

Reports on Completed Research for 2023

The following research projects, supported by Foundation grants, were reported as complete during 2023. The reports are listed by subdiscipline, then in alphabetical order. A Bibliography of Publications resulting from Foundation-supported research (reported over the same period) follows, along with an Index of Grantees Reporting Completed Research.

ARCHAEOLOGY

SONIA ALCONINI, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, received funding in October 2019 to aid research on "Ancient Inka Imperial Frontiers: Colonization, Power and Elite Strategies." Located in the "Elbow of the Andes," Samaipata was an Inka frontier installation established by two relatives of the Inka ruler. To assess the colony's transformations and the strategies used by these frontier lords to assert control, we examined through a regional scale pedestrian survey: 1) the changes and continuities in the settlement trajectories; 2) the scale of agrarian and storage infrastructure; 3) the nature of the Inka support facilities; and 4) the distribution of Inka and local cultural materials. The results revealed a surprisingly limited occupation around Samaipata. There was also a near absence of Inka ceramics, status materials or settlements with Inka architecture. This contrasts with other provincial centers, characterized by the massive influx of *mitmaqkuna* farming colonies. Instead, political alliances with local ethnicities facilitated farming production in the nearby Mairana valley. These resources were transferred and stored in two prominent storage facilities adjacent to a transportation route leading to Samaipata. Considering the several rock art sites carved with cylindrical cupules (*pedras tacita*) around Samaipata, this center was established over a sacred node. Likely, the frontier lords were autonomous in orientation and practice, as they established a control node far from the imperial core.

AMY CLARK (Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in October 2022 to aid writing and research on "At Home in the Paleolithic: The Making of the Home and its Archaeological Signatures." Homes are spaces where we rest, prepare food, eat, care for children, and enjoy the company of our loved ones. The physical space varies culturally, yet no matter the context, the home is the setting for some of the most important aspects of our social, cultural, and economic lives. It is no wonder, then, that home holds a special emotional and symbolic significance for humans. But how did home come to be? And how did the home itself play a role in the evolution of humans? In *The Home and its Role in Human Evolution*, the grantee considers the material signatures of the myriad economic, symbolic, and social behaviors that together constitute the home, then tracks these signatures through time, focusing on the origins and evolution of homemaking within the Paleolithic, and how they contributed to the evolution of *Homo sapiens*.

PETRA CREAMER, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, received a grant in October 2021 to aid research on "Rural Landscapes of Iron Age Imperial Mesopotamia." This project delves into the dynamics of rural life during the Neo-Assyrian and post-Assyrian eras in northern Mesopotamia. Focusing on Qach Rresh, near modern-day Erbil, this study unveils insights into the transition between the Assyrian Empire and its collapse. Through extensive excavation and geophysical survey, Qach Rresh is revealed as a significant administrative center, potentially a key agricultural depot during Assyrian rule, and repurposed as a trash dump post empire. Magnetometry survey expands previous knowledge of the site, illuminating a larger,

more intricate layout suggesting imperial involvement in resource collection. The season's accomplishments include excavations in three separate areas, ceramic typology development, faunal analysis, and expanded geophysical survey. Public engagement through school visits enriches the project's outreach. Overall, Qach Rresh emerges as a critical locus for imperial taxation and resource gathering, reshaping our understanding of the "Assyrian Heartland" and Imperial Mesopotamia's rural dynamics. The tension between central control and local resistance illuminates the power dynamics and resilience within imperial spaces, inviting further exploration of this complex interplay.

ASHLEY DUMAS, University of West Alabama, Livingston, Alabama, received a grant in April 2022 to aid research on "Native American Responses to Spanish Entradas in the American Southeast." Archaeological surveys and excavations in the Black Prairie region of central Alabama revealed several communities of late Mississippian farmsteads. Seriation of pottery styles, with the aid of numerous radiocarbon dates, suggests two waves of settlement during the sixteenth-century by people migrating from large river valleys. The new, hybrid communities were in place when the Hernando de Soto entrada arrived in 1540, which ended in a devastating battle at the town of Mabila. Dozens of pieces of Spanish metal, some clearly meant for Indigenous use, have been recovered from numerous prairie sites. Although settlement in the prairie persisted into the late sixteenth century, there ultimately appears to have been a coalescence of prairie peoples.

TOMOS EVANS, then a graduate student at College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, was awarded funding in October 2022 to aid research on "Monumental Amalgamation: An Inclusive Approach to Long-term Community Engagement with the Ìjẹ̀ bú Yorùbá Earthwork System of Sungbo's Eredo," supervised by Dr. Neil Norman. This project focused on addressing questions of when, how, and why the 100-mile-long, monumental bank-and-trench earthwork of Sungbo's Eredo, southwestern Nigeria, was constructed and utilized from c.1400 AD to the present. Archaeological research was undertaken at two settlement sites in the vicinity of the monumental structure: Eredo Village and Augustine University. Excavation work focused on obtaining a full stratigraphic profile of the earthwork bank to understand methods of construction, as well as chronological and artefactual material to gain insights into the chronology of its construction and use, as well as evidence pertaining to its functionality and significance to successive local communities. Analysis of newly obtained artefacts, as well as material excavated from earlier field seasons, was also undertaken in order to begin developing a ceramic typology, date some of the deposits, and develop a better understanding of the activities and functioning of these sites in relation to the earthwork and its entranceways nearby. Preliminary interpretation of the stratigraphic, chronological, and artefactual data suggests that divergent construction practices occurred at different areas of the earthwork, and that it played both a defensive and regulatory role in promoting the Ìjẹ̀ bú Yorùbá kingdom's policies of secrecy, insularity, and isolationism which helped ensure its longevity.

ELEANOR GREEN, then a graduate student at University of York, York, United Kingdom, was awarded funding in August 2020 to aid research on "Reconstructing the Relationship between Ancient Microbiomes, Urbanization and Diet: A Bioarchaeological Investigation of Coprolites," supervised by Dr. Jessica Henty. Fecal material can survive for thousands of years in the archaeological record in optimal conditions. One mechanism of preservation is partial mineralization which occurs in waterlogged environments. This can result in the formation of coprolites - distinct fecal deposits and fecal concretions - amorphous mineralized masses which accumulate in cesspits. The biomolecular potential of these two

types of archaeological fecal material has been explored using multiple bioarchaeological techniques. The DNA, proteins, amino acids and lipids surviving in the fecal matrices have been extracted from the samples to investigate the depositing species, their diet and their associated species. DNA analysis has demonstrated that the distinct coprolites were deposited by dogs. The DNA profile of the fecal concretions does not suggest these samples have a single derivative species. This mixed signature is also reflected in the lipid biomarkers from the concretions. DNA and protein evidence for diet from the coprolites is meat-dominated whereas, the concretions show a more varied signature with evidence of plant materials and even parasites. Surprisingly, no fish consumption was detected. Ancient human DNA has been successfully enriched from the fecal concretions of Coppergate, York, UK, enabling a population-level genetic analysis without the destruction of human remains.

LAUREL HACKLEY, University of Lumiere Lyon II, Lyon, France, was awarded a grant in October 2022 to aid research on "Desert Taskscapes of Egypt." This project uses a combination of archaeological survey methods, GIS predictive modeling, phenomenological approaches, and ethnographic work to answer questions about the relationship between people and environment in the Eastern Desert of Egypt. The survey recorded more than seven hundred and fifty instances of archaeological material in an area of 1256 square kilometers, vastly increasing our understanding of the variety and chronology of human activity in the study area. This was largely enabled by a novel methodology that centers environmental micro-variation in the desert landscape and focuses on the range of human strategies for living and working in arid conditions. This approach was designed to create nuanced interpretations of daily "taskscape" in the desert environment and assess how these taskscape would have differed based on group membership, activity type, seasonality, and chronology. Close collaboration with the Maaza Bedouin in the area provided critical insights, as well as producing a modern comparative case study for living and working in the desert. This collaboration created relationships that will allow subsequent research projects to more effectively support the local community and advocate for their stewardship of the archaeological landscape.

LISA JANZ, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, was awarded funding in April 2019 to aid research on "Tamsagbulag: Frontiers in Sedentism and Domestication." Tamsagbulag is located at 470 N in the vast steppes of far eastern Mongolia. The site is notable for its evidence of intensive and ritual use of wild cattle (aurochs), which precedes the introduction of domesticated cattle by over 2000 years. It is also one of very few sedentary sites in Mongolia pre-dating the Iron Age. This relationship between big-game hunting and sedentism is striking because data from other world regions shows sedentism to be supported by intensive exploitation of high-density and highly renewable resources such as fish, nuts, or grains. Our research used new excavations, geoarchaeology, genomics, isotope analysis, and archaeozoology to assess the degree of sedentism and untangle trends in human-animal relationships. Thus far, our excavations have supported the likelihood of year-round sedentism for at least 300-500 years, revealed some of the earliest evidence for advanced textile manufacturing in East Asia, shown possible evidence wild herd management, and uncovered ancestral connections with later domesticated cattle in China and Mongolia. These results highlight the non-unilinear development of human societies and show the importance of understanding northern communities within their own context, rather than interpreting the local record based on Western narratives developed for more southern and Mediterranean cultures.

ZACHARY McKEEBY, then a graduate student at University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, was awarded a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "Crafting in the In-Between: Iron Production and Domestic Economy Across Zambian Socio-economic Mosaics, 700-1500CE," supervised by Dr. Adria LaViolette. The archeometallurgical analysis of slags and metals has been a transformative approach to studying life and craft in southern Africa -- from allowing reconstructions of precolonial technical practices and the organization of production, to tracing precolonial political economies and extricating early colonial entanglements. Using a combination of physical analyses, optical microscopy (OM) and Energy-Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy (ED-XRF), this study analyzes slags and technical ceramics from 10 Zambian sites ranging from the Early (C.400 CE) to the Recent Iron Age (C. 1600s-1800s) across Zambia's Southern, Western, and Central Provinces. Results show the specific decisions smelters employed during furnace construction and ore selection varied greatly through time and between similarly aged sites, pointing to the co-existence of regionally specific communities of practice. Furthermore, identification of smelting vs smithing slags from archaeological sites indicates that many of the taboos and spatial seclusion practices that have been well-documented in ethnographic and ethnohistoric accounts from Zambia are likely more recent developments. By identifying technical and spatial variation in iron production across socio-economic frontiers, this project is designed to contribute to comparative archaeological frameworks for studying frontier interactions unrelated to imperial or colonial situations and explores diverse pathways of sociopolitical development.

JAMES MUNENE, then a graduate student at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was awarded a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "The Ecological Context of Modern Human Evolution During the Middle Stone Age in Central Rift Valley, Kenya," supervised by Dr. Brian A. Steward. The research project seeks to improve our understanding of the ecological contexts of modern human evolution in the Central Rift Valley, Kenya. Specifically, it proposes to test hypotheses about whether and how changes in lithic technology, ranging patterns, and social connectivity articulate with environmental shifts during the Late Quaternary. Funding assisted the systematic excavations at four MSA sites. These sites are Malewa Gorge 1, Ilkek 1, 2, and 3 between July and December 2021. Malewa Gorge 1, on the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) farm, is a west-facing exposure of paleosols, lacustrine sediments, volcanic ashes, and a basal conglomeratic alluvium. Ilkek 1, 2, and 3 were selected for excavation following a systematic survey of exposures along the Gilgil River near the volcanic hill known as Ilkek within the Marula Estate. Thousands of lithics recovered from the sites at the National Museums of Kenya were analyzed. We also collected approximately 50 tephra samples for chemical fingerprinting by electron microprobe. The project was also used to create an opportunity for over 10 Kenyan students to learn the various aspects of field and lab methods in archaeology.

MATTHEW NAPOLITANO, then a graduate student at University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, was awarded a grant in October 2018 to aid research on "Colonization on the Island of Stone Money: Archaeological Investigation on Yap, Western Micronesia," supervised by Dr. Scott M. Fitzpatrick. Funding assisted study of the early settlement of Yap, a group of four small islands situated between Palau and the Mariana Islands in western Micronesia. Multiple conflicting lines of evidence, stemming largely from a lack of archaeological research, have resulted in major temporal discrepancies that place the colonization of Yap between 3300- 2000 years ago. In this study, we conducted the first systematic survey to locate and excavate early settlement sites and critically re-examine all previously published radiocarbon dates for Yap and present a suite of 31 unpublished radiocarbon dates from southern Yap. We then subjected these

dates to chronometric hygiene in which unreliable or inadequately reported dates were culled from the database. Using Bayesian statistical modeling, we developed the first modeled estimate for initial human settlement of Yap of 2450-2165 cal years BP. Radiocarbon dates from noncultural contexts also establish an important baseline for understanding sea-level change over the last 3000 years. Preliminary research results were disseminated to local communities and businesses through a 32-page color comic book that describes the preliminary findings of this study and traditional culture on Yap.

AGAZI NEGASH, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was awarded funding in April 2022 to aid research on "Raw Material Transport in the Middle Stone Age of Ethiopia: A Geochemical Approach." Extensive sampling of primary and secondary source obsidians was undertaken from the Ethiopian and Afar Rifts. In view of recent studies that indicate intra source variability samples were collected from as many places as possible. In the Afar Rift samples were collected from a number of localities found intercalated with rhyolites and the Afar Stratoid Series basalts. These obsidians are generally found in the form of gravels and boulders, or superficial lapilli. On the other hand, samples from the Main Ethiopian Rift are found in the form of massive lava flows and domes, some showing flow lamination. This funding has resulted in the identification of potential sources for the currently unknown archaeological artifacts of several sites, ranging in age from the Early Stone Age to the Neolithic.

GINA PALEFSKY, then a graduate student at University of California, Merced, California, was awarded funding in October 2019 to aid research on "Embodied Boundaries: A Bioarchaeological Approach to Foodways and Community Organization in Metal Age Central Thailand (c. 1100 BCE - CE 500)," supervised by Dr. Christina Torres. Food is an everyday aspect of human experience that represents both a biological necessity and a foundational aspect of social identity. Specific foods or categories of foods are frequently associated with local or regional traditions and shared interactions surrounding their procurement, preparation, and consumption can create and maintain social bonds and boundaries. Traces of the food a person consumed are preserved in their bones and teeth after death, making it possible to reconstruct diet and region of residence through isotopic analyses of archaeological skeletal remains. This research investigated patterns of mobility, dietary practices, and aspects of embodied identity among Metal Age inhabitants of central Thailand to better understand community social organization from site and regional perspectives.

ANNA M. PRENTISS, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana, was awarded funding in April 2018 to aid research on "Middle Archaic Adaptations in the Rocky Mountains: Archaeological Investigations at the 48PA551 Site, Park County, Wyoming." It is well known that indigenous peoples of the Northwestern Great Plains and Rocky Mountains relied upon targeted hunting, food storage, and cold-season sedentism as fundamental cultural adaptations. Yet we have a poor understanding of how and when these economic strategies evolved. Site 48PA551 in the Sunlight Basin of Northwestern Wyoming provides an ideal opportunity to test alternative hypotheses about the development of these adaptations during the Middle Archaic period (3000-5000 years ago). With Wenner-Gren support, field research was conducted at the site in summer of 2018 that included mapping, application of remote sensing (ground-penetrating radar), and archaeological excavations. Subsequent lab work focused on radiocarbon dating and studies of stone artifacts and plant and animal remains. Findings suggest that the original occupants visited the site multiple times during the time of about 4100-4800 years ago with a late fall to early winter economic focus on hunting deer and harvesting root foods. The research also confirmed multiple semi-subterranean

house structures and nearby cooking and storage-related features. These outcomes indicate that aspects of classic Plains Indian socio-economic adaptations may have their origins during the Middle Archaic period of the Rocky Mountains region.

PEDRO RAMON CELIS, then a graduate student at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, was awarded a grant in April 2022 to aid research on "Constructing a City, the Role of Commoners in the Building of Guiengola, Oaxaca," supervised by Dr. Stacie Marie King. This project focused on tracing one of Oaxaca's legendary migration events, the Zapotec migration and conquest of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the construction of the fortress and city of Guiengola during the Late Postclassic period (A.D. 1250-1521). Ethnohistoric documents suggest that the Zapotec elite migrated from the highland Central Valleys to the coastal Isthmus of Tehuantepec for their own political and economic gain, but what remains unclear is how they convinced thousands of Zapotec commoners to join the effort. To answer this question, the project mapped the urban layout and residential neighborhoods of Guiengola and systematically documented archaeological assemblages from 38 buildings at the migration's destination site of Guiengola. Additionally, utilizing photogrammetry and a LiDAR scan detailed maps of the entire archaeological site were created. These technologies fulfill the protocols of respect that the Zapotec landowners of the site have requested, implementing non-destructive, non-invasive research strategies, which did not extract any archaeological material from the site. The mapping uncovered the intricacies of the ancient city, making possible to document 1191 buildings, all of them spread through different sectors such as a civic-ceremonial center, surrounded by different neighborhoods where the commoners dwelt.

IAN NATHANIEL ROA, then a graduate student at University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was awarded funding in April 2022 to aid research on "Hallowed Creatures: A Zoontological Perspective of Human-Animal Interaction in Maya Ritual," supervised by Dr. Marc Bermann. This project investigates ritual engagement with animals from well-documented, previously excavated ritual contexts at four major Maya polities -- Baking Pot, Cahal Pech, Lower Dover, and Xunantunich in the Belize River Valley. In contrast to much previous Maya zooarchaeological research, this project takes ritual economy and social zooarchaeology approaches in a multi-sited comparative study to provide a "zoontological" perspective on sociopolitical variability across the local region. This project focuses on a diachronic time scale that begins with Middle/Late Preclassic (300 BC-AD 300) when the lineaments of Maya political structure, center development, and ceremonial practices were codified reaching into the Postclassic (AD 1000-1500) when Belize Valley subsequent to the abandonment of residents who responded to social and ecological challenges (particularly drought) that ultimately resulted in political collapse. This research aims to review the role played by ritual manipulation of animals (physical and symbolic) in these developments. From this material, a sample of 141 specimens were analyzed for stable isotope data providing information on animal diet, geographic origins, and climate conditions. This large sample has made it possible to address a number of current hypotheses concerning the extent of unique processes of Maya ritual engagement with socially valued animals.

CYNTHIA ROBIN, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, was awarded funding in April 2021 to aid research on "Human-Environment Relationships and Urban Longevity at Aventura, Belize. This archaeological study sought to identify human-environment relationships that enable a community to survive, and even thrive, during periods of climatic and societal stress. Investigations focused on the analysis of plant, animal, and human remains to reconstruct the ancient environment (forest, habitat, and

biodiversity), food sources, and the distribution of food and environmental resources. Research studied the ancient Maya city of Aventura in Belize, Central America which has an over two millennia history and was a home to Maya communities during periods of political and environmental stress. Research results indicate that urban agroforestry practices that promote forest diversity, forest management, and develop a “garden in a forest” urban environment that situates urbanism within partially forested landscapes promotes human-environmental resilience. Aventura was a socially stratified city where commoner and elite residents lived in households of varying size and elaboration. However, research into the distribution of food and environmental resources across status groups at Aventura found that commoners and elites had comparable access to food and resources. The key findings of this research suggest that maintaining biodiversity, promoting urban forms that work in tandem with the natural environment, and developing more equitable resource distributions, promote sustainable relationships between urbanism and the environment.

MORGAN J. SCHMIDT, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, received a grant in April 2018 to aid research on “Ethnoarchaeology of Terra Preta: Formation Processes, Cultural Practices and Perceptions of Anthrosols the Upper Xingu Community.” The size of ancient human populations in the Amazon and the extent of their ecological impacts are hotly debated. Central to this debate is dark earth -- anthropic soil characterized by darker color, higher organic carbon content, and higher fertility than typical Amazonian upland soils. Archaeological evidence indicates that dark earth formed in association with human occupation, but it is uncertain what practices created dark earth, what determined its spatial extent, and whether humans created it intentionally. The amount of carbon distributed across dark earth sites is largely unknown, adding uncertainty to the potential climate impacts of soil carbon loss due to land-use change and global warming. This research shows similarities between dark earth in ancient and modern contexts and documents contemporary indigenous practices that enrich soil. Interviews with Kuikuro specialists show how they act to intentionally create dark earth for crop cultivation. This combined evidence suggests that ancient Amazonians managed soil to improve fertility and increase crop productivity. These practices also sequestered and stored carbon in the soil for centuries. Our results demonstrate the intentional creation of Amazonian dark earth, highlighting that indigenous knowledge can provide strategies for sustainable rainforest management.

WERONIKA TOMCZYK, then a graduate student at Stanford University, Stanford, California, was awarded funding in August 2020 to aid research on "Multispecies Relationships in the Northern Provinces of the Wari Empire, Modern Peru," supervised by Dr. Krish Seetah. Scholarship on ancient empires rarely considers animals as important forces in forming imperial structures in subjugated peripheries. This dissertation fieldwork grant addressed this problem by investigating human-animal interactions during the Wari Empire's (ca. 600-1100 CE) expansion in modern north-central Peru. It examines how various animal species assembled into three social groups (livestock, companion species, and wildlife) influenced and enabled Wari expansion, and based on studies of animal bones from Wari administrative and funerary centers located in different altitudinal and ecological zones: Castillo de Huarmey (hyperarid Pacific coast), Ichic Wilkawain (central dry highlands) and El Palacio (northern subtropical highlands). The combination of standard zooarchaeological methods and multi-elemental chemical analyses of selected bone and teeth samples revealed complex, highly regionalized patterns of animal use. The continuation of local, preexisting traditions of camelid husbandry led to different political consequences in each subjugated province. Dogs, including an early type of Peruvian Hairless breed, accompanied humans in variable,

mundane routines while ritual displays of captured wildlife aimed to legitimize Wari ideology to local elites. Combined, the results of this study emphasize the broad economic and ideological reliance on animals in ancient Andean imperialism.

EMILY VAN ALST, then a graduate student at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, received a grant in October 2021 to aid research on "Elk Images and Elk Traditions: (Re)contextualizing Lakota rock art as sites of continued cultural knowledge and resiliency," supervised by Dr. K. Anne Pyburn. This project takes a multidisciplinary approach to examine the relationship between Indigenous women and local ecology of rock art sites, specifically focusing on ceremonial elk imagery from Montana, South Dakota, and Wyoming. In order to explore this relationship, the grantee compares motif styles and information regarding associated artifacts, landscape features, and geological attributes from state site forms to better contextualize the sites. Rock art must be seen as Indigenous knowledge transmitted across generations, in turn informing interpretations rooted in Indigenous ontology. By utilizing a relationality framework, this work provides archaeologists and community members with a methodology that interprets, understands, and presents rock art in a manner that is simultaneously grounded in Indigenous knowledge and archaeological tradition. This interpretative framework works to define the relationship between ceremonial motifs and their cultural/ecological landscapes to understand the communities who created and interacted with these types of panels. The ultimate goal of this Indigenous-centered methodology is to (re)contextualize rock art sites with, by, and for Indigenous communities.

CUAUHTEMOC VIDAL-GUZMAN, then a graduate student at George Washington University, Washington, DC, was awarded funding in October 2021 to aid research on "Socializing the Ñuu: Memory and Persistence at Postclassic Etlatongo, Mexico," supervised by Dr. Jeffrey Blomster. This project examined Indigenous persistence during a period of uncertainty at the archaeological site of Etlatongo in the Mixteca region of Oaxaca, Mexico. While major centers in Mesoamerica experienced dramatic changes such as episodes of depopulation or political decentralization during the Late Classic to Postclassic transition (ca. 800-1000 CE), the community of Etlatongo remained continuously occupied. Drawing on theories of social memory and persistence, the main objective of the project was to evaluate how households at Etlatongo enacted a wide variety of domestic practices that allowed them to contingently endure. Excavations at two domestic spaces located evidence of everyday activities including ceramic manufacturing, food preparation and consumption, as well as more periodic actions of house (re)construction. Variations in these traditions suggest a cultural openness to change, innovate, or use new configurations of learning that created shifting embodied memories. The project also studied how social relations at Etlatongo were anchored in a strong sense of place and nurtured in ways that afforded spatial and temporal persistence. By investigating how contingent continuations and persistence were active processes of negotiating new circumstances, the results of this project will contribute to theoretical discussions that emphasize how uncertainty generate manifold responses.

CHARLOTTE WILLIAMS, then a graduate student at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, received a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "The Fruits of Our Labor: Corporations, Canals, and Archaeology in the Making of American Sovereignty," supervised by Dr. Richard Leventhal. This research investigates the role of American corporations in the early twentieth century on archaeological work in Central America, paying particular attention to the ways in which labor and industrial technologies grafted onto archaeological science, and subsequent dispossession of territory that came with archaeological

enclosures. With particular attention to the intersections of the United Fruit Company with Maya archaeology of Central America, the research required an archive-based approach that followed archaeological expedition records, United Fruit Company business records, photographic archives, and maps. Case studies for archaeological sites caught in United States dominated industrial regimes include those of Piedras Negras Guatemala, Quirigua, Guatemala, Bonampak, Mexico, Zaculeu, Guatemala, and Sitio Conte, Panama. Archives consulted include the Penn Museum Archives, which house the expedition archives for Piedras Negras Guatemala and Sitio Conte Panama, the Baker Library Archives at the Harvard Business School for United Fruit Company records, the University of Tulane Middle American Research Institute for records on United Fruit Company sponsored archaeological work and consultation with their map collection, the Carnegie Institute Archives of Washington DC for information on the intersections of US government and private enterprise sponsored research, and the John Alden Mason archives at the American Philosophical Society.

LINGUISTICS

ANNE CREIGHTON, then a graduate student at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was awarded funding in October 2019 to aid research on "Linguistic Diversity in Colca, Peru, Present and Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," supervised by Dr. Bruce Mannheim. During eighteen months of on-site fieldwork (2019–2023), the grantee studied the history and present of the indigenous languages spoken in Colca, Peru, focusing on past patterns of indigenous multilingualism and their afterlives in Colca today. In sites including Tuti, Arequipa, Peru; Arequipa, Peru; and Seville, Spain, evidence was gathered about language(s) in Colca during the past 500 years through archival and ethnographic methods. More than 150 hours of audio/video recordings and more than 1,000 scanned folios of sixteenth, seventeenth-, and eighteenth-century documents allow analysis of Colca's multilingual past and residents' ideologies about local varieties today. In particular, the evidence collected also pointed to the necessity of analyzing places, persons, and Christianity as those structures have related to language(s) in Colca over the past five hundred years. This research will contribute to conversations about ideologies, power, and language; about the nature of social and linguistic variation; and about language, linguistic shift, and racialization in Peru.

MOLLY HAMM-RODRIGUEZ, then a graduate student at University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, was awarded funding in October 2021 to aid research on "Imperial Formations of Tourism and Youth Futures: A Raciolinguistic Perspective on Language and Literacy in the Dominican Republic," supervised by Dr. Meleidis Gort. Using a raciolinguistic perspective, this project interrogates the ideological work behind how youth futures in the Dominican Republic (e.g., education, employment) become the topic of problematization and how youth language and literacy practices become the target for intervention. Black Dominican and Haitian youth living in situations of economic precarity are often framed as at-risk and subjected to "coercive concern" by institutions that mark them as possible subjects of empowerment or "unworthy subjects of care.". Building on a decade of professional and personal experience in the Dominican Republic, the grantee conducted twelve months of fieldwork using sociolinguistic, ethnographic, and participatory action research methods with youth to examine how the capitalist and imperial formations of tourism shape struggles for survival in the Caribbean. Building on the anthropological literatures of raciolinguistic ideologies, political economy, and youth language and literacy, this study explores the interpersonal and institutional implications of problematizations related

to youth employment and attends to the workings of alternative spaces of resistance that youth forge in everyday life beyond the confines of racial capitalism.

