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Lessons from Latin America

By George S. Gotto, IV

On April 15, 1998, Dr. Felix Moos moderated a videotaped panel discussion about the current status as well as future trends concerning the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kansas. The panel included Department Chair Don Stull, Associate Professor John Hoopes, Associate Professor Jane Gibson, and Assistant Professor Bart Dean. This is the second in a video series that is being produced by Dr. Moos to document the history and development of anthropology at the University of Kansas. The discussion contains useful information about issues that are being confronted by practicing anthropologists in the classroom as well as in the field. In addition, it provides a useful backdrop for the discussion of a cultural anthropology field school in Costa Rica that was sponsored by the University of Kansas. This article will highlight some of the key issues that were discussed in the videotape and then illustrate how these same issues affected the summer field school.

The Panel Discussion:

In response to a question about the foci of the department, Dr. Stull cited, among other topics, the interest in Latin America that was shared by his fellow discussants. Dr. Stull pointed out that this was an area of expertise in which the department hoped to continue growing. The discussion following Dr. Stull's comments focused on the changing role of North American anthropologists in Latin America, collaborative research, and the dissemination of anthropological knowledge.

In terms of the changing role of North American anthropologists in Latin America, Dr. Moos asked about the influence that North American anthropologists currently had in that part of the world. It was agreed that one of the primary areas of influence for anthropologists at the University of Kansas is in the training of students from Latin America. Dr. Hoopes pointed to Jane Gibson's work with Margarita Bolaños, his own work with Francisco Corales, and the arrival of Silvia González to the department. He went on to say, "I see all of this as part of an empowerment of those people who were traditionally the objects of our study. They are now becoming partners in the enterprise of the education of the world in the values of anthropology and bringing those skills back to their home countries." Dr. Gibson also pointed out that Latin American scholars were not only becoming our partners in education but also in research. She said, "...they are interested in working with us, which changes the role that we play in many of our studies in Latin America. Now even though I don't think that change is very prevalent yet, I think it will become more prevalent, that we are going to be doing more collaborative work in the future than we have done in the past. And I mean by collaborative, more collaboration with those scholars who are from other countries."

According to Dr. Gibson, one of the reasons that Latin American anthropologists are interested in working with North American anthropologists is that we have access to an enormous body of literature and other resources that are relevant to their studies. Acknowledgement of this situation led to a discussion about the dissemination, or lack thereof, of anthropological knowledge. Dr. Dean pointed out "that there is a very pronounced hierarchy of knowledge." He went on to say that "it is a real problem, certainly for scholars from other parts of the world, when they have to look, to some extent, to the United States for resources and the printed materials. I think that we need to spend more time thinking about how to get some of those materials to them." Following up on Dr. Dean's comment, Dr. Moos said, "America is maybe at the height of its cultural influence; music, dress, fashion, popular culture. But yet, for my generation I find that the world was our oyster, we could go practically any place. That is no longer the case. Today, many anthropologists from the United States are looked upon with some misgiving." Dr. Gibson added that while these situations were problems, they provided a tremendous opportunity for North American anthropologists to make amends by both learning from and sharing with anthropologists from other countries. She said, "We have always said that we are collaborative; this is our chance to put our money where our mouth is."

The Field School:

During the summer of 1998, Dr. Gibson did "put her money where her mouth was": she taught a cultural anthropology field school in Costa Rica which was entitled "Practicing Anthropology: Participatory Field Methods in Costa Rica." While this was a valuable learning experience for the students who participated, it also provides an excellent example of how the issues that were discussed in the video panel are experienced in the field.

The field school was organized around two applied anthropology projects in which students who had an interest in Latin America could learn about and practice field-based research methods utilized by cultural anthropologists. With the assistance of Ph.D. students Margarita Bolaños and Karla Kral, Dr. Gibson took a group of seven students (six from KU and one from the University of Arkansas) to the Reventazon Watershed region near Turrialba, Costa Rica. The goals for the students who participated in the course were: 1) to learn about the history of Costa Rican development; 2) to learn about field-based research methods used by anthropologists; 3) to practice collaborative and participatory techniques; 4) to provide useful information to communities of the Reventazon Watershed; and 5) to improve second language facility.

The Reventazon Watershed is located in Cartago Province on the eastern edge of the Central Valley of Costa Rica. It is one of the most important watershed regions in Costa Rica but beginning in the 1950s, "modernization" of agriculture and expansion of the agricultural frontier resulted in soil erosion, deforestation of small forest remnants, and contamination of water supplies. For the past ten years, the Department of Anthropology at Sede del Atlantico, University of Costa Rica, has worked collaboratively with local communities to find alternative approaches to economic development. The location of the Reventazon Watershed and the collaborative work that had already been established by the Department of Anthropology at Sede del Atlantico offered an ideal location for an applied field school such as this one. Furthermore, as a former student and current faculty member of the Department of Anthropology at Sede del Atlantico, Margarita Bolaños was able to help Dr. Gibson make community contacts in two Reventazon Watershed communities, Guayabo de Turrialba and La Suiza.

Karla Kral, field school teaching assistant, took three students to Guayabo de Turrialba, where they conducted a census study requested by the Community Development Association. This project

was important to the Community Development Association for two reasons. First, the last community census was in 1988 and the demographic information needed to be updated. Second, the information that was gathered through the census was potentially useful to the Development Association as it advocated for more resources from the federal government.

Dr. Gibson led the other four students to La Suiza, where they produced a video documentary about health care in the Cabecar indigenous peoples reserve. They worked with a medical team based in La Suiza that provided biomedical health care to the Cabecar. The video footage that they collected will be used by the health center to advocate for better health care resources for indigenous groups such as the Cabecar.

One impetus for the creation of this field school came from Margarita Bolaños' dissertation research, for which Dr. Gibson is the committee chair. The dissertation analyzes the relationships between the North American anthropologists who conducted research in Central America between 1930 and 1970 and the development of Central American anthropology. In addition, Ms. Bolaños is investigating the way in which the work of North American anthropologists has shaped how Costa Rican anthropologists practice anthropology today. This past relationship between North American Anthropology and Central and South America influenced the outcome of the field school.

Initially, the field school was designed to consist of research teams made up of students from the U.S. paired with students from the University of Costa Rica. These research teams would contribute to the local communities by conducting collaborative research with them. While Costa Rican scholars and administrators gave full support to the field school, only one student from the University of Costa Rica wanted to participate. According to Ms. Bolaños, who attempted to recruit Costa Rican students to the field school, the lack of participation was due, in part, to their perception of North American anthropology. For example, it is common for many Costa Ricans to refer to North American anthropology as the "antropología de ocupación" (anthropology of occupation). This is due, to some degree, to their understanding of projects such as Project Camelot, which included the participation of North American anthropologists. Ms. Bolaños also points out that the resentment that is behind comments like this also come from the fact that useful anthropological information about Costa Rica is not available in Spanish and/or cannot be found in that country. Based on these perceptions, some students wrote sarcastic comments such as "Que ganga" (What a deal!) on the posters that were placed in the department of anthropology to advertise the field school and they chose not to participate.

Conclusions:

Despite the lack of participation from the Costa Rican students, the summer field school was a success. Seven North American students went to Costa Rica and participated in a collaborative census study in Guyabo de Turrialba, the results of which are contained in a final report that is being given to the community. They also produced a video documentary entitled "Salud y tradición en la comunidad Cabecar de Chirripó" which will be presented to the Costa Rican ministry of health to advocate for more and better health care resources. Both of these projects are examples of collaborative anthropological research, the results of which are shared among the local communities and the North American anthropologists. In addition, the field school involved the participation of Costa Rican scholars from the University of Costa Rica at Sede del Atlantico. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the field school sought to train North American students to understand their roles, relationships and responsibilities to communities and scholars abroad.

