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Cultural celebrations of death examined, displayed at the Anthropology Museum


Some time around 50,000 B.C., Neandertals in Europe and the Middle East began burying their dead with rituals and grave offerings. Since then, every society has developed its distinctive beliefs, ceremonies and obligations regarding the dead.

"Celebrations of Death" explores how human beings conceive of and cope with death. It is now on display in CSUSB's Anthropology Museum, located on the third floor of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences Building.

This exhibit samples the diversity, presenting information, objects and pictures from different societies and places such as the Kwakiutl of British Columbia, rural peasants in Greece, modern urban China, ancient Egypt, Victorian England, Buddhist Tibet, and the tribal peoples of West Africa.

"Funeral ceremonies are designed partly to ease this transition for the deceased, partly to ease the equally trying transition for survivors," said Russell Barber, museum director and anthropology professor.

"Thus, a funeral and any other memorial ceremony is an intimate mixture of sorrow, grief, joy and hope. In death there is celebration, as well as sadness."

Dr. Jim Pierson retires

Every student who has majored in anthropology at CSUSB during the last thirty-four years has probably taken at least one course from Dr. Jim Pierson.

And once a student has taken one course with Dr. Pierson, they usually have taken several more from him. Earlier this year, Jim decided to enter the Faculty Early Retirement Program. That means, although

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Department chair completes three years

Dr. Pete Robertshaw completed his three-year term as department chair in the spring of 2005. Since Dr. Robertshaw passed his performance review with flying colors, the Provost re-appointed him for another three years, his third term of office.

While Dr. Robertshaw was on sabbatical leave in fall 2004, Dr. Russell Barber earned the department's gratitude by serving as acting chair.
The new newsletter

The Anthropology Department has for many years produced a quarterly newsletter.

The main purpose of this newsletter was to provide current students with the schedule of classes for the next quarter.

This information was supplemented with brief news of alumni and faculty, as well as such favorites as Russell Barber's "Gustatory Corner."

However, with the rise of the internet, much of the information that current students desire can be delivered to them in a more timely fashion via e-mail and the department's Web site.

Therefore, the department decided to replace the old quarterly newsletter with an annual newsletter that we hope will be both bigger and better.

This is our first attempt at an annual newsletter. Please let us know what you think of it.

And please send us your news, including digital photos, for inclusion in next year's newsletter.

In the meantime, if you would like to read current news of the department, visit our Web site – http://csbs.csusb.edu/anthro. This site is usually updated a couple of times each quarter.

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For advising in the major, please contact any full-time faculty member during their office hours (preferably in person) or by phone or e-mail.

Newsletter editors
Dr. Pete Robertshaw
Patricia Massei
Alumni news

Catherine Banker, B.A. anthropology and criminal justice 1991 and M.A. interdisciplinary studies 1994, is a business development manager for Vector Resources, Inc., where she assists school districts and other local entities in developing funding sources for infrastructure projects. She has served as a member of the steering committee for the Digital California Project, chair of the Electronic Learning Resources Subject Matter Committee for the Curriculum and Supplemental Materials Committee and as liaison to the Commission for Technology in Learning. In December 2004 she was appointed by the governor to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing.

Brian Boggs, B.A. anthropology track A 2000, is working as an archaeologist for Statistical Research Inc. in Redlands, and is a graduate student in anthropology at CSU Fullerton.


Raulabel Gonzalez, B.A. anthropology track A 2000, sports and facilities coordinator for Recreational Sports, was awarded the staff Golden Apple award from San Bernardino Mayor Judith Valles at a banquet at the Radisson Hotel on March 24, 2005.

Donovan Jeffcoat, B.A. anthropology track A 2003, tested and passed the initial examination for one of Japan’s oldest art forms, Araki Muninsai Ninamoto no Hidetsuna Ryu laido. He is the first non-Japanese to pass this test in nearly five years.

Daisuke Isogai, B.A. anthropology 2004, is a graphic designer making trophies and artifacts for memorials mainly in public relations.

Justin LaFerriere, B.A. anthropology 2004, is teaching at Options For Youth (a charter school) in Victorville and working on his credential. He was also recently married.

Dori LaMar, B.A. anthropology 2005, completed her senior honors thesis titled “An Historical and Cross-Cultural Overview of the Veil in Islam: The Cases of Egypt and Iran from Pre-Islamic Times to the Present”.

