

Arizona State University
Department of Anthropology Graduate Studies

MUSEUM ANTHROPOLOGY



Material Culture Studies
Curation
Computerization
Exhibit Planning & Design

Educational Programming
Conservation
Administration



GRADUATE STUDIES
IN MUSEUM ANTHROPOLOGY
AT ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

MASTER OF ARTS IN ANTHROPOLOGY
WITH A CONCENTRATION IN
MUSEUM ANTHROPOLOGY

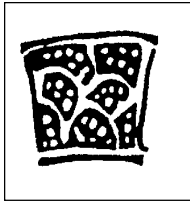
CERTIFICATE IN MUSEUM ANTHROPOLOGY

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INTRODUCTION

Since it was established in 1978, the museum program at ASU has been thoroughly embedded in the curriculum of the Department of Anthropology. With its focus on museum anthropology, the program reflects the recent recognition of museums' centrality in a wide range of contemporary anthropological issues as well as the growing body of research that takes this centrality into account.

Courses in the Museum Anthropology Program address topics that are prominent in contemporary anthropology — representation, materiality, cultural property, visual culture, public culture, globalization, and post-colonial encounters — in relation to past and present museum settings and activities. Additionally, the program promotes exploration into ways that anthropologically informed perspectives, methods, and insights can find expression in contemporary museum practice. In Museum Anthropology we develop theoretical, methodological, and practical links between anthropology and museums of all kinds.

Students can apply to ASU's museum anthropology program to receive either an MA in Anthropology with an emphasis in Museum Anthropology, or they can earn a Certificate in Museum Anthropology. In addition, we encourage applications from students seeking PhDs in anthropology in which they can build a program of study and research that links museums with anthropological investigations in archaeology, physical anthropology, or sociocultural anthropology. The MA track is academically rigorous and research-focused; students completing the program will be well prepared to enter the museum profession in curatorial or administrative positions, or to continue on for a PhD. The Certificate track is more flexible and can be tailored to a student's particular area of interest. MA-track students are admitted to the program every other year; Certificate-track students are admitted every year.

Students in the MA and Certificate tracks take courses in the historical and theoretical frameworks that have shaped museums. Both tracks also offer opportunities to take courses in the functional areas of museums, such as collections management, exhibit development, and museum administration. Both the degree and certificate programs also include an internship in a museum. Recent student internships have been arranged at the National Museum of the American Indian, Mystic Seaport, and the Australian National Museum, as well numerous museums in the Phoenix metropolitan area.

Collections held by the Department of Anthropology and by the Archaeological Research Institute are available for student research, collections management and curation. The Museum of Anthropology and the Deer Valley Rock Art Center offer opportunities for experience in public programming. Other museums on campus and in the Phoenix metropolitan area provide significant resources for experiential education.

Frequent anthropology colloquia, with presentations by faculty members, students, and visiting speakers, afford students a forum for discussion of current issues in the field and an opportunity for the development of mutual interests. A Brown Bag Series offers presentations specifically oriented to museum-related interests. Student interactions are further enhanced by an active local graduate student group, the Association of Anthropology Graduate Students (AAGS), a local chapter of Lambda Alpha, the national anthropology honor society, and the Department's Anthropology Club.



ADMISSIONS AND STUDENT SUPPORT

Prospective students are encouraged to correspond with faculty who share their interests. Applications and general information can be acquired by contacting the Department at the address and telephone numbers listed on the title page of this booklet. Persons who are interested in visiting the campus are encouraged to do so. If we are given some advance notice of the visit, we will be best able to arrange appointments with appropriate faculty members and with graduate students.

Admission to the program is based on procedures and policies of the Graduate College and the Department of Anthropology and is highly selective. Applicants must submit transcripts from previous universities attended, GRE scores, three letters of recommendation, and a statement of purpose. Foreign applicants must submit TOEFL scores, while GRE scores are optional.

With the approval of the student's Supervisory Committee, the Department Chair, and the Dean of the Graduate College, a maximum of nine semester hours of coursework completed before admission may be applied to the program of study. Of these nine, only six hours from another institution can be applied.

The Department awards approximately 30 academic year, one-third time (13.4 hours per week) and one-half time teaching assistantships on a competitive basis. Stipends for these assistantships vary according to graduate standing and include remission of out-of-state tuition. Teaching assistantships for the following academic year are awarded annually on the basis of applications which are submitted by an announced deadline. A variable number of research assistantships are offered, depending on current research programs. A variable number of scholarships waive the out-of-state tuition or in-state fees.

Depending upon the availability of funds, student research may be supported through the Department's Research Incentive Fund for up to \$1,000 for Ph.D. candidates and \$500 for M.A. candidates. The Department also offers the possibility of employment in the Office of Cultural Resource Management (OCRM). In addition to these resources, the University also offers loan programs. Applicants should consult the Graduate College for information on these sources of support.

Each year the department awards the Ruppé Prize for an outstanding graduate student paper in archaeology. Endowments fund cash awards given with both the Ruppé Prize and the Thompson Award for outstanding graduate student work in Sociocultural anthropology.

Applicants who do not have an Anthropology Bachelor's degree or who are applying after receiving an M.A. from another institution in anthropology or a related field may have some deficiencies noted on their admission letter from the Department. Students who are accepted into the graduate program with limited background in anthropology are generally required to make up deficiencies by taking courses in one or more subdisciplines. A student may fulfill a deficiency requirement by taking two undergraduate courses or one graduate-level course approved by his or her program head. Further policy information will be provided upon entrance to the program.



FACILITIES AND RESOURCES

BUILDINGS

Anthropology has a three-story building in the central part of campus which houses a museum, classrooms, offices, collections, and laboratories. A reading room is maintained for student use, and many course readings are kept on reserve there. The Community Services Building (Curry Road Facility) is located in Papago Park about one mile north of the main ASU campus. It offers a complex of facilities for the Office of Cultural Resource Management, additional faculty and student laboratories, and collections storage. ARI, located in the Tempe Center on the western edge of campus, contains another series of labs, collections and other resources. The Deer Valley Rock Art Center in North Phoenix (about 30 miles north of campus) maintains an extensive library and archive of materials relating to rock art world wide.

FIELDWORK

Archaeological and/or bioarchaeological excavations are an active element of the graduate program. Research projects are frequently ongoing in the American Southwest; the central highlands, Gulf Coast, and northwest regions of Mesoamerica; Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Africa. In addition, long-term studies of major museum collections from the Eastern U.S., the eastern Arctic, the western Arctic and Siberia, and Europe also take ASU faculty and students of archaeology and bioarchaeology to off-campus locations of study. Summer field schools, academic year field courses, cultural resource management investigations, and individual research projects in the Southwest, some of them in the urban area, provide graduate students excellent training relatively close to Phoenix. An archaeological research center at Teotihuacan, Mexico houses more than a million objects and provides laboratory and living facility for up to ten persons. Similar facilities in Veracruz and Zacatecas, Mexico serve as the headquarters for the Mixtequilla Archaeological Project and the La Quemada-Malpasos Valley Archaeological Project.

