

ANTHROPOLOGY

NEWSLETTER



Chair's Greeting

Lisa Rofel, Chair & Professor of Anthropology

Another year has come and gone and once again we will be saying goodbye to the students who are graduating. We have nurtured these students over their undergraduate and graduate careers. We have grown close to them and feel an investment in their future successes. And we know them well enough by now to know they will be doing something creative and worthwhile, something that will improve the world we live in. In our globalized world, I can think of nothing more worthwhile than majoring in Anthropology. It should be no surprise that Anthropology is one of the top ten most popular majors on campus. Anthropology helps us to un-

derstand human evolution, the long durée of human material and social life, and the contemporary cultures that are drawn into ever closer relationships. Anthropology helps us to learn from the human past and to imagine better worlds. Anthropology helps us to see the world from other people's points of view. This skill is vital if we are to contribute to building a world with more appreciation for human diversity and less violent conflict. Our previous Anthropology students have gone on to become teachers themselves, as well as working in the fields of public health, law, government, business, and both domestic and international non-profit organizations. In their work, they address questions of social inequality and social

justice. We are rightfully proud of them.

Our faculty, graduate student teaching assistants and staff care enormously about quality undergraduate education. While the state budget crisis continues to extend its reach into the University of California, we have been more successful than ever in teaching stimulating classes to students who have worked extremely hard. Facing increased tuition, our students have taken on more hours of working an outside job, increased their debt load, and have tried to squeeze more credits into fewer quarters. These are students who are clearly passionate about getting an undergraduate degree.

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Disaster Preparedness Research in Japan

Carla Takaki-Richardson, PhD Candidate

Returning from dissertation research in Japan was — as I imagine it is for anyone returning from extended fieldwork — an ambivalent experience. There was relief at being home, anxiety about finding a place to live, and also sadness at leaving friends made in a place that had become more familiar to me than Santa Cruz. I expected that transitioning back to “post-field” life would take time. What I didn't

expect was that six weeks after returning, my research on information practices, public knowledge, and disaster mitigation efforts in Kobe, Japan would coincide so tragically with the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami of March 2011. Nearly three months later, the disaster informs how I am framing my dissertation and, more importantly, is making me question what I want my research to do in the world.

I'm sure all of us watching the disaster unfold on TV can clearly remember the horror of seeing trucks swirling and uprooted houses swept along with the waves. The scenes looked eerily similar to computer simulations of tsunami evacuation scenarios I had seen during my field research. The images haunt: I can still picture two women leaning

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Excavating the Kingdom of Dahomey

J. Cameron Monroe, Assistant Professor of Anthropology

Prior to intensive contact with European merchants in the seventeenth century, coastal West Africa was dotted with small kingdoms and stateless societies. These were iron-producing, farming, and fishing communities, linked into long-distance exchange networks with one-another and with powerful savannah empires to the north. As the slave trade to the Americas intensified during the seventeenth century, the balance of economic power in the region began a three-century process of shifting south from the savannah to the coast, resulting in the expansion and consolidation of large centralized states across the region. The Kingdom of Dahomey, located in the modern Republic of

Bénin, was one such civilization, emerging in this period as one of the principle agents in the trans-Atlantic slave trade. For nearly two centuries, until its ultimate conquest by French colonial forces in 1892-1894, Dahomey managed to outwit and outlast its rivals, establishing lasting authority over its coastal territories despite ongoing wars, contests for power, and shifting tides of trans-Atlantic commerce.

Both anthropologists and historians have long examined how Dahomean government institutions were designed to instill political order in the tumultuous era of the slave trade. However, scholars have been largely unable to explore how such institutions created political order among

Dahomean subjects. My forthcoming book, *Building Dahomey: Space and the Practice of Power in Atlantic West Africa*, seeks to answer this question. Scholars have long recognized that in Dahomey, political life centered at a series of royal palace sites in which the various domestic, ritual, political, and economic practices of the royal elite were materialized. Drawing on eight years of ethnohistorical and archaeological field work within royal palace sites in Bénin, I examine the relationship between royal architecture and political order in Dahomey. The volume examines Dahomean royal palace sites built across the regional landscape from a variety of perspec-

DAHOMEY continued on pg 5

Following the Salmon

Heather Swanson, PhD Candidate

When I began my Ph.D. at UCSC, I was expecting to use anthropological approaches to study salmon fisheries management; what I was not expecting was that this project would lead me to conduct research in four countries on four different continents.

