

Autumn 2004

AnthropoLog

News from the University of Washington's Department of Anthropology

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Kamajor initiator Mama Munda Fortune (left) and her apprentice, Bo, Sierra Leone. July 2000.



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Note from the Chair



Miriam Kahn

Dear friends and alums,

The department is thriving! We have over 300 majors (a number that always grows as the school year progresses), eighteen terrific new graduate students, and four amazing new faculty members! And thanks to two of our new colleagues, the University of Washington's Africa Program is enjoying a renaissance. We've completed some office remodels to accommodate the new faculty, and soon we will open the doors to a new, state-of-the-art computer center on the fourth floor. And, by the time you receive this newsletter, our beautifully redesigned, user-friendly web site should be up and running.

Most encouraging of all, donations from friends and alums have reached a record level — up by 1,700% (yes, that's not a typo; there has been an increase from \$6,200 in 2003 to \$106,000 so far in 2004)! With all of this activity going on, I sense a definite feeling of renewal, energy, and excitement.

But, being an anthropologist, I felt I should do a little ethnographic research to see whether I was just imagining this buzz in the air or whether my hunch was based on "reality." So, armed with paper and pencil, as well as a sophisticated e-mail question I posed about people's first impressions, I interviewed both my new colleagues and the new graduate students. Here's what they had to say:

From new faculty —

"The department feels lively and friendly. There's a feeling of anticipation, as if some change is in the air. I really enjoy the healthy outspokenness of everyone in faculty meetings, especially around the topic of the department's future directions. I feel like it's a very exciting moment to be joining the department."

"My main impression so far is that the members of the different sub-disciplines all seem to share a sense of congeniality and mutual respect. That feels different from many other departments."

"I've been very impressed with how understanding and supportive everyone has been in dealing with all my stupid questions like... how do I work the copy machine... where's the fax machine... how do I get back in the building when I lock myself out in the middle of the night... (now, of course, I'll need to follow up with my research to find out why anyone was in the office at that hour)."

From new graduate students —

"Faculty members possess a wealth of knowledge. Among the various professors, that knowledge is both amazingly diverse and still always complementary."

"The faculty members are very accessible, supportive, and encouraging."

"The curriculum is excellently structured and very coherent. It feels completely unique. We're presented with mental maps of what anthropology is and how it came to be this way."

"I was scared before coming here, but this is a very friendly place."

"The professors really encourage students to pursue their own interests. They're very open to the idea of students being comfortable with their own ability."

"Students get together to work in groups according to their various interests. There are several brown bag lunches and student-initiated reading groups. There are lots of venues for students to exchange ideas and learn from one another."

As you can imagine, it was very gratifying to hear these comments, and not only because they're so positive. As faculty members we do, indeed, work hard to create a student-centered intellectual program that is coherent, challenging, and exciting, and an environment that is productive and supportive. It looks like we're succeeding!

Of course, I may never know whether these new colleagues and students were just telling the ethnographer what they thought she wanted to hear ...

Daris Swindler Graduate Fellowship

One of Seattle's Top Physicians Leads the Way



Richard Pelman

Dr. Richard Pelman, one of Seattle's top physicians (as recently chosen by Seattle Magazine), is heading a campaign to establish a graduate student fellowship in the name of his favorite professor, Dr. Daris Swindler, whom he fondly remembers from his own student days in our department. Now a clinical professor of urology in the UW School of Medicine and an associate of Bellevue Urology Associates, Dr. Pelman traces the blossoming of his professional passion to a course he took thirty years ago with Dr. Swindler. Dr. Pelman's words explain it best:

"It probably has to do with being fifty-something that I find myself reflecting more often on my past and future. A half century of experiences — my progression from school to career, the challenges of raising a family, and my social and economic responsibilities — ultimately (and hopefully) lead to a sense of peace and fulfillment. Bumps always occur on the road of life, whether they're merely minor vibrations or occasional severe obstacles. But, however these glitches present themselves, I'm convinced that a great education helps smooth the road."