However, in juxtaposing these successes is the lack of participation on the part of the students from Costa Rica. Their position seems to confirm Dr. Moos' comment about the misgivings that

many people now have about North American anthropologists. It is probably ill advised to simply reduce their lack of participation to the political issues that were discussed above. However, if these political issues played even a small role in their choice about participation in the field school, then it points out that this is an issue that both North American and Latin American anthropologists will likely confront. Perhaps it is not possible to completely eliminate issues such as this from anthropological research. However, it is important that anthropologists, particularly students of anthropology who may be heading into the field for the first time, acquaint themselves with these situations and prepare themselves to deal with them positively. As the members of the panel discussion suggested, perhaps one way to do this is to conduct research projects that consider both the needs of the participating communities as well as scholars from non-European countries. In so doing, anthropologists can begin to undertake Dr. Dean's suggestion and redistribute resources and printed materials more equitably.

Hurricane Mitch:

A nightmare at the end of the millennium

By Silvia González Carías

A major hurricane hitting Tegucigalpa, my family's hometown? No way! I convinced myself thereof in spite of alarming news that Mitch, a catastrophic storm—after lingering for several days over the Bay Islands, a Honduran tourist resort on the Caribbean—could eventually move inside my country.

At the University of Kansas, friends were beginning to express their concern: "Have you heard from your family?" "Are they safe?" Finally, I called home. "Mitch is creating havoc in the North Coast," my brother told me. "Major cities like San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, and Puerto Cortes are already flooded. People are fleeing their homes and it seems that the storm has become unusually erratic. But don't worry," he added, "the mountains will stop him."

This is not the first time a little wind has passed through the Caribbean," a friend told me. Like him, Hondurans, with their particular sense of humor, were still making jokes about it.

We were all wrong. Mitch, the strongest hurricane to hit the Caribbean in years—perhaps in centuries, as some were speculating—was no little wind. It became an apocalyptic horror as it slowly moved on shore and started to wander from the north to the east, destroying cities and villages, highways, bridges, and forests, increasing the flood rate of all major rivers and causing mudslides while dangerously approaching Tegucigalpa. Mitch had become a monster.

By sunset on Friday, October the 30th, it was evident that the overly confident capital city would be hit by Mitch. Firemen, policemen, the Red Cross, and volunteers of all kinds started to evacuate people living near the rivers, encountering great resistance from those who did not believe that a hurricane could cause any damage in this part of the country. People were caught off guard as there was no previous experience in recent history of such a disaster.

The horrified Tegucigalpans saw the Choluteca River—which traverses the capital city—and its three affluents become one huge, thunderous mass of water and mud, rising to the fourth floor of buildings, carrying away everything it encountered. Those in its path began to flee for their lives, and many were unable to make it.

By the next morning, dumbfounded citizens couldn't believe the amount of destruction around

them: bridges, entire neighborhoods, hospitals and historical buildings which had lodged public offices, libraries, schools, marketplaces, and even the state penitentiary were completely covered with mud. After the waters receded, the panorama resembled that of a war-stricken city. To crown this nightmarish situation, Tegucigalpa's popular mayor, considered by many as the most likely future president of Honduras, died in a helicopter accident while trying to aid the refugees. Mitch continued its rampage, moving to the South and West, touching every part of the country.

In Lawrence I was going through a mixture of grief and frustration for not having shared the experience with the other Hondurans. My family was all right. I wanted to help. I could not stop thinking about my friends in the Garifuna and other indigenous communities, where I had worked in past years. I knew that Santa Rosa de Lima, a village with a large number of Garifuna inhabitants, had been directly hit by Mitch. The town was completely swept away by the waters of the Aguan river, which had merged with the ocean. People tied themselves and their kids to the branches of the trees so they wouldn't fall when they got too weak after starving for several days. The thought of mothers trying to save their children from drowning and not having enough hands to hold and help all of them kept haunting me.

Chichi, Don Buelto, Don Beto, Doble Guía, Doña Beatríz, Carlos, and other friends . . . what had become of them? They used to live in the affected Garifuna communities. To this date I know nothing about them.

The Tawhaka community of Yapuwas, located by the Patuca river in the eastern part of the country, almost disappeared completely. The Tawahkas lost all their crops and they were trying to hunt in the mountains. Fortunately, they haven't forgotten how to hunt despite outside influences. However, they were requesting bullets from inter-national organizations because they do not use the traditional bow and arrow as before.

I haven't heard a word about the Pech indigenous communities in central Olancho and Mosquitia, and I know that area was very hard hit. The Pech have always been isolated. I can imagine them facing the crisis by themselves as they have always done. The same is true of the Tolupanes in La Montaña de la flor, who lack even the basic medicines to fight against the epidemics that are spreading in the area.

The hurricane also caused a disaster in the banana plantations owned by transnational companies. People in these fields sought refuge near the railroad, waiting for the water to go down, eating the meat of dead animals in the waters. Most peasants in the country lost their crops and/or their jobs.

Halloween, witch night, became "Mitch night" for the people of Honduras. Superstition surfaced that evening and sorcery was blamed for the uncanny event. Armageddon? Divine punishment? Or reckless environ-mental degradation caused by humans? Yet human kindness, solidarity, unknown heroes, neighbors helping neighbors, international aid—the feeling of not being left alone in a moment of distress—and the Hondurans working together proved the idea that "God hates us" to be wrong.

Not only governments helped. The civil society from all over the world was outstanding in its overwhelming support of the afflicted communities. Latin American solidarity and the Ecumenical Christian Ministry in Lawrence, Kansas, gathered funds and donations to send to Honduras and other affected countries in Central America. I feel grateful and comforted by their support.

I returned home for the holidays. As expected, I found destruction and grief. Strong will and determination will be needed to move forward. Also, the international community must go on with its invaluable help.

On New Year's Eve, the effigy of Mitch— personified as a traditional scarecrow—was burnt by children in the streets. As I watched them laughing and playing around him, I realized that life goes on, and that new generations will somehow overcome the frightful experience.

From the Desk of the Acting Chair

By Dr. Jim Mielke

Well... fall semester has been interesting. I have experienced what it is like to chair the department for a semester—a role that everyone should tackle for at least one semester. The position has been enlightening, enjoyable, insightful, hectic, rewarding, and sometimes frustrating. All in all, I hope it has been a good semester. Don Stull will return to his "chairly" duties in January, allowing me to return to being a regular faculty member.

We are very pleased to welcome Darcy Morey to our faculty. Darcy comes to us from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. His specialties and interests are zooarchaeology, paleoecology, evolutionary theory, the Southeast, the Arctic, and the Plains. He has already been initiated into the life of the department by teaching introductory archaeology and supervising three GTAs during his first semester.

Congratulations are in order for our office staff: both Carol Archinal and Judy Ross have been promoted. Carol is now an Office Specialist, while Judy is an Office Assistant IV. We are very pleased and honored to have these two individuals as part of the department. We simply could not function without their expertise, humor, smiles, pleasant greetings, and efficiency. Their contributions are greatly appreciated by all.

