Chimpanzee mothers form enduring, affectionate, and supportive bonds with their offspring.

Field staff and researchers of the Kibale Chimpanzee Project, including co-directors Muller (at center) and Wrangham (third from right). All Kibale images courtesy of Ronan Donovan.

Chimpanzees are of special interest to anthropologists because, as our closest living relative, they provide a standard against which to assess claims of human uniqueness. They provide a model for tracing the evolution of important human traits, such as tool use, hunting, warfare, culture, and advanced cognition, that are absent in most primates, but present to varying degrees in chimpanzees. These topics, along with many others, have been investigated in >130 scientific papers from KCP (kibalechimpanzees.wordpress.com), with support from the National Science Foundation, the NIH, the Leakey Foundation, the Wenner-Gren Foundation, Harvard, and UNM.

Muller initiated daily, non-invasive urine sampling at Kibale in 1997, and this has continued through the present, producing detailed, longitudinal data (from >15,000 samples) on the physiology and health of the Kibale chimpanzees. This work has been done in collaboration with Melissa Emery Thompson, who this year joins UNM’s anthropology faculty as an assistant professor. Emery Thompson first worked in Kibale in 2002, and she currently coordinates long-term studies of chimpanzee physiology as co-director of UNM’s Hominoid Reproductive Ecology Laboratory. The lab has played a leading role in the field of primate socioendocrinology by employing endocrine measures to complement behavioral observations in the wild, and to test hypotheses about the evolution of physiology and behavior.

Current research at Kanyawara focuses on infant development, including the development of sex differences in behavior, many of which show fascinating parallels with sex differences in humans. UNM anthropology graduate students Drew Enigk and Kristin Sabbi spent the summer of 2013 in Kibale, learning to identify the current community of more than 50 chimpanzees, and collecting preliminary data on development for their dissertation projects.

Chimpanzees are an endangered species, and KCP supports conservation efforts in and around Kibale National Park, leading patrols that find and remove hundreds of wire snares per year, and monitoring hunting and other illegal activities within the park. KCP also maintains robust community outreach programs, promoting conservation education in Ugandan schools, building classrooms and libraries, and developing local wildlife clubs, all through the nonprofit Kasiisi Project (www.kasiisiproject.org).
Professor Jack Campbell

Dr. John Martin “Jack” Campbell, former Chair and Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, as well as former Director and a Research Associate of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology died at the beginning of June. Jack received his BA from the University of Washington in 1950 and his PhD from Yale University in 1962. In 1964, he was recruited to be Chair of Anthropology, a position he held for eight years. During that period he hired more than 20 new faculty members, was responsible for building the department into a highly ranked program, raised funds for the new Maxwell Museum building, established the Chaco Canyon Research Project, and for 30 years pursued interdisciplinary research in archaeology, ethnology, and zoology in the Arctic and American Southwest. The friendships he developed with the Nunamiat led to publication of ethnographic work presenting Eskimo tribesman Simon Paneak’s detailed drawings of his native culture and lifeways in both *North Alaska Chronicle* (Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico Press, 1998) and *In a Hungry Country: Essays by Simon Paneak* (University of Alaska Press, 2004).

After his retirement in 1992, Campbell developed new passions in large format black and white photography and as an essayist. His work has been widely exhibited in New Mexico, nationally, and internationally. His photoessays, most notably, *The Great Houses of Chaco* (Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 2007) and *Magnificent Failure: A Portrait of the Western Homestead Era* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2008) recognize the beauty and variety of natural environments in western North America. Jack cared about the Department of Anthropology and its people and all will miss his many phone calls to discuss diverse topics, his smile, and all of his “good” advice.

Keith Hamilton Basso, Regents Professor and Distinguished Professor of Anthropology Emeritus, died in early August after a short illness. Born in North Carolina but raised in Connecticut, Keith received his BA from Harvard in 1962 and his PhD from Stanford in 1967. He taught at the University of Arizona for fifteen years until he was hired by Yale where he taught another five years.

He came to UNM in 1988 with an arrangement that he teach half time. Most widely known for his book *Wisdom Sits in Places: Landscape and Language Among the Western Apache* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1996), for which he was awarded the Western States Book Award (1996), the Victor Turner Prize for Ethnographic Writing (1997), and the 2000 Staley Prize, he was the author of many other books on the Western Apache lifeways including a collaboration with Eva Tulene Watt which produced *Don’t Let the Sun Step Over You: A White Mountain Apache Family Life, 1860–1975* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2004), and *Senses of Place* co-edited with Distinguished Professor Steven Feld (Santa Fe, NM: SAR Press, 1997).

