

## Editor's Introduction to Issue #14

*John T. Murphy*

The Arizona Anthropologist typically employs a process of peer review, but this edition presents three papers that have not been reviewed in the ordinary way. Rather, the three submissions by Green, Smith, and LaMotta are included because they were selected by the faculty of our Department to receive the prestigious Dozier Award. Publication in our modest volume seemed more than appropriate, and it was determined that they would best serve our audience not only for their content but as models of the standards of the Dozier competition. As a result, we have chosen to reprint the articles as they were submitted, and even in cases where the authors might have wished to expand or modify their submissions, we have prevented them. Save for the correction of the occasional typographical or other insignificant error, the papers are presented exactly as they were read and approved by the faculty members of the various Dozier committees in their respective years.

Meredith Green's paper received the Dozier Award in Spring 1998. Since entering the U of A program in 1993 she has focused on Linguistic and Cultural Anthropology; her Master's thesis was a study of the political rhetoric associated with the neo-Nazi movement in post-1989 Germany. Originally interested in nationalism, racism, and education, Ms. Green has turned her attention to issues of the elderly and aging; she has worked with a Tucson firm in the field of retirement and assisted living, and her fieldwork and dissertation will examine the assisted living industry in Arizona and on aging and social class.

Carolyn Smith's paper also received the Dozier Award in Spring 1998. Since that time she has received her PhD and married; Dr. Smith-Morris now holds the position of Visiting Assistant Professor at Pomona College in Claremont, California, where she teaches courses in Medical and Applied Anthropology and an area course on Native Americans of the Southwest.

Vincent M. LaMotta's submission was originally prepared for a class in ethnoarchaeology. This paper, which received the Dozier Award in 1999, represents some of his early thinking on the topic of mortuary behavior and its archaeological correlates. Now ABD, his interests include the archaeological correlates of ritual, mortuary studies, formation processes, and developing archaeological theory and methods.

He is currently working on a dissertation that will examine religious transformations in the late prehistoric Pueblo Southwest and the material correlates to various forms of Puebloan ritual organizations.

Kristín Loftsdóttir's article is our only article in this issue that was not a product of the Dozier competition. She received her PhD from our department in the year 2000, submitting a dissertation on the WoDaaBe, who are also the subject of the article published here. She holds the position of Assistant Professor at the University of Iceland; others of her articles have been recently published or will appear soon in *Cultural Survival Quarterly*, *Social Anthropology-Anthropologie Sociale*, and *Anthropology Today*.

There have been other papers that have received the Dozier prize during the same time period as these articles or since; these do not appear here, and their absence is generally by their authors' choices. In most cases the papers either were published or are submitted for publication elsewhere; in one case the prizewinner was unreachable during the process of publication. We remain open to publishing the available papers if appropriate and if their authors consent, and it is our hope to continue the tradition of publishing the Dozier Award papers in the future.

Some time has passed since these four papers were written; the authors are not to blame for the delay, of course, and the Arizona Anthropologist extends it apologies to them for it. Ordinarily a yearly publication, the AA has been on hiatus since 1999, and if some of the references in the publications here are not the most current, the fault lies with us.

As a final note: The formats used for references in the Arizona Anthropologist differ from paper to paper. This is not accidental; the papers published in this journal are often taken from examples submitted in various classes (although this is not a requirement), and each class carries its own requirements for reference formats, some even leaving the choice of format up to the student. In most cases the papers will be given references in a style corresponding to that of the major journal in the author's subfield, and this is the ideal for the journal, but in truth we prefer to alter the papers as little as possible, even if the reference format is unfamiliar to the editors.