Hieroglyphic text from the ancient Maya city of Tikal tells of an ‘arrival of strangers,’ and so it seemed befitting that during John Hoopes’ ancient Maya class last August, there too was an ‘arrival of strangers’. While there was no tribute made in the form of jade or exotic feathers, Hoopes was awarded the Kemper Fellowship for Teaching Excellence. This year twenty professors throughout the University received awards.

When asked to discuss how he imparts his anthropological knowledge to the KU community, Professor Hoopes stated, “Teaching for me is all about exciting students’ imagination and encouraging a desire for learning while at the same time instilling an appreciation for critical thinking and the value of hard work. I’m very cognizant of the history of knowledge and try to help students appreciate that, although they can never step into the same stream twice, its always worth a splash.”

Hoopes has been on the faculty since 1989 and has also taken on the role of Director for the Global Indigenous Nations Studies Program at the University of Kansas. Congratulations!
Editor’s Note

by Anne Egitto

This year has brought about some exciting changes to the KU Anthropologist. In previous years, before many of us graduate students were here, the KU Anthropologist was published twice a year. In recent years this has not been the case and I can certainly understand why. Being only 16 pages long, the KU Anthropologist has this knack for consuming large quantities of time.

You start working on the newsletter in August and before you know it, it is December! However, as anthropologists, we have a lot to say. Therefore, we have returned to printing the newsletter bi-annually.

In addition to the usual graduate and faculty updates, this newsletter also features a new column titled “Anthropology Today” in which different faculty members will be interviewed and have the opportunity to discuss and comment on anthropological issues. Other new items include book reviews, a peer-reviewed graduate paper award—winning papers will be printed in the Spring newsletter—and an anthropologically themed cartoon. We hope you enjoy the new look and the changes in content. Lastly, thank you—this newsletter could not have been completed without your submissions.

(continued from page 1)

image—brings his clients back to the club repeatedly.

The video clip inspired a lot of laughs but also brought forth many methodological and theoretical questions. Some in the audience were interested to know how I was able to conduct my research at such an expensive establishment and also if I did participant observation. Others wanted to know how I was treated by hosts and female patrons. I discussed my direct—and rather bold for Japan—approach of contacting the club owner and personally asking for his permission to study the club. I also addressed my ambivalent positionality because of my insider and outsider status as a Japanese female researcher. My gender, age, and cultural capital impacted my relationships with the hosts and the women I met and interviewed. Hosts tended to be paternalistic and emphasized their entrepreneurial masculine identities in their interviews with me. In these interviews, I as a researcher became a feminine audience who feigned to appreciate hosts’ masculine display. In my interviews with female clients, I became like a friend of theirs, but I later learned that they were friendly and cooperative not because they understood and supported my research, but because they wanted to learn about what went on backstage at the host club and also impress their hosts by handling their interviews well. Thus, my interviewees had their own agendas and, accordingly, my positionality as a researcher shifted constantly from one context to next.

One question from the audience sought to clarify how the host club phenomenon fits in Japan’s socioeconomic history, particularly its corporate-centered social structure. I situate the host club at the nexus of Japan’s neoliberal reformation and postindustrial consumerism, where people consume not only material objects but also signs, images, and symbolic meanings. Japan’s neoliberal restructuring since the bursting of the country’s “bubble economy” in the early 1990s has increasingly promoted entrepreneurial creativity, self-responsibility, and flexible labor. Consequently, hosting has become an employment opportunity for working-class men who do not fit into Japan’s corporate system and dream of instant wealth to effect their upward class mobility. At this juncture of postindustrial consumerism and neoliberal capitalism, commodification of the male body, sexuality, and romantic relationships have become imaginable and even idealized as a means to “free” individuals from conventionally hegemonic middle-class conventions such as corporate masculinity and self-devoting femininity in Japan’s marriage and family system. Thus, the host club, which is still a subculture and rarely represents the lives and experiences of most Japanese, nonetheless epitomizes Japan’s sociohistorical transformations in corporate and family system, gender relations, and labor and commodity forms.
Laboratory of Biological Anthropology

Dr. Michael Crawford

Research Programs

We are continuing several research programs: (1) Genetic Susceptibility to Tuberculosis in Juarez and Chihuahua populations of Mexico. Two pilot projects have been funded; one grant was awarded to Dr. Ravi Duggirala by a foundation associated with the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research; and one to Tom Weaver by University of Arizona, entitled: “A Bi-national Assessment of the Disease Burden of Tuberculosis in Mexican Indigenous Migrant Communities in Sonora and Arizona.” Consortium member, Dr. Weaver, will be receiving the Malinowski Award at the forthcoming Society for Applied Anthropology annual meeting. A 5-year research joint US-Mexican grant proposal on TB susceptibility is being submitted through the SFBR by the International Consortium for the Study of Tuberculosis to NIH in January, 2009.

(2) A grant proposal was submitted this summer by KU and the University of Costa Rica (UCR) to the Physical Anthropology and the International Programs of NSF. The KU researchers include PI, Michael H. Crawford and co-PIs Bart Dean and John Hoopes. The collaborators from UCR include Drs. Jorge Azofeifa and Ramiro Barrantes. If this proposal is funded, the UCR administration has committed to building a new laboratory for ancient DNA research in Costa Rica. KU will focus on DNA variation in contemporary populations and the reconstruction of the genetic history of Central America. We hope to determine the role Chibchan-speaking populations played in the peopling of the Americas.

(3) Professor Crawford and Dr. David Robbins (director of the Great Plains Diabetes Institute, KUMC) have applied for a pilot study of LADA (latent autoimmune diabetes in adults) in KUMC patients. CONY-CET of Mexico has awarded a postdoctoral fellowship to Dr. Alvaro Diaz-Badillo to map genes associated with LADA. He is also a candidate for a 2-year Pew fellowship for research within the LBA.

Congratulations to Graduate Students from the LBA:

Mark Zlojutro successfully defended his dissertation (Genetic Structure of Eastern Aleutian Populations) on September 10th. He received an Honor’s pass and immediately began a 3-year post-doctoral fellowship in the Department of Genetics at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, San Antonio. His research on the genetics of schizophrenia is being supervised by Dr. Laura Almasy.

Phil Melton defended his dissertation on the Molecular Genetics of Chibchan-speaking populations of Central America. On October 29th, this defense was awarded an Honor’s pass. November 10th Phil began his postdoctoral appointment in the Department of Genetics, Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, working on the genetics of heart disease under the guidance of Dr. Laura Almasy.

