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Language, Culture & Power Intercultural Bilingual Education Among the Urarina of Peru

By Bartholomew Dean

Bilingualism and multiculturalism in situations of linguistic dominance require concerted political support. In Peru, indigenous people's ethnic federations and human rights organizations have politicized language and culture. They have celebrated language as a validation of indigenous culture. This essay assesses the prospects of linguistic and cultural survival among the Urarina, an indigenous society of Peru's tropical rainforest that I have worked with for nearly 10 years--both as a social anthropologist and as an advocate working on behalf of the Amazonian People's Resources Initiative (APRI). In 1995 APRI launched an integrated community defense program among the Urarina. APRI's Chambira Basin program promotes the political and economic empowerment of the Urarina peoples: it works to secure Urarina access to primary health care, culturally appropriate education in the face of perceived language endangerment, and sustainable natural resource management (APRI 1995).

Situating Urarina Society, Language, & Bilingual Education

In spite of the decline in global biocultural diversity (Maffi 1997:11), Peruvian Amazonia continues to be defined by its high degree of cultural and linguistic diversity. In the tropical lowlands of eastern Peru, there are at least 63 indigenous societies whose combined population surpasses 300,000. These indigenous societies represent 12 major linguistic families which include Arawak, Cahuapana, Harakmbet, Huitoto, Jíbaro, Pano, Peba-Yagua, Quechua, Tanacana, Tucano, Tupí-Guaraní, and Záparo (Ballón Aguirre 1989:41). In addition, three languages--Urarina (*Kac_a e_e*), Cholón (Septsá), and Ticuna (Duéxégu)--remain unclassified.

As a culturally autonomous, seminomadic, hunting, and horticultural society, the Urarina effectively control large stretches of the Chambira Basin, a vast and ecologically varied tropical watershed they have considered their ancestral homeland since the Spanish conquest. Residing in small, kin-based "longhouse" settlements perched along the blackwater rivers of the Chambira Basin, the indigenous inhabitants of this area are known to "us" by the name Urarina--but they call themselves *Kachá* (lit. "People") and refer to their language as *Kac_a e_e*.

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Culturally distinct from the neighboring sociolinguistic groups, the Urarina are an indigenous island in a diverse *ethnic archipelago* which includes the Tupian-speaking Cocama-Cocamilla living to the south and southwest; the Jivaroan groups living to the northwest and to the northeast; and the Candoshi and Zaparoan speakers residing to the west. Like the majority of languages spoken in the world, Urarina or *Kac_a e_e* comprises a relatively small number of speakers--approximately 5,000. Urarina has variously been classified as Panoan, as Tupian, as Macro-Tucanoan, as belonging to the Andean-Equatorial family, and, perhaps most convincingly, as a linguistic isolate.

Urarina is not only interesting because of its status as an unclassified language--but also because its word order typology is radically divergent from all indigenous languages of Peru. Urarina follows an Object-Verb-Subject-word order pattern--a pattern occurring very infrequently in the languages of the world (Cajas Rojas et al. 1993:176). There are several dialects of Urarina with minor differences, inherently intelligible. As a general rule, Urarina women are monolingual. Urarina men, however, range from monolingual to being fairly bilingual; many in fact are able to use trade Spanish to handle commercial matters with *mestizo* labor bosses.

The systematic study of Urarina has been very slow to develop, and research on Urarina language is still very much in its "infancy." It was not until 1984 that the Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada (CILA) of the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (Lima) signed an agreement with the Iquitos-based Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana (IIAP) with the objective of undertaking research on Urarina language (Cajas Rojas 1987). This effort, though short-lived, did result in a number of important works on Urarina language. Previously, the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL, a.k.a. the Wycliffe Bible translators) had been the first to ever conduct serious linguistic work among the Urarina. The SIL established contact with the Urarina in the late 1950s. In spite of concerted SIL efforts at establishing a bilingual school, and offering sporadic medical assistance, the mission has had limited impact beyond its foci of local operation--a single longhouse community. No SIL-run bilingual school is presently fully operational. Unlike

other areas of Peruvian Amazonia where SIL has enjoyed a strong presence--such as among the Pano-speaking Shipibo--the Urarina do not have a cadre of SIL trained bilingual instructors teaching in native community schools.

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Nevertheless, a number of state-sponsored schools have been established over the past few years in the Chambira Basin at the behest of Urarina community leaders, and advocates like APRI. As in other areas of Peruvian Amazonia, the establishment of schools is synonymous with the creation of an officially recognized "indigenous community" (*comunidad nativa*).

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From the time of the 16th and 17th century Jesuit missions to the contemporary period of labor bosses (*patrones*) and predatory extractive entrepreneurs, schools have been a way of immobilizing nomadic and seminomadic peoples. Yet state-sponsored schools are a new development among the Urarina. Urarina longhouse communities are beginning to see the "benefits" of establishing a local school: it is a virtual prerequisite for gaining official recognition of their longhouse settlements as native communities (*comunidades nativas*).

The establishment of communal schools has been embraced by many Urarina as a novel way of authenticating their political claims *vis-à-vis* a decidedly hostile national society. In spite of their extremely low literacy rates (less than 5%), access to formal school education has become fundamental to the organization of Urarina communities (cf. Gow 1990:88; 1991). Many Urarina see school as more than an institutional conduit for formal "education." A new generation of male leaders credits the introduction of schools in the Chambira Basin with being responsible for the Urarina's emergence from the ignorance and primitivism of their forebears. The creation of local schools in the area also corresponds to the growth in the Urarina's practical acceptance of formal schooling. Many Urarina parents want their children to acquire the socioeconomic and language skills obtainable in *mestizo* national society. They do not want their children to needlessly suffer from the constant outbreaks of disease or to be perpetually taken advantage of by the ploys of unscrupulous traders and *patrones*. In spite of repeated pleas for the establishment of local schools, communities have received sporadic external support for building materials and educational supplies. Virtually none of the Urarina are eligible to vote in elections and as a result they are seldom courted by regional politicians and rarely receive assistance in the form of political patronage. Economic crisis and an overburdened ministry of education have meant that few schools in the region actually function. The majority of the established schools are no more than rustic palm-thatched structures. The area's poorly developed transportation infrastructure, coupled with the great distance between the Chambira Basin and regional urban centers means that schools in the Chambira are generally unsupervised and completely unequipped (Dean and McKinley 1997; Dean 1997).

A fundamental obstacle inherent in minority education in Peruvian state-run schools is that the educational environment does not give equal opportunity for those students like the Urarina who are not part of the dominant national language and culture. Configured by an urban, monolingual-based model of pedagogy, formal schooling in Peru tends to be deeply authoritarian in practice and hierarchical in its organization. The forced imposition of Spanish--*Castilianization* through literacy--separates indigenous peoples from their traditional means of socialization. Not only do indigenous students learn skills which are not appropriate for their particular socioeconomic and historical situation, but they are taught to become ashamed of their cultural and linguistic heritage (see Trapnell 1987).

In many respects, the educational situation in Peru is emblematic of the long history of culturally inappropriate modes of schooling found throughout much of Latin America, and in particular, native lowland South America (among others, see Larrea 1991; Hendricks 1992). The academic school calendar in Peru is oriented for a coastal, urban existence--not for the practicalities of pastoral life. Put quite simply, the national school calendar does not reflect the seasonal periodicity of rural, agrarian life and is partly responsible for the dismal failure of formal education in Peru's countryside. In general, the national school system appears unwilling to formulate an educational policy that reflects the pluricultural and multilingual reality of the nation.

"Speaking for Themselves" Urarina Political Mobilization

Hindered by their geographical isolation, by the nature of their dispersed settlement pattern and by their long history of intralonghouse factionalism, the political unification of Urarina society has been a relatively slow process. In spite of the very real and persistent obstacles to effective political mobilization, a "new" generation of Urarina leaders has increasingly come to realize that ethnic federations like AIDASEP (or the Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana) appear to be one of the most appropriate mechanisms for indigenous societies to articulate and defend their interests before national and international groups (cf. Sawyer 1996). This new wave of politicized Urarina men--the new generation of leaders

(*lideres*) has had access (albeit sporadic) to literacy through its involvement with: 1) nonindigenous extractive entrepreneurs and traders; 2) missionaries (particularly the SIL); and 3) the military. As rates of literacy increase among the Urarina, political authority will presumably continue to be associated with the ability to read and write. The role of schools and the provision of literacy programs will hence play a significant role in the development of political leadership among the Urarina.