Jack Lape, B.A. anthropology track A 1996, graduated in January with an MPA in Marketing, and is working for Farmers Insurance as a claims adjuster. He also got married in March 2003, and he and his wife are expecting a baby. Congratulations!

Teresa Miller, B.A. psychology; anthropology minor 2005, has been accepted into the M.S. Program in Clinical Psychology at CSUSB.

Fernando O’Campo, B.A. anthropology 2005, who received a McNair scholarship last year, has been accepted into the graduate program at SUNY Albany.

Darla Pimental, B.A. anthropology 2001, graduated law school in May 2004 from the University of La Verne, College of Law.

Heather Schaub, B.A. anthropology and liberal studies 2005, completed her senior honors thesis entitled “Bonobos, Chimpanzees, and Humans: How different are they and what do those differences mean?”

Dr. Roberta Stathis, B.A. anthropology 1975 and M.A. Education 1979, is president of Ballard & Tighe, a publisher of tests and instructional materials for limited English proficient (LEP) students. Roberta has served as a member of Ballard & Tighe’s executive management committee for ten years. She is also the author and editor of numerous articles, publications and books, among them social studies textbooks for English learners.

Linda Stockham, B.A. anthropology track B 1975 and M.A. Special Major 1987, is to have her poem “One Grain of Sand” published through Pure Tragedy Literary Annual, December 2005, United Kingdom. In addition, her one-act play “Crossing Bells” will be airing in the Bay Area over KSFU-FM, as well as nationally over the public broadcast satellite system, and globally on the web. To check schedules to hear the radio broadcasts or on the web, go to http://www.shoestring.org/srthome.html and click on appropriate choices. Linda will also have her one-act, one-man play Arctic Quest published in the August 2005 issue of Sweaterbrain Literary E-zine.

Linda’s latest play, “Forgotten Souls”, has been selected for presentation in the North Park Playwright’s Festival 2005 in San Diego, CA.

Sarah Tait (Walker), B.A. anthropology 1987, is a retired probation officer for the San Bernardino County Probation Department.

Colin Tansey, B.A. anthropology; history minor 2001, and his wife had a new addition to their family. Little Aidan (pictured at left) was born June 25th, weighing 9 lbs. 11.8 oz. and was 22 1/2" long.

Dr. Robert M Yohe II, B.A. anthropology 1983, is an associate professor of anthropology at CSU Bakersfield. He is also the director of the Laboratory of Archaeological Science; Coordinator Southern San Joaquin Valley Archaeological Information Ctr. He is currently involved in the U.C. Berkeley Tell El-Hibeh Project in Egypt, serving on the research team as the project’s osteologist and lithic analyst investigating the transition in mummification practices from late Roman to Coptic times.
An interview with Jim

You obtained your BA at Sacramento State, so you’re a California native?
I completed both a BA and an MA at Sac State. I grew up in southwestern Colorado and came to California in 1962. I lived with an aunt and uncle in Stockton and went to community college and then on to Sac State in 1963.

Did you major in anthro at Sac State? Why did you choose anthro?
I did major in anthropology. My real interest was geology but Sac State did not have a program in geology at the time. Since Sac State was my only real option for a four year college, I tried to find a program in which my background in biology and geology would be relevant. A knowledgeable counselor suggested anthropology. I began taking cultural anthropology courses and found I liked them. I also enjoyed the physical anthro and archaeology courses but was not always able to go on the weekend field trips because of job responsibilities.

You did your PhD at Washington U? What made you choose this university?
Two things influenced my decision. First, I read a book by Jules Henry, a cultural anthropologist at WU, in which he made many positive references to the university and program. (I actually never took a course from him, but he still played an important role in my decision.) The second thing was the fact that WU offered me a TA position and a tuition free scholarship. After my first year, I had a full scholarship and did not have to TA.

What was the topic of your PhD dissertation?
It was based on research with Aboriginal residents in the area of Adelaide, South Australia. It emphasized their backgrounds and perspectives, and implications of being Aboriginal in a contemporary Australian city.

