Dear Alumni & Friends,

Anthropology at WSU remains vibrant and exciting, and is a testament to the adage “the only constant in life is change.” We welcomed two new faculty members this academic year, Dr. Aaron Blackwell and Dr. Anne Pisor, who provide introductions to their research in the pages that follow. We welcomed 11 new graduate students this year, joining the 55 continuing students, and several recent graduates are listed here. Anthropology faculty continue to conduct and publish innovative research, as do our students. The generosity of our alumni and friends helped us to welcome our 18th annual William D. Lipe Visiting Scholar in Archaeological Method and Theory. Donations to the Anthropology Excellence Fund support bringing scholars to campus to speak in our Colloquium series and to interact with our graduate and undergraduate students, and also supports the activities of our Undergraduate Anthropology Club, among many other benefits. If you are interested in supporting Anthropology, you can find a donation link at the bottom of our website navigation at anthro.wsu.edu, where there are several options to choose from.

The Department of Anthropology recently ventured into social media—and we invite you to follow us on Twitter (@wsuanthropology), Facebook (WSUAnthropology), and Instagram (wsuanthropology) to keep up with the latest news!

Sincerely,
Andrew Duff, Chair
Department of Anthropology

Catching up with the Quinlans

Associate Professor Marsha Quinlan researches medical anthropology and ethnobiology. She completed medical anthropology and ethnobotany research in Dominica, West Indies. Having investigated the ethnomedicine of conditions that locals consider illnesses, Quinlan advised graduate student Katie Flores through a master’s thesis investigating Dominican ethnomedicine of reproductive health. Locals do not view reproductive health conditions as “illnesses.” Marsha and Flores are now finishing a book on Dominican ethnophysiology and medical ethnobotany, which they hope will be in print by next fall.

During the last four years, Marsha has been engaged in two East African multi-site projects that take an ethnobiological, one-health approach (i.e., studying interrelations of human, animal, and environmental health). In Ethiopia, she (in a U.S.–Ethiopian anthropological team) investigated Sidama traditional enset–cattle–human interdependence; new farming shifts (responses to changing climate, land ownership, and food security); and psychological corollaries of subsistence change. Her student Katie Flores (who also worked in Ethiopia on Dr. Courtney Meehan’s breastfeeding projects) is conducting dissertation research on environmental influences on Sidama reproduction and contraception.

Continued on Page 2
Marsha Quinlan continued

For an interdisciplinary multicultural project in Tanzania, Marsha collaborated with a team of researchers in WSU's School of Global Animal Health and the Department of Anthropology (including Professor Robert Quinlan and current and former WSU doctoral students Mark Caudell, PhD 2016; Casey Roulette, PhD 2015; and Jennifer Roulette, ABD). This is a study of livestock medication, human–animal interaction, and antibiotic/antimicrobial resistance with Maasai, Warusha, and Chaga pastoral and agro-pastoral ethnic groups. Marsha directed the Chaga field research. They found that lay use of antibiotics varied by ethnic group, as did consultation with professional veterinarians and observation of withdrawal of meat and milk from consumption during and following antibiotic treatment of livestock. Ethnicity, “sectors of veterinary care” (professional, popular, and folk sectors), and livelihood strategies thus strongly associated with antibiotic use and human exposure to antibiotics.

Among Maasai and Arusha, humans had significantly (p<0.001) higher prevalence of resistant bacteria compared with Chaga. They also studied medicinal plants and ethnomedical views. Marsha’s student Jen Roulette will graduate this year with a dissertation on health intervention implications of Maasai children’s health education and perceptions of ethnobiology and illness. Her advisee Cynthia Heckelsmiller will start a dissertation on Maasai ethnobotanical learning and plant use.

