

# ASU NEWSLETTER

Spring Issue  
Volume 18

May 2005  
Number 2

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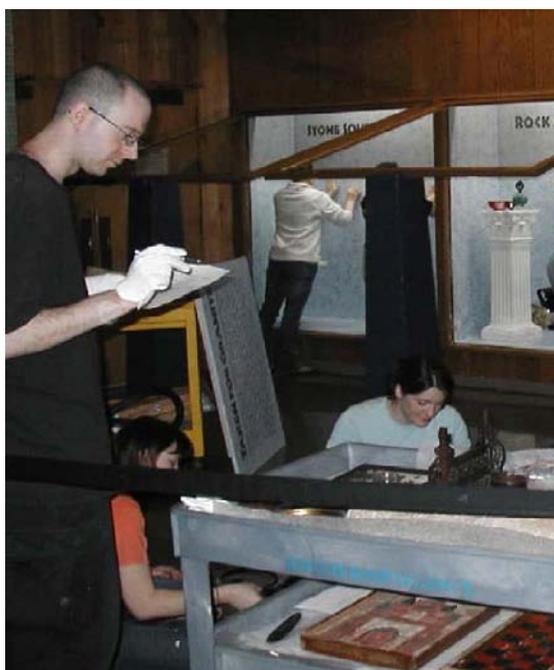
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*Letter from the Chair*  
*Robert Jeske*

Dear ASU:

Happy end of the year! And what a year.... I had a lot of fun and excitement these last nine months as department chair (OK—not all of the excitement was fun, I'll confess).

Actually, we have had a very busy year in the department—since the Fall of 2004 began we produced six Ph.D.s, nine Masters students, and 66 Bachelors students (exact numbers may vary due to submission deadlines). In addition, nine graduate students completed the Museum Studies certificate. Congratulations to all.

The breakdown was:

	Ph.D.	M.S.	B.A.	Total
Archaeology	3	7	--	10
Biological	1	0	--	1
Cultural/Linguistic	2	2	--	4
General Anthropology	--	--	66	66
Total	6	9	66	66

Please take a look at the dissertation and MS thesis titles on the department's web page. It is truly great to see the imaginative and creative approaches people have taken to their work.

I'd like to single out some of our students with special accomplishments this year. Please excuse me if I missed someone—let me know and I'll set the record straight in the fall. Our students continue to achieve awards in the university and beyond: Ph.D. student Stephanie Bjork was named the October Graduate Student of the Month, Ann Williams was awarded a UWM Dissertator Fellowship, and Jessica Dietzler won an NSF undergraduate fellowship for archaeological research on Crete. Jessie Heydt-nelson received second prize in the

Women's Studies Graduate Student paper competition.

The department continues to grow academically. We look forward to the addition of Erica Bornstein to the cultural program next fall, fresh from her fieldwork in India. The linguistics program is moving forward with the addition of new equipment in the audio-visual laboratory. The department is working more and more with Cultures and Communities to bring diversity and new educational opportunities to both UWM and the Milwaukee community. The Forensic Sciences program is a big hit with undergraduate students. Michael Muehlenbein has the new Laboratory for Evolutionary Physiology and Parasitology up and running. The Celtic Studies program is going strong (see the article on the Irish Archaeology project in this issue) and *e-Keltoi* is one of the hottest online journal publications out there. The archaeology lab has been very productive. Both undergraduate and graduate students worked throughout the year for John Richards, Pat Richards, and Brian Nicholls for Historic Resources Management Services. Others continued academic research in the Old World Program with Bettina Arnold, the South American program and faunal laboratory with Jean Hudson and PIMA with me. Together, we have produced an incredible amount of data and publication material for a program of our size.

Students delivered papers at professional meetings such as the American Anthropological Association, the Society for American Archaeology, the American Association of Physical Anthropology, the Midwest Archaeological Conference, the Chacmool Conference, the Central States Anthropological Society, and Wisconsin Archaeological Survey. In addition, students gave talks at the Wisconsin

Archeological Society, the Anthropology Department at UW Madison, and other venues. The quality and professionalism of our students in formal academic settings is being noticed in the academic community. Moreover, our students and faculty were intimately involved in the production of the 2005 meetings of the American Association of Physical Anthropology, which brought over 1000 participants to Milwaukee. Congratulations to all involved.