Transition to Spanish proficiency is not the primary goal of the APRI program but rather Urarina language preservation, ethnic mobilization, and ultimately, cultural survival.

The revalorization of language through educational programs is a means of ensuring cultural survival. With this in mind, the Amazonian Peoples Resources Initiative--in collaboration with Urarina leaders--decided to explore educational opportunities for the Urarina by working directly with the national indigenous federation-AIDSESEP and their bilingual intercultural education program headquartered in Iquitos. This initiative is aimed not simply at "teaching literacy" but also retaining orality while heightening indigenous self-awareness and political *savoir faire* (see Campbell 1995:163). Designed to provide culturally appropriate skills, APRI's goal is to formulate educational opportunities in a manner that gets the Urarina engaged with questions of social and political consequence--such as land tenure, health care, natural resource management, and cultural survival. When the Urarina are offered viable choices--such as the option to continue residing in their ancestral homelands while being empowered to deal effectively with national society and its fronts of national expansion--their society's potential for self-determination and cultural autonomy is increased dramatically.

In an effort to address the educational needs of the Urarina so they can speak for themselves in the emerging political fora, APRI signed in March of 1996 a formal agreement with the Programa de Formación de Maestros Bilingües de la Amazonía Peruana (PFMB) to establish a five-year transitional bilingual education program in the Chambira. In the

Americas, many "transitional" bilingual educational programs have utilized indigenous languages in an effort to teach course material to students *until* they have become proficient in the official, national language. Transition to Spanish proficiency is *not* the primary goal of the APRI program but rather Urarina language preservation, ethnic mobilization, and ultimately, cultural survival.

The PFMB was established nearly a decade ago to counter "folkloric representations of indigenous cultural traditions and ways of life in mass-produced primers" which are informed by a unified national curriculum and non-indigenous epistemologies (Aikman 1995:414). The program promises to produce a new generation of appropriately trained intercultural teachers capable of revitalizing the moribund community bilingual schools so they can once again resume their position as the vibrant force behind cultural and political innovation in indigenous communities. Based in Iquitos--the regional capital of Peruvian Amazonia--the Bilingual Teachers Training Program is comanaged by AIDSESEP and the Teachers' College of Loreto (Instituto Superior Pedagógico "Loreto"). Now in its ninth year, this novel intercultural teacher-training program presently works with students selected by their communities and ethnic federation from nine participating indigenous groups (Asháninca, Chayahuita, Achual, Aguaruna, Huambisa, Shipibo-Conibo, Cocamilla, Bora, and Huitoto). Community-based research projects (in which both students, teachers, and community members participate) are combined with postgraduate teacher training in a conventional classroom setting at the Teacher College in Iquitos (see Smith 1996).

Analysts have begun challenging the logic of establishing school-based intercultural bilingual programs in Peruvian Amazonia which disregard the social contexts and cultural practices within which indigenous languages are rooted. School-based formal education by itself will not be able to resolve all of the dire predicaments facing indigenous societies like the Urarina. But a community-based educational program that features language preservation (in terms of stressing not only formal methods of reasoning and literacy but orality and verbal genres from many diverse points of view) and cultural awareness, can in fact help counter the deleterious effects of Peru's ethnocidal social policies and rampant economic exploitation.

In its collaboration with the Bilingual Teachers' Training Program, APRI is dedicated to the defense and revalorization of indigenous languages and cultures. In addition to promoting Urarina cultural identity, APRI's community education project's aim is to strengthen spoken Urarina, as well as to encourage competence in Spanish as a second language. Working collaboratively with Urarina community leaders and the Bilingual Teachers Program, APRI's primary educational objective in the Chambira is to develop a primary school curriculum in spoken and written Urarina and Spanish which incorporates oral histories, myths, stories, and indigenous methods of learning.

A key component of APRI's intercultural curriculum development program is collaboration with

community elders who are respected for their storytelling, hunting, and healing abilities. Like in other indigenous societies of the Americas, the elders are seen by the community as "the embodiment of the traditional culture in the school" (Britsch-Devany 1988:299). As such, the elder's contributions are crucial to the long-term maintenance of the Urarina's ancestral language and their distinctive worldview. Through interactive curriculum development with Urarina elders and community representatives, APRI hopes to extend a primary school education to Urarina men, women, and children which is responsive to their educational needs, while incorporating the informal, orally based pedagogic modes which the Urarina currently employ.



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From the Desk of the Chair

By Don Stull

In the spring of 1958, the University of Kansas awarded its first graduate degree in anthropology to a young woman from Costa Rica. Her master's thesis was entitled "A Comparative Study of Ceramic Traits within the Central Plains Phase." Forty years later, **Dr. Maria Eugenia Bozzoli de Wille** returns as Hall Visiting Professor in the Humanities. Professor Bozzoli, a prominent faculty member at the Universidad de Costa Rica, will teach two courses this spring: Current Anthropology: Cultural Diversity in Central America (Anth 400) and Latin American Thought on Culture and Development (Anth 785).

While old friends are returning, others are moving on. **Barbara Michaels**, the department's graduate secretary for the past two years, has taken a new position--secretary to the assistant dean of the School of Engineering. We wish Barb well in her new position, but we'll miss her calm efficiency in the front office. We are fortunate, however, to have **Jessica Mikels** as our work-study student for this year. Jessica is a sophomore majoring in anthropology, and we hope to have her with us for some time.

The department has begun a search for a new faculty member specializing in North American prehistory. The search committee, headed by **Jack Hofman**, will review applications in January and recommend candidates for campus visits early in the spring. The new faculty member will join us in the fall of 1998.

Sandra Gray recently received a major grant from the National Geographic Society to begin a new phase of her research, one that will extend it to a new, and little-studied group--the Karimojong of Uganda. Her forthcoming research on the effects of development on Karamoja fertility will be of immense interest not only to biological anthropologists, but also to applied anthropologists, other policy scientists, and, those who make and implement international development policy.

Jane Gibson received a significant award from the Instructional Technology Fund to provide the equipment necessary to offer advanced training in multimedia production. Very few anthropology departments offer formal training in visual anthropology. This new editing equipment, combined with the camera we obtained last year, will provide the technology needed to offer advanced training in visual anthropology.

These are just some of the doings in our department this year. Read on for more. And please let us hear from you--we are always anxious to learn of the accomplishments and activities of our present faculty and students as well as our alumni.



Notes from the Field

Hello, from Parailuang Village, Thailand

By Li Jian

Doctoral Student, Cultural Anthropology

Today, October 9th, I came back from my three-week fieldwork in Chiang Rai Province, and I am leaving for Chiang Rai again next week. In the past three weeks, I traveled extensively in Chiang Rai, Phayao, and Chiang Mai provinces, visited eight Yao villages and two Ahka and Chinese settlements. The visit has helped me establish an overall idea of the real situation of the Yao people in Thailand. I was so excited and happy to find that even though the Yao have been living in Thailand for so many generations, many of them can still speak Yunnanese, and some older people can even write Chinese characters. Every place I went people treated me so nicely, as a distinguished guest from a land which they loved and hated, and now existed only in their folklore.

Even more fortunate was that when I was visiting a teachers' college in Rajahbat, Chiang Rai, I was lucky enough to find and make friends with two Yao students (Luck and Wanida). I hired them as my guides and they accompanied me to their villages. With the help of these two Yao students and their families, I was almost too easily accepted by the villagers, from the headman to the village shopowners. The students told their people that I was their *ajang li* (teacher), and almost every Yao highly respects the *ajang* of their children. Thus, I was able to fairly smoothly establish rapport in both villages, make friends, and conduct preliminary surveys and interviews.

After some consideration, I planned to select Parailuang Village as my final fieldwork site. Parailuang village is in the most mountainous region of Chiang Saen County, Chiang Rai province. To the north, about ten kilometers away, is the Mekong River, which is also the common border between Thailand, Burma, and Laos. To the south, east, and west are the Huiguang Mountains. The nearest tiny town is Chiang Saen (32 km unpaved mountain roads to the village, which takes a truck about two hours to drive if the weather is good, if it rains, only a tractor can drive on the road).