Long before entering our department's graduate program, my life had become entangled with salmon. I had grown up in a salmon fishing town in Oregon, and I had spent my life watching the fish's populations – and my fishing-dependent town's fortunes decline. I had worked in a salmon hatchery in high school, and I wanted to contribute something to improving salmon management. Because these fish were entangled not only in nets, but also in all kinds of cultural and political struggles (including hydropower policies,

indigenous rights, agribusiness development, and endangered species legislation), anthropology seemed a perfect framework for understanding and analyzing all of this messiness.

When I arrived at UCSC, I planned to continue this work on salmon in the U.S. Pacific Northwest. However, with the support and encouragement of our amazing faculty, I have been able to undertake an even more ambitious project: understanding salmon-human relations in a Pacific Rim context.

Although salmon management successes and failures have typically been understood as “local” phenomena linked to single river systems, my research demonstrates that increases and decreases of salmon populations are also profoundly intertwined with pan-North Pacific

social, political, and environmental changes.

In pursuit of this broader perspective on salmon, I've ended up “following the fish,” first to northern Japan, where I spent nearly two years studying salmon management practices by living with fishermen and their families, interviewing fisheries biologists and government officials, observing fish auctions, and joining in watershed conservation projects. Later, I was also lured by the fish to Chile and New Zealand, where I observed how salmon are farm-raised for both Japanese and North American consumers and began to trace the complex chains of international seafood trading that allow salmon to travel from one country's fish farms to another's processing plants to yet another's dinner tables.

SALMON continued on pg 3

Global Carbon Accounting and Mexican Forests

Andrew Mathews, Assistant Professor of Anthropology

Climate change invites us to imagine the world as a whole, to stand above and imagine looking effortlessly downwards. Over the last three years I have been carrying out research on how this kind of effortless vision and transparency is being produced as knowledge about Mexican forests, thanks to a grant from UCMEXUS/CONACYT. Mexican land cover change scientists who monitor and predict deforestation are working to make forests legible and visible to government officials, to other scientists, and to international financial backers who might pay to ‘offset’ carbon emissions and slow climate change.

Scientists generally accept that trees absorb carbon dioxide from

the atmosphere, and that policies which increase the area of forest will therefore reduce the pace of climate change. What is less well established is how carbon stored in growing forests is to be measured: this is the work of Mexican and international scientists who use a combination of satellite images, statistical calculations, landscape classifications, and scenarios about how the world is likely to go. The Mexican state has to stand back from the details of technology development, but it guarantees an institutional framework in which property rights over forests and state authority over territory and money are relatively stable. An alphabet soup of policies, known as REDD, REDD+, AFOLU

etc. are being developed in the United Nations environment process to describe this dueling family of policy proposals. One early result of my research is the finding that political culture and history make all the difference to how technical knowledge about Mexican forests is made legitimate and credible to policy-makers, citizens, and international audiences. Scientific knowledge is stabilized in different ways in different places and at different times: this means that climate change can only be addressed by taking seriously the global diversity of scientific knowledge cultures.

SALMON continued from pg 2

During my research, I have often been asked why I am studying salmon as a cultural anthropologist. I think the best way to answer this question is through an example. In one Japanese town where I conducted research, salmon populations have dwindled and fishermen are struggling to make ends meet. With limited financial resources, they tend to quit school after junior high school, learn the trade from their fathers, and view their fishing as a “traditional” work based in “know-how” acquired on the job. When they make decisions about managing their fish populations, these fishermen rely primarily on local knowledges rather than the work of scientific experts.

But in contrast, in another Japanese town where I worked, salmon

were thriving and local fishermen were earning more than \$200,000 per year. These fishermen were able to attend college, travel abroad, and see themselves as “citizens of the world.” Indeed, they refused to even call themselves “fishermen,” preferring instead to refer to themselves as “fishing industry professionals.” For them, science research and business school coursework are the primary knowledges that shape how they conserve and manage their fish populations.

