KU Anthropology: The Early Years
by Robert J. Squier

I have been asked by a number of people at, or formerly at, KU to write a brief history of the birth and maturation of anthropology at this institution. I have tarried in responding to these requests in no small part because of the amount of labor needed to dig out the story from the many boxes of files from my days at KU which have been in storage since my retirement in southern Arizona seven years ago. But I have settled down to do it and here it is. I warn the reader that this is, in the main, a highly personal account and some of my colleagues who were there with me might remember one or the other part of the story differently.

I remember that cold flight from San Francisco in early March 1958, when I first came to Kansas. There was still snow on the ground when my bus from Kansas City arrived at the Eldridge Hotel. I was on time for my appointment with Carroll Clark and he wasted no time in giving me a tour of the campus and introducing me to university administrators. That afternoon I gave the required presentation of my research and met with other department members and ended the day as a dinner guest at the home of one of the sociologists.

I was taken by the beauty of the campus, located atop Mount Oread, and formed a favorable impression of KU. I saw it as a place ripe for the development of a separate Department of Anthropology. In my final meeting with Clark before leaving for California, he informed me that my visit to KU had gone very well and I should expect to be offered a position. This appeared to be as near to a sure thing as I could hope for and so I briefly returned to Berkeley to complete my dissertation before joining the sociology faculty at KU.

In the Beginning

In my discussions with Carroll D. Clark and others on the Sociology faculty during my first visit to Kansas, I learned that the early history of anthropology at KU went further back in time than I had known and involved several figures, some of whom I had not known were involved in the beginning of anthropology at KU. Much of what follows in this section of this paper (up to approximately 1947) is drawn from an unedited copy of a recorded talk given by Dr. Clark before an audience of students and faculty in anthropology on December 15, 1965, entitled “Launching Anthropology at KU.”

Apparently Professor Frank W. Blackmar was the first to introduce anthropological materials into courses given at KU. He was appointed professor of history and sociology in 1889 after completing doctoral studies at Johns Hopkins University. In 1891 he was placed in charge of all social science studies in the new Department of Sociology. One of the “lines of study” in this new department was termed “anthropology,” and the first two theses in this departmental division were anthropologically oriented: two MA theses, one titled “Genesis of Religion” and the other “Ultimate Laws of Evolution.” Both of these indicated a strong interest on Blackmar’s part in “anthropological” topics. This continued shortly afterwards when he set up a course in racial statistics and courses in “General Anthropology,” “Ethnology,” and “Advanced Ethnology.” Later on a course in “Prehistoric Archaeology” was introduced. Some of the

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earlier courses were dropped as the curriculum in anthropology continued to develop. The Graduate School was organized in 1896 and in 1897 Blackmar was tapped to be its first dean. Although the school was still small and not demanding of full time “deaning,” it still required several hours of Blackmar’s time each day. Despite this, he still kept up his usual course load of upwards of 20 hours actual class time. Most of these were sociology classes but also several hours in anthropology.

Carroll D. Clark appeared on the KU scene in 1919, as a freshman, after service in the army in World War I. After graduation he enrolled in the Graduate School and in 1924 he was given the position of assistant instructor. He had taken several courses in anthropology as an undergraduate and had acquired an interest in the field. But he was an assistant instructor in sociology and a full-time graduate student. Despite this overload, he enrolled in Dean Blackmar’s course in “Advanced General Anthropology.” As fate would have it Dean Blackmar had grown tired of teaching this course after many years of offering it and decided in midterm to hand it on to someone else. Carroll Clark was selected by the faculty to take over the remaining weeks of the course. At the end of the semester he turned in his course grades, all but his own. The faculty in sociology, and perhaps the dean, decided to award him a “B” for his part in saving the course and told him that it was “his course” from then on.

Shortly after the mid-1920s (Carroll is not specific as to the date) Clark left the graduate program at KU and enrolled at the University of Chicago to complete his graduate work. Among other things, he “had the good fortune to have a course under Dr. Edward Sapir” and the opportunity to have some personal contact with him. He also audited some work with Fay Cooper Cole and made friends with a number of the graduate students in anthropology at Chicago. All of these experiences kept alive Clark’s interest in anthropology and had an influence on his later career. But his major interest remained in the field of sociology. After his graduate work at Chicago he returned in 1930 to KU as an assistant professor of sociology. While he had been away from KU, the book he had co-authored (Major Problems of Democracy) with Seba Eldridge during his earlier graduate work at Kansas was published. This and other scholarly publications led to his early promotion to associate professor of sociology, and in 1934 he was named as chairman of the department. This began his long tenure (not counting time out for military service in World War II) of 26 years in that position.

The depression of the 1930s placed severe economic restraints on the university, forcing graduated salary cuts (up to 25 percent) for the entire faculty. This caused many departments to drop, or place on part-time, staff members not having tenure. Despite this, Clark continued his interest in adding anthropological courses to the curriculum and agitated for the addition of a trained Anthropologist. This bore fruit in 1937 with the recruitment of Loren C. Eiseley who, in Clark’s words, “was the first professionally trained anthropologist to introduce a modern disciplinary approach here at the University of Kansas.” For that matter, he was the first in the state of Kansas.

During his few years at KU, Eiseley introduced several new courses in anthropology and at the same time taught courses in sociology and in anatomy. Upon the outbreak of World War II, both he and Clark attempted to obtain commissions in the Army. Clark was accepted but Eiseley was rejected because of less than acceptable vision and was given a deferment for the duration of the war. Eiseley’s years at KU are very well covered by Marlin F. Hawley in his paper, “Loren C. Eiseley, KU Years: 1937-1944,” in The Kansas Anthropologist (1992 13(1-2):5-22).

With the outbreak of the war, enrollments at the university plummeted and many of the faculty were called into the war effort. The need for faculty trained in anatomy to instruct military personnel became critical, and Eiseley was by this time well qualified. So, he spent the remainder of his time at KU in teaching sociology and anatomy. In 1944 he accepted the chairman of the Department of Sociology at Oberlin College in Ohio.

In the spring of 1946, Albert C. Spaulding joined KU on a joint appointment as assistant curator in the

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Museum of Natural History and instructor of anthropology in the sociology department. His teaching load consisted of one course per semester, and his museum duties required him to organize and manage the archaeological and ethnographic collections as well as anthropological exhibits. Thus, he was blessed with ample time for research and he made good use of it. Eiseley had left four courses in the curriculum in anthropology. Of these, Spaulding taught only three in the three semesters he spent at KU. However, he accomplished a great deal in archaeological survey throughout the state as well as a fair amount of actual excavation in a number of archaeological sites during this time.

He made contacts with a number of amateur archaeologists which proved to be invaluable to those who came after him in the budding archaeology program at KU. Also, Spaulding performed a further service through his investigations into those federal agencies through which support for archaeological research could be obtained. Although he was not able to take advantage of these resources during his brief stay at KU, others who followed him profited from his work, particularly in the federally supported archaeological investigations over many years by KU personnel in the major river basins in the Great Plains. Spaulding had for long yearned for an academic position at the University of Michigan. In 1946 a position opened up there and he was their top choice. Spaulding left KU in the summer of 1947.

During Spaulding’s negotiations with Michigan, the search began for his successor. Carlyle S. Smith had been highly recommended by several well placed academics, which impressed Clark and the KU administrators. Smith had considerable archaeological experience in the eastern United States and in the northern Plains. His dissertation at Columbia was completed and in publication. He was offered the position and took over the joint appointment vacated by Spaulding in the fall of 1947. His course load in the department was one anthropology course per semester, but from the start he willingly took on more than this in an attempt to handle the rapid postwar increase in enrollments.

One of the tasks Smith undertook was salvaging part of the university’s collection of ethnographic materials which had been stored for many years in dark and humid areas such as the basement of Hoch Auditorium and under the football stadium. Most of these materials, such as textiles, featherworks, leather objects, wood, bone, or shell, were perishable. Restoration required special treatment of each item and Smith worked at this off and on as time allowed. But most of it was still unfinished years later when the Museum of Anthropology was organized under a new director. In addition to his museum duties, Smith began an ambitious program of archaeological work in Kansas and South Dakota, with students as excavators. Then in 1955 he was invited to join Thor Heyerdahl’s expedition to Easter Island as one of four archaeologists. This was his introduction to the Pacific and led to his later work in the Marquesas and other islands in the Pacific Ocean. Smith remained at KU until his retirement in 1980.

