Dr. Lynne Goldstein has worked in and around Aztalan since 1976. Aztalan is a large Middle Mississippian site (ca. AD 1000-1200) located between the modern cities of Milwaukee and Madison, and is the most famous archaeological site in Wisconsin. During this past summer, Dr. Goldstein led an excavation of the site to address questions about its structure. The field school included students from Michigan State University, students from University of Northern Iowa led by Professor Donald Gaff, and students from UW-Madison led by Dr. Sissel Schroeder. The teaching assistants for the project included current MSU Anthropology graduate student Kate Frederick and alumna Hannah Nelson. The crew included 20 individuals total.

The field school took place through May and June 2013, and sought to answer questions by doing selective excavation units in two areas: a gravel knoll in the southeast corner of the palisaded area and an extension of the palisaded area referred to as the 'sculptuary'. It was previously thought that the gravel knoll was a mound structure, however discovery of the sculptury brought this interpretation into question. Excavation of the two areas revealed that they were heavily used in prehistoric times and would have been highly visible due to a mix of gravel and shell capping each raised feature. They also found a deliberate opening in the palisade wall, which had not been previously documented. Near this entrance was a pit lined with gravel containing both Late Woodland and Mississippian ceramics and a gravel path leading to the palisade opening. Based on the evidence collected from this summer’s field school, Dr. Goldstein proposes that the people of Aztalan were deliberately sculpting and modifying the landscape to meet their needs and represent their views of the world.

Continued on page 2
This past year, three undergraduate MSU Anthropology students have continued to work on the project, supported by Provost Undergraduate Research Initiative grants.

Kyla Cools is working on analyzing intrasite variation of ceramics from the site. “Since the areas we excavated were not just habitation areas, but used during special circumstances, I am hoping to determine whether or not the ceramics found (and their frequency in the archaeological record) at these sites differ from those found in habitation areas,” says Kyla. Ian Harrison is using Carbon 14 dating of materials from the site to create a more accurate timeline of occupation. Megan Hall is preparing the collections for transportation to a permanent curation facility. Each of these students received funding through the grant to attend the field school and conduct the follow-up research during the school year.

I am also very happy to note that we recently hired two new faculty members: a Socio-cultural Anthropologist hired as part of MSU’s Water Initiative, and a Forensic Anthropologist. These exciting additions to the faculty will be introduced in the Fall 2014 Newsletter. During the 2014/2015 Academic Year I will be away in order to intensively focus on my research and Dr. Laurie Medina will guide the department as Acting Chair. Please feel free to contact Dr. Medina or Katy Meyers with your news updates.

Details on the field school can be found online: anthropology.msu.edu/aztalan-fieldschool/
Dr. Monir Moniruzzaman first became interested in Anthropology during his undergraduate studies in Bangladesh at Jahangirnagar University. He finished his undergraduate with a Bachelor's Degree in Anthropology and stayed another year at the university to complete a Masters in Anthropology. He then taught Anthropology at Shahjalal University of Science and Technology for three years. In 2000, he left for Canada to continue his graduate education. He received his Master of Arts from University of Western Ontario in 2003 and his PhD from University of Toronto in 2010.

It was during his studies in Canada that Dr. Moniruzzaman developed his current research interests on human organ trafficking in Bangladesh. For his Masters he examined how organ transplant raises serious ethical questions, as spare body parts become commoditized through new technology. His PhD was focused on exploring the underworld of kidney trafficking from living donors in Bangladesh. Due to the fact that the entire process and trade is illegal, fieldwork was extremely difficult. The act of selling organs is also socially stigmatized, making it more difficult to locate the sellers and talk to them about their experiences. Dr. Moniruzzaman learned to navigate these difficulties, but it was a highly challenging and risky process.

Dr. Moniruzzaman’s PhD research revealed the processes and experiences of kidney sellers in Bangladesh. He concluded that organ trafficking is utterly unethical: organ extraction is a form of violence and exploitation of the poor, imposing a terrible cost of harm and suffering. His research offers insight into bioethics and broadens debates on human rights, by examining the exploitation of the poor population, violence against their bodies, and suffering of their embodied selves, all of which generate a novel form of bodily inequality. His last fieldwork was in 2013, consisting of interviews with a liver seller (who sold part of his liver), his recipient, liver specialists and organ brokers to examine the emerging liver trafficking in Bangladesh and beyond.