Most recently, Marsha has begun acting on her life-long geographic interest in Latin America. She conducted pilot research on dog–human interaction in two Guatemalan sites, one Ladino, the other K’iche’ Maya. She advised Amy Snively-Martinez’s dissertation (PhD 2017) on South Guatemala smallholders’ increasing reliance on backyard poultry and on human antibiotics to treat poultry. Armando Medinaceli (co-advised by Marsha and Rob Quinlan) conducted half of his dissertation, *Ethnobiological Collaboration with Two Societies of the Latin American Tropics*, in Guatemala with Q’eqchi’ Maya. Amanda Thiel completed thesis research in Guatemala on medicinal plants in Q’eqchi’ Maya home-gardens. Marsha maintains interest in ethnobotany, her intended focus for future research is on the culture of human–animal interaction, specifically on health implications of human interaction with dogs in Mesoamerica.

**Professor Rob Quinlan** recently completed a three-part study of risk and resilience among Sidama enset (false banana) and maize farms in Southwest Ethiopia.

The study compares effects of impulsivity measured using Barrett Impulsivity Scales on time-to-recovery from household shocks (death or serious illness of a household member and/or crop-livestock loss). Contrary to expectations from standard “western” psychology, lack of “self-regulation” and “general impulsivity” were associated with faster recovery from household shocks among transitional maize farmers but not among traditional enset farmers.

This finding suggests that impulsivity may lead to adaptive functioning in unpredictable environments characterized by rapid culture change.

In other work, Rob continues collaborations with researchers from WSU’s Allen School for Global Animal Health regarding antibiotic use in livestock in Northern Tanzania among Maasai, Arusha, and Chaga people. The project is a large study, funded through NSF, Ecology and Evolution of Infectious Disease. Rob, along with Mark Caudell (PhD 2017), and Professor Marsha Quinlan, served as lead social scientist for developing and managing mixed-methods data collection protocols and ethnographic insight to develop hypotheses concerning behaviors involved in the selection and transmission of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Key findings include extensive use of unregulated antimicrobials and nearly complete lack of “withdrawal” (non-consumption) of meat and milk from animals currently and recently treated with injectable antimicrobials among Maasai livestock owners. Preliminary micropathology results indicate that Maasai people have substantially higher prevalence of antimicrobial resistant E. coli than other ethnic groups, which is likely due to antimicrobial residues in milk combined with milk storage in calabashes containing E. coli. It appears that milk storage in calabashes amplifies bacterial growth, and antimicrobial residues in milk select for resistance within calabashes, leading to high prevalence of antibiotic resistance among Maasai people.

Rob has begun several new projects with various collaborators. One new project examines the effect of guns on social-ecological systems in small-scale populations. Along with Armando Medinaceli (PhD 2018), Rob recently published an emic cost-benefit analysis of hunting with shotguns vs. bows based on Medinaceli’s fieldwork among Tsimane’ people in Bolivia. Using other data from the Tsimane’ Amazonian Panel Study (Bolivia), Rob’s new analyses show that use of shotguns increases return rates per hour of hunting compared with bows; however, shotguns deplete local game resulting in lower encounter rates with game in areas experiencing intensive gun hunting. In contrast, .22-caliber rifles offer no benefits over traditional bows for Tsimane’ hunters, although they are expensive and contribute to household debt and dependence on outside merchants.

**Bill Andrefsky Retires From WSU**

Professor William Andrefsky officially retired from WSU in August 2018 and now serves as a professor emeritus.

Bill joined the Department of Anthropology as an assistant professor in 1990. He served as the department chair 2000–2010. In 2013, Bill became dean of the Graduate School, and served in that role until last year (2018). A retirement celebration will be held at this year’s Society for American Archaeology meeting in April 10-14 in Albuquerque.
Anne Pisor

I study the evolution and flexibility of human sociality, especially when and why individuals build relationships that cross community, and sometimes even ethnolinguistic or religious, boundaries. Compared to our closest relatives, humans are unusual in that we often build such relationships with individuals we don’t see every day. I theorize about what aspects of the ways humans make a living—especially our reliance on resources that are rare or fluctuate in their availability—contributed to the pattern of between-group and between-community relationships we see today. In collaboration with three populations of horticulturalists in the Bolivian Amazon, I study the features of social life and local ecology that affect individuals’ interest in and formation of relationships across boundaries. These social and ecological factors include increased reliance on national markets and increased susceptibility to climate change. I my research program, I draw on methods from a diverse array of disciplines, including evolutionary and cultural anthropology, behavioral economics, social psychology, and ecology.

