Anthropology Class of 2013

Swayam Bagaria

*Gandhi/Fanon: Pedagogies of Resistance, Paradigms of Self*

Adviser: Katya Gibel Mevorach

Spring 2013

**Julia Hoeckner**

*The influence of the gender of church leadership on the formation of children’s religious and social identities through youth programs*

Adviser: Jon Andelson

**Sarah Shaughnessy**

*Hog Hegemony: One local group’s struggle to resist the expansion of corporate hog confinements*

Adviser: Jon Andelson

Sarah Shaughnessy details her thesis: As a senior thesis, I conducted an ethnographic study of a grassroots organization called Community Action to Restore Environmental Stewardship (CARES), a group of Poweshiek County residents that mobilized last summer against the proposed expansion of two hog confinement facilities located about five miles north of Grinnell College. In the last few months, CARES has garnered a fair amount of local press. I wanted to study the social effects of industrial agriculture. Situated in the heart of the Midwest, surrounded by acres of corn and soybeans, in close proximity to a number of small family-owned farms, and just a few miles from the Monsanto plant, Grinnell’s location makes it ripe with opportunity to do so at the local level. As the controversy over the confinement applications began to develop, such a study became even more pertinent and intriguing.

My project involved attending the group’s meetings and conducting interviews and focus groups with various members ranging from long-term conventional farmers to a current county supervisor, to members of the college faculty. Right now the group consists of about 90 individuals focused on both stopping the immediate expansion and advocating environmental responsibility in the long-term through legislative action and community outreach; their efforts have resulted in a number of successes. Construction of the confinements has been stalled due to a pending lawsuit against the state Environmental Protection Committee. Earlier this year, CARES incorporated as a non-profit organization. Additionally, the group has recently been selected as the focus of a federally-funded study conducted by the University of Iowa’s public health department. Research and interviews revealed the complexity of the Iowa agricultural system. I’ve taken a political ecological approach to trying to include and untangle the issue’s myriad environmental, political, economic, and social facets. Even as my project concludes, the conflict continues to unfold. Earlier this month another pork producer filed applications for three new confinements in Poweshiek County. I wish CARES success in their continued fight.

The Senior Thesis is designed to provide students an opportunity to do a piece of research and writing in any area of anthropology under the direction of two members of the anthropology faculty. A senior thesis may be based on original research, library research, or a combination of the two, but in any case should build on a student’s previous course work in anthropology. It should include a thorough review of relevant previous literature and develop an original argument on the topic. In addition to a written paper, students are expected to do a public presentation of their thesis.

Mentored Advanced Projects (MAP) provide a chance to work closely with a faculty member on scholarly research or the creation of a work of art. A Mentored Advanced Project is an approved course of faculty-directed scholarly or creative work that is the culmination of significant preparatory work. It serves to integrate the knowledge and skills gained by the student’s course of studies, and aims to produce results that merit presentation to the college community or the wider scholarly world.
**LUEBBEN AWARD**
(BEST ALL AROUND STUDENTS IN ANTHROPOLOGY)

Anna Weissmann

The Ralph Luebben Prize in Anthropology is awarded to graduating seniors who best exemplify the ideal Anthropology student including meritorious scholarly work, breadth in the discipline, field experience, and an anthropological viewpoint on life.

**ASRELSKY AWARD**
(BEST PAPER WRITTEN IN ANTHROPOLOGY)

Elise Hadden

SignSongs: The Quiet Revolution of Bimodal Song
Videos on YouTube

Lee Rodman

Visual Scanning Behaviors in Humans: Evaluating Predator-Detection and Territorial Functions

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**2013 HONORS**

Swayam Bagaria
Karen A. Gogins
Julia M. Hoeckner
Lee H. Rodman
Zoe M. Rodriguez
Sarah E. Shaughnessy
Julia Tse
Laura E. Zats

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**SENIOR PLANS**

Mary Ulseth - Grinnell Corps in Thailand

Swayam Bagaria- PhD program in Cultural Anthropology

Karen Gogins- Serving in the Lutheran Volunteer Corps in Tacoma, Washington. She will be working as an Education and Outreach Coordinator for a nonprofit fighting water pollution in Commencement Bay.

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**2013 Anthropology T-Shirt**

Careful. We bite.
Grinnell Anthropology 2013
Research on Japanese Macaques

In the summer of 2012, three students – Moria Donovan ’14, Sarah Burnell ’14, and Adriyel Mondloch ’14 – each conducted an Anthropology Mentored Advanced Project (MAP) under the mentorship of Vicki Bentley-Condit that involved the observation of a troop of Japanese macaques (Macaca fuscata) at the Blank Park Zoo in Des Moines, Iowa. Although their foci differed, they all completed similar observation hours and collaborated on identification, methodology, and academic resources.