Dr. Moniruzzaman’s work has been shared and published in a wide variety of formats and was even transformed into a successful art installation piece. He has been published in Medical Anthropology Quarterly, Journal of Social Studies, and several edited volumes. He has given testimonial on global organ trafficking to the US Congressional Human Rights Commission and the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. BBC, the Atlantic, ABC, NPR WKAR, and Discover Magazine have also featured his work and interviewed him. In 2012, MSU’s President Simon highlighted Dr. Moniruzzaman’s work as part of her annual report of the university, an honor for himself and the Department.

Dr. Moniruzzaman is planning to return to the field to continue his research on illegal organ trafficking. Currently, he is writing an article on liver organ trafficking in Bangladesh. He wants to continue examining broader bioethical questions based on the deeply moving narratives of organ sellers themselves.
After graduation from City College of New York (B.S. 1951), Dr. Bernard Gallin began his graduate studies at Cornell University, majoring in anthropology and China studies. One year later, in 1952, he enrolled in a 10-week summer Chinese language program at Yale University, intending to return to Cornell. Because of the Korean War, however, he was drafted into the army for two years (1952-54). Given his Chinese language training, he was assigned to Tokyo, Japan, as a China research specialist. As a result, his commitment to a career in China studies and anthropology crystallized.

Soon after Dr. Gallin's army discharge and return to graduate work at Cornell, he and his wife and research partner, Rita S. Gallin, (MSU Professor Emerita of Sociology), spent two years in Taiwan, where he did his Ph.D. dissertation field work. In the spring of 1959, they returned to Cornell, where he began writing his dissertation.

Like other graduate students at the time, he left the dissertation unfinished to teach at Wayne State University, followed by another year teaching at SUNY Binghamton. Finally, in Fall, 1962, he arrived at MSU’s Department of Sociology and Anthropology, which shortly thereafter became the Department of Anthropology. In the 12 years that followed Dr. Gallin's arrival, he taught, served as the department’s chair, and made multiple trips to Taiwan to conduct research. Since retiring from the university in 2002 as Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, Dr. Gallin has continued his research on Taiwan. Based on his years of fieldwork, he has authored and co-authored numerous publications with Rita.

As the first Western anthropologist to do a Taiwanese village ethnography, his dissertation research focused on Taiwanese culture in a single village and that community’s relationships with other villages in the local area and with its urban migrants. With Taiwan's industrialization, he continued research in the same village as well as with migrant families from the village living in Taipei and its suburbs. In the late 1990s he also followed villagers to several southeastern industrializing centers in Fujian Province on the China Mainland (People's Republic of China or PRC). There they pursued temporary work and business opportunities and joined tours to sightsee and to participate in religious activities.

As an aspiring China specialist, why, in 1956, did Dr. Gallin opt to work in Taiwan rather than on the PRC Mainland where the Taiwanese people's ancestors had originally emigrated? Between 1949 and the late 1970s, research on the China Mainland was impossible for almost all Westerners. The PRC refused to admit Western researchers, and the U.S. would not permit Americans to go to the PRC. Further, most American China-oriented-scholars were unwilling to work in Kuomintang-held Taiwan. They considered it a police-state controlled by the corrupt and dictatorial Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese Nationalist government.

Dr. Gallin agreed with their sentiments but decided to go to Taiwan for China field research. In his view, Taiwan would be the closest he could get to Mainland China to conduct research. He believed that the socio-cultural life of Taiwan's main population would likely approximate that of the southeastern Mainland area of Fujian Province, from which most of the ancestors of the Taiwanese population had migrated, beginning in the mid-1600s. In the years since his original field work, American China researchers flowed to Taiwan to carry on research.