The Department's summer ethnographic field school in Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico provides opportunities for individual and collaborative research on a wide variety of topics. Students interested in applied anthropology gain field experience in the Phoenix area as part of a Practicum course. Sociocultural faculty research projects elsewhere in Arizona and the Southwest, Mexico, and the Philippines frequently involve students as well. Physical anthropologists are conducting research in Egypt, Poland, Malaysia, Siberia, Ethiopia, Madagascar, and South Africa, as well as the American Southwest.

LABORATORIES AND EQUIPMENT

Laboratories and equipment available for student instruction and use include camera and video equipment, tape recorders, darkroom and drafting facilities, and map and records files. Archaeological facilities include ceramic study collections; palynology laboratory; faunal collections and laboratory; wet laboratory; processing and conservation laboratories; equipment for microscopic examination of ceramics and other materials, including a thin section saw, petrographic and binocular microscopes, an image analysis camera with a computer link; field vehicles and tools; and surveying equipment including GPS units and a total station. The Archaeological Research Institute curates extensive archaeological collections and has artifact laboratories and information technology facilities for related research. The physical anthropology program maintains well-equipped dental, DNA, osteology, and comparative anatomy laboratories, as well as an x-ray facility. The Department has a full-time research specialist for physical anthropology who oversees the diverse operations of the laboratories and preparation of the collections and who also assists students with projects involving these resources.

LIBRARIES

The Hayden and Noble (Science and Engineering) Libraries have grown steadily to more than 2 million volumes and 2 million microfilm units, and ASU's collections appear on the list of the top 50 research libraries in the United States. Anthropological literature has enjoyed a high priority in the University library budget, both in regard to new books and in the purchase of back holdings. ASU is a member of the Association of American College and Research Libraries and has an active interlibrary loan program.

COMPUTER RESOURCES

A powerful array of computing resources is available to anthropology students at ASU. The University has a policy of open access to computing resources and universal e-mail for students. University-wide resources include UNIX servers and IBM mainframes, and a campus-wide microcomputer network with statistical and data management programs, e-mail, news and information, and software archives. The University supports microcomputer labs with DOS/Windows, Macintosh, and Unix workstations, along with printers, scanners, digitizers, and other equipment. The Anthropology Department maintains a graduate student computer lab, and an in-house local area network (LAN). All workstations in university and departmental labs are networked, with direct Internet access. The Department's graduate computer lab and LAN provide a wide variety of computer-based tools for anthropological research. The lab includes DOS/Windows and Macintosh workstations and dot matrix and laser printers.

All workstations in the lab are connected to the departmental and university-wide network. Software maintained for departmental use includes word processing, statistical analysis, GIS, CAD, data management, image analysis, and Internet tools.

In addition, an extensive computing lab is available for student use at the Archaeological Research Institute. Resources include SQL and GIS data servers, 15 workstations, a large format digitizing tablet, a wide format plotter, flatbed and slide scanners, a microscopic scanner and (through a partnership with the PRISM lab) 3-dimensional laser scanners. Software includes GIS, data management, application development, statistics, CAD, graphics and web design, and office software. A growing archive of digital GIS and archaeological data is available for research use.

COLLECTIONS

The Department maintains archaeological collections estimated to number more than two million specimens, obtained in the course of systematic research at thousands of sites. Most of these materials are Southwestern, primarily from Arizona. There are also significant research collections from other areas of North America, Mesoamerica, and the Near East. The Department houses more than 9,000 slides of Adena, Hopewell, and other Eastern Woodlands art, as well as copies of original field notes and field photographs from many Hopewellian sites. In addition to archaeological materials, there are substantial ethnological and physical anthropological collections. Facilities for curation and study of these materials are available in the Anthropology Building. In addition to scholarly publications and technical reports, more than 100 theses and dissertations have been based wholly or in part on the archaeology collections to date. Physical anthropology resources include skeletal and worldwide dental cast collections, the Albert A. Dahlberg collection of Pima Indian dental casts, and access to a collection of chimpanzee skeletons through the Primate Foundation of Arizona.

OFFICE OF CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Office of Cultural Resource Management (OCRM) is an archaeological research unit under the direction of Glen Rice that exists to serve archeological and cultural resource management needs of the public and private sectors, and to provide education and research opportunities for the students and

faculty of the University. Since 1977 the Office has obtained nearly \$13,000,000 of contracts, conducting numerous projects in the Hohokam, Sinagua, and Mogollon regions. These projects provide practical experience along with a wealth of research opportunities for archaeology graduate students. Archaeologists have also been employed by OCRM following completion of their doctoral programs at ASU. The OCRM's Roosevelt Platform Mound Study, completed in 1998, has had a major impact on the understanding of Hohokam and Salado social organization and settlement strategies as well as generating a massive database and significant artifact collection which will be used in many future studies. The Office has its own publication series, *Anthropological Field Studies*, and reports are also published on occasion in the Department's *Anthropological Research Papers*, as well as in major professional journals.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Archaeological Research Institute (ARI) is a repository and research unit that curates extensive archaeological collections, preserves archaeological materials and related data, pursues research activities associated with the archaeological record, and conducts educational programs to disseminate knowledge of the past to Arizona's citizens. ARI encourages and facilitates Native American involvement and training in curation management and museum operation. ARI curates more than 70,000 specimens from excavations in central Arizona (Bureau of Reclamation-sponsored Central Arizona Project; dam modification projects for Roosevelt, Bartlett, and Horseshoe Dams). ARI supports several research assistantships for graduate students that involve assisting the Senior Staff with collections management, archive and database management, and materials analysis and environmental research. Several reference collections, including ceramic type collections and faunal comparative collections, are available for use in research.

THE INSTITUTE OF HUMAN ORIGINS (IHO)

The Institute of Human Origins, founded in 1981 by Donald Johanson, is a multi-disciplinary research unit dedicated to the recovery and analysis of the fossil evidence for human evolution and the establishment of a chronological framework for human evolutionary events. IHO's scientists carry out field research at sites in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. The Institute houses the largest collection of *Australopithecus afarensis* casts in the world, as well as an extensive collection of other fossil hominid casts. IHO's library contains more than 3000 volumes, numerous journals, videotapes, audiotapes, and slides related to human evolution and fossil sites. Education and training are among the IHO's major commitments, and the Institute has fellowships available for outstanding graduate students at ASU. It also offers stipends to talented graduate students from the countries in which it does field research. IHO also provides ASU students, both graduates and outstanding undergraduates, opportunities to participate in paleoanthropological field research, at fossil sites in Africa, the Middle East and elsewhere, and to conduct research on the "hard" evidence for human evolution, employing its collection of more than 1000 casts of fossil primates and its library. IHO also creates opportunities for volunteers in research and public outreach activities. IHO produces periodic newsletters, offers lecture series, conducts tours and workshops for teachers and students, maintains a website, serves as a continuing resource for science writers and journalists, and supports numerous informal science education outreach projects.

PRISM

An interdisciplinary laboratory for 3D data acquisition, visualization and modeling, and form realization exists in the form of PRISM (Partnership for Research in Stereo Modeling). Laser digitizers in the laboratory are available for imaging 3D surfaces such as joints, and software has been written with which to measure areas and curvatures of the surfaces.

MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY

The Museum of Anthropology, established in 1961, is located in the Department of Anthropology. The museum plays a major instructional role in the Museum Anthropology Program. It includes a 2,650 square foot exhibit gallery in which museum anthropology students are encouraged to curate exhibitions, develop educational programs, and conduct visitor behavior studies. In addition to the main gallery, exhibits concerning faculty and student research are located throughout the entire building. A workshop provides space for exhibit design and planning and is used for exhibit construction.

DEER VALLEY ROCK ART CENTER

The Deer Valley Rock Art Center is a publicly accessible archaeological site and research center in North Phoenix managed by ASU's Department of Anthropology. The Rock Art Center preserves and interprets the Hedgpeth Hills petroglyph site, the largest concentration of prehistoric rock art in the Phoenix area. Visited by more than 17,000 people each year, it includes a museum, an interpretive trail to the site, and a research library. The research resources include the library and archives of the American Rock Art Research Association. Students from the Department of Anthropology are involved in all aspects of the Rock Art Center's operation, from research to delivering public programs and administration.

OTHER CAMPUS MUSEUMS

The University Art Museum presents a wide array of changing exhibits, drawing from both its excellent permanent collection and from other sources. Collections are housed and exhibited in the Nelson Fine Arts Center and Matthews Center. The Museum of Geology, in the Physical Science Complex, displays minerals, gems, fossils, and shells from around the world. A variety of other exhibits can be found in the Mars Laboratory, the Arboretum, the University Libraries, the Archives, the Memorial Union, Grady Gammage Auditorium, and other campus locations.

PUBLICATIONS

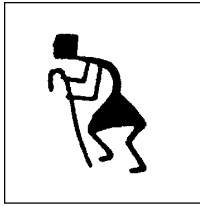
Scholarly monographs have been edited and published by the Department since 1969. They include two series: *Anthropological Research Papers* (ARP) and *Anthropological Field Studies* (AFS). ARP publishes original scholarly work in all branches of anthropology and has a wide range of contributors, both from ASU and other institutions. The AFS is devoted primarily to publishing OCRM research.

RESEARCH CENTERS AND INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAMS

The University contains a number of interdepartmental programs and research centers that serve the interests of both students and faculty. Those of greatest interest to anthropologists include:

- Center for Environmental Studies
- Center for Solid State Science
- Arizona Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies
- Institute for Studies in the Arts
- Center for Asian Studies
- Center for Latin American Studies
- Hispanic Research Center
- Center for Bilingual/Bicultural Education
- Center for Indian Education
- Women's Studies Program
- Program for Southeast Asian Studies

Descriptions of all these centers and programs can be found in the University's General Catalog. Of special interest to anthropologists are the research grants and fellowships awarded on a competitive basis by the Center for Latin American Studies and the Program for Southeast Asian Studies. A number of these awards have gone to anthropology graduate students in recent years.



THE ACADEMIC PROGRAM

This pamphlet describes departmental expectations and requirements for students in the M.A. Program and the Certificate Program in museum anthropology. In addition to departmental requirements, students must fulfill Arizona State University Graduate College requirements, including the number of required credit hours, deadlines and submission of required forms. These procedures are modified periodically, and it is wise to check current practices each year. Students must take responsibility for understanding and complying with all requirements and procedures for earning their degree.

THE M.A. PROGRAM

For full-time students, the master's program is designed to occupy two to two-and-a-half years, culminating in a thesis or M.A. paper. During the third semester, a student should select a Chair and two other members of the M.A. Committee. With the Committee, the student formulates an individual program of study. Until a student forms a Committee, the Program Director for Museum Anthropology serves as the student's advisor, or a provisional advisor may be assigned.

FACULTY ADVISOR.

Graduate students should work closely with their Faculty Advisor in matters of class scheduling and designing the overall program of study. The Museum Anthropology Program Director will serve as the initial advisor for each entering graduate student until he or she selects a major advisor and other members of the Committee.

SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE.

The M.A. Committee and Program of Study should be established before the end of the third semester of residence. The Committee serves as the liaison between the student and the Graduate College. Most importantly, the Committee advises the student on thesis research and reviews the final thesis project or publishable paper. The M.A. Committee must have at least three members, at least two of whom must be on the faculty of the Department of Anthropology. The Chair of the M.A. Committee and one other member must be a full-time Anthropology Department faculty members. The third member must be an ASU faculty member with regular, part-time, adjunct, or emeritus status, or an ASU Anthropology Department academic professional. There may be additional members from ASU, or from institutions outside ASU with expertise in the student's areas of interest. The majority of members must be full-time Anthropology Department faculty.

THESIS AND NON-THESIS OPTIONS.

Students enrolled in the M.A. program may choose between writing a formal M.A. thesis, or writing a paper deemed publishable by the supervisory committee. The format of the thesis is governed by the Graduate College. The publishable paper should be written in the format of a major anthropological journal, such as the *American Anthropologist*, *American Antiquity*, or *Museum Anthropology*, and a fifteen-minute presentation to Department faculty, students, and interested guests is also required. Otherwise the requirements for the Thesis and Non-Thesis M.A. are identical. They consist of the following:

1. Completing a minimum of 36 hours of course work;
2. Writing and orally defending a Thesis or Publishable Paper Proposal, and
3. Writing and orally defending an M.A. Thesis, or writing and orally presenting a Publishable Paper.

THE CERTIFICATE PROGRAM IN MUSEUM ANTHROPOLOGY

The Certificate in Museum Anthropology is a professional training program that coordinates with the resources and curriculum of the M.A. Program. The requirements for the Certificate can usually be completed in one year, and include four courses and an internship. Admission to the program is by application and is highly competitive.

The Certificate Program is designed to be taken in conjunction with a graduate degree, or as a non-degree, non-major (i.e. unclassified) advanced course of study. Students who have been admitted to the M.A. Program in Anthropology with a concentration in Museum Anthropology are automatically admitted to the Certificate Program, and will receive the Certificate in conjunction with their graduate degree.

The Certificate in Museum Anthropology is open to students who are not enrolled in the M.A. Program in Museum Anthropology. These Certificate Candidates may include: students admitted to an M.A./Ph.D. program in anthropology; students in graduate degree programs in other ASU departments; and a limited number of unclassified graduate students who currently work in museums or who demonstrate a clear intention to work in museums. In this latter category, students with previous experience in museum work usually stand a better chance of being admitted to the program.

The requirements of the Certificate in Museum Anthropology include 12 credit hours of coursework and an internship. Of the 12 credit hours of coursework, students are required to take ASB 571, Museum Cultures, and at least two other courses from the Museum Core described below. One course may be taken from the list of Electives or in an area of special interest to the student, in consultation with the Program Director of Museum Anthropology. Courses taken to satisfy Certificate requirements may also fulfill a student's degree requirements.

COURSES

MUSEUM ANTHROPOLOGY CORE

Museum Cultures

Covers the history and development of museums, and examines them in social and historical contexts. Considers topics such as material culture (including collecting, collections care, and stewardship), cultural representation (including exhibition and collaboration), and public engagement (including theories of communication, public pedagogy, and program evaluation).

