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## IU Welcomes Steven Paul Judd



The First Nations Educational and Cultural Center (FNECC) kicked off Native American Heritage Month by inviting the artist Steven Paul Judd (Kiowa and Choctaw) to Indiana University. The events started with an opening reception at the IMU, which allowed community members to talk with Judd one-on-one and purchase his art. After, Judd gave a talk about his life and work, explaining how he became interested in art.

Judd, who grew up on a reservation, spent his early childhood playing outside, using his imagination with others to keep himself entertained. When he became sick with polio at age 6 and went to the hospital, he saw a TV for the first time and became enthralled as he watched *The Wizard of Oz*. He jokes, "In the span of twenty minutes, I saw the invention of television, black and white TV, and then color TV." After graduating from college, Judd won the competitive ABC Disney Fellowship and worked on different TV shows, while creating his own art. After his discussion, Judd screened his recent short film, "Ronnie BoDean,"

staring Wes Studi acting as an outlaw who ends up babysitting his neighbor's kids for the afternoon.

The next day, Judd visited FNECC and discussed his artistic process, explaining he makes his art "for Indians to have, and that gets white people to think." He mixes personal narratives from his childhood and the recent past with humor and jokes about himself and other popular media. He produces Banksy-like images, creates portraits out of toast, and makes pictures of Star War figures interrupting people sitting in front of tipis. His goal was and is to have more Native representation in media, as his childhood was spent searching for people in popular media who were like him. He explained, "[When I was a kid,] I liked to act out what I saw on TV, but I never saw Native people. So now, when I make things, I like to make things that would have entertained me as a kid – Native pop culture things." To explore Judd's recent work, buy his new book *The Last Pow-Wow*, co-authored with That Native Thomas.

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## NAIS Beyond IU – *Part 3 of a 3 part series*

In the Fall 2015 issue of the Native American and Indigenous Studies newsletter, the introductory article presented a summary of discussions the author had with several individuals who were trained in Native Studies (and related fields) at Indiana University and who are now working in the field. Due to the popularity of this article, the NAIS newsletter will present the information collected from those interviews/questionnaires in full transcript format over the course of this and the next issue.

Individuals' answers will be presented sequentially, so that the reader may be able to read the story of each contributor without interruption. These interviews were conducted in Spring 2016.



### **Katie Burnett**

#### **1. What year did you graduate from Indiana University?**

I graduated in 2013.

#### **2. What was your major/minor/area of study?**

Major: Anthropology with a concentration in Archaeology and Social Context, Minor: Native American and Indigenous Studies, Area of Study: Archaeology of the West (Wyoming/Montana)

#### **3. What was your recent position?**

I worked for a company called Redhorse Corporation as a federal contractor for the

Department of Defense. My position was lead archaeologist at Fort Irwin & the National Training Center, a US Army installation about 40 miles north of Barstow, CA, in the Mojave Desert. I recently moved to Kentucky to work as the Archaeologist for Plexus Scientific Corporation at Fort Campbell.

#### **4. Is this your first job? If not, what other positions have you held?**

My first job after my PhD was as a field technician digging shovel test pits for Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. (CCRG) in Northern Minnesota for the Sandpiper Pipeline. Then I was an archaeologist for Redhorse Corporation at Fort Irwin for a year before I became the lead.

#### **5. How do you feel IU/what you learned at IU has prepared you for what you are doing now?**

I never intended to work in cultural resources management (CRM) while I was at IU, and I certainly never thought I would be working for the Army. IU did prepare me very well for being a leader, especially my experiences in Dr. Scheiber's field school. I'm also able to throw in my NAIS flair while doing briefings and classes for civilian personnel and soldiers before they go out into the desert. The other area where I'm really able to use everything I learned at IU is when we are doing outreach events for the public. In my daily life, I pay particular attention to the many letters I have to write to the 12 tribes we consult with on Section 106 projects. As is true in any position, a lot of what I do now I learned on the job.

#### **6. What advice would you give to those who are in Native Studies, or a related field, and who are about to finish up/ enter the job market?**

My advice for archaeologists coming out on the market is to make CRM your friend because that's where most of the jobs are. Being able to use technical equipment (GPS, etc.), run projects, and write technical reports will give



## NAIS Beyond IU, *cont.*

you a big leg up on getting a quality job. In general, do your research on what it takes to get the kind of job you want and go for it. For example, if you want a tenure track job, publish, publish, publish. Working for a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) also seems like a great place to be.