Since his full retirement in 2005, Keith regularly visited the Department of Anthropology every spring and his wit, wisdom, and humor will be very much missed.
by Amy Thompson, PhD candidate, Archaeology

My research investigates the ancient Maya sites of Uxbenka and Ix Kuku’il in southern Belize. Since 2008, I have been a member of the Uxbenka Archaeological Project (UAP), working under the supervision of Dr. Keith M. Prufer. My dissertation will focus on testing models of the development of societal complexity through the lens of residential settlements and settlement clusters (also called neighborhoods). My work consists of excavating households, surveying new settlements, analyzing household artifacts, and studying the landscape through remote sensing tools to understand the spatial and temporal evolution of socio-economic statuses.

Uxbenka is the oldest and longest occupied site in southern Belize and provides a basis for comparison with a newly-discovered site, Ix Kuku’il, which I identified in 2012 using Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), a cutting-edge technology. LiDAR allows us to create high-resolution (<1 m) digital elevation models (DEM) of the landscape. Because LiDAR can penetrate through the dense jungle canopy, we can identify structures otherwise obscured by vegetation. In 2013, I identified high-probability areas for settlements based on a predictive model derived from previous surveys at Uxbenka. I documented 42 residential groups and eight civic/administrative areas at Ix Kuku’il from the predictive model. Although the two sites are separated by only 6 km, nearest neighbor analysis suggests different settlement patterns: Uxbenka’s households are clustered together, perhaps signifying founding lineage groups at this early site, whereas Ix Kuku’il’s residential groups are evenly distributed across the landscape. Future excavations and artifact analysis at Ix Kuku’il will be compared to Uxbenka to reveal differences in household socio-economic status and settlement patterns between the two sites.

Additionally, analyses of LiDAR data has the potential to illuminate other geologic and ecologic factors influencing the settlement of the region. I created Least Costs Paths across the landscape which show the most cost-efficient pathways between settlements, creating a more accurate perspective on how people moved across the landscape. Part of my research is developing high-resolution hydrologic models for the area surrounding Uxbenka. These show perennial and seasonal watercourses, which likely influenced decision making and settlement choices, which can be linked to status differences.

My archaeological work is aided by working with Mopan Maya farmers who now live among the ancient ruins, and make decisions on a daily basis about farming, gathering resources, and best practices for utilizing the landscape. Their activities provide valuable analogs for the archaeological data.

Integrating analysis of LiDAR, field excavations, analysis of artifacts, and settlement surveys, I seek to decipher the evolution of households and coupled human-environmental dynamics to improve our knowledge of ancient Maya settlements in the “forgotten district” of southern Belize.

Research supported by NSF HSD, Alphawood Foundation, Explorer’s Club of New York, and UNM.

Kohala Field School Project

I would like to highlight a project that I co-directed this past summer involving historical and archaeological training for Hawaiians and UNM students in the area of Kohala, Island of Hawai’i.

In collaboration with the Ortiz Center, UNM and University of Hawaii Anthropology Departments, and with funding from Kamehameha Schools in Honolulu, a new program was developed integrating archaeology, history (particularly Native Hawaiian history), and basic research in Kohala, the home of Kamehameha who unified the islands.

Ten students (5 Hawaiians, 5 UNM) joined together for an intensive one month program co-directed by Dr. Kekuewa Kikiloi, Asst. Prof., Hawaiian Studies, UH. The goal was to teach archaeological field methods and historical documentary techniques such that the students were able to use both disciplines in their study project.

Projects selected by the students included a compilation of place names, their physical manifestations and potential in-
Elise Trott (PhD Candidate, Ethnology)

Elise's interests include the ethnography of New Mexico, activism and social movements, political ecology, and the anthropology of the environment. Since 2010, she has been involved with a long-term community-based participatory research project supported by the Alfonso Ortiz Center and the New Mexico Acequia Association that focuses on documenting the traditional knowledge of New Mexico's mayordomos, or irrigation ditch bosses. As part of that project, she has developed and edited an educational film entitled *The Art of Mayordomía*. Elise's dissertation research looks at environmental and community activism in the Española Valley of northern New Mexico and the South Valley of Albuquerque, focusing on the intersection of political, economic, and environmental concerns with ideas of bodily health, community wellbeing, and cultural dignity.