Special kudos goes to a brave group of students who gave talks before a faculty audience within the department in an ASU sponsored afternoon seminar. The chance to try out new material in front of a friendly but critical audience is something that not many departments offer, or students attempt. Congratulations to all who gave presentations. Another nice ASU activity was the graduate admissions workshop for undergraduates put together by Patricia Stavish. These afternoon seminars are important for undergraduates as well as graduate students—it gives undergrads a chance to see what grad students do and how we all act together to make and disseminate knowledge. I look forward to more creative endeavors of this kind.

I must also point out that the faculty was not indolent this year. Congratulations to Thomas Malaby for his promotion to Associate Professor with tenure and to Patricia Richards for her promotion to Associate Scientist with Indefinite Appointment (i.e., Academic Staff tenure). Finally, congratulations to those faculty who published, earned research grants, and otherwise ground out ways to push the bounds of what we know about the world—and more importantly, found ways to share this experience with the students of the department.

Finally, special thanks to all the ASU officers who served this year—and congratulations to all the new officers for next year. See you on September 10, 2005 for the graduate orientation and welcome. Please put the date on your calendar now, since important information such as requirements and financial aid will be covered. Until then, I'm spending as much time in my garden as possible.



All the best,

Robert J. Jeske

*Letter from the ASU  
President  
Emily Mueller*

Spring has sprung! It is time to emerge from indoor hibernation. Get outside and enjoy -or experience- the world! Experience is, after all, a major requirement of anthropology. This summer while you meander trails, learn about another culture, study the behavior of our non-human animal kin, or load that *15th* bag of feature fill—heed the notion that we are all cultivating ideas and possibilities to investigate during another school year. When you return to school next fall, consider the possibility of involving yourself and your ideas in the Anthropology Student Union (ASU).

The ASU is an official UWM student organization, funded by segregated fees associated with tuition. If you are a UWM student, you are already a member of the ASU. If you pay the \$7 membership fee you are able to vote in matters requiring such action and can enjoy the \$50 conference registration reimbursement plan if you donate two hours of community service. The ASU strives to serve the professional and social interests of all anthropology

students. Students actively involved with ASU enjoy the forum for discussing current anthropological issues as well as the opportunity to network and brainstorm with other students. The ASU collectively holds one vote when the departmental faculty deliberate prospective faculty hires.

The Anthropology Student Union's existence is sustained by the efforts of many people, ASU officers, members, and our faculty advisors, Dr. Arnold and Dr. Jeske. The most important asset ASU draws from is the Anthropology student body and the larger UWM student body. Without student participation, ASU merely sustains itself based on the efforts of a dedicated few. Thank you, participants and members who offered their enthusiasm and support during the last year.

It has been my privilege to serve as the ASU president the last two semesters and I look forward to the organization's future under new leadership next year. We enjoyed many successes this year and I will leave this post feeling good about those positive achievements. However, I will also leave this post feeling, as I do when I leave the lab most days, wishing I could have accomplished more.

Positive achievements included the graduate admissions workshop coordinated and directed by Patricia Stavish as well as the Mini-conference held this past March. Though turnout was lower than organizers hoped for and expected, these projects were designed to revive the academic mission of ASU deed as well as word. I hope that ASU will continue to host and facilitate such events in the future. They offer a means by which students seeking live advice about graduate school admissions or those new to the world of conference presentations can voice their questions and ideas, respectively.

Seth Schneider graciously dedicated time to improving and updating the ASU website. This was clearly another positive gain for all of us in ASU, improving our ability to disseminate relevant information. The ASU website, in addition to the department website, is what markets the Anthropology program to prospective students and our academic interests and achievements to colleagues worldwide. It is my hope that by adding a standing Webmaster position to the executive board, the ASU website will remain functioning at the high level it is now.

As always, ASU supports various charitable causes and remains active in supporting Anthropological concerns at governmental levels. We continued our annual tradition of participation in the AIDS Walk Wisconsin. Twenty-two members signed a petition urging State Representative Kind to prevent the proposed Section 106 language changes from reaching a congressional vote of any kind. Many other students acted individually and contacted their respective representatives.

