From The Outset

As the editors of the department's newsletter, we thought about what should be included in the first issue of the nineties. With all the changes in the world, in the field, and in our department, we decided that we needed a new foundation. We wanted a tool for bringing together professors and students and for sharing the momentous occasions of our respective careers and lives. We wanted a place for sharing new ideas and thoughts about our field. We wanted a place to join the subfields of Anthropology. In hopes of developing a forum where important issues in anthropology could be discussed, we developed *ab origine*, meaning "from the outset."

The beginning of a new decade seemed to be the perfect time to discuss important topics in anthropology. For this issue we asked several people about their thoughts on anthropology in the nineties. Apparent to many have been discussions of science vs. humanism. Debates on this issue are heard both in and outside of the classroom and at national meetings (see abstract page 4). These arguments can be detrimental in a field which is already largely separated. Although we may have different approaches, we are all scientists with the same goal of explanation. We must remember that the hallmark of a good scientist is openness to new approaches. James W. Fulbright states the importance of respectful consideration of new ideas in a quote from the Arrogance of Power (1967). "We must dare to think 'unthinkable' thoughts. We must learn to explore all the options and possibilities that confront us in a complex and rapidly changing world. We must learn to welcome and not to fear the voices of dissent. We must dare to think about 'unthinkable things' because when things become unthinkable, thinking stops and actions become mindless."

We hope you enjoy this issue. Although no one will agree with everything discussed here, we hope that it gives everyone something to ponder. For all of you who responded to our requests for information, we thank you. We apologize in advance for the omission of anyone's news, but we have tried to include all the materials which we received. As there is always room for improvement, we welcome any comments and suggestions on this venture.
A Word From Our Leader

Since becoming chairman in June 1989, I have pretty much pushed my research aside and have been pounding out a considerable number of memos and documents designed to educate the administration about the important contributions anthropology makes to the University. After nine months of petitioning (and an incipient case of carpal-tunnel syndrome), I think the College Office has become much more aware of our activities, and they have responded with some much needed support. For example, we have been promised a new, tenure-line assistant professor position in Plains Prehistory for the Fall 1991 semester. Without the strong support of graduate alumni in Plains Prehistory, the current graduate students in anthropology, and colleagues outside the department, I am not sure we could have received this favorable response from the College. It was gratifying to get such strong support which indicates the importance and productivity of our undergraduate and graduate programs. The College has also provided funds to remodel 633 Fraser into our seminar room with an attached anthropology lounge (to be completed this summer). Also, we recently acquired three more computers for faculty, and there has been some additional money for GTA support.

"I hope we can all work together to further enhance our shared interests in anthropology."

Dave Frayer

In the fall and early spring semesters, faculty and graduate students completed an important document titled "Anthropology in the 1990s" which outlines our collective needs for the coming decade. In addition to equipment needs (especially computers for graduate students), more GTA lines, and other items, we have asked for three new faculty lines. These include specialties in US minorities, cultural ecology, and human growth/adaptation. The challenge for the next few years will be to extract a commitment from the College for these positions, but I am always (or nearly always) optimistic.

As a department, we have some positive things ahead in the next few years, and I intend to continue pressing the administration for additional student support, new and better equipment, the new faculty lines, remodelling funds, and an overall better share of the University's resources. It takes more than just me and I hope we can all work together to further enhance our shared interests in anthropology.

Submitted by Dr. Dave Frayer, Chairman
Department of Anthropology

National Attention for KU Profs

Professors Allan Hanson and Dave Frayer have recently received national attention concerning their work and theoretical controversies within anthropology. Articles in the New York Times and Omaha World Herald have featured the research of these professors.

A New York Times article by Jana Brenning appearing February 20, 1990 presented some of Dr. Hanson's work with the Maori and told of current controversies on anthropological research. Dr. Hanson has determined that the traditional tales of the Maori about their ancestors and arrival in New Zealand and their belief in a supreme being, Io, are more of an invention of European anthropologists than accepted Maori tradition. The Maori have now assimilated these invented elements into their culture. The traditions now held by the Maori must nonetheless be considered authentic Maori traditions in Hanson's view, because they are believed by the society. This information fits into a larger theoretical question within the field. Dr. Hanson states that this cultural invention "raises fundamental questions about the nature of cultural reality and whether the information that anthropologists produce can possibly qualify as knowledge about that reality." Another anthropologist quoted in the article, Dr. George E. Marcus from Rice University, stated that the "recognition that culture is not a timeless, changeless reality" will lead to "a critique calling for a redesign, a reconceptualization of the way anthropology studies culture."

A UPI article based on the American Association for the Advancement of Science meetings in New Orleans

...continued on page 15
The Art Of Not Giving A Paper
by Solon Finkelstein, M.D.

Organizations are requesting prospective speakers at their meeting to submit abstracts of their paper for acceptance earlier and earlier before the meeting. It thus becomes necessary to seek acceptance of a paper before the actual work is accomplished. It then often happens the paper is accepted and the proposed work is not done or the results are at variance with the accepted paper and are not worth speaking about. The speaker nonetheless has a given time slot at the meeting and is forced to appear before the group and not present his paper. I have just returned from a major meeting in my specialty and have heard numerous nonpresentations. It seemed appropriate to review the numerous techniques available to speakers caught in such a predicament.

In the worst case where no work has been done and no information at all can be conveyed, the simplest solution is making a slide that says "In Summary" and placing this upside down and backwards as the first slide in your slide tray. A ten minute talk can easily be given consisting of a discussion between you and the projectionist as to how to find and orient the first slide.

1. Having the paper presented by a foreign visitor to the department who speaks English with a quaint, but unintelligible accent.
2. Fumble with the microphone. Under this could be placed a variety of techniques consisting of pulling out the microphone plug, speaking in a whisper several feet away from the microphone, or creating deafening screeches by putting the microphone to your lips.
3. Consume the first part of the talk with an amusing anecdote, a summary of other people's work and only when the signal to conclude is given do you race so rapidly through your own presentation that it becomes unintelligible.