My doctoral work (completed at UC Santa Barbara) focused on when and why participants in Bolivia were interested in relationships with members of other religious denominations or pueblos indigenas (indigenous groups with different ethnolinguistic identities). I found that participants who had less access to market resources were more interested in individuals from these other groups. That said, regardless of whether participants were considering same-group or other-group individuals, there was one quality they found important above all else in a new friend: being “good people” (buena gente). As a postdoctoral scholar at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, I continued to investigate factors that may affect interest in boundary-crossing relationships in Bolivia, including experiences of recurrent resource shortfalls, existing boundary-crossing relationships, and higher levels of mobility. One offshoot of this work—my first visual anthropology project—is nearing completion. David Mayto Baya (president, Organización del Pueblo Indígena Mosetén), Karl Frost (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology), and I collaborated with the Pueblo Indígena Mosetén to film experts in Mosetén handicrafts demonstrating the steps required to produce their craft. The resulting short films will be freely and publicly available; our hope is that they will serve as a resource for future generations of Mosetén young adults.

My ongoing research approaches human sociality from several directions—including applied work and comparative research with non-human primates. Monique Borgerhoff Mulder (UC Davis) and I have designed a project exploring whether an individual’s interest in relationships spanning community boundaries, or her existing relationships spanning those boundaries, predicts her participation in multi-community collaborative development projects, like fisheries management or forest management projects. I am collaborating with Martin Surbeck (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology) and other bonobo researchers to examine what predicts intergroup encounters in bonobos, and why these encounters end. I also regularly collaborate with a group of researchers (based primarily at UCLA) in efforts to study the effects of attitudes and emotions on cooperative behavior with strangers. My other research interests include the interrelationship of risk management and social network composition, cross-cultural variation in morality and moral behavior, and the effects of social and economic change (like acculturating and globalizing forces) on people’s well-being.

Aaron Blackwell

I am a human biologist whose work focuses on human ecoinmunology, evolutionary medicine, host–parasite interactions, growth, reproduction, and health. I received my PhD in 2009 from the University of Oregon, where I did my dissertation work with the Shuar, a group of Amazonian horticulturalists in eastern Ecuador. My dissertation examined children’s growth and its relationship to immune responses to parasitic infections. After my dissertation, I was a postdoc and then an assistant professor at the University of California, Santa Barbara, where I worked with Tsimane forager-horticulturalists of lowland Bolivia and examined questions related to how early environments affect the development of immune function, with consequences for other immune related conditions such as fertility issues and metabolic and cardiovascular diseases. Tsimane live in a very pathogenic environment, produce almost all their own food, and have an average of nine children. By working with the Tsimane we can both provide vital healthcare and study how human biology responds to conditions very different from those found in most of the United States and Europe.

In addition to continuing this work, I have an ongoing project in Honduras examining psychosocial stress, neuroendocrine-immune interactions, and metabolic health. The project is based on Utila, a small island off the coast. While a popular spot for dive-tourism, Utila is also a microcosm for studying social inequalities created by economic disparity. We are examining how genes related to immunity get turned on and off throughout the day, and what happens when stressors such as social marginalization and inequality interfere with this daily pattern. We have so far found that perceptions of unmet need are closely linked to hormonal markers of stress, and that these markers are related to patterns in how white blood cell populations in the blood change throughout the day.

I am also currently developing models and methods to examine the transmission of immune responses during pregnancy from mothers to infants. These models show that many of the differences between populations in disease tolerance and resistance may be due to non-genetic factors that are nonetheless inherited across generations and can be persistent through time.

At WSU I will be teaching courses on biological anthropology, human reproduction, and evolutionary theory. I am very happy to be joining the Anthropology department at WSU and look forward to building lab and research capabilities along with colleagues and students.

