ON POLITICAL CORRECTNESS

Allan Hanson

“Political correctness” has been much in the news of late, and has received a great deal of attention on the KU campus this semester. Dinesh D’Souza, author of ILLIBERAL EDUCATION, one of the most concerted attacks on political correctness, spoke in the Union Ballroom on October 14. The next day the Hall Center for the Humanities sponsored a faculty forum on the topic in the Alumni Center, and on November 6, Vice Chancellor Del Brinkman spoke on the subject at the University Forum in the Ecumenical Christian Ministries building. During that same week, the university’s Director of Affirmative Action resigned his position, apparently because he had been quoted in the UNIVERSITY DAILY KANSAN as referring to one individual as a “fat Indian chick” and another as a “faggot”—a case centrally relevant to the speech codes that are regularly associated with political correctness.

For those who critique it, political correctness refers to a general state of affairs in which left wingers have gotten control of the university in America and are using their power to impose their political views on everyone else, students and faculty alike. Their support of various liberation movements—of ethnic minorities, of women, of gays and lesbians—leads to speech codes that outlaw any remarks that might be interpreted as derogatory toward members of these protected groups. Their drive to achieve ethnic diversity on campus leads them to pursue quotas in admissions and financial aid decisions, with the result that poorly-prepared minority students are admitted while better-qualified whites are turned away. They are disenchanted with capitalism and colonialism and sexism and with the entire Western Civilization that spawned these evils. Therefore, they ram through curricular changes that emphasize minority and female writers and Third World cultures and de-emphasize study of DWMs (Dead White Males) such as Plato and Thomas Aquinas and Shakespeare and John Locke and other major architects of Western Civilization. Embracing diverse writers and cultural traditions, the crusaders for political correctness scorn the core values and truths

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FROM THE DESK OF:

THE CHAIRMAN

A number of positive things have happened in the department since the last *ab origine*. Most encouraging is the continued support from the College Office to improve educational and research aspects of the department. This year we are recruiting for two new faculty positions. The first is for a specialist in US ethnic minorities; the second position is in physical anthropology for a specialist in human growth, development and nutrition. In this year of tight budgets, we are especially fortunate to be able add two new positions, bringing the department to 16 faculty members in the Fall '92 semester. We still have needs, especially for more faculty in sociocultural anthropology, but the addition of four positions since 1989 instills important new teaching directions and scholarly potentials in the department. The university has also made some significant improvements in computers, printers, and other equipment. Thanks to Carol Schweda's shrewdness and persistence the department has its own FAX machine (913 864-5224) and a new copier. Hurray for Carol! Despite these high points, we still have essential needs, especially for increasing the number of GTA lines. We are also rapidly running out of space in Fraser.

One of the new goals for the coming year(s) is to create an Undergraduate/Graduate Student Research Support Fund. The aim of this fund is to award small grants for undergraduate research projects, as well as MA thesis and PhD dissertation research. We also hope to provide some financial assistance to students presenting papers/posters at professional meetings. Once we receive the necessary permissions from the university administration and the Endowment Association, we intend to begin financial solicitation from undergraduate and graduate alumni, along with current and former faculty. Given the state of the economy this may not be the best time to seek donations, but optimism reigns at present. Besides, 1993 marks the 30th year of our split away from Sociology. What could be a better excuse to ask for money? Look for more details about this in the next *ab origine*.

Finally, at the end of the Spring 91 semester the department completed an assessment of the undergraduate major. We surveyed graduating seniors and those who received BA or BGS degrees in anthropology over the past five years. Overall, it was encouraging to find that the vast majority of students highly regarded their undergraduate major in anthropology. Graduating seniors and alumni overwhelmingly felt their degree was worthwhile and intellectually stimulating. All thought the introductory and advanced courses were effective and all (but one) rated the overall program as a profitable learning experience. The most satisfying aspect of the survey was that the students recognized through their major in anthropology the importance of human diversity. As one former student wrote, "My studies in anthropology have proved very valuable to me, despite my choice of a different career. Any job that requires interaction with people has an indirect relation-

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ship with anthropology; I learned, in my studies, to respect and tolerate diverse cultures.” Many others provided similar statements. This perspective is especially gratifying to the faculty and graduate teaching assistants in the department, since we consider the understanding and appreciation of human biological and cultural diversity to be a primary goal of our undergraduate training. To those of you who filled out the survey and returned it to us, we appreciate your effort and candor.

David W. Frayer
Chairman

THE PRESIDENT

Hi. My name is Lisa Walawender and I am the new president of the Anthropology Graduate Student Association. I am a first year master’s student in Biological Anthropology. If you have any concerns about anything, please feel free to stop by my office in 631A Fraser.

This year the graduate students have some excellent speakers. On October 25, 1991, we helped the Anthropology Department bring in Dr. Jaume Bertranpetit, an anthropological geneticist. In the spring we can look forward to hearing lectures from Dr. Sarah Williams-Blanchero, a population geneticist, Dr. Valen Smith, a specialist on the anthropology of tourism, and perhaps some others yet to be named. We also gave some money to the Native American speaker fund.

This year is also an exciting year because the department is hiring two new faculty members. It is important to come to the Graduate Student meetings because then your views will be offered to the search committee and you can help form our department into a stronger, better one.

Lisa Walawender

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ab origine staff

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Editorial Consultant: Amy Terstriep

Special Thanks To: Carol Schweda
Tara Wenger
of the West in favor of amoral, relativistic scholarly fads such as deconstructionism in literary analysis.

Certainly, there is a drive to achieve greater diversity in both the faculty and student body, in order to reflect the diversity of society at large and to provide equal opportunities for disadvantaged groups. But, I submit, those who use the slogan of "politically correct" to attack such developments are wide of the mark. To be sure, there are expectations and even codes pertaining to speech (and we should ask ourselves whether it is appropriate that the Director of Affirmative Action resign if he did in fact say what was attributed to him). But those codes and expectations are designed not to deny freedom of expression but to foster an environment that preserves and encourages the open exchange of ideas. Freedom of expression is one of the strongest principles that the university holds. For example, a few years ago, KU’s higher administration rescinded a journalism professor’s invitation to members of the Ku Klux Klan to address his class. No matter how repugnant any sensitive person might take the ideas of the Klan to be, this was perceived as a threat to the free expression of ideas in this university, and some of the most “politically correct” students and faculty on campus arranged and participated in a forum that enabled the Klan to be heard and debated.