A ten minute talk can easily be given consisting of a discussion between you and the projectionist as to how to find and orient the first slide.

A ten minute talk can easily be given consisting of a discussion between you and the projectionist as to how to find and orient the first slide.

Numerous techniques are available for the not showing of slides.

1. A common practice is to use color. By having your slides with yellow printing on an orange background or navy blue printing on a black background they become invisible to virtually everyone.
2. Five pages of data and graphs are reduced to one 35mm slide. The lettering should be too small for even those in the first row to read without binoculars. This technique is often combined with the sweeping statement "One can read the results on this slide by oneself, so I will not go into it further."
3. One of my favorite techniques involves the subtle distraction of the audience by diverting their attention from what is being said or presented on the slide. Slides can be made of material calculated to burn after a prescribed number of seconds of being shown. The audience attention will invariably be focused on the slowly darkening and subsequent burning areas on the slide. Even the simple trapping of moisture within glass slides creates endless patterns of movement in the water droplets that not only prevent any material from being read, but create enough fascination in themselves that the audience does not miss not being able to see the data.

These are only a few of the many techniques available. As you attend your next meeting and listen to the presentations, I am sure you will pick up many more useful techniques for the next time you too have had a paper accepted and find yourself with nothing you want to say.

Editor's Note: This article is reprinted from The Trial Balloon (Newsletter of the KU Dept. of Geography) March 1967

Dear Darwin,
I think I've met the man of my dreams; his name is Link. But something is missing. How can I put the pieces together and reconstruct what once was?

-Lucy

Dear Lucy,
Your man could surprise you in many ways. You must branch out. Walking on your own too feet is important in any relationship. Your relationship must evolve or it will die.

Confidential to Jungle Fever, Remember "thou shall not covet thy neighbors wife," even though she may look quite tasty.

Confidential to Cluстроphobic, Next time, wash your hands before you lean up against the cave wall.
Science vs Humanism

The February 1990 issue of the Anthropology Newsletter published a commentary by Dr. Edward Bruner titled "The Scientists vs the Humanists." Bruner, a professor at the University of Illinois, based his comments on his observations from the AAA meetings in Washington, D.C. The meetings were a forum for discussions contrasting "science with humanism, explanation with interpretation, truth with relativism, and discovered laws with constructed meanings." Although Bruner recognized that it is difficult to grasp trends from the large number of simultaneous happenings at national meetings, he felt this argument was prominent.

The thrust of the argument, according to Bruner, is that science, explanation, causality, and truth are being advocated at the expense of humanist, interpretive, and postmodern paradigms. Bruner states, "All the metaphors were on display, the phallocentric 'hard' vs 'soft' approaches, masculine vs feminine, fact vs fancy, real vs imaginary." Bruner's feeling is not to defend either science or humanism. The controversy is divisive, misleading, and destructive, because "...anthropology is both science and humanism, and moreover, it has always been so."

He continues, stating, "We seek generalizations, laws and causal relationships; we seek diachronic historical perspectives; we seek a humanistic understanding of other cultures in all their richness, complexity, and ambiguity. We are proud that we are one of the few disciplines that combines the cultural with the biological, the synchronic with the historical."

...anthropology is both science and humanism, and moreover, it has always been so.
-Dr. Edward Bruner

Bruner questions why we must choose one view and feels there is room for multiple perspectives. In fact, he states, "It's indeed this holistic perspective, one tolerant of diversity, which is what anthropology is all about." The terms "science" and "humanism" setup a dichotomy which is not reflected in the practice of anthropology. Anthropologists, according to Bruner, have the same goals as other scientists. They seek truth while realizing they only achieve approximate understanding, and they work toward careful scholarship and the development of generalizations backed by data in full consideration of the negative evidence. Dividing the field into science and humanism denies legitimacy to a genre of scholarship which leads to strong reactions and divisiveness.

Bruner feels that, "All anthropologists are scientists, just as all science is interpretive." Discussion will undoubtedly continue on this important issue as our perceptions of academic respectability and standing are at stake.

Editor's note: This article was abstracted from an article appearing in the February 1990 issue of the Anthropology Newsletter Vol. 31 No. 2.
Changes Needed to Avert Ph.D. Shortages

A recent article by Dr. John H. D'Arms in The Chronicle of Higher Education (January 17, 1990) alerts universities to the impending shortages of Ph.D.s for both faculty and non-academic positions. A study commissioned by the National Science Board projects a shortage of 8,000 doctorates by the year 2000 owing to a shrinking pool of 18-24-year-olds, retirements, deaths, and movement out of the country. Furthermore, William G. Bowen and Julie Ann Sosa in Prospects for Faculty in the Arts and Sciences state that the number of available positions projected in the social sciences and humanities will exceed the available number of candidates by around 1997. The Ph.D.s needed in the late 90's should be entering graduate school now.

Outside the academic sector as well as within it, strong doctoral training is powerfully linked to the quality of the nation's research effort in nearly every field.

Doctoral shortages can still be averted if universities, industries, private donors, foundations, state legislatures, and the federal government work toward reshaping graduate education. As today's graduate students will become the faculty, administrators, and researchers of tomorrow, universities, government, and industry have a stake in supporting graduate studies. As D'Arms states, "Outside the academic sector as well as within it, strong doctoral training is powerfully linked to the quality of the nation's research effort in nearly every field." Even more difficult will be the diversification of the academic profession to include minority groups.

D'Arms also sees three challenges for deans, administrators, and faculty members in the humanities and social sciences. The first challenge is to reduce the number of students taking a Ph.D. According to Bowen and Sosa, the median time in all fields of arts and sciences has increased from 7.2 years in 1970 to 9.5 years in 1987 and often longer in the humanities. D'Arms remarks, "I wonder why a talented B.A. in 1990 couldn't reasonably expect to earn a Ph.D. in philosophy or anthropology or the history of art within seven years would not wish to pursue other career options instead."