It is not simply that salmon abundance influences human lives. As we see in the examples above, it is also the case that the differences in human culture caused by variations in salmon abundance themselves shape approaches to salmon management and even salmon genes. In short, salmon and people are co-

evolving, and it would be impossible to understand either “culture” or “nature” without looking at both together.

These are precisely the kinds of connections that anthropology is perfectly situated to study, and I feel incredibly fortunate to be part of the innovative graduate program here at UCSC where this kind of multi-sited and multi-species research is enthusiastically supported and nurtured.

Richard Randolph Award 2011 Winners

1st Place - Heather Swanson
“Patterns of naturecultures:
The redistribution of Pacific salmon”

2nd Place - Colin Hoag

Space and Power in the Jamaican Plantation System

The primary goal of my research was to interrogate the nature of power dynamics in the Jamaican plantation system during the era of slavery, and specifically how power was defined spatially on the landscape and ultimately redefined through everyday negotiations. The daily realities of power dynamics in plantation society revolved largely around the maintenance of legal, economic, and social inequalities. Particular families were diacritically marked as privileged and the sole occupants of the effective nexus of power in plantation society. One particular way that these asymmetries were maintained was through the built environment, which was disproportionately constructed and influenced by European planter elites. Following commonly accepted models for proper plantation construction and management, and European-derived ideologies of surveillance, control, and the economizing of movement, the plantation built environment show remarkable trends in form and intention.

JAPAN continued from page 1

out of the second story window of a house, waving white towels in a bid for help. I wondered that their pleas would be broadcast around the world in real time, and yet they remained physically unreachable. It felt strange that after 18 months in Japan speaking with earthquake survivors, working with activists, and learning about disaster preparedness projects, the very kind of disaster my informants had worked to prepare for would show up on a TV in my living room in California. The spectacle of the Tohoku

The nature of power and the negotiation of space, however, move beyond simple binaries between dominator and dominated and involved a nuanced dialectical operating throughout everyday interactions and those spaces where such activities took place. Despite the ability of planters to materialize social and economic boundaries on the landscape, enslaved individuals actively negotiated this landscape and devised ways of asserting social and economic power in the face of external constraints. The ideational and practical roles of house-yard complexes, household gardens, provision grounds, and other spaces within the enslaved village and surrounding areas became an arena for significant expression and differentiation on the part of enslaved peoples. These spaces also provided communities with the strategic resources to transcend the defined boundaries of the plantation and participate in social and economic activity integrating much of the island. Widespread market par-

disaster, made possible through satellite news, Twitter, blogs and camera-equipped cell phones, has begun to inform how I write my dissertation. Most of these technologies had not been available when the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake devastated Kobe in 1995. The breakdown in communication networks and reliance on word-of-mouth information and hastily-mimeographed newsletters in the days after the quake had become a focus of my research as, more than 15 years later, those involved in disaster recovery and mitigation in Kobe continue to develop

participation, as seen through widely distributed, locally-produced “yab-bas” ceramics, shows considerable reinterpretation and expansion of such spaces. The construction of cultures of resistance ensured continual existence in settings of extreme oppression, and effectively redrew notions of space in regards to where one was excluded and where one belonged. Through multiple scalar levels, Afro-Jamaican society was developing, integrating local and community value systems with larger networks of communication and exchange.

Space and Power
is an excerpt from an essay
by Jason Enos
for which he won the
2010-11 Deans' Award

Interdisciplinary Dialogue
is an excerpt from an essay
by Tessa Toscano
for which she won the
Sherwood Washburn Prize

aestheticized information practices that strive to take scientific, historical and moral “lessons” (kyokun) from the personal and sociopolitical upheavals wrought by the quake. While the Tohoku disaster is very different in many respects, I will be working over the summer to understand more fully how the information practices formed in Kobe and the communications technologies made possible through services like Twitter continue to shape how people interact with each other through the experience of disaster.