NESE KAYA OZKAN, then a graduate student at University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, was awarded funding in August 2020 to aid research on "Vampires, Environmental Change, and Linguistic Ideologies in Homshetsi Lands, Turkey," supervised by Dr. Jennifer Roth-Gordon. Against a background of a century of assimilationist language policies informed by Turkish nationalism leading to the endangerment of Hemshin language, Hemshin people in Turkey have faced intensive development projects, especially hydropower plants, stone quarries, large-scale industrial logging, and major roads. As Hemshin lands and livelihoods are dramatically transformed by such projects, Hemshins are articulating their environmentalist opposition increasingly in terms of Hemshin identity and linguistic and cultural survival through a politics of place-keeping. Drawing on 12-months of digital ethnographic field research in several key sites and locations, including the Facebook and Instagram pages of Hemshin organizations, websites, and Hemshin individuals, this research demonstrates how language and environment (and concerns over these) emerge as increasingly entangled phenomena that structure inequalities, but also, how they constitute resources for potentially redressing inequalities in Hemshin social and political life. As Hemshins foreground the intimate interactions they have cultivated with their lands for decades and deploy their cultural and linguistic resources such as place narratives, place names and traditional songs and dances in their place-keeping politics, past relations with their human and nonhuman environment, language, and traditional practices are (re)remembered, (re)contextualized, and (re)-valued, pointing to new possibilities for both linguistic and environmental survival.

MAHMURE IDIL OZKAN, then a graduate student at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, was awarded funding in April 2021 to aid research on "Tracing Spanish Roots, Curating Ancestry: Language Ideologies, Materiality, and National Belonging among Turkish Jews," supervised by Dr. Shalini Shankar. In 2015, the Spanish government enacted a law offering Spanish citizenship to Jews worldwide as atonement for the horrors of the Inquisition. This offer was contingent, however, on applicants proving their Sephardic lineage, as well as passing a language and a civics exam. This dissertation ethnographically investigates how Turkish Jews trace their medieval Iberian roots via language, collective memory, and documents of religious life events. It investigates the semiotic pathways through which linguistic and material artefacts (signs) shift indexical values (significations), to become evidence for authentic belonging. The research analyzes the meaning of "Sephardic" as a lived reality in contemporary Turkey, an ethnoreligious minority at the turn of the 20th century Ottoman Empire, and an imagined community that is "inherently Spanish" as framed in the Spanish law. The grantee examines how Sephardic identity and ancestry have been created in law, bureaucracy, and everyday life. Through ethnographic and archival research, this project will explore 1) ideologies about language and citizenship, 2) material claims of ethnoreligious ancestry, and 3) diverse understandings and valuations of citizenship. Amid ongoing debates on the elasticity of Europe's cultural fabric and the challenges to (Muslim) integration, this project explores the ambivalences of liberal multiculturalism in contemporary Europe.

QUI'CHI PATLAN, then a graduate student at University of Texas, Austin, Texas, received a grant in October 2019 to aid research on "Kichwa Verbal Power and Hemispheric Indigeneity," supervised by Dr. Anthony Webster. This dissertation continues a dialogical methodology in anthropology by focusing on cultural practices of Indigenous Otavalans from the Ecuadorian Andean region. Entitled, "The Market in

Indigeneity: Ownership and Remixing Indigenous Artforms," the dissertation provides an ethnographic focus into the formation of powerful knowledge, senses of hemispheric Indigenous interconnectedness via practices of crafting material (i.e., textiles; hand-drums) and verbal art (i.e., migration stories), and emergent digital literacies. Based upon a cumulative 17 months of ethnographic field-work observations in Otavalo, this data pulls from copious conversations with diverse Runa entrepreneurs (i.e. shop-keepers, artisans, textile factory workers) with a special focus on their relationships to language, certain art forms, and valuable knowledge. This project makes a largely untold connection between Indigenous Otavalans and Indigenous people in the U.S. and Canada. Across three main chapters, an introduction, and conclusion, certain Kichwa voices in this dissertation reject being framed as migrants who are 'forced' to travel to North America for mere wage and job-related goals. Instead, their stories of continuing Otavalan Kichwa cultural tradition of pursuing knowledge from beyond cultural and national boundaries suggests that notions of being Indigenous, locally and hemispherically, can be improvised and challenged at the hands of highly motivated Indigenous actors.

VYSAKH R, then a graduate student at the Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India, received funding in April 2021 to aid research on "Ecology and Ideologies of Language Loss: Making Sense of the Tsunami in the Nicobar Islands," supervised by Dr. Rishaant Choksi. This project looked at the relationship between ecological changes and language use in Teressa, an island belonging to the Andaman and Nicobar Island group, India. These islands were severely affected by the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. This natural disaster caused major changes in the islands' ecology, demography, as well as socio-economic structures, like reciprocal labor and kinship systems. These changes seem to have had an effect on how language is used and perceived by the people of this island. It would appear that since the 2004 tsunami, there has been a growing consensus that the language of Teressa is getting lost and is being replaced by the language of the neighboring island. During the course of the project, through multiple interviews as well as participant observation, it came to light that this discourse of language loss is an ideological stance that the islanders are using to negotiate with the changes in their socio-economic and cultural structures. In understanding the role of ecology and ecological change in relation to language, this project aims to contribute to the academic field of linguistic anthropology as well as the anthropology of climate change.

PHYSICAL-BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

CHRISTINA BALLENTINE, then a graduate student at University of Texas, Austin, Texas, was awarded a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "Investigating adaptation in ancient and contemporary Indigenous peoples of Chilean Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego," supervised by Dr. Melissa E. Kemp. Humans thrive in diverse and extreme environments thanks to both biological and sociocultural mechanisms, including natural selection, demographic processes, and cultural innovations. However, significant gaps remain in our understanding of each of these processes and how they contribute, individually and collectively, to human flourishing in extreme environments. This project took a novel biocultural approach to studying the population histories of ancient peoples from Chilean Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego (Fuego-Patagonia). We collected ancient DNA and radiocarbon data from ancient Fuegian-Patagonians, which were used in analyses of adaptation to the cold climate and novel diseases brought during Western colonization, as well as in analyses of demographic histories. We did not identify signals of adaptation in Fuegian Patagonians, likely due to lack of natural selection acting at the genes studied. We found that the

demographic histories of ancient Fuegian-Patagonians were complex, with different hunter-gatherer groups having distinct ancestries. We contextualized the genomic results with archaeological, ethnohistoric, and linguistic evidence. These sociocultural data lend support to our genomic findings, and highlight the complexities of local population histories. This research illustrates the myriad ways in which genomic and sociocultural data can be integrated to develop a more complete and nuanced picture of human biological variation.

MECCA BURRIS, then a graduate student at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, received a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "A Comparative Analysis of the Influence of Pesticide Exposure on Age at Menarche in Costa Rica," supervised by Dr. Andrea Wiley. This dissertation explores the relationship between living near large-scale industrial agriculture and the timing of puberty among girls in Sarapiquí, Costa Rica. The sociocultural effects of industrial agriculture have been intensely studied, but little attention has been paid to the impacts on human growth and development, especially among females. Data were collected from 192 interviews among girls ages eight to 18. Proxy variables for pesticide exposure included distance to and type of agriculture, the number of farm-working household members, and consumption of foods produced with pesticides. Living closer to agriculture, especially yuca farms, is associated with breast development and pubic hair growth at later ages. Thus, the pesticides in this context may be blocking or downregulating sex steroids associated with female maturation, and/or initiating an immune response, which is energetically costly. Actual pesticide exposure measures from silicone wristbands are forthcoming and will be used to further test these findings. Many factors that contribute to puberty in Western-developed settings were not significant in this sample (e.g., nutrition, stress, socioeconomic status). Perhaps in communities with less social stratification, peer and cultural cohesion are more influential, and further qualitative research is needed.

KIMBERLY FOECKE, then a graduate student at George Washington U., Washington, DC, was awarded funding in October 2019 to aid research on "Deconstructing the $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ Paleodietary Proxy: Putrefaction, Processing Effects, Proteomics, and Implications for Hominin Diets," supervised by Dr. Alison Brooks. Dietary strategies are often key drivers of biological evolution. Understanding past diet is critical to understanding environment, behavior, and ecological relationships of both hominins and modern humans. Chemistry is useful to examine microscopic dietary traces inside organisms to reconstruct their origins. This project focused on isotopic mass effects in processes involving nitrogen, an element commonly used in paleodietary reconstruction. The ratio of nitrogen isotopes in organisms ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$) is reflective of trophic position, but nitrogen isotope fractionation is complex and subject to many sources of variation. This dissertation explored how human behavior might influence this variation. The project investigated the impact of food-related behaviors on the $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ dietary proxy, and is broken down into four chapters. An experimental approach to assessing the impact of food processing and prey selection found small effects. A growth assessment of plant foods examined the impact of physiology and nitrogen partitioning, which produced much larger effects. The COVID-19 pandemic necessitated a pivot to a data mining approach to this question using the modern food science literature, where impacts of processing on compound specific isotope analyses were seen. Finally, a case study related to Neanderthal diet utilized a mixing model to calculate potential dietary impacts of processing.

OBED A. GARCIA, then a graduate student at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, received a grant in October 2016 to aid research on "Applying Selection Mapping to Identify Dengue Susceptibility and

Resistance Loci in a Modern Mesoamerican Population,” supervised by Dr. Abigail W. Bigham. Dengue fever is a major global health concern, particularly in tropical and subtropical regions, affecting millions annually. Understanding the genetic factors influencing dengue susceptibility and resistance is crucial for effective prevention and treatment strategies. This study employed an innovative approach integrating evolutionary biology principles to identify candidate loci associated with dengue infection in a Guatemalan cohort. By employing a selection scan analysis, we identified genomic regions shaped by a history of exposure to infectious diseases in Mesoamerican populations. These regions exhibited signatures of natural selection, making them promising targets for investigating immune responses to dengue. Our selection scan results highlighted the significance of variants in the STAT pathway, which have previously shown signatures of selection to other diseases, but also is known to be an important pathway in Dengue infection etiology. Thereby, prioritizing a few variants within the pathway would allow us to employ a targeted approach, increasing our statistical power to detect association. Collaborating with the Guatemalan Ministry of Public Health, we successfully recruited 82 dengue-infected participants and 159 uninfected controls. Through exome sequencing of extreme phenotypes, antibody measurements, and cytokine, we examined the genetic and immune profiles of the participants. Our present findings reveal the involvement of the cytokine IL-10 in dengue infection, with elevated levels associated with more severe symptoms. These findings have important implications for targeted interventions against dengue and emphasize the need to consider evolutionary factors when studying complex disease traits. Incorporating evolutionary biology principles into the investigation of genetic susceptibility to dengue provides valuable insights for the development of effective prevention and treatment strategies.

NICOLE GRUNSTRA, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria, was awarded funding in April 2019 to aid research on "Of Mice and Women: Disentangling the Human Obstetric Conundrum Using a Comparative Mammalian Approach." This project was aimed at better understanding the “obstetrical dilemma.” The “obstetrical dilemma” refers to the idea that the human pelvis is under opposing selection pressures related to different functions, which simultaneously favor a larger and a smaller pelvic canal. This evolutionary “dilemma” is proposed to be the reason that the human birth canal is small relative to the size of human neonates. In turn, it proposes that this at least partly explains the difficulty of human childbirth and the incidence of obstructed labor. Classically, this antagonistic selection regime has been assumed to arise from the “competing” functions of childbirth and bipedal locomotion. That a sufficiently large pelvic (birth) canal benefits childbirth is supported, among other things, by the strong sexual dimorphism in the human pelvis, whereby women on average have quite more spacious pelvic canals in all the birth-relevant dimensions and shape features. However, subtle pelvic sexual dimorphism in mammals with small offspring -- and hence the presumed absence of obstetric selection -- has cast doubt on this. Furthermore, the role of bipedal locomotion in favoring a smaller pelvic canal is unclear and hotly debated. Recently, alternative -- or at least additional -- factors have been proposed that may also favor a smaller bony pelvis, such as pelvic floor support and thermoregulation. The importance of pelvic floor support derives from the fact that in upright bipeds the abdominopelvic organs and the fetus are carried to a large extent by the pelvic floor muscles. These are anchored inside the pelvic canal and the smaller the area across which they span (or are suspended), the better their supportive capacity. According to the pelvic floor hypothesis, the pivotal factor is thus our upright posture rather than our two-legged locomotion per se.

MARGARET JUDD, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, received funding in April 2019 to aid research on "Multi-resource Subsistence among Ancient Jordanian Pastoralists and Townsfolk: Health, Diet and Paleoethnobiology." Past nomadic lifeways are poorly known owing to their physical and cultural absence in the archaeological record. A bioarchaeological analysis of nomadic skeletal remains of historic Ottoman nomads from Khirbat al-Mudayna and Tall Jawa sites reveals homogeneous local origins for the group members, and those from Iron Age townsfolk associated with Khirbat al-Mudayna and Early Ottoman semi-settled individuals from Tall-er-Rumeith further north (except one). The nomadic diet and health were quite different. Stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis combined with dental calculus analysis revealed that while dairy and meat were common to all diets, nomads consumed more of these products. Camel milk consumption appeared during the Ottoman Period but most folk relied on goat, sheep and cattle; fish consumption occurred at Rumeith only. The consumption of fish and camel milk in the past has often been associated with ill health, which may reflect mutual ethnomedical knowledge among the Ottoman groups. No group was considered malnourished owing to the relative absence of skeletal lesions associated with vitamin deficiencies (e.g., scurvy, iron-deficient anemia) or growth disruption causing dental enamel anomalies. Children from all groups were exposed to health issues resulting in premature deaths, while adult nomads experienced extensive injuries and poorer health.

DILEK KOPTKIN, then a graduate student at Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey, received funding in October 2017 to aid research on "Ancient Genomic Analysis of Neolithization in Anatolia and the Aegean," supervised by Dr. Mehmet Somel. This study aimed to investigate the role of gene flow in cultural contacts among Central Anatolian Neolithic communities and the Neolithization process in the Aegean region. We sought to uncover migration and admixture patterns by analyzing paleogenomic data from Anatolian Neolithic communities during their transition from sedentary hunting-gathering to farming between c.10,000 BCE-6,000 BCE. We produced ancient genomes from the earliest Neolithic site in Southwest Anatolia, Girmeler (c.7600 BCE), and also from a Late Aceramic Neolithic site in Central Anatolia, Musular. The Musular data revealed genetic continuity within Central Anatolia through the Neolithic, with additional gene flow from southern/eastern populations. Our Girmeler data showed that post-7000 BCE West Anatolian Neolithic groups had closer genetic affinity to Girmeler than to groups from Central Anatolia. Our study also identified gene flow from Balkan Hunter-Gatherer-related sources into the Aegean Neolithic populations, suggesting admixture between Neolithic migrants and local Mesolithic populations in West Anatolia. Overall, our WG-supported studies shed light on the interactions and population movements that shaped the cultural and genetic landscape of Anatolia and the Aegean during the Neolithic period.

ELIZABETH KOSELKA, then a graduate student at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, was awarded a grant in August 2020 to aid research on "Social Hierarchies of Diet and Their Effects on Adolescent Health in Spain," supervised by Dr. William R. Leonard. As global evidence accrues on the negative health effects of "Americanized" ways of eating, emerging results suggest that diet change processes are ongoing and unpredictable. Studies of diet change with people who immigrated to the Global North can provide important perspective by using international comparisons to elucidate the social and political-economic forces that underlie ways of eating in high-resource, high-inequality settings. This dissertation introduced the Migration, Stress, Food and Health Study to describe changes to eating and health among two generations of people emigrated from Latin America and resettled in Alicante, Spain. Eighty-five participants completed an online survey and 32 (16 parent-child pairs) also completed open ended

interviews about their livelihood, eating, and health since moving to Alicante. Results indicate socio-economic precarity among the sample but show that more social support and resources correlated with better health and eating, i.e., less diet change, better diet quality, and less-severe food insecurity. Measures of eating listed above did not correlate with health status, suggesting that a focus on diet cannot adequately explain long-observed health disparities. Rather, the strongest leverage points for improving participants' health and advancing health equity in high-resourced settings like Alicante are to improve social and economic conditions.

EMMA MBUA, National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya, was awarded funding in April 2023 to aid research on "Further Fieldwork and Taphonomic Studies at Kantis Fossil Site, a Pliocene Locality in Kenya." The objectives for the 2023 KFS research were: 1) to extend excavations towards the northern section of the fossiliferous bone bed at the KFS site; 2) to collect taphonomic data to test hypotheses of site formation; and 3) to study fossil primates collected previously. Firstly, an area measuring 150 square feet was excavated, yielding about 200 fossils comprising eight fauna taxa previously known on the site. The primates' study in the museum storage laboratory revealed three species of monkeys at KFS, including *Theropithecus oswaldi serengetensis* and two Colobine species. The tapho study identified one new juvenile *Theropithecus* 4th metatarsal, and some large mammal taxonomic identifications were further refined. In addition, specimens with ancient surface modifications were identified, including several that demonstrated shallow and narrow V-shaped striations. Some surface modifications could be confidently attributed to trampling, but others had characteristics overlapping with cutmarks. Our leading hypothesis for the site has been that Kantis represents an attritional streamside carnivore accumulation (or carnivore hotspot). However, no data yet suggests the hominins accumulated differently than the rest of the fossil assemblage. However, we cannot rule out that they may have played a role in the accumulation of fossil materials either.

CLARE SUPER, then a graduate student at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, received funding in April 2021 to aid research on "Influences of Energetic Stress on Microbiome, Metabolism, and Health in Wildland Firefighters," supervised by Dr. Theodore Schurr. Renamed "Influences of Physiological Stress and Shift-work Conditions on Microbiome, Metabolism, and Health in Nurses," this project used microbiome data and an anthropological approach to understand nurses' health patterns, comparing biomarker and survey data from a cohort of nurses at Pennsylvania Hospital as they engaged in rotational shift and non-shift work. A cross-sectional sample survey of nurses (n=89) measured indicators of microbial diversity/composition, inflammation, intestinal permeability, and metabolism. Survey data recorded activity level, socioeconomic status, demographics, and occupational conditions to assess how these factors may mediate metabolic and microbial outcomes. Preliminary analysis used logistic regression models to explore associations between occupational conditions and gastrointestinal/cardiometabolic illnesses, when controlling for age. Multivariate linear regression models also explored associations of occupational conditions with blood pressure when controlling for age. We found occupational conditions scores were associated with increased odds ratio of high blood pressure (OR 1.18, 95% CI 1.01-1.30). This indicates synergistic effects of more stressful occupational conditions may be associated with preclinical biological response to perceived stress. The short term chronic elevated BP could further have future implications for GI and cardiometabolic illness that are not yet observed in this sample of relatively young nurses. This biocultural approach investigated working conditions of nursing on multiple levels, from institution to individual, focusing on how nursing labor becomes

embodied and how broader occupational forces get under the skin of our crucial healthcare workers. Ongoing analyses of the C-reactive protein, HDL, CHO, triglycerides, HbA1c, and gut microbiome results may offer direct evidence of preclinical response and will connect biological consequences of occupational conditions to occupational consequences.

RAFAELA TAKESHITA, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, was awarded funding in April 2021 to aid research on "Uncovering Adrenarche: Neuroendocrine Basis of Human Longevity." The adrenal androgen dehydroepiandrosterone-sulfate (DHEAS) is the highest circulating hormone in humans and has been implicated in brain development and in longevity. In macaques as baboons, DHEAS levels are the highest at birth and decline continuously with advancing age, but in humans and in great apes, the levels of this hormone begin to increase prior to puberty and continue rising to mid-adulthood. This post-natal increase in adrenal androgen is called adrenarche and has been hypothesized to enhance brain development and to promote longevity, which is pivotal for understanding human origins. This project aimed to: 1) examine age-related changes in DHEAS levels in several primate genera to determine the origins of adrenarche; and 2) to test whether DHEAS is correlated with cognitive function in nonhuman primates, using chimpanzee as a model. We found evidence of a postnatal increase in DHEAS levels in some neotropical primates and in lesser apes, suggesting that adrenarche is not unique to great apes as previously thought. We also found that DHEAS, when controlled for stress, is positively correlated with cognitive function in chimpanzees. These findings support our hypothesis that adrenarche may have been a key mechanism that promoted K-selected traits in human evolution.

JOHN WINANS, then a graduate student at Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, received funding in April 2022 to aid research on "Social Responsiveness in Female Savannah Baboons: Individual Heterogeneity and Group-Level Outcomes," supervised by Dr. Ann Catherine Markham. Interindividual social interactions have major effects on movement, but research on the evolution of this relationship in the human lineage is sparse. Addressing this gap is particularly important because evolutionary transitions in social complexity and long-distance travel behavior are central to concepts of human uniqueness. This dissertation project investigates the relationship between social responsiveness, or the extent to which individuals' movements are informed by their neighbors' movements, and collective movement outcomes in a well-studied population of wild baboons living in Amboseli, Kenya. Using novel stereo videography methods and GPS tracking, this project seeks to identify the factors promoting social responsiveness and test how individual variation in social responsiveness shapes collective movement decisions. By applying interdisciplinary methodological and intellectual approaches, this research yielded evidence supporting the hypothesis that differences in social responsiveness produces differences in influence over collective movement decisions. Specifically, the predicted effects of female reproductive state on decision outcomes are reduced or disappear as more males are present, indicating that males play an outsized role across at least two decision-making contexts. Because of the ecological and behavioral similarities between baboons and hominins, these results help contextualize hypotheses regarding the evolution of hominin social and movement behavior.

ALLYSHA WINBURN, University of West Florida, Pensacola, Florida, was awarded a grant in April 2022 to aid research on "Visualizing Structural Vulnerability: Skeletal and Dental Evidence of Embodied Social Marginalization from Anonymized CT Imagery." In inequitable societies, social marginalization can become physically incorporated into human bodies, with significant detrimental impacts including ill

health and early mortality. Though some of these impacts can be seen in the body's hard tissues, forensic anthropologists have rarely examined correlations between skeletal and dental health and social demographics like race, gender, and socioeconomic status -- and never among U.S. groups. This project aimed to do so. The project: 1) selected 350 identified, anonymized U.S. forensic cases with CT imagery authorized for research by next of kin; 2) downloaded imagery from roughly equal numbers of men and women of low and high socioeconomic status who identified as Black, Hispanic, Indigenous, and white, to test the axes along which social marginalization impacts the skeleton and dentition; 3) developed 41 potential skeletal and dental biomarkers of social inequity -- the "Structural Vulnerability Profile" (SVP); 4) announced the SVP in a peer-reviewed, open access publication; 5) presented the SVP at the American Association of Biological Anthropologists; 6) published an open-access Radiograph Guide to inform future investigations of the SVP; and 7) led an Executive Session on structural vulnerability for the American Anthropological Association. The SVP enables researchers to foreground investigations of social inequity in bioanthropological analyses.

SOCIAL-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

TAWFIQ ALHAMEDI, then a graduate student at University of California, Irvine, California, was awarded funding in April 2021 to aid research on "Oceanic Memories: Nationhood, Belonging, and Geopolitics in the Zanzibar Archipelago," supervised by Dr. Anneeth Kaur Hundle. Over the 12-month period of the Wenner-Gren funding, the grantee conducted field research in the Stone Town section of Zanzibar City in the island of Unguja (Zanzibar, Tanzania). Throughout this time, the grantee partook in an array of research activities which consisted of: 1) participant-observation; 2) semi-structured interviews; 3) analysis of online media; and 4) archival research. Forty-nine formal and informal interviews with various interlocutors were conducted in relation to the project's themes of memory, citizenship, Islam, and geopolitics. This included interviews with community elders, young adults, activists, heritage workers, neighborhood and academic historians, novelists, media workers, and religious leaders and scholars. Findings from these various research activities have resulted in a deeper investigation and analysis of Swahili-Islamic ideas of "inheritance" (*urithi*) for thinking through and theorizing the interplay of memory, historical consciousness, and political anthropological concepts in Zanzibar and the wider Swahili coast.

ELMIRASADAT ALIHOSSEINI, then a graduate student at University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, was awarded funding in April 2013 to aid research on "Neighborhood: Afghan Refugees' Belonging in Iran," supervised by Dr. Amira Mittermaier. Through prolonged fieldwork and following several families over more than five years, conducting interviews and reviewing literary writings (poems and short stories) and other forms of work of art (performances, photo exhibitions, paintings, etc.), this dissertation attends to the everyday life of Hazara youth, many of whom feel a sense of deep uncertainty and stuntedness in Iran. By locating this research at the scale of neighborhood, it challenges the given image of the neighborhood as a fixed territory with given perimeters and multiple claims for sovereignty, and instead offers a deterritorialized image, as that which goes beyond its physical parameters and connects objects, experiences, threads of social relations across Afghanistan, Iran, Europe, Turkey and elsewhere. In this dissertation, the focus on the *astan*, threshold, is not just because the city of Mashhad in which the fieldwork has been conducted is historically shaped around and marked in various ways around Astan Quds Razavi (the holy threshold of Imam Reza's shrine) this is an administrative organization managing

the shrine and its numerous institutions but also the medium in relations between the Iranian state and Shi'a Hazaras. Influenced by the history of this city as a site of refuge for many across the region and afar, the research expands the concept of threshold beyond its spatial and religious meaning into various practices of everyday life (changing names, falling in love, indulging in poetry and art). Threshold here is understood in the logic of sanctuary seeking, as a time-space or experience of rest, a temporary state that defers the conditions of total violence and provides an opportunity to negotiate with those in power.

MYRIAM AMRI, then a graduate student at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was awarded funding in October 2021 to aid research on "'To Turn the Currency Around': Money, Nation-State & Political Belonging in Tunisia," supervised by Dr. Malavika Reddy. Since the revolution of 2011, Tunisia's national currency has been deemed in crisis. From devaluations to disappearing banknotes, the national currency has come to mirror the entangled economic and political crises that make Tunisia's recent history. The grantee centers discourses and practices around the form money takes, examining the making of an official currency -- its institutions and policies -- in relation to its subversions -- the informal, illicit, and illegal -- lumping as such the money of central bankers and that of traffickers. This project consisted of twelve months of fieldwork, at the Central Bank of Tunisia as well as in the Northwest of Tunisia, following the national currency from the institution that makes it to its circulation out of the nation-state. This dissertation foregrounds the themes of circulation, following the paths of banknotes moving from Central Bank to borders, and that of materiality, as what is being fought for is not money, the abstract signifier but its material iteration, currency, a potentially unstable if not illegitimate social object. This project illuminates the articulation of informal and formal, licit, and illicit that form the everyday life of money. Taking the slippage between money and currency, I locate how struggles to stabilize a currency, its form, value, and circulation, become central to the definition of what constitutes a national economy.

HASAN TANKUT ATUK, then a graduate student at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, was awarded funding in April 2021 to aid research on "Paradoxes of Care: Abandonment, Patient Activism, and Regimes of HIV Care in Turkey," supervised by Dr. Susan Craddock. Funding supported year-long ethnographic research between September 2021 and August 2022. During this period, the grantee was able to collect data for their dissertation, Pathologies of Care: Public Health, Patient Activism, and HIV Care in Turkey. Over the course of twelve-months, 45 in-depth interviews with health providers, pharmaceutical industry employees, nongovernmental staff members, civil servants, and HIV activists were conducted. Based on the findings, the dissertation demonstrates that HIV care becomes pathological in Turkey by facilitating a joint epidemic of HIV and HIVfobi, status-based stigma and discrimination. Infectious technologies of HIV care create zones of viral abandonment where particularly gay and trans communities are left vulnerable to HIV transmission and socio-medical discrimination.