"Reflecting on my own education in the Department of Anthropology, I'm thankful for the many worldviews I learned about. Being better able to understand the messages of culture and people has helped in so many instances in my career. Today, as a urological surgeon, I'm constantly reminded of my physical anthropology courses, where I gained a wealth of knowledge about human anatomy and was awed by the integration of structure and function within our personal machines. Most of all, I feel indebted to Dr. Daris Swindler, whose "Comparative Primate Anatomy" course changed my life. It was over our baboon cadavers that I first began to appreciate the specialized adaptation that any species, human or otherwise, requires to be successful. Of all the courses I took at the UW, there was none that grabbed my attention or encouraged my enthusiasm more than that one."

"I deeply believe that those of us whose roads have been relatively free of bumps have an obligation to support and encourage those who are beginning their journey. For this reason, as well as to honor Dr. Swindler, I have provided

the lead gift to establish the Daris Swindler Graduate Fellowship in Biocultural Anthropology. I hope it will help other students discover an experience that may define their careers. I hope that the recipients, in reflecting on Daris Swindler's career, will continue to enlighten and inspire others the way Daris did for me."

"Recently I have met current graduate students in the Department of Anthropology and have been energized by their focus and knowledge. I marvel at the work they are undertaking and I am reassured that anthropology is more relevant and necessary than ever."

"I invite you to help support these talented individuals and honor Dr. Swindler by contributing to the fellowship fund. For more information, please contact the department chair, Dr. Miriam Kahn at mkahn@u.washington.edu or (206) 543-5240."

Ten Years of Advising and Mentoring: Diane Guerra



Diane Guerra

Ten years ago, Diane Guerra became the Department of Anthropology's first Director of Undergraduate Student Services when former chair Carol Eastman hired her away from the Department of Mathematics. Whether helping students decide which courses to register for, supporting them through difficult circumstances, or discussing course schedules, graduation, and graduate school, Diane is always ready with a warm smile and a friendly word of advice.

Born and raised in Chicago, Diane learned early on how to adapt to a world in the throes of social and cultural change. After earning her BA in education at Northeastern Teacher's College in Chicago, she taught elementary school for two years in the inner city. Later, joining her husband in his hometown in south Texas, Diane taught fourth grade in an elementary school that served economically disadvantaged Latino children, many of whom came to know her as their first and only African American teacher.

Although she greatly enjoyed working with young children, Diane decided that she was ready for a change of pace. Having worked as the office manager for the recruitment office of the Educational Opportunity Program at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), Diane decided to take a job as an academic counselor at UIC's College of Engineering. It was there that Diane realized she had found a career that matched her interests *and* her personality to a T.

When her husband accepted an offer from the English department at the University of Washington, Diane moved to Seattle with him and has made a home for herself here at the university. Along the way, Diane completed her master's degree in education with a concentration in curriculum and instruction, fitting well with her current responsibilities in the department. In addition to her usual duties, Diane recently took on the responsibility of working with the department's sub-discipline curriculum coordinators to develop a biannual teaching schedule that bridges curriculum and the needs of advising.

Over the years, Diane has advised engineering, math, and anthropology students. If you ask her, she'll tell you that she finds working with anthropology students the most fulfilling of all. Because anthropology students study and strive to address the varied needs of human beings in all their cultural diversity, Diane feels lucky to be in a position to support them as they take up some of the most important concerns we face in the world today.

Stories of Hope

Asst. Professor Rachel Chapman's Journey in Anthropology



Rachel Chapman

The paths we take as anthropologists are many and varied, and knowing where we've come from often helps explain how we arrived at studying what we do. The story of how newly hired faculty member Rachel Chapman came to study health care disparities among women begins with her birth.