We suffered two shortcomings this year: fundraising and student participation in the organization. Our various fund raising endeavors (primarily bake sales) yielded \$232.92. We paid out more money in conference reimbursements, per our membership obligations, than we were able to bring in via fundraising events. However, the Aztalan/WAS picnic scheduled for May 21, for which ASU will provide labor to staff the food service, will allow ASU to bring in some more money yet this year.

Student participation appears to be at an all time low. It was my understanding as president that students wanted to see ASU improve its academic and informational

resource functions, workshops, conferences, and the website; however, the organization has failed to attract further student participation. It is my hope that students recognize ASU for the resource it is, and actively participate in order to make it function as a viable organization.

The “U” in ASU, as we are all well aware, stands for union. Next fall, I hope we come together as a group of students in the spirit and mission of the union that is ASU. Cultivate, then harvest, your ideas for a new school year next fall. Consider involving yourself and your ideas in the ASU. With the help of your fellow students we can make our ideas come to fruition.



Cheers,  
Best wishes,  
Emily Mueller

## *Interview with Professor Michael Herzfeld*

*By: Ricky Kubicek  
and Jim Johnson*

In early December the distinguished professor of Anthropology and Curator of European Ethnology at Harvard University's Peabody Museum, Professor Michael Herzfeld, visited UWM. While he was here he participated in several events, including guest lecturing for Dr. Malaby's seminar in performance and practice theory (to discuss his book *The Body Impolitic: Artisans and Artifice in the Global Hierarchy of Value*), delivering a presentation for the “Imperial Cities” symposium at the Center for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Studies, as well as meeting with several graduate students to discuss theory, politics, academe, and his eventful career.

Dr. Herzfeld was kind enough to join us for an informal interview, presented below. We were accompanied later in the discussion by his former advisee, Dr. Malaby. The discussion topics ranged from approaches to anthropological pedagogy to the importance of linguistic aptitude, as well as lingering colonialism on the global stage.

Our first subject of discussion was Dr. Herzfeld's conception of the four-field approach as a philosophy for anthropological pedagogy. While he considers the integrative approach for learning useful within the anthropological microcosm, he summed up the four field approach as “outdated, with a failure to recognize deep epistemological shifts within the social sciences and academia as a whole... there is no reason to study one field rather than any other, for example, a socio-cultural student could just as gainfully study the philosophy of science over archaeology.” He added that we spend too much time worrying about the justification for maintaining the system; we should let the natural digression from the four-field approach happen. He provided two examples of programs with different philosophies. The first is his own institution: “At Harvard, linguistics is part of social and cultural anthropology, with some overlap amongst the social archaeologists. There is an epistemological and ideological chasm between biological anthropology and socio-cultural.” The three-field approach was explained as a step in the right direction. A better program, according to Herzfeld, was initiated at Stanford University in 1998-1999. At that time the department of anthropology was split into two units, each with their own administration and degree programs. Herzfeld lauded the Cultural and Social Anthropology Department as an example of an inclusive program that teaches empirical

and social sciences while advocating a multi-disciplinary approach. The other product of the Stanford division was the creation of a Department of Anthropological Sciences, which, as its title indicates, sometimes uses science as a legitimating agent. The department's website advocates a traditional, integrative four-field approach.

The conversation then drifted to his thoughts about UWM's anthropology students, and some of the differences between American and British students. Our particular bias may have directed the conversation in this instance, but Dr. Herzfeld claimed to be impressed by the involvement of archaeology graduate students in socio-cultural anthropology activities. He also remarked that the cultural students need to study foreign languages rigorously, while embracing the craft of writing, and if interest and motivation are not present within the student they should think about careers outside of anthropology. He noted how many more American than British students are forced to work, and suggested that if cultural students must work, they should seek jobs with non-English speaking groups, thereby gaining valuable experience while making money, echoing the previously addressed theme of the importance of learning multiple languages. As proof of this statement he described the program that he puts each of his own advisees through. They must all, upon the conclusion of their studies, present at a conference in their field language. Professor Herzfeld described how this program rebounded on him, "At the age of 50 I started to learn Thai. I was motivated by graduate students and the reciprocation of my policy of having students learn and present in a foreign language."