Follow me, and the department, on Twitter: @AnnePisor, @wsuanthropology, @wsuvanth. For more information about me and my work, visit www.pisor-lab.com.
AGO News

The 2017-2018 academic year was productive and rewarding for the Anthropology Graduate Organization!

Thanks to the efforts of last year's leadership, the 2017-2018 academic year was a banner year for the Anthropology Graduate Organization! Many thanks to the following for their efforts:

Emily Whistler – Vice President
Andrew Gillreath-Brown – Treasurer
Daphne Weber – Secretary

And a huge thank you to our stream representatives for attending Faculty meetings and keeping AGO up to date with new information:

Tiffany Alvarez – Evolutionary Anthropology
Cynthia Beckelsmiller – Cultural
Katie Richards – Archaeology

In 2017-2018, AGO was highly active in engaging with the community through educational outreach programs. AGO partook in the Kid’s in Science and Engineering Day, hosted by the Society of Women Engineers. AGO brought the experience of digging for artifacts to school children through the “dig in a box” activity. AGO will continue to participate in educational outreach events this year. If you would like AGO to participate in an educational outreach event, please email us at AGO.RSO@wsu.edu.

Last year AGO funded several professional development workshops including online seminars offered through the Society for American Archaeology.

This past year, AGO applied for GPSA registered student organization (RSO) funding and CougParents funding for a guest speaker to come to WSU. Dr. Nancy Sheper-Hughes, professor of anthropology and director of the program in medical anthropology at UC Berkeley is scheduled to speak at WSU Pullman in spring 2019. We will continue to pursue funding for the first AGO Scholar Event.

AGO received an RSO Excellence Award from the Graduate and Professional Student Association (GPSA), and has started a new website at wsuago.wordpress.com. If you have any news or information, we would love to post it on the website.

AGO is excited to continue working hard to bring more anthropology to the WSU and Pullman communities and to provide professional development opportunities to our graduate student members.

Sincerely,
AGO Leadership 2019
President – Emily Whistler
Vice President – Samantha Fulgham
Treasurer – Andrew Gillreath-Brown

Graduate Student Spotlight

Tiffany Alvarez

I am an evolutionary anthropology PhD student working with Dr. Edward Hagen. My research integrates evolutionary medicine and cultural methods to examine how biological, reproductive, and socio-cultural factors influence patterns of tobacco use among U.S. migrant Latin American women and indigenous women living in tobacco-producing nations of Latin America.

During the summer of 2018, I had the good fortune of establishing a field site in Jujuy, Argentina, a tobacco-growing region (#8 in the world) in the Southern Andes with a history of ceremonial tobacco use, rising trends in substance use, much socioeconomic and ethnic diversity, and some of the highest total fertility rates in the country. During my visit, I met with more than 20 local researchers, made friends, tested my research instruments, collected preliminary data, ate llama meat, saw snow, almost went jungle-hiking to hot springs, experienced altitudes of over 14,000 ft, participated in a Pachamama ceremony, had a birthday, and solidified collaborations with Dr. Ethel Alderete, co-director of the CONICET-CISOR research institute and the newest member of my PhD committee!

As part of my research program, and with an eye toward public health, this field season represented part one of a three-phase study that seeks to answer nuanced questions on the effect acculturation has on health as it relates to drug use, fertility determinants, and reproductive decision-making. Given the state of the tobacco epidemic, alongside irreversible globalization, an assessment of acculturation on tobacco use behaviors and health outcomes is of increasing importance. I hope to contribute knowledge to substance use behaviors by teasing apart the relative contributions of biological and cultural factors, as well as through contributions aimed at designing culturally competent cessation strategies. I return to the field in summer 2019.

Lori Phillips

Lori Phillips, graduate student in the Department of Anthropology at Washington State University, was involved over the summer in curating an exhibition in the Crooked Tree Museum and Cultural Heritage Center in Belize, Central America. The museum’s grand opening occurred on June 30, 2018. The development of the museum was spearheaded by Dr. Eleanor Harrison-Buck from the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Hampshire and Dr. Sara Clarke-Vivier of Washington College who collaborated on the project as a museum education specialist. The museum was designed in partnership with the Crooked Tree village council and the local Kriol (Creole) community. The Kriol are descendants of Europeans and enslaved Africans who were brought to Belize (a former British Colony) in the eighteenth century for logging in the lower Belize River Watershed. The exhibition features the deep history of this area that has been investigated by the Belize River East Archaeology (BREA) project, directed since 2011 by Dr. Harrison-Buck.