The semester started with a welcoming party at the Hanson's house. The afternoon/evening affair included lots of schmoozing, good food, a variety of libations, and some decadent desserts. There are nine new graduate students gracing the halls of Fraser—we welcome them. Many of our faculty have not been in residence this semester, pursuing other activities. Bart Dean and Michelle McKinley are in Peru. Bart is currently a 1998-1999 Fellow in Urgent Anthropology at the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. He is teaching in the graduate program in Amazonian anthropology at the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Unidad de Post Grado. He is collaborating with Michelle McKinley, Jill Wightman, and the Amazonian Peoples' Resources Initiative (a human rights organization assisting indigenous communities in their struggles against environmental, social, and economic injustice in Peruvian Amazonia).

Don Stull was sabbatical leave in Kentucky during the fall semester, applying his anthropological skills. He has extended his faunal research interests from cows to chickens and tobacco. We hope he will share some of his adventures with the faculty and students at one of the brown bags in the spring.

Sandra Gray is on leave for the year, conducting research in Uganda. She writes that she has had good and bad weeks, but that things are progressing as well as expected. She apparently has been frustrated at times and even mentioned in one letter that she is thinking of "shifting her research to Hawaii." We look forward to hearing about her findings and adventures when she returns in April.

Jack Hofman is on sabbatical for the full academic year. He is visiting numerous collections and archaeological sites throughout the Plains in order to write a critical synthesis of Folsom Archaeology. We expect to hear the results of his travels next year at brown bags or other

seminars.

Professor Robert Ulin will be with us for the academic year teaching Varieties of Human Experience; Magic, Science, and Religion; and Anthropology Through Films. Robert comes to us from Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he was the chair of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. We are fortunate to have him teaching for us this year. His interests include social and cultural theory, political economy, interpretive anthropology, ethnohistory, and Western Europe. Much of his work has been centered on the relationship between anthropology and history.

Allan Hanson is currently teaching half time in the department. He is the Distinguished Lecturer in Humanities and Western Civilization. We congratulate him on this great honor. In his capacity as lecturer, he teaches two courses: HWC 204, Western Civilization; and HWC 205, Western Civilization II.

John Janzen is also teaching half time in our department while directing the African Studies Resource Center. He is excited about his new web site, so please visit it:

<http://www.ucans.edu/~asrc/>.

Bob Smith has come out of retirement to teach Anth 794, Material Culture, for us. Welcome back, Bob. We hope you enjoyed the change of pace in your life. We thank you for being there when we needed your expertise.

As far as I can tell, two members of the department received grants this semester: Jane Gibson (National Park Service) and Joe McComb (Sigma Xi). Congratulations go out to both of them—job well done!!! I hope I have not missed anyone. My apologies if I slighted you.

Costa Rica and the University of Kansas: A Review of Four Decades of Academic Relations

97th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association

The year 1999 marks the 40th anniversary of an ongoing relationship between the University of Kansas and the Universidad de Costa Rica. This relationship has consisted of field research and student exchange programs in both countries. This anniversary offers an opportunity to critically reflect upon the dynamics of research and relations between scholars in North and Central America. With Dr. John Hoopes as the discussant, three students from the Department of Anthropology and one student from the Department of History participated in a session at the 97th annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association that situated studies carried out by University of Kansas students in Costa Rica within the context of the past, continuing, and future relationship between the two universities. Drawing from history, biological anthropology, archaeology, and cultural anthropology, presenters discussed research findings and their experiences as participants in the academic partnership between the Universidad de Costa Rica and the University of Kansas. The abstracts from the students' presentations are listed below.

Karla Kral

"Academic Partnerships: an Assessment of Tradition of Research in Costa Rica at the University of Kansas"

For almost forty years, the University of Kansas and the Universidad de Costa Rica have shared a special partnership that has included student and professor exchange programs and interdisciplinary research projects. Based on archival research and interviews with previous and current members of the joint University of Kansas-Universidad de Costa Rica program committee, this paper reviewed the history of kinship between the two institutions, the variety of exchange programs sponsored by both universities, and the changing nature of the relationship between North and Central American scholars. The long history of this alliance offers a unique opportunity to examine the transformation of research paradigms and collaborative associations over the span of four decades.

Georges A. Pearson

"From Kansas to Costa Rica: Clovis Expansion in Lower Central America"

The debates over the origins of South American fishtail projectile points and their relationship with Clovis have yet to provide definite answers to some basic questions about the peopling of Central and South America. For example, there is still no consensus on whether fishtail points were a technological innovation by Clovis groups moving south or an independent invention spreading north with a different South American population. In order to shed light on this problem, a technological analysis was carried out at the Guardiria site in Costa Rica, where both point types occur. Several diagnostic tool types and manufacturing techniques associated with Clovis were recognized. The overall technological similarities between Guardiria and Clovis support a demic expansion model in which an Early Paleoindian population moved south at least as far as the Isthmus of Panama. This project was made possible by the collaboration of the Center of Latin American Studies and the Department of Anthropology of the University of Kansas, the Museo Nacional of Costa Rica, and the Universidad de Costa Rica. This research represents a recent addition to an already long list of joint archaeological studies in Costa Rica. Cooperation between all institutions has given us a unique opportunity to examine and understand Paleoindian dispersals from a Pan-American perspective. This paper will discuss important discoveries and address future goals and directions for new collaborative efforts in Archaeology between Costa Rica and Kansas.

William C. Holliday

"Going Bananas: Unsustainable Agriculture and Deforestation in Costa Rica, 1900-1990"

The historical development of the banana industry and deforestation in Costa Rica are examined within the context of a contemporary understanding of "sustainable agriculture." "Sustainability," in terms of this study, is loosely defined as a measure of a crop's environmental friendliness, profitability, and practicality. Specifically, it is argued that the banana industry failed to practice sustainable agriculture in Costa Rica, which resulted in irrevocable environmental damage, including deforestation. This position is supported through an extensive examination of the industry's agricultural practices. It is also argued, given similarities in the historical development of banana agriculture throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, that the Costa Rican banana industry can serve as a baseline for understanding the environmental impact of the banana industry as a whole.

Alexa Pfeffer

"Genetic Structure of the Indigenous Populations of Costa Rica: Genes, Language, and Geography"

Gene frequencies from 13 indigenous tribes in Costa Rica were analyzed for comparison of

genetic structure. Allele frequencies of 10 loci, collected by Barrantes and Matson and Swanson, of the following blood group and serum systems were analyzed: ABO, Duffy, HP, MNS, Rh, and Tf. These alleles were compared using an assortment of statistical methods, including genetic distances, R matrix analysis, and Mantel tests. R matrix analysis revealed that the Talamanca groups (Bribri, Cabécar, Boruca, and Terraba) clustered together, with the exception of the Atlantic Cabécar. The Guaymi groups (Limoncito and Abrojo) also grouped together, while the Huetar remained distinct. Using Mantel tests, the relationship between the genetic, linguistic, and geographic distances demonstrated that the only significant relationship existed between linguistic and geographic distances, while genetic distances and linguistic or geographic distances were not significantly correlated. A plot of the mean per locus heterozygosity versus the genetic distance from the centroid of distribution revealed that Talamancan populations have undergone considerable gene flow or admixture. The Guaymi groups appear to be largely affected by genetic drift, perhaps even a genetic bottleneck.

New Graduate Students

The Department of Anthropology welcomes the following persons:

Joe Barr hails (at least he believes he does) from the mountains of Montana and Montana State University. After a long, enduring undergraduate adventure interspersed with world travels and studies in France, he graduated in 1991 with a B.A. in modern languages. A latent interest in anthropology spurred him to work in cultural resources management in Montana. As fate would have it, he is now a first year master's student in biological anthropology at KU and loving it. Possible explorations in the demographics of Celiac disease appear promising.