ANDREW ATWELL, then a graduate student at University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, was awarded a grant in April 2022, to aid research on "Settling the Good: Ethical Imagination, Temporal Paradox, and the Settlement of Israel's Urban Interior," supervised by Dr. Hussein Ali Agrama. Israeli Jewish society is undergoing a series of realignments. While several factors are at play, their timing and shape cannot be explained without reference to the violent events of May 2021 in Israel's "mixed" cities and their effect on Israeli Jewish moral and political imagination. The most well-known of these events was in Lod, and at the center of the controversies surrounding these events is the city's "Torah seed" group. Torah seed

groups pursue a mission of social change in cities they conceive as neglected through investment, participation, and promotion of Jewish values, variously conceived. This research found that Lod's Torah seed group emerges as a response to a bundle of questions gripping its membership and wider Israeli Jewish society. These questions span exclusivity of education, access to a Torah way of life, Israeli Jewish social fragmentation, and more, and they share a temporal structure: "without urgent intervention, a central aspect of who we are or ought to be is slipping away." This research explores the effects of that structure on the possibilities and constraints on moral imagination within the Torah seed group of Lod and suggests continuities between this structure (and corresponding moral imagination) in Israel/Palestine and beyond it.

CHRISTINA A. AUSHANA, then a graduate student at University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California, was awarded funding in October 2018 to aid research on "Policing Virtual Worlds: Community-Scripted Scenarios for Police Training," supervised by Dr. Elana Zilberg. This research brings the materials that construct officers' visual and performance training worlds under ethnographic analysis. As a performance ethnography of contemporary police training, this project intervenes in the experimental (re)visions enforced in a police academy located in Southern California by decentering the use of performance as metaphor in favor of fully inhabiting experimental performance research as a mode of inquiry into the tacitly racialized training scripts used to train new police recruits in California. It argues for a paradigm shift in ethnographic studies of policing and police violence by centering "scripting" as a framework for examining how anti-Blackness and anti-immigrant sentiments – weaponized against Latinx and Southwest Asian and North African (SWANA) refugees and migrants in East County, San Diego – become inscribed in the bodies of recruits through methods of improvisation used to teach and evaluate recruits in simulations of real-world encounters. Drawing on performance ethnography, interviews with patrol officers and recruits, observations of police academy training, and collaborative work with SWANA community members, this project is a critical examination of allegedly "colorblind" police training materials and how recruits become enrolled into narrow genres of police vision under the direction of training officers.

HADEEL BADARNI, then a graduate student at University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, received a grant in April 2022 to aid research on "The Making of 'High-tech' Ecologies: The Agricultural Afterlives of Technoscientific Capital in Israel/Palestine," supervised by Dr. Joseph Masco. This project takes Israel's rising agricultural technoscience as a site to study settler-colonial modes of environmental subsumption in Palestine. It seeks to explore how certain webs of interest and imaginaries come to weave modes of reasoning and patterns of knowing into industrially operational and prototypical know-how. As civilian forms of military know-how, Israel's agricultural technologies take legacies and practices of colonial domination as their preconditions and epistemological lifeline. Once military technologies are "proven effective" in Palestinian and "hostile" milieus, subsequent agricultural systems crop up in Israel to replenish supposedly enhanced forms of non-human life. Surveillance gadgets morph into crop monitoring technologies, urban warfare robotics re-emerge as pesticide drones, and a "brain" implanted in large-scale irrigation systems has its original software in Israel's Iron Dome. What does an ecology-making enterprise entail in so far as it apprehends the natural world militarily? How have lineages of scientific knowability and thresholds of proven "effectiveness" shape Israel's "high-tech" agriculture? and what is at stake when an entire colony is territorialized into experimental reservoirs for technoscientific efforts to remodel what "world ecology" is and can be?

ANDREA BALLESTERO, Rice University, Houston, Texas, was awarded a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "Expanding the Social World Downwards: Aquifers, Science, and Property in Costa Rica." The project studied how social life above the surface of the Earth intersects with the material world below it, particularly with aquifers. It focused on Costa Rica -- a country with 44% of its territory above aquifers, deemed a global "eco-laboratory," and which is experimenting with a governance system that centers aquifers in environmental planning. The project explored the transition from horizontal to volumetric spatial relations through an ethnographic and multi-modal design to chart: 1) the effects of increased circulation of scientific knowledge about aquifers; 2) the relations between surface and subsurface; and 3) the volumetric transformation of property as a fundamental social institution. Support helped fund the collection materials for the creation of an Underground Archive, an online repository that brings together news sources, historical documents, and cartographic materials that shape and reflect this transition.

MARIA BARBOSA, then a graduate student at the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, received a grant in May 2020 to aid research on "Finding Oneself in the Loss: An Arapaso Perception of their Lost Culture," supervised by Dr. Aparecida Maria Neiva Vilaça. The present research project concerns the Arapaso people, their conceptions of "cultural loss" and its impact in their historical consciousness and in defining their bonds among other neighboring groups. This group from the Tukano language family shares the Uaupés river region, in the Brazilian Northwest Amazonia, with another 20 Indigenous peoples interconnected by marriage through the practice of linguistic exogamy -- that is, prescribed marriages between persons from different ethnic groups whose main distinctive factor is, for the indigenous population, language. In this context, the Arapaso offer a unique perspective since they tell in their mythology how they abruptly lost a large portion of their population, as well as their language and other ancient knowledge -- in their own words: how they "lost their culture." Thus, the Arapaso notion of loss and culture became a topic of great importance to understand their position as an exogamic group within the multiethnic Uaupés system and sheds light on more general anthropological issues, such as conceptions of cultural property, nostalgia, and the creation of social differentiation.

MOHAMMED BATEN, then a graduate student at University of Maine, Orono, Maine, was awarded a grant in October 2023 to aid research on "The Entanglement of Institutions, Market, and Livelihood: Governing the Sundarbans Mangrove in Neoliberal Assemblages," supervised by Dr. Christine M. Beitzl. This dissertation research project aims to understand the impact of neoliberal ideologies on various aspects of political, social, economic, and cultural elements, influencing institutions and decision

therapeutic mental health care in the US and Japan. It entailed 24 months of ethnographic research at two mental health-focused startups: a Tokyo-based mental health videogame startup and a Silicon Valley-based mental health chatbot startup. The startup workers who implement AI mental health care include professional mental health workers who regard AI not only as a means by which to augment their capacity to help others at an unprecedented scale, but also as a singular opportunity to, as care workers, continue doing work they find meaningful while buffering themselves from the low pay and high risk of caregiver burnout that characterize most conventional caregiver jobs. This project followed the web of relationships linking the creators, users, and third-party purchasers (predominantly corporate workplaces) of AI-based mental health care services. By taking seriously the possibility that “care” is something that AI can and does provide, this project shows how AI care both enables and challenges ongoing ableism in mental health care.

PHILIPPE BLOUIN, then a graduate student at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, was awarded funding in April 2022 to aid research on "Sailing Down Parallel Paths: An Anthropology of Relating and Belonging in Haudenosaunee Alliances," supervised by Dr. Eduardo Kohn. This research investigates the discrepancy between contemporary Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) oral narratives regarding traditional alliance protocols and settler-colonial approaches to Indigenous sovereignty both in the anthropological record and political-legal arenas in Canada. By way of an extensive fieldwork with knowledge keepers of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy's ancestral governance system, the *Kaianereh'ko:wa* (Great Law of Peace) in six different communities, the author disentangles the seemingly paradoxical conception of alliance-through-separation conveyed by the Tehiotate, or Two Row Wampum, which knowledge keepers consider the framework for relations with settlers since it was first exchanged with the Dutch in the early seventeenth century. With its two rows of purple quahog shells woven on a white background, the Tehiohate symbolizes a river on which the original peoples' canoe and the settlers' ship travel side by side, its parallel lines suggesting that both can only move in the same direction if they refrain from encroaching upon each other's path. Interviews with elders and activists, as well as participant observation of a court proceedings where a group Haudenosaunee women fought to protect burial grounds, brought the researcher to understand the Tehiohate as providing a pathway for rethinking both individual and collective sovereignties as duty bound to respect difference.

MARC A. BRIGHTMAN, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy, was awarded funding in April 2018 to aid research on "Ecologies of Remembrance: The Moral Afterlives of Unidentified Death along the Central Mediterranean Migration Route." The project is an ethnographic study of the moral and material afterlives of contemporary migrant death along the Central Mediterranean route to Europe (between North Africa and Italy). Focusing on the passages of unidentified human remains in Italy from retrieval at sea through forensic processing and burial, this project departs from previous studies of border regimes and frontier deaths, and into a broader ecosystem of local and national emergency response, scientific evidence-making, mourning and remembrance. Through field research in places of forensic investigation and burial, connecting metropolitan centers with rural Sicily, Lampedusa and Calabria, and Albania, and using a symmetric anthropological approach that pays attention to the different actors involved in handling the physical, social and ritual aspects of human remains and their identification, it documents entanglements between transnational kin networks, local landscapes and communities, religious and solidarity groups, and national and international political discourses. By exploring the moral and technical

processing of migrant remains at different scales, it has contributed to the anthropology of death, moral anthropology, the anthropology of memory and material culture studies.

IVOLINE BUDJI KEFEN, then a graduate student at University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, was awarded funding in April 2022 to aid research on "Communicative Engagement of Anglophone Cameroonian Women in the USA: Connection, Identity, and Agency," supervised by Dr. Susan Blum. This research challenges existing literature on armed conflict, migration, and media which centers (diasporic) men -- to the detriment of women as agentic stakeholders -- intervening in their origin communities often through new communication technologies. Combining ethnography, multimodal social semiotics, and social network analysis, this study examines how Anglophone (English-speaking) Cameroonian women predominantly in the USA and Cameroon manage new/social media, and how these affect their roles, relationships, identities, and engagement with armed conflict in Cameroon known as the Anglophone Crisis. Key findings indicate a complex, reciprocal relationship between the media platforms a woman uses, her power/influence in various networks, how her sociocultural roles and identities shift/change in physical and virtual spaces, and how much she accesses the public sphere. Furthermore, how the women harness affordances (possibilities of use) of diverse new/social media to navigate daily life points to their active, agentic, and gendered engagement regarding adaptation, transnational, and conflict-involvement needs. Their mostly "hidden/silent" activism comes across sometimes as a deliberate strategy to achieve their sociopolitical aims in "safe," familiar spaces, while ensuring societal cohesion and continuity at the everyday level where violence takes root. Therefore, women's voices should be unequivocally included at all levels of interventions within the public sphere.

LEE CABATINGAN, then a graduate student at University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, was awarded a grant in October 2011 to aid research on "The Caribbean Court of Justice: International Pursuits and National Promises in a Regional Court," supervised by Dr. Stephan Palmie. Funding supported the final phase of a five-year project situated on Barbuda, which experienced a devastating hurricane in 2017. The project asks: How does one model of property come to dominate over others following a major disaster? To address this question anthropologically, this project understands property as an ongoing performance and uses ethnographic methods to track property performances over time. Specifically, over the period of this grant, this project tracked the ways in which performances of the Barbudan traditional communal property regime adjusted to an unfavorable legal decision by the state's highest court and how competing performances of private property adjusted to what was largely viewed as a legal win. Expectedly, supporters of private property relied more heavily than ever on the "law." Those supporting communal property, however, began to make finer distinctions to the law, relied on the support of the international community, and turned to newly involved, more radical political candidates to insistently perform the continuation of communal property. Barbudan performances of communal property also began to accept the role of legal-like documentation -- namely, a newly created and issued communal ownership titles for Barbudans -- in making successful, legible claims to communal property.

YIFENG CAI, then a graduate student at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, was awarded a grant in April 2019 to aid research on "Mediated Moralities of Exchange: Apps, Intimacy, and Money among Gay Men in Urban China," supervised by Dr. Katherine Mason. Urban Chinese gay men who never met offline could become the closest of "queer kin;" purely digital acts and encounters could be more impactful for these men's personal and social life than physical ones; "fake" social media profiles these gay men

painstakingly produced and maintained led to tangible material and symbolic gains. These Chinese gay men's lived experience suggested that, in between "real" and "unreal," there existed blurry, transitional "liminal realities." Some urban Chinese gay men used digital technology to construct particular kinds of liminal realities in pursuit of their multifarious, sometimes conflicting, desires. Four kinds of liminal realities were presented in this ethnography: queer urban sociality structured by "gay circles;" systems of classification that were at once queer and normative; transactional sex that needed to be engaged with symbolically, but not actualized; and transient but intense queer collectivity and intimacy achieved through psychoactive substances. While these urban Chinese gay men used liminal realities to fulfill their desires, these attempts oftentimes produced unanticipated consequences in contemporary China's socio-technological contexts.

DANIELLE J.Z. CARR, then a graduate student at Columbia University, New York, New York, was awarded funding in October 2018 to aid research on "Cyborg Trauma: Brain Implants, Biocapital, and Affect in the Experimental Neuroscience," supervised by Dr. Rosalind Morris. Funding was used to complete fieldwork in a laboratory that studies experimental neuroscience. At the time of fieldwork, this laboratory had a grant from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) to develop brain implants to treat psychiatric disorder. Fieldwork largely consisted of watching the daily operation of the lab, and following lab members through their work as it took them outside of strictly lab-related business and into conferences, policy advising, and experimental collaborations with other scientific teams. A significant portion of this research also involved interviewing patients who have been involved in brain stimulation clinical trials, and spending time with them and their families in their community. Finally, grant support facilitated archival research in a variety of collections regarding the history of neurophysiology.

ALICE CHEN, then a graduate student at University of California, Irvine, California, was awarded funding in October 2021 to aid research on "Cosmologies of Promise: An Ethnography of Fusion Research," supervised by Dr. Mei Zhan. Can investment into clean energy be both ethical and profitable? Fusion, the most powerful and cleanest form of energy known to humans, is at the center of changing investment dynamics within financial capitalism. With \$5 billion of private capital invested into fusion as of 2022, investors are increasingly interested in technologies that promise not only profit, but also impact by tackling global challenges. This research studies what many scholars have long deemed to be a contradictory practice—forgoing profit-making as the singular motivation for investment and instead tailoring investment practices to simultaneously address growing ethical concerns over climate change. Through fieldwork in the United States with plasma physicists, venture capital firms, and officials from the Department of Energy, this dissertation centers the relationship between the physicists' and investors' sense of ethics and their profit making motives as they attempt to navigate a funding landscape in fusion energy that is increasingly defined not by government funding, but by private capital that prioritizes ethical investments. This dissertation explores how fusion's particular ability to provide limitless energy is transformed into an ethical virtue through which movements of capital are brokered, human futures are imagined, and capitalism itself is reimaged as a moral pursuit.

CECELIA CHISDOCK, then a graduate student at University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, received funding in October 2022 to aid research on "The Impacts of Monastic Services on Juvenile Stress in the Byzantine Levant," supervised by Dr. Susan Guise Sheridan. How juveniles are cared for varies, and in the Byzantine period it included welfare services provided by monasteries, distantly related to modern

hospitals and orphanages. This dissertation compares juvenile skeletal remains from three sites in the Byzantine Levant (4th-7th c. CE), two monasteries and one townsite, to investigate whether these services impacted juvenile health. It analyzed age-at-death, skeletal stress indicators, and characteristics of care. To better interpret the context of care, the grantee expands bioarchaeological models of childcare to include culturally specific concepts of childhood, healing, and benevolence. The Dissertation Fieldwork Grant supported analysis of the Deir 'Ain 'Abata monastic collection. The high level of stress found, compared to the low levels of the other monastery (St. Stephen's) indicates that the type of care offered by monasteries differed and Deir 'Ain 'Abata may have been a healing destination for individuals experiencing more prolonged illness. This supports a complex interpretation of care networks and the sequence of healthcare choices made by individuals. Further, the grant supported my participation in excavating Umm al-Jimal's West Church yard, which strengthened my understanding of the relationship between the townsite, its cemeteries, and its churches which will refine this interpretation of the data from this non-monastic site.

MIGUEL CUJ, then a graduate student at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, was awarded a grant in April 2022 to aid research on "Maya Foodways and Cultures of Nutrition," supervised by Dr. Edward Fischer. In Maya communities in Iximulew (Guatemala), food transcends its nutritional role to become a cornerstone of religious, cultural, and social life. This research endeavors to unravel the intricate tapestry of food allocation and organization within a K'iche' Maya community. Employing a framework of "foodways," the study delves into the intricate interplay of cultural and material dimensions that underpin local food consumption. K'iche' women play a central role in food preparation, who are responsible for the food's symbolism and social significance in their community. The research posits that K'iche' women's foodways are shaped by a dynamic relationship between material conditions and Indigenous knowledge of food. Through the ethnographic fieldwork, the grantee comes to see the food realities of K'iche' Maya women as emerging from the entangled interactions between contexts, objects, and subjects. Particularly, one of the outcomes was the ways the K'iche' women categorize different sorts of foods, and how those inform nutrition, agriculture, and consumption patterns. Indigenous food knowledge defies easy translation into Western dietary norms, interweaving material, symbolic, and biological aspects in intricate ways. This research in food anthropology uncovers distinct aspects of Maya food in K'iche' communities, enhancing our understanding of cultural-material interplay.

JACOB CULBERTSON, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in September 2017 to aid research and writing on "Recombinant Indigeneities: Māori Environmental Design and the Architecture of Biculturalism." The book, *House of Knots: Māori Environmental Design and the Architecture of Biculturalism*, traces a series of controversies around Māori images and concepts in urban public space, drawing on three years of fieldwork with architects, bureaucrats, and artists (both Māori and not). In one respect, tracing these building projects comprises an ethnography of New Zealand's impending "post-settlement era," by which the state seeks to settle all outstanding treaty claims and to then work with Māori on an equitable, collaborative basis. But Māori landscapes are anything but settled. Complex political ecologies -- both ancestral and technocratic -- emerge in the messy, creative work of designing and negotiating uniquely Māori places. In that regard, the book also details the practices of innovation and regulation, and of political inclusion and refusal, that determine what counts as "architecture" and "the environment" -- questions that are at the heart of "indigenizing" these fields, as well as anthropology's concern with comparison.

ARYO DANUSIRI, University of Indonesia, Depok City, West Java, was awarded a Fejos Fellowship in October 2021 to aid research and editing of “The Underside.” FPI (Islamic Defender Front) is one sign of trouble in post-Suharto Indonesia. Self-identified as an Islamic moral guardian, FPI is infamous for being actively involved in various violent practices. THE UNDERSIDE is a feature-length documentary based on year-long research with a camera on urban space, political violence, and Muslim subjectivity. It is a coming-of-age portrait of Sahrul, transitioning from finishing high school to entering the labor world. He lives under a toll road in a Jakartan urban village whose inhabitants are predominantly FPI supporters. His family encourages him to be an FPI sympathizer, hoping it will help make him a good Muslim. The film follows the affective process of Sahrul as he learns about labor, piety, and maturity. The grantee posits this film as another chapter of their dissertation, which means that the film is not a projection or visualization of what has been written in the textual dissertation. The grantee argues that video cameras produce a different composition of knowledge than textual. Visuality produces sensuous knowledge about the subjects and their social worlds. In their project of world-making, it is often that words could only capture what the subjects have said in everyday situations. What a video camera could reveal is the spaces that lie between words. But a video camera is a medium that can capture that sensuous knowledge independently. It requires anthropologists or filmmakers whose skills make it possible to “correspond” with the subjects/actors.

MERLE DAVIS MATHEWS, then a graduate student at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, was awarded funding in October 2021 to aid research on “Staking a Claim: Abstraction, Settler-capitalism and Turning a Mineral Deposit a Prospect,” supervised by Dr. Bruce Braun. The project investigates how mineral deposits are discovered and made into “prospects” by junior mining companies operating out of Toronto, Canada. From March to August 2022, the grantee spent time in mining industry spaces such as conferences, annual general meetings, linked-in, and short courses in order to observe the many phases of production of a prospect; and with movements for mining justice in Toronto connected to impacted communities across the world in order to attend to silences in industry spaces. People involved in the industry and adjacent to it were interviews. Findings from this time relate to: the discursive production of a prospect, involving a grammar of abstraction which naturalizes settler-capitalist relations to land; the ways that prospectors attune to the world; how different financing schemes produce particular kinds of prospects; the presence of important divisions within the industry; and what prospectors say they do versus how they are experienced by impacted communities.

LAUREN E. DEAL, then a graduate student at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, was awarded funding in October 2017 to aid research on “Recuperating Argentina Mestiza: An Ethnographic Study of Language, Music, and Race in Buenos Aires, Argentina,” supervised by Dr. Paja L. Faudree. Argentine identity has historically been defined in terms of a racialized nationalism that positions it as exceptionally white and European. This project explores how working- and middle-class Argentines from the Buenos Aires metropolitan area understand themselves in relationship to this exceptional whiteness, and how they claim to contest it by participating in intercultural indigenous language and music programs. Fieldwork and analysis revealed underlying ideologies of coloniality and decolonization by which participants understand forces including the Argentine state, the education system, and the globalized capitalist market to proscribe and homogenize what is considered acceptably and authentically Argentine. By learning indigenous languages and musical practices, particularly Quechua and Andean panpipe music,

participants understand themselves to be combatting these forces of homogenization and recuperating indigenous practices, identities, and ways of being that have been denied to them. These indigenous cultural forms then become materials for reimagining and performing a “decolonized,” less white and less European, Argentine identity. This research also follows these actors as they travel to Andean regions to learn more about the practices they study in order to document the perspectives of those communities whose cultural forms are being disseminated in the city. This study contributes to understandings of whiteness, interculturality and cultural appropriation, and coloniality/decolonization.

FERDA NUR DEMIRCI, then a graduate student at University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, was awarded funding in August 2020 to aid research on “Rescaling Family and Intimacy: Mine-Work and Aspirations through Indebtedness in Soma, Turkey,” supervised by Dr. Andrea Muehlebach. This dissertation project explores how extensive provisioning of easy bank loans reconfigures the boundaries of intimate family and solidarity among the coal miner households of Soma, an agriculturalist-turned-miner-town in the West Aegean region of Turkey. The loans Soma's miners gain access to through regular wage-paying minework becomes the primary vehicle towards becoming “a proper man,” to be able to enjoy romantic love and to settle down in a new (nuclear) family in this mine basin. This project analyzes how such “easy bank loans” take the shape of a tool for self-development and promise “independence” and “immunity” and, in doing so, can further provide a new neoliberal moral analytic to restructure familial obligations. This research, thus, investigates how prevalent masculinity norms, familial disillusionments, and gendered obligations become the primary objects of conversion and extraction of value under financialization. Situated at the intersection of the extractive energy industries, insecure minework in underground pits, “easy” bank loans, and the nationally forged ideal of the “independent” nuclear family, this project explores how affectively framed moral dilemmas and failures of intimacy become the main instrument to fuel extractive policies in this lignite coal basin, and further engender a venue for financial value production.

FRANCISCO DIAZ, then a graduate student at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was awarded a grant in April 2021 to aid research on “Becoming Mayanist: Reconsidering the Invention of the Maya,” supervised by Dr. Richard M. Leventhal. Living Maya people have long been rendered by Western researchers in racialized, demeaning, and condescending ways that contrast with the reverence these researchers hold for the archaeological remains of the ancient Maya past. This project turns the anthropological lens onto these researchers, examining the origins of research on the Maya in order to see how this research co-opted and distorted Indigenous histories. The grantee conducted a critical, decolonial ethnographic reading of the first Mayanist research produced by the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. Using publications and digitized archival documents and photos, the grantee located and tracked the living Maya who participated in ethnographic and archaeological research and their contributions to the research process and the ways that Mayanist researchers rendered and constructed anthropological notions of Maya culture. In the process, the engagement between Maya people, Mayanist researchers, and the contexts in which they interacted and operated demonstrate how Indigenous people have actively participated -- but been buried -- since the beginning of research on themselves and their past.

MOLLY DOANE, University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, was granted funding in October 2019 to aid research on “Affective Scales of the Anthropocene: Gardening the City.” This project considered urban gardeners as a lens on “affect at the end of the world” to understand how working-class Chicagoans experience, understand and engage with the current political and environmental crisis. How do Chicagoans respond to and understand the epistemic event that is climate change from the perspectives of their own histories and positionalities? In conversation with multi-species theorists, the grantee considered how human/non-human assemblages create forms of dwelling in the world that differ from those posited in Eurocentric discourses, and that can be a source for rethinking culture, politics and multispecies futures in the city. The research included hundreds of hours of participant observation, action, and activist work in ten community gardens representing Black, Latinx, and immigrant/refugee populations, respectively. Graduate and undergraduate students and the PI conducted more than 100 semi-structured, recorded interviews. The research team included a photographer, and has resulted in three exhibitions, including one at the Field Museum of Natural history in Chicago.

KARL DUDMAN, then a graduate student at Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom, was awarded funding in October 2021 to aid research on "Listening Harder to Climate Silence: The Politics of Risk and Apathy in the Flooded Carolinas," supervised by Dr. Javier Lezaun. Communities along the US's southeast coast are increasingly exposed to disastrous flooding from sea level rise. Whilst these risks are anticipated to intensify, however, landscapes of public ambivalence regarding the subject of climate change endure. Despite these communities' vulnerability, global climate change politics has yet to find meaningful ways of engaging publics who do not already subscribe to a global vision of science-based action. This research challenges ideas of “disengagement” as an absence of discourse, suggesting instead that climate silence belies complex and socially loaded relationships between publics and those who speak for climate change. Looking at organizations facilitating dialogue between representatives of climate science and citizens in areas of flood-prone North Carolina, this research asks how climate knowledges and political identities continue to be constructed, negotiated, and transformed in spaces of encounter. It finds that “climate denialism” is a thin concept that more fairly describes an estrangement from accepted forms of climate citizenship. Instead, the thesis explores non-participation as a form of political expression so far illegible to centralized climate governance. This is borne out in the compromises institutional actors must make to their language, ethics and science in the name of collaboration, thus naturalizing -- not extending -- the boundaries of the global climate society.

CAITLYN K. DYE, then a graduate student at University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, was granted funding in October 2018 to aid research on “New Urban Climate: Water, Security and the State on Cochabamba's Urban Fringe,” supervised by Dr. Molly Doane. Over the course of fieldwork, the grantee found that local communities across a rural-urban nexus seek to access state care while retaining community control over water resources. As state-led efforts to achieve water “security” in a context of climate change and environmental vulnerability rely on large supply-side infrastructure projects, rural and urban communities alike seek to balance competing interests by blending existing private community-based water systems with political claims to water from state projects. While climate change presents novel challenges, state and community-led water management practices alike reflect long-running traditions of water provisioning as simultaneously a vehicle for state formation and assertions of community autonomy.

TAYLOR DYSART, then a graduate student at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was awarded funding in October 2022 to aid research on "The Scientist and the Jaguar: Enchanting Plants and the Politics of Knowledge in the northwestern Amazon," supervised by Dr. Sebastián Gil-Riaño. " This project examines the history of psychedelics through the prism of ayahuasca, a plant derivative native to the Amazon basin. It argues that ayahuasca's ability to comply with and resist biomedical objectification shaped modern and global understandings of the "psychedelic" as a contested category of knowledge. It draws from archival research in Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and the United States, along with ethnographic research and field site visits in Brazil, to trace how a network of transnational and multidisciplinary biomedical and life scientists transformed ayahuasca from plant medicine into biomedical therapeutic from the 1850s to the present. These researchers relied extensively on the expertise of mestizo and Indigenous healers, especially those of Shuar, Tukano, and Shipibo ancestry, who held longstanding relations with ayahuasca. As these scientists grappled with ayahuasca's embeddedness in Amazonian human and non-human worlds, they were forced to develop new biomedical technologies and methods to account for its potent activity. These ranged from phenomenological tests to research laboratories to plant taxonomies. The ensuing knowledge about psychedelics was not only shaped by Amazonian ayahuasca practitioners but leveraged by them to assert their own epistemic and political claims.