Lori has directed the laboratory research for BREA since 2014 and worked this summer with the BREA team to implement the exhibition.

The exhibition housed in the Crooked Tree Museum and Cultural Heritage Center features the archaeology of the preceramic and Maya periods from this area. Lori has been working on this material as part of her doctoral research and plans to return in January to continue her studies, specifically focusing on the ancient fauna (animal remains) from Belize. In addition to the ancient history, the exhibition also highlights the more recent colonial period that BREA has uncovered in their excavations, featuring the rich Kriol history in the lower Belize River Watershed, considered the “birthplace” of Kriol culture. Working together with the local community, the BREA team developed a museum exhibition that combines the archaeological remains with archival records and oral histories to provide a fuller reconstruction of what life was like in the lower Belize River Watershed through time.

An estimated 200 people attended the Opening in Crooked Tree, including numerous local residents, national dignitaries and international visitors. Generous support for this project was provided by the Whiting Foundation and the Alphawood Foundation of Chicago that was awarded to Harrison-Buck.

For more information on the Crooked Tree Museum and Cultural Heritage Center, see their Facebook page: CrookedTreeMuseum and their website: crookedtreemuseum.org
Faculty Updates

Andrew Duff

Duff, Andrew I., Ashenafi Zena, Addisalem Melesse, John A. Wolff, Owen K. Neill, and M. Steven Shackley


Colin Grier

The past several years have seen Colin Grier turn to near-surface geophysical methods to complement the household excavations he has undertaken in the Salish Sea. Shoreline erosion mitigation and site preservation continue to be a focus as well, as sea level rise and human development are having a major impact on the archaeological record of the Salish Sea. Such issues continue to fuel his long-term partnerships with First Nations and Native American Tribes, as well as new conservation and research efforts in south Puget Sound (at the WSU Meyer's Point Environmental Field Station) and with graduate students working in the San Juan Islands.

Hopt, Justin, and Grier, Colin


Grier, Colin


Barry Hewlett


2018 A genome scan for genes underlying adult body size differences between Central African hunter-gatherers and farmers. Human Genetics 137: 487-509.

Ross, C.T., Hewlett, B.S. and 32 others


Dira, S.D., and Hewlett, B.S.


Dira, S.D., and Hewlett, B.S.


Boyette, A.H., and Hewlett, B.S.


Boyette, A.H., and Hewlett, B.S.


Jeannette Mageo

In August 2018 Jeannette began serving as chair of the Faculty Senate.

Mageo, Jeannette


Courtney Meehan

Meehan CL, Lackey KA, Hagen EH, Williams JE, Roulette J, Helfrecht C, McGuire MA, McGuire MK.


Helfrecht C, Hagen, E.H, DeAvila, D, Bernstein, RM, Dira, SJ, Meehan, CL.

2018 DHEAS patterning across childhood in three sub-Saharan populations: Associations with age, sex, ethnicity, and cortisol. American Journal of Human Biology, e23090. doi.org/10.1002/ajhb.23090

Anne Pisor

Pisor, A. C., & Gurven, M.


Luke Premo

Miller-Atkins, Galen, and L. S. Premo


Shannon Tushingham

Tushingham, Shannon, Charles M. Snyder, Korey J. Brownstein, William J. Damitto, David R. Gang.


Tushingham, Shannon, Hopt, Justin, Christiansen, Colin, Bommelyn, Loren Green, John, Peterson, Michael Steinruck, Suntayea Stewart, Crista


Palmer, Erica, Shannon Tushingham, and Kemp, Brian


Damitio, William, Gillreath-Brown, Andrew and Tushingham, Shannon


Continued on page 6
Faculty Updates continued

Tushingham, Shannon, and Bettinger, Robert L.