In 1949 the name of the department was officially changed to Department of Sociology and Anthropology. This reflected the growth in student demand for courses in anthropology and also the fact that sociology and several other disciplines now required a course in anthropology. The surge in student enrollments continued and would do so for many years. By 1949 enrollments at KU had more than doubled over the late prewar figure, and Clark was given authority to recruit an additional anthropologist, Rupert I. Murrill, a Columbia PhD.

Murrill joined the faculty in 1950 and taught courses in physical anthropology and sociology. He was housed in the Museum of Natural History where he had his laboratory and offered corresponding courses. Murrill was selected by the dean to serve as director of the newly inaugurated Western Civilization program which started in 1953. Murrill was willing to undertake this new position, but it soon became apparent that both his teaching and his research were suffering. He was successful in locating another position at the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1958.

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The undergraduate major in anthropology was established in 1950, with seven courses offered, and field work in the summers, for a total of 31 credit hours. The new undergraduate major flourished along with the steady increase in student enrollments in both anthropology and sociology. This of course added to the woes of the chairman. Clark’s pleas to the administration for funds to add new faculty positions were resisted because the administrators were hearing the same from all sides and could do little to satisfy their hungry departments. Which reminds us of the cardinal rule in academia: funds always follow behind increasing enrollments and shrink ahead of decreasing enrollments. Clark was forced to seek a partial solution, which was to bring in short-term visiting faculty who could be used to cover courses in both sociology and anthropology.

Thus in 1955 Toshio Yatsushiro (PhD Cornell) joined the department for a two-year stint to cover courses in both disciplines. He left after his time was up to accept a position at McGill University. He was followed by another sociocultural anthropologist, Louise Sweet (PhD Michigan), who arrived in 1957 and left after one year for a position at Harpur College of the State University of New York at Binghamton. Harold Gould (PhD Washington University, St. Louis) also came in 1957 for a two-year appointment in sociocultural anthropology and sociology, after which he joined the faculty at the University of Pittsburgh. From 1955 to 1958 Professor Jack Baur and Carroll Clark (sociologists) helped out by teaching courses in anthropology. Clark has ruefully admitted that he was forced by the circumstances during this period to shamelessly exploit these short-term people. The demands simply had to be met.

In the spring semester of 1957 a new MA program in anthropology was approved by the administration. Smith already had a graduate student who was well along on the research for her MA in anticipation of approval of the new program. This was Maria Eugenia Bozzoli de Wille, a young woman from Costa Rica. She completed her thesis during the next year in time for the award of the MA degree in June 1958. Her thesis was entitled “A Comparative Study of Ceramic Traits Within the Central Plains Phase.” She subsequently received the PhD in 1975 from the University of Georgia, Athens, and has experienced a rewarding career at the Universidad de Costa Rica, San Jose where she is presently Vice Rector of National Scientific Investigations, Costa Rica.

The Early Department: 1958-1970

Two new faculty members, Charles A. Valentine (Pennsylvania) and Robert J. Squier (California, Berkeley) arrived on the scene in September 1958. We both had been impressed with the potential for anthropology at KU and had agreed to give it a try. Neither of us had any expectation of staying for more than a few years. Nor did we have any experience in academic department building. We both came from long-established anthropology departments and had learned what essential characteristics a department should not have but darn little about what it should have—we clearly had some learning to do.

We were both housed in the same office, a large room on the second floor of Strong Annex E (where the Spencer Research Library now stands). The Fall 1958 Timetable listed 11 anthropology courses, including two general introductory courses (one with four sections), two physical anthropology courses, one archaeology course, one theory course, two area courses, and one seminar. There also was an advanced general introductory course and a multisection research course. I was pleased to find I was assigned to teach 12 hours the first semester (all lecture courses), 15 hours in the spring semester (again all lecture courses), and one sociology course! (I got through this last course somehow, mostly because I had a very sympathetic group of students). All our anthropology courses were listed as sociology courses for our first year at KU, but in the second year and thereafter anthropology was listed separately from sociology. In 1958 there were four anthropologists on the sociology faculty: two archaeologists (Smith and myself) and two sociocultural anthropologists (Valentine and Gould). With Gould’s departure to the University of Pittsburgh in 1959, we were left with three anthropologists.

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Excavation of the Disciplinary Barracks Site

The nation’s need for a new disciplinary barracks (DB) for all branches of its armed forces and Fort Leavenworth’s successful retention of that aspect of its mission (the other being to train the Army’s highest officers at the Command and Staff College) led to an extensive archaeological excavation of the site selected for that prison. As chance would have it, the only area at Fort Leavenworth suitable for its DB is a picturesque corner of the reservation that provides a panorama of the Missouri River Valley and its tributary Salt Creek. For several reasons, probably including the view, the same locale was preferred at various times by our prehistoric predecessors in northeastern Kansas. As construction of the DB would destroy all evidence of their activities, and because there was no alternative to that destruction, the Museum of Anthropology’s Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) was contracted for the excavation.

OAR’s role in the investigation of the DB site actually began with its discovery during a survey in the winter of 1994. I had obtained a grant from the Legacy Resources Management Program of the Department of Defense to conduct a survey of a five-square km area, most of which is wooded, around another prehistoric site. That site, a Kansas City Hopewell (ca. AD 1-600) occupation called Quarry Creek, was the subject of the Kansas Archaeological Field School in 1991. In a report about that project to the fort and the Kansas City District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), I had recommended such a survey to locate other evidence of Hopewell activity around Quarry Creek. Our survey discovered eight sites, including DB.

Test excavations were done at the site, in July and October 1995 to evaluate its research potential and, once that potential was realized, to form a data-recovery plan for the extensive work that took place this past summer. These more recent investigations have been funded by the fort and the COE through a contract to Burns and McDonnell Engineers of Kansas City, Missouri, which in turn subcontracted the work to OAR. Ironically, the only archaeologist on the staff at Burns and McDonnell is Orval (Dan) Shinn, who had been in the department’s graduate program and was (with Dean Sather and Derek Wininger) one of the students under my direction during the Quarry Creek survey.

Excavation of the DB site took place from mid May to early August and employed 32 persons, including the following KU Department of Anthropology students and alums: Margaret Beck (field director), Matt Hill (lab director), India Hesse (lab director), Will Banks, Bryan Barragree, Ann Begeman, Tod Bevitt, Jeannette Blackmar, Tammy Coffey, Bobby Conard, Destiny Crider, Kiersten Fourshe, Jared Grillot, Ginny Hatfield, Scott Hickman, Carolyn Krueger, Janice McLean, Justin Oliver, Bill Perkins, Jason Roberts, and David Schneider. The following students are currently doing laboratory work on the project at the museum: Margaret Beck (lab director), Ann Begeman, Ginny Hatfield, Matt Hill, Janice McLean, and Kara Milford.

The site yielded evidence of occupation from the Paleindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric time periods. The most extensive cultural remains date to the late Middle Archaic (ca. 3500-3000 BC) and Late Prehistoric (ca. AD 900-1500) periods. The most recent prehistoric activity—which left traces in the form of a great deal of daub from a house structure as well as arrow points, scrapers, and shell-tempered pottery—probably entailed a single season occupation of a house of wattle-and-daub construction by a family of the Steed-Kisker phase, a regional culture with ties to the Middle Mississippian site of Cahokia near modern St. Louis. This culture was characterized by a subsistence economy that combined hunting and gathering with farming of tropical and native cultigens. Charred remains of maize in the recovered assemblage provides direct evidence of the agricultural component of that economy.

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Exhibits for the El Cuartelejo Museum in Scott City

The Scott County Historical Society of western Kansas is receiving assistance from KU’s Museum of Anthropology in the planning of future exhibits to be installed in the newly constructed El Cuartelejo Museum in Scott City. Lauren W. Ritterbush is directing the research and composition of exhibit scripts or storylines. Exhibit topics include local geology and paleontology, archaeology and native history, Euroamerican settlement, and the historical and modern cultural setting of western Kansas and Scott County. Research assistants involved with the project include TJ Mechan, Cheryl Musch, and Karolyn Kinsey.