Kris Young has successfully completed her comprehensive doctoral examinations and has been awarded a postdoctoral fellowship in the Department of Community Health at KUMC. This fellowship is scheduled to start as soon as Kris defends her dissertation. An article by Young, K, JH Relethford and MH Crawford “Postfamine Statute and Socioeconomic Status in Ireland” has appeared in the latest issue of the American Journal of Human Biology 20(6): 726-731.

Dr. Maged el-Zein, M.D. and doctoral candidate from Alexandria, Egypt has successfully completed his comprehensive examinations in the Genetics Program and is currently writing his dissertation.

Anne Justice has successfully completed her MA thesis on the Anthropometric Variation in Aleut and Eskimo Populations of the Pribilof Islands and St. Lawrence, Island. She was hooded at the MA ceremony this past May 2008.

Dr. Rohina Rubicz and her family returned to Lawrence for the doctoral hooding ceremony at the University of Kansas Graduation.

Jay Sarthy, Self Fellow in the LBA, is completing his Ph.D. dissertation on telomeric attrition and aging. He has been accepted at Northwestern Medical School and plans to obtain an M.D. after his Ph.D. Jay will indeed become a man of letters!

Jasem Theyab spent this summer analyzing mtDNA haplogroups and sequences from Bedouin, Iranian, and Kuwaiti populations of Kuwait, under the supervision of geneticist Dr. Suzanne Al-Bustan at Kuwait University.

Visitor: Professor Thomas Bouchard (Director of the Twin Center, University of Minnesota), gave the Clark Lecture for the Department of Anthropology. He also visited the LBA for a discussion about research collaboration on the genetics of voice acoustics in MZ twins reared apart.

(LBA continued on page 12)
Faculty News

Bartholomew Dean, with the assistance of a grant from Pines International, traveled to Chihuahua, Mexico with Dr. MJ Mosher in May to initiate a pilot study on nutrition and migration associated with the KU-based International Consortium for the Study of Tuberculosis. In August, Dean directed KU’s Study Abroad Andean & Amazonian Worlds Program to Peru. This included ethnographic expeditions and field-trips to the coast, Andes and Amazonia, as well as scholarly presentations in Lima.

In November, Dean was named an Invited Professor at the National School of Anthropology and History in Chihuahua, Mexico (Escuela Nacion de Antropologia e Historia) and taught a weeklong seminar on legal anthropology for the graduate program in Social Anthropology. In December, Dean will travel to Peruvian Amazonia on GRF funding to continue primary research on TB and migration, which is part of the broader efforts of the International Consortium for the Study of Tuberculosis. He will also continue collecting information for his new book project on political violence in the Upper Amazon.

Dean’s publications include contributions as editor of lowland South American ethnology for the US Library of Congress’ Handbook of Latin American Studies. He is also pleased to report that his long overdue monograph on the Urarina of Peruvian Amazonia will be published in early 2009 by the University Press of Florida. Dean continues as a pro-bono expert witness for a number of federal political asylum cases, and remains active in promoting the efforts of Amnesty International, as well as a number of other progressive social advocacy groups.

Majid Hannoum conducted field work in Tangiers focusing on African clandestine migration to Europe this summer. Hannoum’s recent publications include: “The Historiographic State” in History and Anthropology, June 2008 and “What is an Order of Time?” in History and Theory, October 2008. On August 22, Hannoum presented at the Missouri Community College Association, "Islam in North Africa.”

Allan Hanson has published an article titled “What Would Jesus Do...If He Were a Lawyer,” in the November/December 2008 issue of The Humanist. It’s based on his research on the evangelical right, particularly law schools associated with Regent University (founded by Pat Robertson) and Liberty University (founded by Jerry Falwell). This article is quite short and an easy read; and can easily be found at www.thehumanist.org. Beyond that, Hanson continues to work on the theory of agency, particularly the implications of what he calls extended agency (and others call cyborg, or actor-network theory) and how it is time for it to replace the long-time dominance of methodological individualism.

John Hoopes taught a seminar at Leiden University (Netherlands) entitled “Mobility and Exchange in the Chibchan Area: Pre-Hispanic Societies of Southern Central America and Northern South America” during the summer in 2007. In Fall 2007, he organized and moderated the 2007 symposium of the Pre-Columbian Society of Washington, D.C. on the theme, “The Center of the Americas: Contemporary Studies of an Ancient World”. He was also an invited participant in the symposium “Costa Rica and Pre-Columbian World: Honoring the Contributions of Frederick Mayer,” at the Denver Art Museum. In May 2008, he collaborated with Silvad Salgado (UCR) in fieldwork at Nuevo Corinto, a Precolumbian village occupied for over 2000 years. He is currently seeking funding for additional fieldwork to begin in Summer 2008.


In Spring 2008, he traveled to Costa Rica as part of a delegation honoring the 50th anniversary of KU-UCR collaboration and presented on research at Nuevo Corinto. At the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Vancouver, B.C., he presented a paper entitled “Establishing Cultural Contexts for Mobility and Exchange Among Populations of the Antilles and the Isthmo-Columbian Area” and served as a discussant for the symposium, “Archaeology without Borders: Re-Evaluating the Mesoamerican/Chibchan Interface.”

(Continued on page 12)
Global Indigenous Nations Studies Program

by John Hoopes

As of July 1, 2008 the word “global” has been added to the name of the Global Indigenous Nations Studies Program (GINSP), now directed by anthropologist John Hoopes. Its mission statement has been revised as follows: “The mission of the Global Indigenous Nations Studies Program at the University of Kansas is to foster and promote scholarship focused on understanding the experiences and improving the lives of Indigenous peoples around the world. The program accomplishes this goal by supporting faculty research, student training, and applied efforts. It promotes cross-cultural perspectives by encouraging critical thinking and the generation of new knowledge concerning issues such as globalization, decolonization, empowerment, tribal sovereignty, ethnic and legal identity, social injustice, traditional beliefs, languages, public health, environmental resource management, and human rights. The program prepares students for careers in education, research, and applied disciplines by providing them with an interdisciplinary perspective on the study of Indigenous peoples.”

The program’s current core faculty is comprised of Prof. Hoopes (Anthropology), Devon Mihesuah (GINSP), Michael Yellow Bird (GINSP), Sharon O’Brien (Political Science), Ray Pierotti (Ecology & Evolutionary Biology), and Stephanie Fitzgerald (English). It is supported by a growing number of affiliated faculty, including several members of the Anthropology Department and others representing interdisciplinary specialization in the College and the School of Law.