### **7. Are there any other bits of wisdom you would like to share with the reader?**

Don't avoid geology courses...it doesn't end well.



**Tony Krus**

### **1. What year did you graduate from Indiana University?**

I graduated from the Anthropology PhD program in 2013.

### **2. What was your major/minor/area of study?**

Major: Anthropology, Area of study: Archaeology, Minor: Native American & Indigenous Studies (NAIS)

### **3. What is your position now?**

I am a Research Associate at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) in Scotland. SUERC is located in the greater Glasgow metropolitan area and is affiliated with the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. SUERC a world-class provider of scientific measurements, including those used to analyze the diet and timing of the recently discovered body of King Richard III. My role as a Research

Associate is to develop Quaternary chronologies using Bayesian statistics, a relatively new method that allows for archaeological sites to be discussed at the temporal level of human generations and is revolutionizing archaeology by providing clarity to the unwritten past comparable to the written record. I regularly use Bayesian statistical tools for research projects to produce robust chronological models for individual archaeological sites and regions.

### **4. Is this your first job? If not, what other positions have you held?**

I was initially hired as a Research Assistant at SUERC in 2013 while I was still at IU and was promoted to Research Associate in 2015.

### **5. How do you feel IU/what you learned at IU has prepared you for what you are doing now?**

IU has excellent resources that greatly helped develop my intellectual and methodological skills. I greatly benefited from the Department of Anthropology and NAIS program, but also courses focused on method and theory I took in the Departments of American Studies, Geography, Geological Sciences, History, and Psychological & Brain Sciences.

I also greatly benefited from the many conversations I had about anthropology, archaeology, ethnohistory, and statistics at the American Indian Studies Research Institute, the Center for Archaeology in the Public Interest, and the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology (GBL).

The collections at the GBL are excellent and were a critical resource for my PhD research. Funding from the Department of Anthropology, the GBL, the Future Faculty Fellowship program, and the Mathers Museum of World Cultures also greatly helped me quickly progress with my PhD research.

## NAIS Beyond IU, *cont.*

### **6. What advice would you give to those who are in Native Studies, or a related field, and who are about to finish up/ enter the job market?**

The best advice I can give is to do your research and make sure you are aware of what it takes to get your desired job. Familiarize yourself with the bodies of work of recent hires in your field and try to make your own skill set and accomplishments just as impressive. Also, make sure to put in the work to craft job documents that are competitive for your desired position.

### **7. Are there any other bits of wisdom you would like to share with the reader?**

No, sadly I do not have any other gems of wisdom. Although, feel free to send me an email (Tony.Krus@glasgow.ac.uk) if you have any enquiries regarding scientific dating, Bayesian chronological modeling, or about possible collaborative research.



(l- Kelsey Noack Myers, r- Rebecca Nathan)

### **Rebecca Nathan**

#### **1. What year did you graduate from Indiana University?**

Not yet, I hope to defend soon.

#### **2. What was your major/minor/area of study?**

Major: archaeology, minors in sociocultural anthropology (what I like to call the Ray DeMallie memorial minor, as all three courses were taught by him) and statistics. My area of

study is landscape use and geospatial modeling on the Plains.

#### **3. What is your position now?**

GIS manager and archaeologist for the Crow THPO

#### **4. Is this your first job? If not, what other positions have you held?**

Curation specialist at the San Diego Archaeological Center. I did this between undergrad and grad school.

#### **5. How do you feel IU/what you learned at IU has prepared you for what you are doing now?**

I made the connections I needed to get this job through working with my dissertation advisor. I think the most useful class I took in relation to the job I have now was Archaeological Ethics with Anne Pyburn. The readings and discussions in that class were focused on archaeology occurring within a bigger picture (dare I say "social context"??) which is definitely how I practice archaeology now.

#### **6. What advice would you give to those who are in Native Studies, or a related field, and who are about to finish up/ enter the job market?**

Respect is the most important asset you can carry with you. Also being open minded to world views that may not necessarily gel with what you were taught in school. Be willing to think outside the box in terms of job opportunities!