The village migrated from Laos about 40 years ago to the region. The village was first on the top of the Huiguang Mountain about 25 years ago, then moved to its present location (at the mountain's waist). At that time the village was composed of five Yao households. There are now 140 families and 124 households in Parailuang village: 101 Yao households, 20 Ahka households, 3 Chinese households, with a total population of 1,270 (668 males and 602 females). Total fertility rate per woman is presently between 8 - 9 children. The main village economy is corn, dry-rice planting, and out-wage labor. Important organizations include a Buddhist temple without monks (a sign of Thai governmental efforts at integration), a Taoist temple (associated with Taiwan), a Christian church (about 1/2 km from the village), an elementary school, and a health center. An unpaved road was built into the village, electricity became available for the village about five years ago. Also about four or five years ago, labor migration became popular among the young people in the village.

Various government and outside development efforts are visible in the village. So far I have identified three important ones and am trying to observe and investigate them more in detail. These are: drinking water (government-sponsored water-cellar to replace the traditional bamboo water pipe), iron-sheet roofs (the Yao used to live in thatched cottages with straw roofs), and buffalo versus tractor power. All these may embody, I think, much deeper significance than mere technoeconomic developments, which can help me understand the relationship between development and cultural change. But I don't really know yet.

I have tentatively arranged my accommodation in the village. I will live with Luck's family. The headman is her cousin, and her family is a well-to-do one in the village.

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Notes from the Field

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Elaine M. Drew

Unbeknownst to most of my fellow students, I spent the majority of my summer in the most challenging "field" of all -- the KU libraries, where I navigated their labyrinthine structures in search of elusive texts. With the exception of a few visits home to Ohio, I spent the majority of my summer delving into my thesis research. My research deals with the power and organization of medicine in the United States, and focuses on the diversity of healing attitudes and practices held by both "alternative" and allopathic medical practitioners. In addition to my forays into the book-lined jungle, I am supplementing my literature research with interviews conducted with medical practitioners. Through case-study analyses, including Energy Work/Touch Therapy, Acupuncture, EDTA Chelation Therapy, and shamanism, I hope to contribute to the burgeoning dialogue on health and healing in the U. S.

Virginia Hatfield

My summer o' fun began at the end of May, with **Jack Hofman**, a handful of archaeology students, and the Norton site, a Paleoindian bison bonebed in Scott County, Kansas. Hofman's goals at this site were to shore up a profile out of which bison bones were eroding. We did this by constructing a retaining wall. We also cleaned up the profile and excavated a couple of units finding plenty of bison bone and a few flakes. Directly after this project, I scurried down to my native land of Texas, where, during the months of June and July, I worked as a crew chief for the Texas Tech Archaeological Field School directed by Grant Hall. Here I supervised students excavating the Mission Santa Cruz de San Saba, located in west Texas near the town of Menard, south of San Angelo. The San Saba mission was founded along the San Saba River in April 1757 by Spanish missionaries seeking to convert the Apache Indians. Ten short months later, in March of 1758, some 2,000 to 3,000 Apache and Comanche Indians attacked and burned to the ground the mission which contained between 27-35 persons.

The field school excavation's goals were to locate the structures and the postulated compound wall, as well as the burials of the two priests who were reported to be buried near the chapel. As a crew chief, I taught basic archaeological methods and techniques to the field school participants. We recovered Spanish colonial artifacts dating to the late 1700 including majolica and olive jar ceramics, gun flints, musket balls, and an astrolabe (an instrument used for observing the positions of celestial bodies for purposes of navigation). The features we found included the stains of posts from the mission structures and walls, a few pits with corn and other botanical remains, several large trash pits with animal bone and other garbage, and a single burial, proposed to be an unconverted Indian since its north/south orientation is not typical of Catholic burial practices (Hall, pers. comm.). We field school participants camped out on a piece of property close to the site. Each participant alternated cooking in teams of three, used hand dug latrines, and bathed in the beautiful San Saba River. We endured floods, spiders, a skunk, a family of armadillos, more spiders, and the occasional collapse of pecan trees. My final fling this summer was an opportunity to excavate at the Folsom site. This site is tucked in between some volcanic (among other) mountains in northeast New Mexico. It is a Folsom bison kill site first excavated in the 1920's and cited as the first to evidence humans in the Americas during the Pleistocene. David Meltzer, an archaeologist from SMU, directed these excavations at the end of July. His goals were to screen backdirt from the early excavations in hopes of finding additional stone artifacts, to discover if any of the bison-level deposits were still intact, and to relocate the early archaeological excavations and the "witness" column left unexcavated. Meltzer, also interested in the history of archaeology, additionally wanted to locate the campsites of the early archaeological expeditions.

Notes from the Field

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Anthropology and Public Health

By Heather Devlin, Rector Arya, M.J. Mosher, and Jennifer Shaw

This summer, for the second consecutive year, the Kansas Health Institute (KHI) funded an internship program for graduate students in health-related fields. Of this summer's nine interns, four were anthropology graduate students from the University of Kansas: **Rector Arya, Heather Devlin, M.J. Mosher, and Jennifer Shaw.** The internship provided an opportunity for biological and cultural students to apply their anthropology training to public health problems in Kansas.

KHI began as the research branch of the Kansas Health Foundation (KHF), one of the oldest and largest "conversion foundations" created from the sale of a nonprofit hospital to a large for-profit group. The \$250 million proceeds from the original sale since has grown to \$400 million, from which KHF grants \$17 to \$20 million each year. KHF's stated priorities include public health policy and research, health promotion and disease prevention, rural health, and primary health care education. Though now an autonomous public health research organization, KHI maintains ties to KHF.

Through the internship program, KHI seeks to connect graduate students with public health professionals in Kansas and provide students with research experience resulting in publishable papers. Interns worked under nine mentors in four organizations: the Kansas Foundation for Medical Care (KFMC), the Kansas Hospital Association (KHA), the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), and KHI. The program incorporated weekly seminars presented by representatives of various health-related state agencies and nongovernmental organizations in Kansas.

Interns had a wide variety of academic backgrounds, including anthropology, economics, pre-med, public health, special education, and statistics. Two had bachelor's degrees, three were master's students, and four were doctoral students. Due to differences in assignments, mentors, and projects, the interns' experiences varied widely. The four interns from the KU Anthropology Department summarize their projects below.

Rector Arya worked with Manuella Adrian, the senior research scientist at Kansas Health Institute. Rector, Manuella, and Ying Zhang, an intern from Kansas State University, worked on a project entitled "Nutrition and Health: Determinants of Food Choice." This study investigated the effect of social, demographic, and economic factors on nutritional choice in the consumption of fruits and vegetables in Kansas. They analyzed data from the 1994 Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). These data were collected through a telephone survey of a random sample of 1,441 persons aged 18 and over living in Kansas. Data collection was conducted under the sponsorship of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment using a standardized questionnaire developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Multiple and logistic regression analyses indicated that gender, age, education, and marital status were significantly associated with the amount of fruits and vegetables consumed, as were the desire to lose weight and presence of behavioral risk factors ($p < 0.05$). The proportion of Kansans who consumed 5 or more servings of fruit and vegetables a day (considered adequate) increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) with advancing age. More Kansans 65 years and older (44.6% of the sample) had adequate daily fruit and vegetable intake than did Kansans less than 24 years of age (27.2%). Females who were older, married, or divorced/separated (34%) were more likely to have adequate fruit and vegetable intake than men (28%). Those who were trying to control their weight (28.2%) by limiting calories, and those who had more behavioral risk factors present in their lives (11%), were less likely to eat 5 or more fruits and vegetables a day. In general, Kansas ranked third in the U.S. in the percentage of persons consuming adequate daily servings of fruit and vegetables (31%). These findings may have implications for targeted health interventions.

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Rector et al. presented a poster titled "The Rise of the Salad Bar: Factors Determining Nutritional Choice in Kansas" at the Kansas Public Health Conference held on October 13-15, 1997 at Hutchinson, Kansas. They are going to publish their paper in one of the health-related journals.