CONGRATULATIONS GRADUATE STUDENTS!

PhDs

Melissa Hackman

Born-Again Masculinity:

“Ex-Gay” and Pentecostal Identities in Post-Apartheid South Africa

Zeb Rifaqat

The Governance Game:

Contradictory Discourses of Power, Politics, and Change in Pakistan

Jason Rodriguez

Translating Desires in Bodhgaya:

Buddhism and Development in the Land of Buddha’s Enlightenment

Aviva Sinervo

Appeals of Childhood:

Child Vendors, Volunteer Tourists, and Visions of Aid in Cusco, Peru

Bettina Stoetzer

At the Forest Edges of the City:

Nature, Race and National Belonging in Berlin

Noah Tamarkin

(Lost) Tribes to Citizens:

Lemba ‘Black Jews’ Engage the South African State

James Todd

The Anatomy of a Race:

Labor, Salvation and the Intimacy of Spectacle in NASCAR® Nation

Master’s

Colin Hoag
Katy Overstreet
Megan Shea
Nishita Trisal

Advanced to Candidacy

Chris Cochran
Anneke Janzen

UNDERGRADUATE HONORS

2010 - 2011 Recipients

Highest Honors

Dylan Donkin

Kari Lentz

Vernon Rodrigues

Tessa Toscano

Reno Nims

Jason Enos

Julia Reynolds

Jessica Moss

Melissa Easter

Jenna Tidd

Honors

Jennifer Nelson

Emerald Snow

Nicolas Figueiredo

Zachary Seto

Coe Holtaway

Nicole Richards

Erin Scott

Emily Zimmermann

Tye Ripma

Jessica Mellor

Ingrid Holding

Katherine Riley

Julianne Waite

Alicia Hinds

Nancy Mayhall

Rebecca Linn

Kaya York

**Honors for students graduating in Spring 2011 are not finalized until Spring grades are posted*

Interdisciplinary Dialogue: Morphology, Paleontology, and Genetics

I recently completed an independent study with Professor Adrienne Zihlman and produced a paper entitled "Interdisciplinary Dialogue: Morphology, Paleontology, and Genetics." While reading Peter J. Bowler's *Life's Splendid Drama* (1996), I was inspired to investigate the historical connections between morphology, paleontology, and genetics, and how developments in these fields influenced physical anthropology. The following is a summary of my work.

The term morphology, meaning the study of structural relationships between organisms, was coined by Goethe in the late 18th century and soon became the first evolutionary science practiced by comparative anatomists and embryologists. After Charles Darwin published his concept of common descent, the basic job of the morphologist was to compare groups of similarly structured organisms and determine whether they shared an ancestor.

Comparative anatomists and em-

bryologists studied organisms at different stages of the life course: the former studied adult form while the latter focused on growth and development. Since the structure of organisms changes throughout life, comparative anatomists and embryologists alienated each other because they considered different combinations of organisms to be structurally similar.

While morphologists studied living organisms, paleontologists argued that fossils were the only direct evidence of evolution. As the fossil record grew during the late 19th century, paleontology eventually replaced morphology as the leading evolutionary science and the two fields battled over whether extinct or extant species were the key to the past.

At the turn of the 20th century, paleontologist William King Gregory combined evidence from both paleontology and morphology by reconstructing not just the skeletons but also the soft tissues of fossils by ref-

Tessa Toscano, Anthropology Undergrad
erencing closely-related, living species. Following the molecular revolution of the 1960s, comparative anatomist Sherwood L. Washburn incorporated genetic evidence into his data from fossil reconstructions, anatomical dissections, and behavioral studies of primates.

Once morphologists, paleontologists, and geneticists engaged in interdisciplinary dialogue with one another, various lines of evidence coalesced to yield a three-dimensional understanding of evolutionary phenomena, including the origin of vertebrates, the conversion of fin to limb, the remodeling of the reptilian jaw into the mammalian ear, and the divergence of humans from non-human apes. Despite the competitive nature of science and recent push towards research specialization, this historical account demonstrates why scientists must strive to communicate with others outside their field.