The GINSP offers a Master’s degree based on thirty hours of core and elective courses, and either thesis or non-thesis research. Several of the program’s courses are now open to undergraduate as well as graduate enrollment. While many of the program’s students are of indigenous ancestry, with an especially strong representation of Native Americans from the U.S., GINSP encourages enrollment by non-indigenous and international students who are seeking to undertake scholarship and research on issues relevant to its mission.

For more information, please visit the program’s website: http://indigenous.ku.edu

Exploring Archaeology at KU and Beyond

by Shannon Ryan and Laura Murphy

Explorations in Archaeology (EIA) is an informal public lecture series organized by KU archaeology graduate students. It was developed four years ago as a venue for students to present their research, and to encourage interaction between professional archaeologists and students at the University of Kansas. EIA is held every two weeks during the semester and consists of a lecture, discussion, and social gathering. During the 2007-2008 academic year, EIA met eleven times, and met four times during the fall 2008 semester. Topics included the application of methods such as micromorphology, obsidian sourcing, and geophysical techniques. Several presentations described sites in North America while others considered the archaeology of Mexico, Turkey, Crete, and Cyprus. Each year, EIA also holds a distinguished archaeologist lecture. For the 2007-2008 academic year, Dr. W. Raymond Wood, professor emeritus at the University of Missouri gave the distinguished archaeologist lecture entitled “Double Ditch and Mandan Culture History.”

EIA was fortunate to have several visiting scholars participate during the 2007-2008 academic year, and the fall 2008 semester. These included Dr. Paul Goldberg (Boston University), Dr. Bob Hoard (Kansas State Historical Society), Dr. Mark Lynott (Midwest Archaeological Center, Nebraska), and Virginia Wulfkuhle (Kansas State Historical Society). Participants from KU included Dr. Phillip Stinson and Dr. John Younger from the Classics department. In addition to these archaeologists, six KU graduate students (Nick Kessler, Arlo McKee, Laura Murphy, Jack Russell, Shannon Ryan, and Mark Volmut) presented. At one meeting, graduate students Nick Kessler, Laura Murphy, and Kristopher West led an informative discussion of several recent articles on “The State of Clovis.”

During the fall 2008 semester, visiting scholars included Dr. Stance Hurst (Texas Tech University) and Dr. Mark Raab (University of Missouri-Kansas City). Speakers from KU included Dr. Rolfe Mandel and Alison Hadley (PhD student).

Thanks to all the planners, attendees, and speakers who helped with Explorations. We continue to have excellent attendance! Currently we are scheduling speakers for the spring 2009 semester. If you are interested in speaking or attending please email us at kansasia@gmail.com. We look forward to seeing you at the next Explorations in Archaeology!
Interviewed by Anne Egitto

This conversation transpired after a member of the faculty suggested an interview with Felix Moos to discuss the current state of anthropology. Dr. Moos was not asked any questions, as an experienced interviewee, he expressed his beliefs without the need for prompting.

Felix Moos: We live in perilous times, conflicts are now raging all over the world. Since World War II there have been over 150 different armed conflicts involving the United States. The nature of these conflicts has changed dramatically: the wars of the past were conflicts between nation-states, but the conflicts of today are more localized, more regionally based and the issues have changed. Contemporary post-colonial conflicts are measured in decades, rather than months or years. In my view, unfortunately, our discipline has not kept pace with these rapid transformations. Our discipline is becoming irrelevant when it comes to effectively addressing the challenges of the 21st century.

Drawing from notions revealed by quantum mechanics, the changes we are experiencing in the 21st century are much denser than in the past. The “mass” represented by these changes is much more extensive than it used to be. The interconnectivity of politics, economics, population growth, ethnic strife, and resource competition, is much greater today than in the past. This century is going to be deeply influenced not only by a struggle over the “usual resources” (oil, natural resources), but increasingly by the acquisition of clean water. As my former teacher Karl August Wittfogel noted in his seminal work Oriental Despotism, water is intimately linked to power. Apropos, may I remind our anthropology students in Kansas that 40% of humanity gets its water from the Himalayan plateau—a region poorly understood by most North Americans.

In my estimation, the politics of contemporary anthropology reflects the ideological struggles played out in the discipline in the latter half of the last century. Since 1950, two major conflicts—Korea and Vietnam—have shaped the current anthropological dialogue and posture towards armed conflict and our profession’s (dis)engagement with the military. Former President of the United States, George H. Bush, declared during his visit to KU that, “there are no more communists left in China.” What one may note, however, in response to Bush’s comments is that the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party is still the leading ruling entity of the PRC. Clearly this reflects the generalized ignorance found in the United States when it comes to understanding global interconnections. China is an emerging super-power, an informed understanding of in this vital region will be conducive to a more hospitable world.

Following post September 11, 2001, and the subsequent hostilities in Afghanistan and Iraq, anthropology took on a character with which I had previously became painfully aware with in the 1960s and 70s during the long-standing conflicts in Indo-China. In the 1960s, I recall that Margaret Mead was violently pulled off the stage at the AAA meeting in Philadelphia because she defended anthropologists who were then working in northern Thailand. The climate today in anthropology I find to be very similar. The divisiveness and the highly politicized nature of our discipline is comparable to what happened to anthropology in 1968 following the Tet offensive.

The same problems have resurfaced today, exemplified in the controversies surrounding the Human Terrain Systems (HTS) and potential anthropological involvement in the formulation and implementation of public policy. A number of anthropologists have now built their careers on critiquing initiatives such as HTS. While I welcome a healthy debate surrounding anthropological involvement in the armed forces and politics, innocence is simply no defense to ignore the harsh realities of Fourth Generation warfare and increased global bifurcation where half the world is eating itself to death while the other half is starving. To be ignorant of the evolutionary forces in the development of armed conflict is to deny a major tenet in our discipline. As such, I have not changed in my belief that anthropology must be applied to real problems in which homosapiens now find themselves, rather than dealing with mere abstractions or getting lost in self-serving ideological duels that often are no more than verbal masturbation. I support efforts like HTS, albeit with many reservations, because I believe that a well-educated and a well-informed military will be less kinetic and minimize collateral damage. On this note, I firmly believe that the war in Iraq would have taken a very different direction if we had taken a more culturally sophisticated approach to this particular war. For example, 15,000 Arabic speaking and culturally agile US military personnel on the streets of Baghdad in 2003 this dreadful conflagration would have taken a very different turn. I close with Santayana’s observation that ‘those who ignore the past are condemned to repeat it’.

