

ANTHROPOLOGY NEWS

A collaborative effort of the Department of Anthropology and the Anthropology Student Union University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

Pat Gray.

After a busy Fall semester, the department is facing exciting Winterim and Spring semesters. The Fall semester opened with three notable developments. First, Dr Kalman Applbaum joined the department as a new cultural anthropologist. His spouse, Ingrid Jordt, is also teaching courses in the department on an ad hoc basis. I hope you have had a chance to meet them. In the Spring, they are offering some courses that have been rarely taught in the department. Second, the department received the evaluations of the external consultants from the ten-year review. The comments were very favorable and made a strong case for increased university support of anthropology. The reviewers were very impressed with the dedication and energy of our students. I would like to thank all of you who donated time to meet with the reviewers. Finally, the department received permission to hire another cultural anthropologist to start in the Fall, 2001. The job search is currently underway and campus visits by candidates will start soon after the Spring semester begins. The ASU has a voice in selecting the new hire, so I encourage you to attend all the presentations.

The Winterim has two courses of special interest to students headed toward an academic career. Alan Aycock is offering a one-credit course on "Teaching Anthropology: The Basics," open to all graduate students. See the posters around the department for details. The Graduate School is offering a course on how to survive in the academy. If you want to know about what deans are, how to prepare for tenure, and other elements of academic culture, this course may interest you.

In the Spring, candidates for the cultural position will give presentations. In addition, the Society for Economic Anthropology will meet in Milwaukee during April. If you need information about these meetings, see Dr. Applbaum. Spring also brings

announcements about Graduate School fellowships and questions about teaching assistantships for the next academic year. The department handles both of these in the same manner. The faculty meets early in the semester to review all graduate student records. Two students are selected to apply for the Graduate School Fellowship Award and two for the Graduate School Dissertation Fellowship Award. The students selected are then asked to fill out applications for the awards. As the Graduate School limits each department to two nominations per award, this procedure saves students from having to fill out applications unless they are actually nominated. The Advanced Opportunity Program Awards are handled differently. The department can submit all applications it receives, so if you qualify for an AOP please, see Dr. Turner for an application. The department ranks the AOP applications before sending them to the Graduate School. Finally, the records of all students eligible for teaching assistantships are reviewed in the middle of the semester and a ranked list is prepared. All students are placed on the list, so there is no need to apply for a teaching assistantship. Offers are made until the openings are exhausted, which often does not happen until May.

On a final note, congratulations to Kathy Bubinas, Lavonne Cornell-Swanson, Karen Dalke, Sally Stanton, and Quincy Tharps for their presentations at the recent American Anthropological Association meetings. Communication of your research to a professional audience is a vital skill and I encourage all students to deliver a paper to a professional meeting at least once before completing the program.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Thanks for reading Anthropology News. This newsletter was put together with assistance from Anthropology Department staff, as well as student members of the Anthropology Student Union. I apologize in advance for any errors or omissions. Please note the new addition to the Anthropology

News. The Museum Studies Program has provided information pertaining to current events at the Milwaukee Public Museum and bios of current students in the program.

Seth Schneider
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ANTHROPOLOGY FACULTY AND STAFF

FULL-TIME FACULTY

Cheryl Seabrook Ajitutu (PhD UCB 1989; Assoc Prof) Linguistic anthropology, sociolinguistics, educational anthropology, gender and development; West Africa and the African diaspora.

Fred C. Anapol (PhD SUNY Stony Brook 1984; Assoc Prof) Human anatomy, evolutionary and functional morphology of locomotion and mastication, forensic anthropology.

Applbaum, Kalman, (PhD Harvard Asst Professor) Membership and participation in neighborhood voluntary organizations and participation in neighborhood voluntary organizations.

Bettina Arnold (PhD Harvard 1991; Assoc. Prof) Complex societies, material culture as a symbolic system, archaeology of gender, history of archaeology; prehistoric Europe.

Paul E. Brodwin (PhD Harvard 1991; Assoc Prof) Medical anthropology psychological anthropology, anthropology of

the body, critical social theory; Haiti and the Haitian diaspora.

J. Patrick Gray (PhD Colorado Boulder 1976; Prof) Quantitative methods, psychological anthropology, sociobiology, religion and worldview.

Anne Hansen (PhD Harvard University 1999, Asst Prof Anthro & History) Theravada Buddhism; South and Southeast Asia.

Jean L. Hudson (PhD. U California Santa Barbara 1990, Asst Prof) Hunter gatherer adaptations, zooarchaeology, ethnoarchaeology, ecological and evolutionary theory, cooperative and egalitarian social systems; coastal California, coastal Peru, central Africa.

Robert J. Jeske (PhD Northwestern 1987; Assoc Prof) Archaeology, lithic analysis, osteology, hunter-gatherers, horticulture; North America

John D. Richards (PhD UW-Milwaukee 1992; Assoc Scientist) Midwestern archaeology, historic preservation, history of anthropology, archaeology field techniques.