What direction(s) did your research take after you came to San Bernardino?
I continued my interest in Aborigines and Aboriginal identity. I also did a bit of research with a small religious group in the SB mountains and began to use "ethnographic" fiction in some of my courses. That lead to some research on the types of ethnographic information obtained by readers of fiction, especially selected mystery novels.

You have been working in recent years on a topic you call "Stolen Children." What's this about?
It refers most specifically to American Indian and Australian Aboriginal children who were removed from their cultures and families as part of governmental assimilation programs. It has developed out of my research in Australia: a number of the people I worked with were born in isolated areas but were brought to the Adelaide area as children to live in institutional homes. Since many lost contact with their families (one of the goals of the removal), they remained in the area as adults. Aboriginal children throughout Australia had similar experiences. Although they are now known as "the Stolen Generations," these people and their experiences (the removals took place from about 1900-the early 1970s) were generally unknown outside the Aboriginal populations. I began using some of this information in the Cross-Cultural Child-Rearing course some years ago and have incorporated into other courses as well.

What have been the high points (and maybe low points) of your career at CSUSB?
It has been very rewarding to be a part of a very productive department, even if I haven't always done my share of producing, one that has a deservedly excellent reputation on campus. Having a program in which the four subfields are represented is great. It is also nice to hear from students from years past that anthro at Cal State made a positive impact on their lives, whatever paths their careers and lives took. The lowest point would be when Frannie and I were the only tenure track people left in the department and the future of the program was in doubt.

What do you think is the future of anthropology at CSUSB (and perhaps in Southern California)?
I am cautiously optimistic, especially because there seems to be a lot of student interest. The fact that the department now has increased offerings in all four subfields seems to me to be a very positive omen. I have never been able to figure out, however, why anthropology does not play a larger role in the increased emphasis on multiculturalism in academic programs, not just here but in general. It seems to me that people from other disciplines either don't know what we do or do know what we do and consider it largely irrelevant.

What plans do you have in mind for retirement?
In the immediate future, I am going to spend time working on the writing projects that I have not completed. I plan to continue those same research interests. I also plan to spend more time in Colorado and hope to travel.
Jim's remarkable qualities
By Frannie Berdan

In the over thirty years that I have known Jim, I have come to truly appreciate his many remarkable qualities. It is my special privilege to share a few of them with you.

First is the quality of leadership. Jim was chair of the anthropology department when I interviewed (in 1973) for the position I now hold. His exquisite leadership qualities were immediately evident to me when I found my interview being conducted at the Wooden Nickel, over lunch and a rousing game of pool.

A second remarkable quality displayed by Jim is his ability to size up people. Associated with his first quality (leadership, in case you've forgotten), is his uncanny ability to size up people. For instance, when I was offered the job, I immediately took it based on my experience at the Wooden Nickel and in anticipation of future exciting billiard games.

One of Jim's particularly notable qualities is organization. As chair of the anthropology department, Jim displayed extraordinary organizational skills and far-sighted planning expertise. For instance, when I became a member of the department, he informed me that he now had to find a new venue for the department meetings, which had until then been held in the men's rest room.

And now, to highlight his little-known skills as a tour director. When Russell Barber was interviewed for the position he now holds, one of Jim's responsibilities was to take Russell on a tour of lovely San Bernardino and extol the virtues of this metropolis. This tour itinerary included (1) a pass beside the wash where two people had drowned the previous year, (2) a quick drive by the active San Andreas fault, (3) views of scars from the Panorama Fire, and finally (4) a jaunt past the Pussycat Cinema, where one of our more distinguished alumni was at that time manager.

Later, Russell admitted that he accepted the position based on his view of future colleagues. Good job, Jim.

Further remarkable qualities demonstrated by Jim include dedication and perseverance: There was a time when the anthropology department consisted of only Jim and me. And there was talk of eliminating the department, or of merging it with other, larger departments. Neither option was acceptable to us, and I can think of no one I would have rather struggled through those uncertain times, than Jim. I think he was even more determined than I to retain the integrity of the department, and he took on several completely new preparations (like the popular cross-cultural child rearing course) so we could poach on enrollments from bigger departments. We did this without shame or conscience. He really saved the department. And look at all of us now!!

I was recently reminded of the quality of memory. Jim passed by my door the other day, said he was headed for the snack bar, and did I want anything? Well, yes, if he had an extra hand, I would like a coke. As I groped about for some hard cash to pay for it, he deterred me, saying, "I'll pay. I owe you from last summer. I've felt guilty ever since." This also highlights Jim's remarkable quality of conscience.