#### **7. Are there any other bits of wisdom you would like to share with the reader?**

I love my job because I get to be an archaeologist within the context of tribal heritage management. This means that I'm not the beat all and end all of the way resources are managed on the reservation. Sometimes it's frustrating and sometimes it's fascinating. What I love is that the tribal monitors, THPO, tribal historians, and cultural

## NAIS Beyond IU, *cont.*

committee are all dedicated to the preservation of cultural resources and tribal heritage and that I get to be a part of the discussion and the process.

### **Kelsey Noack Myers**

#### **1. What year did you graduate from Indiana University?**

I have not yet graduated from my current program, but I passed my qualifying exams for the PhD in May of 2014, at which time I earned my M.A. in Anthropology from IU. (I had already completed a terminal M.A. in Historical Archaeology at the College of William & Mary in 2008.)

#### **2. What was your major/minor/area of study?**

I am majoring in Anthropology, with a focus in Archaeology. My minors are in Food Studies and Ecology, but my dissertation is on a Native site with multiple occupation periods and I incorporate a lot of tribal consultation into my dissertation research.

#### **3. What is your position now?**

I am currently the Tribal Archaeologist for the Chippewa Cree of Rocky Boy's Reservation in Montana.

#### **4. Is this your first job? If not, what other positions have you held?**

No, I have worked in the field of archaeology for eleven years and have had several jobs. The two jobs that have probably had the most impact on my career development have been Assistant Curator for the Jamestown Rediscovery Project in Virginia, and Crew Chief for the Illinois State Archaeological Survey. I also worked for two years as a historical interpreter in the Powhatan Indian Village at the Jamestown Settlement Museum, which was where I first had the opportunity to work with Native communities.

#### **5. How do you feel IU/what you learned at IU has prepared you for what you are doing now?**

How do you feel IU/ what you learned at IU has prepared you for what you're doing now?

I think the indigenous studies and archaeological

ethics courses I took at IU have been unique opportunities academically. Otherwise, the Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology provided me with multiple research and employment opportunities that really allowed me to develop my study of the Native history of Indiana. The faculty in our department (and AISRI program) who have worked in Indian country were also much appreciated resources while I was in residence at IU.

#### **6. What advice would you give to those who are in Native Studies, or a related field, and who are about to finish up/ enter the job market?**

If you are an Anthropologist who would like to work with tribal communities, it is very beneficial to embrace a four-field approach in your work. For example, with the type of work that I do – I may be primarily an archaeologist, but I also have to address linguistics, sociocultural topics and understand bioanthropological terms to participate in NAGPRA consultations. In the western states, many tribes are moving toward hiring their own specialists rather than relying on outside contractors, but it takes the ability to adjust to working and possibly living within a different culture while accepting and respecting people for who they are in order to be effective and successful.

#### **7. Are there any other bits of wisdom you would like to share with the reader?**

Always take advantage of opportunities to network widely and diversely. As I am often told here, "it's a big world, but it's not that big." Eventually everyone you meet will already know someone you have worked with. 2) If you work for a tribe, remember that Indian country is a very social place. Laugh at all the jokes and bring food!



# IU Faculty Spotlight: Dr. Laura Scheiber



Indiana University's Bighorn Archaeology field school crew assisting the Park County Historic Commission at the Hearth Mountain Interpretive Center

As an Associate Professor of Anthropology and now the Director of the American Indian Studies Research Institute, Dr. Laura Scheiber's research focuses on daily lives, households, subsistence, landscapes, and effects of colonialism on Native peoples of the North American Plains. With a specialty in zooarchaeology, Dr. Scheiber directs the William R. Adams Zooarchaeology Laboratory, training hundreds of students to identify and analyze faunal remains.

Since 2005, Dr. Scheiber has co-directed a research project titled, "Exploring Social

and Historical Landscapes of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem." She regularly brings field school students to conduct anthropological research in two locations: the Bighorn Basin of northern Wyoming and southern Montana and the remote mountains near Yellowstone National Park. Both of these locations are part of Shoshone and Crow homelands and worlds, which in part borders the Crow Indian Reservation. Scheiber feels inspired to bring back Native American presence to Yellowstone, where their history has largely been minimized and marginalized.