Patricia B. Richards (PhD UW-Milwaukee 1997; Assoc Scientist) Historical resource management, historic period archaeology, mortuary analysis, Midwestern archaeology.

Trudy R. Turner (PhD New York 1977; Prof) Physical anthropology, molecular genetics and evolution of nonhuman primates, Africa.

William Washabaugh (PhD Wayne State 1974; Prof) Linguistic anthropology, Creole languages, deafness, music; Caribbean, Spain.

PART-TIME FACULTY

Alice B. Kehoe (PhD Harvard 1964, Honorary Emeritus Adj. Prof) Native American Ethnohistory, North American Archaeology, Religion

EMERITUS FACULTY

Melvin L. Fowler (PhD U Chicago) Archaeology, urbanization and social development; Mississippi Valley, Mexico

Sidney M. Greenfield (PhD Columbia 1959) Economic anthropology, ethnicity, religion, systems of healing, history of slavery; Brazil, Caribbean, Atlantic Islands.

Bernard J. James (PhD U Wisconsin) Culture and personality, modern organization.

Donald V. Kurtz (PhD UCD 1970) Political anthropology, anthropological theory, cultural analysis, social organization; Mesoamerica, South Asia.

Nancy Oestrich Lurie (PhD Northwestern 1952; Adj Prof; Curator Emeritus, MPM) Cultural anthropology, action anthropology, ethnohistory; North America.

James Silverberg (PhD U Wisconsin 1962) Cultural anthropology, ethnography, human ethnology and evolution, social structure, sociocultural change; India, Latin America.

Neil C. Tappen (PhD U Chicago 1952; Hooton Prof Emeritus) Physical anthropology, human evolution, anatomy, primates; Africa

Edward Wellin (PhD Harvard 1955) Cultural anthropology, medical anthropology, urban anthropology; Latin America.

AD HOC ACADEMIC STAFF

Alan Aycock
Lucia Cargill
Andrew Collins
Ingrid Jordt
Dawn Scher Thoma
Carolyn Seymour-Jorn
Roger Thomas
George Ulrich

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Jocelyn Boor

PROJECTS ASSISTANTS

Linda Naunapper
Chrisie Hunter

Interview with Dr. Kal Applbaum

Kristina Lorusso

One must respect a person who counts it as an honor that he "escaped from Brooklyn." Our new Anthropology professor puts it just that way. "I'm very proud of that!" said Dr. Kal Applbaum regarding his escape from New York. In order to find out more about this new addition to the 7th floor I asked Dr. Applbaum to answer some questions via an e-mail interview.

Bragging rights aside; Applbaum's connection to New York is clear in his wry humor. He admits, with tongue firmly in cheek, that his accent is all Brooklyn when "I am inebriated, or in a fight." I quickly realized, however, that behind his jocularly resides a formidable intellect, one that seeks the answers to many interesting questions regarding economic/cultural Anthropology.

The Harvard graduate seeks to attribute coherence to the expression "the globalizing culture of market capitalism." To that end, he takes an empirical approach - studying "ethnographic analysis of

managerial practices at transnational corporations." He is also interested in studying the history of marketing as a profession in an effort to link a "market derived understanding of human needs and the provisioning system that has arisen to satisfy such needs."

Working diligently to fulfill the publishing quota required of all good professors, Dr. Applbaum is finishing two projects and planning his next. Of the former, one is a book with the working title Globalization, Marketing, and Culture and he is also co-editing a book about consumption and consumer society in Israel. (Applbaum taught in that country at the University of Haifa for "a few years" in the late 90's.)

Of possible tangible interest to U.W. Milwaukee students is the next project on Applbaum's plate. He hopes to begin a research project, for which he will be recruiting Graduate students to assist him, on business culture here in Milwaukee. He generously adds that his assistance will not only help with the work, but also "share in the fruit of it." Sharing research fruit, I need not remind anyone, looks great on a C.V.

Man does not, however, live on the fruit of research alone, and Dr. Applbaum was eager to share some of his other interests with me. Because life as an academic tends to afford one a certain measure of travel, I thought it would be interesting to ask Dr. Applbaum for some restaurant recommendations.

A favorite in Cambridge Massachusetts is the Caf of India on Brattle Street. For any of us that might be planning a trip to Bangkok in the near future, he suggests Bussaracam. Evidently not a fan of bean burrito surprise at Taco Hell, Applbaum adds that the food in our union simply "doesn't rate." Quelle surprise!

Notwithstanding the staggering scarcity of good Milwaukee restaurants, Dr. Applbaum says he is "impressed with how livable a place" Milwaukee is. His young daughter, a third grader, prefers the charms of Milwaukee to other cities in which they have lived. (Just wait until she is in her teens!) There is one thing about Milwaukee that confuses the professor, the term: Genuine American City. Helpful inhabitants are encouraged to explain it to him - because I cannot.