-Lauren Ritterbush

54th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference
Iowa City, IA
Oct 30-Nov 2, 1996

Matthew Hill, Jr. (organizer) Symposium: The Pueblo on the Plains: Continuing Archaeological Research into the Protohistoric Scott County Pueblo in Western Kansas.

Papers Included in the Symposium

Susan Butler “The Dismal River Culture and the Southwest: A Diffusion of Technology or Goods.”

Matt Hill and Jeannette Blackmar “Protohistoric Procurement and Processing of Large-bodied Mammals at the Scott County Pueblo.”

Jeannette Blackmar “Small Faunal Remains from Scott County Pueblo: An Examination of Animal Selection and Use.”

Robert Conard and Janice McLean “Bone Tool Distribution at Scott County Pueblo.”

Mary Adair “Botanical Remains from El Cuartelejo, 14SC1.”

Laren Ritterbush “Scott County Pueblo: The Second Century of Research.”

Other Papers Presented

Brad Logan “Oneota Far West: The White Rock Phase.”

Brad Logan, Margaret Beck, and Matt Hill “Doing Time Archaeologically: Excavation at the DB Site, a Stratified Upland Archaic and Late Prehistoric Occupation, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.”


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From the Desk of the Chair

Most sociologists' ideal fieldworker is the anthropologist.... Even though most sociologists do not know what anthropologists actually do, we measure our performance against this ideal.

Sherryl Kleinman and Martha A. Coop
Emotions and Fieldwork, 1993

Like Kleinman and Coop's sociologists, I often don't know what anthropologists at KU are actually doing. But whatever it is, they must be doing it right. Just how right was recognized in the 1997 edition of The Fisk's Guide to Colleges, which named anthropology one of five "standout programs" in KU's College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Many factors go into such ratings, but our determination to staff undergraduate courses, especially large introductory classes, with full-time faculty is most certainly an important one. The quality of our instruction is another. Last spring our department received an overall ranking of 4.3, on a 5.0 scale, from students enrolled in our classes. The quality of their instruction is paying off for our students, too. Anthropology ranked third among KU's undergraduate majors in medical school acceptance rates (50 percent). And a number of students who earned their bachelor's degree with us are now pursuing graduate studies at such prestigious institutions as Johns Hopkins, SUNY-Binghamton, Toronto, and Tulane.

Not only are we biding our graduates goodbye. Earlier this fall, we also welcomed many of them back. On September 27 and 28, some 200 alumni, faculty, students, and friends celebrated our department's 30th anniversary. Among the distinguished guests were Robert J. Squier, the first chair of the department, and Donald J. Ortner, curator of physical anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Ortner, who received his doctorate in anthropology at KU in 1970, presented a public lecture on "The History and Evolution of Human Infectious Disease."

While the department is only "thirtysomething," anthropology was introduced to KU in the 1890s by Frank W. Blackmar, the first dean of the Graduate School. While still part of the Department of Sociology, KU awarded its first graduate degree in anthropology in 1958. Since then 91 doctorates, 172 master's degrees, and several hundred bachelor's degrees have been granted.

From as far away as Arizona and Florida, alumni and former faculty came home to KU. They have achieved distinction in major universities, government, and the private sector in the United States and around the world. For many, anthropology became their profession, but others used it as a foundation for careers in other fields—in medicine, in law, in art, in business, in public service.

Having the opportunity to visit with former students and colleagues, and meet ones I had only heard about was indeed a pleasure. For me it reaffirmed what it is we do here—and why. Many people helped make this celebration possible—the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the anniversary committee, Carol Archinal, and Barbara Michaels. Felix Moos deserves special recognition for insisting that we perform this ritual now, while our founders could enjoy this special time with us. My thanks go to Felix for his gentle prodding and to all the rest for their good ideas and hard work.

In closing, I would like to thank Bob Squier for yet another important contribution to our program. Not only was he a vital force in establishing this department and guiding it for many years. In this issue, he gives a valuable account of the founding and early times of our department. As he documents so well, KU does indeed have a rich anthropological legacy. Thank you, Bob, for recounting that tale so well.

I see an old, old shape
bent to the fire while north winds blow, snow gathers
but the man
worships in his own way, could not build otherwise,
stirs fires, places a stone and goes his own path
down into the dark from which our kind emerged.

Loren Eiseley, "The Builders," 1973

-Don Stull, Chair
Awards and Degrees

Congratulations are in Order

We are proud to announce the following award winners from the Department of Anthropology:

Professor Michael Crawford was elected a fellow by the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for "distinguished contributions to anthropological genetics and to evolutionary understanding of variations in isolated human populations throughout the world." Professor Crawford will be honored on February 15, 1996, during the AAAS Fellows Forum in Seattle, Washington.

Joe McComb was honored during this year's May graduation ceremonies as the co-winner of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Best Master's Thesis. In addition, the Graduate School selected his thesis as the university's sole nominee for the Midwesten Association of Graduate School's Distinguished Master's Thesis Award. The Graduate School Selection Committee characterized his thesis as outstanding, original, and of considerable importance to the field.

Mary Klayder, Assistant Director of the Honors Program, announced the winner of the Hilden Gibson Award for 1996 is Ellen Squire. Ellen graduated with a BA degree in African Studies and Anthropology last spring. At KU she was named a Watkins-Berger and University Scholar. She also received a Nelson Scholarship from the Department of African Studies. Her honor's thesis in anthropology concerned AIDS in South Africa. She plans to continue some type of medical research.

The winner of the Betty Wahlstedt Award for 1996 is Cari Clark. Cari graduated in May with a degree in anthropology and plans to pursue a career in public health, concentrating on issues in Africa. She has been accepted by the Peace Corps.

Please join us in acknowledging the accomplishments of the following recent graduates from the Department of Anthropology:

December 1995

Margaret E. Beck, MA "Mississippian Ceramics in the Central Plains Tradition: Petrographic Analysis and Interpretive Models."

Jian "Lee" Li, MA "Demographic Facts and Social Implications: Domestic Economic Value of Children, Quality of Reproduction, and Population Growth."

Danette Michaels-Knowlton, MA "Incidence and Duration of Breastfeeding Among Women Participating in the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in Kansas, 1989 to 1991."

Dixie West, PhD "Epigravettian Hunting Strategy and Animal Use in the Middle Danube."

Jeff Williams, PhD "Organization Responses to Climatic Change: The Last Glacial Maximum in Central Europe and the Case of Grudgraben (Lower Austria)."

May 1996


August 1996

William E. Banks, MA "Archaeology of a Small Catchment Basin: Farra Canyon, Oklahoma."

Jane Olsen, MA "A Separate Place for Dance: Transformations in a Sense of Individual and Community Identity."

Note: Due to an editor's error some graduates from 1995 were excluded in the November 1995 issue and the May 1996 issue. They are listed here, with our sincerest apologies.
Smith, Valentine, and I began to plan for what we perceived as the future Department of Anthropology. Smith had for some time chafed under the constricting pressure of being the only tenured anthropologist in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. He could be eloquent in his dissections of sociology versus anthropology to demonstrate to Valentine and me the vast difference in conception and comprehension that existed between the two disciplines at KU.

It was not long after we began teaching our courses that we realized that the library holdings in anthropology in Watson Library were hopelessly deficient. Of course, we could have managed if all of the readings we intended to assign were in the textbooks for our courses. But one of mine was a course in which I planned to require a term paper. Fortunately, I had shipped a substantial personal anthropology library from Berkeley to our home in Lawrence, and thus, I became librarian in a small way for some time. We needed to build up the holdings in Watson Library. Again Clark came to the rescue. There was money for books—lots of money—federal money. KU had applied for substantial grants from the National Department of Educational Assistance (NDEA) and various departments were given budgets for book purchases and journal subscriptions. I discovered that sociology and other departments rarely used all their budgets and that I could apply for the unused amounts. I also found I could apply for special book purchase grants from NDEA and the NIH. Those were times when federal money was much easier to come by. Valentine was as concerned about the library situation as I and worked right along with me in the time consuming job of filling in the enormous gaps in our holdings. Later on, we were able to get some student help in this task. Later still, when we increased our faculty size, library purchasing became a regular faculty service assignment with one member in charge each year.

