

# CENTRAL STATES BULLETIN

Volume I

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Number 1


## CURRICULUM REVISION AT CHICAGO

With the inauguration of its course on "Peoples of the World," two-thirds of its new anthropology curriculum is now in effect at the University of Chicago. Under the department's new plan, three full one-year courses constitute a program in general anthropology which gives the basic training for the Master's degree. Every student, regardless of special interest, must show competence in all of this material.

Last year the first of the three courses, "Human Origins," was given, and this year for the first time the new course "Peoples of the World," based on a syllabus prepared by Professor Fred Eggan, will be offered. The third course, "Culture, Society and the Individual," will come into existence in the Autumn of 1947 at which time all three courses will be offered simultaneously. Meanwhile, together with the new course, "Peoples of the World," the introductory course, "Human Origins," is offered for the second time with its syllabus and reading volumes revised on the basis of the experience of the first year. The new syllabus and reading volumes are stocked by the University of Chicago Bookstore.

The series of maps showing the development of culture and of racial types from about 225,000 years ago to the year 1900, which was prepared last year, has been thoroughly revised on the basis of criticism from anthropologists, both in the United States and abroad, and is now published in three colors by the University of Chicago Press, under the title, Time, Space and Man.

Sol Tax



In this, its maiden issue, the CSB inaugurates the custom of running feature articles written by outstanding anthropologists who are interested in the Central States area. The editors are grateful to Professor Fay-Cooper Cole for having consented to be the first guest writer.

## GROWTH OF ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE MIDWEST

Fay-Cooper Cole

In this first issue of The Bulletin it is perhaps desirable to look back and to observe how and why Anthropology has developed to its present status in the midwest. Because the writer has been associated with Chicago this article will lay special stress on Illinois, but without intention of belittling the contributions of nearby states.

The first large-scale attempt to develop Anthropological interest came in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition in 1892. Expeditions were sent to South America, to Indian tribes in the United States and Canada, while foreign governments were induced to send to Chicago vast collections related to the aboriginal inhabitants of their colonies. Among the young scientists who were in part responsible for the gathering and exhibition of materials were men whose names rank high in Anthropology - Holmes, Boas, Dorsey, Harlan I. Smith, and many others.

At the conclusion of the Fair the Field Columbian Museum was organized and for three years the extensive collections secured from

The bulletin published during the war by the Chicago Anthropological Society has been taken over by the Central States Branch, under the editorship of Professor Mischa Titiev. All members of the CAS--and any others interested in Anthropology in the midwest--are urged to join the Central States Branch. Full memberships - including membership in the AAA and the CSB, and subscriptions to the American Anthropologist and to the Bulletin - are \$6.00 per year. Those who wish to become affiliated only with the CSB as Associate Members may do so for \$1.00 per year, which includes a subscription to the Bulletin. Subscription blanks will be found on the ninth page.

Send your dues to Madeline Kneberg, Secretary-Treasurer, Central States Branch, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, as soon as possible.

Fred Eggan  
President, CSB

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#### EDITORIAL NOTE

The current number of the CENTRAL STATES BULLETIN marks a new undertaking by the Central States Branch of the American Anthropological Association. As its major purpose the Bulletin will report anthropological activities through-out the Midwest. It will also serve as an outlet for announcements of meetings, plans for research projects, and other news events of general interest to the CSB.

To secure adequate coverage of the various subdivisions of anthropology, Drs. Kimball, Mekeel, Morgan, Snow, Tax, and Voegelin, have been appointed associate editors. The editor is truly thankful to them for having agreed to serve, and for their diligence in securing and preparing copy for the opening issue.

All members of the CSB are urged to feel free to contribute material pertaining to themselves and the institutions with which they are affiliated. Reports of local anthropology clubs, digests of lectures by visiting specialists, summaries of Master's and Ph.D. theses, news of staff and curricular revisions, and similar items are particularly welcome. Contributions must be typewritten and may be submitted to the editor or to any member of the editorial board. The deadline for the next number is November 30.

Mischa Titiev

Dr. and Mrs. A. Irving Hallowell and a group of graduate students did field work among the Ojibwa last July and August at the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation in northern Wisconsin. The problem was to obtain psychological data to be utilized in a comparative study of personality under acculturation, using Hallowell's material from the Canadian Ojibwa as a base-line against which the data from the more acculturated Wisconsin Ojibwa could be measured.

Of the 800 Indians in residence on the reservation, some data were secured from 260 persons. These included 230 Rorschach protocols, 110 Thematic Apperception Test records, free drawings by 84 subjects, and general ethnological material. Of the 227 children between the ages of 6 and 16 listed on the rolls of the reservation school, both Rorschach and Thematic Apperception Test records were obtained from 100. The children used as subjects were proportionally distributed within the same age categories utilized by the Indian Education Research and by Dr. Hallowell in obtaining Rorschachs from the Canadian Ojibwa. As much as possible the adult records gathered were from the parents of this group of children.