Ethnography and Museums

This course will incorporate a variety of qualitative and quantitative approaches, including observation, interview, survey, and analysis. Working as a team, students will carry out an ethnographic project in a museum in the Phoenix metropolitan area. Projects will examine how museums are situated in terms of their internal cultures, their constituents, and communities. The experience will provide students with a background that can be elaborated in other ethnographic situations. [Note: In special cases, and with the approval of the head of the Museum Anthropology program and the professor, this course can be replaced by a qualitative or quantitative methods course offered by one of the subdisciplines.]

Material Cultures

This course will examine current theoretical approaches to the study of material cultures. It will include approaches focusing on agency, history, consumption, technology, and aesthetics. It will appeal anyone interested in cultural engagement with materiality, including students in museum anthropology, archaeology, sociocultural anthropology, art history, and history. [Note: In special cases, and with the approval of the head of the Museum Anthropology program and the professor, this course can be replaced by a course offered by one of the subdisciplines that addresses the substance and theory of empirical data.]

MUSEUM ANTHROPOLOGY TOPICS

Note: Museum Anthropology Topics courses may change from time to time. Students may also petition to take alternative courses that have relevance to museum anthropology and to the student's program of study.

Collections Research

This course trains students to produce theoretically informed analyses of collections by examining their social and historical contexts. Drawing on theories from the study of material culture and the idea that objects are best viewed as indicative of process, collections can provide insights into the creators, collectors, and institutions that frame them. Collections will also be viewed as a way to question how we engage with historical sources and re-create these relationships in the present.

Museum Exhibitions

This course provides students with the opportunity to design and implement an exhibit for the ASU Museum of Anthropology. Students will explore and apply techniques used to interpret and communicate concepts through display.

Cultures in Public

Advanced seminar that addresses and analyses representation from the perspective of museum anthropology. The course will examine theoretical and philosophical dimensions of representation. Particular attention will be directed toward questions of self-representation, appropriation, and identity. Central to the course will be colonial and post-colonial encounters, particularly as they are played out in arenas such as tourism, museums, popular culture (film, advertising, consumption), and festivals.

Critics and Constituents: Situating Museums

Advanced seminar that explores the ways that museums, as contemporary institutions, engage with diverse audiences, constituents, and communities. Addresses museums of all types—anthropology, art, history, science. Characteristics of the social and cultural environments in which museums exist, and the dynamics of that existence are the primary subjects of the class. The ways in which museums create themselves—as exemplars of modern institutions—will serve as a framework for comparative study.

Visual Anthropology

This course will examine the place of the visual in anthropological analysis. It will present historical background on the interpretation of visual representation. It will examine current approaches to incorporating the visual into anthropological theory and method—current approaches which include use of still and moving images, analysis of two- and three-dimensional art, analysis of material culture, and presentation of data in multimedia and other developing visual forms. Students will investigate aspects of visual anthropology through readings, independent research, and projects.

Cultural Property: Collection, Repatriation, and Identity

Issues associated with competing claims to understanding the past through material remains have impacted all areas of anthropology and museums. This course will examine legal, ethical, scientific and cultural perspectives to the topic.

ELECTIVES

Museum Collection Management

Principles and practices regarding the acquisition, documentation, care and use of museum collections. Topics include the establishment of appropriate collection policies, ethical and legal issues regarding acquisition and use of artifacts in research, as well as specific techniques for registration, cataloging and physical maintenance of collections.

Museum Interpretation & Evaluation

The development of educational programs in museums. The processes of planning, implementing, documenting and evaluating educational programs for varied audiences—children, adults, elderly, handicapped, and others with special interests—are studied and applied.

Museum Administration

The formal organization and management of museums and museum personnel. Specific topics include governing authorities; board / director relationships; personnel organization roles, responsibilities and rights; gender issues; financial matters, fundraising and grantsmanship; legal issues in museums.

CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

1. Requirements **18 credit hours**

For Students in PhD Programs

- a. Museum Cultures (ASB 571) 3 cr
- b. Museum Core Requirement (Chose one) 3 cr
 - Material Cultures
 - Ethnography and Museums
 - Collections Research
- c. Internship (ASB 584) 3 cr
- d. Electives 9 cr

Students may satisfy the elective requirement by taking additional courses from the Museum Core (see full list below), or they may petition to take other courses with the approval of the head of the Museum Anthropology program and their professor.

For Students in Masters Programs

- a. Museum Cultures (ASB 571) 3 cr
- b. Museum Core Requirement (Chose one) 3 cr
 - Museum Collection Management (ASB 572)
 - Museum Administration (ASB 573)
 - Museum Interp. & Evaluation (ASB 576)
- c. Internship (ASB 584) 3 cr
- d. Electives 9 cr

Students may satisfy the elective requirement by taking additional courses from the Museum Core (see full list below), or they may petition to take other courses with the approval of the head of the Museum Anthropology program and their professor.

2. Additional Expectations

- a. ASUMA Work in exhibits or collections
All certificate students are expected to contribute 10 hrs / semester

3. Museum Core

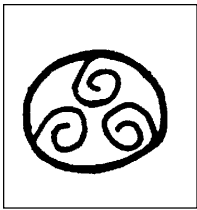
- Material Cultures 3 cr
- Ethnography and Museums 3 cr
- Collections Research 3 cr
- Visual Anthropology 3 cr
- Cultures in Public 3 cr
- Critics and Constituents: Situating Museums 3 cr
- Museum Exhibitions (ASB 574) 3 cr
- Museum Collection Management (ASB 572) 3 cr
- Museum Administration (ASB 573) 3 cr
- Museum Interp. & Evaluation (ASB 576) 3 cr

For Non-Degree Students

- a. Museum Cultures (ASB 571) 3 cr
 - b. Museum Core Requirement 6 cr
 - Choose One of:
 - Material Cultures
 - Ethnography and Museums
 - Collections Research
 - AND** Choose One of:
 - Museum Collection Management (ASB 572)
 - Museum Administration (ASB 573)
 - Museum Interp. & Evaluation (ASB 576)
 - c. Internship (ASB 584) 3 cr
 - d. Electives 6 cr
- Students may satisfy the elective requirement by taking additional courses from the Museum Core (see full list below), or they may petition to take other courses with the approval of the head of the Museum Anthropology program and their professor.