This theme sparked a short political discussion about the misguided American

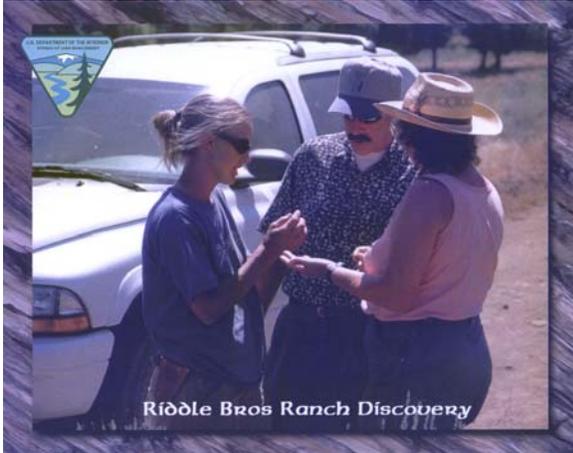
elementary education programs. "The problems inherent in the American school system are not a result of isolationism; rather they spring from the parochialism of a state that is resistant to the outside world, decades of mismanagement of primary schooling, and underpaid, poorly trained teachers." On the subject of language learning by American children he continued, "People have a vested interest in down-playing the ability and need to read in other languages; it provides too much access to alternative viewpoints. It is a form of political suppression resulting from the want of cultural education."

At this point in the conversation, we were joined by Dr. Malaby. The question of the status of the Elgin marbles was raised. These artifacts, called by Greeks the Acropolis Marbles (a set of marble friezes from the Parthenon), are currently on public display in Britain. There is an acrimonious debate over whether they should be returned to Greece or not. According to Herzfeld they should be returned immediately because they are a lingering symbol of British domination. It is a form of what Herzfeld calls crypto-colonialism, in which the former colonies receive all of the disadvantages of being in a colonial relationship and none of the benefits. The lingering effects of colonialism are one of Professor Herzfeld's major research areas, an example of anthropological research being used by an individual scholar to affect positive change in the world.

The editors thank Professor Herzfeld and Dr. Malaby for their time, and wish the professor luck with his on-going research program in Thailand.



***Fieldwork from Mortar  
Riddle Revisited  
By: Emily Mueller***



From left: Emily, WA/OR BLM Director, and field crew member/volunteer, Ms. Sharon Schetter

I stood as quietly as possible at the base of the Little Blitzen Canyon on the last morning of the 2004 field season, trying to soak up the essence of the mountain. Sigh. It will be another 10 months before I get to be here again. Steens Mountain, Tse'tse'ede, The Cold One, Snow Mountain, and Grandfather –returning to this place is like pressing my own reset button; I leave feeling totally restored, yet I work 15 hour days for weeks on end. I do what I love and my body adapts.

I've been visiting the Harney Basin since 2000 when I completed the University of Oregon Archaeological Field School. Most of the public land in this area is under the federal jurisdiction of the Burns District Bureau of Land Management. District Archaeologist Scott Thomas actively seeks to provide available federal funding and equipment assistance to graduate students and universities for archaeological fieldwork on BLM managed land. Scott has hired me for various survey projects every summer

since field school. In 2003 he invited me to investigate the Mortar Riddle Site for my Masters of Science thesis fieldwork.

The 100x100 meter site sits on an eastward facing, glacially carved river terrace on the Steens Mountain in southeastern Oregon. Several edible root species and other culturally significant plants grow here. Animal species that roam these lands include small rodents such as wood rats and kangaroo rats, marmots, jackrabbits, badgers, coyotes, mountain lions, mule deer, elk, and big horn sheep. Surface archaeology at the site is superb, a rarity in this region of Oregon that has been unmercifully picked over by collectors who can easily spot the black obsidian points shining on top of the tawny earth. (For an excellent report on a notorious collector captured see *Outside* magazine, November 2004 issue). This preservation windfall is partly due to the fact that the site is very remote and until the early 1990s was part of a privately owned cattle ranch. At that point ranch ownership was transferred to the BLM pedestrian survey that was employed for the purposes of determining the property's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Shortly thereafter Riddle Brother's Ranch became a National Historic District and the forty-eight prehistoric sites identified within its boundaries received listing on the Register as well.