Shelley Berger, originally a Michigianian, completed her undergraduate work at the University of New Mexico. She finished one year of graduate work at Eastern Michigan University before transferring to KU. She completed KU's Museum Studies program in May 1998 and is currently finishing a second masters in Anthropology/Archaeology. She went on her first excavation ten years ago. Thus far she has worked in Illinois, New Mexico, the Yucatan Peninsula, Tunisia, and Germany. She is a member of the Society for Creative Anachronism, where she teaches archery, European medieval dance, and Middle Eastern dance. Usually, she can be found in and around KUMA.

Richard Dyckoff: a self-perpetuated enigma? Richard hails from the eastern part of the North American continent, from a small town where he is known as a wholly reputable person. His interests are interesting, but not more so than his disinterests, and include, but are not isolated to, anthropology (he is currently pursuing something of a biological nature in that field). Sometimes he likes to eat chocolate that people give him.

Wendy Eliason is a first-year master's student in sociocultural anthropology. She grew up in northern Minnesota and graduated from Luther College in Decorah, Iowa with a B.A. in anthropology in 1993. Wendy is interested in studying the adaptations to life in the U.S. of refugee and immigrant populations and hopes to do research among the Tibetan population in Minnesota.

Melissa Filippi-Franz is a first-year master's student in cultural anthropology. She graduated from Kansas State University in December of 1997 with a B.S. in anthropology and biology. After graduation, Melissa worked for the American Red Cross in the Blood Services Department. At KU, she would like to pursue her interests in medical anthropology with an emphasis on the study of violence.

George Gotto is a first-year Ph.D. student in cultural anthropology. He received a master's degree in cultural anthropology from Northern Arizona University (NAU) in 1994. Following his graduation from NAU, he began working for the American Indian Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (AIRRTC) at the Institute for Human Development, which is housed at NAU. As a research specialist at the AIRRTC, he worked on applied research and training projects with indigenous people with disabilities in the United States and Oaxaca, Mexico. He plans to continue working in Oaxaca, Mexico for his dissertation research.

Erin McKee grew up in Appleton, Wisconsin. She graduated from the University of Montana, where she majored in Humanities, in 1994. She moved to Utah after working in the fishing industry in Alaska for a summer. She spent her time since then working with "troubled youth" in Utah prisons, group homes, and wilderness programs. Now that she is here she would like to become a cultural anthropologist and learn the techniques of ethnographic film making.

Jennifer Ringberg is from the northwest suburbs of Chicago. She received her BA in Art and Spanish from Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois in 1988. She applied and was accepted to the anthropology program at Northern Illinois University in 1994. She received her M.A. in anthropology with a concentration in archaeology from NIU in 1996. She worked in contract archaeology for two years before coming to KU. Her geographic areas of interest are the Midwest, Southern Central America, and South America. Her specialization is ceramics.

John Tomasic is a Kansas City native who graduated in 1997 from Kansas State University with a B.A. in anthropology. His interests are in archaeology and the people of Latin America. He has done archaeology work throughout Kansas and spent a summer in Michoacan, Mexico doing community service and compiling village kinship charts. He is now pursuing his master's and plans to focus on archaeology and its relationship with the descendants of the people being studied.

New Faculty Member

Dr. Darcy F. Morey

I was delighted to join KU's Anthropology Department in the fall semester of 1998, and would like to thank the faculty and students for this welcome opportunity. I am an archaeologist with a specialization in zooarchaeology, and I look forward to contributing to this program while continuing to grow as a scholar.

By way of background, I grew up in the Kansas City area, so the general terrain is familiar. I did undergraduate work just up the road, at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, where I received a bachelor's degree in Anthropology in 1978. There, I was introduced to Plains archaeology, and also to zooarchaeology, which I decided to pursue further. I began graduate studies in Anthropology at the University of Tennessee-Knoxville in the fall of 1979, and received the M.A. in 1982. After some time away from school, I entered the doctoral program and undertook a thesis project on the origins and early evolution of the domestic dog. This project served to integrate long-standing interests in zooarchaeology and evolutionary theory, a combination that remains prominent in my work. My years at Tennessee also immersed me in archaeology of Archaic Period hunter-gatherers in the Midsouth, and gave me the opportunity to gain first-hand familiarity with Paleolithic archaeology in France. It was during this time that I met Beth, my wife-to-be, who was working on her doctorate in Geology.

After completing the Ph.D. in 1990, I had the opportunity to participate in a summer's field work in arctic Greenland, followed by a year as Visiting Research Scholar at the University of

Copenhagen's Zoological Institute. There I began an analysis of archaeological dog remains from Greenland, a project still in progress. At the same time, Beth spent the year doing field/lab research for her dissertation at the Norwegian Geological Survey in Trondheim. We returned to Knoxville in the summer of 1991, where Beth worked towards completion of her Ph.D. and I began doing zooarchaeological consulting work on various projects from the southeastern and Midwestern U.S. We moved to rural Kentucky in 1994 when Beth took a faculty position in Geology at Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green. I continued research consulting and rekindled a strong interest in the Archaic cultures of the Midsouth, in this case stemming from involvement in local work with shell midden sites along Kentucky's Green River. I have brought that work with me to Kansas.

With a first semester behind me, I am eager to begin channeling more energy into developing my interests in ways that will provide research opportunities for students and contribute to the overall growth of our program. All major archaeology programs have a substantive zooarchaeology capability, and I look forward to helping build this capability from a solid foundation already in place. Beyond this, one of the most exciting prospects for KU's archaeology faculty to develop cooperatively a sustained, field-based research project in this region, pooling our different areas of expertise to create an integrated program of research and education that benefits students and faculty alike. In short, I look forward to the spring semester and to the coming years.

Notes from the Field

Dr. Bart Dean

During the Summer and Fall semester I conducted research in Peruvian Amazonia as the RAI 1998-99 Fellow in Urgent Anthropology. I collaborated with the national indigenous federation's bilingual teacher training program, exploring ways to extend culturally appropriate educational opportunities to indigenous peoples such as the Urarina, Alamas-Quichua, Jivaroan, and Cocama-Cocamailla. In addition to teaching in the graduate program in Amazonian anthropology at the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, I helped co-found Peru's first M.A. program in Amazonian Studies (based in Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Unidad de Post Grado of the National University, founded in 1551). Throughout this time I collaborated closely with my wife Michelle McKinley (Museum of Anthropology), Jill Wightman (M.A. Anthropology 1998), and the Amazonian Peoples' Resources Initiative, a human rights organization assisting indigenous communities in their struggles against environmental, social and economic injustice in Peruvian Amazonia. Support for their efforts has recently been secured by grants from the following foundations: William Gates, Agostino, Turner and Brush.

Brent Buenger

I spent the majority of the 1998 field season in southwest Wyoming working for Western Wyoming College on a CRM mitigation project in the eastern portion of the Wyoming Basin. We excavated an Early Archaic housepit dating to approximately 6300 BP, which is a relatively early date for housepits in the region. As is typical of Early Archaic housepit excavations, artifacts and faunal remains were not recovered in any great quantity, and the majority of the excavation was centered exposing the house pit itself as well as any associated activity areas. We also excavated several hearths and storage pits within the housepit and in the immediate vicinity. Overall, the excavation was interesting and productive as it compelled me to think about the ways in which hunter-gatherers may have made a living in marginal environments during the Altithermal climatic episode. In addition to working in Wyoming, I also had the opportunity to work in north central New Mexico at the Folsom site. The excavation was headed by Dr. David Meltzer from Southern

Methodist University and included the participation of several graduate students from various universities such as Southern Methodist University, the University of Arizona, the University of New Mexico, and Texas Tech. The Folsom site was originally excavated in the 1920s and was one of the first sites in North America to demonstrate the association of human artifacts with the remains of an extinct species of bison. The 1998 excavation uncovered two well-preserved skulls as well as several well-preserved skeletal elements; however, no artifacts were found. This experience was also quite interesting and productive, and I am quite pleased to have had the opportunity to work at the site and with the 1998 crew.