Moria’s project examined grooming as an affiliative behavior performed by Japanese macaques as a way to promote social bonding and maintain hygiene and was a follow-up on research conducted in 2007 by Andrew Stephenson (’10). Kinship, dominance, and sex have all been found to affect grooming behaviors in Japanese macaques. Moria proposed that high-ranked individuals would be groomed most often, that individuals would preferentially groom kin over non-kin, and that grooming would occur more frequently in female-female dyads than in male-male dyads. She found that grooming occurred most between males and females and that higher-ranked individuals received more grooming than lower-ranked. However, she found no correlation between kinship and the distribution of grooming. The advanced median age of the troop and an uneven distribution of observations among individuals could have affected her results so she envisions that future research with this macaque population will prove to be beneficial in further clarifying these issues.

Sarah’s project focused on changes within the male dominance hierarchy after the addition of three juvenile males to the troop. Male Japanese macaques do not inherit their rank in the way that female macaques do. They gain rank through displays of aggression, forming coalitions, their age, and their tenure within the troop. Sarah compared the male dominance hierarchy of this troop to the results of a study done in 2008 by Colin Thompson (’10). Although she found no significant differences between the dominance hierarchy of 2008 compared to that of 2012, she believes the juvenile males, who are still a little young and barely at reproductive age, will greatly influence the ranking of the males within the dominance hierarchy in the next couple of years.

Adriyel’s study aimed to examine issues similar to Sarah’s project only within the context of female relationships. Adriyel also compared her data to a study conducted in 2008 by Heather Craig (’09) before the introduction of the three new juvenile males to the group. She found that there was no significant change in female behavior for the variables analyzed between the two time periods. She did, however, confirm that both higher female dominance rank and increased time spent in proximity between females were correlated with increased grooming. Her results suggest that this population displays behavior similar to other captive populations and confirms the extreme stability of Japanese macaque female-female relationships.

Moria, Sarah and Adriyel all view their MAPs as having been successful and rewarding experiences that expanded their knowledge of Japanese macaques and the scientific research process. They thank the Blank Park Zoo staff for providing crucial information about the troop and their extremely friendly and helpful manner and Grinnell College for supporting their research. Tentatively, they will be presenting their research at next fall’s Midwest Primate Interest Group meetings.

Sarah Shaughnessy ’13 (continued from page 2)

Hog Hegemony: One local group’s struggle to resist the expansion of corporate hog confinements

In keeping with the theme of asserting Anthropology’s relevance in the twenty-first century Professor Montgomery Roper wrote on in the last newsletter, I was heartened by a quote I came across recently by Kendall Thu, an anthropology professor at the University of Iowa who has studied the social effects of intensive swine production.

“In today’s global economy Big Men and clan leaders wear international corporate clothing such as ADM and ConAgra, and ritual systems of economic redistribution among tribal groups are replaced in our contemporary state by a complex set of political economic, legal, and scientific linkages increasingly shaped by international agribusiness interests.”

He concludes that an anthropological focus on local conditions is not only a relevant but an essential part of the corrective process.
EVENTS

Anthropology SEPC sponsors an Open House and pizza lunch for newly declared majors.

Hoofin’ It 5K Run/Walk

Prof. Monty Roper, Mary Ulseth ’13, Prof. Vicki Bentley-Condit, Moira Donovan ’14, Anna Weissman ’13, Sarah E Shaughnessy ’13

Spring Potluck
Anthropology has a long history of engaging in policy-oriented work through social activism and advocacy, and many academic anthropologists continue to work to apply their research to address social injustices and contemporary problems in the world. What’s more, according to some estimates, one-half of all professional anthropologists work outside of academia as applied or practicing anthropologists.

My new course, Practicing Anthropology, builds on this tradition by providing students with an anthropological toolkit and teaming them up with local service providers to carry out applied research. Students learn methods, ethics, and the roles that anthropologists can play in policy by carrying out needs assessments, program evaluations, or other applied research projects.