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Through our Emerging Worlds Initiative, we are putting ourselves at the forefront of reshaping the discipline to speak to the needs of the twenty-first century. Challenging the idea that globalization makes the world flat and homogeneous, our Emerging Worlds Initiative emphasizes how today's globalized world depends on cultural diversity. Knowledge of the long histories of human evolution and of the pre-histories of the archaeological past is essential for understanding how cultural diversity links with and continues the human history of the

past.

Our students, faculty and staff are outstanding. (See the various columns in this newsletter on their awards). We were fortunate this year to have an exciting new addition to our Archaeology faculty, Chelsea Blackmore, who received her Ph.D. in Archaeology from University of California, Riverside, and specializes in MesoAmerican Archaeology and in the evolution of social inequality.

I wish all of our graduating seniors and our newly minted Ph.D. students a hearty congratulations! Please stay in touch.

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tives, revealing how the design of space within these sites, the placement of these sites across urban communities, and the construction of such sites throughout the rural countryside were primary tools for both proclaiming and manifesting royal power and political order in tumultuous period in West African history.

**Ryan Heumann Anthropology
Undergraduate Scholarship**
Fall 2010 Nicholas Barron
Spring 2011 Sasha Calder

Our Faculty Do Not Rest on Their Laurels!

Mark Anderson was tenured! Now we can count on him being with us for the long durée. He also served as our fearless Undergraduate Director. **Chelsea Blackmore** thankfully survived her first year as a new faculty member! She also finished editing three forthcoming articles and is developing a project at San Antonio de Padua with former anthropology graduate student, Dr. Sarah Peelo. **Don Brenneis** was elected to the Board of Directors of the American Council of Learned Societies, continues to co-edit the *Annual Review of Anthropology* and is looking forward to being a discussant for several working groups on intangible cultural property in Germany this summer. **Melissa Caldwell's** book *Dacha Idylls: Living Organically in Russia's Countryside* was published this spring (University of California Press). She also received an NSF grant to host an international workshop "Ethical Foods in Postsocialist Spaces" at the Food Studies Centre in the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London; and has been named the Co-Director of the UC Multi-Campus Research Program on Studies of Food and the Body and the newly established Food Studies Center at UCSC. **Nancy Chen** is delighted to be back after being on leave. Her co-edited volume *Asian Biotech: Ethics and Communities of Fate* (Duke University Press) came out in fall 2010. Called "The Subject of Power in Southeast Asia" **Shelly Errington's** introductory essay, spanning forty years of scholarship (and illustrated with her droll line drawings!), will appear later this year in an edited volume on *Rethinking Power in Southeast Asia*, (Routledge). Her documen-

tary video (in English and Spanish) on Mexican artisans in globalization, called "El Oficio del Arte /The Work of Art", will also come out. **Mayanthi Fernando** spent the year at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, working on her book manuscript (currently titled *On the Muslim Question: Anxieties of the French Secular*). She will spend the summer in Paris on a Fulbright fellowship and return to Santa Cruz in September. **Alison Galloway** got distracted by administration but still does a bit of forensic anthropology to keep her sanity. (Alison became our campus' esteemed Provost and Executive Vice Chancellor. We are proud of her!). **Diane Gifford-Gonzalez** was the Distinguished Africanist Lecturer at the University of Florida's Center for African Studies, April 2011, and was selected to chair the new Minority Scholarships Committee of the Society for American Archaeology. She continues to research and write on both East African and Californian archaeology. **Judith Habicht Mauche** is continuing her NSF-funded research on the pottery from Tijeras Pueblo, Mexico. This 14th century site near Albuquerque, NM is notable for the large number of early glaze-painted pots with stylistic and technological similarities to pottery from the Zuni area in the West. By studying the spread of glaze paint technology to the Rio Grande Valley, she hopes to gain a better understanding of regional processes such as migration, community formation, and the emergence of new ethnic identities in the American Southwest in the period just prior to European Contact. **Susan Harding** did some vigorous new teaching this year -- most notably, co-teaching a gradu-