Nov. 24, 2008
The 2008 archaeology field school, directed by Dr. Jack Hofman, included a seven week educational experience from June 2nd to July 25th that featured excavations at three separate sites in three different settings spanning the archaeological record from potential pre-Clovis up through the historic period. The field school was both productive and instructive, and the students—begrudgingly—came away with a positive and motivated attitude towards pursuing archaeology as a career.

The first site, the Pawnee Indian Village (14RP1) in Republic County, Kansas represented a rare opportunity to excavate a protected state site. The village is one of only four known settlements of the Kitkahkki (Republican) Band of Pawnee and is believed to have been occupied at least periodically during the 1770s-1830s. Field school participants collaborated with the Kansas State Historical Society, the Kansas Anthropological Association, and Jimmy Horn, a representative from the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma—to whom we offer our most sincere gratitude. Dr. Donna Roper, Dr. Mary Adair, and Dr. Jack Hofman served as co-principle investigators at the site. Although tornados, hail storms, tick infestations, and swarms of mosquitoes were common occurrences, the spirit of learning carried on. Morale remained high due in large part to our gracious hosts, Judy Bryant and Charlie Smies, who provided us with a place to stay and incredible home-cooked meals every evening. Richard Gould, the site administrator of the Pawnee Indian Museum also deserves special thanks for his hospitality.

The next segment of the field school took place further west at a potential pre-Clovis site in Sherman County, Kansas. The Kanorado site is one of the earliest dated sites in the Great Plains and the possibility for pre-Clovis archaeological deposits is both exciting and intriguing. At Kanorado the field school joined with the Odyssey Geoarchaeological Research Program under the supervision of Dr. Rolfe Mandel. The drier, hotter climate posed a new set of problems for field school participants, as well as the burden of having to cook for themselves and routinely do camp cleanup and field-kitchen maintenance. Rattlesnakes, cactus, and black widows were a greater threat than mosquitoes and ticks. Nevertheless, the session at Kanorado provided the students with exposure to different excavating strategies in vastly different landscapes and cultural settings than in Republic County.

The final destination involved an entire day’s commute to Ohio. The Hopeton Earthworks site on the east side of the Scioto River near Chillicothe, Ohio provided an opportunity to excavate at a national historic landmark that is part of the Hopewell Culture National Historic Park. Every participant was delighted to work under the direction of Dr. Mark Lynott from the Midwest Archaeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska. Dr. Lynott made every attempt to make our time in Ohio as enjoyable and relaxing as possible, while still maintaining a work schedule and meeting deadlines. Mark’s generosity made the three weeks in Ohio an enjoyable experience for all participants. While working at Hopeton, field school participants stayed in a nature retreat center in the Highlands Nature Sanctuary Arc of the Appalachia Preserve System. Free time was spent hiking, visiting local sites, going to baseball games, and swimming in rivers—completely opposite to Kanorado where the nearest water source was 300 feet below ground.

Thank you to everybody involved for making the summer field school a successful and memorable experience. Plans are already in the works for continued excavations in the summer of 2010.
The Archeological Research Center

by Mary Adair

The Archaeological Research Center (ARC) occupies the two lower levels in Spooner Hall and provides a lab classroom, laboratory space, supplies and equipment, and comparative collections for archaeological research. With archaeological collections totally more than 1.2 million specimens, the ARC encourages, supports and develops archaeological research for undergraduate and graduate students, faculty and staff, and visiting scholars. At this time, 8 students are employed on several research projects, over 25 undergraduate students are finishing class projects for Jack Hofman’s Anth 406, several students are volunteering their time to work with specific collections, volunteers from outside of KU are helping out with several projects, and many graduate students continue to use the collections as part of their graduate research. A brief summary of three of the major research projects follows.

Kitkahahki Archaeology: Investigations at the Pawnee Indian Village, 14RP1

The Pawnee Indian Village, or Kansas Monument site, 14RP1, lies on the bluffs overlooking the Republican River valley in north-central Kansas. It represents the remains of a late eighteenth–early nineteenth century village occupied by the Kitkahahki band of the Pawnee tribe. In January 2008, the ARC was awarded a contract from the Kansas State Historical Society to inventory and analyze existing collections from this site, conduct limited excavations on selected areas of the site in the summer of 2008, and prepare a final comprehensive report on all of the field work and artifact assemblages. The preserved portion of the site contains depressions of at least 26 earthlodges, numerous storage pits, and portions of a fortification wall.

The existing collections include materials excavated by Carlyle Smith of KU in 1949 and Tom Witty of the Kansas State Historical Society in the 1960s. Smith excavated the remains of two lodges (Houses 1 and 2) and tested the fortification trench in several locations. The largest and most comprehensive investigations to date were conducted by State Archaeologist Tom Witty from 1965 to 1979. Witty excavated the remains of 9 lodges (Houses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 22, 23, 24, and 25). The Pawnee Indian Village Museum subsequently was built over the in-place remains of House 5. Combined, these investigations recovered a significant and sizeable collection that includes lithic tools, ceramics, gun parts, trade beads, decorated and incised bone tools, worked bottle glass fragments, woven grass matting, multiple types of metal tools and fragments, a large quantity of floral and faunal remains, and many pieces of wood and burned earth from lodge remnants. The artifact collection reflects Spanish, French, and American trade and influence. Original documentation, field notes, maps, and photographs contribute to the significance of the collection.

Excavations conducted by the 2008 field school on a portion of another lodge (see article in the newsletter) were designed to address research that could not be fully ascertained with existing collections. Four major research goals on this project include a refinement of the site chronology; a more comprehensive description of the subsistence, including small particles collected by water screening and flotation; a detailed account of trade items and the contextual association of the objects; and a better understanding of Pawnee social structure, as reflected in the distribution of artifacts within and outside of the lodge. Future investigations of the site are currently being planned for 2010, and several of the goals will be more fully addressed in coming years.