Heather Devlin worked with Rachel Lindbloom and Lou Saadi in the Office of Health Care Information of the KDHE. Rachel and Lou generously allowed her considerable freedom in choosing and developing a research topic. Heather compared two sources of information about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) affecting pregnant women in Kansas. She merged data from 1995 birth certificates (which track STD as a maternal medical risk factor) with STD reports to the state-mandated infectious disease surveillance system in 1995. Her analysis suggested that birth certificates and STD surveillance reports systematically identify STDs among different groups of women: women with an STD identified only by surveillance (and not on the birth certificate) were more likely ($p < 0.05$) to be nonwhite, under 25, single, and to have received inadequate prenatal care. Her analysis suggested that STD surveillance reports may be biased by socioeconomic factors, including access to private health care. Her project provides support for a growing awareness in public health that linking data sets can increase their usefulness.

Heather presented the results of this project at the Kansas Public Health Association's annual conference, which was held October 13-15 in Hutchinson, Kansas. Heather and her co-authors, Rachel Lindbloom and Brian Ferguson, a professor of economics at the University of Guelph (Canada), plan to submit the paper to one of the public health journals. Rachel and Lou have invited Heather to continue working on this project next summer.

M.J. Mosher worked with James Allen at the Kansas Foundation for Medical Care, where she drew on fifteen years of experience as a labor and delivery nurse to address the high rate of cesarean sections in Kansas. She developed a pamphlet for obstetricians that offers a thorough, up-to-date bibliography of medical and anthropological literature on the four major issues affecting primary cesarean sections. These include: the energetics of labor, the physiology and statistics of aspiration, the impact of nursing support, and the physiological process of descent during labor. Each area is complicated by traditional medical behavior which directly contradicts the knowledge and research outcome of current anthropological literature. By offering the bibliography, KFMC hopes to promote self-education and behavior change in physicians.

Jennifer Shaw worked with Jerri Freed and Melissa Hungerford at the Kansas Hospital Association. She studied preventable hospital admissions in Kansas and met representatives of various health organizations around the state. Her primary project involved updating and expanding an ongoing study at KHA on the rate of hospital admissions in each county for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions (ACSC), those medical ailments for which timely and effective primary care could prevent the need for hospitalization. As medical resources become more scarce, attention across the state increasingly focuses on the provision of primary-care services to "medically indigent" or underserved populations, who comprise a majority of the patients hospitalized with ACSC. The internship afforded Jennifer the opportunity to join hospital administrators from around the state at KHA's Council on Community Health, an outgrowth of such concerns. Jennifer plans to continue her research later this year in a primary-care clinic serving underserved patients in Garden City, Kansas.

In Conclusion

The Kansas Health Foundation conducts an annual tour of the state during which they survey public health professionals about the issues that present the greatest obstacles to improving the health of Kansans. Based on the 1995 survey, KHF reports that health issues in Kansas are being understood in broader terms. For example, KHF found increased awareness of multiple cultural systems, disparities in power and allocation of resources, and the role of the community in maintaining health. Perhaps KHI's selection of several anthropologically trained interns this summer suggests that they recognize anthropologists have much to contribute to a broad and integrated study of health.

Letter from the GSA President

By Jennifer Shaw

Hello Anthropiles! I am delighted to welcome everyone back for another enriching year of activities and events. The GSA is as strong as ever with several new faces joining us and familiar ones returning to our ranks.

The GSA kicked off the year with elections for officers and committee members. Joining the department and the GSA as new officers are **Janice McLean** as secretary and **Alexa Pfeffer** as treasurer. Many students have also committed time and energy to various committees, including: **Heath Devlin**, GSO representative; **Virginia Hatfield**, graduate representative to the Undergraduate Committee; **Karla Kral**, Graduate Committee Representative; **Ann Begmann**, Curriculum and Scheduling Committee rep.; **Jill Wightman**, **Alex Choby** and Ann, graduate reps. to department meetings; **Susan McEntire**, **Soren Larsen**, **Chris Melvin**, and Alex, Student Support Group; Jill, **Georges Pearson**, **Rylan Higgins** and **Jennifer Shaw**, Speaker Committee; Georges, Soren, Janice and Virginia, *KU Anthropologist*; and, last but certainly not least, **Kris Melvin**, editor of our web pages. I encourage everyone to take a look at our web pages and see Kris's outstanding work in putting the GSA "online."

As for GSA events, Carlos Rogers and I hosted a party for graduate students and faculty at our home in October. Planning has already begun on the speaker committee; Jill, Georges, Rylan Higgins and I look forward to bringing provocative speakers from far-away places to our doorstep this year. In the spring, Alexa, Janice, **Brent Buenger**, and **Jeannette Blackmar** will bring us the third annual Professional Growth Seminar. Volunteers are welcome, as are ideas for this year's topics. In addition to these activities, Jill Wightman, Alex Choby and **Silvia Gonzalez** have been hard at work on the Brown Bag Committee to bring us together for interesting lunch-time topics. Doctoral student **Kevin Skyat** inaugurated the Brown Bag circuit this year with his

talk entitled "Shopping Mall Design as a Cultural Statement."

Please share your current research activities or ideas for future sessions with the committee members. We look forward to many more opportunities to gather and learn from and with one another!

I am pleased to announce that degrees have been conferred upon two GSA members. **Linda Groatorex** received her master's degree in Anthropology during the summer, having completed her thesis "Steed-Kisker and Nebraska Ceramics: A New Interpretation."; **Karla Kral** received honor's in October for her thesis "You Get What you Pay for: Landlords and Latino-Immigrant Tenants." Linda has joined the working world with a job as Graphic Designer for Kansas State Historical Society, Archaeological Division, and as NSF Project Director for Museum of Anthropology, while we are pleased to have Karla now among us as a doctoral student. Congratulations to both and our best wishes! My thanks go out to last year's president, **Elaine Drew**, and all the former officers and committee members who have made our GSA a vital organization in the department and on the KU campus at large. Thanks are also extended to **Akira Yamamoto**, graduate coordinator and faculty advisor to the GSA, for all of his efforts on behalf of students, the most recent being his organization of graduate students to present research at the upcoming Central States Anthropology Society meetings in April. While the strengths of our department are many, the ongoing commitment of our faculty to student growth and professional development puts KU anthropologists in a league of our own.

Finally, as the president of the GSA this year, I commit myself fully to making every effort to keep the tradition of active student involvement in the department alive. I welcome your suggestions for new directions in which to take the GSA and ways to improve the old ones. I enthusiastically look forward to our time together this upcoming year and the continued success of every KU anthropologist !

News, Events and Upcoming Presentations

This academic year the Laboratory of Biological Anthropology is initiating a colloquium series on Anthropological Genetics. All of these colloquia will be held on Fridays at 3:30 PM in 633 Fraser Hall.

Schedule Spring Semester, 1998

January 23 "Genetics of Blood Pressure in Indian Populations," by **Dr. Nirmala Reddy**, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, India

February 6 "Genetics of Tasting Bitter Substances," by **Mary Ellerd**, University of Kansas, Lawrence

February 20 "Historical Epidemiology of Aland, Finland," by **Dr. James Mielke**, University of Kansas

February 27 "Genetic-environmental Interactions in Behavioral Genetics," **Dr. Jeff Gilger**, University of Kansas

March 13 "Inhibin: Its Functions and Genetics," by Lisa Martin, University of Kansas

March 20 "Pseudogenes in Primates," by **Dr. Ric Devor**, Psychiatry Dept., University of Iowa Medical School, Iowa City

April 10 "Use of PCR Methodology for Reconstructing Population History," by **Joe McComb**, University of Kansas

April 17 "Quantitative Genetic Analysis of Variation in Body Mass Index in Caste Populations of Andhra Pradesh, India," by **Rector Arya**, University of Kansas

April 24 "Y-chromosome Specific Polymorphism: Their Use in Tracing Population Histories and in Forensic Science," by **Dr. R.J. Mitchell**, Department

of Genetics and Human Variation, LaTrobe University, Australia

May 1 "Genetics of Voice Acoustics," by **Sobha Puppala**, University of Kansas

KU Museum of Anthropology Presents



Big Game Hunters of the Ice Age November 15, 1997-April 12, 1998

This special exhibit was prepared in collaboration with the Musée départemental de Préhistoire de Solutré, France. Artifacts from Paleolithic sites of the North America Plains will be presented together with material from Solutré to illustrate lifeways of big game hunters. The exhibit includes artifacts from the Smithsonian Institution and private collections.