VERED ENGELHARD, then a graduate student at Columbia University, New York, New York, received a grant in April 2022 to aid research on "Sowing and Harvesting Water: Recovering an Ancestral Technology in the Peruvian Andes," supervised by Dr. Ana Maria Ochoa. Indigenous technologies are gaining increasing visibility as models for social planning. In light of this, the humanities and social sciences advance a socio-cultural definition of technology, analyzing the politics of its infrastructure in constant translation between the languages and modes of living that originate them. This research contributes to this movement with an in-depth study of the practices of water sowing and harvesting, an ancestral technology for the management of rainwater that is indigenous to the Andean region. The construction of its minimal intervention infrastructure of local stone, adobe, and vegetation, demands profound knowledge of the territory. The practices for the infrastructure's maintenance -- involving traditional song, dance, and ritual --forge a culture of water grounded in communal governance and food sovereignty. Through an analysis situated in this work with the Asociación de Siembra y Cosecha de Agua in the Peruvian Andes, consider the organizational, technical, and ontological dimensions of caring for water in their interdependence. Participation in meetings, assemblies, traditions, and everyday rituals is combined with archival work in official, communal, and personal archives; experiences that enrich the series of conversations with community members, political leaders, and external allies that ground this research.

JULIET ERAZO, Florida International University, University Park, Florida, was awarded funding in April 2021 to aid research on "Becoming Politicians: Shifting Understandings of Leadership Potential and Indigenous Women's Experiences with Running for Office." Over the past three decades, most South American countries have implemented gender quotas to increase women's representation in politics and decision-making bodies. In majority-Indigenous areas, many political candidates are now Indigenous women, a surprising trend given that they have historically faced enormous challenges in being seen as capable leaders, not only by whites/mestizos, but also by Indigenous men. This study analyzed the processes through which Indigenous Kichwa women from the Ecuadorian Amazon began to imagine themselves as having leadership potential, the training and leadership roles they pursued before running, and the experiences they had running for and holding office. They also examined the role of shamanism in

electoral politics, and whether fears of shamanic attacks made Kichwa women reticent to run. While most approaches to politicians examine elections quantitatively or primarily through surveys, this research took a uniquely anthropological approach, situating Kichwa politicians' lives, values, and personhood within Amazonian ethnology. It also examined the role that international development organizations' efforts to empower women has played in shifting perceptions of women's abilities to lead. The researchers conducted four periods of fieldwork over two years to trace changing perceptions through the election cycle.

SCOTT ERICH, then a graduate student at City University of New York, Graduate Center, New York, New York, was awarded a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "Economic Change and Fisheries Governance in the Gulf of Oman," supervised by Dr. Mandana Limbert. During the research period of this grant, which took place during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the grantee identified and examined four textual genres about the division of oceanic "territory" off the coasts of southeastern Arabia: colonial archival materials, national and international governing frameworks, religious and juridical texts, and social media discourses among fishermen. Research found that claims to property and rights at sea in the region are constituted through extraction. In other words, the waters of Gulf of Oman and Persian Gulf are governed primarily because of their capacity as places to extract natural resources. Oceanic "territory," in this reading, becomes a meaningful category only where the objects of extraction --- pearls, sponges, fish, and oil -- are concerned. The discovery (and in some cases, mere prospect) of offshore oil marked a decisive shift in maritime governance in the region, when, beginning in the late colonial period, the sea started to be divided up into proprietary spaces and exclusive zones. Even so, fishermen today contest these boundaries and zones through in their daily work, and through self-organized groups that petition the government for rights and benefits.

FOROOGH FARHANG, then a graduate student at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, was awarded a grant in October 2018 to aid research on "The Travelling Dead: Syrians in Lebanon and the Political Economy of a Proper Death," supervised by Dr. Jessica Winegar. Funding supported eight months of ethnographic fieldwork (September 2019-May 2020) in and around Beirut, north, and east of Lebanon. The project investigates the political-economic and the ethical dimensions of Syrians' quests for a proper burial in Lebanon in years following the 2011 mass migration of Syrians to the country. It looks at the ways in which the scarcity of burial spaces in Lebanon, in conjunction with increasing restrictions on crossing the Lebanon-Syria border, have mobilized networks of Syrians' traveling dead within the borders of Lebanon and on the route from Lebanon to Syria. This project ultimately explores the shifting conceptions of life, death, ethics, and geography in the face of war and displacement, while tracing the alternative and lesser-recognized ways that displaced communities heal and survive. In so doing, it gets at the core of how communities suddenly brought together relate to one another, beyond the national, religious, sociopolitical, and legal boundaries, in Lebanon and elsewhere.

DERICK FAY, University of California, Riverside, California, was awarded a grant in October 2015 to aid research on "Conservation, Custom and the Court: Lawfare and the Struggle for Subsistence at Dwesa-Cwebe, South Africa." The research was based in Cape Town, South Africa, from September 2017 to August 2018. Combining ethnographic interviews, participant observation in the South African Parliament and court system, and archival work with administrative and court records, this project examined the place of customary law and litigation in access to natural resources. Using the PI's earlier experience as

an expert witness in *State v. Gonggose* as a starting point, in which the defense team argued that a customary fishing right persisted with constitutional protection, despite the creation of a marine protected area, the project followed the case through its successful appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeal in Bloemfontein in May 2018.

KRISHANTHA FEDRICKS, then a graduate student at University of Texas, Austin, Texas, was awarded funding in October 2019 to aid research on "Nirvana Here and Now: The Language and Media of Buddhist Televangelism in Post-War Sri Lanka," supervised by Dr. Courtney Handman. During the last two decades of upheaval in Sri Lanka (including civil war and ethnic violence), a new transnational movement of televangelist Buddhist monks, collectively part of the Mahamevnāva Monastery, has emerged encouraging its followers to access nirvāṇa (liberation from suffering) in this lifetime, not in the afterlife. To make nirvāṇa more accessible to a broader audience, the movement has established over fifty branch monasteries in urban areas throughout Sri Lanka and twenty worldwide since 1999. Mahamevnāva Buddhists prioritize the attainment of nirvāṇa over material wealth and nationalist politics. This dissertation explores how Mahamevnāva Buddhists -- both monks and lay practitioners --are reforming Buddhist practices through innovative rituals and the adoption of colloquial linguistic forms and consumerist media forms to create a non-hierarchical, non-consumerist, and non-nationalist religious movement focused on attaining nirvāṇa in this world. Going beyond the polarizing paradigms of materialistic consumerism and nationalist politics, as well as decontextualized religious liberation, this dissertation argues that non-materialistic religious identities can coexist with consumerist forms of media and nationalist language. Furthermore, it shows that both traditional and new media formats contribute to making the previously inaccessible goal of liberation an attainable objective trans-local and transnational Sri Lankan lay middle-class individuals.

DANIEL FERMAN-LEON, then a graduate student at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, was awarded funding in August 2020 to aid research on "The Financialization of Racialized Geographies: Real Estate Investment and Housing Insecurity in Kansas City," supervised by Dr. Marina Welker. This study explores how markets for rental multifamily housing are made through the multiple and overlapping practices of investors, lenders, asset managers and city government officials. Through participant observation, in-depth interviews, textual and discursive analysis, and census data mapping this research explores how the life projects and housing biographies of tenants are mutually constituted by the market expectations generated by real estate investors as they work to convert rental housing into predictable and profitable investment vehicles. By exploring how the new, landscapes of market-rate and luxury rental housing map onto racialized geographies, this project interrogates how ostensibly neutral financial knowledge and practices of asset bundling and risk management are in fact rooted in a history of racial capitalism.

EVA FIKS, Keele University, Keele, Staffordshire, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in October 2022 to aid the writing of "State Intimacies: Sterilization, Care and Reproductive Chronicity in Rural North India." The book draws on 18 months of fieldwork in rural Rajasthan (and continued engagement with the field) and provides an ethnographic account of tubal ligation (sterilization) procedures as they are carried out and experienced by women in rural India. Grounded in women's everyday realities and experiences in sterilization camps, this book examines the process, effects, and narratives of an unprecedented biopolitical intervention attempting to control population growth. The book offers innovative theoretical insights into the relationship between care, violence, and chronicity and argues that care that is available

to rural women and their communities may temporarily provide relief but inevitably deepens reproductive and other chronicities that characterize life in rural India. The care that is available is almost always ambivalent -- closely entangled with violence, neglect, or disgust -- and rural women use these ambivalences for their own agendas, to resolve or confirm what matters in their lifeworlds: be it more functional bodies, easier everyday lives, more stable social positions, more reproductive control or more prosperous anticipated futures.

MARK D. FLEMING, University of California, Berkeley, California, was awarded a grant in April 2018 to aid research on "Managing the 'Hot Spots': Health Care, Policing, and the Governance of Poverty." This project examined the relationship between medicine and carcerality in the United States through an ethnographic study of medical "hot spotting," a health care intervention targeting the 1% most costly emergency room patients with intensive health and social services. Originally developed as a policing tool for identifying crime "hot spots," the hot spotting practice of surveillance and resource allocation has been repurposed for the management of chronic illness in the urban poor, with the aim of reducing the overall costs of managing this population. The patients targeted for medical hot spotting are mostly people who have four or more chronic illnesses along with a nexus of conditions closely connected to concentrated urban poverty and structural violence including substance use, mental illness, and homelessness. Many of these patients also have histories with the criminal justice system and are intensively managed across multiple criminal, medical, and social services sectors. Police and medical hot spotting overlap substantially in terms of the techniques of surveillance and the targeted population: people living in sites of racialized poverty. This project asks, does the expansion of medical hot spotting represent a convergence with or divergence from the established, ongoing punitive and criminalized management of poverty? Is this strategy part of the medicalization of poverty, where chronic disease diagnoses become the primary grounds of poverty alleviation? By studying the entanglement of medical and carceral techniques in the management of high-cost emergency room patients, this project contributed an understanding of how states configure care and coercion in the governance of poverty today.

ANNE GALVIN, St. John's University, Queens, New York, was awarded a grant in April 2017 to aid research on "Industrial Entanglements: The Socio-Ecology of the Black River in St. Elizabeth, Jamaica." This ethnographic project investigates relationships between rural lifeways, economic development, ecological pressures, and environmental regulation surrounding river water use in the agricultural parish of St. Elizabeth, Jamaica. Focusing on an array of groups whose livelihoods rely on proximity to and utilization of the Black River, the research examines competing moral rhetoric, resource claims, and environmental considerations related to rural livelihoods, and economic development. Unequal practices of environmental regulation are considered in relation to national development and sovereignty projects. Participant observation and open-ended interviews with stakeholders including sugarcane workers, aquaculture executives, fisher people, and residents of river-adjacent communities elucidate inequalities and situated strategies employed by different groups claiming river access rights. Strategies include appeals to formal and folk legal frameworks allowing legal land ownership to coexist with informal land and water use in marginal spaces. The work reveals how apparently local legal disputes between international rum production and aquaculture companies, centered around water pollution, uncover social dynamics structured by longer histories of racio-capitalism in the Caribbean. Racio-capitalism shaped domain over waterways during colonization that continues to structure river access in

contemporary Jamaica. Modes of social, economic, and legal agency, environmental regulation and enforcement are fashioned unequally within this sociohistorical landscape.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL GARRIOT, III, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, received a grant in April 2017 to aid research on “Commercializing Cannabis: Marijuana Legalization in the Shadow of the Carceral State.” For decades, the US-led War on Drugs has been the reigning paradigm of drug policy throughout the world. This paradigm is defined by a logic of punitive prohibitionism, which uses the force of law to control supplies and discourage use. This paradigm has shaped the global circulation of drugs, as well as drug markets and users. But in 2012 the US state of Colorado challenged this approach by legalizing marijuana for recreational use. In so doing, they and a handful of other states created a new paradigm that uses commercial markets, rather than punitive prohibitionism, to govern the circulation of drugs and users. This research seeks to understand this new paradigm by focusing on the industry it created, the retail marijuana industry. It asks: How is the reliance on commercialization shaping marijuana legalization in Colorado? What is the impact of this approach on US drug policy more generally? And, how is this new approach to marijuana implicated in the pursuit of other governmental projects, such as education, economic growth, and healthcare? Proceeding in this way, this research is part of a broader project on marijuana legalization and the future of the War on Drugs.

HANNA GARTH, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, was awarded a funding in February 2022 to aid engaged research on “Racialized Placemaking in South Los Angeles: Household Food Access and Basic Needs after COVID-19.” An engaged collaboration with Community Services Unlimited, Inc. (CSU) -- originally the non-profit arm of the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) -- this project examined how South Los Angeles residents navigate area infrastructures and the services of local community organizations to access basic needs. The central focus of the research was related to the sponsored grocery program CSU established during the COVID-19 pandemic to serve the immediate food access needs of their clients. The collaborators contacted all the sponsored grocery participants, conducting interviews with 25 people to understand how households were accessing food after the program had ended. They also conducted two household focal follows, which involved directly observing food acquisition, preparation, and consumption practices. A preliminary analysis reveals that most of the participants’ household income levels have not returned to pre-COVID levels, they remain food insecure, and have not returned to their pre-COVID food shopping practices. This research is ongoing and will be expanded to include households that had extra Pandemic EBT benefits, which have now ended.

BRADFORD GARVEY, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in October 2020 to aid research and writing on "Praise to Open Palms: A Moral Economy of Praise in the Sultanate of Oman." During the Fellowship, several projects based on the revision of a 2019 dissertation, resulting in a book manuscript. *Poems to Open Palms*, is under review at the University of Chicago Press’s *Studies in Ethnomusicology*. The ethnography argues that praise singing in the Sultanate of Oman is both social and economic action -- through praise song, ordinary Omani men persuade their leaders to give generously, to remember their obligations, and to honor their relationships with their fellow Omanis. While music and poetry are rarely understood to be related to the economy, the research shows how praise -- specifically because it is formal performance -- can strengthen and define relationships between citizens and their own leaders, who in turn direct state distributions back to citizens. While this relationship is sometimes described as flattery, this research shows how the forging of

social bonds based on obligation is far more important than “truth.” In addition to the book, Fellowship support allowed for the drafting of several articles that examine this dynamic from other perspectives: the way that agricultural plants act as metaphors for generosity, the social networking that sung poetry accomplishes, and how dance form helps citizens reckon their relations to the state.

ZAYNAB GATES, then a graduate student at University of California - San Diego, La Jolla, California, was awarded a grant in April 2022 to aid research "Writing Our Futures: Cultivating Biliteracy Practices with and by Pre-Service Indigenous Teachers," supervised by Dr. Alison Wishard Guerra. To identify biliteracy practices employed in two Indigenous teacher education programs in Northern Argentina the grantee conducted storytelling interviews and classroom observations. The interviews elicited personal stories which showed the interplay between grief, resilience, and hope. Indigenous teacher educators related a process of re-discovering their language, cultural knowledge, and pedagogical skills which nurtured their desire to become teachers. Based on their experiences, Indigenous language classes were constituted as spaces to retell the younger generations what Qom and Wichi peoples believed, and how the members of these communities acted, established relationships among themselves, the community, and Nature. Funding allowed the grantee to invite two Indigenous professionals to collaborate as part of the research team. They met several times to discuss the research goals, train themselves in the research instruments, but most importantly to reflect and discuss what the conversations and observations were making them think about. Understanding of the data collected was enhanced by discussions and sharing of possible interpretations about the research work and how it is being perceived by the participants, how these bonds are enveloped in longer relationships, sometimes inter-generational and other times across geography.

ELIZABETH GEGLIA, an independent scholar, Washington, DC, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in October 2022 to aid research and writing on "Homeland, Colony, State, or Company? Contesting Private City Development in Honduras." What happens when techno-libertarian dreams of colonization -- typically directed at Mars or the ocean -- are transposed onto nation-state territory? "Homeland, Colony, or Company: Contesting Sovereignty in Private City Development in Honduras" (working title) provides an ethnographic and multi-site account of the global "private city" or "startup city" movement and its endeavors to establish autonomous jurisdictions called Economic Development and Employment Zones (ZEDEs) in Honduras from 2014 to the present. Set in the gatherings of international startup city venture capitalists and intellectuals, the offices of Honduran policy makers and planners, and the agricultural and fishing communities targeted for ZEDEs in Southern Honduras, the book examines the discursive representations and ideological constructions of territory, sovereignty, and citizenship deployed in the developing, negotiating, and resisting of ZEDE projects. The book juxtaposes the idea of blank slate territory with Honduran State actors who attempted to modify libertarian utopian visions in accordance with their own governing logics and political economic agendas. In rural coastal communities, historical processes of land accumulation and contemporary land defense movements produce alternative territorial narratives that challenge both the ZEDEs and the existing nation-state model.

ILANA GERSHON, Rice University, Houston, Texas, was awarded a grant in August 2020 to aid research on "The Social Life of Employment Contracts." In this research project, retitled *The Pandemic Workplace*, the grantee explores how the US workplace has become a key site in which Americans develop their political

imagination of what it means to be a democratic citizen, addressing what the pandemic has revealed about how the workplace functions as site of private government. Workplaces are the contemporary site through which Americans learn through lived experience what it means to be governed and to govern other people in the interests of a larger group. The research addresses the complexities of learning fundamental lessons about governing through how today's workplaces organize control, authority, and decision-making. In the context of the pandemic, many Americans began to interpret workplace interactions through classic social contract theory, returning to foundational questions about the sacrifices asked of individuals for the common good, and what democratic participation should look like in deliberative decision-making processes. The grantee ultimately argues that what the pandemic and our current political climate reveals is an urgent need to see contemporary American workplaces as laboratories of different approaches to democratic practices that can demonstrate to American workers the value and effectiveness of participating in a deliberative democracy.

MEGAN GETTE, then a graduate student at University of Texas, Austin, Texas, received funding in April 2021 to aid research on "Remedial Earths: Sensing Energy in the Permian Basin," supervised by Dr. Marina Peterson. In the Permian Basin, oil and gas booms and busts compose volatile yet indefinite atmospheres as consequences of geological derangement: gas emissions, frackquakes, and light pollution. Its 24/7 infrastructural operations set in motion intensities of feeling around the imperceptible -- as the processes of the anthropocene take place just beyond human perception. Measurement breaks beyond techno-rational utility into expressive modes that serve affects of loneliness, encroachment, and broader conspiracies of silence in the desert. Apparati as methods or tools of representation become instruments for tracing vagueness, as the body is figured as a measuring device for matter's expressivity. Listening with temporal milieus situated in felt zones of sensation in and around the Permian Basin's rural communities, the grantee situates the poetic as an inframaterial register and minor scientific modality. In this infra-register, the edifices of realism cohere and fall apart as solid and singular objects become atmospheric, diffuse. Broadly, the research examines how geological processes of the anthropocene are perceived in moments and glimpses, and in what ways its thresholds of expressivity come to matter as data, toxins, affective registers and points of politics.

TASHI GHALE, then a graduate student at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, received a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "Infrastructure and Inequality: Investigating the Impacts of Road Construction in Dolpo, Nepal," supervised by Dr. Goeff Childs. This research examines the relationship between roads, lands, caste, and indigeneity. Since the declaration of Nepal as a Federal Democratic Republic and Secular country, the rural municipality governments of Bentsang and Bharbhong, in coordination with the federal and provincial governments dominated by Caste Hindu Elite leaders, prioritized the construction of roads in Indigenous Dolpo lands. After informing and discussing with Dolpo community leaders and members, this research has adopted surveys, semi-structured interview questions, key-informant interviews, case studies, and participant observation as research tools to understand the ways in which road development in Bentsang and Bharbhong shaped government officials and local people and their struggles in different forms. Based on a year-long ethnography research, their ideas, involvements, and experiences in various capacities reveal the intersection of roads and lands traverse beyond the development narrative of the Nepal state, often marked by the idea of *samriddhi* (progress). Without treating Dolpo as a monolith category, this empirical work primarily centering

Indigenous voices and experiences is informed by the previous scholarly works on infrastructure, caste, coloniality, indigeneity and development.

NICHOLAS GLASTONBURY, then a graduate student at City University of New York, Graduate Center, New York, New York, was awarded funding in May 2019 to aid research on "Radio Free Kurdistan: A National Soundscape in the Shadow of Soviet Empire," supervised by Dr. Mandana E. Limbert. Drawing on 16 months of multi-sited and multi-modal fieldwork between 2016 and 2021, this project tracked the material and cultural circuits of sonic media across space and time; in so doing. From the midtwentieth century to the present, sonic media have come to serve as technologies of cultural persuasion and vectors of Kurdish political affect. The research for this project followed the cultural and political itineraries of sonic media and listening in Kurdistan, from Soviet Kurdish radio broadcasting and pirated cassettes to postsocialist archives, DJ booths, streaming musics, and pandemic-produced virtual spaces for listening. These itineraries map not only the emergence and circulation of Kurdish notions of tradition, heritage, and cultural memory, but also the methods of counterinsurgency intended to surveil and capture Kurdish cultural production. Because these scales of media practice cut across the obscurantist boundaries of region formations—themselves products of cold war epistemics—this project offers a novel perspective on Kurdistan and the contemporary making of the Middle East. In so doing, it showed how practices of sounding and listening confront the ongoing durabilities of the cold war in occupied Kurdistan and animate shifting concepts of history, tradition, futurity, and belonging.

JULIET GLAZER, then a graduate student at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, received funding in April 2022 to aid research on "Instruments of Value: Techne and Technoscience in the Making of Markets and Violins," supervised by Dr. Kristina Lyons. This dissertation asks how the circulation of sensory expertise shapes the production of value in a segment of the contemporary Western classical music world. The project focuses on communities of makers and restorers of violin-family instruments on the United States East Coast and in Northern Italy. It draws on twelve months of multi-sited ethnographic research in Boston, New York City, and Cremona, Italy to examine how makers share craft knowledge with one another in their workshops and at violinmaking schools, industry events, and museum exhibitions. Part I of the dissertation follows craft knowledge flows. In Cremona, makers sometimes keep trade secrets because of the city's competitive market and claim local violinmaking heritage to gain cultural and financial capital. On the East Coast, makers share craft knowledge more openly and claim innovative practices to gain cultural and financial capital. Part II of the dissertation examines sensory techniques violinmakers learn and use. It analyzes visual techniques makers use in their workshops, causal relations they draw between visual and aural experience, and linguistic strategies they use when collaborating with musicians to achieve desired sounds. This dissertation argues that music economies are composed of interdependent communities of practice with different forms of sensory expertise.

LOA GORDON, then a graduate student at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, received a grant in April 2022 to aid research on "Self/care in Canadian Post-Secondary Student Mental Health," supervised by Dr. Ellen Badone. This research investigates the self-care practices and beliefs of post-secondary students as it relates to the management of their mental health. The ethnography attends to students' pathways through care, revealing how self-directed care intersects with forms of professional treatment as well as community and peer supports. The research probes how self-care is embroiled within structures of empowerment and disempowerment, especially for those at the social and medical margins. Data

collection spanned 2022

of compression in Inland Havana," supervised by Dr. Rosalind Morris. Through ethnographic and archival engagements in Havana, Cuba, the researcher investigated how political-economic logics of capital accumulation shape musical culture and subjectivity. The ethnographic study focused on a Havana-based urban music scene known as "reparto," which in recent years has attracted significant state and foreign commercial investment. The researcher studied street spaces of gathering, listening, and dancing in two historic neighborhoods that have been central to the emergence of reperto style and scene and to the longer history of Cuban popular music. The researcher also visited music recording studios around Havana, establishing a regular presence in one prolific studio. There, interviews were conducted with producers, artists, and representatives and recording and mastering sessions were observed. These engagements provided ethnographic insight into the entanglements of commercial exchange and musical experience in a social environment shaped by a criminalized shadow economy and ideological fantasies of entrepreneurial success. Supplementing this ethnographic inquiry, the researcher developed a historical case study through archival research in the collected papers of Fernando Ortiz. Materials were discovered that cast new historiographic light on debates among politically active intellectuals in 1920s-1930s Cuba about the implications of an emergent mass, commercialized musical culture for anti-imperialist, anti-racist, and democratic political interventions.

MARON GREENLEAF, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship to aid writing and research on "Forest Lost: Carbon and Inclusion in the Brazilian Amazon." Living forests have new monetary value due to market-oriented responses to climate change that monetize the carbon that they store. "Forest Lost" is an ethnography of a prominent effort to realize that value by creating forest "carbon offsets" and using other forms of financing in the western Brazilian Amazon. The book project traces the material, governmental, and multispecies relations enlisted in these efforts. The story it tells counters both dominant and critical understandings of carbon offsets, the commodification of nature, and "green capitalism." It shows how the forest's new monetary value engendered and was engendered by an environmentally premised welfare state and environmentally negotiated citizenship, rather than by standardized market relations. My analysis also examines the limits of this effort, exploring its links to increasing deforestation and support for pro-deforestation candidates, like Jair Bolsonaro. "Forest Lost" illuminates the political potentials and contradictions of enlisting capitalism to combat environmental degradation in one of the world's most climatically and culturally important landscapes.

BRIDGET GUARASCI, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, received a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship to aid research and writing on "Warzone Ecologies: Iraq's Marshes on the Battlefields of War." How does war shape its physical surroundings? And in turn, how is war shaped by its physical surroundings? This ethnographic manuscript -- Ecology of War: Iraq's Marshes on the Battlegrounds of War -- provides a fresh perspective on the US occupation of Iraq by studying its environmental impacts, specifically analyzing how the occupation made itself known through wetlands conservation. Anthropologists have looked at the US occupation of Iraq by studying militarization's forms, but this book refocuses an analysis of war to investigate how a network of political actors pursued environmental conservation as a form of warcraft and a vehicle for resource extraction.

KARELLE HALL, then a graduate student at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, was awarded funding in October 2021 to aid research on "Distributed Sovereignties: Creating Nanticoke and Lenape

Traditional Futures," supervised by Dr. Becky Schulhties. Funding supported dissertation fieldwork from approximately January through December 2022. During this time, the grantee conducted interviews with interlocutors via zoom or in-person at outdoor locations in Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. Participant observation was conducted via zoom in a Munsee language class, at online cultural and historical presentations, at tribal council meetings, and commission meetings. In-person participant observation was carried out at powwows, gatherings, political demonstrations, performances, and presentations throughout Lenapehoking. The grantee learned how Nanticoke and Lenape people are asserting their desires and demands for self-determination through framing and navigating Lenapehoking as both a physical and ideological space. Lenapehoking connects them through their shared ancestral territory and heritage. It is how they determine their relationship to their homelands and to other Lenape communities. It is a call for land back and languages back and foods back. Lenapehoking is also an aspiration of the future and a way for Lenape people to create their own imagined prospects through language, food, ceremonial, and other cultural revitalization practices. This research explores how Lenape people navigate their past, presents, and futures within the ever shifting social, economic, and political landscapes.

JESSICA HARDIN, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York, was awarded a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "Time, Timescale and Responsibility: Care Decision Making for Diabetes Complications in Samoa." This project centered on understanding how cultural notions of time and timescale shape care decisions, using diabetes related complications to question how temporal patterns influence health trajectories in Samoa. Support received was critical to transforming this individual, traditional solo-ethnography, into a collaborative project that privileged team ethnography through methodological experimentation and trust-building exercises. The project focused on three primary questions: How do communities track changes in the bodies of its members? How do people articulate responsibility in temporal ways? What are the social consequences of sharing of this information? Funds supported the training of nursing faculty at the National University of Samoa in ethnographic methods and Pacific Research Methodologies; the collection of 31 ethnographic interviews; a dialogue event between nursing faculty and traditional healers; the transcription and translation of ethnographic interviews; the regular meetings of the team for analysis and research planning. Preliminary findings suggest that individuals defer to others to keep track of their healing progress. The team found that people kept track of time by chronicling the various responsibilities and commitments they were not able to maintain.