Virginia Hatfield

This summer I was involved in two archaeological field excavations, one in the Western Aleutians and the other in France. From May 15th to June 30th, I worked with KU archaeologist Dixie West, a co-Principal Investigator with Debbie Corbett (Alaska Fish and Wildlife) and Christine LeFevre (Natural History Museum, Paris, France). West, Corbett and LeFevre have combined forces since the early 1990s to conduct investigations in the Western Aleutians. This summer, they targeted the largest of the Near Islands, Attu. Our crew totaled seven (three bosses, four non-bosses). Our objective was to locate, record, and map as many sites as possible, and to recover charcoal from each of the sites for dating purposes. Since no previous archaeological excavations have occurred on this island, there has been no indication for the timing or duration of Attu occupations. The sites we discovered consisted, predominantly, of village sites with pit houses clustered near a major stream and reef system. We also discovered one cave site with evidence for burials and habitation. The dates from the site establish 2200 years ago as the earliest occupation for the island. In addition to survey and mapping, we collected data on house construction and subsistence through the excavation of test units in several pit houses and excavation of two trenches in one pit house. Our most surprising discovery was abundant evidence of World War II activity. Attu was one of two islands occupied by the Japanese during WWII. We encountered evidence of American entrenchment and bullet caches in several areas. Besides our primary research area on the north shores of Attu (Austin Cove and surrounding beaches), we also surveyed Nevidiskov bay and, while waiting for pickup by C-130, around Massacre Bay, both on the south side of the island. We located over 20 sites overall. I plan on returning with West, Corbett, and LeFevre in 1999 to aid in their investigations of house structure and activity patterning in the villages as well as in the cave habitation and burial site. After Attu, from July 4 until August 15, I worked in France at the horse kill site of Solutre with Dr. White and Dr. Hofman. These excavations are described elsewhere in this newsletter; see McLean et.al.

Gavin Johnston

I am a second year masters student in sociocultural anthropology. Prior to this year my principal interests were in the structure and symbolic meanings of religious communities, the transformation and reinvention of central Asian cultures, and the processes and ramifications of transcribing oral traditions. However, over the summer I became interested in skinheads in the Lawrence community after observing an altercation between themselves and two neo-Nazi skinheads from another town. Other than the fact that the skinhead community is small and tightly knit, I wanted to know what other methods were for distinguishing racist and non-racist groups. From this initial interest my research has become focused on the ways in which Lawrence skinheads establish a sense of identity in relation to other counter-cultures, including racist skinheads, and the larger society through language, their history, and physical presentation, and interaction with other subcultural movements. My ultimate goal is to affect directed change in the structure of skinhead identity such that bluegrass and bourbon come to represent the pinnacle of the skinhead ideal.

Soren Larsen

This summer, I conducted eight weeks of ethnographic research with the Cheslatta T'en, a band of Carrier-Sekani the Nation in northern British Columbia. Since the Cheslatta were flooded from their land in 1952, I was interested in how historic land tenure and ethnoecology permeate current management projects and subsistence activities. To address this research question, elders drew land use maps and participated in interviews, and I traveled with Cheslatta hunting parties and trail crews. The information and maps I collected on land tenure, toponyms, and the historic structure of territories is being used by the Cheslatta band in current provincial and federal court cases.

Janice McLean

In July and August 1998, several KU anthropology students participated in archaeological fieldwork at the Middle-Upper Paleolithic site of Solutré, Saone-et-Loire, France under the joint direction of Dr. Anta Montet-White and Dr. Jack Hofman. The research goals of the fieldwork were to refine the site stratigraphy, obtain samples for radiocarbon dates, investigate changes in Upper Paleolithic subsistence patterns through time, and to gain a better understanding of the taphonomic history of the archaeological deposits. In addition to the research objectives, several excavated surfaces were prepared for use as focal points in outdoor interpretive exhibits planned by the Solutré Museum of Prehistory. There are plans to make the results of the research available through the KU Museum of Anthropology web site. Graduate participants from KU included Will Banks, Jeanette Blackmar, Virginia Hatfield, and Janice McLean. Dan Pugh and Kate Evilsizer also participated with financial assistance from the KU Undergraduate Research Awards. Major funding for the 1998 research was provided by the National Geographic Society and the French government.

Georges A. Pearson

This summer I traveled to Alaska, where I worked as crew chief for the Broken Mammoth archaeological field school. Principal investigators at the dig were Dr. David R. Yesner of the University of Alaska Anchorage and Dr. Charles E. Holmes of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology. Broken Mammoth is a multi-component site best known for its remarkable preservation of late Pleistocene faunal remains. The site contains several occupations of the Nenana complex dating between 11,800 and 10,300 ¹⁴C yr BP. Among the important discoveries made this summer was a workshop area where a large scraper-plane made of quartz was manufactured and subsequently discarded. This flake scatter was excavated using 20cm² horizontal units and soil was collected for microdebitage analysis. Data recovered from this prehistoric activity area will be compared to modern flintknapping experiments in order to understand the reduction sequence utilized. The most spectacular find, however, was a plano-convex bone rod with cross-hatching on its extremities and its midsection. This object is best described as a small version of similar rods found in Clovis sites. Several hearth features littered with the bones of bison and giant swan were also unearthed. At the end of the excavation, I collected soil samples from the entire stratigraphic column to be analyzed for paleoenvironmental reconstruction. Dr. Steve Bozarth of KU's Geology Department will identify plant phytoliths in each sample in order to determine what type of plants covered the site during the past 12,000 years. While in Alaska, I was able to work with other Nenana complex collections recovered from the Dry Creek and Walker Road sites in the Tanana Valley. Large scraper-planes and chopping tools from these sites were immersed in sonic baths filled with a buffer solution to extract organic residues. Using ancient DNA analyses, I hope to understand the function(s) of these diagnostic Nenana complex implements. The principal objectives of this study were to first, determine if the tools were used on animal versus vegetable matter and second, identify what species were exploited. Assisting me with this project is Tara A. Keels of the Biology Department at Ball State University in Indiana. This research was made possible with the help of Dr. Michael A. Lewis of the University of

Alaska Museum, who provided laboratory space, and Dr. W. Roger Powers, who allowed us to use the Alaskan collections. Travel expenses were paid in part by a Carroll D. Clark award from the Department of Anthropology.

Jennifer Shaw

Funded through a grant from the Kansas Health Foundation, I conducted research for my master's thesis in Garden City, Kansas during the spring and summer of 1998. Over ten weeks I interviewed over fifty parents and health care providers about their perceptions of children's access to health care in this community with a steady influx of immigrants from Central America, Mexico, and Southeast Asia. The results show that a lack of legal documentation, language barriers, and the growing commodification of health significantly obstruct children's access to care, especially for immigrant children. The Pioneer Health Network, a group of eighteen hospitals in southwest Kansas and northwest Oklahoma, is currently using the study to improve access to children's health care in Southwest Kansas. I returned to the field in November to consult with health care providers on this effort and plan to return again in March to present the results of the study at the Annual Five-State Multicultural Conference.