Recognizing the power of the ASU press, Dr. Applbaum also wanted to alert readers to some exciting news. Opening the door to many "fascinating questions in Anthropology," Applbaum will teach Economic Anthropology this spring. Because economics is salient to so many fields (Marxists and neo-Marxists unite!) and because our

"society in general makes a fetish of markets, money, consumer goods and work," Applbaum thinks that this course will have a relevance that crosses all anthropological boundaries.

The ASU and this reporter would like to welcome Dr. Applbaum to Milwaukee and UWM. On a personal note, I would like to assure him that it is by no means "unpatriotic" to not "drink Miller or Old Milwaukee beers." It is, in fact, noble not to - for everyone knows that those two beers are from keggers and frat parties. We residents of "the Brew City" respect a discriminating palate. What makes Dr. Applbaum return to his borough roots? Asahi Super Dry - the 32oz bottle size - vexingly unavailable here in the U.S. Bravo, Dr. Applbaum, at least it wasn't Budweiser!

Biotechnology and Culture: Interview with Dr. Paul Brodwin

John Blaszczyk

Associate Professor, Paul Brodwin (Harvard University, PhD), has been with UW-Milwaukee since 1991. Professor Brodwin's research interests include: medical anthropology, social theory, cultural studies of biotechnology and bioethics, Haiti/Haitian Diaspora. Over the years at UW-Milwaukee, Professor Brodwin has shared his expertise and insights with students who have taken one or more of the many courses he has taught, which have included: Survey of Cultural Anthropology Theory, The Body in Culture and Society, Ethnography as Text and Practice, Research Methods in Anthropology, Medical Anthropology, Psychological Anthropology, Interdisciplinary Honors Seminar: The Body in Culture and Society, Peoples and Cultures of the Caribbean, Peoples and Cultures of Latin America, and Introduction to Sociocultural Anthropology. In addition to teaching at UW-Milwaukee, Dr. Brodwin has served as an Assistant Adjunct Professor of Bioethics, Health Policy Institute, at the Medical College of Wisconsin, since 1997.

Professor Brodwin is noticeably absent from the classroom this year as he is on sabbatical. Dr. Brodwin has a number of current research projects that he is working on during his sabbatical: 1) finalizing his third book, forthcoming in 2000 from Indiana University Press; 2) starting the research associated with his recently awarded National Institute of Health (NIH) grant; and 3) continuing his ongoing research on the Haiti/Haitian Diaspora. In addition to working on these projects while on sabbatical, Professor Brodwin continues to meet regularly with the numerous PhD and Masters candidate students who have sought him out to be on his or her committee.

The following briefly summarizes Professor Brodwin's current research projects.

Professor Brodwin's third book, Biotechnology and Culture: Bodies, Anxieties, Ethics (forthcoming in 2000 from Indiana University Press) lays out the main cultural dilemmas raised by procedures such as surrogacy, organ transplantation, tissue-culture research, and ultrasound. This book is based on an interdisciplinary conference Professor Brodwin organized in 1997 at UW-Milwaukee; it contains his own theoretical introduction and chapter as well as contributions by other anthropologists, historians, bioethicists, and science studies scholars. The book first examines biotechnologies as collective representations, which encapsulate anxieties over gender, class, and scientific authority. On this level, biotechnologies alter broad notions of personhood and social connection. On the ethnographic level, however, the book features complex social dramas of the refusal or celebration of new technologies. These representative anecdotes show how the aura and material effects of biotechnologies collide with the pragmatic strategies of everyday life and the embodied experience of pregnancy, disease, aging, etc.

New genetic technologies issue an especially strong challenge to conventional American notions of both social identity -- including ethnicity and race -- and risk. Professor Brodwin is a co-investigator on 3-year, \$1.1 million grant from the NIH program on ethical, legal, and social implications of the Human Genome Project (HGP) about these issues. New knowledge of genetic variation will affect long-standing norms of kinship and community affiliation. At the same time, emerging models of "genetic risk" will alter tacit assumptions about health and disease. How do people re-imagine themselves as members of "genetic communities"? How does a negative "genetic diagnosis" inform people's life plans and their attitudes towards scientific authority as well as older theodicies? As part of this grant, I will help lead a team of bioethicists, philosophers, and social scientists to develop the language and conceptual framework for such questions.

The anthropological critique of bioethics underlies these studies of biotechnology, and it also structures Professor Brodwin's current preliminary ethnographic research on the contact between different ethical perspectives in American medicine. Biomedical professionals are trained to resolve ethical dilemmas by invoking abstract principles (autonomy, beneficence, etc.). Yet Haitian patients in the USA rely on quite distinct religious discourses to interpret the moral stakes of biomedical interventions. Dr. Brodwin has begun research with Haitian physicians and patients in Chicago to examine how these patients negotiate the American bioethical system and its institutional forms, such as ethics review boards and mandates for informed

consent and surrogate decision-making. While conceived specifically for Haitian immigrants, this research is adaptable to other transnational groups in urban America.