Two graduate students, Alison Hadley and Brendon Asher, are currently supported with half-time positions to help with the cataloging, analysis, and description of the artifacts. Mark Volmut, who helped complete an initial inventory of the collections, were employed on this project for the spring 2008 semester. In addition, Nick Kessler identified the species of wood selected for the main lodge poles of several of the earthlodges, research that is currently awaiting publication in Central Plains Archaeology. Several undergraduate students enrolled in Anthropology 406, Laboratory Techniques in Archaeology, are contributing to the research with projects such as sorting waterscreened samples, quantifying various assemblages, and researching temporal ranges of trade items. Two local volunteers, Marilyn and Jerry Finke, contributed almost 140 hours to the project by sorting botanical remains collected by the previous excavations. Marilyn and Jerry enrolled in a summer class, Paleoethnobotany,
which was offered by Mary Adair as part of the Kansas Anthropological Training Program.

**Ceramic Geography and the Social Formations of the Smoky Hill Phase, east-central Kansas**

With National Science Foundation support, Drs. Mary Adair, Donna Roper (KSU) and Robert Speakman (Smithsonian Institution) will analyze curated ceramic assemblages to investigate social formations of the Smoky Hill phase of the Central Plains tradition of North America. The 18-month project will apply detailed ceramic style analysis and neutron activation analysis to problems of social organization and interaction, and will control chronology by radiocarbon dating 36 Smoky Hill phase sites in central and north-central Kansas.

The late prehistoric period in the Central Plains (cal A.D. 1100–1350) featured an emerging farming economy, with attendant changes in technology, settlement, and social organization. The social organization is the least understood of these dimensions. The basic social unit was the economically autonomous household, but households by necessity were integrated into communities. This late prehistoric adaptation really has no historic analog in the region. The project’s primary objective is to develop an empirically based model to map the late prehistoric social landscape and to delineate the individual communities formed among the people of the Smoky Hill phase.

Ceramic style analysis will be used as a proxy measure of the community affiliation of individual households. The analysis will examine multiple dimensions of stylistic variation and will examine the geographical distribution of style groups. Extensive neutron activation analysis (NAA) will allow the evaluation of interaction within and among communities by delineating chemical compositional groups and mapping their distribution.

The approach of this project is in a break with the traditional ways of viewing late prehistoric social organization on the Central Plains and of lifeways on the Plains in general. Traditional ways have relied on historic analogies and have reified rather than truly exposed aspects of social organization. Contemporary theory and method, however, now allow social organization to be addressed empirically. The results of this research will be a baseline study of the organization of this underrepresented type of social formation from a geographical area that has also been largely underrepresented.

Although awarded in the summer, this project did not get fully executed until October. A first step was to create basic provenience databases for the ceramics, which included both transferring existing paper databases to electronic form and creating new databases. Using collections at the ARC as well as ceramics borrowed from the Kansas State Historical Society, undergraduate majors Jeff Ryan, Teresa Royston and Alex Norton have been actively inventorying ceramics and creating the databases. Discrete measurements and recording of the stylistic attributes of the ceramics are currently underway by Donna Roper. Mary Adair has begun to select appropriate botanical remains for AMS dating and significant sherds for NAA study. Next semester, graduate student Andrew Gottsfield will begin assembling all georeferenced data from east-central Kansas to complete several layers within a GIS format. The archaeological data will form additional layers. The visualization and layering capabilities of GIS will be used to produce maps that display the results of the analytical outputs within georeferenced context.

**Upgrade of the Archaeological Collections from the John Redmond Lake Project**

As a supplement to the curation agreement between the ARC and the Tulsa District Corps of Engineers (COE), funds were provided to upgrade the curation of all archaeological materials recovered from the John Redmond Lake project, eastern Kansas. In 1974, Museum of Anthropology staff intensively tested site 14CF335, located within the boundaries of John Redmond Lake, Kansas. The fieldwork also involved a shoreline survey to assess the extent of damage occurring to previously recorded sites. Previous work recorded a total of 40 archaeological sites. The 1974 work resulted in the curation of 15 cubic feet of collections, but the use of the collection was highly compromised. Artifacts were not totally cataloged; a comprehensive catalog record did not exist, and the report did not provide an adequate description or summary of the amount, types, and the cultural affiliation of materials recovered. Graduate student Emily Williams was hired to inventory and re-box the entire collection, catalog artifacts on a need basis, create a provenience and descriptive spreadsheet, and contribute to a final report to the Tulsa District COE. The work will be completed in January 2009.
Steve Corbett, a PhD student in medical anthropology, recently received two grants: “Using Traditional Foods and Sustainable Ecological Approaches for Health Promotion and Diabetes Prevention in American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) Communities”. This is a 5-year grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that will provide approximately $100,000 per year for the project. “Honoring the Gift of Heart Health Pilot Project”. This is a 1-year grant from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH, and the Indian Health Service. It will provide $13,000 toward project activities. Both programs will take place on the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation Indian reservation in Mayetta, KS.

Shawna L. Carroll Chapman has been hard at work in Kansas City talking with women about their ability to access healthcare when they do not have insurance, have bad insurance, or have good insurance as well as their thoughts and beliefs about cardiovascular disease risk. She has recruited mostly along the state line in areas of KCK (Wyandotte County) and KCMO (just over the border), but the women live all over the metro (as evidenced by their zip codes and locations where they meet for formal interviews). She has spent a lot of time at the Keeler Women’s Center, a women’s community center run by the Benedictine Sister’s of Mt. St. Scholastica that provides amazing resources for women from counseling with professional psychologists to free massages and classes on relaxation and colors. It is a place where a lot of women go to relax and feel supported. She has also spent time at three of the areas safety net clinics, a YMCA, and host of other locations. Currently, she is finishing up interviews, writing fellowship applications, and beginning to think about the different types of jobs she might like to apply for when she finishes. Major is well. He recently built a virtual server and, while I don’t actually know what that is, it sounds neat. Let me know if you want more information.

Rebecca Crosthwait conducted field research in South Texas and the U.S./Mexico Border region with the University of Arizona’s Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology (BARA) during the spring and summer 2008. This will be preliminary research for her dissertation on Mexican migrant workers using temporary labor visas in the oil industry. Crosthwait continues to work for BARA, preparing a report for Mineral Management Services, which funds the large research project. In March 2008, she presented a paper and chaired a session at SfAA conference in Memphis, Tenn. This paper was based on her thesis research. Crosthwait has moved back to Lawrence to finish up PhD coursework and begin working on field statements, which will focus on a typology of citizenships in the context of globalization and transnational migration and a cultural biography of the Gulf of Mexico.

Anne Egitto in addition to serving as this year’s Editor for the KU Anthropologist, Anne presented on master’s thesis research entitled “Creating a GIS Database: Pre-Columbian Settlement Pattern Analysis in Costa Rica” at KU’s GIS Day in November.