In his talk in the Union, Dinesh D’Souza claimed that nonwestern cultures are presented in university classes not as they really are but in an idealized form, as worthy alternatives to the excesses and evils of the West. Whenever he speaks or writes about this subject, he returns to a single book: I, RIGOBERTA MENCHU, the story of a Guatemalan peasant woman who struggles against the oppression of her people and turns to Marxism. Surely, as anthropologists, we can give the lie to D’Souza’s charge. I recently considered I. RIGOBERTA MENCHU for one of my classes, but decided against it because I thought it was too politically biased. We use hundreds of books, films, and other resources, and few of them depict an idyllic way of life. Consider, for example, THE YANOMAMO or DEAD BIRDS or WEEKEND WARRIORS.

So, if those who complain about political correctness are giving an inaccurate picture of what is going on in the universities, what are they really doing, and why? My opinion is that, whether they consciously recognize it or not, they are waging a battle to maintain the hegemony of white males in American society.

In historical perspective, the two greatest movements to threaten that hegemony in recent decades were the civil rights movement and the counter-culture. The civil rights movement aimed to open opportunities for the disadvantaged: first blacks and, later, other ethnic minorities, women, gays and lesbians. This meant, of course, that white males increasingly faced competition for jobs, political office and other sources of wealth and power from quarters where there had previously been none. The counter-culture threatened the system of values and principles upon which the established order rested. Its most important success was opposition to the Vietnam War and the general rethinking of the use of American military power against Third World peoples that the anti-war movement stimulated.

The university has been central to both of these threats to the established order of white male hegemony. The counter-culture and war protests were born and flourished on university campuses. University students and faculty have been strong proponents of civil rights. But perhaps more important, the university awards

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the necessary credentials to follow careers in
business and the professions. Therefore, those
women and minorities who would challenge
white males for prestigious jobs and positions
must first pass through the university.

If we look at it from this perspective, I think
it is clear that those who are crying out against
“political correctness” on campus are fighting to
keep the university from nurturing these threats
to the established order of white male domi-
nance. Consider first the aspect of civil rights.
In the early 1980’s, Dinesh D’Souza was a
spokesman for those who opposed the admission
of women to Ivy League universities. While he
was on the staff and editor of the DART-
MOUTH REVIEW, that magazine wrote: “The
question is not whether women should be edu-
cated at Dartmouth. The question is whether
they should be educated at all.” And again:
“Any man who thinks that a woman is his
intellectual equal is probably right.” In 1983,
D’Souza moved to Princeton where he edited a
magazine called PROSPECT, which was highly
critical of co-education at Princeton. Note that
educating women, especially in the most presti-
gious institutions, will have the result of prepar-
ing women to compete with white men for jobs
in medicine, law, higher education, and business.

And now D’Souza (together with other
critics of political correctness) is arguing against
special considerations for ethnic minority stu-
dents. Whatever you may think about such
policies, their effect is clearly to increase the
proportion of minorities in the universities—and
that will eventually have the effect of increasing
the number of minorities who are qualified for
jobs that have traditionally been the monopoly of
white males.

So far as the counter-culture and its legacy
are concerned, one component of the established
order of white male hegemony is a certain mode
of discourse with its basic values, issues, dilem-
mas, etc. We call it the “canon”. In THE
GREAT CAT MASSACRE, Robert Darnton
demonstrates how the development of a new
system of knowledge by Diderot and other
encyclopedistes was a crucial element in the
replacement of theologians by philosophers as
the primary controllers of knowledge during the
Enlightenment. It is an example of Foucault’s
contention that those who control knowledge
also exercise power. Today the increasing
attention to nonwestern cultures in university
curricula threatens the Western canon. The
anthropological concept of cultural relativism is
catching on. Other cultures are considered in
their own terms, as having valuable and impor-
tant things to say. Inevitably, that must weaken
the hitherto privileged position of the Western
canon as the sole avenue to truth and knowledge.
And when that happens, the established order
based on white male hegemony associated with
that canon will also be weakened. So people
who would defend that order leap to defend the
canon against the threat of nonwestern cultures
and relativism. First Allan Bloom criticized the
relativistic study of other cultures in THE
CLOSING OF THE AMERICAN MIND. And
now, D’Souza attacks a relativistic deconstruc-
tionism in literary analysis that challenges the
authority of established positions and dogmas.

What I am not sure of is the attitude that
defenders of white male hegemony carry into
battle. Do they think their backs are to the wall,
that they are mounting a last-ditch effort to
preserve a beleaguered social order? Or do they
march with assurance, confident that they will
reduce the university in the final battle of a
counter-revolution that began with the election
they think, what is the truth of the matter?
EXPANDING... OUR

RECTOR ARYA: I am from India, specifically Vishakhapatnam; although I spent the last two years in Calcutta. Ravi and I have been friends for some time so I knew about Dr. Crawford and his work in genetics. In December, 1990, Dr. Crawford was in India where I met him and discussed with him my plans. Because I wanted to learn the latest methods and techniques in genetics, I wanted to do my Ph. D. work in the United States. I received a Master's degree in Physical Anthropology and also a Master's in Education while in India, and have about seven years of research experience in growth, nutritional, and genetic studies. Although I applied to other schools in the U.S., I decided I wanted to attend K.U.

I had never been in the U.S. before and was expecting K.U. to be in a big city, not a small university town. But I think the size of Lawrence is O.K.; it's ideal for study since we're not distracted by the events of a big city—it's better for research. I haven't been to Kansas City yet.

As I have my friends Ravi and David here, I didn't feel so isolated and strange. I have also been sharing the apartment with Indians so there is no cultural shock as such. And K.U. and the Anthropology Department are good about helping foreign students. However, there are a few noticeable differences: there is a remarkable change in climate and I observed that nobody walks anywhere, everyone drives.

MICHAEL KE MA: Although my name is Ma Ke (last name first, as is Chinese custom), I was advised by family members already living in the U.S. that it would make life easier for me if I had an American name. Especially since, on forms, people here wouldn't know if I was male or female. I picked "Michael" because it sounds kind of like my name.

I received my B.A. in English from a university in Shanghai. Because of U.S. dominance in the world and because I know more about it than England or Australia, I chose to come to the U.S. for graduate school. Also, England was too far away from China and I thought it would be easier to get financial aid in the U.S. Besides, in China, to "go abroad" means to go to the U.S. or Canada.