American Indians of the Northwest Coast February 14-August 16, 1998

In 1926, the University received, from George W. Reed, a gift of several hundred artifacts representative of the lifeways of Native American groups from the Northwest Coast of North America at the turn of the century. A University class in museum techniques studied the collection during the fall 1996 semester, leading to this new exhibit.

New Graduate Students in Anthropology

The Department of Anthropology welcomes the following students.

Alexa Pfeffer is a first year master's student in biological anthropology with interests in anthropological genetics, nutrition, and quilting. She graduated from the University of Durham, England in 1994 with a B.A. in anthropology and archaeology. She moved to Lawrence from Connecticut via Zuerich (Switzerland), Durham (Great Britain), New York, and Portland.

Soren Larsen received a B.A. in English and anthropology at Illinois State University. He is interested primarily in landscape aesthetics, development, spatial constructions, and narratives. In the Spring of 1997, he conducted fieldwork in western Tennessee, assessing the impact of the Tennessee Valley Authority on local riverine communities. Soren has also researched the landscape aesthetics and history of settlement in central Illinois in a paper published in the *Bulletin of the Illinois Geographical Society*. His current interests include the impact of the timber industry on small settlements near Prince George, British Columbia.

Brent A. Buenger is a first year Ph.D. student. He received his BA at the University of Northern Iowa and his MA at the Colorado State University. His research interests include Ethnoarchaeology, Zooarchaeology, Taphonomy, Spatial Analysis, Plains Archaeology, and the Peopling of the New World. His dissertation research will focus on ethnoarchaeology. Last summer Brent worked for the Western Wyoming College Archaeological Services doing CRM mitigation on a Late Prehistoric site in the Green River Basin of southwestern Wyoming. He also worked as a volunteer excavator at the Smithsonian Institution's Black Mountain Folsom Project in south-central Colorado, and with the University of Wyoming at the Vore Site, a stratified Late Prehistoric bison jump, in eastern Wyoming.

Janice McLean is a first year graduate student in Archaeology. She received her B.A. degree in

Anthropology and Classical Antiquity from KU in December 1995. Her Honor's Thesis in anthropology, entitled "Coal-Oil Canyon Revisited: History of Investigations, 1955-1996," was recently published in a edition of *The Kansas Anthropologist* (1996, Volume 17, No. 2) dedicated to Coal-Oil Canyon research. In May, she accompanied Dr. Jack Hofman's expedition to stabilize the Norton Site in Scott County, Kansas. This summer, she was employed by the Kansas State Historical Society in Topeka and supervised a crew of seven students finishing 5000 bags of flotation from the massive KSHS Ark City Project. KU students Shelly Berger and Jared Slead also worked on the crew. In October, she was awarded Carol D. Clarke funds to continue her research at the Coal-Oil Canyon Site, and hope to be dragging some volunteers out there this spring.

Silvia Gonzalez is a first year master's student from Honduras. Before coming to KU, Silvia worked at the Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History at the Ethnology Section from 1993 to 1997 where she studied the sociological impacts of development on mestizo communities. Silvia has also received grants from the Organization of American States and the MacArthur-Ford-Hewlett Foundation. Her current interests concern issues of communication processes and the construction of identity.

Mike Conner is a first year master's student in the archaeology program. He graduated last May *summa cum laude* with a BA in sociology and anthropology from St. Mary's College of Maryland. He traveled to Kansas with hopes of studying prehistoric archaeology. His most recent interests have centered on Plains archaeology and ethnography, European Paleolithic archaeology, human osteology, lithic analysis, archaeology theory, replicative/experimental studies, and flint-knapping.

Faculty News and Research Updates

Akira Yamamoto

Yamamoto and his students continue their work with Indigenous peoples in the Americas in their efforts to revitalize their languages.

A Brief Report on Seminario Internacional sobre Capacitación en Producción y Promoción de Materiales de Lectura en Lenguas Indígenas

The second international seminar "II Seminario Internacional sobre Capacitación en Producción y Promoción de Materiales de Lectura en Lenguas Indígenas" was held in the historic Ciudad Bolívar during the 4th through the 8th of August 1997. The seminar was sponsored by a variety of government offices, private foundations, and organizations including Gobierno del Estado Bolívar, Dirección de Cultura, Red de Bibliotecas Públicas, UNUMA (Soiedad Civil de Apoyo al Indígena), Biblioteca Nacional, Fundación Polar, International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), Taller Modoi, and Universidad Nacional Experimental de Guayana (U.N.E.G.). The seminar was attended by language teachers, librarians, educators, anthropologists, and linguists. They came from Alemania (Germany), Bolivia, Brasil, Columbia, Estados Unidos (USA), Francia, Guyane Française, México, Perú, and Venezuela. Thirty-six participants represented their communities of Arawak, Chiquitano, Hiwi, Huambisa, Kari'ña, Nahuatl, Pemon, Piaroa, Pumé, Wahiro, Yabarana, and Ye'kwana.

The seminar began with reaffirmation of the importance of the indigenous languages and cultures of the South American countries and throughout the world. With this common conviction, participants engaged in strategies for developing literacy in indigenous languages focusing their discussions on 1) development of written materials and promotion of reading and writing, 2) how to integrate indigenous literacy in education, and 3) roles of anthropologists and linguists in indigenous literacy and in revitalization of indigenous languages in general. Underlying these discussions was the important role of the national and local public libraries in the countries represented at the seminar. The library has played a

remarkable and powerful role in public education and publication of materials. Especially in Venezuela during the past decade, such public education and Spanish literacy education have expanded to the development of literacy in indigenous languages. This is testified by a large number of librarians at the seminar.

The intensive interactions and discussions among participants produced a set of concrete recommendations and guidelines for advancing the work of linguistic and cultural maintenance and perpetuation, especially through literacy. The librarians have reaffirmed their mission of promoting literacy both in Spanish and indigenous languages and of providing assistance in producing materials. Teachers and educators are determined to examine their own languages and cultures, prepare teaching materials, and continue to train more teachers; anthropologists and linguists are reassured of the important roles they play in the linguistic and cultural revitalization efforts, of the necessity of providing linguistic and ethnographic training to indigenous peoples, and of cooperative projects.

New directions that have emerged from the seminar include establishment of systematic training opportunities for indigenous teachers in linguistics and in education (especially language teaching). Currently, for example, in Venezuela, UNUMA has been providing linguistic training to Pemon and Kari'ña teachers. The strong desire voiced at the seminar was to expand such linguistic and educational training to include more language groups and more diverse curricula (e.g., training in linguistics, observation and documentation methods and techniques--ethnographic methods, curriculum development, language and cultural materials development, educational and communication technology training--computer, video, audio). Another important move was to begin planning a center of indigenous languages and cultures where research opportunities and publications of materials in indigenous languages are facilitated. The POLAR Foundation, the major supporter of the seminar, was enthusiastic of these ideas. I see these and other ideas presented at the seminar not only crucially important

for the language revitalization but also realistic in actualizing them. UNUMA (Haydée Seijas, Secretaria Ejecutive), Biblioteca Nacional (Virginia Betancourt-Valverde, Directora), and Fundacion Polar (Elizabeth Monascal, Coordinadora, Area Cultura) seem an ideal team to work toward these goals.

Hope for maintenance and revitalization of indigenous languages and cultures is given a renewed life and, I believe, both indigenous maestros and professionals have re-energized their dedication and commitment to the common goal. Comité Organizador has done a great job and gratitude and congratulations are extended to the members: Haydée Seijas, Yolanda Labady-Salvatori, Marvelis Armario de Madrid, Elizabeth Monascal, Iris Rojas Rojas, and Iris Aray; and special thanks to the staff of Dirección de Cultura, Gobierno del Estado Bolívar.

The Oklahoma Native Language Association's Conference and Workshops

In April of 1997, the Oklahoma Native Language Association (ONLA) was formed. The goals of the ONLA include: 1. to preserve, promote, and enhance the use of Indian languages of tribes within Oklahoma, 2. to promote, encourage, and enhance activities for the young and the elderly that are the past and future of our native languages, 3. to work with and encourage others to address the needs and concerns of the speakers of native languages, 4. to recognize those who have shown great commitment to the continuance of their native languages, and 5. to discuss, share, and learn techniques and technology for learning and teaching native languages.