The second challenge is to bring down the high attrition rates which reach 50% in some programs. Finally D'Arms recommends reducing, especially in large public universities, the time graduate students spend teaching undergraduates and away from their own research.

I wonder why a talented B.A. in 1990 who couldn't reasonably expect to earn a Ph.D. In philosophy or anthropology or the history of art within seven years would not wish to pursue other career options...

Essentially, schools must find a better balance between quality and a more efficient pace. Lengthened work towards a degree, states D'Arms, imposes psychological and financial boundaries on students, costs tax payers more, and reduces the number of potential years of productivity of the doctorates. Today's talented graduate students are the idea generators of the future. Policy-makers and granting agencies must recognize the contributions of new ideas to our society and ensure a strong future for graduate education.

Editor's note: Dr. John H. D'Arms is Dean of the graduate school at the University of Michigan and the president of the Association of Graduate Schools in the Association of American Universities.

Have you always wanted to lead the exotic and romantic life of a world famous anthropologist? Join one of our anthro travel tours and live the life! Interested?? Call Colobus Munkee at EmicTour, Inc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture Tour '90</th>
<th>Fossil Tour '90</th>
<th>Archey Tour '90</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Visit exotic sites in</td>
<td>- Your odyssey begins in Texas,</td>
<td>- Learn for yourself how to lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polynesia and Africa</td>
<td>where humans once walked next to</td>
<td>the adventurous life of an archelogist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>known for their</td>
<td>dinosaurs.</td>
<td>- Spend exciting hours in the dirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cannibalistic natives.</td>
<td>- You'll continue your</td>
<td>and struggling through make infested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Learn about culture and</td>
<td>tour at the famous</td>
<td>forests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new culinary delights.</td>
<td>paleo site of Bedrock.</td>
<td>- Become the envy of friends and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lessons in ritual</td>
<td>- Tour led by World</td>
<td>museums as you select your very own</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>included</td>
<td>Weekly News</td>
<td>priceless artifacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Taste for yourself the</td>
<td>Anthropologist, Dave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difference a friend can</td>
<td>Freyer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 1990's will see a major "adaptive radiation" in the ways that archaeology is practiced. U.S.-sponsored development programs will provide many opportunities for the internationalization of public archaeology, with cooperative projects in Eastern Europe and Central America. There will be major advances in the quality of instrumentation and techniques for dating and materials analysis, and by the end of the century an even larger number of archaeologists and laboratories will be providing full-time analytical services. There will also be a significant "boomer" in academic hiring towards the end of the decade, with many programs reassessing and reformulating long-term goals. The changes in world politics which characterized the beginning of this decade, together with the shrinking of our "global village," will spur new interest in the social sciences as we reach the end of the century. However, archaeology and anthropology as a whole will need to communicate a new image, emphasizing applied and "relevant" contributions.

The quest for scientific models explaining culture change and cultural evolution will continue to be the focus of a large number of archaeologists through the 90's. They will find themselves critiquing and even contributing to sociobiological literature as genetic studies produce better (and even more controversial) data relevant to archaeological problems. This work will be fueled by continuing debates on race and ethnicity in the world at large. Archaeologists will also seek to contribute to perspectives on contemporary global issues. This will (and should) include the development of archaeological theory on appropriate technology, population and settlement planning, and economic production from a diachronic perspective. Given the earth's pending ecological and population crises, it is likely that there will be a stronger focus on understanding the effect of humans on their environment than the reverse. As research continues to mirror social concerns, there will be even more attention paid to how human groups have affected one another in both positive and negative ways. Domination, resistance, and their effects on social change will become important topics of archaeological investigation. "Relevance" in anthropology will also have its negative effects. Archaeologists will need to do much more ethnography in the 1990's as other anthropologists turn their attention away from the documentation of traditional societies. Preindustrial societies are disappearing more rapidly than archaeological sites. We can be certain that archaeologists of the 21st century and beyond who wish to use ethnographic analogies to interpret prehistoric societies will rue the fact that they are forced to rely on a finite and dated literature. We should acknowledge the dependency of these future colleagues and preserve as much information as we can on societies whose ways of life are becoming extinct, applying excavation ethics to ethnography. We need to realize that we are destroying data simply by living in the modern world, and that it is crucial to document the present for the future.

By Dr. John W. Hoopes

The Anthropology Newsletter in March 1989 predicted that 52%—over half—of U.S. anthropology professors could be ready to retire sometime in the next ten years. In 1989, two years later the AAA informed the profession that the projected "Everest of anthropology retirement" loomed...
Four major issues are presented that will confront anthropologists and archaeologists in the 1990's: the reburial issue, theory, ethics and computer games. Herewith follow my predictions and hopes for the coming decade.

Anthropology, and especially archaeology and physical anthropology, will be confronted by the demands of indigenous peoples. The reburial issue has already produced schisms between the profession and the wider culture, and within the profession itself. Public sentiment will favor the indigenous groups, and the lawmakers will follow suit. The public forum will not permit the lengthy debate common to scholars, and all will be poorer if we cannot present an immediate united front. A dialogue between the less extreme and vocal positions must be established.

My experience in Pierre, South Dakota has shown that there are many Native Americans who favor scientific analysis before reburial. We must also be prepared to relinquish skeletal remains and material culture.

Theoretical issues will continue to “plague” Archaeology, with processualists debating post-processualists. Contrary to what James Hill believes (1989), new theoretical premises will replace the processualism of the old “New Archaeology,” for it is in the nature of science for theory to replace theory. A segment of the profession will keep pace with current philosophy of science, in an attempt to prevent such occurrences as the adoption of the Deductive-Nomological Approach by the New Archaeologists, after it had already been seriously questioned for ten years by philosophers of science (see Kelley & Hanen, 1988).

Ethics will become a major issue, especially with the growth of nationalism, increased ethnic identity, environmental concerns, and the interdependence of the planet through corporate economies. The researchers social milieu, within both the narrower confines of our institutions and the broader social context, affects our theoretical viewpoint and research objectives, and in turn affects the living representatives of our research. Alternative methods of acquiring knowledge will continue to challenge the methodology of Science.