Over 100 hopper mortars sit on the site's surface, an unusually high number for any site within the region. Five mounds, each measuring about 25 square meters in area, also sit within the center of the site. Additionally, well over 50 typologically diagnostic projectile points and hundreds of chipped-stone lithic tools were recorded and collected from the surface. Characteristics of the site's surface alone are enough to make

an archaeologist wonder what lies below, but the fact that previous archaeological investigation has never occurred in this area of the Steens Mountain made me even more curious.

In 2003 my team and I excavated a little over one cubic meter of sediment from six test pits yielding a fascinating and unusually rich assemblage including 30 more typologically diagnostic projectile points, one hopper mortar, two hearth features, and high numbers of faunal osteological specimens and chipped stone lithic debitage. Analytic results indicated that the obsidian used to manufacture most of the projectile points originated from sources 22 miles to over 150 miles away. Several non-edible plant species were identified via phytolith analysis of sediment removed from the recovered hopper mortar, some of which represent the Mormon Tea plant (*ephedra nevadaensis*).

The 2004 assemblage continued the pattern established during the proceeding field season. We recovered and water-screened about four cubic meters of sediment from two excavation loci. What appears to be a refuse midden constituted the southern excavation block while a house floor feature characterizes the northern locus. Two hopper mortar ground stone implements were recovered from the same level of the same quadrant on a compacted surface indicative of a house floor. Several other ground stone objects were recovered in addition to the hopper mortars, including hammer stones, manos and metates. The obsidian projectile point assemblage quadrupled; results of sourcing analysis indicate points recovered were made from materials in California, Oregon, and Nevada. An incised rodent incisor, most likely from a marmot, was a spectacular find recovered from the midden feature. Three beads were

recovered, also from the midden; one (likely bird bone) bead tube, one *Olivella* shell disc bead, and one ground stone bead. Finally, one nineteenth-century military coat button established the site's historic component, infinitely fascinating when considering the Bannock War and Sarah Winnemucca.

Mortar Riddle Site (35HA2627)  
BLM# 1180SI/FY2004



Figure 1. Top Row: Diaphyseal bone bead, biconically incised stone bead, rectangular *Olivella* shell bead. Bottom row: Incised *Marmota* sp. right mandibular incisor.



Figure 2. Reverse

I contacted the Burns Paiute Tribe in 2003 to initiate a collaborative archaeological investigation of the site. During the 2004 fieldseason, a group of Paiute elders visited the site and on two other occasions a group of junior high school children visited as well. As I excavated a house floor feature, a Paiute elder stood above me on the surface looking over my shoulder. Previous academic research and laboratory

experiences completed in the name of scientific inquiry could not explain the palpable sensation I had at that moment, 'I am excavating her peoples' history. I hope I don't screw it up.' The elder Paiute women then told me about her father's family, that they lived up here in the mountain and that they called it 'Grandfather.' That she shared with me her personal affiliation with the archaeological site was probably the most rewarding experience I've ever had as an archaeologist.

While many –not all- archaeologists work with Native American communities per the "consultation process" associated with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, descendant communities in the West increasingly seek to involve themselves as partners, rather than informants, in archaeological research. The results of such cooperative endeavors, in my experience, make the process of archaeological interpretation more accessible, an inclusive process that yields a more complete understanding of the past. Native American/archaeologist collaborative projects also facilitate community wide healing in remote border towns like Burns, Oregon where contact period history is more recent in the memories of community elders; many Burns residents, regardless of ethnic background, find the archaeology of the area fascinating and enjoy volunteering their time and labor at the site.

For my thesis, I am analyzing the faunal remains recovered from the site to investigate how the Mortar Riddle Site may fit into established settlement and subsistence models for the region. It has been suggested that groups traveling to the uplands would do so during the spring, so that women, children, and older adults could collect roots while men would hunt big game such as elk or big horn sheep.