Roberta Sonnino

In June 1998, I began my field research on "agritourism" in Tuscany, Italy. This is a special kind of rural development that offers pre-existing agricultural farmers the opportunity to start offering tourists accommodation and to use the revenues accruing from tourism to maintain their agricultural lands and resources. During fieldwork, I did extensive bibliographic research to obtain data and information that can help me clarify the developmental trajectory of agritourism activities in Italy; I visited two farms in Tuscany that will be my main field sites next summer. As a result of these preliminary activities, I have gained a couple of pounds due to the "necessity" of familiarizing myself with the (delicious) organic products of these two farms and I have formulated a very stimulating research hypothesis: by combining the notion of "development" with that of "resource preservation," agritourism, at least ideally, is a "sustainable" mode of development that integrates, rather than replaces, the pre-existing natural and cultural assets of Italian rural areas.

Letter from the GSA President

By Alexa Pfeffer

Welcome and welcome back to new and returning students, faculty and departmental members. We are working in a more grassroots fashion this year with kudos going out to the brown bag committee for their excellent efforts in lunchtime entertainment. Several graduate students attended the AAA meetings this fall to make presentations. Among them were Soren Larsen, Karla Kral, Georges Pearson and myself. Additionally, two students defended their thesis and dissertation recently. They were Carla Staton, M.A. in cultural anthropology and Margarita Bolaños, Ph.D. in cultural anthropology.

We are eagerly anticipating our guest-speaker, Dr. Thomas Weaver from the University of Arizona, who will educate us on the Tarahumara natives. Dr. Michael Herzfeld, from Harvard University, will give a brown bag presentation about his current research for students and faculty of the Department of Anthropology on February 19.

Thanks to everyone for their efforts in making this a stellar year for anthropology at the University of Kansas.

From the Desk of the Director of LBA

By Dr. Michael Crawford

The offices of the Laboratory of Biological Anthropology will be relocated to Lippincott Hall on January 11, 1999. The renovation of five offices is almost completed, with carpeting scheduled to be laid in late December. The construction of two new laboratories will require an additional two to three months. The two laboratories are earmarked for molecular genetic analyses, with one lab containing a dedicated "clean room" and an acrylic hood with a built-in ultra violet sterilizer and positive airflow to minimize the likelihood of contamination while preparing PCR reactions. This laboratory will also contain parallel ductwork for air conditioning and return air flow. We will shortly have the capability to extract from bone and other tissue and amplify ancient DNA in this specially dedicated room. The second laboratory will contain a vented hood, sink, and lots of bench space and storage facilities and will be used to genotype the DNA of contemporary populations.

Three new research projects are envisaged for the LBA next year. These include:

1. The origins of populations of the Aleutian Islands. This unique research will include the simultaneous study of DNA from contemporary island groups and their ancient ancestors. This collaborative project will include researchers from the University of Utah (Dennis O'Rourke) and KU (M.H. Crawford, Dixie West), Reena Roy (KBI), John Mitchell (LaTrobe University, Melbourne), and Victor Spitsyn (Institute of Medical Genetics, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow). The mtDNA will be haplogrouped and the hypervariable region will be sequenced in both the living and skeletal populations.
- (2) The reconstruction of the origins of Turkic-speaking peoples of Eurasia based on DNA markers (mtDNA, Y-chromosome, STRs, VNTRs). This project will include researchers from Turkey, Australia, University of California-Davis, and KU.
- (3) The genes associated with obesity will be mapped in families from a Midwest population. This research will include the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, who will scan the genomes of the families.

Training Workshops:

Training programs (in the form of workshops) for both graduate students and faculty are being offered by the American Association of Anthropological Genetics (AAAG) and the Human Biology Association (HBA). Two AAAG Workshops have been scheduled for the 1998-9 academic year:

- (1) "Anthropological and Primate Genetics" workshop was held on November 19-21, 1998, at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, San Antonio, TX. Presentations were given by two KU Ph.D.s and a Ph.D. candidate: Tony Comuzzie, Jeff Williams, and Kari North. Also participating in the Workshop were current graduate students Alexa Pfeffer, Rohina Rubicz, and Mary Ellerd.
- (2) A Workshop on "Anthropology, Genetic Diversity, and Ethics" will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 12-13, 1999. A panel of specialists in anthropological genetics and ethics will discuss some of the ethical issues surrounding fieldwork and DNA analyses.

The Human Biology Association has scheduled a workshop on Human Growth and Development after the AAPA meetings in Columbus, Ohio, in early May 1999. This workshop is being organized by the Growth Center (formerly known as the Fels Institute) at Wright State University.

Professional Activities:

Professor M.H. Crawford organized and chaired a symposium, "Anthropological Genetics in the 21st Century," at the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences at Williamsburg, VA in July 28, 1998.

He also presented a paper, "After the Dance is Over: Anthropological Genetics After the Completion of the Human Genome Project," during this symposium.

Professor Crawford gave a presentation, "Affinities among Circumpolar Populations: Molecular Perspectives," at the Arctic Archeology Conference in Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 31st.

This summer, M.J. Mosher conducted Ph.D. dissertation field research (under the sponsorship of National Geographic Society and a summer fellowship from the Graduate School, University of Kansas) with the Buryats of the Lake Baikal region of Central Siberia. She is investigating the relationship between genetics and lipid levels in herding populations.

In January, 1999, Rector Arya is beginning his post doctoral fellowship in the Department of Medicine/Genetic Epidemiology, University of Texas Medical Center, San Antonio, TX.

From the Museum

By Dr. Al Johnson

As should be the case, it's a busy semester at the Museum of Anthropology. Three anthropology classes are being held in the Museum. Professor John Hoopes is teaching Archaeological Ceramics (Anth. 520), with a focus on Precolumbian Costa Rican pottery from the Museum's collections. One outcome is to be an exhibit in connection with a major conference recognizing 40 years of academic interaction between KU and the University of Costa Rica. Professor Emeritus Robert Smith returned to teaching fall semester to present Anthropology 794, Material Culture. Professors Al Johnson and Lee Mann of the KU Design Department are team teaching Museum Anthropology (Anth. 397). A term project is focused on rock art of the Plains and Southwestern portions of North America. An exhibit is planned for the future based especially on Professor Mann's 12 years of experience in recording rock art in the Southwest and her collection of some 10,000 slides. The recent notification of a \$3,000 teaching enhancement award from the Hall Center for the Humanities will allow preparation of the graphic component of the exhibit.

The exhibit program is booming. For the period September 12 to October 25, the Museum presented its component of the Lawrence Indian Arts Show, a juried competition of contemporary American Indian art. Two American Indian artist judges selected 178 pieces for this year's show and awarded two \$1,500 Best-of-Show Prizes and 14 \$300 Merit Prizes. American Indian artists from across the United States were represented, with entries including paintings, photographs, weavings, pottery, basketry, and jewelry. On October 3 (to January 17) the Museum opened "Paper Quilts: Origami Creations" by Nancy Bjorge. Ms. Bjorge, an Asian-American who learned to fold paper as a child in China, is now a realtor and, increasingly, a practicing artist here in Lawrence. Her innovative paper quilts are accompanied by a selection of traditional Chinese and Japanese folded paper models, produced by Ann Johnson. In addition to the origami exhibit, the Museum had its annual "Los Dias de Los Muertos (Days of the Dead)" exhibit. This opened on October 29 (to November 23) for KU's "Dark at the Top of the Hill" Halloween celebration and was visited, on that night, by over 1,000 pint-sized Lawrence area ghosts, spooks, and witches along with their parents. The exhibit has been diversified this year by the addition of a number of artifacts

borrowed from the Hand-In-Hand folk art collection in Kansas City.