Anne E. Kraemer returned to KU this fall after 20 months living in Chocola, Guatemala through an IIE/Fulbright Grant and the support of the NGO, Semillas para el Futuro. She was living in the southwestern piedmont area with a K’ichee’ Maya community. The community is part of a coffee plantation that is attempting to work with NGOs and government programs to develop their community and find a niche coffee market. Kraemer continues to study NGOs in Guatemala, their affect on local indigenous populations, and the inclusion (or lack there of) of indigenous culture, identity, language, and local communities within development programs. Currently, Kraemer is the Project Manager for two NGO’s in Guatemala Wuqu’ Kawoq (www.wuqukawoq.org) and Semillas para el Futuro (www.semillasfuturo.org) that collaborate with indigenous communities in health care, education, agriculture, and leadership development. Kraemer continues her Ph.D. studies in Cultural Anthropology with Dr. Metz and plans to return to the field in the next year.

This year she presented papers at the following conferences: 1) "Anthropologists as Engaged Collaborators: Correcting the Wrongs by Nongovernmental Organizations in Several Guatemalan Communities" at the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco, California, 2) "How we can use an Indigenous driven Agenda for Nongovernmental Organizations" at the Guatemala Scholars Network Conference, Vanderbilt University, 3) "Assessing the Role of Indigeneity in Guatemalan Nongovernmental Organizations". First Conference on Ethnicity, Race, and Indigenous Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean, University of California, San Diego. Coauthored with Dr. Peter Rohloff, and 4) "Community Advocacy or Community Development?" Society for Applied Anthropology Annual Meeting, Memphis, Tennessee.

Kraemer got engaged in October of this year and plans to marry in 2009.
**Graduate News...**

**Phil Melton** successfully defended his Ph.D. dissertation, “Genetic history and Pre-Columbian diaspora of Chibchan speaking populations: Molecular marker evidence,” in October 2008. He is currently a Postdoctoral Scientist in the department of Genetics at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research in San Antonio, Texas. His current research involves the characterization of genetic components related to susceptibility for cardiovascular disease in Native and Mexican American populations. In addition, he presented a poster entitled “The Effect of Biological Age on Survivorship in Midwestern Mennonites” at the Human Biology Association meetings in Columbus, Ohio and was co-author on an oral presentation “Diversidad de DNA mitocondrial en poblaciones indígenas Vóticas en el Sur de Centroamérica” given at the Latin American Anthropology Congress in San Jose, Costa Rica.

**Laura Murphy** (PhD Student) graduated in May with her MA in Anthropology from KU, thesis titled “Geoarchaeology of the Burntwood Creek Rockshelter (14RW418), Northwest Kansas,” advisor Dr. Rolfe Mandel. She presented her thesis at the 2008 Biennial American Quaternary Association (AMQUA) meeting held at Penn State University, and at the 2007 and 2008 Geological Society of America conferences in Denver and Houston. Laura received a student travel grant to attend the AMQUA conference, and received the Richard Hay student paper award from GSA’s Archaeological Geology Division (2007). During the 2007-2008 academic year, Laura presented “The Big Eddy Site (23CE426): The Search for Pre-Clovis in Southwest Missouri” and led a discussion on the “The State of Clovis” for the Explorations in Archaeology lecture series at KU. Laura spent the 2008 summer archaeology field season working on the southern High Plains of Texas collecting data for her dissertation. Laura currently serves as co-President of Graduate Students for Anthropology and is President of KU Students for Science.

**Ann Raab** conducted a field school in Bates County, Missouri this past summer from June 2-22, 2008. Students from the University of Kansas, University of Missouri-Kansas City, University of Missouri-Columbia, and Westminster College participated. This field school focused on one of the most traumatic events in American history. In the run-up to the Civil War, the Missouri-Kansas border was the scene of merciless partisan fighting between pro-Union and secessionist groups, culminating in William Clarke Quantrill’s infamous raid on Lawrence, Kansas, in which nearly 200 men and boys were singled out for death. Following Quantrill’s raid, the Union Army issued General Order No. 11. This order, issued in 1863, resulted in the complete depopulation of Bates County and the total destruction of all towns, farms, livestock and crops, creating an extraordinary archaeological time capsule in Bates County.

Starting with initial excavations in the fall of 2007, and continuing with the 2008 field season and beyond, this field school will research the effects of this order, particularly the ability of the county’s people to recover economically and socially after the war. Although this program focuses on Civil War-era archaeological sites, students will receive training in research techniques employed by archaeologists around the world. This field school is valuable to students planning advanced work in archaeology, students seeking employment in contract (CRM) archaeology, or who merely want to experience field research in archaeology.

Over Fall Break 2008, Ann once again took students out into the field to do initial survey and test excavation at a second site in the area. This site was also directly affected by the events of General Order No. 11 and the Border Wars. This other site has been documented as a general store, as well as a private farmstead, and a stop on the old military road that came through the area. Students from KU and UMKC, as well as other interested volunteers, participated in this excavation.

Plans are currently underway for the 2009 Bates County Archaeological Field School. The 2009 field school will pick up where the 2008 field school left off, exploring the structure discovered during that excavation, as well as excavating other structures at the site. In addition, we will further explore the second site that was excavated during Fall Break 2008. Both sites should provide numerous opportunities for archaeological exploration. The tentative dates for the 2009 field season are June 8-28, 2009. The field school is available to current college/university students in good standing and can be taken for either undergraduate or graduate credit. The field school is offered through the University of Missouri-Kansas City, but is open to non-UMKC students with no application required for admission to UMKC required.

In addition, Archaeology magazine has just made arrangements to do a story on Ann’s work in Bates County, and General Order No. 11. Noted science writer Heather Pringle will be the author for the story, and it will most likely appear in summer or fall of 2009. For more information about the project you can go to www.geocities.com/annmraab

(Continued on page 13)
**LBA (Continued from page 3)**

**Presentations:**

Professor Crawford gave an invited plenary address at the Latin American Biological Anthropology Association in LaPlata, Argentina in October. The title of the presentation was: “Genetic Asymmetry (mtDNA versus NRY markers) in Populations of the Aleutian Archipelago: The Effects of Russian Political Policy.” He also gave another invited presentation at the Museum of Anthropology, Autonomous University of Cordoba. With support from a five year grant from Wenner-Gren Foundation, Drs. Crawford and Dario Demarchi (former LBA post-doc) and A. Laguens (Research director of the Museum) discussed the establishment of the first Ph.D. program in Biological Anthropology in Argentina.