And as a final note, all anthropologists will have acquired computers, and to relieve the stress of politics and confrontations with bureaucracy, will increasingly spend more time playing computer games, with research and publication suffering.

References:


William Raney.

I must admit that I was more than a little surprised at being asked what I see as the state of anthropology in the coming decade. My first thought was that maybe this question could be better answered by more traditional anthropologist, but then I realized that my situation is becoming increasingly more common, at least with respect to...
Allan Hanson has returned to KU after an exciting year away. He offers us this account of his travels... "Louise and I spent the fall semester 1986 on sabbatical leave. We were in New York, renting Laurel Kendall and Homer Williams' apartment on the upper West Side and worked each day at the Columbia library. Research was devoted to my project on the social consequences of testing in contemporary America. I am presently writing a book manuscript on that topic, with the tentative title Testing in America: The Examined Life and its Consequences.

During the spring semester we went to Paris, where I served as an exchange professor at the University of Paris-Val de Mame. We rented Ansa Montet-White's very attractive apartment in the 5th arrondissement. I did a good deal of lecturing in a variety of courses, which required getting my French into shape because the lectures were delivered in that language and tended to be three hours long! Being in Paris enabled us to renew contact with Jon and Solange Cook, two KU PhD's (Jon in Anthropology and Solange in Psychology) who now live near Paris. Louise and I were also able to find quite a bit of time for research and writing on the testing project.

My most important recent publication is "The Making of the Maori: Culture Invention and its Logic," which appeared in the last issue of the American Anthropologist. Soon to be published are "What Workers Say About Drug Tests" in Personnel (just to show that), too, am an applied anthropologist); and "Christian Branches, Maori Roots: The Cult of Rua" in History of Religions.

I have given a couple of presentations at professional meetings: "The Messages of TE MAORI" at the Fourth Symposium on the Arts of Oceania, in Honolulu last August; and "Postmodernism and the Rage for Testing in American Society" at the Annual Meeting of the AAA in Washington, D.C. in November.

Addressing the question of problems and concerns in the field today, Dr. Hanson "encourages everyone to read the short article by Edward Bruner on 'The Scientists vs the Humanists' in the February 1990 issue of the Anthropology Newsletter (abstracted on page ...). He addresses an unfortunate and unnecessary schism in the field which was very much in evidence at the 1989 AAA meeting. I think anthropologists everywhere would do well to think seriously about what he says."

Akira Yamamoto recently completed the major part of the work on a Huichol dictionary and hopes to finish editing it during the summer. He is continuing work with the Oklahoma Kickapoo people on writing a second volume of the Kickapoo Reference Grammar.

In April, Dr. Yamamoto will participate in the 1990 Conference of the National Association of Bilingual Education. At this conference, he will present a paper entitled "Language Development Issues Among American Indian Children." May brings a two week trip to Japan with 12 educators from the Mid-Western states to participate in the "Japan in School Programs" headed by Patricia Weiss (project director) and George Woodward (project codirector).

Dr. Yamamoto shares these thoughts about linguistics in the 90's...."As we are all aware, the United States as a nation does not have its official policy on languages except that there is an active group of lobbyists called "English as the Official Language." Because of their campaign, there are many states which now have official language policy stating that English is the official language of the state. During the past several years, many Indian leaders, educators, linguists and anthropologists have put their resources together to formulate a statement on Native Americans' right to their languages. In June of 1988, the Native American Language Issues Institute passed four resolutions on Native Americans' right to their languages, cultures and education. In October of 1989, Senator Inouye, on behalf of the Committee on Indian Affairs,

...this bill will allow diverse groups of Native Americans to practice their languages and cultures. To me, this is a giant step forward.

-Akira Yamamoto

introduced a senate bill called the Native American Language Act. Since then, some modifications have been made by the Committee on Indian Affairs with inputs from the Native American Language Issues Institute and the bill now awaits to be acted on. When passed, the bill will allow diverse groups of Native Americans to practice their languages and cultures. To me, this is a giant step forward."
Our local Texan (and proud of it), Tony Comuzzi, will be leaving in late July for field work in Siberia as part of a cooperative Soviet-US exchange. While in Siberia, he will be using genetic techniques in the study of population structure of Old Believer Communities in Siberia. His research will be partially funded by a KU Summer Research Fellowship. In January, Tony spent a week in Denver attending a workshop on the analysis of DNA polymorphisms.

This April, Tony attended the annual meetings of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists in Miami. His poster session was titled "Coefficient of variation as a possible measure for environmental stress between populations." He was also second author on a paper with Dr. Crawford and T. Kootvelyessy. The paper titled "Dermatoglyphic patterns and genetic structure of Hungarian populations" was presented by Dr. Crawford.

Tony has several recent publications including:


Tony's major fields of interest include Anthropological and Evolutionary Genetics (with particular emphasis in molecular techniques), Systematics and Population Biology, Demography, skeletal and dental biology, and the philosophy of science.

Professor emeritus and curator emeritus of Anthropology, Carlyle S. Smith, was honored at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology in Tucson, Arizona, on January 11, 1990, as the recipient of the J.C. Harrington Medal in recognition of his contributions to the field of historical archaeology. His principal contributions in historical archaeology have been the identification of gun parts and related items from sites dating from after the arrival of Europeans in the New World. In addition, he has consistently attempted to relate prehistoric complexes to the historical and ethnographic records by working from the known to the unknown in the Northeast, the Southeast, and the Plains of North America and on islands in Polynesia.