I applied to lots of universities in the U.S., but K.U. was the first to process my documents. In addition, it was cheaper to attend than other schools which was important since I didn't get any financial aid after all.

I am working on my M.A. in Cultural, but haven't decided on a specific area yet. I eventually want to get a position where I can travel back and forth between the U.S. and China, which means that I might have to also get an advanced degree in Business.

This is my first time abroad, but I didn't suffer from culture shock because I worked as a translator in China and so knew a lot of foreigners. I came to K.U. via Hong Kong, Tokyo, Detroit, and Kansas City, but I wasn't surprised at the small size of Lawrence because I'd seen pictures of K.U. I like the fact that this is a rural area—big cities are too busy.

ENRICO PAOLO DAL LAGO: I am from Torino, in northwest Italy, near France—about two hours from Mt. Blanc and four hours from the see. I studied in both Torino and Rome and received my B.A. degree in Humanities in 1988. I wanted to go outside Italy for my M.A. because there are no good graduate programs in Italy and I want a career in a university. Because of the present situation in Europe, I wanted to go to a school in England or the United States. English universities require a very high proficiency in English, so I came to the U.S. I took exams for scholarships and was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship. I chose to attend K.U. because it had the best possibilities for scholarships, because I could have a personal relationship with the professors, and because of my research interests.

In Italy I studied Classical, Near Eastern, Far Eastern, and African archaeology, but I particularly like native American civiliztions and I did my thesis on the Inca Culture. I particularly wished to study with Dr. Hoopes as I am pursuing an M.A. in Precolombian American Archaeology.
haven't really thought about a Ph.D. yet. American degrees are not recognized in Italy, but Italy is also in an economic depression and it's very hard to live there. What I'd like to do is stay in the U.S. to teach and to do archaeological expeditions.

I did not suffer from culture shock because Fulbright Scholars receive three weeks of orientation at Georgetown University where we got lots of information on American culture—maybe too much. I

LINA HOROVITZ: I was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, but lived in Virginia for six years, from ages 5 to 11. I began my studies in Anthropology at the University of Buenos Aires, and have come to Kansas to earn my M.A. in Archaeology. My research interests focus on Hunters and Gatherers, specifically lithic technology. I have done fieldwork in Chascomus and have worked with collections from Patagonia, including inventory, typology and flake analysis. My husband and I were married in May, before moving to Lawrence this summer. He is here to get his Ph.D. in Entomology, and his research will be on bees.

I find Lawrence to be completely different from Buenos Aires, especially the size of the town. Buenos Aires is so large that it is difficult to get out of the city. Here, I enjoy being able to get out into the country. Buenos Aires does have more things to do, and has more vegetables and baked goods available. I do appreciate Watson Library, however, and the active university, such as visiting professors.

THE GOLFITO ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAM FIELD SCHOOL

The 1992 field school in Golfito, Costa Rica, administered by KU's Office of Study Abroad, has been planned in conjunction with the implementation of a grant from the National Science Foundation. Program participants will include four anthropology graduate students and 15 undergraduate anthropology majors. In addition to archaeology, students will spend four weeks receiving intensive Spanish instruction (while living with Costa Rican families) in San Jose.

Fieldwork will focus on excavations at two sites on Golfito Bay discovered during the summer of 1990. Both sites represent prehistoric villages. They have been selected for excavation because both are characterized by intact shell middens, unique man-made deposits that preserve valuable information on environmental changes as well as past human activities. These sites will provide us with important new data on the complex and changing relationships between indigenous populations and both rainforest and estuarine ecosystems prior to the arrival of Europeans.

The first of these sites is characterized by remains of the Aguas Buenas culture, tentatively dated to AD 200-600. These people, among the first village agriculturalists in southern Costa Rica, are known for their distinctive pottery style and their large granite spheres, achieved without the benefit of metal tools. (Although immortalized in the opening continued on page 18
MICHAEL CRAWFORD: received a two-year NSF grant under the Man and the Biosphere Program for fieldwork in Siberia on the project "Biological Diversity and Ecology in the Evenkis of Siberia". From late July until late August, 1991, he, together with Tony Comuzzie [see below], Rem Sukernik (Director of the Institute of Cytogenetics of Novosibiersk, USSR), several of Sukernik's students, and William Leonard of Guelph University (supported by the Research Council of Canada), carried out the first of a several season anthropological research project on the reindeer herders of the Taiga region in the far north of Siberia. From their base at Surinda, a reindeer herder's collective, they caught rides on supply helicopter flights to the "brigade" tent camps where small groups of herders were preparing to overwinter the reindeer, in herds of up to 2,000 head each. Collectivization in the 1930's among the herders, as elsewhere in the USSR, was brutal. One of their hosts told the team of how the shamans (one of whom was his grandfather) had been killed. This had made like very difficult for them.

The team's research protocol included demography and family structure, diet, disease patterns, anthropometric measures, and obtaining blood and hair samples for genetic analysis. Plans are for the team to return for two further seasons to work with additional collectives, the research purpose being to examine the interaction of the Evenki and their environment, and the impact of modernization on nutrition, health, and genetic diversity.

Ask Tony what it's like to hover in a helicopter over swampy bogs watching the foot locker you've just thrown down sink into the mud. Ask Crawford how it feels to be bitten by both mosquitoes and blackflies for a month. Ask Mike and Tony what it was like to be in Siberia during the coup attempt in Moscow.

TONY COMUZZIE: I spent the month of May in St. Louis at Washington University Medical Center working with Ric Devor learning DNA fingerprinting. July 27 - August 30 was spent in Siberia collecting data for my dissertation on molecular genetic variation in the Evenki. [See above.]

My research interests are in Evolutionary and Population Genetics, the Philosophy of Science (esp. Evolutionary Biology and Systematics), and the Biological Aspects of Human Variation. I am married to Diana who is a professor of Biology at St. Mary's College in Leavenworth. My B.S. was in Biology and my M.A. in Anthropology, both from Texas A & M. I hope to be completing my dissertation within the year.

JOHN JANZEN: with his wife, Reinhold Janzen, visited the Soviet Union in June, 1991, sponsored by Valerie Friesen of Tula, head of EKOULTUR Cooperative. The Janzens visited Moscow, Leningrad, Tula, and spent 10 days doing quick ethnography in the South Urals Mennonite settlements of Orenburg. These had been founded between 1850 and 1890 by emigrees from the Vistula Delta (Prussia/Poland) and South Russia. Friesen's visit to the U.S. in 1990 was sponsored by Janzen.

