Peru. Like his earlier expeditions, these projects were designed to study long-distance interaction in prehistory. In 1994, Heyerdahl moved to Tenerife in the Canary Islands to study and protect an enigmatic group of pyramids. At that time, he cofounded FERCO (Foundation for Exploration and Research on Cultural Origins), which awards annual research grants to explore the interactions between ancient peoples. Until Mar 2002, Heyerdahl continued to work on archaeological projects, and to write, give lectures and take part in public debates.

A prolific author, Heyerdahl's scientific work was published in books and in journals such as American Antiquity and the Southwestern Journal of Anthropology. His best-known popular books include Kon-Tiki, the story of his epic Pacific voyage, selling more than 23 million copies in 65 languages; Aku-Aku, about his work on Easter Island; and The Ra Expeditions. His last book, The Hunt for Odin, was published in 2001 in Norwegian. From the very beginning, Heyerdahl's work was controversial and routinely disputed by scientists. He nonetheless calmly persisted in following his own vision, and always was willing to debate his opponents. In fact, recent archaeological research in many areas is showing that early people were indeed much more mobile than previously accepted, and scientists are gaining a new appreciation of Heyerdahl's ideas. A complete bibliography of Heyerdahl's publications is online at: www.plu.edu/~ryandp/thor.html. (Daniel H Sandweiss, Donald P Ryan, James B Richardson III, Madeleine Lynn)

LORNA MARSHALL, 103, generally regarded as the dean of Kalahari ethnographers, died July 8, 2002, in Peterborough, NH. She was born Lorna Jean McLean in Morenci, Arizona Territory, on Sept 14, 1898, and grew up there and in Riverside and Los Angeles, CA. After graduating from UC-Berkeley in English, she traveled extensively in the Middle East and China. She began an academic career teaching English at Mount Holyoke, but soon met and married Laurence K Marshall, a civil engineer, who later founded Raytheon Corp. They settled in Cambridge, MA. Marshall became a late convert to anthropology in the early 1950s when she and her husband and their children Elizabeth and John began a series of fieldwork in the San people of then Bechuanaland and Southwest Africa. Her work eventually focused on the Nyae Nyae !Kung Bushmen, now known as the Ju/’hoansi. In Dec 1950, when the Marshalls first reached Nyae Nyae, it was virtually unknown to the outside world. Encouraged by the staff of the Peabody Museum and by Darryl Forde of the International African Institute, Marshall published, in Africa, a series of original and very influential articles on kinship, marriage, social organization and religion of the !Kung. These materials were brought together in two important monographs: The !Kung of Nyae Nyae (1976) and Nyae Nyae !Kung Beliefs and Rites (1999).

- Lorna Marshall's contributions to anthropology were numerous. She pioneered the ethnography of the !Kung Bushmen or San, dispelling many myths about them and placing them firmly in the "oikumene" of anthropological knowledge. Her account of the !Kung Name Relationship (1957) impressed the anthropological world with its meticulous scholarship and brilliant analysis. Her famous article "Sharing, Talking and Giving: Relief of Social Tensions among !Kung Bushmen" (1961) provided a key theoretical and empirical support for the revival of interest in the study of egalitarian societies. And she was a major figure in the modern study of hunters and gatherers.

On a practical level, she was supportive of the sustained efforts of her son John in the 1980s and '90s to address San development issues through the founding of the Nyae Nyae Development Foundation of Namibia and the grassroots Ju/'haansi-initiated Nyae Nyae Farmers Cooperative. She was also the founding patron of the Kalahari Peoples Fund, a nonprofit advocacy organization based in Austin, TX.

Marshall received honorary doctorates from the U of Toronto (1986) and Witwatersrand U (1998). A festschrift in her honor, edited by Megan Biese, appeared in 1985. She was warmly remembered for her generosity of spirit and for her encouragement of and special relationship with younger scholars. The German anthropologist Sonia Speeter wrote her doctoral dissertation on the Kalahari ethnography of Marshall and her family.

She is survived by her daughter Elizabeth Marshall, author of The Harmless People, Reindeer Moon and many other works; and her son John, an ethnographic filmmaker whose works include The Hunters, Na!: the story of a !Kung Woman and other film classics. (Richard B Lee)

LOUIS VORSTER, 55, specialist in indigenous law, died May 11, 2002. Vorster joined the U of South Africa as a junior lecturer in the Dept of Anthropology and Indigenous Law in 1969; he became head of this department in 1987. At the beginning of 1995, Vorster became the first head of the Dept of Indigenous Law when it was moved from the then Faculty of Arts to the Faculty of Law. Vorster was head of the Dept of Indigenous Law until 2001 when it was merged with the Dept of Constitutional and International Law.

Although it was in the Faculty of Law that Vorster's many talents really blossomed, he never lost his enthusiasm for and interest in anthropology. For two terms (1996-2001), he was the president of the South African Association for Cultural Anthropologists. When the latter association merged with the Association of Anthropologists for Southern Africa in 2001, he became the secretary of the newly formed association, Anthropology Southern Africa. In addition, he was also the Africa representative of the Commission on Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change of the IUAES and was responsible with his colleague, Frrik de Beer, for the writing of one of the newsletters of the commission in 1997. This newsletter gave a perspective on global environmental change from a Southern African perspective. He was a loyal and active member of the IUAES since he attended the 1993 conference in Mexico. He had planned to participate next year in the IUAES session "Anthropology and its Applications" in Florence.

Vorster was an accomplished researcher with approximately 40 publications to his credit. His accessibility to students and enthusiasm for indigenous law and anthropology combined to inspire many students to further their studies in these areas. Vorster's colleagues and friends admired his capacity for work, his analytical skills, and his guidance of and time for students. Despite his many achievements, Vorster remained a modest person who won the respect of all he came into contact with. His friendly personality ensured that he made friends across the globe, but especially at the university in almost all faculties and departments. (Frik deBeer)

Obituaries for the following will appear in future issues of AN: JAMES R GLENN, 68, former senior archivist in the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, died Oct 13, 2002, following complications from surgery ... MARY LEE (LEE) DOUTHIT, 56, former associate field manager for the Dept of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management In Battle Mountain, NV, died suddenly on Aug 20, 2002. (Daniel H Sandweiss, Donald P Ryan, James B Richardson III, Madeleine Lynn)

LOIS BURTON, editor of Anthropology News, died on Oct 11, 2002. Burton had spent considerable time honing her editing skills while working as a reporter and editor for the Chicago Tribune. She joined the AN staff in 1990, and in 1997 became AN's first female editor. After a three-year hiatus, Burton joined the AN staff again in December 2000, this time as editor.