We finished our first year at KU, and at the end of the spring semester Gould left us for Pittsburgh. We were down to Smith, Valentine, and myself, and it was to remain that way until 1960. In the fall of 1959 I was assigned 18 hours of teaching and Valentine 15. In the spring semester both of us had 15 hours, so we were kept busy in those days. Second semester I introduced a course in my special field called “Ancient American Civilizations.” Val also introduced one in his field of personality and culture. At the end of the year, Val left for Pittsburgh on a Fulbright Scholarship. However, during 1959 we recruited two new faculty: John T. Cole (a social anthropologist) and William M. Bass (a physical anthropologist), both from Pennsylvania. So now we were back to four anthropologists. Valentine never returned to KU but took a position at Washington University, St. Louis.

In 1960 Clark named me the “Coordinator for Anthropology.” I think this was in recognition of the fact that we anthropologists had begun to coalesce into a united group quite separate from the sociology wing of the department. I also think this is just what Clark hoped would happen. The “coordinator” part of it was to facilitate the process; to designate one person to whom a small amount of authority would be given as to better manage anthropology’s curriculum, budgetary matters, space and equipment requirements, and so on. We agreed upon a set of what we termed “operational guidelines” for the conduct of the separate department we hoped to bring into being.

These six guidelines took as a basic premise that “Anthropology is a single unified discipline and should be developed as such at this university.” Some of our faculty later took minor exception to this position. The first guideline specified that the department-to-be would be democratically organized and operated, with equal representation and no distinctions because of rank. This was in reaction to the rules of sociology and other departments that only senior professors could participate in planning and decision making. The guidelines went on to state that internal departmental problems would be worked out internally, so as to enable us to present a strong and united front to the external world. The next three stipulations directed that factions and dissensions within the department would not be tolerated, dissensions would not be divulged by faculty to persons outside of the department, and that dissensions would not be disclosed by faculty to “favored students.” We were not so naive

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as to believe that these guidelines would happen simply by stating them. But remember, we were only a tiny group of mostly junior faculty. If we were to succeed in our efforts to break away as an independent department, we had to circle the wagons against the rest of the university and prevent any hint of indiscretion or scandal.

In the beginning of the 1961 academic year I was given the exalted title of "associate chairman for anthropology," which conferred no greater power or prestige than had the previous title of "coordinator." But I believe in Clark's mind it was thought of as representing just one more step on the way to anthropology's independence. Clark certainly knew that at that time Smith and I were working on the plans for Anthropology on the sixth floor of the new NSF-funded "social science building" (New Fraser Hall). And he may have known I had helped Smith in planning the temporary move of anthropology into the new wing of the Museum of Natural History (Dyche Hall), which was to occur shortly. In any case, I held that title for the next three years until we had achieved full independence.

Felix Moos arrived on the KU scene in the fall of 1961. While in Japan on a field trip he met a KU history professor, George M. Beckmann, a specialist in East Asia who had been instrumental in KU's developing East Asia Program. Beckmann was on the lookout for new faculty for the East Asia Program and Moos appeared to have the qualifications. He contacted George R. Waggoner, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at KU, and convinced him that Moos was a good prospect. With the addition of Moos our faculty very briefly rose in number to five. Briefly, because at the end of the spring 1962 semester John Cole moved on to the University of Connecticut at Storrs. But Moos gave our program an East Asian dimension previously lacking and added one more faculty member to the interdepartmental East Asia Program. I had been enlisted when I first came to KU to serve in the Latin America Area Studies Program. But I was an archaeologist and what really was needed was a sociocultural anthropologist. We had to wait a few years for that.

Clark resigned as Chair of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology in 1962 and was succeeded by Professor Charles K. Warriner. Failing health had indicated to Carroll it was time to step down. I wish to stop here now and pay homage to Carroll Clark. The faculty and Carroll's friends throughout the university and elsewhere shared in the cost of his portrait in oil. In addition, these same people contributed to a scholarship fund in his name. At a recognition dinner in his honor he was presented a bound volume of letters from his many friends expressing the admiration and gratitude for the kindness he had shown. Sadly, he died on January 1, 1978. He truly was a gentle and wise man, and a fine scholar.

James A. Clifton (PhD Oregon) joined our faculty in 1962 and greatly strengthened our social anthropology curriculum. I should mention here that from time to time faculty from other departments with an interest in anthropology would ask to be allowed to present a course strong in anthropological content for credit in our curriculum. In such cases our practice was to review the academic credentials of the applicant and examine the nature of the course in question and then decide by vote of our faculty. This practice is still followed today.

The new addition to the Natural History Museum (Dyche Hall) was completed and ready for occupancy by the spring of 1963. The anthropology wing of the combined department had been assigned space on the fifth level of the new addition, and in the last spring and summer of that year we moved in. However, to say "moved in" actually at first was a near-misnomer for there was space in the new addition all right, but not much else. The furniture and equipment which Smith and I ordered had not arrived and for a time we had to operate with what we could scrounge.

Our new quarters in Dyche Hall appeared at first to be fully adequate for our needs. The space consisted of one large office (Smith's), one smaller office (mine), two small offices (Moos and Clifton), a classroom with space for approximately 40 students, a lab space at the rear of a large open area mostly reserved for metal cabinets,
and racks for the storage of our museum collections and skeletal materials. Bass set up shop in the lab area and soon was hard at work on his skeletal collection from the northern Plains which he had excavated while on the faculty of the University of Nebraska. This left a shipping and receiving area with an elevator adjacent to the lab space and a fairly large area off the museum collections space. This latter area was divided into three offices separated from one another, and from the museum collections space, by plywood partitions. These three offices were set up for our next three faculty additions. Not very elaborate diggings, but they had to do.

We began recruiting William W. Stein (PhD Cornell), a social anthropologist, in the fall of 1963. During that semester we initiated a program of informal long-range planning meetings. Termed our Quo Vadimus meetings, they were usually held in the evenings at one of the faculty homes. Quo Vadimus meetings were held for a good many years after we became an independent department.

Also in the fall of 1963, our undergraduate majors, and the few graduate majors we had at the time, organized themselves as the Anthropology Club. Over time the name changed (Anthropology Association, KU Anthropology, and The Undergraduate Anthropology Club) and now they are called the Undergraduate Anthropology Association. A few years later, with a much larger graduate student enrollment in anthropology, the graduate students organized themselves into the Anthropology Graduate Student Colloquium, now called the Graduate Student Association (GSA).

During the fall of 1963 we were able to recruit another social anthropologist, Keith F. Otterbein (PhD Pittsburgh) to begin in the spring of 1964. This brought our regular faculty to seven. During this spring semester we began preparations for the separation of anthropology from the joint department. We had assumed that the separation would be a smooth one. In earlier discussions with Charles Warriner (chair of sociology and anthropology) and other sociologists, we were led to believe that the sociology faculty would not stand in the way of negotiations with the Deans of the College and Graduate School. But Warriner and others in sociology apparently had second thoughts and now were opposed to our move. Their reasons, as expressed by Warriner in painful meetings with the top administrators of the College and Graduate School, appeared to be ones of self-interest. They saw our move as a loss to them and simply did not want to let us go. So I had the pleasant duty of arguing our case before the assembled officials, with Warriner there to rebut me. Anthropology's argument prevailed and the decision was made to separate us from Sociology. Hard feelings lingered on for a few months among some of the sociologists, but in the end they faded away. One of my arguments before the administrators was that anthropology could be of greater use to sociology if we were allowed to develop in our own way. In the long run this proved to be true. For years we've had friendly and productive relationships with Sociology.

Now we were an independent department with a faculty of eight. Mildred Dickeman (PhD California, Berkeley) joined us in the fall of 1964. We thought that the time was probably as propitious as it would ever be for us to present our proposal for the PhD program. Strike while the iron is hot was our strategy. With the assistance of Dean Albrecht, we worked on the proposal for some time in Quo Vadimus meetings and on campus. We got it to the Graduate School and soon heard back that they were appointing an outside evaluator to come to KU to appraise our faculty's distributions in specialized fields and our experience and expertise in these as well as our physical facilities to manage a PhD program, our standings in the profession, and several other important elements. Professor Jack Kelso of the University of Colorado, Boulder, was brought to campus to act as our evaluator. Professor Kelso spent two days with us, interviewing each faculty member, probing into the facilities in Dyche Hall, and meeting with our College and Graduate School administrators. When he thought he had covered everything he returned to Boulder to make his report. We finally received word that Professor Kelso had recommended that the program go forward and the Graduate Council approved it. The proposal, with a few minor
revisions, was submitted to the Chancellor's Office and from there to the Board of Regents. February 1, 1965 was the official date of Regents approval of our PhD program and by that date we already had several students either in, or about to enter, the program.