PENEOLEA DAUBACH: spent every waking hour and every dream-filled night this summer thinking about, researching for, worrying about, and discussing her thesis in sociocultural anthropology.

JEFF WILLIAMS: is working on his Ph.D. in archaeology.

JACK HOFMAN: taught a field school with graduate and undergraduate students from the University of Oklahoma this summer. They excavated, surveyed, and tested several Paleoindian sites in Oklahoma and Texas between May and July. He moved from Norman, Ok to Lawrence to become an assistant professor in archaeology. His primary research interests are: prehistoric hunter-gatherers; lithic studies; mortuary practices; late Pleistocene and early Holocene sites in the Plains region of Texas and Oklahoma. He intends to begin research.
in western Kansas. His B.A. is from the University of Oklahoma and the Ph.D. is from the University of Tennessee. Before coming to K.U. he was the staff archaeologist and adjunct assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

**RICHARD KING:** Over the summer I collected data for my thesis: "Researching Euro-American Representations of Tahitian Sexuality and the Dynamics of Cultural Differences" occupied my summer. Also, I spent about a week at the Newberry Library in Chicago—it was so cool! Anthropologists should really begin to think of archives and the like as a space to conduct field research. Dialogues with the Dead can be great fun! My research interests include the history and philosophy of anthropology; cultural theory; sexuality; contemporary North America; Africa; Oceania; Post-modernism and Post-structuralism. I was born in Latvia in 1922. Oops, wrong persona! Actually, I am 23, SWM, interested in reading, writing, and sensitive conversations by the fireside. I enjoy sunrises over the desert, high tides, and photography. Elvis lives! This thought warms my heart. If you agree, let me know.

**STEVE BUTTS:** is seeking his Masters degree in Cultural Anthropology, with research interests in applied anthropology, tourism and Great Britain. He studied at the University of Hull, England the final year of his undergraduate career. He spent the summer on Iona Island, off the west coast of Scotland, studying the effects of tourism on the island.

**MARY CATHERINE KESLAR:** in case you didn't know it, raised sheep, raises sheep and counts sheep among her research interests. Married to Douglas, she comes from a large Irish family, is on the friendly side in disposition and tends to procrastinate. Mary Catherine's subdiscipline is Cultural Anthropology at the Masters level and her research interests are humor, farming myths, folklore and tales, Polynesia, demographies and sheep. She was cook at the KU Archaeological Field School this summer, and took trips to California and to Boston.

**EVA COOK:** is an M.A. student in Archaeology, with research interests in North American archaeology and contemporary American Indian populations. She says, "This was a very busy summer because four members of my family graduated. My daughter Susan earned a B.A. degree in English and Communications at Trinity university in San Antonio, Texas. My son Walter graduated from Pioneer trail Junior High School, and Theron, the youngest, completed sixth grade at Countryside Elementary in Olathe. I finished my B.A. in Anthropology in August after taking a History course during the summer. During August, I cooled my heals and read eleven recreational books (one of my hobbies is reading). Next summer I would like to take a trip to the Southwest."

**MICHELLE K. DUNLAP:** is an M.A. student in Archaeology, with interests in Plains Archaeology, specifically the Steed Kisker culture. She received her undergraduate degree from Kansas State University and spent the last summer working on her thesis.

**MARY ANN DOMICO:** is seeking a M.A. degree in Cultural Anthropology, having completed a preliminary degree at the University of Sydney in 1988 and spent two years traveling in Australia. In 1983, she spent the summer in Ireland and Britain. Her research interests are in ethnicity, women and work, the Pacific (especially Australia), and mining communities. Mary Ann spent the last summer as a "general sloth", but also engaging in gardening, sailing, tennis, home improvement and restaurant management at a country club.

**RAVINDRANATH DUGGIRALA:** I am working on my Ph.D. in Human Biology. My wife, Amuche, and I were blessed with a baby boy on July 2, 1991. His name is Moses Amala Neville Duggirala. Also this summer, I completed my Master's degree in Anthropology at the University of Montana. My research interests include anthropological genetics; quantitative genetics; bio-cultural evolution; anthropological demography; and social stratification. I received a B.Sc. in Zoology in 1976 and a M. Sc. in Human Genetics and Physical Anthropology in 1978.
DAVID FraYER: I spent the summer revising (with Danette Michaels-Know Iton) the 104/304 correspondence course and working on a Neanderthal paper. My current publications include an obituary for Janos Nemese keri (with Ken Weiss) in AJPA 84: 213-218; an article on the etiology of interproximal grooves in AJPA 85: 299-305; and a book review of Sperber's FROM APES TO ANGELS: ESSAYS IN ANTHROPOLOGY IN HONOR OF PHILLIP V. TOBIAS IN AJPA 86: 438-9. This year I begin service as Chair-elect of the Biological Anthropology section of the American Anthropological Association.

RISA UEDA: I am working on my M.A. in Cultural Anthropology. This summer, after I was done with all the questionnaires I submitted for my thesis, I was trying to get a lot of work done. Well...what with a burglar, peeping Tom, etc., I was pretty much stressed-out with nonacademic life. My research interest is the role of food in cultural adjustment.

JIM MEILKE: spent three weeks in Finland and Sweden doing research in Historical Demography.

JOHN HOOPEs: I spent my summer in Lawrence, keeping busy with both teaching and research. From June 10-14, I participated in a Kansas Committee for the Humanities Summer Seminar for secondary school teachers sponsored by the Center for Latin American Studies. The program, entitled "The Discovery and Conquest of the Americas: The Legacy in Latin America", used both archaeological and historical materials to present an overview of the initial European contact with the New World. My contributions included lectures on Mesoamerica and the Andes, as well as a tour of the "Ancient Xico" exhibit at the Museum of Anthropology and a presentation of the film The Popul Vuh.

From July 7-11, I attended the 47th International Congress of Americanists in New Orleans, where I presented a paper entitled "Settlement, Subsistence, and the Origins of Social Complexity in Greater Chiriqui: A Reappraisal of the Agua Buenas Tradition" as part of a full-day symposium in honor of German archaeologist Wolfgang Haberland. The paper, which concerns the cultural context for early agriculture and social hierarchy in southern Costa Rica and western Panama, will be published in a festschrift volume by the University of Colorado Press.