Dr. Smith served as curator of the division of anthropology at the Museum of Natural History and as professor of anthropology on a half-time basis from 1947 to 1968 when he transferred to the then newly established department of anthropology full time. Since his retirement on December 31, 1980, he has devoted his time to research, writing and consultation. Paralleling his career at KU, he has been in demand as a lecturer on tours and cruises to Polynesia, South America, Europe, and Africa since 1967.
Opening on March 22, to correspond with the beginning of the archaeological conference organized by Professor Montef-white and Steve Holen, was the new Museum of Anthropology exhibit titled, "How Do They Know...?" Museum Director, Allied Johnson, states that the exhibit deals with such questions as: "How do you know where to dig? How do you know it's an artifact?; How do you know how old it is?" The exhibit conception and story-line are by Jordan Yochim, a student in the Master's Program in Historical Administration and Museum Studies, who is serving an apprenticeship at the Museum. Mary Adair, the museum's Archaeological Collection Manager, is serving as a consultant, which includes the identification of artifacts from the collections for display. Ann Schlager is responsible for exhibit design. Public Education Coordinator Celia Daniels, assisted by another MHAMS apprentice, Laura Brown, has planned a series of activities, including three special children's workshops, to accompany the exhibit. Artifacts in the exhibit are from around the world including the Near East, Europe, and the Great Plains and Southwestern portions of North America.

The exhibit will be in place in the Museum's rotating exhibit gallery through the summer, to be replaced by the art works selected for the Museum's Second Annual Juried Show of Contemporary American Indian Art during the fall of 1990. The Juried Show, one of five events scheduled for the 1990 Second Annual Lawrence Indian Arts Show, will open with a Benefit Preview on September 14, to be followed by the opening of two other Indian art shows at Haskell Indian Junior College and at the Lawrence Arts Center on September 15, as well as a two-day Indian Art Market at Haskell on September 15 and 16. The Lawrence Arts Center will have an exhibit of paintings by Jaune Quick-to-See Smith titled, "A View of Western Land," while the Haskell exhibit will be a retrospective of the paintings of Creek-Potawatomi artist Woody Crumbo. The Second Annual Lawrence Indian Arts Show will conclude on November 3 with a performance by the American Indian Dance Theatre in Hoch Auditorium, presented as part of the KU New Directions Series.

Stan "Mister" Moore recently conducted field work in Garden City, Kansas where a number of people are employed in beef processing plants. Stan explains that beef processing is arduous and tedious work and the employee turnover rate is relatively high. Nevertheless, a few people continue to work there for long periods of time. Stan's field work looked at strategies people use to work for long periods in beef-processing. Stan is also working on his area statements and as a TA for Anthro 100. He can usually be found in 617B, which he is seriously considering painting pink.

Michael Fosha is currently working on his thesis and has accepted a position as an archaeologist with the State Archaeological Research Center of South Dakota. Mike and Rolfe Mandel recently completed an archaeological and geomorphological survey of portions of northeast Missouri and southwest Iowa for the USDA Soil Conservation Service. The contract was awarded to the Office of Archaeological Research, a division of the Museum of Anthropology. Mike has also been a research assistant on several projects including the 1989 Field School where he was a Field Supervisor at the Zacharias site in Leavenworth County.

Along with Dr. Montef-white, Steve Holen was co-chairman of the International Conference on Raw Material Procurement that was held at KU, March 1990. Steve presented a paper at the conference titled "Bison Hunting Territories and Lithic Acquisition among the Pawnee: an Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Study."

A research assistant for the Office of Archaeological Research, Steve is testing two late Pleistocene sites on the Central Plains and is a consultant for the Swedish-American Architecture Project with the Dawson County Museum in Nebraska. Steve also presented a paper with R.K. Blasing called "Two Late Pleistocene Sites in the Central Plains: Preliminary Statements" at the Society for American Archaeology Conference in April. Steve's most recent publications include: "The Native American Occupation of the Sand Hills" in An Atlas of the Sand Hills, Resource Atlas No. 5, published by the Conservation and Survey Division of the University of Nebraska, and "Fractured Mammoth Bone from Late Wisconsinan Loess, Medicine Creek Reservoir, Frontier County, Nebraska" with David W. May and Robert K. Blasing. The latter article will be published in Current Research in the Pleistocene.

As for the 90's, Steve feels we will see increased federal funding for archaeology and more international cooperation on research. He add that the decade will also bring more attention to the issues of Native American rights versus the rights of the scientific community.
Don Stull served as program chair for the 1989 annual meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, April 5-9, 1989 in Santa Fe, New Mexico. With the assistance of Keith Hill (associate program chair) and Nancy Staffor, he put together the largest and most successful meeting in the society's 40 year history--209 scientific sessions, approximately 1,600 participants, and a profit of over $20,000. Recently, Dr. Stull was elected to a three-year term on the executive committee of the Society for Applied Anthropology.

Most of Dr. Stull's recent research has been in Garden City, Kansas. This spring he is working with the Garden City School District (USD 457) to conduct a study of the causes of and solutions to teacher turnover. Garden City schools have the highest certified staff turnover of any major school system in Kansas (20%). Dr. Stull and colleagues from the Changing Relations Project are mailing a questionnaire to present and past staff, conducting in-depth interviews with a sample of certified staff, and analyzing demographic data to determine the causes of high turnover among Garden City teachers.

A KU General Research Fund Grant has been awarded to Dr. Stull for the period of July 1, 1990 to June 30, 1991. The research will look at rural industrialization and rapid growth in Lexington, Nebraska. Dr. Stull explains: "In the fall of 1990, IBP, the nation's largest meatpacking company, will open America's first new beefpacking plant in a decade in south central Nebraska, just outside Lexington. When fully operational in 1991, it will employ 1,700 workers and slaughter and process 4,000 head of cattle per day, six days a week. Lexington, a town of 7,000, will undergo major social and economic changes in the rapid growth that is already underway. I will be working with researchers and practitioners from SUNY-Geneseo, University of Nebraska-Omaha, and Kansas SRS to develop a prospective action research project. The research in Lexington will provide important comparative data for the earlier research in Garden City."

Dr. Stull presented papers last spring and this fall at the SfAA and AAA meetings, respectively. His most recent publication is: 1990 Reservation Economic Development in the Era of Self-Determination. American Anthropologist 92:206-210.