Spring 1965 began with two new half-time members on our faculty: M. Dale Kinkade (PhD Indiana) in linguistics and cultural anthropology and Rosalie H. Wax (PhD Chicago), a sociocultural anthropologist. At the end of that semester we lost William Stein to the State University of New York (SUNY) at Buffalo. In the fall of 1965 we recruited another archeologist, Alfred E. Johnson (PhD Arizona), who was a native Kansan and had received the BA degree at KU. Johnson gained considerable field experience while still an undergraduate, and he added much more to this at Arizona. So, he was the logical choice to take over our field course in archaeology, offered each fall semester on Saturdays. He was willing to take over the course for each fall semester and continued with this for a number of years. He elected to continue with excavations in the Trowbridge site in a suburb of Kansas City, Kansas, and did so for several profitable years. Subsequently, he shifted the field course from autumn to summer, with a different course number. This considerably increased credit hours because the summer course involved living in the field for up to two months and putting in full weeks of excavation and survey work.

From the beginning we regarded the anthropological division of the Museum of Natural History as closely related to the academic department. Valentine and I had come from universities with large and important anthropological museums, and Smith had done his doctorate work at Columbia University, which had a close relationship with the American Museum of Natural History. So when Professor Smith decided to resign the curatorship of the anthropology division of the Museum of Natural History, it more or less fell naturally into the lap of Alfred Johnson. Johnson gained a good deal of museum experience while a student at Arizona and was willing to take over as museum director. Not long after he became curator, the anthropological division was moved out of the museum, with the exception of that part where the displays were located. At first the collections were moved into a wooden building behind Blake Hall. After the Museum of Art vacated Spooner Hall, what is now called the Museum of Anthropology moved in with Professor Johnson in charge.

We did not get out of 1965 without losing one of our faculty. Mildred Dickeman, who had been with us for only a year and a half, answered the call back to California and took a position at the California State College, Sonoma. In the spring of 1966, Keith Otterbein left for SUNY, Buffalo. Dorothy Willner (PhD Chicago) joined our faculty after several years at Hunter College, City University of New York. Her specialization was in the field of social anthropology.

Fall, 1966, was a banner semester for us in that we were able to add four new faculty members. Two of these, F. Allan Hanson and Robert E. Hinson, were recent social anthropology PhDs from the University of Chicago. Ellis R. Kerley (PhD Michigan) was added to give us a second physical anthropologist. Our fourth addition was Anta Montet-White (Doct es Lettres, Bordeaux, France), an archaeologist who joined us at first on a part-time appointment and gave us some strength in Old World prehistory. For the first time, we exceeded 10 in total faculty number, rounding out at 13.

In the spring of 1967 we recruited another physical anthropologist, Thomas W. McKern (PhD California, Berkeley), who came from the University of Texas, Austin. In February, 1967, we were given clearance to begin moving into New Fraser Hall, as it was first named. This new building was constructed on land formerly occupied by the beautiful old Fraser Hall, built in 1872, and at the time it was razed the oldest building on the campus. To keep alive the memories and the traditions surrounding the old building, New Fraser Hall was designed with those two flag towers—which some irreverent souls have likened to outhouses—on top. Anthropology's space was on the sixth floor, which we shared with part of psychology and one large office.

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assigned to sociology. At the time we laid out the floor arrangement we were given instructions to limit the number of offices to eight, which was the maximum number of faculty members we were expected ever to attain. However, at the time we moved in, we already had fourteen faculty members and we were planning (hoping) to add more.

I have neglected to note that we had exceeded the number of faculty who could be accommodated in the museum (Dyche Hall) and were forced to house several of our newer faculty in an old house below campus on Louisiana Street. This was unsatisfactory all around and we feared that we might have to continue with this if we were not granted more space in Fraser Hall. Fortunately, we were given three more offices in Fraser Hall, and were able to leave three of our archaeologists in our former quarters in 502 Dyche Hall. We kept it occupied with classes until the museum collections and our three faculty members were moved to a temporary building several years later. Subsequently we were given more space in Fraser Hall as we added more faculty.

I note that all of the concern here appears to have been with provisions for the faculty and not the students. In the early days, when we were in old Strong Annex E, there simply was no place for students to study or hang out. So they had to use vacant classrooms and the library for studying and the student union for the rest. But in 502 Dyche Hall we did try to provide little nooks for students to call their own, some of these in the most unlikely places. In Fraser Hall we attempted to fit the students in, especially the graduate students.

Our first two PhD degrees in Anthropology were awarded in June 1967. Robert L. Bee's dissertation was entitled "Sociocultural Change and Persistence in the Yuma Indian Reservation Community." Harry M. Lindquist presented his dissertation with the title "North China Villages: A Comparative Analysis of Models in the Published and Unpublished Writings of Arthur Henderson Smith, American Missionary to China."

Robert J. Smith (PhD Indiana), an anthropological folklorist, joined our faculty in 1967 on a split appointment with English. This brought our total number of anthropologists to 15. In November of 1967, I convened a departmental promotions committee to consider whether James Clifton should be promoted from associate professor to professor. Clifton had made it clear that his continued service at this university was contingent upon promotion during that academic year. The promotions committee studied Clifton's credentials exhaustively and came to the unanimous decision that his promotion should be deferred for one year. Clifton was not pleased with this decision and submitted his resignation effective June 1, 1969. I resigned as chair at the end of the spring 1968 and began a sabbatical year of archaeological work in southern Mexico. Prof. Kinkade was elected to a three-year term as chair.

In 1968 Hinshaw, Willner, and I went on leave and a new anthropological linguist, T. Dale Nicklas (PhD Michigan) joined the department. In the spring semester, our new series in anthropology, the University of Kansas Publications in Anthropology was inaugurated. Number 1 in the series was written by Terrell W. Phenice and entitled "An Analysis of the Human Skeletal Material from Burial Mounds in North Central Kansas."

The fall 1969 semester began with the addition of another social anthropologist to our faculty. Harry M. Lindquist (PhD Kansas) had, upon receipt of the doctorate, taken a position at the University of Cincinnati where he had developed a research interest in the anthropology of education. He was glad to have the opportunity to return "home" to his alma mater.

Nineteen-seventy appears to me to be the beginning of the next phase in the history of KU Anthropology. In my mind the "early years" are over by that date. The discipline of Anthropology was born out of the minds and the efforts of many people not at KU, but the KU Department of Anthropology arose from the inspirations and efforts of people who were at KU. It was born, it grew, and it matured.
John Janzen:
Professor Janzen was a Regent's Lecturer at the University of California-San Francisco October 2-4 where he lectured on the topic: "Breaking the Cycle of Violence--Vengeance, Justice, Forgiveness, and Healing in the Rwandan and Burundian Conflict." He also addressed the Center for AIDS Prevention (CAPS) at UCSF concerning the status of AIDS and AIDS prevention work in Central Africa. CAPS had a significant project going in Rwanda until the war in 1994, when most of their project staff were killed and their expatriots left. Professor Janzen also conferred with members of the Medical Anthropology Program at UCSF and Berkeley.

Donald Stull:
"The Prairie Only Whispers: Comments on Omer Stewart, Applied Anthropology, and the High Plains," Don Stull's acceptance speech for the 1995 Omer C. Stewart Memorial Award, appeared in the Spring 1996 issue of High Plains Applied Anthropologist (16(1):1-6). In August, Don was an invited speaker in the session on Latinos/as in Iowa at the annual meeting of the Rural Sociology Society. He delivered three talks: an overview of recent changes in Garden City, Kansas; management-labor relations and their influence on work in meatpacking plants; and cultural and social conflicts in meatpacking towns.

He traveled to Alberta, Canada, in September as part of a team providing technical assistance to the town of Brooks, whose locally owned beef plant has been purchased by IBP, Inc. and is undergoing a major expansion. While there, he delivered a public lecture on "Community Responses to Cultural Changes Accompanying the Opening and Expansion of Beefpacking Plants." In October, he gave an invited lecture at Southwest State University, Marshall, Minnesota, on "Meatpacking's Consequences for Community Relations," as part of TO CALL IT HOME: A Conference on the New Immigrants of Southwest Minnesota.