In the Fall of 2012, students teamed up with five different community organizations (see below). Members of the organizations proposed the research questions, and the final research reports were formally presented to the organizations. My hope is that these projects will support the organizations in their valuable work in the community. The students all did a great job and initial feedback is very promising. For example, one organization leader praised the research for her group and claimed that it was extremely valuable in preparing a recent successful grant proposal. The principal of Grinnell High School was also very pleased with the research, which paved the way for a follow-up study this spring by a sociology of education course. Several of the reports have been placed on Grinnell’s digital repository. I am quite excited to do it again next fall!

**Grinnell Regional Medical Center**
Assessment of Maternal-Child Health Programs in Grinnell
by Mary Ulseth’13, Sarah Shaughnessy ’13, and Anna Weissman ’13

**Habitat for Humanity**
Improving PALS Volunteer Retention
by Hanan Romodan ’13 and Amber Whisenhunt ’14

**Galaxy Youth Center**
How can the Galaxy enhance its fund raising efficacy?
by Charolette Hechler’13 and Kathryn Fenster ’14

**Grinnell High School**
Preparedness for Higher Education Among High School Graduates.
by Dylan Fisher ’14 and Sarah Burnell ’14

**Habitat for Humanity**
A Brush with Kindess
by Liberty Britton’14, Stephanie Porter ’14, and Louisa Silverman ’15
Elena Gartner '14 When I boarded the plane to Ecuador for a semester abroad through the Minnesota School of International Development Program, I thought I was going to spend a semester far away from Grinnell, both physically and intellectually. I never expected this foreign escapade to be so inextricably relevant to my Grinnell education. For the first 10 weeks, I lived in a homestay in Quito, Ecuador’s enormous capital city, and took classes about Sustainable Development and Environmental Studies. Next, the real adventure began. I embarked into the Ecuadorian Amazon Rainforest to live within the indigenous kichwa-speaking region of Napo, in a small farming village called Shandia, 30 minutes from the nearest sizable town, where I am currently typing this paragraph.

It’s hard to believe that I’ve only been here for 4 weeks. I do everything with my indigenous family, from trekking to their chakra (extremely diverse agro-forest farm) over rivers and through the jungle, to harvesting yucca and cacao, to making the traditional chicha drink, to waking up at 5AM with the elders to drink Guayusa Tea and talk about the significance of last night’s dreams. Meanwhile, I commute into town for my internship, which is at a fascinating social enterprise called the Kallari Association. It is a grassroots, locally-owned and communally-operated cooperative of cacao farmers that sells high-quality chocolate to organic markets all over the world. What makes Kallari unique is that rather than export the cacao itself, the same kichwa farmers who grow the genetically diverse and wild beans also process them, creating their own, world-famous, fairtrade, organic chocolate. While I’m here, I’m conducting an ethnographic study about the effects of the Kallari Association on the kichwa communities of the region, trying to understand some of the successes, failures, and challenges the villages face in relation to the growth of this innovative organization. Besides interning here, living with a wonderful kichwa family, and eating tons of chocolate, I’ve also been able to put my Grinnell-acquired anthropological mindset into practice. Thank you to Grinnell’s anthropology department for providing me with the skills I need in order to make my abroad experience into one that I’ll never forget!

Amanda Nooter ’14 Sometimes when I am in the Grinnell dining hall I think about how I attended a Maasai goat sacrifice in a remote Tanzanian village. Grinnell, Iowa is a world away from Tanzania, but living in both places has deepened my understanding of Grinnell and Tanzania. Last semester (Fall 2013) I went to Tanzania to study abroad. I went through the Associated Colleges of the Midwest (ACM), which draws its participants from liberal arts colleges around the Midwest region. There were 12 people on my program, and we all got to know each other very well. When I look back on my fall semester, I am amazed by humans’ ability to adapt. After the initial culture shock, certain aspects of my daily life in Tanzania became habitual. However, some things never became normal; every day I was pushed a little bit out of my comfort zone and I never forgot that I was different.

The first part of the program was based on the university campus in Dar Es Salaam, and we took several classes including Swahili, Human Evolution, Ecology and Research Methods. Those first few weeks were intense; we were adjusting to a completely different culture and struggling to communicate and fit in with the local people and culture. Needless to say, we didn’t blend in easily.

The highlight was the six-week field portion in the middle of the program. We spent two weeks on safari with our Human Evolution and Ecology professors, and got to conduct a month long independent research project. For our research project we were based near Tarangire National Park; some students did biology projects in the park, some did an archaeological dig, and the rest of us did ethnographic studies with the local Maasai people. My project was examining Maasai perceptions of formal education, and I conducted up to 25 interviews with the help of translators.