The ONLA recently hosted the second annual Oklahoma Native Language Use Conference in Preston, Oklahoma, and the University of Kansas team consisting of **Marcellino Berardo** (graduate student working with Loyal Shawnee people in White Oak), **Mary Linn** (graduate student working with Yuchi people in Sapulpa), and myself was one of the featured sessions at the conference. The KU team continues to provide training for Native American language teachers in linguistics and language teaching in the bimonthly two-day workshops. Marcellino and Mary continue to participate in the Loyal Shawnee and Yuchi language programs while working on their dissertation projects. They are practicing "linguistics" with Oklahoma Native Americans. One

of the outcomes from the work is an article to be published by the International Journal of Sociology of Language: "Creating Language Team in Oklahoma Native American Communities: a process of team-formation" (Mary Linn, Marcellino Berardo, and Akira Y. Yamamoto). *International Journal of Sociology of Language*.

David Frayer

My professional activities since the last newsletter include the presentation of an invited talk at the University of Charleston entitled "Father my Boots are Freezing: Neanderthals and Speech" and scientific contributions at the Paleoanthropology meeting in St. Louis ("Neandertals are a Race of Homo Sapiens. [with M. H. Wolpoff and F. H. Smith] and another at the St. Louis American Association of Physical Anthropologists meeting called "Labial Scratches on Krapina Neanderthal Teeth" (with C. Lalueza Fox). The results of the latter were reviewed in *Science News*. In May I was invited to a conference on biomusicology in Fiesole (Italy) where I presented a paper on the evolution of vocal capacity in humans. This was a very interesting, small conference with specialists in animal communication (from birds to gibbons to whales), some in paleontology (especially brain evolution), and others in computer modeling of language, child language development, and the theoretical aspects of the origins of music and song. The papers were excellent (with the results written up in *The Economist*) and the food and wine of Tuscany was beyond description. Following this conference, I was invited to participate in another meeting (Changements Biologiques et Culturels en Europe de la Fin du Paléolithique Moyen au Néolithique in Bordeaux, France) which was organized to celebrate the 70th birthday of Jan Jelínek (Brno, Czech Republic). There I read a paper on manipulative incisor wear at the LBK sites of Krskany (Slovakia) and Vedrovice (Czech Republic) which is based on collaborative work with S. Minozzi (Pisa). Published papers include an entry on "Ramapithecus" in Spencer's *History of Physical Anthropology: An Encyclopedia* and a paper in the *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* titled: "Non-dietary Marks in the Anterior Dentition of the Krapina Neanderthals. (with C. Lalueza Fox). Research activities involved more work on the Krapina

collection in Zagreb (Croatia) and some casting of Italian Neanderthal teeth for labial surface SEM scans. I also assisted in forensic cases for Douglas and Osage Counties.

John Hoopes

This semester, I have been serving as Acting Director for KUs Center of Latin American Studies. Located in Lippincott Hall, the Center is currently funded through a generous grant from the U.S. Department of Education as one of ten National Resource Centers for Latin America in the country. The Center has over 80 affiliated faculty from across the University. It serves as a repository for resources about Latin America, including a collection of almost 200 films on video that are available for use by KU faculty, GTAs, and K-12 teachers. The Center also helps to maintain KU's excellent library collection on Latin America. We sponsor a wide variety of activities throughout the year. Among these are the weekly "Merienda" bag lunch series (Thursdays at noon in the International Room of the Kansas Union), a documentary film festival, and presentations by visiting faculty. Just this Fall, the Center has hosted two anthropologists: Judith Maxwell (Tulane), a linguistic anthropologist who specializes in Maya

languages of highland Guatemala, and Paul Gelles of the University of California-Riverside, a sociocultural anthropologist who studies the peoples of Peru. We have also begun an innovative program of instruction in indigenous languages of Latin America taught by native speakers. **Pakal B'alam**, from Tecpan Iximché, Guatemala, is teaching introductory Kaqchikel Maya. **Martina Masaquiza**, from Salasaca, Ecuador, is teaching introductory Quichua. I would like to encourage you to get to know each of them and welcome them to KU. Another faculty member we have helped bring to campus this Fall is **Augusta Holland**, a Visiting Assistant Professor (Art History) whose dissertation is a study of the drawings of Guaman Poma de Ayala, an indigenous chronicler of Colonial Peru and a major ethnohistoric reference on Inka civilization. The Center has a number of grants to support graduate scholarship, including FLAS scholarships for language study and Tinker Field Research Grants for travel to Latin America. I hope that each of you will take an opportunity to visit the Center (it's right across the street!) and learn about what we do. If you would like to receive regular email notices about our activities, you can subscribe to the AMERICAS-L listserv by sending the message "join americas-l" to listproc@ukans.edu.



Presentations and Lectures

55th Annual Plains Conference, November 19-22 1997, Boulder, Colorado

Brad Logan Symposium Organizer:

Prehistoric Settlement of the Lower Missouri Uplands:
The View from DB Ridge, Fort Leavenworth,
Kansas

Symposium Papers:

Brad Logan

"The DB Site: An Overview of Investigations, 1994-1997"

"A Room With a View-Through a Glass Darkly"

Janice McLean "Patterns of Lithic Material Use at DB Site (14LV1071)"

Virginia L. Hatfield

"Chipped Stone Tools at the DB Site, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas"

Other Papers:

Georges A. Pearson and Jeannette M. Blackmar

"Calibration of Late Paleoindian Radiocarbon Dates from North America"

Jack L. Hofman and Jeannette M. Blackmar

"The Laird Site: A Paleoindian Bison Bone Bed in Western Kansas"

Brent A. Buenger

"The Bird Canyon Site: Implications for Late Prehistoric Utilization of Riverine Resources in the Green River Basin"

Mary Adair

“Plant Remains from Fort Ellsworth: Multiple Lines of Evidence”

On September 22, **Don Stull** gave an invited lecture, "Kansas and the New Immigration," before the Annual Employment Discrimination Conference of the Kansas Human Rights Commission in Topeka. On October 30, he traveled to Garden City to chair and participate in a panel on the consequences of increased ethnic diversity for communities at the annual meeting of the Kansas Association of City/County Management. Accompanying Don was **Jennifer Shaw**, who will be doing fieldwork for her master's thesis at the Mexican-American Ministries Health Clinics in Garden City. On November 18, Don was an invited participant in a conference hosted by the University of Maryland-College Park on the relationship between pollutants from corporate chicken and hog farms and the recent outbreaks of toxic *Pfiesteria piscicida* in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

John M. Janzen was the principal convener at an international conference on the architecture of Anabaptist-Mennonite worship space and places. Dr. Janzen was joined by members of the Germantown Mennonite Historic Trust which oversee and interpret several 18th century sites and buildings in North Philadelphia. The conference was held October 16-18 at the Mennonite Heritage Center, Harleysville, Pennsylvania. Dr. Janzen's paper was entitled: "Contingent Association and Form and Meaning in Central Kansas Anabaptist-Mennonite Worship/Meeting Buildings: Implication for Interpretation and Preservation".

Arya, R., Z. Ying, A. Wilkinson, and M. Adrian (1997) *The Rise of the Salad Bar: Factors Determining Nutritional Choice in Kansas*. Presented at Kansas Public Health Conference, Oct 13-15, at Hutchinson, Kansas.

A multi-disciplinary symposium entitled: "Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene Population Movements in the Americas: The Peopling of a Continent", is currently being organized by **Georges A. Pearson**, and will to be held at the 63rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Seattle next April.

Professor **M.H. Crawford** is the Program Chair for the forthcoming Human Biology Association meetings in Salt Lake City, March 30-April 1, 1998. The program committee includes our own **Sandra Gray** and **James Mielke**. The featured plenary symposium has been organized by a KU graduate, **Tony Comuzzie** (SW Foundation for Biomedical Research).



Gibson, will combine the study of material culture and issues of representation in museum exhibits. Both courses will train students to use the new technologies, and the Fall 1998 course will contribute to making the museum's ethnographic collections more available through development of a CD-ROM archive of ethnographic materials.

Georges A. Pearson was awarded a Tinker Field Research Grant by the Center of Latin American Studies to analyze Paleoindian archaeological collections in Costa Rica.