Brad Logan, with the assistance of Byron Locie and Michael Fosha is currently directing archaeological investigations of selected plains village frontier sites in northeastern Kansas with support from an Historic Preservation Grant from the Kansas State Historical Society. Last semester the project was conducted as a Saturday archaeological field course in which 16 students were enrolled. Brad has an article in press titled "The Hunted of Grubgaden: Analysis of Faunal Remains." This article will be appearing in The Epigraphetion. Site of Grubgaden, Lower Austria. The 1986 and 1987 Excavations, edited by Anta Montel-White.

Since coming to the U.S. two and one-half years ago, Resa Udall finds that everyday living is her field work. Resa works on her own cultural adjustments by investigating her own experiences since arriving in this country. As a non-native speaker of English, Resa appreciates the help she receives from students and faculty, and she hopes to meet more people from the department now that she shares 617B with Stan Moore and Lynn Jenkins. Resa hopes to finish with her MA thesis as soon as possible.
Many new stamps have been added to Michael Crawford's passport in the past months. Of his recent travels, Dr. Crawford states, "Last summer, I spent one month in the USSR collecting data in Sukhumi and conducting a survey in north-central Siberia. My former graduate student and the acting Dean of the University of Utah, Dennis O'Rourke, accompanied me in this odyssey. We collected blood specimens from hamadryas baboons at the Primate Center of Sukhumi and extracted DNA for purposes of locating the genetic locus (I) for the genetic predisposition to lymphoma. In Siberia, we visited Evenk reindeer herding camps and an Old Believer village on the Podkaminoy Tungus river. We signed a 5-year research agreement with the Siberian Branch of the USSR National Academy of Sciences for the study of indigenous populations of Siberia using RFLPs of both mt- and nuclear DNA. These polymorphisms should reveal as to which Siberian groups are most closely related to Amerindian populations and may suggest the number of migrations into the New World.

This fall, I spent several months in Australia while on a sabbatical leave. In addition to updating the demographic data set on a population of Australian Aborigines that settled near a missionary station in Central Australia, I travelled from Melbourne to Canberra, Adelaide and Sydney. My family accompanied me and enjoyed the travel in Australia. I gave lectures in all of these cities and represented the journal Human Biology at the various professional meetings."

Dr. Crawford has given several lectures and published a number of articles. A selection of these are:

Presentations:
- Colloquium at the Institute of Anthropology, University of Zurich, "Genetics of Mennonites: Microevolutionary aspects." July, 1989.

89-90 Publications Include:

Rumor has it....that Lisa Capps is now a Ph.D. candidate. She has interrupted her fieldwork on health and illness among the Kansas City Hmong to spend three months in Hmong communities of Chiang Mai in Thailand. Niyaphan Wanasiri and Jo Siriyajara have helped her get established and shown her around Bangkok....Sue Schuessler, who is busy writing her field statements, took time in late 1989 to visit friends in the Transvaal region of South Africa, and wrote from New York on her way back that Africa had "gotten under her skin," and that she wanted to return there. Recently awarded a NSF dissertation grant, Nancy Palmer became a Ph.D. candidate in the summer of 1989 and is back in the Cameroons doing her dissertation fieldwork on maternal education, household composition, and women's ceremonial societies and the mechanisms through which these variables affect childhood mortality and morbidity....Barbara Michael (Ph.D. 1967) conducted post-doctoral research among Baggara pastoralists in the Sudan during the fall of 1989 with the support of a Social Science Research Council post-doctoral grant. She is back at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City writing up her research and enjoying teaching....Although the date is not yet set, Liz Geleca is going to many "some Indian guy she met in Fiji" according to Karin Hill....Speaking of Karin, she has started work on an applied anthropology degree at the University of Kentucky in Louisville. She hopes that in the next few years she will travel to China to study household economics....Susanne Muller successfully defended her MA thesis titled "The Relationship between Women's Status and the Health of Women and Children in the Yemen Arab Republic."

"Last summer I went where no archaeologist had been before," states Byron Laasle, "and worked for the Uinta National Forest in central Utah." Besides giving directions to lost tourists, confronting angry cattlemen, fighting forest fires, and organizing maps and files, he was able to do a little field work.

Byron adds...."In November I read a paper at the Plains Conference titled "Little Prehistoric House on the Prairie" coauthored by Michelle Dunlap. I'm currently preparing my thesis for publication and finishing up lithic studies for a couple of reports in Utah and Kansas. As a research assistant for Dr. Hoopes I'm trying to help get him ready for Costa Rica this summer."
Mary Catherine Callahan took some time away from studying, teaching, and preparing her article, "Fantasy: Man or Butterfly," for the upcoming book *Japanese Humor* to prognosticate on a common malady of academicians... "Sad to say there is an affliction that is running wild and unchecked in the Department of Anthropology. Affecting both students and the learned who teach them.

**PROCRASTINATION.** Graduate studies bring the joy of learning, the thrill of arguing your side of any issue, lively interactions with fellow students and professors, and the greatest possibilities for procrastination known to mankind.

There are signs that tell if one is a procrastinator. Are due dates cast in stone or just a vague possibility when a project may be due? Is today the best time to get work done or is tomorrow? Are words like "organization" and "time management" unknown? Does everything you do take three times longer than you ever imagined?

Getting one's act together is not impossible for us die hard procrastinators. It just so happens, that once we do, we just don't remember where we put it. A second trademark seems to be bad memories for fine detail or for that matter any detail. This does seem to be a lifelong problem—many of us starting out our lives with it. I was better than two weeks late arriving in this world and have not caught up since.

Also returning from sabbatical this year is John Janzen. He offers this information about his time abroad... "accomplished about one-tenth of my sabbatical project, travelled 15,000 kilometers, gave two lectures (in Leuven, Belgium and Goettingen, Germany), held several consultations in Paris and Munich, and visited about 100 museums with Reinhold and Marie." Dr. Janzen happened to be in Berlin November 9-11 and witnessed the "coming down" of the wall.