MASTERS DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

- 1. Anthropology Core
 - a. Method & Theory/Social & Cultural Anthro. (ASB 540)
 - OR Topics in Physical Anthropology 3 cr
 - b. Course in Relevant Subdiscipline 3 cr
 - Subtotal (minimum anthro. core requirements) 6 cr**
- 2. Museum Anthropology Core
 - a. Museum Cultures (ASB 571) 3 cr
 - b. Ethnography and Museums 3 cr
 - c. Material Cultures 3 cr
 - Subtotal (museum anthropology core requirements) 9 cr**
- 3. Museum Anthropology Topics (choose at least three)
 - a. Collections Research 3 cr
 - b. Museum Exhibitions (ASB 574) 3 cr
 - c. Cultures in Public 3 cr
 - d. Critics and Constituents: Situating Museums 3 cr
 - e. Visual Anthropology 3 cr
 - f. Cultural Property: Collection, Repatriation, and Identity 3 cr
 - Subtotal (minimum topic area requirements) 9 cr**
- 4. Electives (choose at least one)
 - a. Museum Collection Management (ASB 572) 3 cr
 - b. Museum Interpretation & Evaluation (ASB 576) 3 cr
 - c. Museum Administration (ASB 573) 3 cr
 - Subtotal (minimum elective requirements) 3 cr**
- 5. Research Core
 - a. Internship (ASB 584) 3 cr
 - b. Thesis and/or Research (ASB 592/9) 6 cr
 - Subtotal (research core requirements) 9 cr**
- TOTAL REQUIREMENTS 36 cr**
- 6. Additional Expectations
 - a. ASUMA Work in exhibits or collections
 - Degree students are expected to contribute 30 hrs/semester



FACULTY AND STAFF

Prospective students are encouraged to correspond with faculty who share their interests. General information can also be acquired by writing to the Director of the Museum Anthropology Program. Persons who are interested in visiting the Arizona State University campus are encouraged to do so. If we are given some advance notice of the visit, we will try to arrange appointments with appropriate faculty members and with graduate students.

MUSEUM ANTHROPOLOGY FACULTY

The principal Museum Anthropology Program faculty include Associate Professor **Peter Welsh** and Assistant Professor **Gwyneira Isaac**. **Welsh** has held curatorial and administrative positions at the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles and at the Heard Museum in Phoenix. He has been an ASU faculty member since 1993, where, in addition to teaching museum anthropology, he directs the university's Deer Valley Rock Art Center. His research focuses on cultural representation, cultural property, and materiality. **Isaac** joined the ASU faculty in 2002 after completing an anthropology PhD at Oxford University in England. Her dissertation was based on an ethnographic study of the establishment of a tribal museum at the Pueblo of Zuni. Isaac's research has centered on the representation of knowledge, visual anthropology, and material culture. Other ASU Department of Anthropology faculty who offer courses relevant to museum anthropology or who regularly advise students' research on museum anthropology topics include: Donald Bahr, Brenda Baker, Michael Barton, Michelle Hegmon, Leif Jonsson, and Margaret Nelson.

Donald Bahr (Ph.D. Harvard 1969; Prof.) is a long-time student of Pima-Papago language and culture, especially of language as formed into literature and literature as an object of social history. He analyses works in the three principal modes of Pima-Papago oral literature (prose myth, chant, and song), partly to enter these works into the record of Native American literature, but also to understand the works as parts of a differentiated literary system—an "economy of literature." These studies involve questions in Native American religion (especially shamanism and its conceptual opposite, state or priestly religion) and white-Indian political relations (conquest, missionization, and "state-sponsored Indianism"). Selected Publications include *Piman Shamanism and Staying Sick* (1974); *Pima-Papago Ritual Oratory* (1975); *The Short, Swift Time of Gods on Earth* (1994), and *Ants and Orioles: Showing the Art of Pima Poetry* (1998). <rgrande@imap2.asu.edu>

Brenda J. Baker (Ph.D., Massachusetts, Amherst 1992; Assoc. Prof.) has principal research interests in bioarchaeology, human osteology and paleopathology. Her specialty is examining human skeletal remains to reconstruct past lifeways and the health status of ancient people. Dr. Baker has participated in excavations in the southwestern, midwestern, and northeastern US and in Egypt. She has been the Physical Anthropologist for the University of Pennsylvania Museum-Yale University-Institute of Fine Arts, New York University Expedition to Abydos since 1988, conducting burial excavation and analysis of human remains from both cemetery and settlement contexts at this site. Other research interests include the impact of contact between Europeans and Native Americans through analyses of health status and mortuary practices, and the differential diagnosis of disease in past populations, particularly concerning treponematosi and tuberculosis. She is currently collaborating on a book on *The Osteology of Infants and Children*, building on her experience with well-preserved subadult burials in Egypt. She has published extensively on paleopathology (e.g., Baker BJ, Armelagos GJ. 1988. The Origin and Antiquity of Syphilis: Paleopathological Diagnosis and Interpretation, *Current Anthropology* 29(5):703-737; Baker BJ. 1999. Early Manifestations of Tuberculosis in the Skeleton. In *Tuberculosis: Past and Present*, edited by Gy'rgy P<lfi, Olivier Dutour, Judith De<k, and Imre Hutás, pp. 299-307. Golden Book and

Tuberculosis Foundation, Szeged, Hungary), the consequences of contact (e.g., Baker BJ, Kealhofer LK, eds. 1996. *Bioarchaeology of Native American Adaptation in the Spanish Borderlands*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville), and on her work in Egypt (e.g., Baker BJ. 1997. Contributions of Biological Anthropology to the Understanding of Ancient Egyptian and Nubian Societies, in *Anthropology and Egyptology: A Developing Dialogue*, edited by Judith Lustig, pp. 106-116. Monographs in Mediterranean Archaeology 8. Sheffield Academic Press, Sheffield, England). <BrendaJ.Baker@asu.edu>

C. Michael Barton (Ph.D. Arizona 1987; Prof./Curator). Barton has primary research interests in human paleoecology, with current projects in the Mediterranean (Paleolithic through Neolithic) and Southwestern (Archaic) U.S. His specialties include hunter/gatherer societies, geoarchaeology, lithic technology, and evolutionary theory, with an emphasis on human/environmental interaction, landscape dynamics, and techno-economic change. Quantitative aspects of his research involve spatial technologies (including GIS and remote sensing), exploratory data analysis, and morphological analysis. He also serves as curator for the department's extensive archaeological and ethnographic collections. Barton has worked in Spain and Bosnia, as well as the U.S. Southwest and Midwest. Selected publications include: *The Human Settlement of the American Continents: a Multidisciplinary Approach to Human Biogeography* (2004); Dynamic landscapes, artifact taphonomy, and landuse modeling in the western Mediterranean, *Geoarchaeology* (2002); A taphonomic perspective on Neolithic beginnings: theory, interpretation, and empirical data in the western Mediterranean, *Journal of Archaeological Science* (2001); Landscape dynamics and socioeconomic change: an example from the Polop Alto valley, *American Antiquity* (1999); *Rediscovering Darwin: Evolutionary Theory in Archaeological Explanation* (1997); Beyond the graver: reconsidering burin function, *Journal of Field Archaeology* (1996); Art as information: explaining Paleolithic art in Europe, *World Archaeology* (1994); A new approach to interpreting Late-Pleistocene microlith industries in southwest, *Antiquity* (1994); Cultural and natural formation processes in late Quaternary cave and rock shelter sites of western Europe and the Near East, in *Site Formation in Context* (eds. M.D. Petraglia, D.T. Nash, and P. Goldberg, 1994); Retouched tools: fact or fiction? Paradigms for interpreting chipped stone, in *Perspectives in Prehistory* (ed. G.A. Clark, 1991); Beyond style and function: a view from the Middle Paleolithic, *American Anthropologist* (1990)