Sandra Gray has received funding from National Geographic Society to begin a study of fertility change among semi-nomadic Karimojong pastoralists of northern Uganda. She will begin field work in May, 1998, and hopes to remain in Karamoja through October, 1998. The project will examine the effects of economic development on Karimojong fertility from the end of the colonial era (1950s) through the 1980s. Gray's primary hypothesis is that population increases in Karamoja in that period were a direct effect of

development projects that attempted to impose artificial environmental equilibrium on an inherently nonequilibrium, unstable ecosystem. The study is the first phase of proposed long-term research on human population biology and adaptability of Karimojong pastoralists. It represents the first effort to examine the impact of recent ecological, economic and political events in Uganda on the pastoralist peoples of its remote northern districts. No such research has been undertaken in Karamoja since the 1950s.

Team Ethnography: Warnings and Advice, was published in October as Number 42 in Sage Publication's Qualitative Research Methods Series. It was written by **Ken Erickson**, Associate Research Professor, University of Missouri-Kansas City, and 1995 KU Ph.D., and **Don Stull**. In August, the Julian Samora Research Institute, Michigan State University, published *Latino Immigrants, Meatpacking, and Rural Communities: A Case Study of Lexington, Nebraska*, which Don co-authored with Lourdes Gouveia, associate professor of sociology, University of Nebraska-Omaha.

Rau, V.V., T.S. Vasulu, and **R. Arya** 1996 Possible Paleopathological Evidence of Treponematosis from a Megalithic Site at Agripalle, India. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 100(1) 49-56.

Picornell, A., A. Miguel, J.A. Castro, M.M. Ramon, **R. Arya**, and **M.H. Crawford** 1996 Genetic Variation in the Population of Ibiza (Spain): Genetic Structure, Geography, and Language. *Human Biology*, 68(6)900-913.

The October issue of the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* contains a symposium edited by **M.H. Crawford** and R. John Mitchell, in honor of Professor Derek F. Roberts (last year's Rose Morgan Professor in the Department of Anthropology). This symposium contains an article by **M.H. Crawford**, Jeff Williams, and Ravi Duggirala, entitled "Genetic Structure of Siberian Indigenous Populations."

M.H. Crawford's volume *Origin of Native Americans: Evidence from Anthropological Genetics*, will finally be released by Cambridge University Press in November 1997.

Hill, M.E., Jr., and V. L. Hatfield. 1997 *Archaeological Survey of the Lovewell Reservoir Jewell County, Kansas*. University of Kansas, Museum of Anthropology, Project Report Series No. 99.

V.L. Hatfield. Chipped Stone Tool Analysis. In *Prehistoric Settlements of the Lower Missouri Uplands: The View from DB Ridge, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas*. Edited by **Brad Logan**, University of Kansas, Museum of Anthropology, Project Report Series no. 98, in press.

V.L. Hatfield. Paleoindian Evidence at the Triple S Ranch Site, Hamilton County, Texas, in *Current Research in the Pleistocene*, in press.

John M. Janzen published a lengthy essay: "Health, Sickness and Healing...:An Overview". In *Encyclopedia of Sub-Saharan Africa*. Edited by J. Middleton, Simon Schuster Reference Division.

Letter from the UAA President

By Meagan Zimbeck

Things have been pretty fun on the sixth floor over the past years. Now that we have a Coke machine, there's hardly a reason to leave. But Anth majors do have to leave the holistic bosom from time to time; we take the elevator down to the real world to exist as *the other* among job-training students. *The other* dodges questions about the future. *The other* talks about abstract grant funding. *The others* waits tables as insurance.

Over the summer the novelty of our *naïveté* wore off and a group of us gathered to discuss our options. UAA was revived with the coffee-shop realization that none of us had any idea what to do with our degrees. We needed a resource to navigate through scholarships, internships, and graduate programs. We needed a better understanding of what real anthropology does. We need a map to guide us from this land of multiple choice. UAA's primary goal for the fall semester has been to build a foundation of funding and membership. Our bill for funding was approved last month by Student Senate and we received over \$200 for administrative and advertising expenses. **Stacy Merz** sat through ten hours of deliberation to see our bill pass by one vote. Apparently, there was confusion as to why *the other* should get any money.

To build membership, we needed to improve communication about events. Early in the semester, **Dan Pugh**, with the help of **John Hoopes**, created a list server for UAA to facilitate discussions and inform members about activities. Dan is currently working on a UAA web site which will have links to other departmental sites including that of the *KU Anthropologist*.

Our first major event of the semester was a graduate school seminar held October 1st. UAA provided more than thirty students with information to guide their personal graduate school search. The highlight of this event was a panel discussion facilitated by faculty members **Allan Hanson** and **Sandra Gray**, and graduate students **Alex Choby**, **Soren Larsen**, and **Georges Pearson**. The panel fielded a flurry of questions regarding the application process and the selection of programs. A mini-library of graduate school information is still available to undergraduates in 633 Fraser.

Past and forthcoming events include an Anthropology Field Day with hunting and gathering contests, a conference of local storytellers, and a discussion about senior honor's theses. The following students are serving as officers and would welcome any scheduling ideas: **Emily Bergers** and **Meagan Zimbeck** are co-presidents; **RJ Christiansen**, **Josh Finley**, and **Desiree Spear** will alternately serve as treasurer. **Allan Hanson** is the faculty advisor to the UAA. Messages can be posted to siva@raven.cc.ukans.edu.

My sincere thanks go out to everyone in the department who has helped to facilitate and publicize our existence. With your help, we hope to create some lasting resources which will benefit *the other* for years to come. Thanks



From the Desk of the LBA Director

By M.H. Crawford

Biographical Sketches of Guest Researchers:

Dr. Dario Demarchi came to the LBA from Cordoba, Argentina, on a postdoctoral fellowship from the National Research Council (CONICET). He was awarded a Ph.D. in 1995 by the National University of

Cordoba. Dr. Demarchi's dissertation is entitled "Dermatoglyphics as useful

traits in the discrimination and classification of South American aboriginal populations." To date he has published seven articles in an assortment of South American and international journals.

Dr. Demarchi came to the LBA to be trained in molecular genetics and to apply these research skills to questions concerning the peopling of the New World. He has brought serum, whole blood, and mummified

Continued on following page-

tissue from a number of populations from the Gran Chaco and altiplano regions of South America.

Yulia Kashinskaya is a postgraduate student from the Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russia. She is a Ph.D. aspirant working with Olga Posukh and Lusya Osipova on the genetics of Old Believers from Siberia. She is being supported by a grant from Wenner-Gren Foundation awarded to me for a comparative analysis of Old Believer populations of Siberia with those in the United States. The Old Believers (or Old Ritualists) are a schismatic group who split from Russian Orthodoxy in the 16th century over the attempts by the Archbishop Nikkon to modify the rituals of the church. They were persecuted and hid in various corners of the world for several centuries while maintaining much of their cultural heritage. Yulia is examining DNA variation among the Old Believers using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) methodology.

Dr. B. Mohan Reddy is a Fulbright scholar from the renowned Indian Statistical Institute of Calcutta (ISI). Dr. Reddy was originally from the state of Andhra Pradesh, but is currently an Associate Professor with a Ph.D. from Calcutta University. The title of his

dissertation, which he defended in 1982, is "Population biology of the marine fishermen of Puri, India." Dr. Reddy has been a productive scholar with a total of 47 articles in peer reviewed journals. Currently, he is studying the genetic microdifferentiation of several fishing communities based on anthropometrics, dermatoglyphics, and molecular markers.

Dr. B. Nirmala Reddy, wife of Mohan Reddy, is also from the Anthropology and Human Genetics Unit of the Indian Statistical Institute of Calcutta. Currently, she is a research scientist (Lecturer grade). Her dissertation is entitled "Arterial blood pressure: a genetic Epidemiology study." To date, she has published a total of 26 articles in peer-reviewed journals. While in Lawrence, she is working on the genetics of blood pressure in Mennonites of Kansas and Malabar.

Museum News

Kansas Archaeological Field School: DB-One Last Time

By Brad Logan
Associate Curator

For five weeks this past summer, eight students of the Kansas Archaeological Field School brought to light more evidence that the DB site, located on an upland ridge at Fort Leavenworth, was a popular prehistoric campsite for thousands of years (see *KU Anthropologist* 8:1). The KAFS, a joint endeavor of the Department and Kansas State University, was directed this past summer by me, with the help of GTAs, **Matt Hill** and **Will Banks**. Student participants from KU were: **Scott Bellm**, **Scott Bossell**, **Carmen Costner**, **Ben Darling**, **Josh Donovan**, **Penny Freund**, and **Dan Pugh**, and **Lee Lojka** from K-State.