I've always appreciated Jim's remarkable quality of steadiness. I can't recall the last time he missed a class, nor have I seen a "no office hours today" note on his door. He may not be there, but at least he doesn't announce it to the world. There was a particular occasion when I really did know (and appreciate) that steadfast Jim was in his office. We had adjacent offices in the old student services building (now Sierra Hall). I was blithely typing away (on my typewriter, so you know how long ago that was), facing a side wall that was lined with bookcases attached to the wall. It slowly dawned on me that I was not looking at the books, but at the back of Jim's head. What was with that? Turns out that, from the combined weight of our books, the entire wall had slowly sunk into the foundation, at an uncomfortable, drunken angle. Jim was there, thank goodness. He notified the facilities people, who chastised us (in no uncertain terms) for putting books on the bookcases. Neither Jim nor I ever fully understood that.

And now, consider the quality of confidence: After a few years of just the two of us constituting the anthropology department, Jim and I were so pleased with our accomplishments that we presented a jointly authored paper at a meeting of the Southwestern Anthropological Association (1984). It was titled "Expanding Anthropology Beyond its Traditional Cultural Boundaries," smacking of uncontrolled and probably irresponsible imperialism. Those were the days!

And last but perhaps most remarkable, is Jim's wry, dry sense of humor, often aimed directly at himself. If his classes have low enrollments, he claims that students must have seen his SETEs; if you ask him if he's heading off to teach, no, he wouldn't call it teaching, but he was going to class. But we all know about Jim's expertise and skill in teaching, recognized daily by his students and colleagues, and by the College through his receipt of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences Outstanding Teaching Award. Well deserved, Jim!

Thank you for everything, Jim: Your collegiality, your dedication to the department and its students, your endlessly amusing comments, and most of all, your friendship.
Faculty news

Anne Bennett: Conference paper, book review and camping with ALPACA

In the spring 2005 quarter, Dr. Anne Bennett gave a conference paper entitled “The Crisis in Iraq and Its Effects on Syria-U.S. Relations” at the UC Santa Barbara’s Seventh Annual Conference on Middle Eastern Studies.

In summer 2005, a book review written by Bennett appeared in the Middle East Journal (of “A New Old Damascus: Authenticity and Distinction in Urban Syria” by Christa Salamandra).

As ALPACA faculty advisor, Bennett reports that the highlight of the spring 2005 quarter was the Memorial Day weekend camping trip in Joshua Tree National Park. This trip was expertly organized by outgoing President Jennifer Clark, Secretary Amanda Clark, anthro major Laura Chatterton and honorary ALPACA member Richard Harsh. Thanks go to all of them for pulling it off.

The weather was good (not as hot as it could have been!), the amateur rock climbing was a lot of fun, the food was plentiful, and a good time was had by all.

ALPACA membership is open to all interested students, regardless of major. If you have any questions about the club, contact Bennett.

Bennett recently added two new courses to the anthropology curriculum beginning in fall 2005: ANTH 380/Gender and Language, and ANTH 334/Anthropology and Film.

Russell Barber: Museum work continues

With the opening of “Celebrations of Death,” the most recent exhibit at The Anthropology Museum, Russell Barber has been able to devote his time to a variety of tasks, mostly related to the museum.

First, he has begun design of the next two exhibits. The first, “Handwriting,” will deal with writing and its significance around the world. Scheduled to open in fall of 2006, this exhibit will feature a Blackfoot winter count, Uzbekistani armor inlaid with silver wire spelling out verses of the Koran, cuneiform tablets, Egyptian papyri, and much more. We anticipate that there will be a printed exhibit guide for this exhibit, the first produced by the museum.

The second exhibit, slated to open in spring of 2007, will feature the Ellins collection, a recent donation to the museum by Stuart Ellins, a retired CSUSB psychology professor and collector of Native American art. Using the Ellins collection as its basis, this exhibit will explore directions that contemporary American Indian art is following and will be accompanied by a book-length catalogue (the first catalogue to be produced by the museum). Planning on both of these exhibits and their ancillary aspects is well under way, with many stations already...