This program is ideal for anthropology majors across all four branches. I was challenged a great deal, and I was pushed to grow intellectually and emotionally. The purpose of choosing this program was to determine whether or not I have an enduring interest in anthropology; I not only affirmed my major choice, I also discovered more about myself than I had bargained for.
Professor French discussed the findings of canonical ethnographies written by Conrad Arensberg and Solon Kimball who were part of the Harvard Irish Study (1931-1936), a three-field project to document a “modern” European people from anthropological perspectives. French juxtaposed their structural-functionalist analyses that focused on kinship as the key mechanism by which social solidarity and cultural “tradition” were maintained in the idealized rural west of Ireland with data that she collected showing equally dynamic and contentious social processes at work during Arensberg and Kimball’s fieldwork. Professor French was delighted to have the opportunity to present some of the preliminary findings from the research she conducted during the fall semester as a Fulbright Scholar at Dublin City University in the School of Applied Languages and Intercultural Studies. French returned from Dublin in December 2013 and, with generous support from the Dean’s office and the Committee for the Support of Faculty Scholarship, French is on leave this spring to begin writing her new book project that deals with courtroom speech, political violence, and the emergence of the new state that Arensberg and Kimball encountered during their time in the field.
COMPANION TO ORGANIZATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGY

The latest in the Blackwell series of "Companions" in Anthropology.
Caulkins co-authored three chapters:
- "Expanding the Field of Organizational Anthropology for the 21st century,"
- "Entrepreneurship Studies,"
- "Sustaining Social Sector Organizations."

Monty Roper wrote an excellent chapter on "NGOs and Community Development: Assessing the contributions from Sen's prospective of freedom." Other chapter authors with a Grinnell connection are Bengi Ertuna ("Corporate Social Responsibility: Between Market and Community"), Carmen Martinez Novo (Why are indigenous organizations declining in Latin America?), and Grinnell alum Davydd Greenwood ’64, ”The Organization of Anthropology and Higher Education in the United States.”

Editorial Review

"Douglas Caulkins and Ann Jordan's Companion represents an important framing of knowledge about organizations that combines insights from anthropology and organizational studies. Scholars in both disciplines should take note: Organizational anthropology has come of age!"

- Simon Down, Anglia Ruskin University

From the Back Cover

A Companion to Organizational Anthropology is a broad overview of the field that has evolved over the last few decades from the study of work and economic organizations to a broader research agenda of analyzing complex organizations that include government agencies, transnational corporations, supranational regulatory bodies and non-profit organizations.

The Companion outlines the historical development of the field, and surveys the rich variety of ethnographic methods and how they are used in the study of organizations. The authors illuminate such vital topics as organizational dynamics, entrepreneurship, partnerships, organizational innovation, social networks, cognitive models and team building, organizational dysfunctions, global networked organizations, NGOs, indigenous organizations, labor unions, virtual communities, as well as corporate culture and social responsibility.

The authors study processes in organizations and also the complex relationships among organizations and how those relationships impact and are impacted by market, societal and global issues.

The Companion demonstrates how the work anthropologists conduct in complex organizations is a body of work so large, broad-based and important to understanding of life in the twenty-first century as to constitute an important subfield in the discipline.

Leading scholars provide the most up-to-date and comprehensive coverage of developments in the field, to make this new companion the authoritative guide for researchers, instructors and students in anthropological studies of complex organizations.

About the Authors:

D. Douglas Caulkins is emeritus professor of anthropology at Grinnell College and emeritus director of the Donald L. Wilson Program in Enterprise and Leadership. His research encompasses voluntary organizations and social capital in Norway, entrepreneurship and regional development in the UK (Wales, Scotland, Northeast England), heritage sites and national identity in the UK and US, and anthropological contributions to management theory. He has published in various journals and books and currently is engaged in social entrepreneurship and organizational development projects.