Chapman was born to a black, unwed teenage mother just before civil rights were legally extended to all Americans. She was adopted into a multi-racial family with three other adopted children and grew up in an environment of intense social activism. In college, as part of her own search for identity, she double-majored in Afro-American Studies and Literature, learned Swahili and Yoruba, and studied in Kenya. It was in Africa that Chapman realized that if she wanted to understand the dilemma of being black in America, she needed to understand black life before and outside of America. She continued on to a master's degree in African Studies and along the way discovered anthropology, which pulled together under one umbrella everything she felt she needed to make sense of the world: language, history, poetry, the environment, politics, psychology, and art. As she explains, "Anthropology calls this 'culture.'"

Chapman went on to UCLA for a PhD in anthropology. During her time as a graduate student, she was invited to join a delegation to Mozambique, which was in the midst of a terrible civil war. Later, she was invited back again to do her doctoral research there. But before beginning her research, she spent two years working in Mozambique as the assistant to the Director of Health Education. She noticed that although

although women talked to her about their most pressing problems—infant and maternal morbidity and mortality—they failed to seek health care at the clinic.

Inspired by two and a half years of experience in Mozambique, Chapman was ready to start her research. She examined reproductive health seeking in the pluralistic health system in Mozambique. She found that women often hid pregnancy because they feared social threats to their own and their unborn children's lives, more than they feared biological problems. Patterns of delayed prenatal care were related to patterns of social disruption and commoditization of social life. Thus, they did not see the clinic as being helpful in protecting them or their infants from harm. All of this was unfolding on the ground within a political and economic context of extreme poverty. In her dissertation she tells these women's stories in a way that moves beyond their belief in witchcraft and sorcery to include the national and global forces of war and structural adjustment policies that shape their lives.

Before coming to the University of Washington, Chapman taught at Case Western Reserve University, where she developed the urban health program in their Department of Anthropology. In Cincinnati she continued her search to understand and document the disparities in health care access, care-seeking, and health outcomes of women in economically and socially marginalized settings. To date, there is no single answer from any discipline that adequately explains why disparities in birth outcomes are worse for black women in the U.S., regardless of class.

Professor Chapman is committed to working toward answering these questions and finding ways to disrupt this tragic pattern of inequality that dictates who lives and who dies, when and how. In each setting she studies, she is consistently amazed by how people go on in everyday ways under immense pressure and against great odds—so many stories of hope.

Alum Nina Jablonski Breaks New Ground with Theory of Skin Color



Nina Jablonski

Anthropological research can play a pivotal role in weakening and dismantling harmful biases and stereotypes, bringing empirical facts to bear on questions of racism, bigotry, and misunderstanding. When it comes to the highly charged topic of human skin color, anthropology cannot rewrite history, but it can help lay the foundation for a value-free understanding of how and why human skin color varies.

Nina Jablonski, a paleoanthropologist who received her PhD in physical anthropology from the University of Washington in 1981, has determined that skin color is an evolutionary adaptation. Her findings were recently published in the *Journal of Human Evolution* and are the first comprehensive theory of skin coloration.

Variations in skin color occur because over millennia, populations of humans have migrated across the Earth and have needed to adapt to the amount of ultra-violet radiation (UVR) from the sun falling on different regions. The degree of skin pigmentation is related to two conflicting physiological needs: the need to protect the body against the breakdown of essential compounds that are sensitive to UVR (such as folate, a B vitamin), while simultaneously allowing just enough UVR into the skin to allow for the synthesis of vitamin D-3.