Archaeological Field Methods and Native American Concerns

Chrisie Hunter

During this past summer, Linda Naunapper, a Ph.D. archaeology student, attended a field school that had two goals: to discuss Native American issues with archaeological field methods and to excavate an historic site. The Iowa State Archaeologist and the University of Iowa Native American Studies Program sponsored the field school. Excavation took place in Fort Atkinson, Iowa. The site is located on the Yankton Sioux Reservation and believed to have been one of 23 Chief Whirling Thunder Villages that lies within the Winnebago Neutral Ground section of land from the treaties of the 1840's.

Field schools students, volunteers, and school groups worked together to excavate the site. They uncovered artifacts that are, at a glance, traditionally Euroamerican; coins, military buttons, mother of pearl handle pocket knife, and red and yellow clay pipes. After further inquiry and investigation, the artifact assemblage represents a mixture of Native American and Euroamerican material.

Linda also commented on the dynamics of the two groups, Native Americans and American Archaeologists. During the field school, there were opportunities to discuss issues and feelings about the practices of archaeologists and how they affect and are perceived by the Native Americans. Opportunities to discuss these issues are usually not available in most field schools. Linda felt that this was a great experience and recommends the field school to archaeologists.

'A LANDSCAPE OF ANCESTORS': EXCAVATIONS AT TUMULUS 17, SUMMER 2000

Bettina Arnold and Chris Hamlin

UWM Associate Professor of Anthropology Bettina Arnold and Dr. Matthew Murray, Senior Archaeologist with the Section 106 Group in

Minnesota, directed an eight week field season at an Early Iron Age burial mound in Germany this summer. Crew members included students from UWM, the University of Chicago, and the University of New Mexico. This work marks a return to Tumulus 17, continuing excavations begun there in 1999, and is part of a long-term regional study that includes the analysis of ancient DNA from skeletal populations in the region around the Heuneburg in southwest Germany. Relatively few large burial mounds of this period have been systematically excavated and the project had the following goals: 1) to gain a better understanding of the techniques of mound construction, and 2) to explore early Iron Age mortuary ritual from the perspective of social organization and relationship analysis.

During the 1999 field season, the Iron Age date of the mound was confirmed through the recovery of distinctively Hallstatt funerary ceramics decorated with burnished red slip, graphite, and incised decorations, as well as by the presence of iron. Radiocarbon dates from the charcoal deposits in the mound dated the earliest use of the monument to around 580 BC. A more precise reconstruction of the life history of Tumulus 17 is now possible, based upon material recovered this summer. Distinctive fibulae (clothing fasteners similar to safety pins) from the mound indicate that it was utilized in the Hallstatt D phase of the Iron Age (580-450 BC). These finds suggest a longer period of use than had previously been thought.

Five burials were uncovered this field season. Grave was likely male based upon the presence of typically 'male' artifacts such as an iron *Hiebmesser* (slashing knife) and two iron spears. Also included in the grave were a bronze cauldron and a possible piece of defensive armor. Grave 2 was represented by an isolated artifact -- an iron spear point -- found without any other artifacts. Grave 3 was likely male, with an iron dagger in an iron and bronze decorated sheath, two iron spears, one bronze arm-ring, four fibulae, and a small ceramic vessel. The central mound enclosure included the cremated remains of at least one individual as well as the remains of an inhumation burial, designated Grave 4. The latter was likely female based upon the presence of two bronze bracelets, a leather bronze-studded belt with a bronze buckle, bronze earrings, a bronze and iron fibula and a bronze globe-headed pin. Analysis of artifacts from the 1999 and 2000 field seasons will continue through 2001.

Two Fields of Anthropology in One Summer

Mary Roffers

Summer 2000 I participated in two anthropological experiences, one archaeological and the other

cultural, related to my interest in contemporary American Indian reservation culture. My cultural fieldwork at the Standing Rock reservation is part of an ongoing effort to establish contacts necessary for master's work. While it is unusual for a cultural anthropology student to participate in an archaeological field school, I wanted to learn something about the people who were in North America prior to European contact.

In June 2000, I attended the University Missouri-St. Louis' Field School at Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site. The site contains the remains of the most sophisticated prehistoric native civilization north of Mexico and was been designated a World Heritage Site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1982. Cahokia is a Mississippian site inhabited from about A.D. 700 to 1400, which grew to include more than 120 earthen mounds. During its peak, from A.D. 1100-1200, Cahokia covered nearly six square miles.

The field school was part of a project started in 1998. The goal of the project is to relocate the excavation trenches and reexamine the soil profiles and features of the 1956 Gilcrease Institute excavations of Mound 34, under the direction of Gregory Perino, using today's improved archaeological techniques. The project is under the direction of Dr. James Brown of Northwestern University and Dr. John Kelly of Washington University-St. Louis. Three field schools took part in the project this summer, Washington University's, Northwestern University's and the University of Missouri-St. Louis field school under the direction of Tim Baumann, who received his Masters in Anthropology from UWM.