At the beginning of June, I was notified that the National Science Foundation had accepted my proposal to conduct archaeological excavations in Golfito, Costa Rica. The remainder of my summer was devoted to analyzing data collected in Golfito during a 1990 reconnaissance of the region and making arrangements for the upcoming 1992 field season.

MATTHEW HILL: was born in Pennsylvania and received his B.A. from Boston University. He is in the M.A. track in Archaeology, with research interests in Plains archaeology. Matthew was crew chief last summer for the Lubbock Lake Landmark.

"In the end we will conserve only what we love. We will love only what we understand. We will understand only what we are taught."

Anonymous
BARBARA TSATSOU LIS: I am working on my Ph.D. in Cultural Anthropology. This past spring and summer I drove about 30,000 km in Costa Rica, mostly on gravel and dirt roads, through mud, rivers, and plantations; got bitten, scratched, and stung by several unidentified flying and crawling objects; and was kicked, hit, bitten and verbally abused by Peace Corps Volunteers.—in short, I had a wonderful time! My research interests include ethnic relations (minority elites, colonialism); ethnohistory (Quiche, et. al); Mesoamerica; population control; and applying cognitive science to ethnic conflict behavior. My home life is multicultural, multiethnic, and multilingual.

LISA WALAWENDER: I am working on her M.A. in Biological Anthropology, specifically in genetics. Over the summer she analyzed Mennonite T4 data. Her research interests include dermatoglyphics, T4, and just about anything in genetics. She received a B.A. in Human Biology from K.U. in 1991.

AMY TERSTRIEP: I am a Ph.D. hopeful in Biological/Medical Anthropology. I enjoyed a productive summer of area-statement procrastination. Most of the summer, I stayed in Lawrence with employment-related outings to beautiful Hiawatha, KS. The highlight of my summer was a trip back to Illinois. The night I arrived, my second niece, Julia Elizabeth, was born. The rest of my time at home was spent with someone on my own mental and emotional level—my seriously cute 19 month-old niece, Ellen. (Pictures available in my office.) Now that the semester has begun, it's back to work on area statements and a research proposal. I intend to study the reasons why people with disabilities choose particular service organizations and to develop the views of disability in these programs.

HELEN KRISCHE DEE: I am seeking an M.A. degree with an emphasis on Ethno-archaeology and Socio-cultural Anthropology. Her interests include Native American women - their economic and child rearing activities, Native American ritual and religious philosophy. She did her undergraduate work at KU and field work on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico. She has lived in Hispanic and Pueblo communities in the Southwest. Of this summer, "I spent an exciting summer in Lawrence fulfilling my role as MOM, working at Watson Library, sorting flotation samples and tearing down/building walls in my house."

ALLEN HANSON: finished writing the manuscript of his book, TESTING IN AMERICA: THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE EXAMINED LIFE, which details his personal research on the social consequences of testing.
BE A BIPED... 
BE SMART !!!!!

Kelly Peterson

ROSE ESTEP: is a native Missourian who crossed the border in 1987 to attend the University of Kansas. I earned my B.A. in Anithro spring of 1990 and in the fall of that same year joined the graduate program. My current research is in the archaeobotanical record from the Kansas River Basin. I will be co-authoring a paper with Dr. Mary Adair on paleoethnobotany and plant manipulation. I was gratefully employed for the entire summer doing what I enjoy the most, fieldwork. June opened with an excavation at a Paleoindian site in central Nebraska, followed by a crew chief position on the La Sena mammoth site in south central Nebraska. During July and August I returned to South Dakota as an archaeological consultant for the state doing CRM work.

STEVE HOLEN: was born in Overton, Nebraska, long before most of the rest of us. He received his M.A. at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. Seeking a PhD degree in archaeology, he is employed as a Research Archaeologist at the University of Nebraska. This summer found him testing two prehistoric sites along the North Loup River for the Bureau of Reclamation, and continuing his excavations at the La Sena mammoth site, also through the Bureau of Reclamation. Steve and William Ranney received a contract from the U.S. Forest Service to survey 5000 acres of forest near Chadron, Nebraska, completing that in August. He is currently living in Lynch, Nebraska, and conducting a survey along the Elkhorn River. Steve's research interests include lithic procurement, late Wisconsin cultural adaptations, and historic folk architecture.

CAROLYN WALLINGFORD: is an M.A. candidate in Archaeology and Collections Management. She is employed at the Kansas State Historical Society - Kansas Museum of History as Assistant Curator, and is a member of the Kansas Anthropological Association and the Kansas Museums Association. Her research interests are in Great Plains archaeology (material culture analysis) and in Museum Collections and its ethics. Carolyn states “During the summer of '91 I participated in the annual archaeological dig co-sponsored by the Kansas State Historical Society and the Kansas Anthropological Association, in Hanover, Kansas. My involvement focused on cataloguing both historical and prehistoric materials, in addition to an active role in the excavation of the Pony Express Station site.”

JOHN HEDDEN: in the Masters program in Archaeology, says of himself “I am married and have three children and am expecting another on Christmas day. I worked for approximately seven years for a contract archaeology firm in Kansas City prior to enrollment at the University, and I am planning on finishing my Masters Degree this spring. My current research interests include the study of late prehistoric ceramics in north central Kansas and historic archaeology along the Kansas and Missouri border. I am working on a thesis on ceramic decorative types associated with a phase of the Central Plains tradition known as Smoky Hill. This phase is believed to be associated with the origins of the Pawnee and dates to approximately A.D. 900-1300.

I will spend ten days this fall working with Dr. Brad Logan doing a shoreline survey at Lovewell Reservoir in north central Kansas. This survey is intended to spend a few days investigating the White Rock aspect type site and in the identification of unknown sites in the area. I am also working on a project directed by Dr. Mary Adair involved in investigating the riverfront area of Kansas City, Missouri. This project is designed to identify possible early historic structures associated with the development of Kansas City. The riverfront area of Kansas City is currently being revitalized and the Kansas City Landmarks Commission is working with the University of Kansas in determining whether significant remains are present in the area which can be restored and developed into an interpretive park.