Forager group cooperation, and/or configuration, represents another research focus that I will investigate using ethnographic analogy. So far I've identified several species of squirrel, deer, birds, fish, and fresh water mussel, a faunal assemblage that rivals those for lowland marsh and lakeside sites. Perhaps group dynamics are more complex than previously understood? The analysis is not yet complete, however, so the results just mentioned are only preliminary.

We are still investigating why so many hopper mortars exist at this site, let alone what they were used for; there are so many plausible explanations. Another season at Mortar Riddle will undoubtedly yield answers as well as further questions. My plan is to expand the northern excavation locus to ascertain the boundaries of house floor features. I hope that we will be able to set up a 1x1 meter test pit in the meadow below the site, in order to gain useful data on the state of the meadow before agricultural modification and irrigation, of specific interest to the Burns Paiute Elders. It is possible that this meadow was once an upland wetland.



North Excavation Block

While Scott Thomas and I are Principal Investigators for the project, Dan Braden is the third core crewmember. Many volunteers contributed to the success of the

fieldwork, including Bob and Sharon Schetter, who worked with us every day during the field season. Many BLM employees pitched in when the volume of artifacts we recovered slowed the excavation to a pace with which none of us were comfortable. My dad even helped out for a few days. The effort to solve the "mortar riddle" continues.



***Achill Report***  
***By: Dr. Robert Jeske***

*The UWM Irish Archaeological Expedition*  
In March, four faculty, two staff, and fourteen students from UWM took part in a one-week exploratory field school on Achill Island, off the coast of County Mayo in western Ireland. Bettina Arnold, Robert Jeske, John Richards and Patricia Richards are putting together a cooperative, multidisciplinary approach to a teaching and research project centered on the archaeology of mortuary and secular landscapes. The project is the beginning of what we hope will be a long-term research program in conjunction with the Achill Archaeological Field School and the National University of Ireland Galway. The one-week study program included lectures on Irish archaeology and archaeological techniques, site visits, and some architectural survey of Slievemore, an historic village that was deserted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Achill Field School staff, including Director Theresa MacDonald and archaeologists Nicholas Brannon and Anja Goethals, proved to be excellent hosts and teachers.

Future research foci were identified, including several sites that have not been professionally examined to date. One possible site is a promontory fort on Achill

Beg Island, which includes a medieval ecclesiastic occupation containing a probable round tower foundation and multiple cist burials of monks. Another site, also on Achill Beg, is a stratified midden site containing medieval deposits and a shell midden that has yielded an imported Iron Age La Tène bead, and may possibly contain Bronze Age materials as well. A third site complex includes a megalithic tomb near the deserted village of Slievemore on Achill that may date to either the Bronze Age or the Neolithic period. The next stage in the project is to determine which research course best fits the needs of the UWM faculty and students, as well as the needs of the Achill Field School and the Irish Heritage Council.

The project is partially funded by the UWM Celtic Studies Program and the Archaeological Research Laboratory.



***Photo Journal of Achill***  
***Fieldtrip***



Shell midden on Achill Beg.



Achill Sound.



A crannog, or fortified island.



Anja Goethals, Bob Jeske, and Patricia Richards construct a map.



An occupied megalithic tomb.



John Richards, Nick Brennan and Field School Director Theresa McDonald examine clay pipes left at a historic grave.



The towerhouse of Grace O'Malley, the Pirate Queen.



***Editorial***  
***Ralph Koziarski***

**A View of the Proposed Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act, and What it Means to You**

You cannot kill anyone with archaeology (at least not directly). In this day and age, under one of the most dangerous administrations in American history, it seems that government funded pursuits which do not further national defense or line the pockets of aging men who probably own you, are quickly fading away. A case in point is the recent

budgetary adjustments within the Department of the Interior that have led to proposed amendments to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Currently, Section 106 reads as follows:

*“The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under Title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking”*

This is legalese for a federal mandate that requires any development project partially or fully funded by federal money (road expansions, dam or canal construction, etc) to first assess any impact on historically significant places. This includes standing structures, sacred areas, and archaeological deposits. Sites deemed significant, for any number of reasons, are placed on the National Register of Historic Places, which is a list kept by the National Park Service. When a site on the National Register is threatened by development, funds must be provided to mitigate the impact; the site will be excavated, a historic building may be moved, or if necessary and when possible, the development will be diverted.