Dr. Scheiber's research and pedagogical



interests often focus on the concept of place, and the multiple narratives people have about landscapes. When working with field school students, she frames the project goal as trying to understand the broader landscape perspectives of how the present and past overlap. In other words, in what ways does the past influence us today? Rather than framing this only through a perspective of time, Scheiber encourages her students to think about how landscapes have been important to different peoples. She asks them to consider, “Throughout time, how do people relate to spatial patterns that might be similar or different to how I think?” Her ethnographic fieldwork and conversations with different communities have largely inspired this outlook. As Scheiber explained, “I’m interested in engaging with other people. I want my students to talk to people who are close, but also descendant communities. Just to talk to them as people... talking to people as individuals, not particular stereotypes or groups.”

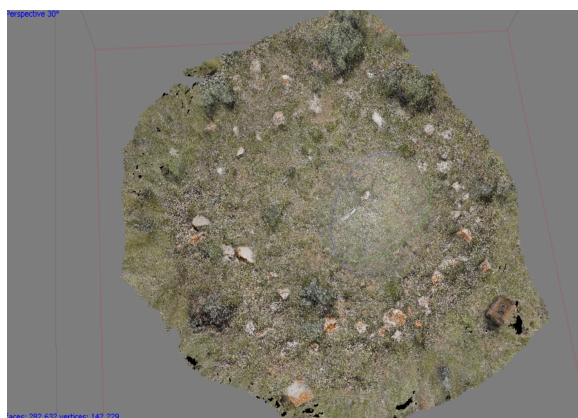
Although not all her students will continue on as anthropologists, all of them can benefit from understanding multiple perspectives of the world and learning how to engage with people. During their field schools, Scheiber and her students would

talk about different forms of knowledge, scientific methods, and epistemologies. Scheiber encourages students from multiple fields to take her field school, as the type of experiences they will have will likely parallel their academic degrees. She explained, “When you participate in fieldwork, you see the world so much differently when you’re there in the middle of it, whether it’s because of the scenery or the people sitting across from you at dinner. And that, that’s just something you can’t read about, you have to experience it.” She’s constantly trying to find people from different majors, backgrounds, and locations to participate in her field school because those multiple perspectives make it a better and stronger experience. This collaboration helps students learn about archaeology, but also about diverse world perspectives. As Scheiber concluded, “What I want my students to learn is something about themselves – their interaction to place.”

Students who are interested in learning more about Scheiber’s field school opportunities or volunteering in the Zooarchaeology Laboratory are encouraged to reach out to Dr. Scheiber at [Scheiber@indiana.edu](mailto:Scheiber@indiana.edu) and visit <http://www.indiana.edu/~zooarch/home.php>, <http://www.indiana.edu/~aisir/>, and <http://www.indiana.edu/~anthro/about/archfieldschool.shtml>



Tipi ring at the base of Heart Mountain



Photogrammetry results of one of the tipi rings

## IU Students, Faculty Travel to Hawaii for Annual NAISA Conference



Chris Clements takes time to enjoy the scenery in Honolulu, Hawaii at this year's Native American and Indigenous Studies Association Conference.

For many in academia, a year's worth of hard work, research, and teaching culminates in the annual Native American and Indigenous Studies Association conference. For the 2016 NAISA conference, individuals representing Native and Indigenous communities and scholarship from around the globe traveled to Honolulu, Hawaii to share their ideas and their writing, and enter into meaningful dialog that engages a critical indigenous approach to working within modern academics and service. Three individuals — current graduate student, Mark Chatarpal, recent graduate student, Chris Clements, and post-doctoral fellow Sean Gantt—served as representatives of Indiana University as they

presented their research on various panels at the conference.

“I go to NAISA to remind myself how important this work is, to be exposed to the people I consider to be the most intelligent, exciting individuals who are involved in Native Studies,” said Chris Clements, recent IU Ph.D. graduate. “I also go to remind myself that there is a strong connection between strictly academic work and work that exists far outside the academy.” The 2016 annual meeting was Clements' fourth year attending NAISA. Clements sees NAISA as extremely important to attend for anyone—student, staff, or faculty—who are comfortably



positioned in academia. Clements says, “It keeps them connected to issues that exist in the real world.” Clements’ panel, which deal with Haudenosaunee realities, presented a variety of perspectives on historical and contemporary Haudenosaunee life, and featured a mixture of participants—those representing both professional and academic life and initiatives.