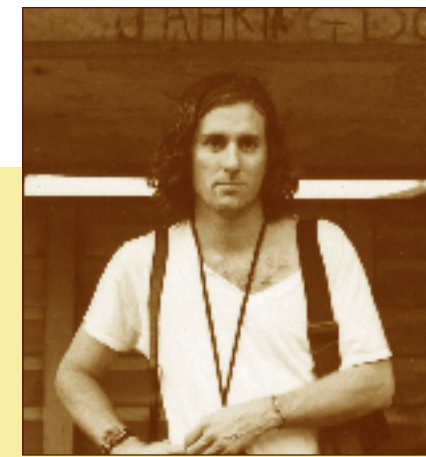
Both folate and vitamin D-3 are essential for healthy reproduction. Folate is required for normal development of an embryo's nervous system, while vitamin D-3 maintains healthy blood levels of calcium and phosphorus, protecting bones and promoting their growth. Too much UVR can not only cause skin cancer, but it can break down folate, which compromises a person's chances of having a healthy baby. Too little UVR can lead to vitamin D-deficiency diseases such as rickets and osteoporosis. As Jablonski explains, "Skin color is an evolutionary balancing act between protecting yourself from excess UVR, while allowing a little UVR into your skin to produce vitamin D." Other researchers have linked skin color and sun exposure, but Jablonski is the first to pinpoint a direct relationship between sun exposure and the reproductive mechanism regulating skin color.

With any luck, Jablonski's research will go far toward changing the way people think about skin color. "We can take a topic that has caused so much disagreement, so much suffering, and so much misunderstanding, and completely disarm it," she says. "We're all the same under the skin." Jablonski's findings show that skin coloration doesn't happen by chance; "it's something that evolved for a good set of biological reasons. And it takes the wind out of racism and bigotry [and social stigma]," she explains.

Jablonski has held the Irvine Chair of Anthropology at the California Academy of Sciences since late 1994. She is the author of numerous papers and books on primate and human evolution, conducts fieldwork throughout Africa and Asia, and in 2002 was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

West African War and Violence

New UW Asst. Professor studies West African War and Violence through a Fresh Lens



Danny Hoffman

Sierra Leone has a particular allure for anthropologists working in Africa. Through the early 1990s, scholars conducting fieldwork in the West African nation produced some of the most innovative studies of power dynamics and governance, ritual practices, urbanization and gender relations. But with the outbreak of war in 1991, the understanding of "culture" in Sierra Leone took a very different turn. Images of civilians maimed by teenage combatants became synonymous with the Mano River region of Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea. No place is now more closely associated with the violent upheavals of parts of post-Cold War Africa. "Tribalism" and the "culture of violence" are the lenses through which most observers now see events throughout West Africa.

With his work in Sierra Leone and elsewhere in the region, recently hired University of Washington anthropologist Danny Hoffman addresses these twin understandings of social life in Sierra Leone. Danny's research—along with that of other anthropologists, political scientists, economists, and historians specializing in African conflict zones—suggests that those aspects of the war which appeared most sensational or primitive are not evidence of a retreat from the modern world or an eruption of ancient tribal animosities. They are, rather, closely interconnected with today's global economy.

The *kamajor* militia with which Danny did his fieldwork appears in media coverage of the decade-long war as a violent anachronism: Many of the young men who joined the militia claimed that initiation made them immune to

the bullets of their enemies, and they drew a parallel to the hunters of legend as a way to explain their own extraordinary powers. But Danny's ethnographic work among militia members in the capital city of Freetown, in the eastern city of Bo, and in rural areas in Sierra Leone and Liberia suggests that circulating Rambo videos and the CNN coverage of September 11 and the war in Afghanistan are at least as important to understanding the ways combatants see themselves as are traditional narratives of hunters and warriors. Likewise, competition over the profits of the diamond trade in the wake of the 1980s economic crises is more relevant to understanding the conflict than are ethnic tensions. In short, the questions which have always interested scholars of Sierra Leone—questions about participation which have always interested scholars of Sierra Leone and post-colonial economy, gender dynamics, and generational power struggles—remain the most important questions to ask even amidst the seemingly radical shifts in social landscape brought about by the war.

Of Course: Primate Conservation

Biological Anthropology 469

Why should we care if many primate species are endangered? And what can be done to protect them from extinction? A class of twelve undergraduates and Lecturer Leila Porter will spend a quarter exploring answers to these questions in a course called "Primate Conservation."