For the future we are working on exhibits of Precolumbian Costa Rican pottery and of rock art, as mentioned above, as well as an exhibit on Neanderthals, which professors Frayer and Montet-White have begun to prepare. For the millennium celebration, we will present "Women's Works 2000: From Our Past to the Future." Sandra Gray will curate this latter exhibit, which will be accompanied by extensive programming in the form of artistic performances. Dr. Gray is to be congratulated on the receipt of a grant from the Kansas Committee on the Humanities for this exhibit.

Research activities are many, with Curators Brad Logan and Mary Adair both pursuing multiple projects in archaeology. Under-graduate honors thesis projects are underway, as are graduate student theses. The pace of activities may slow during the spring semester, as we anticipate major renovation of Spooner Hall to bring the old building into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and the fire code. Major projects are an elevator and a fire escape from the second floor exhibit gallery area.

The Museum has hired a new employee, Kim Taylor, to replace Ann Schlager, who retired last June. Kim has a B.F.A. and an M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Montana. She comes to us from the Missoula Historical Society Museum and will begin work late January.

Letter from the UAA President

By Daniel Pugh

This year the UAA is making an effort to be active in the larger anthropological community. Here in the department, we have elected several students to represent us on various committees. Chad Maley, Scott Bossell, and Steve Allen are attending departmental meetings; Kate Treacy is working with the departmental newsletter; Peony Freund is representing us on the curriculum and scheduling committee; and Margaret Campbell is our representative to the undergraduate committee. We are proud to have these students bringing undergraduate perspectives to the operation of the department and they keep us up to date on departmental activities.

The UAA, with cooperation from the GSA, has also recently chosen a UAA/GSA/Departmental tee-shirt, designed by UAA co-president Rachel Campbell. The tee-shirt should be available soon and we are already discussing a shirt from the Flint Hills conference which will be here this spring. In a repeat of one of last year's popular events, members of the GSA (Soren Larsen and Alexa Pfeffer) and the faculty (Allan Hanson and Akira Yamamoto) were kind enough to sit on a panel and discuss graduate school with some of our members. Other UAA events this year have included an introduction to our new archaeology faculty member, Darcy Morey, and a camping trip to the Kanopolis reservoir in central Kansas.

An effort has also been made to clean up our organization finances. Treasurer Joshua Filey recently reconciled outstanding accounts with the university that have inhibited our use of facilities for over a year. The listserv that was established continues to be our most effective form of communication, and a web page was created this year with links to other sites in the anthropological community and an updated calendar of events. The page can be found at <http://www.ukans.edu/~siva/uaa.html>.

Upcoming events include presentations by graduate students to let us know what is being done in the department and a seminar on selecting a topic and writing a senior honors thesis. Virginia Wulfkuhle from the Kansas State Historical Society has also been in contact with me about

organizing an outdoor event like last year's field day that will happen during Kansas archaeology week in April and will involve members of the general public.

Last year was a fun and active year for the UAA, and the momentum seems to have continued through the summer and into this year. We hope to add to that momentum and continue making the UAA a fun and useful resource for KU's undergraduates.

Publications, Presentations and Grants

Dr. Bart Dean recently published the following works:

Introduction in *At the Risk of Being Heard: Indigenous Rights, Identity and Postcolonial States*. University of Michigan Press, 1999.

At the Margins of Power: Gender Hierarchy and the Politics of Ethnic Mobilization among the Urarina in *At the Risk of Being Heard: Indigenous Rights, Identity and Postcolonial States*. University of Michigan Press, 1999.

Language, Culture and Power: Intercultural Bilingual Education among the Urarina of Peruvian Amazonia in *Practicing Anthropology*. Special issue: Reversing Language Shift in Indigenous America, edited by L. Watahomigie, T. McCarty & A. Yamamoto. Forthcoming in April, 1999.

Critical Re-vision: Clastres' Chronicle and the Optic of Primitivism in *Anthropology Today*. Forthcoming in February, 1999.

Cerámica Prehistórica del Río Chambira, Loreto. Amazonía Peruana. Co-written with Thomas P. Myers and published by the Centro Amazónico de Antropología y Aplicación Práctica. Lima, Peru. December, 1998.

Brideprice in Amazonia? in *The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* 4 (2):345-348, 1998.

Review of Indigenous Rights and Development: Self-Determination in an Amazonian Community for Ethnohistory, 1998.

Review of Amazonian Caboclo Society: An Essay on Invisibility and Peasant Economy in *American Ethnologist*, 1998.

Review of Sorcery and Shamanism: Curanderos and Clients in Northern Peru in *American Ethnologist*, 1998.

In May 1998, **Dr. Dean** presented the paper "Hierarchy and the Politics of Ethnic Mobilization among the Urarina" for a session that he organized—At the Risk of Being Heard: Indigenous Rights and Advocacy in the Americas—for the joint American Ethnological Society and Canadian Anthropology Society Annual Meetings at the University of Toronto. In addition, he recently presented the paper "Violent Exchanges: Alterity and Authority among the Urarina" at an international panel that he co-organized—Violence & Population: Bodies and the Body Politic in Indigenous Amazonia—American Anthropological Association 97th Annual Meeting, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jane Gibson taught the summer cultural anthropology field school in Costa Rica, which involved two teams of students who worked in two communities in participatory projects (please the article "Lessons from Latin America" in this issue of the *KU Anthropologist*). The field school led to a video that is entitled "Salud y Tradición en la comunidad Cabecar de Chiroripo." In addition, the

field school resulted in a report entitled "Reporte Final del Censo de Guayabo, Turialba, Costa Rica." This report was co-written with Karla Kral and Margarita Bolaños with the assistance of Cornell Hill, Nancy Stroupe, and Rachel Zubrzycki.

Dr. Gibson also produced a video entitled "Walking United: El Sondeo." This is the first video in a two-part series that documents the study and documentation of a project to open a permanent prosthetic clinic in Nicaragua (Nicaraguan owned and operated) and to train Nicaraguan prosthetists to provide badly needed services.

In addition, **Dr. Gibson** published the article, An Essay on Sustainable Use: Harnessing the Market for Conservation and Development in *The Georgia Journal of Ecological Anthropology*, Volume 2, 1998.

Finally, **Dr. Gibson** and her colleague Sara Alexander, an anthropologist at Baylor University, were awarded a grant from the National Science Foundation to carry out a project to assess the impacts of ecotourism on household livelihood security and vulnerability in Costa Rica and Belize. They will initiate a pilot project next summer.

Dr. Allan Hanson recently published the following articles:

Zero Effect: Cultural Dimensions of the Year 2000 Computer Problem in *Society*, January/February, 1999.

How Tests Create What They Are Intended to Measure in *Assessment: Social Practice and Social Product*, Ann Filer, ed. London: Falmer Press (forthcoming).

New Zealand Maori Art in *Indonesia and the Pacific: Art from the Barbier-Mueller Collection*, Douglas Newton and Jean Paul Barbier, eds. Geneva: Skira, 1998.

Evaluating HAZWOPER Training Programs, in *Occupational Health and Safety* 67(a6):37-39, 42-58, 63, June 1998.

Creating Abilities—Biologically? in *Talent in Context: Historical and Social Perspectives on Giftedness*, Reva C. Friedman and Karen B. Rogers, eds., pp. 39-60. Washington DC: American Psychological Association, 1998.

How Poverty Lost its Meaning in *Cato Journal* 17(2):189-209, Fall 1997.