Ann T. Jordan is professor of anthropology at University of North Texas. She is an applied anthropologist specializing in business anthropology, globalization and transnational organizations, Saudi Arabia, and North American Indian studies, and is the author of the books Business Anthropology and The Making of a Modern Kingdom: Globalization and Change in Saudi Arabia.
Matt Horstman ’99 [matt.horstman@mnhs.org]
It's been almost 14 years since I graduated from Grinnell and this might be my first update. Immediately after graduation I went to Japan where I taught English for two years on the JET Programme. Upon returning to the States, I began working for the Great Lakes Colleges Association on a Mellon grant designed to improve the study of East Africa on small liberal arts college campuses. After a couple years there, I moved to the Twin Cities to go to graduate school for elementary and middle school teaching. Two years later, I finished and began teaching 4th grade in Eden Prairie. Unfortunately, The Great Recession hit, and I was laid off just as I came up for tenure. I spent a year in Orono teaching 3rd grade and a year in West St. Paul teaching 4th grade, but both ended in layoffs. I moved from teaching to door-to-door roofing sales (there's a connection there - maybe you can figure it out). After 5 months of that, I put all my worldly possessions in a storage locker, gave my dog to my parents, and flew to South America where I traveled through Peru and Ecuador for 3 months (studied Spanish and volunteered in Cusco, WWOOFed in Cotopaxi, and traveled all over God's green, South American earth). Upon my return I spent some time looking for work before landing a contract job at the Minnesota Historical Society. In Minnesota, 6th graders study Minnesota history, so the Minnesota Historical Society produces a textbook making extensive use of the Society's collections, resources, and knowledge. I've done editorial, promotion, and now, primarily, sales. It's a nice gig that is bringing me far closer to anthropology and archaeology than I've been in a long time - it's refreshing! (I know how to not only pronounce 'atlatl', but I can also, sort of, throw one. Helpful when we discuss Minnesota prehistory.)


INDIEGOGO: igg.me/at/livefromubfilm
WEBSITE: http://livefromub.com/
TWITTER: @livefromub
FACEBOOK: http://on.fb.me/12QdHWs

Knapp has recently been working with a group called POP Anth. It’s a digital media group dedicated to anthropology. http://popanth.com/

Peter MacFarlane ’12 - [pgmacfarlane@gmail.com]
Is currently working as an Anthropology Collections Assistant at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science with Steve Nash ’86. He will be headed to Columbia in the fall for a masters degree in Museum Anthropology.

Sarah Casson ’11 [cassonsa@gmail.com] I’m going to wrap up my work at the Field Museum (and Patagonia) in May, spend June and July in Indonesia and start school in August. Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Science for a (two year) Masters in Environmental Science with a focus on human adaptation to changing monsoons (because of climate change) in SE Asia.
Mike Galaty ’91 is moving from the Department of Anthropology at Millsaps to chair the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures at Mississippi State University. From the official Millsaps announcement: “His new department has a faculty of ten and is located in the Cobb Institute of Archaeology. In addition to offering undergraduate programs of study, the department houses a vibrant Masters in Applied Anthropology program, which includes over 40 students from all over the country who concentrate in archaeology, bio-archaeology, or cultural anthropology.

“Mike arrived at Millsaps in 1999 as a Visiting Assistant Professor, was granted tenure in 2004, and promoted to Professor of Anthropology in 2009. During his time at Millsaps he chaired the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, directed the College’s Liberal Studies program and Core Curriculum, chaired the Committee on Tenure and Promotion, and was President of the Millsaps College chapter of AAUP. He has conducted archaeological research projects in Albania, Greece, and Hungary, and in the states of Virginia and Mississippi, all of which included Millsaps students. He also helped establish the W.M. Keck Center for Instrumental and Biochemical Comparative Archaeology at Millsaps College. He is the 2003 winner of the Millsaps College Outstanding Young Faculty Award, the 2008 winner of the Millsaps College Distinguished Faculty Award, and the 2010 winner of the Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award from the Archaeological Institute of America. In 2011 he was named one of nine academic trustees for the Archaeological Institute of America.”

A book on the Albanian research led by Mike with many collaborators has just been published.

Obama picks Gina McCarthy to lead EPA
(excerpt from the website)

• She’s a pragmatist with an anthropology degree. McCarthy majored in social anthropology at the University of Massachusetts-Boston in 1976, a decision that wouldn’t seem to put her on track to become EPA administrator 37 years later. But she also got a joint master’s degree from Tufts University in environmental health engineering and planning and policy, and those who know her say her natural pragmatism makes her well-suited to lead the EPA. “I think she is sensitive to business concerns but recognizes the need to push companies to the next level of environmental protection,” Daniel Esty, her successor at the Connecticut DEP, tells ClimateWire. “She had a reputation for being pragmatic and highly engaged on the substance of the issues.”

Full article at: http://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/politics/blogs/obama-picks-gina-mccarthy-to-lead-epa
Restricted Contributions to the Anthropology Department

Steve C. Alderson ’84
Jeremy S. Alexander ’94
Anna Marie Campbell ’82
Jennifer Paarlberg Peaco ’78
Curtis Scribner ’73
Andrew Walter ’94