Porter, who earned her PhD at the State University of New York at Stony Brook in 2000, has been a lecturer at the University of Washington since 2002. Her research has focused on the behavioral ecology of small-bodied monkeys (tamarins and Goeldi's monkeys) in the Bolivian Amazon, one of the most diverse regions for primates in South America, boasting fourteen different species.

During the course of her dissertation research, Porter realized that unless efforts are initiated to control deforestation, Bolivian forests and primates will quickly disappear. Primates as a taxonomic group are under grave threat: thirty percent of species are considered endangered. Thus, unless initiatives are undertaken to protect these species and their habitats, they are likely to become extinct within the next one hundred years—a fate that would be both tragic and dangerous, given the vital role primates play in their ecosystems.

Luckily for conservationists like Porter, primates are a useful taxonomic group on which to focus efforts: they are conspicuous and charismatic animals, making them "flagship" species to promote

the conservation of the ecosystems they inhabit. In addition, because the majority of primates live in tropical rain forests, they serve as flagship species for some of the most threatened ecosystems in the world. Porter has worked with several organizations to establish protected areas in the Bolivian tropics, but conservation campaigns and education are vital to increasing awareness of the threat of extinction.

As a next step, Porter brings her campaign to the University of Washington campus with her course "Primate Conservation," in which students look at factors that make species vulnerable to extinction, including behavior, feeding ecology, reproduction, density, and distribution. In addition, students discuss the design and implementation of conservation plans to protect primates and their ecosystems, looking at case studies from around the world. At the end of the quarter, students formulate proposals to protect a region of tropical Amazon forest and then present their conservation plans in what is sure to be an engaging and passionate debate.

Primate conservation is an issue of global concern, and making sure University of Washington students are well-informed is a small but promising accomplishment. Increasing awareness is an important step towards creating global interest and support for conservation initiatives to keep primate species thriving and their rain forest homes intact, and we in the University of Washington, Department of Anthropology are thrilled to do our part.

AFRICA



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4

1,2+3 : Rachel Chapman

1: Women's focus group in bairro Mucessua, Mozambique

2: Women elders in Mucessua, Mozambique

3: Anthropologist with her namesake, Raquela

3,4+5 : Danny Hoffman

4: Kamajors in battle gear, Bo, Sierra Leone. July 2000.

5: Demonstrating a kamajor's ability to repel bullets, Bo Sierra Leone. July 2000.

6: Mama Munda Fortune's kamajor unit, the Kassela War Council, Bo, Sierra Leone. July 2000.



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Milestones

PhDs conferred June 2003 – August 2004

Michelle Barry (sociocultural), “Organic Fundamentals: Risk management, sacrament and soul values in the Pacific Northwest,” August 2004

Ylva Hernelund (sociocultural), “Winnowing ‘culture’: Negotiating female initiation in the Gambia,” August 2003

Susan Hughes (archaeology), “Beyond the Allithermal: The role of climate change in prehistoric adaptations, Northwest Wyoming,” December 2003

Emily Jones (environmental), “Broad spectrum diets and the European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*): Dietary change during the Pleistocene-Holocene transition in the Dordogne, Southwestern France,” August 2004

Bob Kopperl (archaeology), “Prehistoric resource depression and intensification on Kodiak Island, Alaska,” December 2003

Ronald Maynard (sociocultural), “An ethnographic study of adults with Cystic Fibrosis,” August 2003

Jane Rees (biocultural), “Life history studies of childbearing during adolescence,” March 2004

Matthew Steele (biocultural), “Male microbicides, genital hygiene, and HIV risk behaviors among Kenyan men,” June 2004

Sarah Sterling (archaeology), “Social complexity in ancient Egypt: Functional differentiation as reflected in the distribution of apparently standardized ceramics,” March 2004

Bryan Tilt (sociocultural), “Risk, pollution and sustainability in rural Sichuan, China,” August 2004