Frannie Berdan: Research continues in Mexico

Frannie Berdan continues her research collaboration with researchers from the Museo Nacional de Antropologia and Museo Templo Mayor in Mexico City, and the British Museum in London.

The project centers on the use of copal in ancient and modern times, and included fieldwork in Mexico last fall.

While there, Frannie had the opportunity to enter a recently-discovered burial crypt in the Temple of the Moon at Teotihuacan and examine its contents (including a jade mosaic figure, parts of which are currently being analyzed by LAMA).

Frannie presented a paper on “Reconstructing Ancient Aztec Super Glue” at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Salt Lake City, where she also served as a discussant for a session on Mexican Gulf Coast archaeology.

She also recently completed two articles for the children’s magazine Calliope.

She is currently completing a jointly-authored manuscript on Ethnic Identity in Indigenous Mesoamerica, having recently signed a contract for the book with the University of Utah Press.

Jim Pierson retires

Jim has officially retired, he will return each year for up to five years to teach three courses per year.

Thus, in 2005-2006 Jim will teach two courses in the winter quarter and one in spring.

The department held a dinner on June 3 at the Delhi Palace restaurant in San Bernardino to congratulate Jim on his retirement and to thank him for his long service to the department.

In this issue, look for an interview with Jim and text of Frannie Berdan’s speech in his honor on June 3.
Faculty news

Wes Niewoehner and Neandertal research

Professor Wes Niewoehner expanded class offerings in biological anthropology by teaching osteology and functional anatomy for the first time this past winter. He will continue to offer the required biological anthropology lab.

Professor Niewoehner was invited to participate in a research symposium on Neandertals at New York University this past winter that was co-sponsored by the Human Origins group at New York University and the Max Planck Institute for Anthropology in Vienna.

The participants were chosen based on their reputation as leading researchers who apply new and unique methods for solving questions about the origins and fate of Neandertals.

His presentation, titled "Putting Neandertal Hands in Their Proper Perspective," focused on the similarities and differences of Upper Paleolithic, Neandertal, and modern human hand functional anatomy. He will publish the paper in the edited volume New Perspectives on Neandertals that resulted from the symposium.

His latest publication, "A Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Late Pleistocene Human Metacarpal I Base Shape," is a chapter in the peer-reviewed volume Modern Morphometries in Physical Anthropology.

Professor Niewoehner also continues to author the instructor’s manuals for the textbooks Introduction to Physical Anthropology and Essentials of Physical Anthropology.

Kathy Nadeau has two papers published

Kathy Nadeau’s paper Confucianism: Sacred or Secular?" will appear in the forthcoming issue of East Asian Pastoral Review.

Kathy’s argument is that while Confucius approached life differently than Jesus, Mohammed and Buddha did, he viewed all of life as sacred. He was more interested in creating a socially and environmentally just society in the here and now, rather than talking about matters of the spirit world.

Yet, if religion is defined as a way of life that is grounded on a concept of a transcendental notion of god (love) that is interwoven with, and emanating from all living things, then, Confucianism is a religion.

In another paper, "Christians Against Globalization," forthcoming in Urban Anthropology, Kathy writes about a contemporary religious movement in the Philippines that aims to transform society into a more equitable, just, and environmentally-caring society. In particular, she looks at how the progressive Christians (Catholics and Protestants) there are resisting unwanted forms of globalization (militarization, top-down development) by developing organic farming communities that work for human and environmental rights.

Finally, Kathy is writing a paper on gender and vampire mythology in the Philippines. Her argument is that Philippine witches are best understood and defined, regionally, in the context of South and Southeast Asia, not Europe. European witch stories, generally, put women down, whereas in Southeast Asia they are reflective of the greater egalitarian relationship between men and women exhibited in real social life.

While the European witch tales stem back to the hysterical witch hunts and inquisitions of medieval times, the Philippine tales may have more to do with teaching children how to resist this-worldly vices such as selfishness, greed, jealousy, and the lust for power, and thereby, transform themselves into noble, nurturing human beings.

The general category for witches in the Philippines is aswang, although different ethnic groups have different names for creatures like the aswang, everyone seems to understand the word aswang.

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Dicken Everson joins Cal Trans

Dr. Dicken Everson accepted a position with Caltrans last January.