ate seminar with Donna Haraway and teaching Anthropology 2 for the first time. She looks forward to summer and fall when she plans to finish drafting her book, *Entangled: Secularreligious American Stories*. **Andrew Mathews** has completed a book on Mexican forest history and the culture of the federal forestry bureaucracy, focusing on the ways that Zapotec indigenous people gradually took control of their forests over a century of warfare and predatory logging by outside companies. This book, *Instituting Nature* is forthcoming (MIT Press); in other recent work, Mathews continued research on climate change and forest policy in Mexico. **J. Cameron Monroe** is completing a book manuscript titled *Building Dahomey: Space and the Practice of Power in Atlantic West Africa*, which examines the intimate relationship between royal architecture and political authority in the precolonial Kingdom of Dahomey. He is currently directing the Abomey Plateau Archaeological Project, which explores the nature of urbanism and political transformation in the Republic of Bénin during the era of the trans-Atlantic slave trade. He also has an edited volume in press titled *Power and Landscape in Atlantic West Africa: Archaeological Perspectives*, forthcoming December 2011 (Cambridge University Press) **Megan Moodie** is a co-PI on a team that includes Alexandra Holloway (Computer Sciences, UCSC), Sri Kurniawan (Computer Engineering, UCSC), & Jenna Shaw-Batista (UCSF Medical Center) that received a seed grant from the Center for Information Technology Research in the Interest of Society (CITRIS) to do multidisciplinary research on a portable technology

being developed to help prepare birth partners for labor and delivery. The project is called Digital Birth: Improving Perinatal Outcomes for Under-Served Californians Through Game-Based Learning. **Olga Nájera-Ramírez's** second bilingual documentary *Danza Folklórica Escénica: El Sello Artístico de Rafael Zamarripa* (Mexican Folkloric Dance: Rafael Zamarripa's Artistic Trademark) screened successfully throughout the US and Mexico. Grupo Folklórico Los Mejicas, for which she serves as Faculty Advisor, received two awards this year, a certificate of recognition from Mayor Daniel Dodge of Watsonville, CA for "preserving Mexican heritage and culture through dance and for providing a safe place for enjoying and learning about Mexican culture" and a certificate of recognition from CA State Assemblymember William Monning. **Triloki Pandey** continues to be active in his teaching and research on India and Native Americans. He is working on a

comparative study on Gandhi and Aurobindo, two important thinkers from 20th century India. **Lisa Rofel** gave the prestigious Lewis Henry Morgan Lectures on her collaborative project (with Sylvia Yanagisako) on the Twenty-first Century Silk Road between China and Italy. **Danilyn Rutherford's** book, *Laughing at Leviathan: Sovereignty and Audience in West Papua*, was accepted for publication in the University of Chicago Press Practices of Meaning series. She made full professor! **Anna Tsing** was awarded the prestigious Guggenheim Fellowship and spent the year writing her book on matsutake mushrooms and supply-chain capitalism. **Matthew Wolf-Meyer** started work on a new book project, *What Matters? Autism and the Bioethics of American Brains*, is trying to stop writing about sleep, and is the well-rested father of a baby son, Felix. **Adrienne Zihlman** has been on sabbatical this spring term to work on a comparative ape anatomy book

in collaboration with Carol Underwood. It brings together her years of anatomical research and is richly illustrated with watercolor, photographs, and various drawings to show the infrastructure of our close relatives. She has recently published articles on gibbon anatomy and chimpanzee dentition.

Lecturers Enhance Curriculum

We have been fortunate to have several committed lecturers who enhance our curriculum. **Guillermo Delgado** teaches about development and social movements, with a focus on Latin America. **Chelsey Juarez** taught human skeletal biology, forensic anthropology and human paleoanthropology. She literally took over half of our physical anthropology curriculum. **Alejandra Kramer** taught a course on women in politics and then went to do more of her own research on this topic in Argentina. **Annapurna Pandey** teaches about South Asian diaspora, women and religion. **Jude Todd** is our writing angel who teaches writing skills to our graduate students.