Even though Mound 34 had been previously excavated, it was amazing the amount of materials we uncovered. In the plow zone we found many sherds less than 1 cm. in size and a great deal of chert flakes. As we dug deeper, we found larger sherds and some intact artifacts. In our unit we uncovered a piece of Ramey incised pottery approximately 10 cm. in diameter, a Madison point, an intact bone awl, an engraved gar fish jaw, a matate, burnt bone, hematite used to color pottery, wire (historical) that was deep enough to have been left by Perino's crew and numerous rodent bones. The most exciting find was a piece of a celt, made of a type of granite found about three hundred miles west of Cahokia. A second celt piece composed of the same material was found about 100 yards away. Some of us speculated that both pieces might have been from the same celt. The distance between the two pieces could be attributed to the fact that Perino used a backhoe to refill his trench.

By the end of the three weeks we had uncovered what we believed was the west wall of Perino's trench and had reached sub-mound deposits in many of the units. A foundation of a building had been located at the southwest end of the site, and we had uncovered what look like a feature, where none was expected, in the sub-soil of our unit. At that time we were speculating that the north-facing profile would not be found as it seemed as if a farmer may have come in with some heavy equipment some time after Perino's excavation and harvested the south end of the mound for artifacts. Work was scheduled to continue for three more weeks by the Northwestern group, perhaps they had better luck. It was difficult to leave the site with work undone, but Tim assured us that in archaeology there is always work left undone.

My second anthropological experience of the summer was with a contemporary culture. In July 2000, I took part in my third cultural exchange on a Lakota reservation by participating in a program called Native Works. The summer of 1999 was my first visit and this was my second trip to Wakpala on Standing Rock reservation. In March 2000. Native Works partnered with indigenous communities on United States reservations to provide intercultural exchange, education and cultural travel. The experience takes place during work on community-based projects. This summer's projects included knocking out walls in an apartment building to open space for a day care, painting school rooms in the Wakpala high school and working as mentors at a camp for six graders. Thirty of us, including my sixteen-year old daughter and three other area youth, participated in the project the two weeks I was there.

Our instructor at the college, professor Wilbur Flying By, gave us instruction in Lakota history, tribal and linguistic order, Lakota values and etiquette, treaty and sovereignty rights, mythology, games and dance. The last day of class a drumming group called Lakota Thunder came in to sing and drum for us. Other staff members taught us how to dance the Rabbit dance. Evenings we were given the opportunity to participate in other cultural events or watched videos on Indian issues. Wednesday of the week of classes, we were invited to participate in a 'sweat' at the home of a traditionalist in the town of Little Eagle. In order to get there we needed to travel over reservation roads some of which were no more than tire marks in the grass on the side of a hill.

Over the weekend we traveled through the Black Hills to visit sites sacred to the Lakota and hear Lakota mythology tied to the region. As an added surprise, Kevin had arranged that we go horseback riding at the ranch of Alex White Plume, an Ogala elder and activist. Alex and his tiospaye, extended family, live in the community of Manderson, not far

from Wounded Knee. In addition to horse back riding, Alex and his brother Percy shared stories of

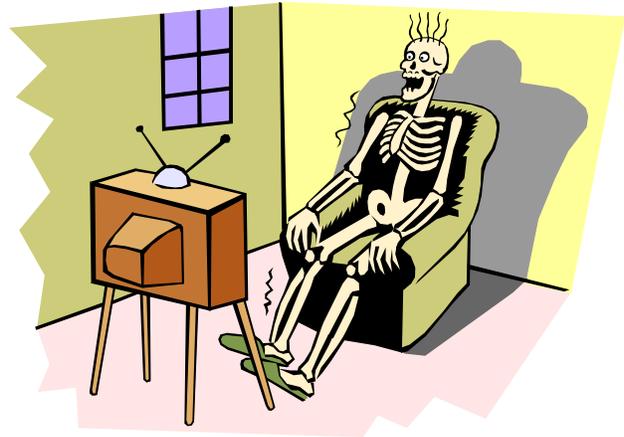
their family, Pine Ridge politics and Lakota religion with us.

Bright and early Monday morning the staff divided into two groups. One stayed back at the school in order to get more of the remodeling projects completed; the second traveled to Sitting Bull camp to work with Lakota sixth graders. I was part of the latter. Sitting Bull camp, located on the Grand River, is the actual site of Sitting Bull's last camp just below the hills he was assassinated in. Steeped in Lakota history, the site is considered sacred to the Hunkpapa, the band of Lakota that live at Standing Rock. Until Congress passed the American Indian Religious Freedom Act in 1978, it had been illegal for the Lakota to practice the Sun Dance, yet the site of the camp is so secluded the Lakota were able to practice the Sun Dance there undetected for decades, as they still do every summer to this day.

One of the goals of the camp is to preserve and pass on traditional Lakota culture to the children living on the reservation. In addition to camp activities such as horseback riding and archery, Lakota elders and traditionalists visited us daily to share bits of Lakota culture. Some traditional activities included an explanation of the Sun Dance and the site, visiting the grave of those killed with Sitting Bull, a talk circle, a pipe-ceremony, tipi construction, drum circle and singing. Throughout the week, people traveling through the area from around the world, France, England, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, and the Zuni pueblos of the Southwest, visited us. Each shared a bit of their culture as well. Belgium bread, Danish stories, and Zuni dances were all unexpected cultural treats.