While most of the DB site had been systematically stripped by mechanical equipment following last year's extensive excavation, a portion remained. With the permission of the Fort, we dug a 36m² block there that brings the total excavated area of the site to more than 240m². Though our excavations were on the edge of the ridge's summit, where cultural deposits are more abundant, they still revealed evidence of both ceramic, and preceramic-age occupations. The latter were in a buried soil, below about 40cm of loess and the modern soil that developed in it. Artifacts in that horizon, including a few projectile points, knives, drills, chipping debris, and groundstone tools, date to the Archaic period.

The KAFS assemblage is comparable to that recovered in 1996, which dates ca. 5500-2600 B.P.

The modern soil horizon yielded more evidence of a late Middle Woodland (Hopewell) occupation, which had been represented in previous assemblages by a small sample of ceramic artifacts.

Students became familiar with intensive excavation procedures (e.g., use of an Electronic Digital Measure and Brunton compass for multi-dimensional mapping of artifacts, flotation of soil samples with the new Dausmann Flote-Tech machine, water screening of excavated fill and the "zen" of water-pump maintenance). The GTAs provided lectures on Paleoindian bison hunting and bison ecology (Matt) and hands-on flintknapping techniques (Will) and the students gained experience in use of an atlatl. I think that all the students in the field school would agree that last summer's dig was a great time. Field schools sometimes draw a variety of personalities that, over the long haul, do not always "click." The students of KAFS-1997 clicked.

Museum of Anthropology, Office of Archaeological Research

I directed four students during recent archaeological survey and site excavations in the Kanopolis Lake project area. The students included **Will Banks**, Ph.D. student, who is now conducting the laboratory phase of the project, and anthropology undergraduates **Scott Bossell**, **Dan Pugh**, and **Jason Roberts**. During a ten-day stint in late September and early October, the team undertook limited excavations at three prehistoric (Woodland-Protohistoric) sites that will be adversely affected by a proposed two-foot raising of the reservoir's multipurpose floodpool. One of these sites (Thompson Creek) was the subject of limited excavations in 1948 by the late Prof. Carlyle S. Smith. His investigations at that site, summarized in an article in *American Antiquity*, revealed four distinct ceramic-age horizons separated by flood episodes. Ironically, flooding has plagued this site into modern times (Carlyle had to abandon the site when the reservoir was flooded during his work there). Our investigations indicated that the cultural horizons at the site are now, unfortunately, completely below the watertable. While the other sites we investigated yielded ceramic and lithic evidence of Woodland (Keith), Late Prehistoric (Smoky Hill), and

Protohistoric (Great Bend) cultures, the quantity of material was too small to warrant more excavation.

Following the test excavations, Will and I devoted three days to shoreline survey in order to see if the two-foot rise in the floodpool would adversely affect any previously unrecorded sites. None was discovered and our traverse of some 25 miles of shoreline and the muddy banks of the Smoky Hill River proved to be more "character-building" than we had anticipated. While the archaeology was rather disappointing, the weather throughout the project was perfect and all agreed that the Smoky Hills are beautiful! As a native of Clay Center (on the Smoky Hills-Flint Hills border), I didn't need to be convinced of the latter.

The project included the application of new technology in the field. The contract required the recording of site locations with a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver. GPS uses a constellation of satellites that orbit the earth twice a day, continuously transmitting time and location data. The Museum, with contributions from the Department of Anthropology and the Center for Research, Inc., recently acquired a GPS receiver that recorded the location of the Kanopolis sites with an accuracy of less than three meters. Undoubtedly, this tool will see future use by Department and Museum archaeologists and will enhance our ability to train students in the latest techniques of site recording.

Curation Facility

By Mary J. Adair

Associate Curator, Archaeological Collections Manager

The Museum of Anthropology is being considered as a state or regional repository for archaeological collections owned by the Department of Defense and US Army Corps of Engineers. Over the course of the past six or seven decades, these agencies have been responsible for the recovery of millions of artifacts representing past lifeways of thousands of years of human occupation, ranging from the earliest inhabitants to 19th-century settlers. The University of Kansas conducted many excavations under contract with each of these federal agencies and has assumed the responsibility of curating the recovered artifacts and associated documentation, despite the fact that the collections are

owned by the federal agency. Recently, the Department of Defense (DoD) has accepted its responsibility for the long-term care of its collections and has worked to inventory the collections and evaluate the curation standards at institutions nationwide. Rather than moving collections to a federal repository, DoD has determined that the collections best serve the public by remaining in academic institutions. The plan is to identify one or several institutions per state or region where collections which originated from that state or region could be consolidated and curated. By forming partnerships with the institutions, DoD will contribute to the costs of bringing the collections to an acceptable standard of curation and maintaining long-term curation agreements. The process of selecting a state or regional repository involves an evaluation of the existing facility, policies and procedures for collections use, and costs associated with consolidation and long-term curation.

Last week (Oct. 16-17) representatives from DoD visited the University of Kansas as part of the selection process. During the two day visit, they asked lots of questions, toured the Museum and the collections storage room, and visited with several University administrators. If DoD collections in Kansas were consolidated at KU, the amount of space needed for archaeological collections would almost double. Sufficient space in the Museum, staff time, and equipment for collections of this size are simply not available. The expectations of a partnership with DoD would include a new Museum facility, additional staff positions (most probably student positions), and adequate equipment to properly curate the collections while increasing research space and accessibility. In return, DoD will continue to receive the Museum's expertise, staff, and equipment, as well as the University's commitment to both the Museum and the new facility. The location for the new facility is not yet determined, although several spots on west campus were seriously discussed.

DoD will make its selection for the state of Kansas repository by the end of this year. If the recommendations are accepted and funding is allocated, we could see some action by early 1999. There are still some hoops to go through, however, but I will keep you updated as things develop. Meantime, please call me if you have any questions.

NSF Grant

The second year of a National Science Foundation (NSF) grant for improvements to archaeological collections started this fall. On board for this phase of the project are **Linda Grestorex** (project director), **Brent Buenger**, **Janice McLean**, and **Virginia Hatfield** (technicians). The project focuses on improving the storage condition and catalog database for the Middle Woodland collections at the Museum of Anthropology. Over 600 cubic feet of collections were generated between 1963 and 1975 from field schools working in the greater Kansas City area on archaeological sites assigned to the Middle Woodland, Kansas City Hopewell culture. While a significant amount of these materials have been used for research, including master's theses and Ph.D. dissertations, other parts have remained less accessible due to inadequate cataloging, poor inventorying, and improper curation. Improving the quality of collection storage to enhance research and accessibility is a primary target of NSF's Improvements to Systematic Collections grant program.

Given the size and curation status of the Middle Woodland collections, funds were requested for a four step improvement project. The first two steps, completed last year, focused on reboxing all of the artifacts (to acceptable archival containers) and transferring catalog information from IBM cards and index cards to an electronic format. During the course of reboxing artifacts that did not possess a unique catalog number associated with provenience information were isolated. These artifacts are being cataloged this year and a corresponding database will be created. Linda is responsible for database entry while Brent, Janice, and Virginia have spent many hours painstakingly writing small numbers on artifacts. Their efforts will certainly be appreciated by anyone who uses the collection or searches the database for specific artifact and/or provenience information. Information on the collection, such as size or quantity of specific artifacts, is being added to the collections management database. Browsing this database will soon be possible through the Fraser server and the Internet. Many of the archaeological collections need curation improvements. The NSF grant is one way to get funds for this need. A Conservation Assessment Program (CAP) grant, awarded to the Museum this summer, is another

avenue. Within the next several months, an archaeological conservator will spend several days at the Museum and will make recommendations for improving curation standards and facilities. An architect familiar with old structures will also tour the

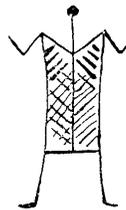
Museum and will make recommendations for ways to enhance use of the building and maintenance of the collections. With these suggestions, other grant sources can be tapped

Comments?

We are seeking letters from our readers to print in a new column next issue. Please send your comments, complaints, suggestions, or praises (max. 200 words) to the editor at the Department of Anthropology or via email. Thank you.
ftgap@eagle.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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