First Year Graduate Students

Archaeology
Shelby Anderson (Woodinville, WA)
Kirstie Haertel (Eagle River, AK)
Colby Phillips (Denver, CO)
James Taylor (Jacksonville, FL)

Biocultural Anthropology
Siobhan Cully (Maplewood, NJ)
Katherine Wander (Cleveland, OH)

Environmental Anthropology
Yu Huang (Guangzhou, China)
Laura Licona (Nambe, NM)
Jaya Ramesh (Bel Air, MD)

Sociocultural Anthropology
Robertson Allen (Greeneville, TN)
Heather Clark (Seattle, WA)
David Giles (Melbourne, Australia)
Matthew A. Hale (Nashville, TN)
Mariana Markova (Moscow, Russia)
Marwa Maziad (Cairo, Egypt)
Chingchai Methaphat (Roi-et, Thailand)
Jiyun Moon (Seoul, Korea)
Mia Siscawati (Bogor, Indonesia)

Post-doctorates

Emily Jones, 2004-06 Post-doctoral Research Assistant for the Southwest Land, Culture, and Society Program at University of Arizona

Mary Shenk, 2004-2007 Ruth L. Kirschstein National Research Service Award, Individual Fellowship for three years to be done at the Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology (Univ. of Washington) and the Carolina Population Center (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

Faculty Transitions

J. Bengamin Fitzhugh, received a promotion to Associate Professor in Autumn 2004

Professor James Nason, will retire in December 2004

Please direct all corrections, questions, and inquiries to

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This newsletter can also be found online at

www.anthro.washington.edu

Graduate student awards and fellowships for 2004-05

Jerusha Achterberg, 2004-05 Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology Fellowship

Cheryll Alipio, Sigma XI Grant, Summer 2004; 2004-2005 Undergraduate Asian Studies Initiative TA

Miriam Aldasoro, 2004-05 Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnologia and the Ford/Hewlett Program for the Social Sciences Scholarship

Phoebe Anderson, 2004-05 University of Washington Department of Anthropology James Fellowship

Shelby Anderson, 2004-05 University of Washington Department of Anthropology Olson Fellowship

Jennifer Derringer Aranda, 2004-05 Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology/National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Fellowship

Diana Blumberg, 2004-05 Marie Curie Fellowship (for studies at University College, London)

Tami Blumenfeld, 2004-05 Jackson Foundation China Fellowship; 2004-2006 Student Councilor for the Society for East Asian Anthropology

Kristine Bovy, University of Washington Graduate School Huckabay Teaching Fellowship, Autumn 2004

Sara Breslow, 2004-05 United States Community Forestry Research Fellowship; 2004-05 National Science Foundation Dissertation Improvement Grant

Julie Brugger, 2004-2005 National Science Foundation Dissertation Improvement Grant

Chin-Yung Chao, 2004 Harvard-Yenching Scholarship

Tapoja Chaudhuri, 2004-2005 Wenner-Gren Professional Development International Fellowship

Jen-Yu Chou, 2004-2005 Wenner-Gren Foundation Dissertation Fellowship

Jennie Deo, 2004-2005 University of Washington Department of Anthropology Baldwin Scholarship; 2004-05 National Science Foundation Dissertation Improvement Grant; 2004-05 Winship Memorial Scholarship

Diane Fox; 2004-06 Freeman Fellowship in Asian Studies at Hamilton College; 2004-05 William Joiner Center for the Study of War and Social Consequences Rockefeller Fellow: Culture, Art, Trauma, Survival, Development: Vietnamese

Masako Fujita, University of Washington Graduate School Chester-Fritz Grant for International Exchange, Summer 2005; 2004-05 Social Sciences and Humanities Council of Canada Doctoral Fellowship; 2004-05 Puget Sound Partners for Global Health, Global Partnership Travel Grant

Barbara Grub, 2004-06 Multinational Collaborations on Challenges to the Environment Project Funded by the National Science Foundation 's Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship Program