It was difficult to leave camp; if it weren't for the lure of a real shower, it would have been impossible to drag many of us away. After a shower and dinner, our final activity before departing for home was attending a pow wow at Little Eagle. There we had a chance to dance and say good-bye to the many friends we had made during our two week stay.

For more information on Native Works, visit its website at <http://www.nativeworks.org/>. Those interested in field school opportunities can receive information on next summer's opportunities the way I did, by subscribing to the ASU list. Contact any ASU officer for information on how to subscribe.



"Dead Men Do Tell Tales": Forensic Studies Comes to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Seth A. Schneider

If you are a major in physical anthropology, biology, chemistry, criminal justice, or clinical lab sciences, a new certificate program will be available to undergraduates that will allow you to apply your interest toward a career in forensics. The forensic certificate program is still in the process of being implemented by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The certificate will be awarded in one of three areas in which students can specialize: Death Investigation, Forensic Science, and Forensic Toxicology. Besides the Anthropology Department, other departments in the College of Letters and Science participating in the forensic certificate program are Biology and Chemistry. The department of Criminal Justice housed in the School of Social Welfare is also participating, as is the School of Allied Health Professions. The Medical Examiner's Office and the State Crime Lab will also participate in teaching the courses comprising this program.

"Dead Men Do Tell Tales," an introductory course to forensic science being offered in the spring, will be collaboratively taught by faculty from the various departments and institutions mentioned above. Drs. Fred Anapol, Bettina Arnold, Bob Jeske, and Trudy Turner from the Anthropology Department will participate in teaching this course. Dr. Turner is the course coordinator. The course will be required for all students who plan on receiving a forensic certificate from UWM. "Dead Men Do Tell Tales" is being offered through various departments (Anthropology 156-299, Chemistry 224-299, Clinical Laboratory Science 246-590, and Criminal Justice 266-592) and can be found in the spring Schedule of Classes booklet or on the UWM web pages. In the spring semester, Dr. Fred Anapol from the Anthropology Department is offering "Forensic Anthropology" (156-405) and Dr. Feinberg in the

Chemistry Department is offering "Forensic Chemistry: Solving Crime With Science" (224-194).

If you have any further questions about the Forensic certificate or 'Dead Men Do Tell Tales' contact either Dr. Turner (trudy@uwm.edu) or Dr. Anapol (fred@uwm.edu).

ROMAN AQABA PROJECT, JORDAN

Diane Grubisha

This summer I participated in the Roman Aqaba Project, an archaeological excavation of the ancient city of Aila in modern Aqaba, Jordan, located at the tip of the Red Sea. The project is directed by Dr. S. Thomas Parker of North Carolina State University. He has been conducting research at this site since 1994 and plans a final year of excavation in 2002.

A primary goal of the Roman Aqaba Project is to learn about the development of the city's economy during its continuous occupation from the 1st century B.C. to the 7th century A.D. During this time period, this port city was an important point for sea trade to the east and also for land trade. The excavation is uncovering information about Nabataean, Roman, Byzantine, and early Islamic settlement at the site, although the primary focus is on the Roman Period.

A small, peripheral part of the Roman Aqaba Project this year consisted of excavating along the city wall of the early Islamic site of Ayla, located next to the ancient site of Aila in Aqaba. This early Islamic city was built c. 650 A.D. Excavations at the Islamic city were carried out between 1986-1995 by Dr. Donald Whitcomb of the University of Chicago. I spent the majority of my time on the dig this summer working on this part of the project.

Speaking Irish Gaelic in Ireland

Chrisie Hunter

Janean Mollet, a senior Anthropology student, spent three weeks in Glencholmeille, Dunegal County, Ireland, this past summer studying Irish Gaelic. Janean was able to learn the equivalent level of Irish Gaelic that resident school children will learn. She stated that some parts of Ireland still speak this language.

Besides attending classes, Janean was able to see much of the surrounding landscape in which archaeological, historical, and geological points of interest were located. She visited the Kilkenny, Blarney, Donegal Castles, and the Foulksranth Castle, which has been renovated and turned into a youth hostel. She also said there were many interesting prehistoric burials grounds and historic cemeteries. You may also visit Celtic Forts and a Napoleonic Tower.

Janean recommends the program to everyone. If anyone is interested, this overseas program is offered by the UWM Linguistics Department and the director is John Gleeson.

A SLIPPERY SLOPE IN CRETE

Mary Kohli

This wanna-be archaeologist finally got her first dig on Crete; her first dig, period, at the age of "almost 70." An archaeological practicum for Halasmenos, Crete, was announced by Brock University of Ontario, Canada, in March. I was delighted to be accepted by Professor David Rupp of the Classics Department. I arrived at the town of Pachiammos in eastern Crete on Tuesday, May 9th. The rough ride to the site was an omen. The others in the group had started on that Sunday. They all looked hot, dirty, and tired.