I spent the first half of the summer as a teaching assistant for the Kansas Archaeological Field School. The last half of the summer I was involved in two surveys in Kansas through the Museum of Anthropology, Office of Archaeological Research. We spent six weeks in the field excavating a Kansas City Hopewell site on the Leavenworth military base. I feel this was a very good experience for the sixteen students who participated in the field school because the site was tremendous. The area had never been disturbed by modern agricultural activities and the integrity of the site was about the best I have
ever seen. An abundance of materials was recovered, numerous features were encountered, and the information should provide for a number of future research projects.”

MICHAEL FOSHA: is currently a Research Archaeologist for the Iowa State Archaeologist’s Office at the University of Iowa. He will be taking a leave of absence from his job to complete his M.A. thesis in Archaeology. A native of Kansas, Mike did his undergraduate work at Kansas State University. He spent last summer working for State Archaeological Research Center in South Dakota, and describes his research interests as “eclectic”.

AKIRA YAMAMOTO: states that the IKWAI (Kickapoo Education Resource Center)/NALI (Native American Language Issues Institute) has been awarded a three year “Short-term Teacher Training” grant from the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs, U.S. Department of Education. The purpose of the project is to work with 36 Title VII bilingual (an Indian language & English) and bicultural education programs in Oklahoma. The training is designed to improve the competency of teachers, paraprofessionals (or teacher-aides), and parents who work with Indian children with limited English proficiency. Such a training is urgently needed for many instructional and supporting staff in Oklahoma because the State of Oklahoma mandates Bilingual and/or ESL endorsement for those who teach in bilingual and/or ESL classrooms. This project will provide the institute participants with an intensive training in linguistic and curriculum development. We will look for linguistically and culturally relevant approaches to education that will effectively meet Indian children’s needs. Participants will be selected from those who work in bilingual programs in Oklahoma. They will attend the Oklahoma Native American Languages Development Institute (ONALDI) at the Central Oklahoma University, Edmond for three summers. During the regular school year, several follow-up seminars will be held at several selected sites. The institute will be directed by Dr. Carl Downing of IKWAI/NALI, a former professor of Education at the Central Oklahoma University with Yamamoto as the instructional coordinator.

The Linguistic Society of America has just established the Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation. Yamamoto has been appointed to serve a two-year term on the committee. The committee is charged to encourage the study and documentation of endangered languages, and to make technical assistance available to language communities seeking to preserve their languages from extinction. The committee will encourage academic institutions to offer training and degree programs oriented to the compilation of grammars, dictionaries, and literary corpora of threatened and poorly-documented languages, and to provide programs for native speakers of such languages to pursue such work. The committee will coordinate its activities with other relevant organizations, such as AAA, Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas, and the Society for Linguistic Anthropology.

A paper on “Transitivity on Hualapai” will be delivered at the AAA meeting in Chicago. The paper is another product of the collaborative work with the Hualapai Indian language team in Peach Springs, AZ (Authors: Jorigine Bender, Peach Springs Bilingual Educations staff; Kumiko Ichinashi, University of California, Santa Barbara; and Akira Y. Yamamoto).

WILLIAM RANNEY: an M.A. candidate in Archaeology, was born and raised in South Dakota. Following high school, he went to Iowa State University to study architecture before dropping out to join the counter-culture. It didn’t pay well, so he became a welder for an untold number of years, taking a few art courses at the University of Tennessee along the way. The 1980’s struck, and Bill went back to finish his undergraduate work, receiving a B.S. from the University of South Dakota. He has a 15 year old daughter, and his mate of 7 years, Doris (who he met at an archaeological field school), has an 11 year old daughter. His research interests are in Great Plains archaeology, specifically in the movements of the Caddoan-speaking groups during the late prehistoric period.

Bill spent the last summer testing a Central Plains tradition site and a late Paleoindian/early Archaic site in Nebraska for the Bureau of Reclamation, assisting at an archaeological field school for the University of South Dakota, and conducting a survey with Steve Holen in the National Forest at Chadron Nebraska. While at Chadron, Steve and Bill were able to visit a number of chert quarries in the South Dakota badlands. This fall, Bill began testing an Oeneota site outside Vermillion, South Dakota.
NANCY PALMER: I am working on my Ph.D. in Cultural Anthropology. At the end of June, I returned to the U.S. after 3 and 1/2 years in Cameroon. My research in the village of Kitwum (called "the cat's uterus" by one unnamed member of my family) looked for cultural factors affecting health and illness in an area with a wide range of health care options (including a variety of local healers, diviners, government primary health care post, and nearby mission hospital). After preliminary language learning and a village census and health survey, I documented the illness episodes and treatments of 24 households for 24 months. It has been shown that, worldwide, child mortality decreases as years of mother's formal education increases. My hypothesis (in part) was that child morbidity would also decrease. This was not substantiated (though I am still analysing data). I would welcome talking to any interested students about fieldwork and cross-cultural adjustments. Put a note in my mailbox or call me: (816) 822-2696 (Kansas City).

NASON KLOPPENBORG: I am a Master's candidate emphasizing in Archaeology. I was born and raised in Marshalltown, Iowa, where Marshalltown Trowel is located. Although this had no influence on my decision to become an archaeologist, it is ironic. After high school I joined the army and lived in West Germany for three years where I learned to appreciate other cultures. I have been married for ten years to my wife Diana and we have a seven year-old daughter named Erica who is now in the first grade. I received my Bachelor's Degree from the University of Iowa in 1989. We moved to Lawrence in the summer of 1989 so that I could attend KU.

I am interested in a Central American archaeological cultural area known as Greater Chiriqui. Greater Chiriqui includes portions of Western Panama and Southeastern Costa Rica, which encompasses the Gulf of Golfito. I worked in the Golfito area with Dr. Hoopes last summer and am returning this spring to help conduct excavations at several promising sites. These sites, which contain shell middens, should provide the stratigraphy necessary to date the prehistoric cultures who inhabited these coastal sites. It is my intention to establish a local ceramic sequence for the Bay of Golfito from the data we collect this spring along with the artifacts we gathered last summer.