During Dr. Gallin's years of research, as with many anthropology field workers, he gradually became involved in the villagers’ lives. Before the end of his first year of field work, a serious village problem developed, in which he inadvertently became involved. For Dr. Gallin (Continued on next page)
The Institute of Museum and Library Services Museums for America Program recently awarded $77,292 of a total project budget of $151,296 to Co-PIs Dr. William Lovis and Lynne Swanson (Cultural Collections Manager at the MSU Museum) for a project titled “Michigan State University Museum Archaeological Collections Stewardship Project: Compact Storage Upgrades to Cultural Collections Resource Center.” This programmatic and infrastructure improvement grant is designed to provide improved storage conditions and enhance the available storage space for archaeological collections housed at the Collections Resource Center at Central Services building adjacent to Spartan Stadium. Compact storage technology, familiar to many through its use at libraries, can enhance space availability by an additional 1/3 to almost 50%, allowing proper curation of more collections in less space. The compact storage units have already been installed, and many collections are already being moved into the renovated storage facility.

In tandem with the infrastructural improvements that accrue from compact storage, many of the archaeological collections are being brought up to contemporary museum curation standards by rehousing them in appropriate acid and chloride-free materials. This work is being undertaken by undergraduate anthropology students, both those supported by the grant and volunteers seeking hands on experience in museum collections management.

Maxwell Fortin (above) is a senior Anthropology undergraduate working on the project. He has been involved with rehousing the archaeological collections into proper archival boxes and bags for storage, as well as aiding in supervising the student volunteers. Maxwell states “I began helping with this process my freshman year as a volunteer and it has been very rewarding to see the project come into fruition as I graduate from MSU.” An Anthropology Department-supported graduate assistant supervises the activities. It is hoped that by the end of Fall Semester 2014 that the majority of the rehousing will be completed, and that the collections will be in better and more accessible condition for use by researchers.

In this situation, Dr. Gallin felt he had no choice, if he was to continue living in the village and carry on his work successfully. Luckily, his intervention had a very positive effect and he realized how much better off he was by becoming involved. That decision helped him over the next 50 years to continue research with residents in the village area and its migrants in Taiwan's cities, as well as in the PRC. That initial instance of intervention made him understand the necessity for flexibility in field research. In the years that followed, his involvement brought him the villagers’ respect and confidence, attributes necessary for successful field work. In 2006 the County government made his wife and himself Honorary Citizens of Chang-hua County.

The Gallins’ research findings from their many years of Taiwan field research provided valuable analysis of Taiwanese society and cultural life as it is compared to that of both traditional and PRC Mainland China, especially now as the PRC rapidly develops a capitalist-like socio-economic system, although under continuing Communist political rule. His own findings have demonstrated that much of the socio-economic and cultural patterns of family, kinship, economics and religion, whether in Taiwan or in various related PRC Mainland areas, appear to be undergoing much of their developmental and socio-cultural change along similar lines.
First Place: “Peeping Monk” by Edward Glayzer—“I took this photo while staying at a Tibetan monastery during a solo bicycle trip across Asia from Beijing, China to New Delhi, India. I sought shelter here in Gansu Province, China after developing a very bad case of gastroenteritis. The monks allowed me to stay with them on the monastery for four days, as they nursed me back to health while also allowing me to avoiding having to ride through a heavy snowstorm. They refused any sort of compensation for their assistance.”
Eve Avdoulos was eight years old when she decided that she wanted to become a paleontologist. At the time, it was unclear whether it was her love for pre-historic large reptiles or her curiosity of exploring and learning about things so foreign to our current world that intrigued her. A trip to Italy at age fifteen solidified that it was in fact the latter with which she was captivated. After seeing the plethora of ruins that decorate Rome, Florence and Pompeii, her interests transitioned from paleontology to archaeology. Her ambition of becoming an archaeologist never disappeared, and, in August 2008, Eve began her studies at Michigan State University declaring a major in Anthropology.