Michelle Hegmon (Ph.D. Michigan 1990; Professor) is interested in the archaeology of the social realm, particularly in the American Southwest. Her early work focused on the northern part of the Southwest, particularly the Mesa Verde region. She is currently engaged in a long-term research program in the eastern Mimbres area of southwest New Mexico, a project that is investigating the social and economic reorganization associated with the end of the Classic Mimbres occupation. Analytically, Hegmon's research focuses on ceramics, including both stylistic and technological analyses. Her theoretical orientation is broad, and includes an interest in social and feminist theory. Selected publications include: *The Archaeology of Regional Interaction* (2000); *Style as a Social Strategy in the Early Puebloan Southwest* (1995); *The Architecture of Integration in Prehistoric Pueblos* (1989), co-ed. with W. D. Lipe; Setting Theoretical Egos Aside: Issues and Theory in North American Archaeology, *American Antiquity* 2003; Archaeological Research on Style, *Annual Review of Anthropology* (1992); Risk Reduction and Variation in Agricultural Economies: A Computer Simulation of Hopi Agriculture, *Research in Economic Anthropology* (1989); Scale and Time-Space Systematics in the Post-A.D. 1000 Mimbres Region, *The Kiva*, (1999); and Abandonment and Reorganization in the Mimbres Region of the American Southwest (with M. Nelson), *American Anthropologist* (1998).

Hjorleifur Jonsson (Ph.D. Cornell 1996; Asst. Prof) has interests in worldview, social organization, and identity, particularly concerning nation-making and state-minority relations in Southeast Asia. Field-work in Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam. His recent publications include: Serious Fun: Minority Cultural Dynamics and National Integration in Thailand," *American Ethnologist* (2001), "Does the House Hold? History and the Shape of Mien (Yao) Society," *Ethnohistory* (2001), "French Natural in the Vietnamese Highlands," in *Of Vietnam: Identities in Dialogue* (eds. Jane Winston and L. Ollier, 2001),

(with Nora Taylor:) "Other Attractions in Vietnam," *Asian Ethnicity* (2002), and "Mien through Sports and Culture: Mobilizing Minority Identity in Thailand," *Ethnos* (2003). <hjonsson@asu.edu>

Margaret C. Nelson (Ph.D. University of California at Santa Barbara 1981; Prof.) conducts research on the organization of land use and technology and various perspectives on landscape. Her current interest is on changing economic and social strategies associated with population aggregation and dispersion among pueblo dwellers of the 11th through 14th centuries in the Mogollon region. Over 20 years of fieldwork have been completed and four more are planned. This research has been funded by NGS, NIH, U.S. Department of Education, and private foundations. In addition, she has examined aspects of the current status of women in archaeology. She recently served on the Executive Board of the Society for American Archaeology and as Treasurer for the Archaeology Division of the American Anthropological Association. She is a member and past chair of the Society for American Archaeology's Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology. Recent publications include *Mimbres During the Twelfth Century: Abandonment, Continuity, and Reorganization* (1999), *Equity Issues for Women in Archaeology* (ed. with S. Nelson and A. Wylie, 1994), and the *Study of Technological Organization, Archaeological Method and Theory* (ed. M. Schiffer, 1991).

MUSEUM-RELATED PROFESSIONALS

Arley W. Simon (Ph.D. Arizona State 1988; Research Prof./Curator). Simon's interests include ceramic technology and analysis, quantitative methods, U.S. Southwest. She is Curator of the Archaeological Research Institute and directs research projects, including the development of digital library archives (<http://archaeology.asu.edu> and <http://archnet.asu.edu>). Her interests include examining prehistoric social networks through compositional analysis of ceramics and other materials. Simon was a project director of the Roosevelt Platform Mound Study and conducted detailed compositional analysis of Salado ceramics. She is a faculty associate of the ASU Center for Solid State Science (CSSS) and the ASU Partnership for Research in Stereo Modeling (PRISM) (<http://3dk.asu.edu>), and past president of the Society for Archaeological Sciences (<http://www.socarchsci.org>). Selected publications include: *Integrated Ceramic Analysis* (1988); *Salado Ceramic Burial Offerings* (with J. C. Ravesloot), *Journal of Anthropological Research* (1995); *Acid Extraction as a Simple and Inexpensive Method for Compositional Characterization of Archaeological Ceramics* (with J. H. Burton), *American Antiquity* (1993); *A Pot is Not a Rock* (with J.H. Burton), *American Antiquity* (1996); *Salado Ceramics and Social Organization: Prehistoric Interactions in the Tonto Basin* (1997); (co-author with D. Jacobs) *Salado Social Dynamics: Networks and Alliances in the Tonto Basin*, in *Salado* (2000), University of New Mexico Press.

OTHER FACULTY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Elizabeth A. Brandt (Ph.D., Southern Methodist 1970; Prof.) Sociocultural anthropology, linguistics, sociolinguistics, Native American languages, literacy, field methods, gender; U.S. Southwest.

Christopher G. Carr (Ph.D. Michigan 1979; Prof.) Archaeology, method and theory, quantitative analysis, philosophy of analysis, ecology, cross-cultural thanatology, soils, ceramics; eastern U.S.

John K. Chance (Ph.D. Illinois 1974; Prof.) Social anthropology, ethnohistory, political economy; colonial societies, Mesoamerica.

Geoffrey A. Clark (Ph.D. Chicago 1971; Regents' Prof.). Archaeology, Old World prehistory, paleoecology, statistical applications, human evolution; Spain, Western Europe, the Near East.

George L. Cowgill (Ph.D. Harvard 1963; Prof.) Mathematical and computer methods in archaeology, comparative study of ideational and material aspects of early states, sociocultural factors affecting contemporary human fertility; Mesoamerica (especially Teotihuacan).

James F. Eder, Jr. (Ph.D., UC Santa Barbara 1974; Prof.) Social anthropology, ecological anthropology, development; Southeast Asia, Philippines.

Steven E. Falconer (Ph.D. Arizona 1987; Assoc. Prof.). Archaeology, complex societies, preindustrial urbanism and ruralism, settlement patterns, polity formation, human-environmental interaction; Near East.

Nora Haenn (Ph.D. Indiana 1998; Asst. Prof.) Cultural ecology, political and household economy, development anthropology, migration, and questions of justice in Mexico, Latin America, and Phoenix

Thomas Hudak (Ph.D. Michigan 1981; Prof.) Linguistics, Southeast Asian languages and literature, Thai, Indonesian.

Donald C. Johanson (Ph.D. Chicago 1974, Prof., Virginia M. Ullman Chair in Human Origins, and Director of Institute of Human Origins). Paleoanthropology, Plio-Pleistocene hominid evolution and dentition; Africa, Asia, and Middle East

William H. Kimbel (Ph.D. Kent State 1986, Prof.). Paleoanthropology, Plio-Pleistocene hominid evolution, Late Pleistocene human evolution, evolutionary theory, systematics; Africa, Middle East.

Keith Kintigh (Ph.D. Michigan 1982; Prof.). Archaeology, quantitative analysis; Southwestern U.S.