This was a Late Minoan IIIC settlement on a foothill of the Siteia Mountains. We looked down on the beautiful Bay of Mirabello to the north. This site was first investigated in 1992 by Dr. Metaxia Tsipopoulou, our director, and Dr. William Coulson. Halasmenos was occupied for a brief time in the mid-12th century B.C.

We worked on this rocky, very slippery hill six days a week, from early AM to early PM. Then, after a one-hour break, we climbed another hill to the INSTAP Study Center. There we washed the sherds and other finds of the day, and worked on our trench books. We did find fragments of the hoped-for terracotta goddesses, which confirmed the existence of a shrine. We also found megara (pillared halls), which indicates that the settlement was more substantial than originally thought.

The Study Center is an archaeologist's dream. Modern facilities, a conservation lab, a large working area for several projects, a library, and a good storage space are some of its assets. In fact, despite my aching back, blistered knees, and bruised ego, I have already requested the opportunity to work there next spring. No, I don't want to work at the Halasmenos site, just the study center! If anyone is interested in more details, or seeing photos and slides, please contact me through the Milwaukee Society.

TRIMBORN FARM ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT: REACHING OUT TO THE PUBLIC

Chrisie L. Hunter

Trimborn Farm, located in Greendale, Wisconsin, has been the setting of an outreach program for the past three years. The program is run by GERALYN Flick in affiliation with the Southeastern Wisconsin

Archaeology Program at UWM. The outreach program is designed to provide pre-college students an opportunity to learn about archaeology through hands-on experience. The children work closely with archaeology graduate students for one week, and learn the techniques and methods used to properly excavate a site. Furthermore, they learn the importance of preserving information that allows archaeologists to gain knowledge about the past.

This season, the students worked on excavating the remains of a building located on the southern edge of the farm. Portions of the exterior and interior stone foundation walls were uncovered, suggesting the structure was 19m x 10 m in size. Two methods of manufacture were used to build the foundation. The exterior walls were built out of large fieldstones with minimal amounts of mortar. The interior walls were made of medium-sized flat rocks and fieldstones carefully placed to insure stability. The rocks were held in place by mortar used in between the stones and on the overall surface of the foundation wall. This distinct difference in building methods is intriguing. Another interesting aspect of the structure is evidence of a destructive fire at some point in time. A charcoal lense, soil discoloration and blackened nails indicate the structure had burned down, but the date or the cause of the fire remains to be determined. Artifacts recovered from this summer's excavation include nails, window glass, animal bones, slag, clinker, coal, charcoal, and metal fragments.



Anthropology Colloquium Series

Each year the Anthropology Department, along with support from the Anthropology Student Union, holds an anthropology colloquium series. The colloquium series brings in speakers from all fields of the anthropology (cultural, physical, linguistic, archaeology, etc.).

If you are interested in hearing about current research and topics in anthropology, Dr. Jeske will have speakers lined up for this coming spring semester.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA- MILWAUKEE CHAPTER

Sunday, February 4, 2001, 3:00 p.m.
Ron Lippi, UW-Marathon County
"Tropical Cloud Forest Archaeology in Ecuador"
Location: Room 195 Mitchell Hall

Sunday, March 4 or 11, 2001, 3:00 p.m.
Michael Kolb, Northern Illinois
(To be confirmed)
Location: Room 195 Mitchell Hall

Sunday, April 1, 2001, 3:00 p.m.
Nadzia Borowski Lecturer
Rosemary Joyce, University of California-Berkeley
"Changing Woman: The Position of Women in Prehispanic Maya States"
Location: Room 195 Mitchell Hall

Sunday, May 6, 2001, 3:00 p.m.
David Overstreet, Marquette University
"Life on the Edge--A Perspective on Late Pleistocene Lifeways from Southeastern Wisconsin"
Location: Room 195 Mitchell Hall

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY- MILWAUKEE CHAPTER

Monday, January 15, 2001, Winter Dinner (cost \$16)
Jeffrey Behm, UW-Oshkosh
"The Bell Site: The Grand-Village of the Meskwaki in East-Central Wisconsin"
Location: Room E280 Union

Monday, February 19, 2001
Thomas Willems, Region 4 Archaeological Center, UW-Stevens Point
TBA
Location: Room E280 Union

Monday, March 21, 2001
Ying Wang, UW-Milwaukee
TBA
Location: Room E280 Union

Monday, April 16, 2001
TBA

Monday, May 21, 2001
TBA

THE BUZZWORD

Now in its fourth year, ASU's forum for faculty and student presentations – "The Buzzword" – is back. Once again we have one presentation a week throughout the semester beginning the first week of classes.

Presenters are so far: John Blaszczyk, Jocelyn Boor, Kathy Bubinas, Ivory Cainon, LaVonne Cornell-Swanson, Dr. Jean Hudson, Chrisie Hunter, Krystal Johnson, Jamie Kelly, Matt Robinson and Jenni Naude, Matt Warwick, and Rich Watt.