Eerkens, Jelmer W., Tushingham, Shannon, Brownstein, Korey J., Garibay, Ramona Perez, Katherine Murga, Engel Kajankoski, Philip, Rosenthal, Jeffrey, Gang, David R.

2018 Dental Calculus as a Source of Ancient Alkaloids: Detection of Nicotine by LC-MS in Calculus Samples from the Americas. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports 18:509-515


2018 Analyses of Organic Residue from a Conical Pipe from the Niles Wolford Mound (33Pi3), Pickaway County, Ohio. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports. doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2018.02.004

Marsha Bolger Quinlan

Snively-Martinez, A., Quinlan, MB


Quinlan, MB


Recent Graduates

Fall 2017


Sulfaro-Menconi, Angela M.; 2017, Ph.D., Chair: Nancy McKee Survival and Dreams: Lives of LGBTQ Homeless Youth in Los Angeles

Szymanski, Ryan M.; 2017, Ph.D., Chair: Andrew Duff Detection of Anthropogenic Environmental Impacts in Holocene East Africa: Microbotanical and Fungal Proxy Evidence

Thiel, Amanda M.; 2017, M.A., Chair: Marsha Quinlan Variation in Cultivation of Medicinal Plants in Guatemalan Q’eqchi’ Maya Homegardens

Spring 2018

Coco, Brooke A.; 2018, M.A., Chair: Jeannette Mageo National Exclusion of Andean Afros in Ecuador

Damitio, William J.; 2018, M.A., Chair: Shannon Tushingham Pipes and Smoking in Precontact Pacific Northwest Societies


Roulette, CJ; Njaub,EFA; Quinlan, MB; Quinlan, RJ; and Call, DR.


Roulette, J.W.; Roulette, CJ; Quinlan, RJ; Call, DR; Hewlett, B; Caudell, MA; and Quinlan, MB.


Caudell, MA; Quinlan, MB; Quinlan, RJ; and Call, DR.


Caudell, M; Quinlan, MB; Subbiah,M; Call, D.R; Roulette, C.J; Roulette, J.W; Roth, A; Matthews, L; Quinlan, R.J.


Roulette, CJ, Caudell, MA; Roulette, JW; Quinlan, RJ; Quinlan, MB; Subbiah, M; Call, DR

2017 A two-month follow-up evaluation testing innovations to limit the emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistant bacteria among the Maasai of Northern Tanzania. BMC Infectious Disease 7:770. DOI: 10.1186/s12879-017-2857-zs.

Clare M. Wilkinson

Alumni Profile

Kristine Leier

While I originally anticipated following in my father’s footsteps and becoming an archaeologist, I quickly realized this field of work was not suited for me. Even though I declared anthropology as my major, I was conflicted about what career path I should pursue. Under the guidance of Dr. Mary Collins, I began volunteering for the WSU Museum of Anthropology and soon realized my true interest lay in the museum field. Over the next couple of years, I continued to volunteer and work on cataloging artifacts from archaeological collections housed at WSU. It was also during this period of time that I was employed with the National Park Service as a student under the Pathways Program, so by working with museum collections from several different park sites I was able to gain a more diverse perspective of curatorial work.

After graduating from WSU in spring 2015, I continued on with my education at Arizona State University. While my focus in school remained on collection management work, I branched out and got involved in survey data analysis, exhibit installations, and resiliency in community programs. In the summer of 2016, I moved to Washington, D.C., and worked as an intern for the Department of the Interior Museum Program, where I developed an online exhibit through Google Arts and Culture and assisted with creating an online interactive museum training course. I also interned that summer with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum where I helped with a facility relocation project for their museum collection storage space. Although the work environments were vastly different, both internships gave me insight into areas of the museum field that I previously knew nothing about and also gave me a better appreciation for the type of museum work I was interested in pursuing. I came back to Phoenix that fall and finished out my last year in school, graduating with my MA in museum studies in spring 2017. Several months later I began working for the National Park Service as the museum curator for the Nez Perce National Historical Park located in Spalding, Idaho. I am also curator of record for the Whitman Mission National Historic Site, Big Hole National Battlefield, and Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area.