As the 2013–2014 Alfonso Ortiz Center Public Policy Fellow, she will be working on a variety of Ortiz Center projects, including a student paper competition, the Department of Anthropology Colloquium series, and the organization of a New Mexico Film Festival at the 2014 Society for Applied Anthropology meetings.
DOCTORATES IN ANTHROPOLOGY

PhD Recipients Summer/Fall 2013

Sean Bruna-Lewis  
Sowing Seeds for the Future with Tigua History and Tradition: Type 2 Diabetes Prevention and Management Practices at Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (Louise Lamphere, Chair)

Kaila Cogdill (with Distinction)  
Looking Forward Rather than Backward: Cultural Revitalization at the Poeh Cultural Center and Museum (Beverly Singer and Les Field, Co-Chairs)

Sean Gantt  
Nanta Hosh Chahta Immi? (What are Choctaw Life-ways?): Cultural Preservation in the Casino Era (Beverly Singer, Chair)

Miria Kano (with Distinction)  
Storied Lives in a Living Tradition: Women Rabbis Building Communities in 21st Century New Mexico (Suzanne Oakdale, Chair)

Lavinia Nicolae  
Changing Hearts and Minds: The Politics of Sentimentality and the Cultural Production of the Gay Family in New Mexico’s Same-Sex Marriage Debate (Louise Lamphere, Chair)

Elvira Pichardo Delacour  
Quien Quiere Un Hombre Vago (Sin Empleo)? Who Wants an Unemployed Male? Testing the Embodied Capital Theory in Dominican Populations in the Dominican Republic and New York City (Jane Lancaster, Chair)

Stephanie Sanchez  
Women and Cultural Production: Fiestas, Families, and Foodways in San Rafael, New Mexico (Louise Lamphere, Chair)

THE ORTIZ CENTER IN FOCUS

“Making anthropology public” is a key task for the Ortiz Center and among programs, projects, research, and events sponsored on and off campus included a December 5, 2013 panel discussion on Cultural Responses to End Female Circumcision in Africa sponsored in collaboration with Professor Nina Wallerstein from UNMs Department of Family & Community Medicine and the annual Jonathan Mann Health and Human Rights Lecture. An invited panel organized by the Ortiz Center to address female genital cutting in Africa as a practice in transition included Kristin St. Clair, an RN working in East Africa to bring HIV/AIDS education to remote villages. This experience has led her to initiate The Humankind Foundation. She is also a recipient of the Kaiser Permanente National Award for International Work; Professor Bettina Shell Duncan, Chair of Anthropology and Adjunct Professor of Global Health, University of Washington, whose field research in Kenya, Senegal, and The Gambia includes nutritional anthropology, disease ecology, evolutionary medicine, maternal/child health, and female genital cutting; Dr. Stephen Bishop, J.D., Associate Professor of Foreign Languages and Africana Studies, University of New Mexico, whose field research includes sub-Saharan Africa and covers the topics of shame and guilt, FGM, and cultural studies; and also from UNM, Dr. Justina Trott, M.D., F.A.C.P., senior fellow and Co-Director of the Women’s Health Policy at the RWJF Center for Health Policy, Senior Fellow NM Center for the Advancement of Research, Engagement, & Science on Health Disparities, and Clinical Professor of Medicine at the UNM Health Sciences Center.

Upcoming on February 21, 2014, the Ortiz Center is hosting award-winning author David Treuer to present during the 3rd Indigenous Book Festival at UNM coordinated by the Institute for American Indian Research. Treuer (Ojibwe) from the Leech Lake Reservation in northern Minnesota holds a PhD in anthropology and teaches literature and creative writing at University of Southern California. His books include REZ LIFE (New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 2012) and he has been named an editor’s pick by the Washington Post, Time Out, and City Pages. His essays and reviews have appeared in the New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Esquire, Slate.com, and The Washington Post.

In March 18–22, 2014, the Ortiz Center will participate in the Society for Applied Anthropology Annual Meetings by hosting several events: two evenings of films with invited local filmmakers curated by Ortiz Public Policy Fellow Elise Trott and open to the public, and hosting a trip to Ohkay Owingeh to learn about and tour the ongoing Pueblo Rehabilitation of Owe’neh Bupingeh (o-WEH-neh Boo-peeng-gay): Rejuvenation of the historic pueblo that began in 2010. The tour will be given by the Ohkay Owingeh Housing Authority.
Emeritus Professor Phil Bock traveled in October to Brigham Young University in Provo to deliver a talk to the Anthropology Department about his decade-long study of Elizabethan culture as viewed through the works of Shakespeare. On the way he visited the Southern Ute Reservation in Colorado where he first did field work (more than 50 years ago) with a team from UC-Boulder.

With funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Geographic Society, Distinguished Professor Patricia Crown and Professor W. H. Wills reexcavated Room 28 in Pueblo Bonito during the Summer of 2013. With a crew of five Anthropology graduate students (Leigh Cominiello, James Davenport, Scott Gunn, Jacque Kocer, and Jennie Sturm) and one Amherst College undergraduate (Yvonne Green), the excavations reached the level at which George Pepper found 111 cylinder jars in 1896 and then extended to subroom depths. The primary research questions included further understanding of ritual activity in Chaco through determining the sequence of construction, use, and abandonment of the room and resolving where the cylinder jars had been placed when the room was set ablaze. The team recovered over 1500 charcoal samples, most suitable for tree-ring dating, as well as many primary posts still preserved in post-holes. With NEH funding, Jacque Kocer is analyzing the recovered artifacts this year, and Crown and grad student Hannah Mattson will travel to New York and Washington, D.C., in Summer 2014 to analyze the artifacts recovered from the room in 1896.

Dr. Patricia Crown, Distinguished Professor, delivered The Center for the Southwest 2013 Richard W. Etulain Lecture in History, A Tale of Two Species: How Chocolate and Macaws became Prestige Items in Mesoamerica, the American Southwest, and Europe, in November. Chocolate and macaws were important in ritual and exchange in Mesoamerica and the American Southwest over a millennium before the Spanish entered the New World. The Spanish rapidly adapted and adopted these commodities into their own economic system. Far from their tropical home, chocolate and macaws spread through Europe, becoming status symbols of the European elite. How did a plant and a bird become prestige items in so many different cultures? Dr. Crown drew on archaeological research and art history to show how the elite on two continents used these two species as luxury items, displaying both the species and images of them over many centuries.

Dr. E. James Dixon, Professor and Director of Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, is the author of a new book Arrows and Atls: A Guide to the Archeology of Beringia (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 2013). This volume explains the lifeways of the people who inhabited Beringia, a land that stretched from Siberia to Alaska and parts of Canada. Arrows and Atls brings together knowledge from a vast literature, many archaeological sites, and museum collections housed in Russia, North America, and Europe.

Dr. Les Field, Professor, was invited to lead a seminar for graduate students in the Department of Anthropology, Universidad del Cauca, Popayan, Colombia, October 7–11, during UNMs fall break. The seminar focused on postcolonial theory and collaborative research with indigenous communities in both North and Latin America. Dr. Field also gave a lecture to the faculty of the Universidad del Cauca during his visit entitled Peace Processes that Do Not Produce Peace: The Case of Pales-
Dr. Frances Hayashida, Associate Professor, co-directed fieldwork on late prehispanic irrigation agriculture and transformations under Inka rule in the high-altitude Atacama with colleagues from the University of Chile and the Spanish National Research Council in July 2013. The fieldwork was funded by grants from the National Science Foundation (Catalyzing New International Collaborations), National Geographic Society, the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research (International Collaborative Research), and UNM’s Latin American and Iberian Institute. UNM graduate student Beau Murphy and undergraduate Miguel Martinez participated in the fieldwork alongside students from the University of Chile.


Dr. Louise Lamphere, Emerita Distinguished Professor, has been awarded the 2013 Franz Boas Award for Exemplary Service to Anthropology. Formerly the Distinguished Service Award, it was established in 1976 and is presented annually by the American Anthropological Association to members whose careers demonstrate extraordinary achievements that have well served the anthropological profession. Service to the Association is commonly recognized, as are outstanding applications of anthropological knowledge to improving the human condition. Great teachers of anthropology at all levels have received this award.

Although the activities of the recipients vary from year to year, all awardees have used anthropology for the benefit of others.

IN THE COMMUNITY  Maxwell Museum opens Acequia exhibition, Spring 2014

The hydro-social cycle in Northern New Mexico. This exhibition uses a groundbreaking multi-disciplinary study to investigate the importance of the acequia system of water delivery and management in generating, transforming, and sustaining the landscape. It addresses the fundamental questions of the role acequias play in the environment and in community in Northern New Mexico, where water is a precious resource of increasing scarcity. A multi-year study of the Acequia lifeway in Northern New Mexico forms the basis of the exhibition, led by Sylvia Rodriguez, Emerita Professor of UNM anthropology. The study and exhibition are a collaboration between UNM, NMSU, and the New Mexico Acequia Association.