Don is presently at work on Team Ethnography, a monograph to appear in Sage Publication's Qualitative Research Methods Series. His co-author is Ken Erickson, Associate Research Professor, University of Missouri-Kansas City, and 1995 KU PhD.

Karla Kral:
"You get what you pay for," was a common expression Karla heard this summer in Garden City, Kansas. She spent eight weeks in Garden City testing her wings as an anthropologist "in the field," examining the relationship between landlords and new-immigrant Latino tenants. One of the highlights of her field experience was living with and sharing everyday life with a family from Chihuahua, Mexico. The friendships she developed with people from El Salvador and Guatemala also made her first time working in the field not only a learning experience but an enjoyable one. Surprisingly, she found landlords willing to openly discuss details of their business and their relationship with their tenants. In fact, she even formed amicable relationships with "slumlords." Karla came back to Lawrence in mid-August and is transcribing interviews and beginning to write her thesis. Her 1996 review of Maya in Exile: Guatemalans in Florida by Allan Burns (1993 Temple University Press) will appear in Cultural Survival Quarterly 20:9.
**David Frayer:**

David Frayer has been working on several projects concerning the evolution of Europeans and has recently published several papers:


The first paper concerns all that remains of a postcranial skeleton from the late Upper Paleolithic site of Barma Grande in northwest Italy. When the burial was found, an argument erupted over who owned the skeleton, and rather than divide it up peacefully the two "archaeologists" destroyed it. So much for the wisdom of Solomon! The joint research on Fontana Nuovo concerns the first evidence for human occupation in Sicily. The archaeological materials and human bones are pretty paltry from the small rock shelter, but enough to show that humans had occupied Sicily by ~30,000 years ago. Apparently, the Messina Strait was never closed by a land bridge (nor was it ever frozen over), which relates to Pleistocene species depletion in Sicily and provides evidence that Aurignacian groups were able to ride the dangerous currents between Scilla and Charybdis without drowning. This summer Dr. Frayer hopes to make this crossing himself and, maybe, search for more Sicilian Aurignacian sites. The last paper is a description and analysis of cutmarks on the labial (lip) face of Neanderthal incisors. One conclusion of this research with Carles Laluzza Fox (University of Barcelona) maintains that Neanderthals were right-handed. Read the paper to see why!!

**Jim Mielke:**

Jim Mielke spent part of the summer of 1996 in Helsinki, Finland, continuing his historical epidemiologic/demographic research on the Aland Island archipelago. The Aland Islands are situated in the Baltic Sea between Finland and Sweden (a great place to work during the summer months). The team he is working with has almost finished computerizing all of the birth, death, and marriage records (between 200,000 and 300,000 entries) from the 1700s to 1950 for the 16 parishes that make up the archipelago. Once this onerous task is complete, the fun of exploration and analysis will begin.

**M. H. Crawford:**

Professor Crawford has been busy with the following publications:


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M. H. Crawford:

Presentations

IX International Congress of Human Genetics, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, August 18-23, 1996. Professor Crawford organized an invited workshop (Genetic Structure and DNA Markers) and presented the paper “Genetic Structure of Indigenous Populations of Siberia” with Joe McComb.

He developed a paper commissioned by the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences, entitled “Population Patterns of Molecular Diversity and Implications for Behavior Genetics” for a workshop under the heading of Genetics, Health, and Behavior, July 17 and 18, 1996, in Washington D.C. This paper was featured in a KANU radio broadcast by science editor, Roger Martin.

Grants


Allan Hanson:

Allan Hanson has been busy this semester teaching a new course entitled “Technology and the Contemporary World” and planning for a new seminar next semester on “Personal Responsibilities.” The seminar will explore transformations in theories and actualities of the self brought about by technological and other developments in contemporary society; it will ask what impact those transformations have on the relationship of the self to the self and to others.

He delivered the paper “Perfect Progeny? A Cultural Argument” at the second conference on Preparing the Schools for the Genetic Revolution in Lincoln, Nebraska, on November 8, and also at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association in San Francisco on November 20.

His article on “Suits for Wrongful Life, Counterfactuals and the Nonexistence Problem” appears in the most recent issue of the Southern California Interdisciplinary Law Journal.

Sandra Gray:

She was in Uganda again during the summer, on a GRF grant. It was not exactly the sort of fieldwork she prefers, since she spent most of the time in Kampala, meeting with government, NGO, and international development agency officials and workers. Her objectives were twofold: firstly, to determine what the research priorities are for Karamoja District, and secondly, to locate existing data bases that might provide more information on the current status of Karimojong people. There is very little information available, outside of annual reports from development agencies (which disappear into the dusty depths of agency libraries once they have been filed). The endless round of meetings and conferences was most productive, and the support for the Karamoja project is substantial, particularly from the Ugandan Ministry of Health. She gave a talk for the Child Health and Development Center at Mulago hospital, on the ecology of growth of pastoralist children in East Africa. Ugandan health workers admit they know very little about the environmental and cultural determinants of health and nutrition among Karimojong pastoralists.

Resolution of the current pastoralist crisis in Karamoja is a major priority in Uganda and there is an urgent need for field-based, biocultural anthropological research. Outside of hopelessly flawed survey and census reports, demographic data do not exist. Information about the demographic structure of the population, or about levels of morbidity, mortality, and fertility is non-existent (though Professor Gray is in the process of developing the demographic component, which will take a life-history approach). In the absence of a baseline, it goes without saying that even less is known about the determinants of these parameters. Finally, the status of the agropastoralist system itself is largely in the realm of conjecture (people need to count cattle, as well as people). Individuals

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she interviewed offered the opinion that the political structure of the Karimojong society has changed dramatically in the past 20 years. But precisely how, or why, are open questions.

However, the paucity of data has not stopped agencies from undertaking uninformed and exceedingly misguided economic development schemes which most certainly will exacerbate the present crisis. As many of you have heard her say repeatedly, "what happens in Karamoja has bearing on the future of pastoralists throughout East Africa." She plans to teach a course on human ecology and economic development in East African pastoralist systems during 1997-1998 and encourages students from all subdisciplines to participate.

Publications


Celia Daniels, Public Education Coordinator, Museum of Anthropology:

Celia’s job at the museum of educating the “public” about anthropology is multi-faceted. In addition to the usual group tours and children’s programs, she assisted John Hoopes last spring on the small Costa Rican exhibit at the museum (the labels that sound like poetry are the ones she drafted). Over the summer she worked with Lauren Ritterbush and a freelance videographer to produce a short educational video on the Diverse Past exhibit which was distributed to various cultural institutions in North-Central Kansas. She collaborated with Native American trickster Coyote to create gallery educational materials for the Lawrence Indian Art Show this fall. Most recently, MHAMS students enrolled in the Museum Public Education class she is teaching this semester developed and offered family activities at the “Dark at the Top of the Hill” event in October. Activities included races to articulate cardstock skeletons, mask-making with paper plates, and skeleton coloring.

This summer she published an essay in Alternative Medicine and Clinical Practice Journal and has poems being held for consideration in two anthologies. (She says this probably means the poems will be axed at the last minute to shorten the manuscript or the anthologist will die before finding a publisher).

In closing, she wants to remind everyone that she is always looking for volunteers who like to work with children. She has educational videos to loan to educators (including you) and to let her know if you want a detailed list. Also, please recycle to her at the museum any 1996 calendars with nice pictures you may be tossing out (anthropological, animal, nature/environmental pictures are all helpful in teaching).

Janet Casida:

Janet would like to take this opportunity to refute the myth that her only connection to the Department of Anthropology lies in the creation of these pages. True, she is not enrolled in classes this semester. She forfeited her TA position and accompanying office space in a desperate attempt to push her thesis through the appropriate channels before the December deadline. Alas, her mantra for the past eight months (“I’m almost done”) will not change in 1996. In cooperation with Jane Gibson and Rosemary Bussett of Manhattan, Kansas, Janet is preparing to make exhibit quality copies of a photographic collection on loan to the department. The collection includes 67, 8 1/2 by 11 inch, black and white photographs taken in 1912-1916 on Native American Indians reservations in the southwest where Rosemary’s father was a teacher. Mary Adair will curate the reproductions for possible display in the Museum of Anthropology. Janet will spend the spring semester completing this project, and after surviving her thesis defense, will face the difficult decision of whether or not to pursue a PhD.
Letter from the GSA

President

Greetings KU Anthropologists! I am glad to have this opportunity to welcome everyone back for another successful year for the GSA and our department. This year started out with a 30th Anniversary celebration for our department. I am proud to say that the GSA was able to play an active role in this event through the work of Heather Devlin, our representative on the planning committee. I would like to personally thank all students and faculty who dedicated their time and hospitality to making the event a successful reunion.