**Faculty News (Cont. from page 4)**

**John M. Janzen** is serving as advisor for the Anthropology track of the Museum Studies Program (MUSE), an interdisciplinary M.A. program at the KU. The program features core courses in Museum Studies and in each of five disciplinary specializations, as well as an internship in a museum or collection-based project. Twenty-seven students are in the program this year in the following tracks: American Studies, Anthropology, Geology, History, and Natural History. The overall director of the program is Professor of English, Marjorie Swann. Continuing students in the anthropology track are Jennifer McCollough, Martha Socolofsky, and Sarah Sparks. New students are Robin Bang, Ann Benning, and Nai-Chieh Yeh. These latter three were a cohort of nine new MUSE students this fall.

**Brent Metz** presented "Racial Ideologies in the Ch'orti' Maya Movements of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador" at the First Conference on Ethnicity, Race, and Indigenous Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean in May at the University of California, San Diego. He was also a featured speaker at the international seminar "Expresiones y representaciones de la violencia en Guatemala (Expressions and Representations of Violence in Guatemala), Oct 2-4, where he presented "Las 'Erurias' olvidadas en el área Ch'ortí': Apuntes para una historia de la violencia en el oriente de Guatemala" (The Forgotten 'Ruins' of the Ch'orti' Area: Constructing a History of the Violence in Eastern Guatemala).

**Don Stull** will be presented with the Sol Tax Distinguished Service Award by The Society for Applied Anthropology at its annual meeting in Santa Fe, New Mexico, on March 20, 2009. The Sol Tax Award is presented annually to a member of the SfAA in recognition of long-term and truly distinguished service to the Society and the field of applied anthropology.

**Akiko Takeyama** filed her doctoral dissertation in May. With the NFGRF, and other funds, she conducted her follow-up research on Japan's host club phenomena in July. While in Tokyo, Takeyama visited Tsukiji Fish Market,—the largest in the world,—for the first time her life and it was a great experience. Takeyama’s research presentations include sharing her project at the Council on East Asian Studies at Yale, the Greater Kansas City Japan festival, the Gender Seminar at the Hall Center, the Cultural Anthropology Dinner and Discussion, Tea & Talk at the CEAS, and the Annual Anthropology meeting. She has also very much enjoyed teaching Anthropology of Gender, Feminism and Anthropology, and People of Japan, in which she feels her students did a wonderful job. Currently, Takeyama is writing a book chapter, "'Allow Me to Dream': The Art of Seduction in a Tokyo Host Club," to contribute to an edited volume, Sexing Travel: Intimacy and Subjectivity in Women's International Tourism.

**Alumni News**

**Honey D. Hallock** received her first teaching position at Northern Oklahoma College teaching General Anthropology (ANTH 2353), under the direction of Sociologist Dr. Jeremy Cook. Hallock has been asked to teach the class again next semester.

---

**KU Anthropology Graduate Student Paper Award Announcement**

Graduate students in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kansas announce a peer-reviewed paper award. Two KU Anthropology Graduate Student Paper Awards will be given ($50 to each student) to the papers deemed outstanding by the editorial board of the KU Anthropologist. Papers submitted should be related to the University of Kansas Department of Anthropology’s “commitment to a holistic and integrative approach to studying human beings.” For more information on the Department of Anthropology at KU see http://www2.ku.edu/~kuanth/. Abstracts should be no more than 250 words excluding title and authors, max of 5,000 words, double-spaced, submitted in word document via electronic submission. The theme should cover any anthropological topic. Abstracts should be received by March 25th. If the paper is accepted, the complete paper should be received no later than April 10th. Winning papers will be published in the summer issue of the KU Anthropologist. Submissions should be mailed to the editor at kuantropolologist@ku.edu with “graduate paper submission” in the subject heading.
Mark Volmut, a second year graduate student, is currently analyzing the faunal remains from a data recovery project at both the Copperhead Site (3CW951), and at the Frog Bayou Shelter (3CW946) located in Crawford, County in western Arkansas. He is looking for evidence for the year-round occupation of both sites, and for the hunting and procurement strategies of the occupants, and is utilizing the comparative collections housed at KU for the analysis.

The excavations were undertaken from 2003 to 2005, and were conducted by the Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company for the Lake Forth Smith Water Supply Project. The Water Supply Project involves the enlargement of Lake Fort Smith in order to provide area customers with an increased water source.

Volmut’s analysis will continue throughout the rest of the semester, and will be included in the final publication of the project.

This is your last chance to get last year’s KU anthropology T-shirt. There are only a few more left. The front icon is a tracing from the pictograph in the Fraser elevator—a woman huntress and her prey. On the back is the answer to a question we have all been asked: “No, we don’t study dinosaurs…anthropology, the study of humans.” The picture on the back is a mysteriously Jayhawk-esque artifact.

T-shirts are $15.00 for adult sizes and $10.00 for youth sizes, profits will go to Graduate Students for Anthropology. If you need to have your t-shirt shipped the charge is $5.00 for every 3 shirts. The T-shirts are Haines. Since we only have a few left, if interested in purchasing a T-shirt, please contact the editor at the KU Anthropologist at kuanthropologist@ku.edu.

Next Dinner & Discussion
Professor John Hoopes will host the next dinner and discussion on April 2nd. We bring the food and Professor Hoopes will supply the discussion. Burning Man will be topic for the evening. Burning Man is an annual art event and temporary community based on radical self expression and self reliance in the Black Rock Desert of Nevada.

CARTOONIST WANTED
Have a creative side? The KU Anthropologist is looking for a cartoonist to contribute to the Spring issue. Cartoon must be anthropologically themed addressing one of the four sub disciplines. Please submit your idea and a sketch by April 10th via email to the editor at kuanthropologist@ku.edu.

Consider Giving to KU Anthropology

Gift Information
I/we would like to make a gift of:

$____, in support of Anthropology

Gift is from:

Giving Options
• Please make checks payable to: KU Endowment
• Check the appropriate credit card:
  □ Visa □ MasterCard □ Discover □ American Express

Credit Card # __________________________
Exp. Date ________ _______
Signature _______________________
• Give securely online: www.kuendowment.org/give_now

Matching Gift
Company _______________________
Spouse Company _______________________

Procedure: □ Form enclosed □ Other procedure initiated
Your gift to KU Endowment can be enhanced through employer matching gift programs. You may be eligible if you or your spouse are employed by, serve on a board for, or are retired from a matching gift company.
Book Reviews


Review by J. Chadwick Gerhold

The study of nutrition within biological anthropology has gained momentum in the past years elucidating the role that dietary habits have played in the understanding ecological, epidemiological, evolutionary, and physiological adaptations. In Lucock’s text he successfully expounds on these concepts by interweaving molecular biology, genomics, and the nutritional sciences with anthropology to explain the development of evolutionary nutrition.