Presentations are 9:30 a.m. Thursday mornings in the Anthropology Department conference room 768B. Look for flyers in Bolton for presenters and topics.

Anthropology Student Union

FROM THE ASU PRESIDENT

Chrisie Hunter

I would like to thank all of you for the work that you have put in so far this semester. The Anthropology Student Union has been doing very well. This year we have started to expand our repertoire of events. Six ASU members participated in the Aids Walk, which took place the beginning of October. We were able to raise \$1200 for the cause. Also new are Anthropology Department T-shirts. If you are interested in picking one up contact me at cmeier@uwm.edu.

The end of the semester is coming up and we will be leaving for break soon. I hope that everyone has a good vacation and will see you back here in January.

WHAT IS ASU?

The UWM Anthropology Student Union (ASU) is a student-run, non-profit organization designed to serve the needs and interests of undergraduate and graduate students. Membership is open to all registered University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee students and alumni.

All ASU meetings and events are open to attendance by anyone. General meetings are held at approximate monthly intervals during the academic year, and we strive to provide a social event each month as well. Look for information about ASU events on flyers posted in Bolton Hall and on the ASU bulletin board outside of Bolton 735, or subscribe to the ASU listserv.

ASU is a very active organization. We are involved a number of activities throughout the UW - Milwaukee campus, including:

- Bake Sales
- Field Trips
- Conferences
- Guest Lecturers
- Parties and Social Functions

ASU encourages all graduate and undergraduate students to join our organization. Through ASU, becoming a "part of the department" is so much easier and enjoyable. For more information, write:

ANTHROPOLOGY STUDENT UNION
Anthropology Department
Bolton Hall 768
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
P.O. Box 413
Milwaukee, WI 53201

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ASU ONLINE

The Anthropology Student Union has e-mail listserv address that both undergraduate and graduate students can subscribe to. Like most other listservs, ASU's listserv does not cost the organization or its subscribers any money.

The listserv provides an effective avenue to post information about upcoming meetings, bake sales, guest lecturers and so forth. It also provides students with a means for discussion of topics pertinent to the field of anthropology, and is used to post notices relating to meetings and courses of interest to UW-Milwaukee's anthropology student population.

To subscribe to ASU' s listserv, send a message to:
listserv@csd.uwm.edu
In the body of the message, type:
subscribe asu your name

"Your name" should be your first and last name, not your e-mail ID. Remember not to put anything in the subject line. If you are using an e-mail program other than PINE (such as Netscape or Outlook Express), you must switch your mail type to Plain Text, not HTML.

Once you have subscribed, you will receive all the messages posted to the listserv. You can also post messages by sending them to the address:
asu@csd.uwm.edu

In addition to the listserv, ASU also has a Web site, where students can access general information about ASU, dates and times for monthly meetings, announcements of upcoming events, and links to other Web sites of anthropological interest. Check it out at: [http://www.uwm.edu/Student Org/ASU](http://www.uwm.edu/Student%20Org/ASU).

ANTHROPOLOGY CLASSES FOR SPRING SEMESTER

Please refer to the Schedule of Classes booklet for complete information on time, location, and instructors. This list is provided to give students an idea of the course that will be available in the Spring 2001.

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|---|---|
| 156-101 Introduction to Anthropology: Human Origins | 156-425 Hunter-Gather Lifeways: Past and Present |
| 156-102 Introduction to Anthropology: Culture and Society | 156-449 Economic Anthropology |
| 156-103 Digging Up the Past: Approaches to Archeology | 156-450 Political Anthropology |
| 156-104 Lifeways in Different Cultures: A Survey of World Societies | 156-460 Anthropological Theory |
| 156-213 American Indian Peoples of Wisconsin | 156-489 Internship In Anthropology, Upper Division |
| 156-289 Internship in Anthropology, Lower Division | 156-497 Study Abroad |
| 156-297 Study Abroad | 156-499 Ad Hoc |
| 156-299 Ad Hoc | 156-561 Techniques and Problems in Ethnography |
| 156-301 Human Evolution and Variation | 156-641 Seminar in Anthropology
Topic: Ethnography of Western Africa |
| 156-305 The Celtic World | 156-699 Independent Work |
| 156-306 European Archaeology | 156-721 Administration and Organization of Museums |
| 156-308 Archaeology of North America | 156-722 Museum Exhibits |
| 156-314 American Indian Societies and Cultures | 156-724 Internship in Museum Studies |
| 156-328 Comparative Studies of Music, Race, and Gender in Nationalism | 156-802 Perspectives on Prehistory |
| 156-400 Human Sociobiology | 156-804 Linguistic Anthropology |
| 156-401 Primate Populations | 156-888 Candidate for Degree |
| 156-402 Primate Evolution | 156-990 Research and Thesis |
| 156-405 Forensic Anthropology | 156-999 Advanced Independent Study |