By including the line “included in or **eligible for inclusion** in the National Register”, the law makers made adequate provisions for historically important areas not yet discovered prior to a proposed development. This is why archaeologists, architectural historians, and other Cultural Resource professionals must first survey areas of proposed development. Following these surveys newly identified archaeological sites and/or historic properties are then brought to the attention of relevant agencies, for example, state or tribal historic preservation officers. If these properties or sites are deemed (pre)historically significant, they can undergo the mitigation process. While this system is not perfect, it does allow for a significant portion of (pre)historic data to be saved or recovered, which in turn allows the cultural resource management (CRM) industry to exist.

The amendments to Section 106 of the NHPA by congressmen Richard W. Pombo (R-CA) and Devin Nunes (R-CA) would render the law impotent. The proposed change seems, at first, an insignificant shift in wording. The statement “included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register,” would now read “included in or determined by the Secretary to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register.” This means that while sites already on the register are protected under the canopy of federal law, unknown sites (the overwhelming majority) may be threatened with destruction, allowing no opportunity for data recovery.

Now you may ask yourselves, What’s the problem with the language? This shift in words will streamline the system by removing the discussion of site eligibility from a process of consensus between state, tribal and local parties, to one where a single bureau decides whether a site is eligible or

not. The first problem lies with the nature of the bureau in question. The Office of the Keeper of the Register has a small staff, which would not be capable of handling the thousands of properties nominated for the register each year. This would cause prolonged delays on federally funded development projects, making them even more expensive for taxpayers. Second, the level of detail required for a formal registry by the Office of the Keeper is significantly greater than that currently required for consensus determination by state and tribal agencies, making CRM projects more expensive in the long run. Finally, and most importantly, developers would no longer be responsible for identifying threatened areas in their project zones. This would mean that surveys would need to be funded by already under-budgeted State Historic Preservation offices, or other local/private means. Surveys would be patchy at best.

The majority of CRM work is site survey. A historically significant property cannot be identified and salvaged unless we know it is there. Why should this matter to you? I’m assuming that if you, the reader, are an anthropologist, I do not need to stress the importance of the past. On a more practical level though, employment prospects will be affected. Most archaeological work is in CRM, and without the need to do site surveys, this industry will eventually collapse. Not all of us will end up as college professors or museum curators. If you are sure you want to work in academia, consider all the potentially unemployed CRM-folks with graduate degrees who will now be competing in the same job market. If you are not an archaeologist, how will this affect you? As a taxpayer your pocketbook may see a decrease, maybe not substantially, but sooner or later, it will be noticeable. Another perspective is that even though not everyone is active in archaeological projects, as

students we have an intellectual responsibility and moral obligation to protect the past.

The purpose of this article is not to create panic, but rather to let everyone know of at least one possible outcome resultant from the Pombo/Nunes amendments to Section 106. As this is being written, the amendment has stalled in committee talks. Perhaps the letter writing campaigns, which individuals from the UWM Department of Anthropology have participated in, are having an effect. But don't stop there. If you find the Pombo/Nunes amendment offensive or frightening, then let Congress know. Write to your local congressman James Sensenbrenner (D) for the 5<sup>th</sup> District. Contact him at [www.house.gov/sensenbrenner](http://www.house.gov/sensenbrenner). Committee member Representative Ron Kind (D) from Wisconsin can be contacted by email through his website at [www.house.gov/kind](http://www.house.gov/kind), or by telephoning his office at 202-222-5506. A full list of committee members, and contact information is available at the SAA website at <http://www.saa.org/government/section106.html>. As a concerned citizens, let local representatives know what you think and stay tuned to the ASU website for further developments. For those with further interest on this topic, and on CRM archaeology in general, consider joining the ACRA-L list-serve by visiting [www.acra-crm.org/acra-l.html](http://www.acra-crm.org/acra-l.html).

Until next fall, I wish you all a happy and productive summer break.