The GSA is off to a great start. This year we are lucky to have a file cabinet in Room 617 for us to maintain officer reports, meeting minutes, and other useful information for graduate students. I am also glad to announce that we have moved the dreadful graduate student mail folders (that somehow mysteriously kept falling over) into the top drawer of the GSA cabinet. I invite all graduate students to take advantage of the resources available in the file cabinet. If you happen to miss a meeting, we maintain updated minutes, officer reports, and copies of the Graduate Pipeline in their respective folders. I am happy to add that several folders on fellowship and job opportunities have been added to our cabinet by Akira Yamamoto. Please use this cabinet to communicate your ideas to GSA officers and to keep yourself up-to-date on the latest GSA news. This cabinet is for you!

So far the GSA has met several times to discuss our plans and goals for this year. We have already hosted one guest lecturer and numerous brown-bag sessions. We are still in the process of arranging potential speakers, so keep your eyes open for upcoming announcements. I would like to thank those students and faculty members who support the GSA with their suggestions for speakers and/or their participation in brown-bag sessions.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to last year's president Karla Kral, and all of the former officers, for their commitment to making our graduate organization a strong and active voice within the department. I would also like to thank Jack Hofman for his advice and support throughout his appointment as graduate coordinator and faculty advisor to the GSA. On behalf of all the officers, I welcome Akira Yamamoto as the new graduate coordinator and faculty advisor to the GSA. We look forward to working with you throughout this academic year.

Finally, I would like to say I am honored to serve as GSA president. Please feel free to offer your suggestions on how GSA can work for you. I hope to see you at the next meeting, so that together we can make the GSA a continued success!

-Elaine M. Drew

The KU Anthropologist is produced twice a year by students of the Department of Anthropology, University of Kansas.

Sandra Gray, Faculty Advisor
Janet Casida, Editor
Donna Schnur
Alex Choby
Jill Wightman

Our special thanks to Robert Squier and all those who contributed to the success of this issue.
Archeology’s Informants: Observations of a Cultural Anthropologist

We do not typically think of archaeologists as having informants. But last summer while participating in an archaeology field school, I learned that archaeologists, like cultural anthropologists, negotiate with living humans for access to their data. I attended a field school led by Jack Hofman at the Waugh site in northwestern Oklahoma, near the small town of Buballo, on property owned and operated by Glenn and Leland Waugh. We met Leland Waugh on the second day of the field school. While we toured the site for the first time, he recounted how he discovered the 10,400 year-old Folsom bison kill.

He and his son were out checking fences, he said, “when we saw the bones sticking out of a bank, right about where those rocks are.” They figured it was a deer until they got closer and realized the bones were too big. Maybe it was a horse. “Then I saw the Folsom point, sticking up at me like a sore thumb. Of course, I had no idea what it was. I said, ‘Hey look, I found an arrowhead!’,” Mr. Waugh recalled, laughing as he parodied his own Oklahoma drawl. Someone from town recognized the significance of the Folsom point and Mr. Waugh called the University of Oklahoma. “I couldn’t get much action out of them for about two weeks—guess they was busy with football,” he joked. “Course, my son and I, we was curious, so we started diggin’ at it with our pocket knives—we didn’t know any better.” Mr. Waugh laughed again. “Well, finally the people from OU came out, and about a week after that, Jack and Dr. Wyckoff came out and started the excavation.”

I was intrigued by his story for two reasons. First, it suggested that archaeologists, like cultural anthropologists, are dependent on knowledge held by other people—in effect, informants. Second, it raised issues, such as differential access and rapport, which were familiar to me from cultural anthropology. Would just any archaeologist have been allowed to dig on the Waugh property? I doubted it.

-Alphabetical continued from page 6

Jack L. Hofman and India S. Hesse “Kansas Clovis.”

William E. Banks “Catchment Basins as Islands in West-Central Oklahoma: Farra Canyon.”

Virginia Hatfield “Clovis to Comanche: Evidence at the Triple S Ranch Site, Hamilton County, Texas.”

Margaret E. Beck “Ceramic Data from Three Houses at the Minneapolis Site (140T5).”

Dean T. Sather “Lithic Analysis of the Rustad Quarry Site.”

Steven R. Holen and Robson Bonnichsen “Excavations at the La Serna Mammoth Site: The Search for Late Pleistocene Hair.”

Rose Estep “Late 19th Century Industrial Brick Manufacturing: Archaeological Investigations at 39MD348, Meade County, South Dakota.”

Departmental Adjunct Presentations


Mary Adair “Why Partnerships are Needed between Museums and Federal Agencies.”

Alumni Presentations

Linea Sundstrom and Ben Rhodd “Sacred Island: An Exploration of Religions and Landscape in the Great Plains.”

Michael Fosha “South Dakota Archaeological Research Center 1996 Outreach Program.”


Cherie E. Haury “Faunal Remains from the Rustad Quarry.”

Matthew Root “Hot Rocks: Heat-treatment in Folsom Point Production.”

Susan Katz and Paul Katz “A Southern Plains Village Tradition Site in the Southeastern Texas Panhandle.”

Larry Zimmerman “Toward an Ethnocritical Archaeology on the Plains.”
Archaeological informants not only control access to data, they also contribute important knowledge. Our field school class spent several hours "walking the canyon" where the Waugh site occurred, looking for other sites where bone might be eroding out. There are lots of whitish rocks mixed with the red earth of northwestern Oklahoma, and recognizing bones among them requires a more refined knowledge of the landscape than I possess. But the importance of archaeological informants does not stop there. Leland Waugh took an active interest in the site. He tried his hand at excavation, he often had lunch with us in camp, and he regularly stopped by the site for updates on what we had uncovered. He also provided more than just access to his land. By activating his social network, he was able to equip us with a water tanker for screening and a backhoe (which he donated his time to operate) for removing overburden and digging trenches. In short, his interest and cooperation helped make the dig financially feasible.

Recalling discussions of fieldwork rapport from cultural anthropology classes, I wondered whether another archaeologist would have gotten as much cooperation from Mr. Waugh. I talked with Matt Hill, a teaching assistant for the field school, who had been on other digs. He said that although landowners differed in their level of involvement with the dig itself, in his experience they had all taken a protective interest in the research on their land. "And they all love Jack. He's one of them really, born and raised in Oklahoma."

One of our guest speakers at the field school was Don Wyckoff, who until recently was the director of the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, and is now with the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History. During his presentation, he observed that Oklahomans seem to be more open to archaeological projects on their land, and more likely to report potential sites, than are Kansans. Curious about this statement, I asked Matt about his experience. Matt thought that part of that perception might come from western Kansas. If you come from Topeka—that is, if you work for the government—you might not get as much cooperation. "It's definitely a bad idea to drive a government vehicle," he said. "Just drive a plain truck." I also asked Dr. Hofman about Dr. Wyckoff's statement. He thought that the perception might be related to difference between ranchers and farmers. He also suggested that it would be interesting to compare contemporary farmers' interest in archaeological research on prehistoric farmers with that of ranchers in prehistoric bison hunters.

When I asked about his rapport with his informants, Dr. Hofman said he had learned two rules for getting along with ranchers: (1) don't be condescending and (2) put in a full day's work. If they see that you'll work hard, rain or shine, then pretty much anything else you do will be fine with them. Dr. Hofman also pointed out that, although there is more funding available for research on public land, one deals with different people and issues when pursuing such research. Private landowners exercise virtually absolute control over their property. They can prevent a dig altogether, but their permission, once granted, does not involve a proliferation of permits and restrictions.

Another observation I made during the field school was that much of Dr. Hofman's job involved public relations. He did newspaper interviews, addressed the Chamber of Commerce, accommodated volunteer excavators from town, and conducted site tours for all interested parties, always taking time to explain what we were up to, and why. Archaeology, like cultural anthropology, often depends on the kindness of strangers. We may learn from the experience of archaeologists that public familiarity with our research can be a great asset.