Also in attendance at the 2016 NAISA annual meeting was Mark Chatarpal, a third year IU anthropology Ph.D. student in the food studies program. Though this was Chatarpal’s first year to attend NAISA, he has worked in and with Indigenous communities for years and has been involved with research projects with other scholars who have attended NAISA in the past. “Attending this conference is important for researchers doing work in Indigenous spaces, where there are large Indigenous groups. They need to attend to hear voices that are supported on this platform.”

Chatarpal’s research concerns food security and food sovereignty, and looks specifically at cassava policy in Guyana and Belize. Chatarpal says he uses critical development theory to examine how this food source is understood and used within certain Indigenous communities. His paper at NAISA looked to report on Native voice and looked to answer questions such as “What does development mean within these spaces?” and “How does this involve Indigeneity?” Importantly, Chatarpal feels NAISA gives him the platform to discuss these important issues, and learn how other likeminded people are using Indigenous approaches to discussing these modern concerns and issues.

Indiana University’s third representative in Honolulu was Dr. Sean Gantt, recent IU post-doctoral fellow in anthropology and at the Center for Research on Race and Ethnicity in Society. I asked Gantt what it is that continues to draw him to participating in NAISA. “I have attended many types of conferences related to anthropology and ethnohistory, and NAISA is the ONLY conference I’ve ever gone to that is run, managed, and organized by indigenous and Native American folks. At other conferences, the Native American and Indigenous aspects are relegated to being a sub-area and this is



Mark Chatarpal, Anthropology Ph.D. student

too frequently overlooked.” he Gantt also added, “I think there is a difference between American Indian Studies/Ethnohistory and Native American and Indigenous Studies. [The former] has a classic Western, colonial approach, and the other uses indigenous knowledge systems as their basis. The main difference I’m trying to make is that it comes from a different fundamental basis.

“[Native American and Indigenous Studies] is its own discipline, even though it is inherently interdisciplinary. [It is] different than anthropology or history because it comes out of a specific critical race theory/studies background, and is continually mindful of racial and social justice issues. NAIS is constantly adapting as new theory and approaches come out from other disciplines, feeding ideas through an indigenous lens and putting them into practice. NAIS is inherently more open and more adaptive,” said Gantt.

I asked Gantt about his experience at NAISA this year and why he feels its important for scholars to attend this conference. He told me he loved that it was held in Hawaii. Doing this made it more affordable and easier to attend for the many Indigenous scholars who live in Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific islands. This decision helped to reinforce NAISA’s commitment to including Native and Indigenous voices from more than just North America.

“This conference is where NAIS, as an emerging discipline, is developing on the ground and each year new theoretical approaches and research is being actively discussed and debated. I think anyone who claims to do NAIS research work who works in Native American and Indigenous communities should definitely attend this conference because it is an active, ongoing conversation, and if you want to stay up with the current theory and debates, then you have to be there and take part.”

According to the NAISA website, “from June 22 to 24, 2017 the University of British Columbia and its co-hosts will welcome NAISA to UBC’s Vancouver campus on the traditional, ancestral, and unceded territory of the Musqueam Nation. I asked Gantt if he had any advice for young scholars who are thinking of attending NAISA this year. “Do it, go! These are important conversations and you need to be involved. Also, even if you are non-Native/Indigenous, don’t feel intimidated about attending. Everyone is very friendly and nice, but don’t come with colonized/hetero-patriarchal/racist/close-minded research. At this conference the Native/Indigenous people who run the association and conference expect everyone to be open-minded and willing to discuss/debate their research.”



Sean Gantt, recent CRRES post-doctoral fellow, in front of Duke Kamehameha statue at Kuhio Beach in Waikiki

## Upcoming Events

- **AISA/NAGSA Student/Family Appreciation Dinner.** Friday, December 2<sup>nd</sup> from 6-8:30 PM at the First Nations Educational & Cultural Center. [www.indiana.edu/~fnecc/](http://www.indiana.edu/~fnecc/)
- **FNECC Craft and Social Night.** Wednesday, December 7<sup>th</sup> from 5-8 PM at the First Nations Educational & Cultural Center. [www.indiana.edu/~fnecc/](http://www.indiana.edu/~fnecc/)

## Links

- [IU First Nations Educational and Cultural Center](#)
- [Past NAIS Newsletters](#)
- [The American Indian Studies Research Institute](#)
- [Mathers Museum of World Cultures](#)
- [The Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology](#)