This past summer was spent conducting a thorough literature review of my thesis topic. I spent countless hours in Watson Library researching the archaeology of southeastern Costa Rica (not to mention the untold hours at the xeroxing machines). I also had the opportunity to spend much of the summer with my family, since it was the first summer in many years that I was not working or in the field. All in all it was a nice relaxing summer vacation.
JAMES JARAMILLO: I am working on my Ph.D. in Cultural Anthropology. I spent the summer studying the history of Baja California where I took a course with Professor David Zarate, a Mexican anthropologist, who gave daily lectures covering the prehistory, colonial history, and the contemporary Indian period of Baja California. We also toured several archaeological sites and Indian communities. For instance, we traveled to El Vallecito (the little valley), where we studied Digueno culture rock art, and to a La Jolla archaeological site that possessed shell middens, the remains of fishing nets, and sea faunal remains. The professor and I visited the Dominican missions of Santo Tomas, San Vicente, and San Miguel. We also went to the Valley of Guadalupe where I interviewed a Kamiai Indian family for future study purposes. My research interest is contemporary Mexican and Mexican-American culture. In this vein, I conducted a project that proposed solutions to the attrition problems faced by Hispanic students in college. I received my B.A. from Western Washington University in 1987, and my M.A. from the University of Colorado, Boulder in 1991.

MARY LEE ROBBINS: I am working on my M.A. in cultural anthropology. I spent my summer "participating" in the child-rearing practices of a middle-class, Midwestern family—my own! I also managed to do some research on the nature of American Indian tribalism. I plan to concentrate on contemporary cultural issues that relate to American Indians, Hispanics, children, women, and families in the United States. For nearly six years, I worked as a research assistant in an administrative, managerial, and research capacity for an off-campus research team affiliated with the Bureau of Child Research and the Human Development Department. After receiving a B.A. in American History, I worked as an Architectural Historian in the City of Salina, Kansas Planning Department where I conducted an architectural survey for the city, National Park Service, and the Kansas State Historical Society, Preservation Department. After moving back to Lawrence, I served on the mayor's Historic Preservation Ordinance Task Force for two years.

JAY GERMANO: I am working on my M.A. in anthropological genetics. I was not involved in any academic study this past summer. Basically, I worked to gain money and watched "Star Trek" to gain inspiration. Under the guidance of Dr. Crawford, I am beginning a research project dealing with the palatal rugae from two Central American and one domestic populations. We hope to find out whether the rugae can be used as a reliable genetic marker. I graduated from the University of South Florida in 1991 with a B.A. in Anthropology. I have previous research experience in the fields of Ethnomusicology (under Dr. Patricia Waterman) and in Primatology (studying Pan troglodytes behavior).
THE MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY received notification in July, from the National Heritage Preservation Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities, of an award in the amount of $320,463 for the design and installation of a state-of-the-art environmental system. The grant will be matched by an equal amount from the University. The new system will, for the first time in the nearly 100 year history of Spooner Hall, provide the proper temperature and humidity regimes necessary to assure long-term preservation of collections housed in the Museum. Although the work itself, to be accomplished during 1991-92, will undoubtedly be an inconvenience, on its completion we can look forward to a Museum environment proper for the collections for which we currently have stewardship responsibility.

KANSAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL: For a six-week period this past summer 15 students from the University of Kansas and Kansas State University shared the enviable experience of discovering the past by digging that rarity of sites in northeastern Kansas—one relatively untouched, buried in soft ground, and below the shade of trees. These participants in the 1991 session the Kansas Archaeological Field School, under my direction and that of John Hedden helped excavate the Quarry Creek site. Mary Catherine Keslar once again cheerfully served as the KAFS cook. By good fortune the Quarry Creek site is located on the Ft. Leavenworth military reservation and has thus escaped the agricultural disturbance or destruction too often suffered by most prehistoric sites in the Great Plains.

The Quarry Creek site was occupied by Indians of the Kansas City Hopewell culture sometime between A.D. 1 and 750. The site is on gently sloping terrain near the confluence of feeder streams that provided the relatively permanent source of water just over half a mile from the Missouri River floodplain. Opposite one of these streams from Quarry Creek is the McPherson site, also occupied by the Hopewell. The Quarry Creek site was discovered in 1971 and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. Our investigations are a preliminary step in a series of others that will lead to the protection of the site.

We found a thick (40-60 cm) midden of cultural debris, including more burned limestone than we care to remember, and a lot of “goodies” such as dart points and other chipped stone tools, pottery, and well-preserved animal bone. Below the midden we found six trash-filled storage pits: handy receptacles of a wide variety of debris—the kind of garbage archaeologists drool over.

More than 1200 artifacts within the midden and storage pits were piece-plotted. The distribution of these items will give us information about such behavior as the discard of artifacts and the effect of post-depositional disturbance processes on them. The variety and abundance of artifacts was an endless source of wonder to us. Every day had its share of discoveries, including the last hectic one when a nearly complete small pot was found in one the richest storage pits: Feature 7 (a lucky number perhaps?).

Though not as rich in artifacts, the largest storage pit yielded perhaps the most intriguing artifact of the summer. This is a miniature “cell” of copper. Copper was one of the commodities of the far-flung trade network of the Hopewellians in the Illinois

The new Museum logo.
River and Ohio River valleys, but the Quarry Creek copper artifact is only the third of its kind and the tenth item of copper from the Kansas City area.

Analysis of the Quarry Creek data will continue next spring as part of a laboratory course and undoubtedly the best discoveries are yet to come. However, the veterans of the KAFS-1991 will long remember the good times they enjoyed in the shade at Quarry Creek. I toast their hard work and good cheer with the motto coined by John Hedden—"Good Karma, Bad Kool-Aid!" - BRAD

"MYSTERIES OF THE MAYA" TOUR: From March 7-15, during a break in the Golfito field school, I will be leading a tour of archaeological sites in Mexico. The trip is being sponsored by the Museum of Anthropology and the KU Alumni Association as a means of expanding the Museum’s range of public education activities and helping to make KU alumni more aware of the strengths of the anthropology program.

The trip begins in Mexico City, with visits to the National Museum of Anthropology, the Great Temple of the Aztecs, and Teotihuacan, the first city in the Americas. From there, the group will fly to Villahermosa to visit the La Venta Museum, which houses treasures from the famous Olmec site (some excavated by our own professor emeritus, R. J. Squier), including many colossal stone heads. The centerpiece of the tour will be a three-day visit to Palenque, perhaps the most beautiful of the Classic Maya sites, where we will visit the Palace, the Group of the Cross, and the Temple of Inscriptions. The last of these houses the spectacular tomb of Pacal, an 8th century Maya ruler, and is decorated with extensive hieroglyphic texts that detail Maya cosmology and dynastic history. From Palenque, the group will fly to the colonial city of Merida. We will then visit Chichen Itza, the ancient center of Yucatec Maya civilization. The tour finishes in the resort city of Cancun, where participants may extend their stay to bask on the shore of the blue Caribbean.