Joan Koss-Chioino (Ph.D. Pennsylvania 1965; Prof.) Medical anthropology, psychological anthropology.

Curtis W. Marean (Ph.D. University of California at Berkeley 1990; Professor; member of the Institute of Human Origins) has research interests on the origins of modern humans, the prehistory of Africa, and the study of animal bones from archaeological sites.

John F. Martin (Ph.D. Chicago 1967; Prof.). Social anthropology, social organization, population and group interaction studies; U.S. Southwest.

Mary W. Marzke (Ph.D. UC Berkeley 1964; Assoc. Prof.). Physical anthropology, comparative primate anatomy, paleoanthropology, growth and development, skeletal pathology.

Charles F. Merbs (Ph.D., Wisconsin 1969; Prof.). Physical anthropology, human osteology, paleopathology, forensic anthropology, skeletal symbolism, North and South America, Northeast Africa.

Leanne T. Nash (Ph.D. UC Berkeley 1973; Prof.). Primatology, ecology and social behavior of primates, feeding strategies, socialization, chimpanzees, galagos, experimental analysis of behavior.

Ben A. Nelson (Ph.D. Southern Illinois, Carbondale 1980; Prof.). Archaeology of frontiers and social power, ethnoarchaeology; North America, Southwest.

Charles L. Redman (Ph.D. Chicago 1971; Virginia M. Ullman Professor of Natural History and the Environment). Archaeology, methodology, research design, architecture; Public Involvement; U.S. Southwest, Old World (near East and North Africa).

Kaye E. Reed (Ph.D., SUNY—Stony Brook 1996; Assoc. Prof.). Early hominid paleoecology, human evolution, primate evolution, functional morphology, community ecology, faunal analysis; fieldwork in Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Africa.

Glen Rice (Ph.D. Washington 1975; Assoc. Prof.) Director of the Office of Cultural Research Management. Analytical methods, field strategies, modeling community and settlement systems, Southwest prehistory.

Katherine A. Spielmann (Ph.D. Michigan 1982; Prof.). Archaeology, ecology, economic specialization, exchange; North America.

Barbara L. Stark (Ph.D. Yale 1974; Prof.). Archaeology, complex society; Mesoamerica.

Lyle B. Steadman (Ph.D., Australian National 1972; Asst. Prof.). Social anthropology, sociobiology, religion, kinship; New Guinea.

Anne C. Stone (Ph.D., Pennsylvania State University 1996; Associate Professor) Human and chimpanzee population genetics, evolution, disease genetics, ancient DNA, mortuary studies.

Christy G. Turner II (Ph.D. Wisconsin 1967; Regents' Prof.). Dental anthropology, bioarchaeology, peopling of the Americas, origin of modern humans; skeletal analysis and cultural relationships; U.S. Southwest, Alaska, Siberia, East Asia, Pacific Basin.

Robert C. Williams (Ph.D. Michigan 1976; Prof.). Physical anthropology, human genetics, immunogenetics, mechanics of evolution, HLA, molecular evolution.

Michael Winkelman (Ph.D., UC Irvine 1985; M.P.H., U of A 2002; Senior Lect.) Medical and psychological anthropology, shamanism, cross-cultural relations, cross-cultural, research methods and theory.

ADJUNCT FACULTY

Hamdallah Béarat (Ph.D. Caen University, France, 1990). Archaeometry; conservation science; provenance, characterization and technical studies of inorganic artifacts, corrosion, alteration and degradation of artifacts, applied mineralogy, ceramic science.

Graciela Cabana (Ph.D. Michigan 2002). Migration theory, hunter-gatherers, transitions to agriculture, ancient DNA, mitochondrial DNA and Y chromosome studies, archaeological theory and human evolution.

J. Andrew Darling (Ph.D. Michigan 1998). Frontier expansion, Pre-Columbia complex societies in the Americas, human and bio-cultural diversity, settlement patterns. Southwest and Northern Mexico.

William H. Doelle (Ph.D. Arizona 1980). Tucson Basin, Tohono O'Odham and Hohokam research, archaeological preservation, conservation archaeology.

David Doyel (Ph.D. Arizona 1977). Southwest archaeology, historic preservation; North America, U.S. Southwest.

Michael S. Foster (Ph.D. Colorado-Boulder 1978). Archaeology of Mesoamerica, Northwest and West Mexico, and U.S. Southwest; prehistoric exchange systems, lithics, ceramic technology, ecological anthropology.

Laura C. Fulginiti (Ph.D. Arizona 1993). Forensic anthropology, skeletal age indicators, blunt and sharp force injury patterns, jurisdictional issues concerning human remains.

Ruth L. Greenspan (Ph.D. Oregon 1985). Zooarchaeology, coastal adaptations, environmental reconstruction, archaeological method and theory, Pacific Northwest Coast and Great Basin.

Alice Marie (Sue) Haeussler (Ph.D. Arizona State 1996). Dental anthropology of ancient to contemporary Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, and Central Asia.

Philip C. Hammond (Ph.D. Yale 1957). Middle Eastern archaeology, Syro-Palestinian ancient history, the Nabataeans.

Susan Howell (Ph.D. Arizona State 2000). Primates, applied primatology, environmental enrichment for captive chimpanzees, social behavior, primate conservation.

Margaret A. Lindauer (Ph.D. Arizona State 2002). Museum theory and practice, museum politics, exhibition planning and design, museum culture and function.

Janet Montoya (M.A. University of Houston, Clear Lake 1994). Mesoamerican archaeology, ethnohistory, religion and culture, ceramic figurines.

Bethel Nagy (Ph.D. Arizona State 2000). Physical anthropology and bioarchaeology, particularly health status and habitual activity patterns within prehistoric culture groups. North America, especially Midwest (Ohio/Kentucky) and Southwest.

Michael A. Ohnersorgen Ph.D. Arizona State 2001). Archaeology, interregional political and economic interaction, ancient empires, ethnohistory, settlement patterns. Mesoamerica, Gulf Coast lowlands, Northwest Mexico.

Ana C. Pinto (PhD. Universidad de Oviedo, Spain 2001). Zooarchaeology and taphonomy in Paleolithic cave sites, dental microwear analysis of omnivores, Spain,

Bruce D. Ragsdale (M.D. UC San Francisco 1969). General anatomic and clinical pathology, skeletal and soft tissue pathology, paleopathology, ballistics research.

John C. Ravesloot (Ph.D. Southern Illinois 1984). Archaeology, mortuary analysis; U.S. Southwest, Northwest Mexico.

Catherine Ribic (Ph.D. Arizona State 1999). Ethnicity (ethnic relations in the U.S., ethnic relations in the Balkans), gender, and religion. Eastern Europe, the Balkans, Macedonia.

Ian Robertson (Ph.D. Arizona State 2001). Complex societies, economic and social variability, quantitative research methods, GIS technology. Prehispanic Mesoamerica,

Scott C. Russell (Ph.D. Arizona State 1983). Economic anthropology, Native American studies, Southwestern cultural ecology, applied anthropology, ethnohistory, ethnoarchaeology.