CLAIRE-MARIE HEFNER, then at Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, was awarded a Hunt Fellowship in October 2020 to aid research and writing on "Achieving Islam: Women, Piety, and Moral Play in Indonesian Muslim Boarding Schools." The fellowship supported the complete revision of the manuscript based upon the grantee's a comparative study of women's achievement, moral learning, and gendered agency in two highly regarded Islamic boarding schools for middle- through high-school aged girls in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The manuscript is now fully drafted, with the exception of a short epilogue on the post-pandemic status of these institutions, to be written in the summer of 2023 after a brief follow up visit to these institutions. Funding also supported the development of several articles, including a piece for *American Ethnologist* (2022) and HAU (currently under review).

SARDAR HUSSAIN, then a graduate student at University of Texas, Austin, Texas, received funding in April 2018 to aid research on "Museumifying a Walled City: An Ethnography of Everyday Life in the Historic District of Lahore, Pakistan," supervised by Dr. Kamran Ali. This research examines how the ongoing cultural gentrification of the Old City of Lahore, Pakistan, has affected the sense of place and the rhythm and flow of everyday life for its long-term residents. The ethnographic study entails attention to: 1) how the long-term residents respond to -- experience and relate to or not -- the heritage management policies; 2) what everyday tactics the residents use to protect, preserve and alter their means and ways of life, to have their informal but ethical claims heard; 3) how the residents come to terms with new actors in the area and the bureaucratic and other state apparatus authorized to implement the heritage program; and 4), finally, how the local communities, backed by their ethical and/or religiopolitical claims, come together as social groupings to exercise their right to the place they call home? This research foregrounds and privileges the heritage of the ordinary; focusing on the shifting lifeworlds of the stigmatized and marginalized subjects, such as Mirasis (hereditary musicians), *tawaiifs* (dancing women and sex workers) and *hijra* (a derogatory term for "third gender"). A deep ethnography, it will (potentially) contribute to interventions in the "always already" known maps of the city in the Global South.

GINA JAE, an independent scholar in New York, New York, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in October 2021 to aid research and writing on "National Commitments and Private Sentiments: The Anticipatory Politics of Sickle Cell Disease in the US and France." The Fellowship allowed for the completion of a first monograph, "The Anticipatory Politics of Sickle Cell Disease: The Practice and Sentiment of Scientific Innovation." Using multi-sited ethnography, this work follows the trajectory of multiple groundbreaking interventions for sickle cell disease, whose success has been mediated by expertise, vigilance, and care; these include newborn screening, imaging for stroke prevention, and disease modifying treatments using hydroxyurea and transplant medicine. The book offers anticipatory politics as an analytic that identifies affects and praxis as constituents of breakthrough scientific knowledge and clinical research. By accounting for how sentiments and practices recalibrate expectations for the future, and specifically for the future lives of children, anticipatory politics implicates how scientific understandings of a disease co-produce the possibilities for its treatment. Anticipatory politics reframes care and vigilance as resources that are subject to economic and social stratification to demonstrate how the burden of disease and the benefits of efficacious treatments are unequally shared among the primarily Black children affected by sickle cell disease. This project iterates how introducing new knowledge and therapeutic innovations can proliferate existing disparities, when these interventions require the allocation of scarce resources, including where there is universal health care.

ALYSSA JAMES, then a graduate student at Columbia University, New York, New York, was awarded funding in April 2022 to aid research on "Cultivating Heritage: Interrogating the Revival of Coffee Production in Martinique," supervised by Dr. Paige West. This research investigates the progress made and challenges faced by stakeholders in Martinique's ongoing initiative to revive the island's coffee industry. How do discourses of possibility shape the coffee industry in Martinique and shed light on Martinicans' perceptions of the past, present, and future? Through ethnographic research in various sites in Martinique, this research examines the commercial tactics, political interventions, scientific narratives, cultural performances, and desires that contribute to the transformation of Martinican history and coffee into cultural heritage, and the consequences of this ongoing process for Martinicans. Site visits to coffee farms, participation in harvest and processing activities, and interactions with various stakeholders

enriched the understanding of the temporalities of coffee and the conflicts inherent in shaping the future. While recent work analyzes gastronomic revolutions and refashioning as a *fait accompli*, this research was conducted while such refashioning was in progress. This research ultimately demonstrates emerging strategies of approaching heritage in the non-sovereign Caribbean: it is not just the traces of the past in the present, rather, the past can hold the keys of possibility in an uncertain world.

SYMONE JOHNSON, then a graduate student at University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, was awarded funding in August 2020 to aid research on "Making the Marvelous: Experiments in Care and Black Belonging in Brooklyn, New York," supervised by Dr. Alex Chavez. Making the Marvelous is an exploration of how Black and otherwise racialized people in U.S. cities employ care as a relational practice, expressive mode, form of labor, and gift to collectively survive historical traumas and present-day harm, conflict and violence -- particularly those produced by racial capitalism and neoliberal logics of austerity and charity, which determine who is worth caring for and about, as well as who has the power to control how care is enacted. The dissertation draws from ethnographic research conducted in the Summers of 2018 and 2019 and from June 2020-April 2021 when the researcher was a participant observer with four communities of practice -- two wellness centers in Brooklyn, New York and two racial justice organizations in Chicago, Illinois -- with people who worked toward making sincere relationships and achieving greater personal well-being by experimenting with different traditional ways of healing illness and trauma, constructing restorative relationships, and establishing sustainable communities of mutual belonging based on Black identity, interracial solidarity, and shared spiritual epistemologies. The grantee applies an ecological framework to understand how care is mobilized, whereby personal healing grows people's capacity to function in right relationship with one another while the values, beliefs, and visions cultivated in and through these relationships can be articulated onto the social and cultural landscape through community action. In this way, the author builds out a framework for thinking about care at the levels of "self," "relation," and "articulation"—as that collective work that builds sustainable social infrastructures.

TANVI KAPOOR, then a graduate student at New York University, New York, New York, received a grant in April 2022 to aid research on "A History of Waiting: Time, Politics, and Cosmology in Zanzibar (1950-Present)," supervised by Dr. Julie Livingston. This dissertation traces a history of waiting and proposes a distinct understanding of time. This history emerges out of the semi-autonomous, predominantly Muslim archipelago of Zanzibar in Tanzania. In Zanzibar, patience ("*subira*" in Swahili, from the Qur'anic "*ṣabr*") is a religious virtue. Yet to be made to wait, especially in state institutions, is also experienced as an exercise of power. Through the lens of Zanzibar's only referral hospital, this study looks at how Zanzibaris have created waiting as a pious temporality amidst lasting state suppression over the past century. Combining hospital ethnography, Shi'i Twelver mosque ethnography, archival research, patient complaints, medical court cases, oral histories, interviews, Qur'an exegesis, and Swahili poetry, the researcher asks: how have Zanzibaris inhabited the test of waiting? How have they created waiting as a pious temporality and when has it become impossible to do so? Does waiting ever lead to a loss of patience (*subira*) and faith (*imani*), thus becoming impious? If so, how does piety re-assert itself? With waiting as its analytic, the research ultimately charts an alternative religious history of Zanzibar via its lone referral hospital.

CHLOE KESSLER, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in October 2021 to aid research and writing on "Futures After Progress: Living with Doubt in Late Industrial Baltimore." Futures After Progress explores the central role of speculation in American life, from the

vantage point of late industrial South Baltimore. The book is based on over a decade of fieldwork among residents, activists, industrialists, and bureaucrats there, and archival study covering more than 200 years. It tells the story of a place forged to enable futures elsewhere: from its early life as a quarantine zone under precautionary public-health regimes; through years provisioning the military for both real and speculative warfare; and culminating in plans to build the nation's largest trash incinerator there, billed as a "climate solution" and euphemistically called the Fairfield Renewable Energy Project. Early chapters concern how efforts by city, state, nation, and corporation to master the future through ever more conjectural modes of governance have produced an ambiguously toxic atmosphere that has shaved years off locals' lives. Later chapters consider how people living with these burdens relate to the future from a present marked by doubt, after long-held expectations fall apart. Much of the ethnography tracks debates over the proposed incinerator, which were themselves debates about what residents could reasonably desire from within the haze kicked up by an aging industrial order. By following people's efforts to plant their feet at the end of that world -- so uncertain that conjecture has become a mode of life -- the book seeks insights into the paths we might yet take, in the face of ecological apocalypse.

ZAHRA KHALID, then a graduate student at the Graduate Center, City U. of New York, New York, New York, was awarded a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "The Military Real-estate State: (In)security, Middle-class Aspiration, and Securitized Residential Enclaves in Pakistan," supervised by Dr. Ruth Wilson Gilmore. This research investigates speculative real-estate development in urban Pakistan, and in turn, an emergent geographical political-economic formation, provisionally termed the "military real-estate state." Primary data was collected over 17 months of field research in Islamabad and Karachi, and comprised ethnographic and archival approaches. Research interlocutors included various actors in real estate, including developers, builders, investors, real-estate agents, architects, government officials, and property owners. Site observations were conducted at key real-estate developments in Islamabad, Karachi, and Lahore. Archival research included compilation of promotional materials pertaining to selected developments; reviews of local daily and business newspapers for industry and economic news; and review of de-classified historical state documents at the National Documentation Center at the Cabinet Division in Islamabad. These interactions and explorations allow for an understanding of how everyday housing anxieties and aspirations of the middle classes are implicated in the political-economic geographic formation under study.

MUNIRA KHAYYAT, then a member at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton and assistant professor at the American University in Cairo, was awarded a Post-PhD Research Grant in April 2019 to aid research on "The Life of War: Ecologies of Survival in South Lebanon." The project, building on dissertation research conducted in 2007-2008 which was funded by a Wenner-Gren Dissertation Fieldwork Grant, examined "resistant ecologies" of living amidst the violence of war, capitalist extraction, the nation-state, and the ruined worlds these have created and within which many must continue to live. In South Lebanon, an enduring warzone, multispecies alliances such as tobacco farming, goat-herding, or tending to the spirits of nature, underwrite resistant life. The funding enabled follow-up field research in the "frontline villages" along the Lebanese-Israeli border where dissertation research was conducted a decade earlier. The fresh data was incorporated in the book manuscript "A Landscape of War: Ecologies of Resistance and Survival in South Lebanon," which was published by the University of California Press in 2022.

ELLEN KLADKY, then a graduate student at University of California, Irvine, California, was awarded a grant in April 2019 to aid research on "Pedagogies of Love: Family, Finance, and Social Intervention Programs in Deindustrialized Appalachia," supervised by Dr. Bill Maurer. This dissertation examines the Christian debt refusal movement in Appalachia to analyze the way that deindustrialization, consumer debt, and evolving discourse around race and privilege have reconfigured the parameters of financial inclusion and economic inequality. Across the US, household debt is at an all-time high. But a massively popular Christian debt refusal movement is prompting mostly white participants to opt out of a key form of racial-economic privilege: favorable access to consumer credit. To do so, they commit financial iconoclasm, cutting up their credit cards and declaring their freedom from FICO scores, all in the name of preserving the nuclear family unit. The grantee argues that evangelical financial programs turn the premise of financial inclusion on its head, recognizing the increasingly predatory nature of debt for many consumers, especially in light of neoliberal demands for household austerity and a half-century of economic disinvestment in deindustrialized communities. These programs, it is contended, attempt to discursively entrench the idea of an even economic playing field while teaching participants to shore up the economic dividends of whiteness outside of the consumer debt system. Ultimately, this research theorizes the relationship between white working-class identity, the consumer debt crisis, and the ongoing project of racial capitalism in order to better understand and counter systems of economic inequality. Through analysis of the affective landscape of class stagnation and mobility, it argues that the changing role of consumer debt in everyday economic life requires new ways of understanding both social class and whiteness in the United States.

OGNJEN KOJANIĆ, University of Cologne, received a grant in April 2021 to support research on "Drain the Swamp: Infrastructure, Political Economy, and Human-Environment Relations in Belgrade Wetlands." This project examined human-environment relations as shaped materially by infrastructural projects that, in turn, align with goals and promote values that reflect the political-economic regimes under which they are developed. The empirical focus of the research was (formerly) wetland landscapes in Belgrade, the largest city in and capital of Serbia. Four major political-economic periods over the course of the century (from WWI to the 2020s) were identified by analyzing secondary literature, archival and contemporary sources, and interviews and ethnographic data. The project developed the analytic of volume as a novel approach to better understand the interface of infrastructure and environmental politics in the era of anthropogenic climate change.

SUNEEL KUMAR, then a graduate student at University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, was awarded funding in August 2020 to aid research on "The Life of the Indus Delta: A More-Than-Human Ethnography," supervised by Dr. Laura Anne German. Historically, the Indus River deposited sediments for millennia through processes of soil accretion that formed deltaic lands. Marine sea tides, typhoons, and earthquakes eroded these lands, creating wetlands, estuaries, and lagoons -- facilitating human settlements, mangrove formations, and fish migration, among others. However, the Indus Delta is being transformed due to one of the largest colonial and postcolonial irrigation infrastructures, which interrupts riverine flow and processes of soil accretion. Recent climate change-induced extreme calamities also exacerbate saltwater intrusion, causing erosion. This research explores how the changing dynamics of soil accretion and erosion shape the physicality (land-water configuration) of the Indus Delta, and how this has in turn shaped the relations between humans and other species and physical processes in the Indus Delta of Pakistan. Blending ethnography with river ecology and archival work, this research offers an

ethnographic analysis of the deltaic processes as they mediate and complicate lives and relations of humans and nonhuman beings in unexpected ways at multiple scales. By foregrounding the Indus Delta as a geological and hydrological agent, this research goes beyond dominant narratives about the delta's decline to tell the stories of the entanglement of inhuman deltaic processes with humans and other beings.

HWAYEON LEE, then a graduate student at University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, received a grant in April 2022 to aid research on "Refusing Empire through Care: Anti-base dissent in Soseong-ri, South Korea," supervised by Dr. Carla Jones. South Korea has been a key site for US military presence in the Pacific since the mid-20th century. Despite the democratization of South Korea and the nominal end of the Cold War, the US maintains an imperial relationship with South Korea through the continued expansion of US military sites, such as the new THAAD base created in Soseong-ri, a rural mountainous village in Seongju-gun. While the South Korean state sanctions this site, the lifeworld of dissent in Soseong-ri sustains itself through practices of relationality and mutual care. Despite the lack of attention from the media and contrary to the narrative that this dissent community is backward, hyper-localized, and brainwashed by the non-local "external activist forces," community solidarity as a labor of care defies state conceptions of security and its tactics to divide and conquer. How do these seemingly unremarkable care practices reveal divestment from militarized life and expose the limits of imperial militarism? Based on two years of ethnographic research examining intimate forms of care as radical relationality in Soseong-ri, this dissertation reveals the limits of political affect and expands conceptions of dissent, informing new anthropological conceptions of political subjectivity, activism, and refusal of empire and its military security.

LAURA LEISINGER, then a graduate student at University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, was awarded a grant in April 2019 to aid research on "Wellbeing and Precarity of Haitian TPS Recipients in South Florida," supervised by Dr. Kevin A. Yelvington. Haitian migrants in the United States are part of complex local and transnational networks of belonging, and socioeconomic ties, and simultaneously experience ongoing economic exploitation and anti-Haitian stigma that negatively affects wellbeing. Following the November 2017 cancelation of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for Haitians and the ensuing surrounding legal battles fighting its removal, Haitian TPS-recipients faced ongoing uncertainty about the future because of their precarious legal status. This study explores how rapidly changing migration policy and governance is conducted, interpreted, and experienced as migrants engage it on the ground, and how this reveals the state as a changing, multifarious entity. Based on ethnographic fieldwork and interviews between 2019 and 2021 with Haitian TPS-recipients and their communities in South Florida, it explores how project participants coped with and responded to migration policy. It examines how TPS-holders interacted with state policy and actors and migration policy's impact on wellbeing. Using a feminist precarity analytic, its findings speak to ways that state sovereignty and policy are interpreted and contested. In examining multiple forms of encounters with the state's practices, functions, and effects, the findings understand the state not as a bound institutional entity, but a set of processes that differentially create vulnerability.

MICHAEL LEMPERS, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was awarded funding in April 2021 to aid research on "Democratic Listening: From Deliberation to Cancellation at the Post-Liberal University." Online and off, and across the political spectrum, people ask whether "canceling" individuals curtails free speech and is bad for liberalism or whether such selective disengagement upholds liberal-democratic

values by stopping harmful speech and amplifying marginalized voices. These debates focus on expression even as they rely on unexamined semiotic ideologies of reception -- about when, how, and why to listen. This two-year, team-based ethnography explored tensions surrounding interpersonal and institutional listening on a US campus. For the interpersonal, we investigated "pedagogies of audition" -- efforts to teach people how to listen -- in a range of sites, such as "active bystander trainings," anti-racist and DEI-themed workshops, a student group that promotes "listening" to counter polarization, and classes in intergroup relations that teach undergraduates how to facilitate dialogues across difference. On institutional listening, we investigated efforts to listen well to complaints of sex and gender-based misconduct. We studied the university's reporting infrastructure for Title IX compliance. As we examined how the university tries to shape interpersonal relations through training modules, workshops, and other forms of (re)education, and as it seeks to discipline improper relations through reporting and investigation, we considered how this university endeavors to communicate that it, too, is "listening well."

CAMILO LEON-QUIJANO, EHESS, Paris, France, received a Fejos Fellowship in Ethnographic Filmmaking to aid editing and production of "The Imaged City. A Multimedia Anthropology of Urban Experiences in a Marginalized French Banlieue." Sarcelles is located 15km to the north of Paris. Symbol of French banlieues, the city represents both hope and despair of the urbanistic utopia of a post-war society. From 2015 to 2018, as part of their doctoral research (EHESS, 2020), the grantee explored the social life of pictures in this marginalized city following a creative, participatory, and experimental photo-ethnographic activity. Analyzing the politics and poetics of visual representations of the banlieue, the research explored how local dwellers see, perceive, and experience the city through a series of visual methods. With support of the Fejos Fellowship, "La Cité: A Photographic Anthropology" was produced from this research consisting of three multimodal objects: a multimodal book, an exhibition, and a website. This threefold project aimed to develop new ways of doing, conceiving, and publicizing visual ethnography by fostering innovative ways of sharing anthropological insights. To this end, experimental activities with large audiences were developed, particularly during the exhibition that took place in Marseille in 2022. La Cité shows the extent to which photographic storytelling might expand anthropological frontiers by engaging new publics through sensorial and multimodal practices. Photography-driven narratives, along with sounds, videos, archives, and texts, are an opportunity to explore new ways of doing and sharing anthropological research.

JEREMY LEVENSON, then a graduate student at University of California, Los Angeles, California, was awarded funding in October 2019 to aid research on "Carceral Care: Jail Reform in LA County," supervised by Dr. Philippe Bourgois. In 2019, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors announced its plan to resolve its long-standing jail mental health crisis with a paradigm-changing "care first, jail last" approach. This plan promoted and advanced predominantly legal and medical interventions, such as diversion and other alternatives to incarceration programming, as strategies for decarceration. However, the jail mental health crisis also offered opportunities for incarcerated people within the jail. Through ethnographic research within the LA jails, this projects ethnographically explores how a group of incarcerated people envisioned and developed a program wherein they work as "mental health assistants," supporting the jail's mental health service and their peers. Their program, driven by the vision and labor of incarcerated caregivers and reliant on the cooperation of the custodial authorities, has successfully reduced the use of restraints and inmate self-directed violence and tripled in size during the pandemic. This project -- retitled "Breaking the Chains from Inside: The Un-Making of Jail Mental Health"-- explores the entangled

relationships making this success possible, situating the program within the wider institutional and extra-institutional context of care, abandonment and violence. It also considers what this exceptional program reveals about the everyday articulation of normalization and disciplinary power with carceral violence and its implications for movements for decarceration and social transformation.

KATHARINE LINDQUIST, then a graduate student at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, was awarded funding in October 2021 to aid research on "Africa Rising, Africa Uprising: Middle-Class Futures in Urban Uganda," supervised by Dr. Bruce Knauft. This dissertation project investigated the role of young, middle-class professionals in helping determine the future direction of urban Uganda. Since the beginning of the 21st century, popularized development narratives of "Africa Rising" have projected the future of Africa as a neoliberal success story. Much less publicized is the story of "Africa Uprising," embodied in the recent wave of social justice-oriented popular protest that has engulfed urban landscapes. Young professionals in Kampala -- Uganda's capital -- feel the push and pull of these two futures orientations acutely, constantly negotiating between the allure of a middle-class lifestyle and the seemingly inescapable realities of urban inequality in an increasingly autocratic state. Drawing on twelve months of ethnographic research in Kampala, this project found that young professionals have deep political commitments to progressive causes but see the autocratic political landscape as too dangerous to participate in openly. Instead, young professionals engage in political action in ways that subvert state surveillance, often building networks of communication and redistribution that exceed class lines. This political praxis is premised on notions of the future that combine orientations of hope and ambivalence, revealing a belief in the Uganda of tomorrow despite the lack of a clear political pathway towards that future.

ANDREW LITTLEJOHN, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in October 2021 to assist research and writing on "After the Flood: Ecologizing Safety in Post-Tsunami Japan." After the 2011 tsunami, the Japanese state proposed to protect the northeastern Sanriku Coast by building new safety infrastructures. However, many survivors resisted these. The book explores why people who experienced disaster would reject things that should prevent it from happening again. Drawing on 18 months of ethnographic fieldwork, it argues that neither modernist safety infrastructures nor bottom-up alternatives maintain or protect existing spaces and subjects. Both are world-building devices shaping what those spaces and subjects are, could, or should be; how they should (and should not) relate; and which among them exercises or is subject to power.

YANG LIU, then a graduate student at University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, received a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "Virtuous Knowing and Data Texture: An Ethnography of Data-Driven Predictions in Canadian Nonprofits," supervised by Dr. Todd Sanders. This research focuses on the data marketplace, where the investment in the credibility of data prediction gets realized through the manufacture and exchange of data products. The grantee worked with data scientists and software engineers to investigate the process of knowledge production, through which information and records morph into analytics and insights. By looking at how data is made, the study aims to illustrate how such technical transformation is value-laden -- how data became valuable and the broader implication of this value creation when humans are interpreted as features and pigeonholed into multiple columns. The research also noted the managing methodology of software development and data analysis and the action-based ethics embedded in making digital applications by looking closely at the two prevalent and encompassing concepts: Agile and Growth Hack. The data industry emphasizes Agile, a project management approach favouring quick and

modularised software development rhythms. The growth hacking ideology aims to reduce user interaction friction to facilitate final purchase. These approaches are not merely technicalities within the data industry. They deal with the aesthetics and subtlety of how things should be done. The study reflects on how these three data practices reshape what could and should count as known, probable, and ethical.

TAYLOR LOWE, then a graduate student at University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, was awarded a grant in October 2018 to aid research on "Designing Dhammacracy: An Ethnography of Design Activism and the New Thai Parliament," supervised by Dr. Constantine V. Nakassis. Retitled *Designing Dhammacracy: Design Activism and Cosmopolitical Representation in Thailand*, this research analyzes why design became a powerful field of activism in Thai politics. While three competing political institutions -- the military, the monarchy, and the parliament -- vied for power in Thailand between 2009-2019, groups of activist architects attempted to change political relations in the polity by transforming a shared cosmological form, the mythological form of Mt Meru, into both the country's new parliament (the world's largest) and a \$90 million temporary royal crematorium. Based on 24 months of fieldwork with the architects that designed these buildings, *Designing Dhammacracy* theorizes how Thai architects configured design as a political praxis during the conjuncture of two interregna: first, the only royal succession in 70 years and, second, the ruling dictatorship's specious restoration of democracy. *Designing Dhammacracy* ethnographically studies the materialization of a political ideology that the grantee is calling "dhammacracy," which emerged from the interregna's crucible of popular, dictatorial, dhammic and royalist sovereignties and materialized spectacularly in the design and politics of the new Thai parliament building.

LEAH K. LOWTHROP, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in October 2021 to aid research and writing on "Deep Cosmopolitanism: Kutiyattam, Dynamic Tradition, and Globalizing Heritage in Kerala, India". *Deep Cosmopolitanism* is an ethnographic study of the world's oldest continuously performed theater -- Kutiyattam Sanskrit theater of Kerala, India -- that offers a unique perspective on cosmopolitanism, heritage, and tradition over the *longue durée*. It explores how the many roles Kutiyattam has played in various cosmopolitan formations over its rich history, from Sanskrit cosmopolis to UNESCO intangible cultural heritage, challenge Eurocentric cosmopolitan genealogies and assumptions about cosmopolitanism, tradition, and modernity, and prompt new ideas about what these might mean today. In the process, through a combination of postcolonial and decolonial approaches, the book fundamentally rethinks the notion of cosmopolitanism from a non-Western perspective with pre-modern roots and offers a critique of the colonialist undertones of how international heritage regimes conceptualize peoples and traditions around the world today. Through an ethnographic exploration of unprecedented temporal depth --considering Kutiyattam Sanskrit theater's multiple cosmopolitanisms over a period of one thousand years -- *Deep Cosmopolitanism* offers a model for decolonizing modernity and invites a reconsideration about what it means to be cosmopolitan, traditional, and modern in the world today.

LUISA MADRIGAL MARROQUIN, then a graduate student at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, was awarded funding in April 2022 to aid "Growing Children to Grow the Economy: Corporate Philanthropy and the Prevention of Childhood Stunting in Guatemala," supervised by Dr. Rebecca Lester. Guatemala has the highest rate of chronic malnutrition in Latin America. Stunted growth, the visible consequence of chronic malnutrition, is associated with poor health, truncated physical and cognitive

development, and poor economic outcomes. Childhood stunting is cited by public and private actors as a main reason for the country's lack of economic development. Corporate actors have adopted this perspective as well and have taken up childhood stunting as a cause for action. As a result, the country's largest corporations channel funds through their philanthropies to support behavioral change interventions intended to promote human and economic growth and development. In doing so, corporate actors define childhood stunting as both a biological and social problem that can be solved through knowledge acquisition, and they set themselves as guiding leaders in its prevention. This rationality touches ground in the form of behavioral change interventions that target mothers who interact with new (or reframed) knowledges about chronic malnutrition, growth, development, health, hygiene, and female empowerment. In following some of these behavioral change interventions from inception to implementation, my dissertation investigates how proposed individualized solutions to the structural dimensions of childhood stunting in Guatemala serve to bolster corporate reputations and their influence in mothers' behaviors.

ALEXANDER MAIER, then a graduate student at Columbia University, New York, New York, received a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "Paper-Work: Migrant Labor, Documentation, and Legality in Postsocialist Moscow," supervised by Dr. Rosalind Morris. Employed in Russia's vast shadow economy, Central Asian migrant workers are caught in a double bind between the demand to become legally legible and the realities of informal labor that make lawful status all but impossible. Corruption, deceit, and the weak rule of law have exacerbated this dilemma by undermining the authority of state-issued papers to such an extent that distinguishing documented from undocumented migrants becomes legally unviable. Anthropological scholarship on migration has examined the conundrums that arise from being deemed "illegal" by the state, but the sheer legal indeterminacy of migrant life in postsocialist Russia throws the predicament of what it means to become documented into sharp relief. By following the paper trails and people that crisscross immigration offices, legal aid organizations, administrative courts, and migrant spaces of work and rest in Moscow, this project examines the meanings, practices, and experiences of documentary precariousness among migrant workers from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. It examines how paperwork, despite the epistemic anxieties surrounding its verification, comes to signify the legal status of its bearer, and how migrants' strategies of documentation enact, perform, and upset the tenuous subject position of the lawful immigrant.