Ralph Koziarski, MS



## Nitschke Garden Excavation By: Kira Kaufmann

This past May a crew of UWM students, UWM faculty, and the public (directed by Dr. Robert Jeske and Dr. Kira Kaufmann) excavated at the multi-component Archaic through Late Woodland Nitschke Garden Bed site in Dodge County, WI. Over 100 members of the public came through on Saturday to witness and experience the excavations as part of the Marsh Melodies weekend and public outreach effort. From the research focus of the project, three 1x2m test units were dug and excavators recovered hundreds of ceramic sherds, some lithic material, and several rim sherds that were different from those recovered in previous years. The site continues to add to our understanding of the occupational history of Dodge County.



Excavation at Nitschke Mound.

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The neuromuscular biology of feeding and locomotion from the perspectives of both evolutionary morphology and function.

Director, Center for Forensic Science.

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Pre-Roman Iron Age Europe, Celtic studies, mortuary and gender studies, nationalism, history of archaeology, museum studies.

Editor of *e-Keltoi*; Co-Director Center for Celtic Studies, UWM, Coordinator,

Graduate Certificate in Museum Studies.

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Philanthropy, charity and humanitarianism, non-governmental organizations, human rights, political anthropology, anthropology of religion, economic anthropology, ethnographic methods, southern Africa, India.

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Religion and politics, Burma, Buddhism.

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Risk, modernity, history and futurity, globalization projects, urban criminality, medical anthropology, social theory, ritual and performance

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Life history evolution, reproductive ecology, evolutionary physiology and medicine, developmental endocrinology, and ecological parasitology.

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Great Lakes prehistory; historic preservation; ceramic analysis; Director of UWM Historic Resource Management Services; Editor, Wisconsin Archaeologist

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**Alex Barker**  
**Barbara Crass**  
**Alice Kehoe**  
**Anna Mansson**  
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**Ann L. W. Stodder**  
**Linea Sundstrom**  
**Jane Waldbaum**

## **Emeritus**

**Melvin Fowler**  
**Sidney Greenfield**  
**Bernard James**  
**Donald Kurtz**  
**Neil Tappen**  
**Edward Wellin**

## **Administrative Staff**

**Jean Bauer**  
**Linda Naunapper**  
**Lynn Tatham**  
**Dan Winkler**

## **The ASU staff for 2004-2005-**

Emily Mueller- President  
Jacquie Nodell- Vice President  
Bridget Sabo- Secretary  
Holly Shea- Treasurer  
Patricia Stavish- Faculty representative  
Brett Lowry- Faculty representatives  
Jim Johnson- Newsletter co-editor  
Ricky Kubicek- Newsletter co-editor  
Greg Moore- Museum studies newsletter editor  
Dr. Arnold- Faculty advisor  
Dr. Jeske- Faculty advisor

## *Department snapshot*

Officially, we have 129 undergraduate majors (30 males, 89 females) and 122 graduate students (41 males, 81 females). Approximately 50% of the graduate students are in archaeology, 10% in biological/physical and 40% in cultural/linguistic. Our full-time faculty (10 males, 8 females) comprise five in archaeology, three in physical/biological, and 10 in cultural/linguistic.

### **What is ASU?**

The UWM Anthropology Student Union 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 UWM students and alumni.

All ASU meetings are open to anyone who would like to attend. General meetings are held on the first Friday of every month. For more information please write:

Anthropology Student Union  
Department of Anthropology  
Sabin Hall 290  
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
P.O. Box 413  
Milwaukee, WI 53201

Or via email through our website at:  
[www.uwm.edu/StudentOrg/ASU](http://www.uwm.edu/StudentOrg/ASU)

Note: Student bios, achievements, and conference presentations will be included in the Fall 2005 newsletter. Thanks to all who submitted, and please consider writing for the Fall issue.

Disclaimer: Any mistakes in content and/or other grievous errors are solely the fault of the editorial staff, which is a non-elected body, appointed by the ASU president. Complaints can be sent to the ASU Newsletter Complaints Department, via the email of the editors-[rkubicek@uwm.edu](mailto:rkubicek@uwm.edu) / [jammer@uwm.edu](mailto:jammer@uwm.edu).

**ENJOY YOUR SUMMER!**

James A. Johnson

**R.H. Kubicek**