His current duties are to ensure that Caltrans complies with state and federal environmental laws, specifically with regard to cultural resources, such as historical and archaeological sites, historic landscapes, and architectural treasures.

He sits on a number of project committees, which he generally describes as amazingly dull, and conducts field and archival research in archaeology and history, which is much more to his liking.

Dicken has continued to teach a few night classes for local colleges, an option he says he will keep open, promising that he will never give up warping the minds of American youth.

Although he enjoys his new and challenging position, he misses his students and colleagues at CSUSB, and likes to receive the news when his former students finish their degrees and start careers or graduate school.
Faculty news

Pete Robertshaw's Ugandan fieldwork and glass bead research

Pete Robertshaw, the department chair, took the fall quarter of 2004 as sabbatical leave. He used this time to make some progress on writing the final report on all his Ugandan archaeological fieldwork, completing draft chapters on all his excavations and the analysis of the pottery and other artifacts.

This enormous project is slowly moving towards completion. Dr. Robertshaw is waiting for other specialists to submit their reports on the animal bones, plant remains, and isotope studies. He has also employed several graphics-design students during the last couple of years to convert hundreds of field drawings into computer-based illustrations suitable for publication. It will probably be at least one more year before the final report is ready for submission for publication.

The last phase of Ugandan fieldwork involved the collection of sediment cores from swamps adjacent to the sites that Dr. Robertshaw excavated. These sediment cores have been studied by Julius Lejju, a Ugandan paleobotanist, as his Ph.D. research at Trinity College, Dublin, under the supervision of David Taylor, a geography professor who has worked with Dr. Robertshaw for many years.

Julius was awarded his Ph.D. earlier this year and the team of Lejju, Robertshaw and Taylor has written two articles that have been accepted for publication in international journals.

Among other things, these articles report the earliest evidence for bananas in Africa. Bananas were first domesticated in New Guinea. Our new data indicate that they may have been introduced to Africa (Uganda) before 3000 B.C., which is more than 2,000 years older than the earliest previously known archaeological evidence for bananas in Africa. We expect a lively debate to ensue when their work is published.

Dr. Robertshaw has also continued to work on his glass bead project. This project, funded by the National Science Foundation, has resulted in the chemical analysis of almost 1,000 glass beads found on archaeological sites across Africa that have been dated to between about A.D. 800 and 1600.

The results of the chemical analysis, undertaken at the University of Missouri using a non-destructive technique, allow Dr. Robertshaw and his colleagues to infer where the glass was made that was later turned into beads.

The results show that most of the glass was made in various regions of South Asia, though some was made in the Middle East. Thus, we can reconstruct changing patterns of trade between various African regions and ports in the Middle East and across the Indian Ocean during the centuries before the advent of European conquest.

At the end of 2004, Dr. Robertshaw's book, The Early Human World, was published by Oxford University Press. Dr. Robertshaw wrote the book with Jill Rubalcaba, who has written historical fiction for children and lives in Maine. The book covers the California education standards for early humankind, which is taught in the 6th grade.

The book is part of a series on the World in Ancient Times aimed at a 4th to 8th grade readership. The publisher expects the series to be adopted as textbooks by California and other states.

In December Dr. Robertshaw spoke on the subject of "Africa in World Perspective: Lessons from the Past" at a well-attended event of the World Affairs Council of the Desert.

Kathy Nadeau's research on Philippine witch legends

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For example, Cebuanos use the word ungu for ghost witches who ride through the streets at night looking for children, which are their favorite prey.

The Tagalogs describe the Manananggal as an older, beautiful woman capable of severing her upper torso in order to fly into the night with huge bat wings to prey on unsuspecting pregnant women in their homes; using an elongated tongue, she sucks the hearts of fetuses or blood of unsuspecting victims.

In the region of Capiz, there is the Mandurugo who is said to appear as a beautiful woman during day and as a foul-flying fiend at night.

The Mandurugo or "bloodsucker" uses her beauty to attract and wed young men; thus they provide her with a constant food supply, and there are other variants.

Also, aswangs don't seem to be limited to the Philippine islands. They follow on the heels of Filipino migrants who work overseas.
Summer 2005 archaeological field school enrolls 15 students

A full class of 15 students enrolled in the 2005 archaeological field school. The field school is organized through a tripartite agreement between CSUSB, the San Bernardino National Forest, and Statistical Research Inc. (SRI), which is a large private archaeological consulting company with offices in Redlands and Tucson.