During her time at MSU, Eve was actively involved within the Department of Anthropology. As a freshman, she volunteered for Dr. Alison Rautman in the archaeology lab and worked with Dr. William Lovis and his graduate assistant photographing a selection of the Departments’ collection for a NAGPRA project. Between her sophomore and junior years, she was fortunate enough to attend Dr. Jon Frey’s study abroad program to Greece where she not only had the opportunity to learn about the art and archaeology of Ancient Greece first hand, but also participated in her first fieldwork experience at the Pan-Hellenic sanctuary of Isthmia.

In her junior year, she became involved with the MSU Archives & Historical Collections as a social media intern where her interest in public outreach began. In her final summer at MSU, Eve had the opportunity to participate in Dr. Lynne Goldstein’s Campus Archaeology Field School. This led to an internship with the Campus Archaeology Program under the supervision of Dr. Goldstein and Katy Meyers and subsequent CAP fieldwork during the Summer of 2012. Her time interning with the Campus Archaeology Program and the MSU Archives & Historical Collections set the foundation for her interest in public archaeology and the ways in which archaeology and history manifest in the present.

In September 2012, Eve moved to the United Kingdom to pursue a Masters in Archaeological Heritage and Museums at the University of Cambridge. Her dissertation, which she completed with a high pass, focused on the management of archaeological sites imbued with sacred values and centered upon the famous site of Hagia Sophia in Turkey.

During her Masters program, she was an active member of the Cambridge Heritage Research Group and recipient of a travel grant from Fitzwilliam College. She presented her research at Fitzwilliam College’s Graduate Conference. Her studies introduced her to a wide variety of concepts within the fields of archaeological heritage and museums, and increasingly became interested in the link between heritage and identity in urban settings.

In October 2014, Eve will return to the University of Cambridge to begin her PhD at the Centre for Urban Conflicts Research within the Department of Architecture. She seeks to understand the potential of culture-led regeneration in urban settings focusing on Detroit, Michigan and select European cities.

Success stories in anthropology come from many different paths. Consider sharing yours! Whether anthropology informs your career outside of the discipline, or you are a practicing anthropologist inside or outside the academy, our students want to hear from you.

Email: anthropology@ssc.msu.edu
Jen Vollner majored in biology while she was an undergraduate, and she had interests in anatomy, evolution and genetics. Her college had no anthropology department, so it wasn’t until she was accepted into graduate school at Mercyhurst College that she took her first anthropology course. Spending two years in Erie, PA at Mercyhurst helped prepare her academically for the transition into Michigan State's Ph.D. program.

While at Michigan State University, Jen (at left below) has been fortunate to work in the Forensic Anthropology Lab directed first by Dr. Norm Sauer and currently by Dr. Todd Fenton. The lab not only works closely with local medical examiners and law enforcement to assist in medicolegal cases, but also takes part in several outreach activities, such as law enforcement training, lectures to the public, and activities for local school children. These experiences have provided her invaluable on-the-job training and led to several research collaborations.

Jen has had the opportunity to travel to southern Italy to assist in osteological investigations of skeletal remains excavated from medieval rural cemeteries under the mentorship of Dr. Fenton and Dr. Paul Arthur. Using the methods she learned abroad and at the forensic lab at Michigan State, she was able to hone her skills in the identification of human remains. Portions of this study have been presented at MSU’s Graduate Academic Conference and at the American Association of Physical Anthropologists and Paleopathology Association meetings throughout the past few years.

She currently works for Dr. Fenton on his National Institute of Justice funded grant, “Pediatric Fracture Printing: Creating a Science of Statistical Fracture Signature Analysis,” which proposes best practice in the interpretation of pediatric cranial fractures. This is a multi-faceted project involving physical anthropologists, biomechanical engineers, and computer science engineers. Initial results from the pattern recognition software applied to the porcine model used in this project are quite exciting and promising. Several papers and posters focused on this project have recently been presented at the American Academy of Forensic Sciences annual meeting and the National Institute of Justice sponsored symposium.

Jen’s dissertation research will center on a craniometric analysis of a medieval Christian Nubian population excavated from a site near the Fourth Cataract of the Nile. This sample will be compared with other already excavated populations from the same time period from further up and down the Nile. She will attempt to understand the amount of cranial variation within each cemetery population and between these populations to examine the concept of identity and ethnicity.