The adult Rorschach protocols were collected by Messrs. Melford Spiro and Ruy Coelho, and Misses Beatrice Mosner and Ericka Eichhorn, of Northwestern University. Mr. Coelho also secured all of the children's free drawing material. Mrs. Robert Watrous of Northwestern gathered the children's Rorschach protocols, and Mr. W. A. Caudill, of the University of Chicago, obtained Thematic Apperception Test records from the same group of children. Mrs. Watrous and Mr. Caudill also collected four detailed life histories from adolescent and post-adolescent subjects. The field party collaborated for part of the summer with Mr. Victor Barnouw, from Columbia University, who had previously done two seasons field work on the reservation.

W.A. Caudill

#### EXCAVATIONS AT KILLARNEY

For the past nine years the University of Michigan's Museum of Anthropology, under the leadership of Dr. Emerson F. Greenman, has been conducting excavations near Killarney, Ontario. There are three sites that have been dated from their positions on raised beaches of Lake Huron at 1400, 2500, and 10,000 to 15,000 years ago. The first and youngest is

(contd. p.4)

the Exposition were organized under the direction of Dr. W. H. Holmes. When he resigned to in the U.S. National Museum, there appeared on the scene a man destined to play a great part in the development of Anthropology in the Central Area. Young George A. Dorsey had interrupted his training at Harvard to conduct an expedition to Peru for the Fair. In 1896 he joined the staff of Field Museum and the following year succeeded Dr. Holmes. Then began a period of expansion probably unparalleled in American Museums. Dorsey with a great flair for popularization, enlisted the interest and support of men of wealth with the result that expeditions were sent over both Americas; to Melanesia to the Philippines and to China. Collections-big collections-were desired to fill the vast halls of the old art palace of the Fair, but Dorsey demanded more than objects. Always his instructions were "know your people; learn their life and customs, and then illustrate that life, so far as possible, by collections."

Ample time was allowed for the study of the tribes investigated, and the field man was encouraged to publish. Missionaries - like Voth with the Hopi - and professional men like Hudson in the California region were brought to the Museum and trained in the gathering of fundamental data.

#### Younger Men Join Staff

Soon younger men - particularly those studying with Dr. Boas - were added to the staff. Jones, Lewis and the writer were sent to Malaysia and the South Pacific. Laufer was drawn from the American Museum and sent to China. With the intention of making the Museum a center of anthropological interest Dorsey brought to Chicago from time to time some of America's leading men, and in addition arranged trips for Haddon, von Hornbostel, Ehrenreich, Selser and others. Never content to be only an organizer and promoter, Dorsey made intensive field studies and published in all some seventy papers and books. Under such stimulus Field Museum became one of the world's leading anthropological centers.

Coincident with the organization of the Museum was the chartering of the University of Chicago. Professor Frederick Starr was drawn from the American Museum of Natural History to inaugurate work in Anthropology. For the next quarter century Professor Starr made trips to many parts of the world and then sought to interpret the life of "the other fellow" to Americans. Never a team worker, he did not

develop a department but probably no man in the midwest ever made so many friends for, or stimulated more interest in Anthropology than did he.

#### Laufer Becomes Curator

Thus the stage was set for later developments. In 1915 Dr. Berthold Laufer became Curator at the Museum and at once added to his staff several younger men who now play an important role in our discipline. Mason, Linton, Strong, and Thompson are among those who worked with him.

In 1922, the writer was asked to initiate Anthropological work at Northwestern University. This was soon interrupted by a trip to the Orient. Upon his return he joined the staff at the University of Chicago and Dr. Melville Herskovits took over in Evanston. The steady development of interest there is reflected by the growth of the department to its present size and position of influence. Upon the retirement of Professor Starr the writer was invited to lay plans for the development of a research department at Chicago. Professor Sapir was brought in from Canada and later Professor Redfield was added. For a time, Anthropology was associated with Sociology but in 1929 the present department was inaugurated, and close relationships with the Field Museum were continued.

#### Interest Spreads Through Midwest

The growth of interest in Anthropology was by no means restricted to the Chicago area. At a very early period archeological investigations were sponsored by the Davenport Academy, by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society and the Wisconsin Archaeological Society. Under the influence of Mills and his young assistant, Shetrone, Ohio led the Upper Mississippi Valley in the scientific investigation of its antiquities. Barrett at the Milwaukee Public Museum pointed up the development of small museums; while Hinsdale at Michigan stirred up a lively interest by his archeological surveys. Soon Anthropology became entrenched at the University of Michigan Museum and then was extended on into the University as an independent department.

At this point note should be made of the growth of Mississippi Valley Archaeological interests; of the many field conferences held to discuss problems and methods; and of the vigorous leadership of Guthe as chairman of the State Archaeological Surveys.

Alfonso Villa Rojas

Chicago will be the Mecca of all American anthropologists during the Christmas holidays when, on invitation of the Chicago Anthropological Society, the American Anthropological Association and all of its affiliated societies will meet at the Palmer House. Besides the AAA there will be official meetings of the American Folklore Society, the Linguistic Society of America, the Society for American Archaeology and the Society for Applied Anthropology.