Women, Risk, and Microfinance

Megan Moodie, Assistant Professor of Anthropology

This year I continued my research into the global ascendance of microfinance as the dominant model for poverty alleviation and women's empowerment. The global economic downturn has led to a robust public discussion of risky financial strategies and the ethics of predatory lending at the same time that microfinance is becoming increasingly entrenched as the favorite solution to a host of socio-economic ills. How is it that these two seemingly opposed trends work together? I became interested in the relationship between the "risky" strategies of multinational financial institutions and the increasing popularity of micro-loans as a legitimate arena

of banking that has become quite profitable. In a forthcoming article in *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, I look at Kiva.org, a wildly successful peer-to-peer lending site based in the Bay Area, as an example of current approaches to microfinance that might give us some insight into what risk means for the poor borrowers targeted by microfinance, particularly women. I show how Kiva creates technologically and visually mediated ties between virtual lenders and borrowers that channel the emotion of the lender in such a way that they can both distance themselves from any potentially harmful effects (or risks) to the borrower at the same

time that they feel a connection to that borrower located at a vast remove of geography or class or gender. I argue that we might think of such lending sites more as a way to outsource risk than to "liberate" individual women, as promised by the peer-to-peer format. Thus, we should be asking the same questions about risk for the poor women targeted by Kiva and its partners as we do for nation-states experiencing a recession: Is it acceptable to make people's future well-being dependent on such uncertain gambles? Who really benefits from current loan structures? Who is really at risk?

UCSC Anthropology Society

Nancy Mayhall, President

The Anthropology Society is a student-run, student-led organization that seeks to foster a dynamic environment for undergraduates to engage with anthropology outside of the classroom and to promote the three branches of Anthropology at UCSC: cultural, archaeology, and physical. In order to achieve these goals, we host a number of events on a quarterly basis. These events allow people in the department an opportunity to meet other anthropology majors, discuss classes, learn about research being done by faculty and graduate students, and to challenge students to find intellectual outlets beyond the classroom. Additionally, we hope that our events and talks help prepare students in some small way for what to expect in graduate school. Our flagship events are the quarterly Tea Time Talks, where we bring together a faculty or grad student presenter and undergraduates to discuss topics ranging from tourism to mediating violence, accompanied by a cup of tea. These talks could not be possible without the

generous support of our presenters. We wish to extend a thank you to all of you, too numerous to list here. We also put on two Book Sales this year, which were great successes and have helped the Society achieve a modicum of financial security for the next year. This year, we had our first Undergraduate Research Conference where eight outstanding students presented their independent research from their year, and we hope this conference becomes a tradition. Finally, Professor Pandey gave a lecture on "Philosophy and Anthropology" as a follow-up to his wonderful lecture from last year. We extend our gratitude to him for his continued support. I would also like to shine the spotlight on the wonderful officers for this year: Jenna Tidd, Katherine Riley, and Savyonne Steindler. The officers next year have a tough act to follow. Finally, I wish to extend the biggest thanks to Courtney Hewitt and Professor Mark Anderson for their constant support of our organization and guidance throughout the year.

The Backbone

Our staff, without whom we could not function, are the backbone of the department. **Debbie Neal** is the be-all and end-all of Department Managers. We lost Fred Deakin as Graduate Coordinator this year to a great job at UC Berkeley but we gained the wonderful **Allyson Ramage** who has learned the job in record time and goes above and beyond for the graduate students; **Courtney Hewitt**, Undergraduate Adviser, lends a sympathetic ear to all student problems; and **Richard Baldwin**, Laboratory Manager, helps students learn more than they ever thought they would in their physical anthropology and archaeology courses. Our staff have taken on more than they should in the face of the ongoing budget cuts. We salute them and thank them from the bottom of our hearts.

**Marx Award
for Cultural Anthropology
Amanda Ducat**

THANK YOU FOR SUPPORTING ANTHROPOLOGY

Your support assists in creating a vibrant Anthropology Department. Projects essential to our mission that need private donor support include:

Undergraduate Scholarships
Emerging Worlds Initiative Workshops
Distinguished Lecture Series
Graduate Student Fellowships

Archaeology Lab Apprenticeships
Richard Randolph Graduate Award
Undergraduate Summer Research
Media Lab Upgrades

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