AMULYA MANDAVA, then a graduate student at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was awarded funding in April 2019 to aid research on "In/voluntary Attachments: Marriage and Caste Hierarchy in Tamil Nadu," supervised by Dr. Ajantha Subramanian. This dissertation examines the relationship between voluntariness, marital kinship, and the production of caste and gender stratification in contemporary Tamil Nadu. Over the last decade, "inter-caste marriages" between Dalit men and dominant caste women in the South Indian state have become a highly politicized ground of contestation for a number of social actors invested in preserving caste hierarchies, as well as those invested in abolishing them. Taking inter-caste marriage as an entry point into broader questions of how caste, gender and kinship are organized in Tamil Nadu, it looks at three empirical sites in which the question of voluntariness -- and particularly "women's choices" -- emerge as central to the configuration of caste and gender hierarchization. These sites include electoral political mobilization, mass media portrayals of marriages, and the police station. Research supported by this grant included extended ethnographic

observation at All Women Police Stations in the Coimbatore area, interviews with activists and politicians, ethnographic research with inter-caste couples, and archival research and media analysis.

ALEJANDRA MARKS, then a graduate student at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, was awarded a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "When Abortion Pills Travel: Self-Managed Abortion in Havana and Bahia," supervised by Dr. Adeline Maquelier. Pharmaceuticals have been theorized as symbolically "potent" objects whose capacity to affect consumers extends well beyond their immediate chemical effects. This research project has aimed to understand how the drug misoprostol, originally developed as a treatment for gastric ulcers, is changing the meaning of abortion by allowing women to terminate unwanted pregnancies privately. Emerging first as an informal abortion method in the 1990s in Brazil, where abortion is penalized, the drug first entered clinical life in Latin America as an abortifacient when it was officially adopted for this purpose in Cuba in 1997. Today, the different modes through which misoprostol is distributed in the two countries cast abortion as a practice that sits uneasily between crime and care, between marginal practice and sanctioned procedure. This project investigated the embodied experiences of women as they turned to clinicians in Havana or unlicensed sellers in Salvador da Bahia to obtain misoprostol. In Havana, medication abortion afforded women greater privacy and autonomy over their procedures. In Bahia, black-market misoprostol has reshaped reproductive care. Bahian women collectively and individually defied the limitations put on their lives and bodies by the Brazilian state by managing their abortions with the help of underground activists.

KATE McCLELLAN, The New School, New York, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in October, 2021 to aid the writing and research on "If We Were Animals: Human-Animal Comparison and Care in Jordan," under advance contract at The University of Chicago Press. The book examines human-animal comparison as it relates to discourses and practices of care and, specifically, the care involved in transnational projects of animal welfare and protection in Jordan. It argues that comparison is both a fundamental technique of relation-making in the world of organized animal welfare, and is also a tool used to critique Euro-American animal welfare discourse and practice in Jordan. The book traces how comparison is used at four sites of animal care across Jordan: two animal welfare education centers in Amman; the tourist site of Petra, where donkey labor is a fraught topic; a wild animal sanctuary in northern Jordan for "animal refugees" of regional wars; and Ammani neighborhoods where new strategies for stray dog management are piloted. Tracing the tensions between human and animal care that emerge at these sites helps contextualize why animal care has become a flashpoint in debates about Jordan's future.

TOWNSEND MIDDLETON, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, was awarded funding in October 2019 to aid research on "Quinine's Remains: The Lives and Afterlives of a World-Historical Substance." Quinine is an alkaloid that shaped human history: a world-historical substance. Derived from cinchona, the fabled "fever tree," quinine was for centuries malaria's only cure -- and as such, an instrument of empire. In British India, quinine was vital to colonial health and power. But the alkaloid has left behind uncertainty for those who made it in the Darjeeling Hills. With the global pharmaceutical market dominated by synthetic antimalarials and better quinines from Africa, there is no longer demand for Indian quinine. Government cinchona plantations first established by the British, however, still exist - - albeit in a dilapidated state. What is to become of this once vital industry -- and the 50,000 people who inhabit its remains—is unclear. These places and people are now in an urgent struggle to redefine

quinine's remains for the 21st century. Combining historical and ethnographic methods, this study tracked quinine from the heydays of colonial medicine to the precarities of India's cinchona plantations today. The research asked fundamentally: how do human beings make history with plants, chemicals, and other world-historical substances? And crucially also, what do we make of life after they run their course?

MARIANA MORA, CIESAS, Mexico City, Mexico, was awarded funding in October 2019 to aid research on "Forced Disappearance, the Production of Justice and Racialized States in Guerrero, Mexico." During conditions shaped by the Covid-19 pandemic, this research project analyzed the ways that the upsurge in extreme forms of violence fueled by an undeclared war against organized crime fuels long-term and current forms of racialization and structural racism in Mexico. By accompanying two Indigenous and Afro-Mexican women's organizations that for part of a broader network of Indigenous, Afro-Mexican and mestiza community and academic researchers, it focused on gendered forms of violence in the Coast-Mountain region of the state of Guerrero. It contrasts the narratives of violence expressed by the women that form part of these organizations with those that emerge from virtual local media sources. While media coverage of violence in the region tends to reproduce a "color-blind" gaze, with little to no attention given to the ethnic-racial identity of victims, much less to the types of violent situations that most impact Indigenous and Afro-Mexican women, the narratives of these women's organizations focus on the effects that diverse expressions of violence imprints of their bodies and daily geographies. Through these narratives emerges a complicated and oftentimes ambiguous understanding of current forms of State violence and that of organized crime as fueling long-term conditions of racialized exclusions.

KEITH MURPHY, University of California, Irvine, California, was awarded a grant in March 2019 to aid research on "Typeworlds: Explorations in the Care of Graphic Language." This project is an ethnographic exploration of the professionals and communities dedicated to making sure that printed language "works" for ordinary people -- type designers, typographers, printers, computer programmers, and many others. "Works" can mean several different things. Sometimes it's a technological issue. As fonts moved from metal, ink and paper to pixels and screens, people have needed to ensure that new machines handle writing in ways that make writing usable. Sometimes it's a cognitive issue. Much of how typography has been constructed professionally is based on the psychological underpinnings of legibility and readability - many of which are, from an anthropological point of view, substantially wrong. And "works" is increasingly becoming a social and political issue. Whose typefaces are used and celebrated? Whose writing systems get attention from tech companies? Can something as diminutive as a glyph even play a part in movements for social justice? These are just some of the questions currently under debate in the communities that create, manage, and care for printed writing. It's almost cliché to state that the printing press transformed human society. What this project reveals is that the invention(s) of printing weren't necessarily historical revolutions, but instead important moments in a long, continuous, and collaborative effort to maintain writing itself as a critical public infrastructure.

DANSON MWANGI, Institute of Primate Research, Nairobi, Kenya, was awarded funding in October 2021 to aid research on "Perceptions of Wildlife Conservation among Pastoralists, Farmers, Group Ranchers and Conservationists at the Human-wildlife Interface of Chyulu Hills National Park, Kenya." How conservation is perceived and understood by communities living and working in conservation areas remains understudied. This project investigated how different ontologies of conservation are configured and reconciled (or not) across pastoralists, farmers, group ranchers, and conservationists at the human-

wildlife interface of Chyulu Hills National Park, Kenya. Using qualitative methods, the project explored the ways in which different actors perceive, experience and understand conservation and how these in turn shape their everyday lives. Results are framed in colonial and post-colonial conservation paradigms and through everyday encounters with wildlife. Among the predicaments that the local communities face are negotiating conservation bureaucratic language and logic different from their own, resentment over historic displacement, denied access to forest resources, punitive fines and punishments, lack of tangible benefits from wildlife, and wildlife induced damage to crops and livestock. Conversely, government conservation agencies and NGO operatives espouse fortress conservation, often treating the local communities as antagonists. The work contributes to the anthropology of conservation and can inform debates about pastoral property relations, land tenure, and management plans of Chyulu, the larger Tsavo and similar conservation areas.

MAURICIO NAJARRO, then a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, California, was awarded funding in October 2019 to aid research on "Biochemical Poetics, Chemical Messengers, and Viral Clouds: Reassortments and Reactivities in the Biomediatization of the Opioid Epidemic in Indian Punjab," supervised by Dr. Charles Briggs. Rather than framing the project of de-addiction or recovery from substance use disorders in northern India as the reincorporation of middle-class individuals into familial and social obligations of sober productivity, this project -- retitled "Recovery and De-addiction: Practices and Dimensions of Freedom in Northern India" -- instead takes seriously the political question of freedom inherent in the language and pedagogies of desire used by people in recovery -- resonant with local religious discursive traditions -- to describe what happens in recovery and how people help each other. Thus, this project (retitled "Recovery and De-addiction: Practices and Dimensions of Freedom in Northern India") attempts to think addiction and de-addiction in political terms -- in the penumbra of the clinic -- as projects relevant to both considerations of sovereignty, self-determination, and freedom as well as aspirational post-independence nonsecular Indian modernities. Drawing on extensive fieldwork conducted online during the first and second waves of the COVID-19 pandemic in northern India, the research clearly demonstrates the importance of tacit religious idioms in therapeutic discourses and contributes to an understanding of the temporalities of addiction (cyclicity, endurance, emplotment, futurity) by seriously considering how therapeutic sodalities collectively encounter the nondual eternal -- using figures and idioms adapted from north Indian religious discursive traditions.

NEYMAT CHADHA, then a graduate student at the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, was awarded a grant in April 2022 to aid research on "Body in Transition: An Ethnographic Study of Hysterectomies among Women Sugarcane Cutters in Beed, Maharashtra," supervised by Dr Richa Kumar. The research behind this ethnography relies on the recorded narratives of female sugarcane cutters who underwent early-age (post-teenage) hysterectomies -- removal of the uterus, as young as 22 years of age in the drought-prone belt of Marathwada and presents the complex problems of these medical procedures relative to the existing late-age menopausal hysterectomies. The complexity is in the mutual presence of a medicalized embodiment of bodily suffering and participatory tact of the laboring women involved in their life situations. Through the genealogical mapping of over 130 women, this ethnographic project reveals the multitude of causes that facilitate what Neymat refers to as 'filial operability'; despite witnessing the morbidity and risks associated with early-age hysterectomies among their mothers or sisters, women continue to undergo these procedures over three generations. In tracing the violent intersection between operability and biopolitical regulation, with a particular focus on women who

undergo hysterectomies after state-incentivized sterilization (tubal ligation), the ethnography exemplifies how hysterectomies as strategies do not merely position the bodies of women as being bioavailable but also prove signposts to (re)claim the hope for what could be seen as a 'bio-viable life'. This project unravels the intricate embodiment through which the fluctuations and compulsions of the neoliberal market are exemplified through women's bodies that become vital links to personal and familial viabilities. Yet, as is evident, these viabilities ironically hinge on potential risks, including chronic pain, recurrent morbidity, and fatality—thus offering critical, although gruesome, insights into the articulation between gender, caste, labor, biopolitics and rural poverty.

ANNIKA NILSSON, then a graduate student at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, received a grant in October 2021 to aid research on "Grassroots Science: Patient Research Practices in Online Complex Chronic Illness Communities," supervised by Dr. Talia Dan-Cohen. This project sought to understand how people living with complex, medically underdetermined chronic illnesses advocate for themselves and produce knowledge about their conditions through informal research and self-experimentation mediated by online forums and support groups. While public discourse often describes these activities as a potentially dangerous rejection of medical authority, the participants in this research resorted to online research and self-experimentation only after conventional medical care proved ineffective or inaccessible. They understood their departure from conventional medical care as temporary and driven by the urgent need to address their symptoms, rather than as a rejection of the conceptual, scientific underpinnings of medical science. Participants in chronic illness forums used narrative as a tool for both knowledge-making and public-facing advocacy. In patient-centered forums, users collaboratively analyses of narrative accounts of one another's' illness experiences in order to identify patterns, in an approach that emphasized how differences between individual bodies, histories, and contexts influence illness trajectories. In public-facing settings, emphasis on promoting audience identification through brevity and broad relatability came at the expense of authenticity, particularly for marginalized participants. Thus, the effort to improve circumstances by seeking to broaden public awareness and empathy may in fact further obscure the structural causes and consequences of complex chronic illnesses.

SANA NOON, then a graduate student at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, was awarded a grant in April 2021 to aid research "Intergenerational politics of women's rights activism in Pakistan," supervised by Dr. Michael G. Peletz. In the new millennium, anthropological literature on women's agency in the Muslim world has presented nuanced frameworks of women's piety as an alternative to liberal, secular autonomy. However, urban, professional women's agency -- across generations and among different age groups -- is less explored in these discourses. This project explores a "third way" beyond analytical binaries of secular/religious agency, by studying women who constantly innovate and strategize in response to changing circumstances imposed on them. By attending to activists at prominent women's rights organizations in Pakistan, alongside "ordinary women," this project explores how women belonging to different generations and age groups contend with structural hierarchies and restrictions in their daily lives. In assessing continuities and changes in the women's movement in Pakistan over time and across generation, this project highlights how the landscape of women's political engagement in Pakistan can be better understood by attending to the strategies and tactics of activists who are part of formal rights organizations, alongside "ordinary" women, whose everyday contributions to movements for social change are often "uncounted."

JOANNE NUCHO, Pomona College, Claremont, California, received a grant in April 2022 to aid research on “Post-Grid Imaginaries: Climate Change, Wildfires and Energy Futures in California.” Under the emergency pressures of climate change, decentralizing the electrical grid through local energy generation and circulation seems increasingly inevitable and in many cases, necessary. But how can we ensure reliability and universal access with greater decentralization? This project examines “post-grid imaginaries” in the context of climate change, and the tentative materializations of these imagined futures through projects ranging from community microgrids to individual home battery systems across California. While there is potential for democratic, localized control over sustainable energy production and distribution, this transformation could also entrench spatialized energy inequalities in a new, sustainable energy landscape. By examining a moment of grid failure and the politics of energy transition and climate change in California, this project challenges developmentalist assumptions about the supposedly different trajectories of the so-called global north and south. If electricity has acted as part of a discourse of progress, what does it mean for the vast dynamic system of the electrical grid to be reimagined as a profoundly decentralized system? The grantee will investigate how imagined futures in the context of a climate crisis are emerging in projects today that can be examined ethnographically in California.

BILGE O'HEARN FIRAT, University of Texas, El Paso, Texas, was awarded funding in October 2021 to aid research on “Southern Gas Corridor as a Geopolitical Infrastructure: An Ethnography of the European Union's Energy Security.” Conducted at a time when the Russian War in the Ukraine heightened energy supply security matters during 2022, this research project was about the makings of a fossil gas transport corridor between the Caspian Sea and Europe. In the aftermath of the dissolution of the Soviet Union, mid-level officials and expert, among them engineers, lawyers, economists, diplomats, policy officials, strategists, lobbyists, and market and government relations experts, developed 36 fossil gas pipeline projects across seven countries to move Caspian hydrocarbons westward. With the heavy involvement of the US and the European Union, thirteen of such projects were actually built during the said timeframe. The research project looked at who these actors were and when, where, how, and why they did what they did, the limits to their agency, and how their views on fossil choices have changed over time. Interviews were supported by a critical analysis of over a thousand of policy artifacts (i.e., open-sourced diplomatic and intelligence correspondence, including leaked U.S. cables; policy documents containing strategy and action items; audiovisual recordings of public energy and infrastructure meetings; and news articles).

CHRYSTEL OLOUKOI, then a graduate student at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was awarded a grant in August 2020 to aid research on ““The Promise of the Night”: Nightlife, Masculinity and Domesticity in Lagos, 1920s-present,” supervised by Dr. Durba Mitra. Retitled “Black Nocturnal: Ecologies of the Night in Lagos,” this research explores the historical and ongoing conditions that make nighttime one of the most embattled terrains of life in Lagos, a site in which imaginaries, anxieties and disciplinary investments converge, to the point of criminalization. The grantee conducted 14 months of ethnographic fieldwork and six months of archival research. Findings illuminated how past and ongoing colonial urban forms made nighttime a crucial site of survival, social reproduction, as well as an intensely criminalized temporality, thus marking forms of living dependent on the nocturnal economy as always-already criminal. Ultimately, this research project resulted in: 1) making visible the socio-political processes by which imaginations of nighttime as a stable object in need of discipline are constructed; 2) interrogating the productivity of logics of criminalization of the night; and 3) exploring the quotidian ways people reclaim and inhabit nighttime as a site of possibility in the shadow of the ongoing catastrophe of racial

capitalism. The multifarious moral panics provoked by forms of nightlife that blur or transgress established moral understandings of time, space and subjects shed light on the night not as a given, but as a result of successive and contested projects and practices of imagination.

GIULIO ONGARO, London School of Economics, London, United Kingdom, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in October 2020 to aid research and writing on "The 'Placebo Effect' in Highland Laos: Insights from Akha Medicine and Shamanism into the Problem of Ritual Efficacy." The project explored the therapeutic value of externalist medical systems. Unlike biomedicine, these are systems in which both the cause and treatment of illness are partly cast onto the social environment. The basis of this research consisted of 19 months of doctoral ethnographic fieldwork conducted among the Akha, a group of swidden farmers living in highland Laos and neighboring borderlands. The Akha maintain a robust indigenous healing tradition in which sacrificial rituals are performed to counter external afflicting spirits. This fieldwork investigated Akha shamanism, aetiology, and the dynamics of ritual healing. Analyzing the ethnographic material from the lens of clinical science -- particularly "placebo science" -- the thesis argued that externalization significantly broadens therapeutic possibilities and pre-empts stigma on psychiatric illness. Expanding on this thesis, the work conducted during the Fellowship led to the publication of several articles in both medical anthropology and philosophy of psychiatry. It also led to the development of a book manuscript: a prolegomenon to the global history of medicine that, widening the ethnographic scope and challenging the biomedical view of medical history, vindicates the value of shamanic traditions and places them in a more refined comparative perspective.

MOLLY THEODORA ORINGER, then a graduate student at University of California, Los Angeles, California, received funding in October 2019 to aid research on "Spatial Relations: Post-War Reconstruction and the Afterlives of Jewish Terrains in Lebanon," supervised by Dr. Susan Slyomovics. This project contends that the history of Lebanon's once-flourishing Jewish community is conceptualized by state powers and the public, in varying ways, as a representation of historical inter-confessional harmony. During the Lebanese Civil War (1975-90), Jewish synagogues, neighborhoods, schools, and cemeteries faced the same threats of destruction and abandonment as the greater built environment. Lebanese Jews, who stood at roughly 14,000 in the decade prior to the war, now almost exclusively live in the diaspora. Today, Jewish spaces have been refurbished by developers, repaired by diasporic groups, and adapted to house refugees. To understand how diverse relationships to the spaces of an absent minority group influence concepts of belonging among the Lebanese body politic, 21 months of ethnographic research was undertaken among those interfacing with -- whether through voluntary involvement or the happenstance of living amongst -- formerly Jewish spaces. This project also analyzes how political parties and elite state actors mobilize a Lebanese-Jewish past within a narrative that posits a uniquely Lebanese cosmopolitanism as essential to moving beyond ethno-sectarian violence. By examining notions of "Jewishness" within the post-war state, this research shows how everyday interactions with the built environment construct discursive and social spaces within which people grapple with notions of social difference.

VASILANA A. ORLOVA, then a graduate student at University of Texas, Austin, Texas, was awarded funding in October 2018 to aid research on "Affective Infrastructures: Moving Through Siberian Space," supervised by Dr. Craig Campbell. The project is currently a book manuscript "Citizens of the Future: Infrastructures of Belonging in Post-Industrial Eastern Siberia." The Soviet Union's promises of the radiant Socialist future failed to materialize but left behind material reminders -- ruins. By ruins, this work understands not only

architecture and infrastructure but also values, tropes, and ideas. These “ruins” of a future as imagined in the past continue producing meanings. In the 1960s, the development of Soviet infrastructure manifested in Eastern Siberia with the construction of the Bratsk Dam and Hydroelectric Power Station. The dam-induced flood displaced thousands of people. New centrally planned settlements arose at the shores of the Angara River. One such settlement is the village of Anosovo. With the collapse of the USSR, Anosovo saw a drastic reduction in government support. Like countless other settlements across the former USSR, Anosovo found itself in the position of a monotown with a privatized enterprise and plummeting social sphere. How do people live there navigating the entanglements of ruins and new beginnings? What keeps villages in a place whose population dwindled from more than 2,000 in the 1970s to a little over 500 today? How do they define their belonging, and how do they effectively “belong?” This work argues that the explanation for people’s rootedness in a place is “affective infrastructure” understood as the human (and animal) connections and engagement with the materiality of the place.

NOAM OSBAND, an independent scholar, Brooklyn, New York, received a Fejos Fellowship in Ethnographic Film to aid editing and production of "In the Pines: An Vérité Portrayal of American, Mexican, and Canadian Tree Planters." Funding was used to carry out production on *A Thousand Pines*, a vérité look at a year in the life of a Oaxacan tree planting crew, a group of guest workers who travel the United States planting trees. With the funds from the fellowship, the grantee was able to begin working with an editor, as well as carry out a follow-up shoot to Oaxaca to get pickups. Funds enabled full-time work on the film as we wrote the story and outlined the final project.

SERGIO PALENCIA FRENER, then a graduate student at City University of New York, Graduate Center, New York, New York, was awarded funding in October 2021 to aid research on "Maya Revolutionaries, Communal Mobilization, and Guerrilla Warfare in Guatemala, 1952-1981," supervised by Dr. Marc Edelman. Indigenous Maya in Guatemala lived through one of Latin America’s most intense conflicts during the second part of the twentieth century. This research focuses on Maya politics, kinship relations, and interethnic experiences in multifarious mobilization through social democratic parties, rural unions, and cooperatives (1952-1974), and the intricacies of Maya indigenous participation in peasant organizations and insurgencies during the war escalation (1976–1982). The project reassesses Maya indigenous communal politics beyond Cold War dichotomies and situates the villages as central loci to grapple with the complexity of indigenous history during the Guatemalan war. Through research in Maya territories, this work explores plantations’ territoriality and labor transformations, ground-rent expansion, and interethnic relations between Maya peoples and nonindigenous Ladinos and Spaniards. By using methods in ethno-cartography, photo-elucidation workshops, memory visits, chronology of the war, in-situ interviews and focus groups, and recently found historical archives, memoirs, and photos, the research reconstructs the history of Maya communal politics and individual militancy from the standpoint of indigenous narratologies of the war. This research reinterprets one of Latin America’s Cold War paradigmatic cases from a historical anthropological approach.

SAMANTHA PRENDERGAST, then a graduate student at New York University, New York, New York, was awarded a grant in August 2020 to aid research on "Deporting Indigenous Migrants: Māori Mobility and the Australian Project of Exclusion," supervised by Dr. Monica Kim. Between 2014 and 2022 the Australian government mobilized heightened immigration exclusion laws to forcibly deport approximately 2776 New Zealand citizens “back” to Aotearoa New Zealand. Around forty-three percent of the deportees identified

as Māori, despite making up only fifteen to seventeen percent of New Zealand citizen migrants in Australia. Another twenty per cent identified as Pacific. Research conducted during the dissertation fieldwork grant interrogated the deportations in the long historical context of Australian settler nation-building, asking what it means for Australia to determine who can and cannot live on the unceded lands of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Fieldwork included archival research into the records of early twentieth century Australian and New Zealand nation-building, remote ethnographic research with Māori migration agents in Australia as they navigated the bureaucracy of immigration law, and media analysis into the Australian government's rhetoric of security and protection in twenty-first century Australia and activist demands for "fairness" from the settler nation. Archival work provided an important historical grounding for ethnographic research into present-day experiences of settler national territoriality.

ANA FLAVIA PULSINI LOUZADA BADUE, then a graduate student at City University of New York Graduate Center, New York, New York, received a grant in May 2019 to aid research on "Drones, Angels and Unicorns: Financial Capitalism and Digital Technologies in Brazilian Industrial Farming," supervised by Dr. Gary Wilder. The research focuses on the social, cultural, and economic relations that made possible for an innovation ecosystem to emerge in rural Brazil, and revealed that the model of ecosystem, originally created in the Silicon Valley, reshapes agriculture and projects of development, impacting the local political economy. Learning how an innovation ecosystem operates in the agricultural industry in this context, as well as understanding how digital technologies impact agriculture there, are ways of shedding light on global tendencies regarding economic development projects, food chains, and technological transformations. The research found that innovation is no longer a term used to describe changes within industries but is an industry in itself. Second, the research found that digital technologies enable a new form of agricultural practice and management: farming now can be done remotely. For example, managers no longer need to spend time wandering around arid farms to identify flaws in the crops, and they can send notifications to farm workers with precise indications of the work needed. Third, the research found that, although the innovation ecosystem claims to promote environmental improvements in industrial agriculture, the technologies produced and the business models associated to them only reinforce monocrops, a model of food production that is potentially harmful for the environment and for local social arrangements.

DEINA RABIE, then a graduate student at University of Texas, Austin, Texas, was awarded funding in January 2019 to aid research on "The English Channel: Language and Gendered Mobility among Emirati Women in the United Arab Emirates," supervised by Dr. Elizabeth Keating. Funding supported phase 2 of dissertation research in the UAE's northern emirate of Ras Al Khaimah. This research followed a year of phase 1 research in the UAE capital of Abu Dhabi. With anxieties about the end of oil, the UAE state is pushing Emiratis in their forties and younger away from a passive oil-subsidy receiving citizenry toward a neoliberal citizenship through participation in the country's growing multinational enterprises. Interestingly, Emirati men continue to take the lead in labor force employment, mainly in the gender-segregated, Arabic-dominant public sector. Meanwhile, with the support of a robust state-feminist agenda, more Emirati women are pursuing social and economic mobility through English-medium higher education and transnational professional domains. The project poses three main questions: How does the UAE's drive towards English preference for professional and economic gain compete with discourses of Bedouin tradition, patriarchal gender roles, Islam, and ethno-nationalism, indexed by the UAE's national

language, Arabic? How does English acquisition and exposure to new professional spaces produce new forms of embodiment, particularly comportment and appearance, for Emirati women that reflect and create new subjectivities? How do these, in turn, contribute to shifts in gender ideologies and a restructuring of relational power hierarchies at the workplace and domestic sphere? Findings from phase 2 in Ras Al Khaimah reinforced that while the emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai are at the forefront of the UAE's shift toward a global knowledge economy, Emirati women across the country have real stakes in using English-medium higher education and associated channels to access employment opportunities in the transforming economy.

DARIIA RACHOK, then a graduate student at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, received a grant in October 2021 to aid research on "Affective Belonging: Vulnerable Groups, Political Subjectivity and HIV in Ukraine," supervised by Dr. Sue Drue Phillips. The unfolding transformation of healthcare system in Ukraine, including reorganization of HIV services provision, have evoked hopes, anxieties, and anticipations of despair among citizens. After the full-scale Russian invasion in February 2022, Ukrainian public health workers, marginalized groups like sex workers, and workers of international NGOs alike expected a crisis in the delivery of HIV services to happen. Yet, the public health system withstood the blow and ensuing difficulties much better than expected in part due to the efforts of the marginalized groups. This project investigates how the relationship between the Ukrainian state and its marginalized citizens is produced through affect -- sensations that are bodily intense, oscillating in range, and relational. This research explores how affect creates a shared political subjectivity among the marginalized citizens. This project shows that marginalized citizens -- such as sex workers and people living with HIV -- experienced the invasion as a threat to their physical bodies and existence. Elaborating the concepts of embodiment, corporeality, and vulnerability in relation to affect, this research advances anthropological notions of agency by foregrounding the issue of how political subjectivity is formed beyond the sovereign subject, through intense bodily experiences, and how the marginalized are political actors in their own right.