My journey these past couple of years has been full of surprises and has taken me on some paths I never dreamed I would experience, but I am so thankful for all the amazing opportunities that have led to where I am today. To work for an agency that helps protect and preserve our natural and cultural resources for future generations is very rewarding. It is also an immense privilege to curate and care for Nez Perce material culture and to help educate visitors about the importance of these objects.

Bill Lipe inspires ‘legacy’ gift

In 1978 Dr. Bill Lipe, flanked by a handful of WSU graduate students, traveled to Dolores, Colorado, to participate in a major collaborative field-work project with the University of Colorado. For Bill, now WSU professor emeritus in anthropology, “The Dolores Project” marked the start of a lifelong commitment within the southwestern Colorado region.

By the early 1980s, the Dolores Project was winding down. It was then that Bill shifted his focus toward what is now known as Crow Canyon Archaeological Center.

Bill has served various roles at Crow Canyon throughout the years. In 1982 he was on the advisory committee. In the late 1980s he served part-time as the Center’s Director of Research. He currently serves on the Board of Trustees.

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center board member Leslie Masson, along with husband Colin, recently donated $4 million to Crow Canyon Research Institute in honor of Bill Lipe and his life’s work at the Colorado center.

Dr. Lipe was described in a recent Crow Canyon publication as “one of America’s most influential archaeologists and an expert in ancestral Pueblo archaeology of the Four Corners area.”

Leslie Masson stated that Bill’s “remarkable influence” inspired the gift.

Since its inception, the 170-acre “living classroom” located in Cortez, Colorado, has served not only to preserve and protect the rich heritage of the ancestral Pueblo Indians of the region but also to teach present and future generations through hands-on archaeological research and experiential education.

The Masson’s gift established two new initiatives: the William D. Lipe Advances in Research Program and the William D. Lipe Research Chair.

With the initial gift of $2 million toward each, these endowments provide an amazing opportunity for advancement of scientific inquiry and learning.

WSU alumnus Kyle Bocinsky was named as the first William D. Lipe Chair in Research, and director of the Research Institute at Crow Canyon. Kyle, who started his new position in August of 2017, said he is “looking forward to developing Research Institute programs that honor Bill Lipe’s legacy to Crow Canyon and the field of archaeology”.

You can support Bill’s legacy at WSU with a gift to the William D. Lipe Visiting Scholar in Archaeological Method and Theory Fund and others at anthro.wsu.edu/i-want-to-give

Barry Hewlett

Ebola, Culture, and Politics

The Ebola virus causes a frightening and deadly disease most commonly found in central and western Africa, and the most effective efforts to control it combine both medical intervention and cultural understanding of the people it threatens the most. Without context, the fact that village people often flee, refuse to cooperate, and sometimes physically attack members of intervention teams seems confusing, but these local responses to epidemics are rooted both in culture and in human nature. Barry Hewlett, professor of anthropology at WSU Vancouver, was the first social scientist to be invited by the World Health Organization to work on Ebola control efforts in central Africa. Presenting at Science on Tap, Barry shared his improbable journey through the heart of Africa and his discovery regarding how local people view epidemics and how their knowledge and practices help to control outbreaks. He explained how other countries might use the insights of anthropologists to design more effective public health campaigns around other epidemics.
Welcome to the WSU satellite VCP lab!

A new Veterans Curation Program satellite lab has opened at Washington State University’s (WSU) Museum of Anthropology in Pullman, WA. The staff has set up their lab space to receive collections and training on the VCP’s standard curation methods. Three student veterans have been hired and are being trained to curate collections from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ Portland District, gaining skills in data entry using Excel and Access, report writing, quality control methods, digital photography, scanning, and attention to detail. They will be cataloging, digitizing, and rehousing at risk collections for long term preservation. The curation of these cultural materials is a crucial step to aid future researchers and stakeholders in accessing and using the collections and will contribute to the organization of materials from the Corps’ Northwest Division.