The total cost of this deluxe tour, arranged by Maupoint, includes a $100 tax-deductible contribution to the KU Museum of Anthropology. For more information, look for brochures in the Museum or contact the KU Alumni Association. - JOHN HOOPES.

CLASSIFRIEDS

All those interested in attending a seminar on cranial-deformation. Call: 1-800-555-SKUL.

Unisex hairstyling—specializing in spiral perms. CURLY LOCKS SALON, 3210 Mass.

Looking for volunteers to leave their dental impression in wax. Contact: Augusta Pitsos from 9 - 5 at 555-TOOF.

Research on the clinal variation in GM frequencies in the Felis domesticus is commencing. If you wish your pet to participate in this important endeavour, Call: 555-7344.

Have bitten off more than I can chew. Cervidae mandibular frags have me by the throat. Assistants needed. Apply in person at the Accidental Research Center, 11 - 2, M - F.

STAN: Let us create a support group for grad students who have been here too long - Bill.

RW knows field conditions, but will he get the weather right? If you agree, write to: Box 55, State Line Station, KCMO
scene of "Raiders of the Lost Ark", none are yet known from caves!) Excavations in Golfito should help us answer questions regarding the role that maize agriculture—a key element for the growth of complex societies in Central America—played in the lives of these people.

The second site has been selected for excavation because it also has the remains of a prehistoric shell midden. However, the pottery from this second site is of a different style from that of the first. It represents the remains of Chiriqui phase people, a group that follows Aguas Buenas in time, dating to between AD 700-1500. They are characterized by a more dispersed settlement pattern than that of Aguas Buenas culture, probably due to an increased reliance on maize agriculture. It was during the Chiriqui phase that the technique of working *tumbaga*, an alloy of gold and coper, appeared. Artifacts of *tumbaga*, in the form of frogs, birds of prey, and fantastical representations of animals and humans, were usually included as furnishings of Chiriqui phase burials. For this reason, the vast majority of prehistoric cemeteries dating to this time period have been destroyed by looters. This depredation has destroyed most of the sites of this culture, making it especially difficult to reconstruct prehistoric lifeways from this time period. Excavations will focus on elucidating what is usually the most difficult part of ancient culture to reconstruct—the subsistence base and environmental context of Chiriqui phase culture.

By focusing on sites dating to both early and late occupations in the Golfito region, the project seeks to document changes both in human culture and the natural environment through time. Students participating in this research will gain a rich appreciation for the methods used by archaeologists to understand how changes in human society are conditioned by variables of population growth, available technology, and the knowledge and utilization of natural resources. Because of its setting in a region where tropical rain forests stand side-by-side with areas of deforestation and modern agriculture, this project will provide students with a unique 2000-year perspective on both ancient and contemporary approaches to the exploitation of tropical ecosystems.

The field school will be based in facilities that are jointly administered by the University of Costa Rica and the University of Kansas at Golfito, in southern Costa Rica. At one time the center of the United Fruit Company's banana production, this property was donated to the two institutions in 1985. This project will contribute to the development of these facilities as a permanent center center for research in sociology, anthropology, and tropical ecology.

**ATTENTION!!**

*Kansas Working Papers in Anthropology*, an annual journal produced by the students and faculty of the Department, welcomes original contributions of relevance to anthropology, broadly conceived. The journal not only endeavours to open a medium reflective of current work and interests within the Department, but it also provides an opportunity to experience the publishing process. The journal seeks articles, research reports, essays, review articles and reviews of books, films, and exhibits from undergraduate and graduate students, as well as faculty members. Papers written for a class are acceptable. The deadline for submissions is Friday, 20 December 1991 by 12:00 Noon. For further details contact: Richard King, 617C Fraser or Tara Wenger, 622 Fraser; 864-4103.
POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE

CONGRATULATIONS!!!

Michael Bamshad  M.A., F. 1991
Biochemical Heterozygosity and Morphologic Variation in a Colony of Papio hamadryas at Sukhumi

Lisa Capps   Ph.D., F. 1991
Concepts of Health and Illness of the Protestant Hmong

Ling-Lung Chen  Ph.D., F. 1991
A Culture Specific Approach to Nutritional Assessment: An Example From a Taiwanese Town

Marlin Hawley  M.A., F. 1990
Floyd Schultz: A Study of the Amateur in Anthropology

Karin Hill  M.A., F. 1990
Factors Influencing the Vietnamese High School Dropout Rate in Dodge City, Kansas

Byron Loosle  Ph.D., F. 1991
Social Interaction Among the Late Plains Village Populations in the Central Plains

Lauren Ritterbush  Ph.D., F. 1990
Culture Change and Continuity: Ethnographic Analysis of Ojibwa and Ottawa Adjustment to the Prairies

Kelly Fish Steanso  M.A., F. 1990
Community Analysis and Collaborative Research Process and Problems

Meredith Uttley  Ph.D., F. 1991
The Relationships of Measures of Biological Age to Survivorship Among Mennonites

UNDERGRADS!

Don’t forget that there is an Undergraduate Anthropology Club. We have been busy this semester with speakers, field trips, and good times. Next semester the new president will be Jane Beall. The vice-president is Beth Watson. Also, about 8 club members will be going with Professor Hoopes to Costa Rica. Thank you for all your support this semester!

Linda Rigney, President

The Graduate School has initiated a new rule this year requiring Masters students to be continuously enrolled (but not in summer session) until all requirements for the degree are completed. The number of hours of enrollment is determined by the department. Previously, only post-comprehensive Doctoral students were required to be continuously enrolled (including summer enrollment). For those unaware, a Leave of Absence is available to PhD students but not Masters candidates (You’ll just have to work and pay tuition at the same time). Also, you can defend your thesis before your incompletes have been rectified. If you have any questions or have received conflicting information about Graduate School requirements, read the Graduate Pipeline or ask at the Graduate School office, 222 Strong Hall, 864-864-3301. Contact Ruth Hillers -- she is friendly and knowledgeable.

The department has a new Graduate Handbook, applicable to students who have entered this year. Jim Mielke is the Anthropology Department Graduate Coordinator.

November 1991
THE DEPARTMENT
OF ANTHROPOLOGY

WISHES TO THANK
DAVID FRAYER

FOR THE GREAT JOB
HE HAS BEEN DOING

AS

DEPARTMENT
CHAIRMAN