TARIQ RAHMAN, then a graduate student at University of California, Irvine, California, received a grant in August 2020 to aid research on "Liquid Land: A Diasporic Market and the Making of Lahore," supervised by Dr. Sylvia Nam. In the city of Lahore, Pakistan, plots of land are traded like stocks. While land has traditionally been associated with ethical values -- such as maintaining extended families, reproducing caste identities, and establishing a Muslim homeland -- in recent years it has become liquid, or a good that is quickly bought and sold. Across a transnational real estate market, plots in new housing developments circulate between overseas Pakistanis living across the Middle East, Europe, and North America, and in Lahore's oldest residential areas the World Bank is digitizing a colonial-era land bureaucracy to increase the frequency of sales. And yet, in the context of financialization, land's value continues to be ethically grounded. Based on ethnographic fieldwork with real estate developers, diasporic investors, government officials, and local residents, this dissertation project examines the ethical motivations that drive financialization in Lahore and how urban space and life are transforming as land becomes liquid.

IKAIKA RAMONES, then a graduate student at New York University, New York, New York, was awarded funding in April 2021 to aid research on "Bureaucracy and Social Movements: Native Hawaiian Philanthrocapitalism and Indigenous Nation-Building," supervised by Dr. Fred Myers. This grant supported twelve months of dissertation research in Hawai'i, focused on the political economy and

institutionalization of Native Hawaiian movements and social reproduction. The research concerns how Indigenous polities pursue fundamental social transformation while constituted within the same structures that facilitate dispossession. Generations of Native Hawaiians have led a massive regeneration of Indigenous cultural forms, language revitalization, land-based practices, ancestral knowledge, and political activity. Many have celebrated these movements, while this research explores the material basis and political economy that supports and constrains such movements. This research examines how Indigeneity is made to endure, while also undergoing internal change within its shifting material and historical conditions. Ethnographic research by a Native Hawaiian anthropologist engaged actors working in elite Indigenous institutions, as well as those organizing at the grassroots level. The research reveals how actors managed contradictory entanglements with capitalism and settler state control, all while furthering different conceptions of Hawaiian-ness. Along the way, the project reveals how Indigeneity itself is contested in the processes of its own reproduction.

SARI RATRI, then a graduate student at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, was awarded funding in April 2021 to aid research on "Nourishing the Future: The Roles of Midwives in Indonesia's Changing Health Development Policies," supervised by Dr. Caroline Bledsoe. This dissertation investigates the relationship between national ideologies of progress, food sufficiency, child health, and female domesticity in Indonesia and the development of children. It looks at how the government's emphasis on preventing child stunting rates shaped the message associated with economic growth, as well as the experiences of mothers and health workers dealing with child growth issues. The study also focuses on women's experiences providing early childhood care and attempting to gain access to nutritious food through Indonesia's child nutrition programs while coping with the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on their livelihoods. Based on the concept of "nourishing the future," this study investigates the temporality of human capital investment—a framework used by the government in stunting programs—by integrating child nutrition with meaning systems about national development and economic growth. The dissertation draws on digital ethnography and archival research, including participation in webinars and Facebook groups, and analyzes comments and postings from Indonesian "momfluencers." It contends that the Indonesian government uses female domesticity to achieve the country's development goals by establishing a direct link between children's health and national growth, and that women are to blame for children's failure to grow and develop in accordance with international growth standards.

HOWARD REHAVIA-TAYLOR, then a graduate student at Columbia University, New York, New York, received a grant in April 2019 to aid research on "'Coming to Terms' with Namibia in Germany: Race, Reckoning, and Reparation in a Fractured Europe," supervised by Dr. Nadia Abu El-Haj. This research explored how the German state responds to demands for reparations from former colonial subjects, focusing on encounters between Namibians and the German state. It examined interactions in New York City, Berlin, and in Windhoek. The study revealed the complex ways in which struggles for historical justice and redress unfold in the present. The research addressed questions about strategies used to make reparation claims, resistance from German Namibians, and the German state's response. Findings show that Namibian state representatives and genocide victims' descendants employ different strategies: namely national developmentalism versus liberation from denialism. The German state often invokes notions of Holocaust singularity in its response. The study also highlights resistance and complexity from German Namibians, including genocide denialism in Namibian cultural spheres. Some German Namibians, however, show solidarity with Herero and Nama demands, often driven by shared Lutheran affiliations.

Overall, these findings are generally suggestive of the fact that discussions of reparations in the context of German colonialism in Namibia often involve differing constructions of the relationship between the past, present, and future of political violence.

MARIANNA B. REIS, then a graduate student at University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, was awarded a grant in October 2017 to aid research on "Dilemmas of Citizenship: Making Claims and Making Meaning Among Palestinian Citizenship of Israel," supervised by Dr. Francis Cody. Renamed "Mobilizing Citizenship: Navigating Urban Infrastructure and Planning Advocacy for Palestinian Citizens of Israel," this dissertation investigates how Palestinian citizens of Israel make sense of citizenship and belonging through everyday experiences of mobility and encounters with urban infrastructures, and how those encounters shape the conditions for mobilizing strategies of claims-making around urban infrastructural upgrade. Daily commuting through Arab and Jewish localities in the Galilee is one key way that Palestinians form and express a situated knowledge of formal citizenship and planning as technologies of settler colonial governance, differentiation, and dispossession. Nonetheless, planning justice advocates mobilize citizenship rights and planning expertise as tools of democratization and even political resistance. This project explores how Palestinian urban (im)mobility shapes demands and contestations over urban infrastructural development, and how they are rendered (un)intelligible and (il)legitimate in different formal and informal sites where citizenship is (re)constituted -- from street protests, to grassroots planning workshops, to objection hearings, to the media, and traffic jams. This project shows that strategic engagements with state institutions, discourses, and formal procedures, and with informal, grassroots, and insurgent politics, are not incommensurable -- they are mutually enabling, ambiguously bounded, and deeply entangled. This approach illuminates the ongoing relational practices that "make up: urban citizenship and mobility, and animate social, political, and urban life among Palestinians in Israel.

SARAH REYNOLDS, then a graduate student at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, received a grant in October 2021 to aid research on "'C'est pas religieux, c'est spirituel": Race, Religion, and Spirituality in Beninese Vodun," supervised by Dr. Adeline Masquelier. The research investigates how Beninese work to remake, reimagine, rebrand, revive, and relabel Vodun given its history of marginalization and unsavory representation. The researcher examines how the *longue durée* (roughly 3,000 years) of anti-African religious thought intersects with how Vodun is perceived, represented, and re-represented by Beninese citizens. In short, the researcher argues that Vodun is a critical dimension in social imaginaries of Dahomey and Benin, Africa, and Blackness more generally. They also investigate how Beninese work to place Vodun (which encompasses so many things) into the Western labels of "religion" and "spirituality". Methodologically, the researcher uses interviews of *hounnons* (Vodun priests and priestesses), *vodunsi* (Vodun practitioners), patients of Vodun *amawato* (traditional healers), Christian religious officials, and Muslim Imams to understand how Beninese perceive of Vodun. These methods enable the researcher to analyze how vodunsi, and Beninese in general, perceive and label: Vodun, other faiths, Beninese identity, Blackness, and racial difference.

ROBERTO RIBEIRO JUNIOR, an independent scholar from Belo Horizonte, Brazil, was awarded a Fejos Fellowship in Ethnographic Films to aid the filmmaking of "Yög ãtak: My Father, Kaiowá." This is a documentary feature film about Sueli and Maiza Maxakali's search for their father, Luis Kaiowá, who was separated from them during the military dictatorship in Brazil. The film follows Sueli and Maiza's journey to reunite with their father after more than 40 years apart, as well as the struggles faced by indigenous

peoples in contemporary Brazil, including land grabbing and environmental degradation. The film also showcases the vibrant and intense ritual life of the Tikmũ'ũn and Kaiowá peoples, who continue to resist state violence and fight for their lands and cultures.

REUBEN RIGGS-BOOKMAN, then a graduate student at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was awarded a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "Unrepresentative Democracy: Emergency Management and Shifting Urban Governance," supervised by Dr. Melissa Burch. Retitled "Emergency Management: Race and Democracy in Post-industrial Urban Governance," this project ethnographically and historically compared two Detroit suburbs that recently emerged from takeover by the state of Michigan. Under its Emergency Management policy, Michigan took near total control over a dozen elected governments in "fiscal emergencies." During the policy's peak use, 51% of the state's Black residents lived under periods of emergency control compared to just 3% of white residents. This research asks: How does deliberately unrepresentative government affect local governance, if at all? Particularly, what kinds of effects does unrepresentative government have on the practices (i.e., policies and agendas) of government and, ultimately, ideas about democratic representation and social difference? Fifteen months of fieldwork were spent following municipal employees, residents' associations, and elected officials as they navigated annual budgeting and economic development. Preliminary analysis suggests that previously taken over cities strategically recall past takeovers and invoke the threat of future ones to navigate popular opposition to policy choices made to contend with local manifestations of global political-economic contradictions. These practices have taken place simultaneously against a reorganized racial ethnic distribution of local political power. Especially in light of recent non-democratic, racially disparate policies across the U.S., this study helps clarify what democracy means in actual practice.

SAMUEL RIVERA ANDRADE, then a graduate student at El Colegio de Michoacan, Michoacan, Mexico, was awarded funding in October 2021 to aid research on "Dragging a Limb but Making a Path: Techniques of the Body among Migrants Disabled while Crossing Mexico," supervised by Dr. Laura Lee Roush. This project focuses on Central American migrants -- mainly amputees -- after traumatic injuries acquired on the train called "The Beast". The Foundation's support allowed for a multi-sited ethnography in Mexico and Honduras, about amputees' strategies navigating hostile terrain and institutional barriers. Accompanying them in rehabilitation programs while they also sought refugee status, the grantee observed an economy of care among veteran amputees and the more recently injured. Key problematics were phantom limb syndrome and the concealment of physical and psychological pain. The latter endangers physical recovery, but both complicate possibilities for resuming travel or acquiring paperwork. The pandemic required technical solutions like Zoom calls but opened unexpected doors to collaboration. Migrants with phones participated in chats, but also began contributing their own pictures and video. Audiovisual methods, and the chance to travel themselves, allowed the grantee to sustain conversation with amputees in constant motion: those who were not in rehab programs because they were unaware of them, or rejected their dynamics. This included amputees who manage their own recoveries, using self-medication and makeshift orthopedic devices, in order to return home or continue on their routes.

LUISA RIVERA, then a graduate student at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, was awarded a grant in April 2019 to aid research on "Transgenerational Resilience in Post-War Guatemala," supervised by Dr. Carol Marie Worthman. This dissertation explores intergenerational trauma, embodiment, and epigenetics from a critical biocultural anthropological lens. It presents results from the fieldwork disrupted by the

COVID-19 pandemic. It explores the epistemic stakes of a planned but partially completed biosocial study of intergenerational trauma and embodiment in Nueva Esperanza Chaculá, a community of former refugees of the Guatemalan Civil War and their descendants living in the borderlands of highland Guatemala. While intergenerational interviews yield high rates of trauma and mental health symptoms among mothers and grandmothers, anthropological theories of subjectivity reveal different pathways by which trauma is transmitted, resisted, and transformed. An attention to subjectivity -- both its socially inscribed and individually felt dimensions, draws attention away from individualized indices of trauma and towards the importance of the inheritance of structural violence that links war-time experiences to contemporary inequality and violence in everyday life in "postwar" Guatemala.

ANTHONY RIZK, then a graduate student at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, (IHEID)), Geneva, Switzerland, was awarded funding in April 2021 to aid research on "Salvageable Lives: Pathogens, People, and Politics in Lebanon's Anticipated Collapse," supervised by Dr. Vinh-Kim Nguyen. The fieldwork takes place among microbiologists in scientific laboratories, physicians engaged in infection prevention and control (IPC) in hospitals, and non-governmental organizations responding to a prolonged pharmaceutical shortage crisis in Lebanon. Through long-term ethnographic engagement and archival research, this research explores how experts involved in the response to multi-drug resistant microbial infections navigate collapse during a financial crisis that is in the process of re-structuring everyday life and social relations in Lebanon. How is "collapse" manifested, in discourse and in practice? Met with systematic shortages in fuel, water, and pharmaceuticals, how do sites of expertise form and transform, along with changes in the clinical manifestation of antimicrobial resistance? This research examines these questions through the prisms of salvage and ruination, as processes that may play a role in the formation of bio-capital, the building of bio-economies, and as part of the ebb and flow of social life during Lebanon's experience of collapse.

THEOPHILE ROBERT, then a graduate student at University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom, received funding in August 2020 to aid research on "Making a Place Sing: Bird-walking and Bird-human Relations in China," supervised by Dr. Andrew Whitehouse. In contemporary China, some city dwellers, often elderly males, adopt and raise birds. They often walk the birds and teach them to sing. Walking the bird in parks aims to make them exercise and learn to sing properly. While these practices seem uneventful, they reflect a longer history of human and bird relationships. As China becomes more and more anthropogenized, we find correlating historical material that discuss how to adapt landscapes in urban environments to welcome birds, and how a culture of caging songbirds emerges to bring in a lost soundscape and liveliness in the intimacy of the home. As such, the grantee tried to understand how the transformation of the landscape brought about these kinds of hybrid relationships between humans and birds. As China has seen a wave of unprecedented urbanization, elderly people who often lived in mixed landscapes, between rural and urban, are bringing back elements of environments that have disappeared from daily life. Birds in China, in this sense, hold a special place as companion animals: as landscape are relentlessly altered by modern forms of development, they are an example of how people negotiate multispecies boundaries, bringing back and nurturing life into daily routine.

ARPITA ROY, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was awarded a grant in October 2021 to aid research on "Classifying Science: Particle Physics at CERN." The research project is a contribution to the sociology and anthropology of "big science" through a detailed study of by far the biggest science

experiments undertaken, on the Large Hadron Collider, at CERN, in Switzerland. It touched upon the discovery of the Higgs boson to tell the parallel story of what scientists have to say about their commitments and concerns, the epistemic norms guiding their experiments, and the questions they ask of themselves and of outsiders. The project applied an ethnographic perspective to science-in-the-making. This research has been completed and the book based on the research has been approved to go into publication and production by Columbia University Press. The title of the book is *Unfinished Nature: Particle Physics at CERN*. As an account written by a non-scientist about science, the most powerful appeal of this book is its interdisciplinary approach.

KALI RUBAI, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in October 2021 to aid research and writing on "Counter-resurgency: Iraq's Ecologies of Coercion." In Iraq, the War on Terror includes not only the initial shock of war, but also the incapacitation of recovery from that shock through subtle modes of coercion that curtail popular uprising and erode social and physical environments. Counter-resurgency approaches militarism as a landscape-altering project that manifests chronic anthropogenic hazard. This book documents how displaced farmers from Anbar province navigate newly militarized arrangements among humans, plants, objects, and chemical substances to repair their land. Through careful attention to the way people read and interact with their surroundings, this ethnography captures the atmospherics of everyday life on a warscape and the ethical frames through which people read and navigate their world.

ISABEL SALOVAARA, then a graduate student at Stanford University, Stanford, California, was awarded a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "Markets for Aspiration: Supplementary Education and Social Mobility in India," supervised by Dr. Thomas Blom Hansen. Through online and in-person ethnography of the "coaching industry" in Bihar, a state historically marked by economic deprivation and social exclusion, this project explored how and why students and tutors from marginalized backgrounds pursue social mobility through market mechanisms. India's coaching industry encompasses a wide range of educational enterprises, from large franchises and EdTech companies to small-scale businesses, that prepare young people for competitive examinations for higher education and government jobs. This research focused on the coaching institutes that specialize in entrance exams for lower-level, non-technical posts in the bureaucracy, public sector banks, and the police. It found that the coaching industry facilitated the circulation of two contrasting ideologies that complemented even as they contradicted each other. Together, these two ideologies -- one of hard work (*mehnat*) and honesty (*imandari*), the other of quasi-magical transformation effected through exams -- served to reassure aspirants of the possibility of obtaining government employment. This combination of pragmatism and fantasy crossed lines of class, geography, and online or in-person format to give a common form to the "aspirant" experience in Bihar.

CAMILO SANZ, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in October 2022 to aid research and writing on "Oncopolitics of Exhaustion: Cancer, Biomedical Practices and Health Insurance Businesses in Neoliberal Colombia." The resulting publication, "Cancer Intersections: Biomedicine, Health Insurance, and the Paradoxes of Health Care Reform in Neoliberal Colombia," reveals how physicians provide care for cancer patients as they juggle the side-effects of the 1993 neoliberal health care reform. Drawing on two years of ethnographic fieldwork with health insurance agents, oncologists, and cancer patients at hospitals in the city of Cali, *Cancer Intersections* shows how the mandate for "universal" health care fails to translate into prompt and equitable access for all Colombians.

On the contrary, when low-income cancer patients cannot pay prescribed treatments classified as “high cost,” they are forced to endure a contradictory temporality between the time needed by the insurance company to get a financial return on its investments on the one hand, and the time during which accessing chemotherapy would be beneficial on the other. The result is an ethnographically obvious extreme “class-based” practice of medicine. *Cancer Intersections*, hence, discusses the ways in which the insurance industry’s financial innerworkings and the universal health care mandate influence physicians’ medical practices and their consequences.

RYAN N. SCHACHT, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, was awarded a grant in April 2018 to aid research on “Economic Diversification in Response to Socioecological Uncertainty: Causes and Consequences of the Emergence of Inequality among the Yucatec Maya.” Relatively recent infrastructure development has introduced new economic opportunities into a Mayan community that has, until recently, presented a largely homogeneous, maize-based subsistence economy. These developments have created a novel situation where payoffs to employing traditional agricultural practices versus adopting new subsistence strategies are uncertain. Given this dynamic economic landscape, our goal with this research was to explore changes within the family given novel subsistence opportunities. While this project is currently ongoing, we have two key findings to report. 1) Market integration results in dramatic variation in the number of children women have. Mothers, when faced with new and uncertain economic opportunities, follow diverging high or low fertility paths given a lack of information about the future. This variation, however, is replaced with homogeneity in response to the adoption of contraception to maintain low fertility. 2) The introduction of mechanized farming has provided fathers with the opportunity to refocus time and energy otherwise spent on traditional, hand-farming techniques. While more time spent in leisure, social, or wage labor were all possible outcomes, fathers instead redirected their time into the household. Specifically, fathers now spend significantly more time engaged in domestic tasks and interacting with their children than in the past.

ANNA K. SCHIRRER, then a graduate student at Columbia University, New York, New York, was awarded a grant in October 2018 to aid research on “Reparative Reason: Redress and the Politics of Land Claims in Guyana,” supervised by Dr. David Scott. Funding supported 12 months of research investigating postcolonial and postslavery reparation claims at the intersection of race, international law and global governance. The research used interviews and participants observation as well as archival research and photography to explore the following question: How do international claims to redress converge on or diverge from national claims to land in Guyana? Examining “reparations work” among technocrats, diplomats, human rights lawyers and activists, findings from this ethnographic research revolved around two clusters of evidence. One revealed the legal and material complexity of reparations claims across multiple organizational scales. The other mapped out the absence of a legal interpretation of ancestry in international law, which introduces novel questions about rights and redress in the afterlife of slavery in the Anglophone Caribbean.

JASON SCOTT, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, received a grant in April 2022 to aid research on “The Politics of Failure: A Collaborative “Postmortem” of Rio de Janeiro’s Favela Pacification Policy.” Funding allowed the grantee to work towards developing an international understanding of citational justice and cross-cultural academic work. Collaboratively, the group of three favela-born scholars that the grantee organized authored two conference panels and two manuscripts, conducted an extensive citational

review of 400 articles, and administered a survey that interviewed 40 residents. We held monthly meetings and three weekend-long workshops that facilitated profound discussions about citational practice in Brazilian favelas. Additionally, we embarked on building future collaborations, encompassing research exchanges, educational resources for favela residents, and potential political mobilization. These initiatives set the foundation for enduring, inclusive academic partnerships that we hope will produce ethnographic and ethnological knowledge that centers the experiences of marginalized researchers. The grant significantly propelled the grantee's academic and professional development as well, heightening their proficiency in cross-cultural communication and research team building. Funding not only fostered vital academic contributions from favela-based academics, it also forged enduring connections for future collaborative endeavors.

BRUNO SERAPHIN, then a graduate student at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, was awarded a grant in October 2019 to aid research on "Indigenous Karuk and Settler Colonial State Fire Politics and Practices in Northern California," supervised by Dr. Paul Nasasdy. Retitled "Fires Beyond Crisis: Karuk Sovereignty, Demilitarizing the Environment, and Unsettled Colonialism in Northern California," this multimodal research focuses on the politics of wildfire, prescribed burning, and environmental visual media in northern California. It brings sociocultural, intersectional, critical security, and Indigenous studies theories of crisis to bear on exigent problems of climate (in)justice. Partnering with the Karuk Tribe, fieldwork entailed participant observation during prescribed burns, wildfires, and disaster relief, interviews with Karuk fire practitioners and a range of fire experts, and participatory filmmaking highlighting the revitalization of Karuk cultural burning. Karuk people work not only for "land back" but "fire back"—the resurgence of their ancestral right and responsibility to manage and care for their lands with intentionally-set fires, as they have done since time immemorial. Responding to both climate risk and ongoing settler colonialism, Karuk fire practitioners assert sovereignty while navigating between, on one side, a centralized firefighting apparatus premised on the settler state's entitlement to environmental authority, and on the other side, a "traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) rush," a broad based eco-colonial impulse to commodify Indigenous knowledge. Examining grassroots mobilizations post-wildfire disaster, the ethnography attests that environmental catastrophes are sites of ambivalent social potentiality: for terror by proto-ecofascist militias as well as for mutual aid and unlikely alliances between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples.

ALEXANDER SHAMS, then a graduate student at University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, was granted funding in May 2019 to aid research on "Building the 'Islamic Modern:' Shia Shrines, Pilgrimage, and Urban Space in Post-Revolutionary Iran," supervised by Dr. Hussein Ali Agrama. The research project focused on the modernization, renovation, and expansion of a network of Muslim shrines across the Middle East, primarily Iran and Iraq. Through ethnographic and archival research, the research explored how this project focused on sacred spaces was linked to broader political, social, economic, and religious changes unfolding across the region since the 1979 Iranian Revolution, and in particular Iranian state efforts to construct a "modern Islamic civilization" and a nation of "revolutionary selves." The research also examined the transnational pilgrimage networks focused on these shrines, which draw tens of millions of religious tourists every year. The research was conducted at several major and minor religious shrines of significance in particular to Shia Muslims due to their connection with the Prophet Muhammad's descendants. It examined dynamics at the sites as well as how ongoing renovations re-narrated them. Based on interviews with a variety of stakeholders -- including locals, devotees, pilgrims, architects, urban

planners, and others -- this research explored how the modernization project entailed gentrification and securitization of urban spaces. It situated changes within a broader regional context of militarization, examining how transformations in Iran and Iraq were tied to conflict unfolding regionally since the 2003 US invasions.

TANMONY SHARMA, then a graduate student at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, was awarded a grant in August 2020 to aid research on "Contentious Agreements: The Making and Remaking of a Hydrocarbon Regime in India," supervised by Dr. Kalyanakrishnan Sivaramakrishnan. Retitled "Crude Agreements: The Corporation and the Countryside at India's Oil Frontier," this project asks: How do extractive industries get embedded in the social, political, and economic life of a region? The research traces the formation and transformation of an oil and gas industry in the agrarian region of Upper Assam in the northeastern Indian state of Assam – the birthplace and a key onshore basin of India's hydrocarbon sector – and investigates its intersections with regional politics and rural social life. The grantee undertook ethnographic and archival research in Assam and New Delhi for over 20 months. Ethnographic fieldwork was conducted with and among village residents, oil executives and workers, oil-town residents, ethnopolitical activists, and government officials, among others, in a cluster of villages and two company towns in Upper Assam's oil belt, and in Assam's capital city of Guwahati. Combining archival and ethnographic research, the grantee collected evidence for: 1) the visions, power structures and legal frameworks that have enabled and constrained the operations of the oil industry in Assam; 2) the emergence of an expanding field of transactions and agreements between oil companies, local communities and the State; and 3) the notions of rights, value and the future that have emerged in the Upper Assam countryside in the shadow of extractive capitalism.

HOSNA SHEIKHOLESLAMI, Denison University, Granville, Ohio, received a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship to aid writing and research on "Translating Imaginaries: The Infrastructure and Politics of Publishing Western Theory in Iran." Funding provided the researcher with an invaluable opportunity for focused writing on the book manuscript titled "Translating Imaginaries: The Infrastructure and Politics of Publishing Western Theory in Iran." During the fellowship period, work was completed on the following chapters. The Introduction establishes the significance of translating human sciences in Iran and outlines the book's primary analytical approach. It discusses the historical context and importance of translated books in understanding the migration of ideas and introduces the theoretical approach of translation through the lens of infrastructure. Chapter 1 delves into the historical background and prevalence of human sciences translation in Iran, especially from the 1979 Revolution onwards, highlighting the intertwined relationship between state policy, intellectual currents, and materiality. Chapter 2 explores the unreliability of books in Iran and how readers navigate this issue by relying on translators and publishers. The hypervisibility of translators is examined, which ironically contributes to the oversaturation and continued unreliability of the book market. Chapter 3 delves into the intricate relationship between translators and texts, analyzing their selection criteria and translation ideologies. It also investigates how translators shape Iranian intellectual life and promote distinct social imaginaries. Revisions for Chapters 4 and 5 are still pending, with the intention to submit the completed manuscript to an academic press by summer 2024. Finally, an article derived from revisions made to Chapter 3 of the manuscript was successfully completed and has been submitted to the journal *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East* for initial review.

LIHONG SHI, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, received a grant in April 2019 to aid research on "The Right to Elder Care: Social Citizenship after China's One-Child Policy." Fieldwork with Chinese parents who lost their only child born under the previous one-child policy reveals that bereaved parents desired an old age with sufficient financial support for health care, good-quality care for either aging in place or living at elder care facilities, and emotional support. Bereaved parents claimed that the Chinese authorities should be responsible to provide them with their desired elder care support after they had fulfilled their obligation to abide by the one-child birth limit. While the central and local Chinese authorities have enforced policies for bereaved parents, including a monthly stipend, hospital care insurance, and subsidies for services at elder care facilities, bereaved parents have continued to negotiate with the authorities for a desired security in old age through various strategies.

TAYLOR SILVERMAN, then a graduate student at University of California, Irvine, California, was awarded funding in October 2022 to aid research on "Engendering Adolescence: Identity, Care, & Pediatric Transgender Medicine in the United States," supervised by Dr. Lilith Mahmud. Through clinic- and community-based fieldwork in the Northeastern United States, this project explored the emergent forms of adolescence, identity, and care that define the biomedical treatment of transgender youth. Since the first "gender affirming" clinics opened a decade ago, new policies and practices have made "transitioning" possible for teenagers as well as adults. Clinical narratives increasingly legitimize and normalize the development of "gender expansive" identities during puberty. Families and health care providers work to achieve teens' goals for embodiment and expression, navigating politicized discourses around youth independence. And adolescence, already characterized by changing bodies and social transitions, has become central to an evolving politics of gender identity as fluid and self-determined. Taken together, the everyday practices of gender affirming care have begun to transform long-standing biosocial assumptions about gender and identity formation, introducing new ways of being trans and being a teenager in the contemporary US.