Anthropology Fundraising Program

Your support to the funds listed below help our students and faculty pursue their research and promote scholarship. Private philanthropy enables students to pursue PhD research site development, attend national meetings, meet with out-of-state mentors and peers, facilitate foreign research experiences, and just have the time to write up their work. We ask your continued support for any of the following programs. To give online, please visit http://artsci.unm.edu/give/.

- Graduate Student Support Fund
- Anthropology Centennial Fund
- General Anthropology Fund
- Barbara MacCaulley Scholarship Fund
- Broiolo/Basehart Memorial Scholarship Fund
- Frieda Butler Scholarship Fund
- John Martin Campbell Undergraduate Research Fund
- Alfonso Ortiz Scholarship for Native Americans
- Biological Anthropology Research Fund
- Harvey C. and Sarah M. Moore Endowment Fund
- Alfonso Ortiz Center for Intercultural Studies
- Joseph Powell Endowment Fund
- Ann Ramenofsky Anthropology Honors Student Award
- David E. Stuart Scholarship for Graduate Studies and Public Archaeology
- Peter D. Harrison Student Support Fund

Do you need estate planning services? The UNM Foundation provides free assistance and information that can be beneficial to you and your heirs. Contact Yolanda Dominguez, Development Officer at yolanda.dominguez@unmfund.org or 505-277-9350.

Thanks for your support!

Mr. Stephen J. Becker
Ms. Ann Braswell
Dr. Les Field
Mr. Robert J. Friedrich
Ms. Jennifer George
Dr. Michael W. Graves
Ms. Lora A. Green
Dr. Dale Goldsmith
Dr. Larry Gorbet
Ms. Freddie L. Heitman
Hibben Charitable Trust
Dr. Robert K. Hitchcock
Mr. Van Dorn Hooker
Regent and Mrs. Brad Hosmer
Ms. Alyssa C. Howe
Dr. Rosalind Hunter Anderson
Mr. Thomas Kerns

Mr. and Mrs. Lars Kuebling
Dr. Peter Kunstadter
Dr. Jeffrey Long
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth R. Ludwick
Dr. Frances J. Mathien
Mr. Stanton McCandlish
Mr. Jose F. Rascon
Dr. Theodore B. Reinhart
Mr. Steven Shaul
Mrs. Dana M. Shea-Reid
Dr. Karl Schwerin
Ms. Marjorie Shea
Springer Science & Business Media
Dr. James Stansbury
Mr. and Mrs. Kenell Touryan
Dr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Windes

UNM ANTHROPOLOGY NEWS / PAGE 7
Mark Your Calendar for These Events!

38th JAR Distinguished Lecture
7:30 pm, Anthropology Rm. 163, free and open to the public.

Maxwell Museum Ancestor’s Lecture
Feb 4, 2014: Dr. Jeffrey Long. 7:30 pm. Hibben Center, UNM. Topic to be announced.

Society for Applied Anthropology
74th Annual Meeting
Mar 18–22, 2014: Hotel Albuquerque at Old Town, Albuquerque, NM.
Additional information at (405)843-5113 or email to info@sfaa.net

AGSU Annual Meeting
Apr 4 – 5, 2014: Hibben Center, UNM

Spring Convocation
May 16, 2014: Anthropology Room 163, 1:00 pm. All are welcome to attend.

Visit our website for more news
http://ww.unm.edu/~anthro

Kohala Field School Project, continued from page 3

Projects selected by the students included a compilation of place names, their physical manifestations and potential interpretations, and a study of an irrigated agricultural system that contained a tunnel and ditch features feeding a series of terraces on ridge lands before continuing downslope to the sea, a distance of over one mile. With little knowledge of Kohala and its history, the students were expected to complete their research projects within the month.

We had long days in the field or working with archives, and at night discussing various readings or working on projects. All students completed their projects and gave illustrated presentations to the community on the last day of the program. In October a symposium was organized by the Honolulu staff and students for the Society for Hawaiian Archaeology meeting.

This program balanced research, history and archaeology, reverence for the lands, outreach to the Kohala community. This is my personal vision for archaeology and I continue to give thanks to all of the collaborators, teachers, students, funding organizations, and landowners that made this project possible.

To learn more about this program, please visit our website at: http://anthropology.unm.edu/h2arp.htm