In this text, the author provides the reader with a basic understanding of the principles involved in the evolution of human nutrition. The first three chapters of this book familiarize readers with basic concepts in molecular nutrition, human evolution, human nutrition and diet, and genomics. The next four chapters offer more breadth behind the evolution of human nutrition and its relation to cerebral functions, metabolism, the human lifecycle, and nutritional disease and adaptation. The following three chapters explore more contemporary issues, such as dietary patters in populations, nonessential nutrients, and toxicology. The final three chapters focus on nutrigenomics, protein function and how working with a computer in your lab is beneficial.

What is of particular interest is the capacity biological anthropology can play in this process. While most of us have little to no training in molecular biology, let alone molecular nutrition, Lucock illustrates the collaborative and almost seamless roles our disciplines can play in defining human nutrition. For anthropologists, this book provides an insightful glimpse into what are colleagues are doing across the aisle and how fostering collaborative relationships with the nutritional sciences can further both our fields, providing a fruitful understanding of the ascent of humankind though nutrition.

‘Las Fronteras: towards understanding Northern Mexican borderlands’

Reviews by Bartholomew Dean


This outstanding collection of twenty essays stems from the Second Colloquium on Carl Lumholtz and the Anthropology and History of Northern Mexico, held in 2007 in Chihuahua (hosted by ENAH, Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia). Contributors to this lucid volume collectively argue that ‘Northern Mexico’ is culturally and geographically situated between two major frontiers—Mesoamerican and the Ango-Saxon—and this has given rise to processes marked by assimilation and radical differentiation. Moreover, this valuable volume masterfully outlines a series of frontiers that have shaped the contours of Northern Mexico’s multifarious ethnoscapes including: ecological; territorial; ethnic; class; cultural; and regional configurations.


Focusing on the strategically important city of Juarez, this book documents the tragic theme of child and adolescent detention/deportation along the US-Mexico border, one of the world’s most complex and contested national borders. Hernández S. provides much needed contextual insight into the social condition of deportee through her review of the U.S Department of Immigration and Naturalization Services’ 1906-30 records of the deportation of minors. This earlier epoch of detention/deportation is contrasted with Hernández’s cogent analysis of the official record of the detention and repatriation of minors collected by the Mexican Consulate in Tucson between 2001 and 2004. Moreover, data collected through participant observation at the Casa YMCA del Menor Migrante complements Hernández’s consequential contribution to the burgeoning literature on US-Mexican border studies.


The author of this significant ethnography asserts that drug consumption among workers in the maquiladora industry is not a question of places (i.e. the harsh work-floor labor conditions of the maquiladoras), but rather one of social relations between peoples, situations, times and spaces. Drawing from primary fieldwork conducted in the maquiladora as well as worker’s personal narratives, Soto Aguirre chronicles various stages of drug consumption, from the phase of pre-consumption to dependency and addiction, and in so doing his text provides vital insight into the formation of the individual as a social subject.

KU Anthropologist

Review by Ariane Tulloch

Writing in a way that easily captures the attention of a general audience, without sacrificing that of any academics reading the book, Bickerton shares his quest to find out how Creole languages originated. In the span of the first 7 chapters, he takes us to South America and the Caribbean, crosses the Atlantic to Europe—stopping in England, his native country—then picks up once more to journey to the South Pacific. In Guyana—where the book really begins, while studying Guyanese Creole—he stumbles upon one of the first questions that inspired the writing of his book: which version of the Creole dialect originated most recently? Was it the version closest to the European language which supplied its lexicon or the version furthest away from the superstrate language? His question remains unanswered by the time he leaves Guyana and travels to Colombia. It doesn’t get answered until the later chapters. However, by the time the reader reaches the answer, he has probably completely forgotten the question since Bickerton by then has presented the audience with his major goal. He calls it “the island experiment,” an attempt to construct a Creole language by sequestering families with young children on an island for two years and watching how the children, whose native languages are different, interact. Aside from educating the reader about Creoles, Bickerton spins an interesting tale easily interweaving personal vignettes throughout explanations of languages work.

Graduates, Defended & Upcoming Defenders

Recent Graduates:
Quincy McCrary, M.A.  Down and Out on the Kaw: An Examination of Emergency Shelters in Lawrence Kansas
David Robles, M.A.  Assimilation or Cultural Resilience? Wayuu Marketing in Riohacha, La Guajira, Columbia
Huang, Hai, Ph.D.  A Three-Stage Model for the Domestication of Oryza Sativa and the Emergence of Rice Agriculture in China, 12,000 – 7,000 BP

Recently Defended:
Philip Melton, Ph.D.  Genetic History and Pre-Columbian Diaspora of Chibchan Speaking Populations: Molecular Genetic Evidence
Mark Zlojutro, Ph.D.  Mitochondrial DNA and Y-Chromosome Variation of Eastern Aleut Populations: Implications for the Genetic Structure and Peopling of the Aleutian Archipelago
Molly DesBaillets, MA  Cultural Pluralism and Social Capital in Garden City, Kansas
David Unruh, MA  Zooarchaeology at Coffee: Mid-Holocene Economy on the Prairie-Plains

AnthroMoments

[Images of drawings: one showing a herd of bison with the text “field notes: unusual bison at this KU place, appeared as though they worshiped a bird deity that laid irregularly shaped leather eggs. Amazing preservation, feathers still intact.” The other image of a creature with the text “sometimes in the distant future, life forms from another planet interested in the beginning of complex societies, arrive at KU for archaeological research.”]
Statement of Purpose
To inform students, alumni, and institutions about research, publications, grants, events and and the long term vision of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kansas.

Editor: Anne Egitto
Editorial Board: Molly DesBaillets, Orion M. Graf, and Benjamin J. Gray
Faculty Advisor: Bartholomew Dean

KU Anthropologist
is produced bi-annually by graduate students of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kansas, 622 Fraser Hall, Lawrence, KS 66045. Tel. (765) 864-4103.

Please direct questions and comments to the editor at:
kuanthropologist@ku.edu