JARO STACUL, Memorial University, St. Johns, Newfoundland, received funding in August 2020 to aid research on "A Populist Solidarity? An Examination of Right-Wing Populism in Contemporary Poland." What unites most of the populist movements that came to the fore in Europe and the Americas in the last few years is the fact that they claim to speak in the name of "the people" and against the elites or ethnic others. Yet understanding how a populist regime makes its ideologies appealing at moral, emotional, and embodied levels involves understanding the key concepts on which the idea of "the people" is built. As Russia wages full-scale war on Ukraine, and Poland witnesses the inflow of Ukrainian refugees, solidarity emerges as a key concept and a source of moral obligation to help Ukrainians. The grantee has conducted fieldwork in the city of Gdańsk, in northern Poland, to find out how a concept derived from liberal values, like solidarity itself, can become well adapted to the demands of right-wing populism. The grantee has conducted research in organizations that are the "producers" of the concept of solidarity and among volunteers who have helped Ukrainian refugees. Solidarity is not at odds with right-wing populism: if anything, it may be a constituent part of it, especially when it is understood by reference to cultural idioms and values that are deeply ingrained in collective consciousness.

MAGDALENA E. STAWKOWSKI, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in October 2021 to aid research and writing on "Mutant Encounters: Radioactive Life on the Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site in Kazakhstan." The book manuscript is a historical,

theoretical, and ethnographic study of the socio-cultural consequences of the Soviet atomic bomb project in Kazakhstan told from those most affected yet least understood. The work is a close-up of life in a nuclear zone -- what the indigenous Kazakh residents refer to as both the “good life” and a challenging one. What compels people to stay in a region where nuclear testing occurred and by what means do they do it? The book offers an intimate look at the links between Cold War nuclear weapons testing and the political, economic, and social worlds that have emerged in the post-Soviet era. It shows the exceptionally independent and original way of life that extended families and kin networks of stockbreeders have reconceived for their daily existence—how they make a living, how they relate to the world outside, and how they understand their health. Rather than wallowing in victimhood, what emerges is a remarkable story of resilience in the face of catastrophic events.

AARON SU, then a graduate student at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, received funding in April 2022 to aid research on “Emplacing Planetary Health: Decolonizing Smart Technologies with Traditional Chinese and Indigenous Knowledges in Taiwan,” supervised by Dr. João Guilherme Biehl. In pushing for Indigenous historical justice over the past decade, Taiwan has expended millions of dollars to reduce economic inequalities as well as what was formerly an alarming 10-year gap in life expectancy for its Indigenous populations. These policies have centered on new programs of technological inclusion under a “participatory design” paradigm. At newly established Cultural Health Stations throughout the country, Indigenous groups are being recruited to manufacture new medical technologies that incorporate traditional knowledge systems; meanwhile, at local Agricultural Research Departments, new environmental technologies aim to improve Indigenous wild crop yields and boost economic outputs in rural areas. What are the possibilities and limits of these programs in rectifying the afterlives of Indigenous dispossession? Through 14 months of ethnographic fieldwork, the project analyzes how Indigenous communities engage, refuse, and transform these practices of technological inclusion. It follows how local communities contest the “participation” paradigm, manipulating these policies to assert the importance of other factors -- like language revitalization and political transformation -- in the production of Indigenous futurity. The grantee then explores the implications of such different liberatory models in Taiwan and global Indigenous studies.

MARIAM TAHER, then a graduate student at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, was awarded funding in April 2021 to aid research on “In the Shadow of Territory: Gendered Mobilities in Siwa, Egypt,” supervised by Dr. Jessica Winegar. Twenty-one oral histories provided information on Siwa’s intertwined histories of slavery and the Senuseya; colonialism, the state, regimes of labor and carcerality, effecting present-day conceptualizations of the community and their place in the wider Arab-Egyptian nation. The data confirmed policing patterns in line with the rest of the country. It showed Siwans are acutely aware the state perceives them as a minority in a border area. In encounters with security forces, Siwan mobility was by definition suspicious, surveilled, and questioned. Forms of community-led conflict adjudication showed that state authorities outsourced significant portions of their work to community elders, while most Siwans adhered to codes of conduct that avoided soliciting government intervention, that relied on oral systems of communication, of trust and witnessing, with deliberation, adjudication, and punishment led by community elders. The findings show that the expansion of tourism, large-scale agricultural development, and ongoing economic expansion have affected the oasis community, especially rules for women’s mobility and visibility. Moreover, everyday patterns of mobility and challenges from state authorities based on gender, class, location, and ethnic identification, combined with regulations of the

security regime specific to this region and to this population, point to the malleability of territory within the nation-state.

SUJIT THOMAS, then a graduate student at New York University, New York, New York, was awarded a grant in August 2020 to aid research on "Trauma Between Concept and Experience: Neuroscientific Engagements in American Psychiatry," supervised by Dr. Emily Martin. Over the course of 12 months (July 2020- July 2021), Support funded research in two labs, one each in New York and Pittsburgh. Pandemic restrictions limited in-person access to these labs and roughly 60% of the research took place over Zoom. The research followed the efforts of neuroscientists and clinical psychologists to reformulate the category of PTSD in Western biomedicine at a time when neurobiologically informed models of mental illness colonize global psychiatry, making it more attuned to phenomenologically oriented, environmentally attuned and spatio-temporally anchored manifestations of traumatic experiences rather than to the extraction and invocation of dispositive events in the past. Emerging neurofeedback and psychedelic therapies (MDMA), combined with neuroimaging work supplied a counterpoint to established biomedical paradigms for trauma and presented novel opportunities to reflect on the nature of traumatic experiences in the face of the pandemic. As the research unfolded, the peculiar challenges for the conceptualization and treatment of post-pandemic trauma became increasingly central to the work of researcher's interlocutors, many of whom were medical professionals, and generated a vast amount of material concerning the improvisatory and anticipatory work involved in negotiating new forms of trauma in the wake of a collective tragedy through neuroscience and psychedelics.

DAVID C. THOMPSON, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, was awarded a Hunt Fellowship in October 2021 to aid research and writing on "'Resocialize to Conquer the Future': Incarceration and Reform in Rio de Janeiro." With the support of the Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship, the grantee completed the manuscript for "Where the Square Sun Rises: Incarceration and Reform in Rio de Janeiro." This ethnography draws on 24 months of fieldwork in Rio to examine the enduring legal and moral impulse to "resocialize" those held in the state's prisons. Following parole applications, Christian theater performances, workshops promoting "health and citizenship" and routine escapes, the book argues that prisons are anticipatory institutions that draw in the future to treat, punish, evaluate, and ultimately release those held captive within them. This anticipation marks the ongoing project of Black emancipation in Brazil, one marked by the combined assurance and deferral of freedom. Those imprisoned in Rio are held hostage for resocialization's plot, caught between the promise of the future and the weaponization of this promise against them. By following resocialization across different domains of prison life and governance, the book also questions the effects and the limits of holding up redemption as a proxy for justice -- a substitution shared between prisons and the discipline of anthropology itself. The work is expected to be published in early 2024.

SHRUTI VAIDYA, then a graduate student at University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, received a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "Interpreting Laiṅgikatā: Intellectually Disabled People, 'Special' Educators, and Expertise in India," supervised by Dr. Michele Friedner. This project is based on ethnographic research conducted at vocational centers, workshops, and residential facilities in India and examines the relational dynamic between special educators and intellectually disabled adults, who do not use conventionalized language and require support for activities of daily life. It specifically examines how relational engagements made by educators around the sexual desires of intellectually disabled adults shape both

the sexual personhood of intellectually disabled adults on the one hand and the expertise of special educators on the other. The findings suggest that by observing, assessing, and interpreting the body language, behaviors, and actions of intellectually disabled people as being romantic or sexual in nature and acting upon it, special educators, who are usually undervalued and underpaid women, carve out an identity for themselves as experts that occupy a distinct role in the lives of their students, because they do not shy away from addressing sexual matters. Further, educators can either facilitate or regulate the supposed sexual desires of intellectually disabled adults, depending on the nature of their interpretations and the decisions they make thereafter. Engagements made by educators range from distracting their students if they were seen touching themselves to encouraging them to form romantic relationships.

JANITA VAN DYK, then a graduate student at University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, was awarded a grant in August 2020 to aid research on "Food Tempos: Making Food and Time Ecological in the Slow Food Movement, Italy," supervised by Dr. Shiho Satsuka. As producing goods associated with specific places in Italy increasingly involves struggle due to climate transformations, how do key proponents of sustainable food systems respond to the diminishing certainty of growing and eating place-based foods? What models and methods do these actors turn to? Focusing on students, educators, and alumni of Slow Food's university in Northern Italy, this research project tracks how the increasing rejection of the value of "place" -- previously expressed through the language of terroir or Geographical Indications -- affords new relational and experimental collectives that create subjects and food values. Based on in-person and virtual fieldwork, involving observation of online courses, webinars, conferences, and festivals, as well employing arts-based and journaling methods, this research demonstrates how the temporal qualities and efforts of "creativity, innovation, and experimentation" defined by participants became strategies of navigating the uncertainties of food due to dual "crises" -- climate change and Covid-19. By focusing on Slow Food actors and students as present day "philosophers of time," this research ultimately demonstrates how emerging strategies of making people and value rely on food tempos -- forms of coordinating the temporal dimensions of relationships, food practices, and professionalization strategies -- to grapple with increasing uncertainties of food systems.

NICOLE VAN ZYL, then a graduate student at University of the Western Cape, Belleville, South Africa, received funding in April 2021 to aid research on "Exit Wounds: Colonial Legacies of Subject Formation in Present-day Parole in South Africa," supervised by Dr. Kelly Gillespie. This research report details the fieldwork undertaken in the Pollsmoor and East London Correctional Services Management Areas. The project was designed to investigate the operation of the system of parole in South Africa, and place the operations of the state into conversation with the history of the practice of early release from incarceration and its relationship to the British colonization of the eastern and western capes of South Africa. This analysis is part of a larger academic movement examining the conditions that allow for neocolonial conditions to persist. The researcher conducted observations of Community Supervision and Parole Board (CSPB) hearings for a period of three months in the two locations. The observations of the board hearings were later supplemented by additional research on the activities and functions of community corrections as they fulfilled the requirements of supervision for paroled people in both management areas.

JULIO VILLA PALOMINO, then a graduate student at University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, received a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "De-institutionalization Unfolding: The Ongoing

Transition to Community Mental Health in Lima, Peru," supervised by Dr. Elana Bush. This project examined how Peru's transition to Community Mental Health and the process of psychiatric deinstitutionalization transforms communities. It does it by exploring how residents are recruited into the process of deinstitutionalization, how practices of surveillance mobilized for the care of the mentally ill are incorporated under the notion of community care, and the reshaping of the boundaries between clinic and community. Drawing from participant observation, semi-structured interviews, focus groups, and archival work, this project shows how Community Mental Health relies not only on the work of health providers, but in the active work of community residents. This project examined the challenges and struggles that impoverished residents face when caring for a severely mentally ill relative, as well as for their own mental health. Health providers often face difficulties in providing adequate care as they confront infrastructural and time concerns. Ordinary residents are fearful and anxious of the return of formerly institutionalized clients, the community workers team household visits, and the fact that the psychiatry asylum is no longer containing mental illness.

MICHAEL VINE, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, was awarded a grant in April 2019 to aid research on "Pandemic States, Pandemic Subjects: The Everyday Biopolitics of Zika Virus in Urban South Florida." This project used ethnographic methods to explore the effect of viral outbreaks such as Zika virus and COVID-19 on everyday municipal politics in South Tampa, especially Tampa and Miami, which are two cities with longstanding and thick social connections to Latin America and the Greater Caribbean. The project found that, despite distinct patterns of transmission, spatiotemporal trajectories, and medical profiles, the two viral outbreaks presented striking similarities in terms of their impact on everyday political discourse and local state formation. Among the most striking of these similarities was that both outbreaks were accompanied by a proliferation of heterodox assessments and conspiratorial beliefs among a large proportion of the urban public. The project focused on the political life of conspiratorial beliefs and traced the emergence, consolidation, and mutation across the two disease outbreaks of a kind of viral populism. Viral populism is a form of political participation that marshals the everyday sites and scenes of municipal politics, such as city council meetings and encounters with street-level bureaucrats, as spaces for the performance of heightened displays of antagonistic affect. The project explored the class, gendered, and racial dimensions of viral populism and asks what it might tell us about the affective dynamics of liberal politics under less dramatic conditions.

VOLKAN EKE, then a graduate student at the The New School, New York, New York, was awarded funding in October 2019 to aid research on "From Virtual Characters to Actual Gods: An Anthropology of Japanese Game Characters in Religious Shrines," supervised by Dr. Abou Farmaian. This is research into the spiritual nature of fictional characters from popular media. Fictional characters encountered in popular media such as video games and entertainment are seen to converge with spiritual experiences: material replica of characters are added to the museum collection of a Tokyo temple, as the former enjoins the ecology of the latter traditionally reserved for entities such as deities. Elsewhere in the globe, such characters travel through social networks online and take root not just in the hearts of fans in the West, but also in their ongoing debates about the state of culture and the spirit of the Western civilization. This research examines such occurrences for clues into the implications of the entry of virtuality into the realm of spirituality. Through a 12-month anthropological fieldwork consisting of interviews, social network analysis and observations with designers, fans and other professionals in the field of games and

entertainment, this research contributes to the growing body of literature about character, virtue, and morality.

RANDA WAHBE, then a graduate student at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was awarded a grant in April 2019 to aid research on "Dead Bodies, Living Archive: Post-Mortem Surveillance in Palestine/Israel," supervised by Dr. Ajantha Subramanian. Does punishing the dead eliminate indigenous resistance? This dissertation examines this question through an ethnographic and archival investigation of Israel's policy to confiscate Palestinian corpses that are then used for political negotiations, creating an economy of dead bodies. This project traces the history of the Palestinian revolution through various sites of corpse confiscation -- from those killed at borders, in prisons, and at checkpoints -- to reveal the intersections of carceral, border, and settler-colonial systems. Though the COVID-19 pandemic caused a global lockdown during the early fieldwork stages, by relying on archival and media research and previously collected ethnographic data, the researcher formulated the concept of a "politics of *karamah* (dignity)" that shapes the Palestinian enduring resilience to Israel's tactics of elimination. By examining the post-mortem criminalization of Palestinians, the research conducted during this grant helped to refine the argument that the politics of death, grief and mourning are critical sites for exploring questions of Indigenous rights, sovereignty, and belonging in ongoing contexts of settler colonialism. During the grant tenure, the author published one peer-reviewed article with a summary of these findings and presented preliminary research at an academic conference.

DANIEL WHITE, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom, was awarded a Hunt Fellowship in October 2021 to aid research and writing on "Technically Well: Contemplative Technologies and the Politics of Human-Centered AI in Japan." Technically Well documents collaborations between AI engineers and Buddhist contemplatives in Japan that seek to design models of emotional wellbeing to inform new digital health technologies. These collaborations emerged from a recognition among digital health researchers in Japan that recent government investments in Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence for wellbeing draw on narrow definitions of the human and human emotion. Such definitions come largely from Western philosophy and psychology, and encourage approaches to AI that advance universal models of emotion and the collection of quantitative data to inform new health technologies, such as wearable devices or companion robots equipped with elementary forms for artificial emotional intelligence. By contrast, the analysis of Buddhist approaches to health technologies in Japan demonstrate the non-Western contemplative traditions can add to understanding the qualitative and culturally particular dimensions of emotional wellbeing. Based on fieldwork among AI researchers and Buddhist contemplatives in Japan, this research examines how Buddhist approaches to AI development challenge emotional AI technologies based primarily on Western psychology. Its primary research outputs are two forthcoming ethnographic duographs: Model Emotion: AI, Robots, and the Future of Intimacy in Japan and Technically Well: AI, Buddhism, and Emotional Health Beyond the Human. Other project publications are catalogued at modelemotion.org.

WILLIAM WICAL, then a graduate student at University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, was awarded a grant in April 2021 to aid research on "Embodied Emotional Experiences of Young Black Men Participating in a Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Program," supervised by Dr. Joseph Richardson. Hospital-based violence intervention programs (HVIPs) have been shown to be promising comprehensive service providers for Black men who survive a gunshot wound. Despite the increasing popularity of this

intervention model, there is a significant dearth of qualitative research which examines program participants' experiences related to injury, trauma, long-term participation in psychosocial services, and recovery. This dissertation project begins to fill this gap, as the co-PI completed long-term multi-sited ethnographic research which provided rich qualitative data on the emotional experiences of Black men who survived gunshot wounds and participated in an HIVIP. This data revealed that there are significant gaps between how program staff and participants understand the causes and consequences of gun violence. Participants were critical of the politics of caring most frequently utilized in HIVIPs. They argued that current efforts do little to help reduce gun violence and in certain cases may legitimize social inequality. Instead, participants offered alternative perspectives on violence, trauma, and care in which they underscored that effective violence prevention was contingent on social transformation.

VANESSA WIJNGAARDEN, an independent scholar in Nieuw-Vennep, Netherlands, was awarded a Hunt Fellowship in October 2021 to aid research and writing on "Multimodality, Multivocality and a Multitude of Knowledges: Transformations in Anthropology through Reflexive Dialogues between Researcher, Maasai and Tourists." What role can anthropology play to increase the voices in academia? Often, Indigenous' peoples such as Maasai, consider cultural tourism and academic research visits almost impossible to distinguish. This research evaluates the potential of a set of applied multimodal ethnographic techniques to shift positionalities, relationships, and imageries with regard to perceived "others" over distance, and contribute to a more symmetrical anthropology. Based on over 13 years of reflexive and dialogical fieldwork with Dutch tourists and a North Tanzanian Kisongo Maasai community, it interrogates the interactions between Indigenous, European, and academic perspectives and knowledges by employing classical ethnography as well as video-elicitations and dialogues through video-messaging. This monograph is a theoretical companion to (reflexive) audio-visual materials including the award-winning film *Maasai Speak Back*. It addresses how practical applications of multimodal ethnography -- in which the researcher is part of the data, and participants are part of the analysis -- can be employed and developed to co-create knowledge with non-scholarly focused or non-reading (Indigenous) people. Evaluating its own approaches, it is a response to worldwide demands to decolonize academic theories and research methods in order to further cognitive justice and a plurality of knowledges in the academe.

REBECCA WINKLER, then a graduate student at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was awarded funding in April 2022 to aid research on "Acting on Behalf of Elephants: The Ethics and Politics Human-Elephant Relations in Northern Thailand," supervised by Dr. Kristina Lyons. The dissertation fieldwork sought to answer three questions: In what ways do Karen people's relations with elephants trouble epistemological boundaries between wild and domestic, village and forest, and human and animal social worlds? How have forms of valuing elephants changed over the as they are incorporated into different regimes of knowledge and labor? How do competing frameworks for ethical coexistence between humans and elephants propel new forms of environmental politics that animate futures other than militarized conservation and neoliberal tourism development? These questions were investigated during 12 months of fieldwork in Thailand where the grantee conducted ethnographic, archival, and participatory audio/visual research. Through long-term participatory research with multiple Karen elephant-keeping communities the findings illuminate intergenerational bonds of interspecies kinship and alternative forms of cohabitation to conventional narratives about human-wildlife conflict. Archival and oral history research uncovered marginalized histories of human-elephant relationality that conflict with

nationalist historiography and conventional assumptions about the separation of wild and “domestic” elephants. In addition to the financial support from the Wenner-Gren Foundation, fieldwork was supported by and contributed to ongoing projects among Thai and Karen scholars at Chiang Mai University, Payap University, Chiang Mai Rajabhat University, and collaborators from Mahouts Elephant Foundation and Indigenous North West (INW).

LAI WO, then a graduate student at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was awarded a grant in October 2021 to aid research on “Agrarian Aspirations of Intimate Labor Migrants: From Indonesia to Hong Kong and Back,” supervised by Dr. Mike McGovern. Indonesian migrant domestic workers occupy one of the most subjugated classes of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong. While laboring abroad, they often straddle multiple social worlds -- in their sending villages in Indonesia, within their employer’s homes, and with their compatriot migrant friend groups in their placement countries. This project follows the remittances from migrant workers who must navigate competing obligations within these multiple worlds and negotiate the “choiceless decisions” -- decisions around abstract desire and material needs, immediate and future return, and personal gain and selfless sacrifice. Examining the decision-making processes offers insights into the internal, moral, economic, and existential deferrals required of the migrants as they strive to achieve what is imagined to be a good life to come. Tracking migrant remittances from intimate economies in Hong Kong back into rural economies in their migrant-sending villages in Java, this dissertation research aims to explore how migrants might negotiate moral ambivalences, gendered relations of power, and imaginations of futurity.

DI WU, then a graduate student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was awarded funding in April 2022 to aid research on "Humanizing Artificial Intelligence: The Labor, Identity, and Activism of Disabled Data Workers in China’s AI Sector," supervised by Dr. Stefan Helmreich. This research explores how data workers with disabilities in China’s artificial intelligence (AI) sector refigure technology, identity, and the disability movement through high-tech labor. While existing scholarship has produced rich results on how tech work empowers or exploits, includes or excludes, people with disabilities, this research considers disabled people as not on the receiving end of technological promise or peril, but as experts actively involved in constructing the technical, social, and political aspects of technologies. The study conducted twelve months of archival research and multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork in a disabled persons’ organization (DPO) with a team of over sixty AI data annotators and numerous collaborations with tech companies. Contrary to popular imaginary, the research finds that disabled persons are not a “natural fit” for data annotation, but significant labor and expertise went into inventing, adjusting, and maintaining data annotation as a “suitable profession” for disabled persons. While disabled activists see tech labor as a platform for advocacy, workers with disabilities derive their meaning of work from daily freedoms in consumption, mobility, and independent living. Alliance with the tech sector is expected to afford the movement freedom-enhancing tools, financial resources, and political space, but with risks of overriding disabled people’s expertise.

LIANG WU, then a graduate student at City University of New York, Graduate Center, New York, New York, was awarded funding in May 2019 to aid research on "Humans at Sea: Mobilities and Immobilities of Seafarers Working in the International Shipping Industry," supervised by Dr. Karen Strassler. This project studied the lived experiences and meanings of mobility and immobility of contemporary seafarers working on board ocean-going container ships of the international shipping industry. This multi-sited and

multidimensional research involved ethnographic fieldwork at the Ports of Hong Kong and New York, archival studies, and online research conducted from July 2019 to June 2020. Based on these mixed methods, the project examined the technoeconomic, infrastructural, and legal developments of shipping in the postwar era, the concomitant changing society and culture of port cities and shipboard communities, sociotechnical and sociopolitical dynamics generated by the global expedition of material goods and products, as well as the mechanisms and mediations through which multinational seafarers navigate ships and oceans, their overseas relationships, job conditions, state administrations, and international law. The grantee researched seafarers as hands-on operators who deliver our everyday commodities, as well as the structural and systematic power relations that are moving and controlling these maritime workers in fulfilling our need for overseas supplies. This project shed light on the largely externalized and invisibilized human costs, social logistics, and mobility politics involved in transoceanic shipping and economic globalization, thus enhancing our understanding of the sociocultural logics and processes integral to international supply chain operation.

SHOKO YAMADA, then a graduate student at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, received funding in April 2022 to aid research on "Promises of Repair: Environmental Remediation and Land Transformations in Post-industrial Japan," supervised by Dr. Kalyanakrishnan Sivaramakrishnan. This study examined the politics and ethics of living with repaired landscapes in the aftermath of environmental injuries, focusing on the watershed of the Jinzu River flowing through northern central Japan. This river basin has gone through multiple overlapping environmental injuries throughout Japan's pursuit of modernity, whether toxic heavy metal exposure, ecological losses from engineering projects, or urban floods. Based on 19 months of ethnographic and archival work with the region's farmers and fishers, scientists, civil servants, and river engineers, and activists and urban residents, this research traced how the effort to repair wounded landscapes has proliferated and become normalized along the river in ways that have transformed the terms and stakes of repair. In attending to the political and moral economies that inform the experiences of these reparative projects over time, this work ties together broader themes of injury and repair, time and event, urbanization and ecology, state and development, and the anthropology of history.

EMILY YATES-DOERR, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, was awarded a Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship in October 2019 to aid research and writing on "Doing Good Science: When Fetal Development is Global Development in Guatemala -- and Beyond." Life in Guatemala is unsustainable for the record number of Guatemalan women seeking asylum in the United States. The Hunt Fellowship supported writing of a book that provides an untold story of this exodus. "Mal-Nutrition: A Thousand Windows into American Violence" shows how health interventions to improve maternal nutrition have been complicit in producing and reproducing hunger. Drawing from twenty years of anthropological engagement in Guatemala and three years of focused ethnography the book illustrates how women are harmed when fetal development becomes a tool of global development. Policymakers in and beyond Guatemala spoke about how a critical window of biological development around the time of pregnancy -- the window of the first 1000 days of life -- determines health and wealth across the life course, with effects on national and global economic prosperity. Mal-Nutrition instead shows the "Window of 1000 Days" to be a window into paradigmatic techniques of American violence. The book also recounts cultural "historias" told by Guatemalan scientists, midwives, and mothers working to counter the harms of mal-nutrition. These

“historias” offer a window into a form of maternal nutrition science and policy that encourages collective nourishment and fosters reproductive cycles in which entire communities can flourish.

UZMA ZAFAR, then a graduate student at University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, was awarded a grant in October 2019 to aid research on "Queering Pakistan: Khwaja Sira Legal Identity and the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2018," supervised by Dr. James Igoe. This project (retitled “Violent Legalities: Bureaucratized Rights and Transgender Identity in Pakistan”) follows the emergent meanings of being transgender in narratives of community development, human rights and citizenship in Pakistan. Building on literature in legal anthropology, bioethics and queer citizenship, this dissertation examines interactions articulating transgender identity, which is simultaneously rights-deserving under the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2018 as well as “haram” and illegal under Islamic Shari’ah laws and the Criminal Tribes Act 1861. In following interactions around access to legal legitimacy and medical care, this project explicates horizons of liveability -- which are imagined at the cusp of invisibilized violence and bureaucratized rights -- in a regime of human rights that qualifies the “human” using medicolegal models of the body and its related structures of biological evidence. The project looks at negotiations with narratives of authenticity and an onto-biological performance of identity in its frictive interplay with state imaginaries of truth, biology, and legal identity.

CHRISTOPHER ZRAUNIG, then a graduate student at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, was awarded funding in April 2022 to aid research on "Queer aging: On the possibilities and constraints of diversity work in German geriatric institutions," supervised by Dr. Carolyn Rouse. “Many seniors live hidden”, reads the headline of a German newspaper from May 2021, pointing to the fears LGBTIQ+ seniors face when entering long-term care facilities due to anticipated discrimination and isolation. To attend to such concerns, Berlin’s LGBTIQ+ resource center has introduced a range of diversification initiatives to facilitate good aging outside the heteronormative and ableist grammars of the “successful aging paradigm.” These initiatives include intergenerational housing projects and a quality seal that is awarded to geriatric institutions which undergo a scripted diversification process. After the completed accreditation, an institution is awarded with the seal, which signifies LGBTIQ+ sensitivity, attention for diversity, and inclusion of minorities. This research project addresses three main questions around gerontic values: 1) How do LGBTIQ+ folks imagine and enact good later life outside the successful aging paradigm? 2) How is “diversity” enacted as a value in gerontic and geriatric settings and what are its effects? 3) Besides the effectiveness of diversification, also its productiveness is being explored: what new norms are being produced when diversity becomes a gerontic value? Drawing on 14 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Berlin, this research project provides empirical answers to these questions around gerontic ethics.

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