-Heather Devlin
Welcome to the Following New Students in the Department of Anthropology

In the MHAMS Program

Shelly Berger is a transfer graduate from Eastern Michigan University. She completed her undergraduate work at the University of New Mexico and received degrees in anthropology, archaeology, and history. She has a variety of field excavation experience including work in the Yucatan and Tunisia. Her most recent job was doing contract work in southern New Mexico.

Jennifer Macy received her BA in history and anthropology from Kansas State University. She worked at the Riley County Historical Society in Manhattan last semester. Jennifer’s primary interest is in archaeology and she has experience, attending the field school under Dr. Donna Roper at Medicine Creek, Nebraska, in 1995. She also worked for Dr. Roper last summer doing contract archaeology.

Caroline Krueger received her BA from the University of Kansas in anthropology. She is interested in archaeology and helped excavate the DB site at Fort Leavenworth last summer. Caroline is currently employed under Mary Adair who obtained an NSF grant to repack a large archaeology collection.

Travis Boley received his undergraduate degree in history. He is interested in South American history and prehistory. Travis is employed at the Watkins Museum of History and the Natural History Museum of Lawrence.

-President of the MHAMS Student Organization

In Anthropology

Georges A. Pearson, PhD student in archaeology, comes to us with an MA from the University of Alaska, Fairbanks in 1996 and a BS from the Universite de Montreal in 1993. He is interested in First American archaeology, lithic technology, and human migrations.

Ann V. Begeman is from Monroe City, Missouri, a small town in the heart of Mark Twain country. She received a BS in nursing from Northeast Missouri State University, an MS in nursing from the University of Missouri-Columbia, and worked for over 15 years caring for people with physical disabilities. Her interest in archaeology brought her to the graduate program at KU, where she plans to focus on Great Plains paleoindians.

Norma Sakamoto L zarale re, from Vancouver, Canada, received a music degree from the Royal Conservatory of Toronto and a BA in East Asian Languages and Cultures (EALC) from KU. As an EALC master’s student at KU she performed fieldwork in Tsukuba Science City, Japan. She completed her MA under the direction of Fumiko Yamamoto while teaching Japanese in the EALC department. She enters the PhD program in sociocultural anthropology under the direction of advisors Akira Yamamoto and Donald Stull. She plans to continue research of town life in Tsukuba Science City.

Kirstin Melvin is a first year master’s student in biological anthropology with an interest in anthropological genetics. She graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1995 with a BA in anthropology, a BS in zoology, and a minor in Native American Studies. She moved to Lawrence from Oklahoma City with her husband and two-year-old daughter.
New Students in Anthropology

Roberta Sonnino is a PhD student in sociocultural anthropology with an interest in North American Indian tribes of the plains. She joins us from Rome, Italy, where she received her “Laurea” in social anthropology from the University of Rome “La Sapienza” in 1994 with a thesis entitled “Social Aspects of Warfare Activities Among the Cheyennes.” She has performed extensive fieldwork on the Crow and Cheyenne Indian Reservations. Her essay “The Northern Plains Powwows: Social Integration and Cultural Re-elaboration Among the Contemporary North American Indians” is being published in Italy.

Rylan Higgins is originally from Brooks, Alberta, but has spent much of his life in Kansas. Nonetheless, his parents are in Brooks, and when he talks about home he is referring to Canada. He received his bachelor’s degree in biology from Baker University in 1993. This is his first semester as a graduate student, but he has graduate credits from last year that will count toward his degree. He plans to finish in December 1997 and is exploring PhD programs in applied cultural anthropology. Rylan’s thesis examines the self-image of refuse collectors in Lawrence, Kansas, and is based on participant observation and interviews with workers and their families. Disposal of solid waste is critical to any industrial society, yet those who perform this vital task are viewed with scorn. He will attempt to explain this paradox with the notions of “dirty work” and discrimination based on occupation. A premise of his work is the belief that inequality is a major problem—one that he would like to see eliminated. His thesis is a contribution to that end.

Jennifer Shaw is a first year master’s student and a native Kansan from Lawrence. She received her bachelors degree from Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1993 with majors in anthropology and psychology. While in college she worked in a group home program with mentally ill adults and earned a private pilot license. At KU she plans to pursue studies in the area of medical anthropology (with a possible focus on connections between efficacy and policy in children’s mental health practice in the United States). She lives in Topeka and works in a children’s community mental health center.

Jill Wightman comes to KU from Nebraska where she finished her undergraduate studies at Nebraska Wesleyan University in Lincoln and the Universidad del Salvador in Buenos Aires, Argentina. She is a first year master’s student in sociocultural anthropology with interests in Latin American and the anthropology of religion. She hates Nebraska Cornhusker football and beef, so PLEASE don’t ask her about Nebraska.

Jenn Wisniewski made the long trip to Kansas from her hometown of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She graduate from Eckerd College in St. Petersburg, Florida, in 1994 with a BA in anthropology and a minor in visual arts. As a first year master’s student in sociocultural anthropology, she is primarily interested in how environmental world views are created and how these world views are translated into individual behavioral and cultural patterns, how environmental conditions affect human beings psychologically, and how environmental factors are intricately tied to human rights and development issues. Although she has been living in Kansas for almost two years, she still has not adjusted and claims she probably never will.

Alex Choby is a first year master’s student in sociocultural anthropology.

Ginny Hatfield is a first year master’s student in archaeology.
How I Spent my Summer Vacation

Between a road trip to Oregon in May and getting married in August, I spent much of my time preparing for my trip to the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. Previously in the spring Dr. Frayer and Dr. Mielke kindly helped me write a proposal and Dr. Frayer made invaluable connections for me at CMNH. I arrived in Cleveland in late July and spent my time pensively staring at nearly 400 chimpanzee and gorilla skulls. The purpose of my research was to observe and record two specific nutritional pathologies (porotic hyperostosis and enamel hypoplasias). There is a substantial lack of literature concerning great ape pathologies, and my research provides a non-invasive approach to expanding the study of health and growth of chimpanzees and gorillas in the wild. While I did not find any evidence for porotic hyperostosis in the sample, there was an abundance of enamel hypoplasias. In fact, if I’m ever talking with you, and you notice that I’m staring at your teeth, you’re observing one of the side-effects from my research (I have yet to seek clinical help). Currently, I am beginning to write my thesis and analyze my data. Needless to say, this experience was one of the most important in my life. Not only was it my first chance to perform primary research, but it reaffirmed my desire to focus on paleoanthropology in my future studies. And it was just pretty darn cool to be hangin’ out with bona-fide anthropologists in the lab.

-Michelle Miller Stottlemire

From the UAA President

This year the undergraduate organization has gone through several changes. First of all, we changed our name from the Undergraduate Anthropology Club to the Undergraduate Anthropology Association (because a club is a weapon, an association is a force). Secondly, we began meeting twice a month, rather than four times a month. Needless to say, it is much easier to fill our schedule now.

Attendance has been positive, mainly because meetings this semester have focused on helping undergraduate anthropology students. In October we cosponsored (along with the GSA) Dr. Hermann Ambron from the Institute of African Ethnology in Munich, and had “Peer Advising,” a meeting devoted to undergraduate anthropology students talking about specific course course work and enrollment. In November, Heather Devlin graciously offered her time to speak to U4A about the ins and outs of honor’s theses. Bart Dean is scheduled to speak to us in December about current research in cultural anthropology. Also in December, Dr. Frayer has invited us along for a trip to the Kansas City Zoo followed by a potluck at his house. Dr. Yamamoto will be speaking to us on that day about American prejudices and policies toward the Japanese during World War II.

At this time I would like to extend an invitation to anyone in the department who would like to present to U4A. Our meetings are generally the first and third Wednesdays of the month but we are very flexible. Just drop a note in the U4A box in the anthropology office. We’d love to hear from you!

-Michelle Miller Stottlemire
Comments
Comments, complaints, or suggestions,
about anything relevant to the newsletter can
be directed to the following e-mail address:

anthnews@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu

Statement of Purpose
To increase awareness and circulate
information about the Department of
Anthropology at the University of Kansas.
To inform graduate and undergraduate
students, alumni, and other institutions of
ongoing research, publications, grants, and
scholarly endeavors in which the faculty,
staff, and students in the Department of
Anthropology are involved.

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