“The four-field approach at Michigan State has made me a well-rounded anthropologist,” says Jen. She believes that the experiences she has had thus far in her academic career have prepared her to confidently venture out from the walls of Michigan State when the time comes.
**Graduate Students of Anthropology Update**

This has been an exciting year for the Graduate Students of Anthropology (GSA). The department turned out in full force for the 2013 Chili Cook-off. Mouthwatering chili recipes were brought from every corner of the department, with the Award Winning Chili title going to Dr. William Lovis and his wife Libby. With the money raised, the GSA was able to sponsor a holiday bowling bash.

The GSA has made it a point this year to increase departmental social activities. Aside from monthly social hour meetings, events like the holiday bowling bash were planned to connect graduate students from different cohorts and specializations. To celebrate spring after the never-ending winter, the GSA reserved a box of seats for the Crosstown Showdown, a baseball game featuring the Lansing Lugnuts versus the MSU Spartan Baseball Team.

The GSA has also revamped their website to create a space where graduate students can get department news, information on graduate student events and details on how to update one’s department bio. In addition to this, the GSA is reinstating the Climo Mentoring Award and the GSA Peer Award. If you would like to nominate someone, please email the GSA at msu.anp.gsa@gmail.com with their name and why you believe he/she is deserving of the award.

Finally, the GSA is in the process of creating an MSU Anthropology calendar featuring photographs from faculty, staff, students and alumni of the department. Each month will feature a photograph and explanation of the context. The calendar will highlight major conferences for each sub-discipline, departmental events, and major University dates. Calendars are scheduled to be released this summer!

GSA Website: anthropology.msu.edu/gsa/

**Bridging Culture: Muslim Journeys**

Bridging Cultures: Muslim Journeys has been a two year effort at MSU and in our community, funded by two grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities. In 2013, Muslim Journeys Bookshelf brought a collection of 25 books and 3 DVDs on Muslim experiences and cultures to the MSU Libraries, the East Lansing Public Library, and Capital Area District Libraries. The three libraries hosted three films presented by MSU faculty; the MSU Anthropology Department lent its support for the screening of a French feature film at the East Lansing Public Library in November 2013.

In early 2014, the MSU Libraries hosted a 5 session book discussion series on Islam and Islamic culture (Let’s Talk About It: Muslim Journeys). Each session began with a lecture by associate professor Mohammad Khalil (MSU Religious Studies/Muslim Studies), and was followed by small group discussions led by graduate students in a variety of disciplines, including Anthropology’s Meryem Zaman. The book discussion series was well attended by students, faculty, staff, and community members of many backgrounds. Deborah Margolis, MSU Librarian for Anthropology, Jewish Studies, Muslim Studies and Middle East, thanks the Anthropology faculty and graduate students for its involvement and looks forward to future collaborative efforts involving campus and community.
Allison Apland: Undergraduate Nominated For Beinecke Scholarship

Allison Apland is a junior from West Des Moines, Iowa. She is studying Anthropology and History at MSU, is part of the Honors College, and hopes to go to graduate school to study bioarchaeology in the Middle East. She is currently conducting research in the Biomarker Lab for Anthropological Research with Dr. Masako Fujita to investigate questions of food insecurity and nutrition. Her focus is connecting food insecurity with food-based coping strategies and diet. She is presenting her findings about these relationships at the Undergraduate Research Symposium at the American Association of Physical Anthropology meeting in April.

Allison hopes to investigate these kinds of research questions that connect health and culture in a bioarchaeological context in graduate school. She became interested in bioarchaeology as a fieldschool student on Dr. Gabriel Wrobel's Central Belize Archaeology Survey project this past summer. Allison loves taking archaeology and ancient history classes at MSU, and being in the field is the most fun she's ever had. This year, she has volunteered every month at Campus Archaeology’s Dig the Past program at the MSU Museum to teach kids about archaeology through hands on learning. Allison is pursuing her interest in the Middle East by taking Arabic classes and pursuing a Muslim Studies specialization. This summer, she will be studying Arabic in Jordan through a Critical Language Scholarship from the US State Department. She is excited for the opportunity to immerse herself in a new culture and improve her language skills.