Staff from SRI teach the course and manage the camp, which is based in the National Forest. The students work on archaeological projects in the forest for the public good.

The 2005 field school conducted archaeological surveys and undertook test excavations at a prehistoric site along Deep Creek, northeast of Lake Arrowhead.

The students camped near Deep Creek for the four weeks of the field school, spending their days on field work and their evenings listening to talks on a wide variety of topics. Prominent among this year’s guest speakers was Earnest Siva, a Serrano elder who sang and spoke about the lives of his ancestors in the San Bernardino Mountains.

The field school also hosted visits by a group of school children from the San Manuel Band and local boy scouts.

In 2005, our archaeological field school was certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists. Ours is one of fewer than twenty field schools that have been certified nationwide.

Next year we plan to return for more extensive excavations at the same site which has been deemed to be eligible for the state register of historic sites and is threatened by a variety of activities.

However, scholarship funds are needed to ensure that all CSUSB students who wish to take the field school can afford to do so.

ALPACA opens its membership to all interested students

ALPACA is the anthropology student club and is open to anyone who is interested, regardless of major.

The first order of business for ALPACA in fall 2005 was electing new officers. They are: Amanda Lloyd, president; Eric Chaffin, vice president; Ted Goff, treasurer; and Laura Chatterton, secretary. Since the beginning of the school year, ALPACA has been honing its bowling skills, sampling Iranian and Thai cuisine in local Inland Empire restaurants, designing club T-shirts, and planning a popular culture field trip to Los Angeles on Jan. 6, which will include watching the taping of a game show.

If these activities sound fun to you, or if you have some of your own ideas to offer and would like to meet other anthropology majors, get in touch with Anne Bennett, the ALPACA faculty advisor (abennett@csusb.edu or stop by office SB302-F).

During 2004-2005 ALPACA met once a month off-campus at various eateries across the Inland Empire sampling international cuisines from Vietnamese to Indian. We also met on-campus for a few brown bag lunch lectures including one given by graduating senior Fernando Ocampo on the New World origins of chocolate and one on Syria given by Professor Bennett.

Several ALPACA students organized a weekend trip during spring quarter to Santa Barbara to attend an undergraduate anthropology conference.

The highlight of the year’s ALPACA activities was the Memorial Day weekend camping trip at Joshua Tree National Park. We camped out for two nights in the park, scrambling up the rocks, sitting around the campfire, checking out petroglyphs, and having a good time.
Anthropology Department seeks support of alumni and friends

The department is very grateful to all those who have given donations in the last year. We have been particularly fortunate this year in that we have not only received monetary donations from several alumni and current students, but we have also been given two important collections of artifacts for our museum.

We also give thanks to the Archaeological Survey Foundation for their donation of scholarships to students enrolled in our archaeological field school. As a result of this gift, nine students received scholarships this year that covered part of the activity fee that we must charge each student in order for the field school to be financially viable.

Please consider making a tax-deductible donation to the department this year. We have several pressing needs. Even on a shoestring budget, it costs several thousand dollars for us to mount a new exhibition in the Anthropology Museum. We open a new exhibition once every 18 months. To date the costs have been borne entirely by the department, a situation that cannot continue much longer given the exigencies of state funding to the university.

Moreover, Dr. Russell Barber and many students donate many hours of their time to each exhibition.

We also need more scholarship funds to support student fieldwork and travel, including the archaeological field school. There is no substitute for hands-on fieldwork in archaeology; indeed, students who have completed our field school have been hired very quickly after graduation to work as archaeologists. We also believe that our students interested in cultural anthropology should have more opportunities to travel abroad and experience other cultures first hand.

For some students, of course, it can be difficult just to find enough money to enroll in regular classes. Thus, scholarships to support anthropology students with limited financial means are always most welcome.

If you would like to discuss making a donation to the department, please contact Dr. Pete Robertshaw (proberts@csusb.edu or (909) 537-5551) or simply send us a check.

Strut your stuff in the job market

By Jamie Beck

Companies such as Citicorp, Hallmark, Intel, and Motorola are hiring anthropologists to help them understand consumers and develop new products and services.