Why Don't We Care About the Poor Anymore? in *The Humanist* 57(6): 11-14, November/December 1997.

On July 3, 1998, **Dr. John Janzen** participated in a one-day conference at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, England, on "The Future of the African Past," in honor of Professor Terence Ranger, an eminent historian of Central and southern Africa. Anthropologists and historians gave papers and discussed current directions of their approaches. **Dr. Janzen's** paper was entitled "A Tale of Two Communes: Consciousness, Genocide, and Justice in Rwanda," and was based on his work there in 1994 and early 1995. Recently, **Dr. Janzen** has been very busy directing the African Studies Resource Center, one of four Area Study Center programs (Latin America, East Asia, and Russia & Eastern Europe) at the University of Kansas.

Dr. Akira Yamamoto recently published the following articles:

Linguists and Endangered Language Communities: Issues and Approaches in *Studies in*

Endangered Languages (International Clearing House for Endangered Languages Linguistic Studies Vol. 1), ed. by Kazuto Matsumura, 213-252, Tokyo: Hituzi Syobo, 1998.

Our Language and us: why we switched to English—a conversation between two Euchee speakers in *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 132:59, 1998 (with Mary Linn and Marcellino Berardo).

Creating language teams in Oklahoma Native American Communities: a process of team-formation in *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 132:59, 1998 (with Mary Linn and Marcellino Berardo).

Retrospect and Prospect on New Emerging Language Communities in *Endangered Languages: What Role for the Specialist?* (Proceedings of the Second FEL Conference, University of Edinburgh, Scotland, 25-27 September 1998), 113-120, Bath, England: Foundation for Endangered Languages.

The International Journal of the Sociology of Language Vol. 132 is the special issue on "Indigenous Language Use and Change in the Americas." It contains a number of important articles on efforts to revitalize indigenous languages.

George Gotto recently co-authored the following articles and reports:

Working Together as Neighbors: Rehabilitation Researchers and Indigenous People with Disabilities in Mexico in *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation* 11: 53-63, 1998 (with Catherine A. Marshall, Germán Pérez Cruz, Pedro Flores Rey, and Gabriela García Juárez).

The Vecinos Project: Demonstrating Mutual Benefit in Rehabilitation Practice Between The United States and Mexico in *Asia Pacific Disability Rehabilitation Journal* 9(2): 54-58, 1998 (with Catherine A. Marshall, Germán Pérez Cruz, Pedro Flores Rey, and Beatriz de Obaldia Mitchell)

An Evaluation of the Counselor plus Case Aide Modes' in Serving American Indians with Disabilities through the Public Vocational Rehabilitation Program. Final Report, 1998 (With Catherine A. Marshall, Sharon R. Johnson, and Amy C. Wiggins) Flagstaff: Northern Arizona University, Institute for Human Development, University Affiliated Program, American Indian Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (PO Box 5630, Flagstaff, AZ 86011).

Vecinos y Rehabilitación (Phase III): Assessing the Needs and Resources of Indigenous People with Disabilities in the Sierra Mixe. Final Report, 1998 (with Catherine A. Marshall and Juan Arellí Bernal Alcántara) Flagstaff: Northern Arizona University, Institute for Human Development, University Affiliated Program, American Indian Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (PO Box 5630, Flagstaff, AZ 86011).

Vecinos y Rehabilitación (Phase II): Assessing the Needs and Resources of Indigenous People with Disabilities in the Mixteca Region of Oaxaca, Mexico. Final Report, 1998 (with Catherine A. Marshall and Ovaldo Galicia García,) Flagstaff: Northern Arizona University, Institute for Human Development, University Affiliated Program, American Indian Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (PO Box 5630, Flagstaff, AZ 86011).

Georges A. Pearson recently published and presented the following:

North American Paleoindian Bi-beveled Bone and Ivory Rods: A New Interpretation in *North American Archaeologist* (in press).

Reduction Strategy for Secondary Source Lithic Raw Materials at Guardiria (Turrialba), 9-FG-T, Costa Rica in *Current Research in the Pleistocene*, Volume 15, 1998.

A New Fluted Stemmed Point from Belize and its Implication for a Circum-Caribbean Paleoindian Culture Area in *Current Research in the Pleistocene*, Volume 15, 1998 (with P.A.Bostrom).

"Mammoth Extinction and Technological Compromise: The Clovis *Coup-de-Grace*". Paper presented at the 31st Annual Chacmool Conference, Nov. 12-15, 1998, Calgary, Alberta.

"From Kansas to Costa Rica: Clovis Expansion in Lower Central America". Paper presented at the 97th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Dec. 2-6, 1998 Philadelphia.

Symposium chairs and organizers (with Karla Kral): "Costa Rica and The University of Kansas: A Review of Four Decades of Academic Relations" at the 97th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Dec. 2-6, 1998, Philadelphia.

Other News and Information

A television documentary entitled "The First Americans" will feature the Moose Creek site of Alaska excavated by **Georges A. Pearson**. Moose Creek is a multi-component site containing a Nenana complex occupation dated at $11,190 \pm 60$ ^{14}C yr BP, and two superimposed microblade occupations belonging to the Denali complex dated at $10,500 \pm 60$ and $5,860 \pm 50$ ^{14}C yr BP (*KU Anthropologist*, 1997, 8(2):1-4). Air date is scheduled for February 1999.

Department of Anthropology M.A. graduate Heather Devlin recently accepted a position as a Research Analyst for the Minnesota Department of Health's Diabetes Unit. She began work in December 1998. Her responsibilities include SAS programming, data analysis and writing. She reports that it is a great opportunity to apply her graduate training and to learn more about public health and epidemiology.

In early November, Jennifer Shaw traveled to Washington D.C. for the First International Congress on Tibetan Medicine. This conference united traditional Tibetan medical practitioners, Western scientists, scholars, physicians, and allied health professionals for the first global dialogue of its kind to share knowledge that promotes the preservation of this ancient medical tradition around the world and increases the flow of ideas between practitioners of Tibetan medicine and health professionals in the West. The conference featured a lecture by His Holiness the Dalai Lama and coincided with a historic exhibition of Tibetan medical paintings "discovered" in a Russian orthodox church in 1985. Ms. Shaw would be glad to share the conference program or other materials that she collected with anyone who is interested. You can contact her through the department or by email at: jshaw10413@aol.com.

**The Department of Anthropology
presents**

**The Second Biennial
Carroll Clark Lecture**

**Militantly in the Middle:
Anthropology, Academic
Freedom, and
Intellectual Diversity**

**Michael Herzfeld
Harvard University**

Smith Hall

Thursday, February 18

7:30 PM

We are seeking letters from our readers to print in a new column next issue. Please send your comments, complaints, suggestions, or praises (max. 200 words) to the editor at the Department of Anthropology or via

Comments?

e-mail. Thank you.

gotto@falcon.cc.ukans.edu

Cover: Petroglyphs at Spriggs Rock, Little River, Kansas

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Faculty Advisor: John Hoopes

Editor, Layout: George S. Gotto, IV

gotto@falcon.cc.ukans.edu

Editorial Assistants: Brent Buenger

Wendy Eliason

Richard Dyckoff

Contributing Cartoonist: Bryce King

Anthropology Dept. Web Address:

<http://www.ukans.edu/~kuanth>

Graduate Student Web Address:

<http://www.ukans.edu/~gsanth>

Statement of Purpose

To increase awareness and circulate information about the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kansas. To inform graduate and undergraduate students, alumni, and other institutions of ongoing research, publication, grants, and scholarly endeavors in which the faculty, staff, and students in the Department of Anthropology are involved.