This year Allison was nominated for the prestigious Beinecke Scholarship. The Beinecke Scholarship Program was established in 1971 by the Sperry and Hutchinson Company to honor Edwin, Frederick, and Walter Beinecke. The endowment was created to provide a scholarship to enable young men and women of promise to attend graduate school in the arts, humanities and social sciences.

Each year Michigan State University nominates one junior to compete for the scholarship, and the Department of Anthropology is proud that Allison has been nominated.

At the last meeting of the semester, the UAC will host their annual Students vs. Faculty Jeopardy Game and will announce the winner of both our attendance award and the undergraduate paper competition. They are also pleased to announce that they will be reinstating the Professor of the Year award in an effort to recognize and congratulate outstanding professors who go out of their way to teach, guide, and aid undergraduate students. The winner will be selected by the UAC members via a poll and will be announced at the last meeting of the year.

Website: msu.edu/~anthro/
Twitter: @MSUAnthroClub
Facebook: facebook.com/pages/MSU-Anthropology-Club
This summer, the Department of Anthropology will be offering a new online Integrative Studies in Social Science course created by Dr. Adan Quan. The course explores social diversity and equality in the United States from the perspective of an international student. The goal is to introduce international and domestic students to the issues and debates surrounding social difference in the United States, and have them engage with the content using personal experience. Students will gain the skills necessary to examine and frame their own positions, values and experiences within the wider context of social, political and economic structures in this country. The course aims to integrate numerous social science disciplines including Anthropology, Sociology, Economics, History and Geography.

The course is hosted through Desire 2 Learn, and a number of tools will be leveraged to engage students. Pinterest, a digital pin board that visually displays bookmarks with annotations, will be used for digital presentation of issues, such as illustrating a stereotype within the United States. Google Hangouts will be used for hosting international discussion throughout the course. Other digital tools under consideration are Twitter maintaining discussions, creating online narrated stories using tools like Slideshare, and mapping diversity using Google Maps.

The course will also involve a number of Anthropology undergraduates who will act as peer mentors. They will facilitate discussions among students and aid them in understanding course material. International students will benefit from having a peer who can help ‘translate’ the material by providing their perspective on US culture and society.

Dr. Quan notes that “MSU is experiencing a large increase in international students. Many of these students have expressed a desire for more support in adjusting to life in the United States, such as succeeding in a US university setting and forming social relationships, and this course aims to help them with this.” It is also important that domestic students learn to understand the perspectives of international students. This exciting new course will bridge the gap between these domestic and international students.

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New Publications From the Department

**The Tie That Binds; Essays in Honor of Margaret B. Holman**

Margaret B. “Peg” Holman was an Adjunct in the MSU Department of Anthropology, Research Associate at the MSU Museum, and former editor of The Michigan Archaeologist. The special tribute volume was co-edited by Dr. Janet Brashler and Dr. William Lovis. The volume contains contributions from over 20 of Peg Holman's colleagues, friends, and former students, attesting to her abundant impact on Michigan archaeology and the MSU Department of Anthropology.

**The Bioarchaeology of Space and Place: Ideology, Power, and Meaning in Maya Mortuary Contexts**

The Bioarchaeology of Space and Place: Ideology, Power, and Meaning in Maya Mortuary Contexts, is a volume edited by Dr. Gabriel Wrobel. It features articles that investigate the variations in social identity found among the Ancient Maya. It focuses on individuals and small groups identified through their mortuary behavior and burial treatment.
Save the Date!

AAA MSU Alumni Gathering

During the 2014 meeting of the American Anthropological Association, the MSU Department of Anthropology will host a reunion and gathering for alumni, current students, faculty, and friends of the department.

AAA Annual Meeting
Washington DC, December 3–7, 2014
Marriott Wardman Park Hotel

Formal invitation and RSVP forthcoming.

Share Your Updates With Us

Are you a faculty, student, staff member or alumni of the Department of Anthropology? Contact the department with updates and news that you want to share!

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