According to National Public Radio, World Bank is looking to hire more anthropologists and fewer economists over the next few years.

The key to finding a career that utilizes your anthropology degree is to market your skills, not your degree.

Anthropology is the only major that studies humanity from a historical, biological, linguistic and cultural perspective to create a holistic approach to asking and answering questions. Those who have studied anthropology have insight on issues including culture, diversity, race/racism, gender, child rearing, religion, beliefs/values, art, music, language and group interaction.

A holistic approach, coupled with insight and a wide variety of skills, make anthropologists marketable to virtually every sector of the working world. What most anthropology majors forget is that the skills they are developing are transferable and can spark the interest of potential employers.

A functional resume works best because it focuses on your skill sets. A sample functional resume can be found at http://career.csusb.edu.

If you are still a little unsure about the job market, please contact the Career Development Center at (909) 537-5250 or beck@csusb.edu.

LAMA continues its work

The Laboratory for Ancient Materials Analysis (LAMA) continues its research into identifying ancient organic materials. The lab recently received pigment and adhesive samples from a unique jade figure unearthed in a burial crypt in the Temple of the Moon at Teotihuacan, Mexico.

The figure dates from around 300 AD. LAMA also has received samples for analysis from a colonial feather mosaic from the Museo de las Americas in Madrid, Spain, and from two Classic Mayan mosaic masks from the Museo Nacional de Antropologia in Mexico City.

Barber museum work

Continued from page 6

Barber museum work

Doing Historical Archaeology.
ALUMNI RESPONSE PAGE
Please complete the following and return to:
Dr. Pete Robertshaw, Chair
Department of Anthropology
California State University San Bernardino
5500 University Parkway
San Bernardino, CA 92407-2397, USA

Name (include maiden name, if appropriate): ____________________________
Address: ____________________________________________________________
Telephone: (hm) (wk) (fax) Year graduated: _______________________________
E-mail: ______________________________________________________________
Current job title: __________________________ Employer: ___________________
Location of company: _________________________________________________

Information for next issue of the department’s Newsletter:
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Additional comments (i.e., job promotions, awards, projects, and/or activities; and personal milestones, events or travels):
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If you wish to make a donation to the Department of Anthropology’s Gift Monies, please make the check payable to the Department of Anthropology. (Please, do not send cash.)
The check should be mailed directly to the department with this information sheet.
Thank you

Department of Anthropology sponsored events

During the spring quarter 2005, Japanese American artist, Chizuko Judy Sugita de Queiroz gave a talk, sponsored by our department, on her water color paintings that recalled the three years during World War II when she and her family were confined to an internment camp. Her original paintings were on display at the Pfau Library from May 23 to June 1.

In November 2004, Dr. Emma Porio of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Ateneo de manila University in the Philippines, gave a talk at our campus “Reshaping Democracy: Innovations in Local Governance in the Philip-
Vegeburgers are made for—literally—those who wish to follow a vegetarian diet but still crave that juicy ground beef.

Though they have hit the big time recently, they actually have been around for over a century.

The 19th century was even more of a period of health faddism than today. Medicine, new religions, reformers, and others all competed for the public’s ear—and their dollar.

As early as 1832, Sylvester Graham (the popularizer of graham flour, a whole wheat flour used for making graham crackers) advocated replacing meat with high-protein gluten from wheat. Various other reformers advocated a vegetarian diet, and this became part of common practice in Seventh-day Adventism and various other new faiths.

The true vegeburger, however, had to wait for the rise of the hamburger in the early years of the 20th century.

At that point, vegetarian cookbooks began advocating the mashing of cooked navy beans with olive oil and herbs, in a feeble attempt to replicate the ground meat patty for those who missed it yet were committed to abstaining from it.

By the early 1910s, the Battle Creek Sanitarium Foods Company was marketing Protose, a common meat substitute of unclear origins (probably wheat gluten), and Nuttose (a nut product of “cream cheese consistency” that was billed as a meat substitute); their advertising booklet includes a recipe for “Protose Steak With Onions,” which is really a vegeburger with onions.

By the 1950s, there were at least a dozen brands of vegeburgers, but none were big sellers until the renaissance of vegetarianism that began in the 1970s.

The sky seems to be the limit, since McDonald’s—that bastion of American carnivory—introduced a vegeburger to their menu in 2003.