As for his work, Janzen intends to "continue an interest in African health and healing, and to see through the two books now in press: The Social Basis of Health and Healing in Africa, with Steven Feierman of the University of Florida; and Ngoro: Culture of Affliction and Ritual Healing in Central and Southern Africa." Dr. Janzen also intends to write several articles on the nature of Mennonite society and culture for curious anthropologists and others.

Asked about anthropology in the nineties, Dr. Janzen offers these remarks... "Adam Kuper, editor of *Current Anthropology*, prognosticates in the latest issue about anthropology in the 90's. He sees the main paradigms—the study of culture, the study of cross-cultural interaction, and social anthropology—persisting with considerable strength, although there will be many and varied interpretations among subdisciplinary manifestations of anthropology. He sees "metropolitan" anthropologists continuing to set the theoretical tone for the discipline, but increasingly there will be third world regional anthropological communities that will contribute major debates and studies."

Janzen adds... "I am curious about the impact the revolution of '89 will have upon social theory in the Western world. Marxism as a paradigm is "dead." What will be the end of totalitarian communism and socialism and the pervasive quest for freedom in Eastern Europe do to the social sciences? For those interested, Dr. Janzen suggests reading Vaclav Havel's essays.

Bill Ranney has been in the field for the greater part of the year, working for Augustana College Archaeology Laboratory and doing cultural resource management surveys in Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota. This fall he was involved in the archaeological survey of an Arkan burial ground near Pierre, South Dakota, that dates to approximately A.D. 1700. Only limited analysis was possible before the human remains were reburied. An attempt was made to convince the Arkan tribal leaders of the importance of scientific analysis, but they were adamant that the skeletons and associated grave goods be buried as soon as possible. Another major project was an archaeological survey of an Army Munitions Plant in southeast Iowa, which has shown the area to be a major chert exploitation region since the Paleo-Indian period. He will be returning to that area in April to finish the fieldwork.

Ranney presented a paper at the 47th Annual Plains Conference in Sioux Falls titled "Stone effigies, Stone Alignments and Boulder Mosaics: Petroforms in South Dakota," and will continue to research the topic. Other current research focuses on the presence of domesticated canids on the Plains during the Archaic period, and tracing the prehistoric ancestors of the Wichita Indians. He plans to have his thesis completed by the end of next year.
At the 47th Plains Conference, Michele Dunlop presented a paper she co-authored with Byron Loosie titled "Little Prehistoric House on the Prairie." Michelle and Byron are working on getting the paper published. At this point in time, Michelle is beginning work on her Master's thesis. Michelle explains..."My proposal, which is tentatively titled 'Stead-Kisker at the Young Site' is in draft form, but I hope fully be done before the semester is out."

Michelle sees the ideas suggested by the post-processualists pushing anthropologists to "new and exciting areas of studies" in the nineties.

An overworked Don Palo shares these thoughts about his work at KU..."I have been inundated with a deluge of work at KU. Nevertheless, I find KU a splash. Recently I have been at work on a paper that I hope to present: 'Anthropocentric attitudes in complex societies and the needless suffering of Avinya callas and Anos platynychos.' I hope this paper will put a feather in my cap."

Bob Smith shares this statement on his work..."I was an sabbatical during the spring semester of 1989, working in the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City and in two communities in the state of Oaxaca. My main project was a study of culture change among the valley Zapotecs as reflected in their material culture. So I studied the collections and exhibits made by the Museum some 35 years ago, then went to Oaxaca to study two individual households there.

Since I came back I have been busy cataloguing the collection I made for our museum and analysing the data I collected. There is a lot to be done yet, but some interesting things have come out. Among them: costume has undergone a complete change—the white muslin clothing of the men has been replaced by cotton-made clothing, except for the traditional sandals that everyone still wears. The women's costume has not changed, but in the direction of a new Indian costume very different from the dresses worn by working women of the city.

On the other hand, certain elements of the material culture have remained virtually the same as they were not only 35 but 500 years ago: the complex of metate, hearth, beanpot and comal. This discovery has set me to pestering our archaeologists, especially John Hoppes, for information on how to find out what archaeologists know about this tradition. I hope (but don't guarantee) to have an article on the subject done by the end of this semester."

As for anthropology in the 90s, Dr. Smith sees..."a growth in the number of museum jobs for anthropologists (it seems to me that every graduate student should get some training in museum anthropology, to broaden his job qualifications), and therefore more interest in material culture and ethnohistory. In terms of theoretical perspectives, I believe there will be increased interest in the concept of tradition, the temporal aspect of culture. This concept is the complement of the concept of function, and has been long neglected.

Finally, I am wanting that more and more students of social/cultural anthropology will choose to work in the United States just because they don't want to learn a foreign language. I hope I am wrong in this."

Besides serving as department chairman, Dave Frayer continues to find time to do research. This year he participated in a symposium at the AAA meetings and in mid-February he presented a paper at the AAAS meetings in New Orleans. He continues to work on a monograph with American and Czech scholars concerning an early Upper Paleolithic site in Moravia and has some free research time to pursue his interests in Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic evolution.

Dr. Frayer has several 1989-90 publications.


Book Reviews:
1990b "Lewin's In the Age of Mankind..." American Journal of Physical Anthropology (in press).
The newest member of the KU Anthropology Department, John Hoopes, stays busy teaching classes and working on current research projects. This summer Dr. Hoopes, accompanied by two graduate students (Byron and Nason), will survey an area near Golfito, Costa Rica.