Matthew A. Hale, 2004-05 Jackson Foundation China Fellowship

Cam Hoang, 2005 Ford Foundation Fellowship

Robert Ingenito, 2004-05 FLAS (Foreign Language Area Studies) Fellowship

Leah Koskimaki, University of Washington Graduate School Chester Fritz Fellowship for International Exchange, Summer 2004; 2004-05 Fulbright-Hays Fellowship

Laura Licona, 2004-05 Bank of America Endowed Minority Fellowship, 2004-05 Presidential Scholar Award

Larisa Lumba, 2004-05 FLAS (Foreign Language Area Studies) Fellowship

Mariana Markova, 2004-05 Chapin Center Doctoral Student Recruitment Initiative Stipend

Chingchai Methaphat, 2004-2008 Royal Thai Government Scholarship

Thomas Minichillo, University of Washington Department of Anthropology Niles Dissertation Fellowship, Winter and Spring 2005

Dawn Neill, Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology Preliminary Dissertation Funds, Summer 2004; 2004-05 National Science Foundation Dissertation Improvement Grant

Melissa Poe, University of Washington Graduate School Chester-Fritz Grant for International Exchange, Autumn 2004

Amanda Poole, FLAS (Foreign Language Area Studies), Fellowship to study Tigrinia and Arabic, Summer 2004; 2004-05 Social Science Research Council International Dissertation Fellowship

Jaya Ramesh, 2004-05 University of Washington Graduate Office for Minority Achievement Program Research Assistantship

Mona Rashid, 2004-05 FLAS (Foreign Language Area Studies) Fellowship

Rebeca Rivera, Dissertation Research Funds (Urban Ecology Program), Summer 2004

Jessie Ryker-Crawford, Reyer Award, Summer 2004

Brooke Scelza, National Science Foundation Research Experience for Graduate Students Grant, Summer 2004

Deborah Schechter, 2004-05 Wellesley Centers for Women Dissertation Research Grant

Leila Sievanen, University of Washington Graduate School Chester-Fritz Grant for International Exchange, Summer 2004, 2004-05 Fulbright Institute of International Education Grant

Mia Siscawati, 2004-05 World Wildlife Fund Russel E. Train Education for Nature Fellowship

Sandra A. Snipes, 2004-06 Association of Schools of Public Health/Centers for Disease Control/Prevention Research Programs Dissertation Fellowship; 2004-05 National Science Foundation Dissertation Improvement Grant

Megan Styles, NSF Institute for Research Design in Cultural Anthropology, Summer 2004; University of Washington Graduate School Chester-Fritz Grant for International Exchange, Autumn 2004

Ta Trang, 2004-05 FLAS (Foreign Language Area Studies) Fellowship; 2004-05 Blakemore Freeman Fellowship

Tran So Le, 2004-05 CEEVN (Center for Educational Exchange with Viet Nam) Fellowship

Teresa Trusty, 2004 Selected Member to the Cultural Horizons Prize Jury sponsored by the Society for Cultural Anthropology

Ismael Vaccaro Ribo, 2004-05 American Academy of Political and Social Sciences Fellow

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At the request of Peggy Yeager, long-time supporter of the archaeology program, archaeology faculty and graduate students traveled to the San Juan Islands this past June to survey Trump Island. The Yeagers, who live on the island, were interested in whether any evidence of Native American settlements might be found. After a lovely boat ride, a delicious lunch, and a great deal of shovel testing, the archaeologists were sorry to report that they found only one large flake (identified by Dr. Angela Close ... of course). They did, however, have a marvelous time and thank the Yeagers for their continued support ... and their insistence that they escape Denny Hall for a day!

Poorvee Vyas, University of Washington Department of Anthropology Niles Dissertation Fellowship, Autumn 2004

Margaret Wizenberg, 2004-05 Simpson Center Graduate Internship at the University of Washington Press

Haiying Zhang: 2004-2005 Wenner-Gren Professional Development International Fellowship

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