Steven H. Savage (Ph.D. Arizona State 1995). Mortuary and spatial analysis; geographic information systems; cultural resource management; Old World complex societies; northeast Africa and southwest Asia; quantitative methods, computer applications; Chalcolithic/Bronze Age urbanism, trade.

Henry J. Walt (Ph.D. New Mexico 1990), Archaeology, petroglyphs, ceramic analysis, museums, art history. Southwest U.S., China.

EMERITUS FACULTY

John L. Aguilar (PhD. U.C. San Diego 1997, Prof. Emeritus). Political anthropology, anthropology of everyday life, social relations, ethnicity, impact of economic change on class and ethnic relations, and social relations in rural Mexico.

Alfred E. Dittert, Jr. (Ph.D. Arizona 1959; Prof. Emeritus). Archaeology, cultural inventory methods, laboratory methods and techniques, ceramics, conservation of collections, museology; New World, U.S. Southwest.

Melvin M. Firestone (Ph.D. Washington 1967; Prof. Emeritus). Psychological anthropology, maritime anthropology, religion, Newfoundland, Devon, Sephardim.

Sylvia W. Gaines (Ph.D. Arizona State 1973; Prof. Emerita). Computer applications, data banks, data management systems; North America, U. S. Southwest.

Donald H. Morris (Ph.D. Arizona 1965; Prof. Emeritus). Physical anthropology, human origins, dentition, archaeology; U.S. Southwest, Africa.

James Schoenwetter (Ph.D. Southern Illinois 1967; Prof.). Archaeology, archaeological pollen analysis, method and theory of cultural ecology, cultural resource management, historical archaeology; U.S. Southwest and Midwest, Mesoamerica, England, France.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Madelaine Adelman (PhD. Duke 1997, Asst. Prof. of Justice Studies). Anthropology of law, conflict and violence, nationalism and identity, Middle East and U.S.

Kristine Koptiuch (Ph.D. Texas-Austin 1989, Asst. Prof. of Social and Behavioral Sciences, ASU West). Sociocultural anthropology, social theory, transnational culture, postmodernity, gender/race/class, colonial discourse, urban space; Middle East, U.S.

Jack Kugelmass (Ph.D. New School for Social Research 1980, Professor of Humanities and Jewish Studies). Urban anthropology, folklore, vernacular culture, performance studies, visual, East European and American Jews.

Peter McCartney (Ph.D. Calgary 1990; Research Prof. Center for Environmental Studies). Hunter-gatherers, quantitative methods, analysis of geographic data, Southwestern U.S., Arctic, European paleolithic.

Kelly Nelson (Ph.D. Brandeis 2000, Lecturer, BIS). Sports, spectators, gender, urban. United States.

Kathleen M. Sands (Ph.D. Arizona 1977, Prof. of English). Folklore, American Indian literatures, U.S. Southwest.

Juliane Schober (Ph.D. Illinois 1989, Assoc. Prof. of Religious Studies). Social anthropology, Burmese religion and culture, religion and rituals in Southeast Asia; Southeast Asia.

Aribedesi Usman (Ph.D. Arizona State 1998, Asst. Prof. of African American Studies). West African Iron Age, emergence of social complexity, regional systems, settlement pattern and adaptation, African Diaspora cultures, and the interface between archaeology, oral tradition, ethnohistory, and history.

Mark Woodward (Ph.D. Illinois 1985, Assoc. Prof. of Religious Studies). Social anthropology, Javanese religion and culture, religious revitalization movement, medical anthropology.

APPENDIX A

MUSEUM STUDIES COMMITTEE, 2003-2004

Peter Welsh, Chair

Leif Jonsson, Sociocultural Representative

C. Michael Barton, Collections Representative

Kate Duncan, Art History, School of Art

Gwyn Isaac

Curtis Marean, Archaeology Representative

Jannelle Warren-Findley, Public History Program

Charles Merbs, Physical Anthropology Representative

Arleyn Simon, Archaeological Research Institute Representative

Student Representatives

APPENDIX B

ASU MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The ASU Museum of Anthropology, Tempe, Arizona, was established in 1961 as an integral part of the Department of Anthropology, within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, a division of the Arizona State University, which is governed by the Arizona Board of Regents, an agency of state government.

The purpose of the Museum is the *acquisition, preservation, interpretation, display and study of anthropological material from the subdisciplines of physical anthropology, archaeology, sociocultural anthropology and linguistics*. In accord with the overall objectives of Arizona State University, the Museum serves as a research, teaching and public service institution.

Collections at ASUMA represent the varied teaching and research emphases (geographic, cultural, temporal, theoretical) of the Department's faculty and students. Museum exhibits and programs reflect current and ongoing intellectual concerns in the Department and in the field of anthropology at large.

The Museum makes its collections available to appropriate University classes, and to qualified students and scholars for study and publication. In its role as a teaching museum, the ASUMA exemplifies standards for the Museum Studies Program and provides a forum for practical class assignments. Through organized loans, the Museum shares collections and other resources with other qualified institutions. The general public is served principally through the Museum's continuing and temporary exhibitions and related interpretive and educational programs.

Approved by the Faculty 5/4/87

APPENDIX C

MUSEUM STUDIES COMMITTEE

MISSION STATEMENT

The Museum Studies Committee (MSC) is a group formed to **consult, advise, and formulate recommendations** with and for the Museum Studies Program in the Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

The Committee will regularly review Program activities and contribute recommendations to ensure that the Program maintains intellectually challenging, balanced, and current offerings to its graduate students. Members serve as advisors to the Museum Studies faculty. In addition, they serve as professional contacts for Museum Studies students and as liaisons with each of the subdisciplines, the anthropology faculty at large, and cognate departments such as History and Art History. Responsibilities may include, among other things, review of and contributing to the planning of admissions, recruitment, evaluation, and retention of students, degree requirements, auxiliary training opportunities, and long-range and strategic planning for the Program.

The Committee reports directly to the Department of Anthropology Chair, who oversees both the Program and Museum and who serves as an *ex officio* member of the Committee. Members are appointed annually by the Chair of the Department of Anthropology in consultation with the Program Director of Museum Studies. There is no limit to the terms of office. Membership shall include at least one representative from the Museum Studies faculty, from each of the three subdisciplines of anthropology (archaeology, sociocultural and physical anthropology), from the exhibits and collections divisions of the Department, and from the Museum Studies graduate student body. The chair of the committee shall be a member of the Museum Studies faculty. Local and regional museums and other university departments will be included in the Museum Advisory Committee as considered appropriate.

A standing Collections Committee is comprised of all on-campus departmental members and serves, among other tasks, to review all collections acquisition proposals and to make recommendations to the department Chair concerning loans and the acquisition and disposition of collection items. Other subcommittees shall be formed as deemed necessary.

Courses, programs, and requirements described in this brochure may be suspended, deleted, restricted, supplemented, or changed in any other manner at any time at the sole discretion of the University and the Arizona Board of Regents. This brochure does not establish a contractual relationship, but summarizes the total requirements which the student must currently meet before qualifying for a faculty recommendation for a degree or certificate.

Arizona State University vigorously pursues affirmative action
and equal opportunity in its employment, activities and programs.