Lynn Jenkins purchased new sunglasses in preparation for the AAPA meetings in Miami and is pursuing peace and harmony in the anthropological world and student senate... Wendy Boyles will be working in several Egyptian museums this summer. She hopes to finish her M.A. and begin work on her Ph.D. in the near future.... Fred Scott spent two days over winter break at the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History examining archaeological collections from Steed-Kisker site and Sheppard Mound. Originally studying foreign language and business administration, Kathleen Fullers is "finally doing what I want" and working on a M.A. in paleoanthropology.... Amy Terstiege is hoping to be part of a research project at Gallaudet University this summer. In the mean time, she is attempting to complete an area statement. By next fall she plans to be dropping out of school and joining up with a band of gypsies.... Michael Barnshod's research interests focus on medical genetics with an emphasis in pediatric populations, molecular population genetics and mitochondrial DNA, and the philosophy of science and medicine. He is planning to be working with Old Believers this summer in the Soviet Union. Don't forget the postcards, Doogie.... Need something illustrated?? Kelly Jagger is our resident artist trapped in an archaeologist's body. Reasonable, efficient and semi-coherent artistic assistance is available.

At the moment, Janet Haman is recovering from the presentation of a poster session on the behavior of captive owl monkeys (Aotus trivirgatus jamaicensis) at the AAPA meetings in Miami. She is also working on her thesis which is a comparative study of the dentition of two New World Monkeys, Alouatta palliata and Atelis geoffroyi.

Although she is diligently working on her Ph.D. dissertation, Lauren Ritterbush is also busy with fieldwork. She is working with Brad Logan on the Schultz Archaeological Project and with Fred Schneider on a grant titled the "Survey of Fur Trade Sites in Northeastern North Dakota, 1780-1861."

At the 47th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference in October, Lauren presented a paper titled "Documenting Environmental Adaptation on the Northern Prairies During the Fur Trade Era: The Red River Ojibwa." Recently she completed an archaeological inventory of the current archaeological collections of the Old Castle Museum of Baker University in Baldwin City, Kansas.

National Attention Cont. appeared in the Omaha World Heard (February 19, 1990). The article discusses the arguments between theories based on mitochondrial (mtDNA) information and fossil evidence for hominid departure from Africa.

A group of scientists including Geoffrey Pope of the University of Illinois, Milford Wolpoff of the University of Michigan, and Dave Frayer, argue that fossil evidence contradicts the claims of a mitochondrial "Eve." The Eve theory uses mtDNA to search for the date when early hominids left Africa. The dates suggested by this research range from as early as one million years ago to as late as 200,000 years ago.

Many paleoanthropologists suggest that this is far too early according to the fossil record. Fossil evidence points to one major migration of hominids out of Africa somewhere between 1.5-2.0 million years ago. Pope and Frayer presented data on fossils from Java/China and Czechoslovakia, respectively, that are dated much older than 200,000 and show a great deal of morphological continuity with later forms. This indicates a long history of hominid occupation in these areas. Considering the fossil evidence, many paleoanthropologists suggest that more work with mtDNA and fossil evidence is needed before the "Mitochondrial Eve" theories can be accepted.

Congratulations!
Professor Emeritus, Carlyle S. Smith
Recipient of the 1989 J.C. Harrington Award
Presented by the Society for Historical Archaeology
Nineties Cont.

physical anthropology. I now find myself in a growing group of individuals who are classified as anthropologists but whose academic roots and interests often are in the natural sciences of evolutionary biology and genetics. In my own case I prefer being thought of as a human biologist as opposed to an anthropologist, not because I have any reservations about the lifes, but because I feel the former is more in keeping with my research interest and philosophical orientations. A casual perusal of the issue of the American Journal of Physical Anthropology (i.e., American Journal of Physical Anthropology, American Journal of Human Biology, Human Evolution, Human Biology) will support the contention that this area is becoming increasingly indistinguishable from the rest of the natural sciences in research orientations. This is a trend which I feel is going to have the strongest impact on the perception of anthropology in the coming decades.

As technological advances, such as those in molecular genetics and computer applications, continue to accumulate, it is becoming increasingly difficult to be competitive without the proper academic preparation and background in method and theory of a variety of related fields. In the case of biological anthropology this often will mean increasing the emphasis on the natural science content of a student's education (i.e., biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics). In the next decade an individual who wishes to pursue research in anthropological genetics will need not only a strong natural science foundation but also a thorough understanding of the methods and theories of evolutionary and molecular genetics in the broad sense prior to specializing. I feel such preparation for a career in biological anthropology will need to start early in the undergraduate program, perhaps with the prerequisite course work in biology and the other natural sciences while supplementing them with applicable courses in anthropology.

Such a strong emphasis on a natural science education for those students wishing to pursue biological anthropology at the graduate and professional level will potentially fractionate further what some already see as an overly fragmented academic discipline. If anthropology is to survive as a discipline in the coming century, then I feel it will be necessary to develop an appreciation for the diversity of research orientations which it encompasses. That to suggest all anthropology must conform to the constructs of either the social or natural sciences will be to sign its death warrant. What we must do in the coming decade is to realize that at best anthropology is composed of both social scientists and natural scientists united not by any commonality in research orientation or underlying philosophy, but instead due to an interest in a common organism of study, Homo sapiens.

By Tony Comuzie

In the field of linguistic anthropology, we do not foresee any drastic changes in terms of subject areas and problems to be explored. The basic issues of the relationship between language and culture, and language and thought is renewed in the area of child language acquisition. Studies in this area will continue to address such topics as discourse organization, discourse strategies, variations in narrative styles, and so on.

What we can expect in the methodology and approaches to studies in anthropological linguistics is the renewed emphasis on the collaboration between academic and non-academic professionals. Contributions we will make to the communities in which we carry out our research will also be re-examined.

By Dr. Alan Varemba

Personals

Dear C.R.M., Thanks for last night. Next time let's use towels. Love O.A.R.

Dear H.S.M. I like the sloping forehead, but lose the brow ridge. H.s.s.

Kansas is looking for a few good men. Live the anthropology adventure. Call Kelly or Amy at 864-4103.

Backfill's fun, but next time try the real thing.

Dear Etic, Let's get native!! Love Emic.

M.B. So what's the answer--would you rather sleep with a person or an animal?? J.H.

Dear Doogie, Been hit in the face with any evolution lately? Would you know if you had it??


Feeling trapped by science? Want equal time for creation science? Call Tony Comuzie.