According to Fred Eggan, Chairman of the Program Committee of the AAA, plans are afoot for a joint dinner of all of the societies and a series of joint symposia on the state of each field of anthropology. Of special interest will be the discussion of the report of the committee on the reorganization of anthropology and whatever action may be taken to implement it.

The meetings will begin on December 27 and continue through December 30 although the ISA meetings will extend to the 31st. The Palmer House has assured the committee on arrangements (George Quimby, Sol Tax, Richard Waterman) that rooms will be available at the hotel for as many as want them.

Sol Tax

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#### MIDWEST ANTHROPOLOGY (contd. from p.3)

Out of such beginnings, so recent as to be spanned by the lifetime of one person, have come the healthy developments of the present. Today Anthropology is represented in most of the larger Universities and in many smaller colleges of the midwest; all museums recognize it as a major field, while a score of societies extend its influence beyond campus and institutional walls. Institutional rivalries have largely disappeared and today we find very real cooperation between the departments in Universities and with the Museums. No better witness to this cooperation is needed than the cordial relationships built up in the Central Section Branch of the Anthropological Association.

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#### KILLARNEY EXCAVATIONS (contd. from p.2)

Woodland, the second is probably an earlier phase of the first, and the third and most ancient is non-ceramic. The latter is probably a workshop, and has yielded flaked, but not ground, stone objects.

Since the beginning of these excavations about 25,000 flakes and other stone artifacts  
(contd. 2nd col.)

(At the March 1946 meeting of the Chicago Anthropological Society, Alfonso Villa Rojas, of Mexico, described the results of his researches as part of the Ethnological project of the Carnegie Institution's Middle American Research program.)

As new evidence supporting the hypothesis advanced by Beals, Olson, Eggan, and others--that the Indians of Southeastern Mexico had a unilateral system of social organization--Mr. Villa presented a case of patrilineal exogamous clans that exist at the present time in the Tzeltal community of Oxchuc situated in the highlands of Chiapas, Mexico. There are four clans distinguished by Spanish surnames: Lopez, Mendez, Gomez, and Santis. Each clan is divided into an indefinite number (ten or more) of lineages, identified by means of Indian surnames that follow the Spanish ones. For example, there is Juan Gomez Nich who, as his surname indicates, belongs to the Gomez clan and the Nich lineage. Since each lineage is included within a single clan and no other, among themselves the Indians use only the Indian surname, since this immediately identifies both the lineage and the clan to which an individual belongs. The kinship nomenclature is classificatory, and consists of the same terms that were in use before the conquest.

#### Supernatural Aspects

Intimately related with this system is another system, sacred in character, in which supernatural powers are attributed to the oldest males of each clan and lineage. The social function of these individuals is to maintain a high moral level and good social inter-relationships within the group; this is accomplished through practices akin to sorcery. Each of these specialists obtains his power through his nagual, or spirit animal, that is within him and which permits him to divine the future and to know unseen things. The system of practices, beliefs and institutions which form this sacred complex constitute a special form of Nagualism, or Shamanism known in different aspects among most American Indians.

#### Killarney Excavations

have been collected. All are made of quartzite and during the past summer the basal half of a Yuma type stemmed point was found which suggests the possibility of early relationships with the West.

(Emerson F. Greenman)

Fisk University

Dr. Mark Hanna Watkins of Fisk University has left for Guatemala to undertake a linguistic survey for the National Indian Institute of Guatemala in cooperation with the Division of International Exchange of Persons of the Department of State.

During the year he will spend in Guatemala his researches will determine which of the dialects in Guatemala should be standardized for literary and educational purposes. It is of interest that he will be working with a former Chicago student, Antonio Goubaud, who is now Director of the Guatemalan National Indian Institute.

Dr. Watkins is on leave of absence from Fisk University and expects to return there ter a year.

(Sol Tax)

Florida Park Service

The Florida Park Service has recently inaugurated an archaeological program. The purpose of this program is to make an archaeological survey of the state, including excavation of key sites, to work toward preserving at least a portion of the sites in the state, and to prepare exhibits for the State Parks containing archaeological sites. It is hoped that the program may be expanded to include a certain amount of in situ exhibition of finds.

John W. Griffin is serving as archaeologist and Hale G. Smith as assistant archaeologist. Their present headquarters is Highlands Hammock State Park, Sebring, Florida.

(John W. Griffin)

Fort Frederica National Monument

Ft. Frederica National Monument at St. Simons Island, Georgia, has been activated. We plan to do a fairly thorough excavation of the colonia fort and town of Frederica. Most of the more pretentious buildings were tabby (a mixture of shell, lime, sand and water) and it should make quite good digging. The site had formerly been an Indian village so we could get some "dirt" archaeology besides the colonial stuff.

We have no funds for excavation just now but hope to get started next year. In the meantime I have a lot of preparatory work to

do such as contour mapping and clearing the area. I hope to keep my hand in with reconnaissance to the local shell mounds and possibly a survey of Jekyll Island. There is still a lot of archaeology to be done on the Georgia Coast.

The trout are just beginning to bite and survey work may be slowed up a bit. Dr. A. R. Kelly and I hope to get something out on previous coastal archaeology if time permits.  
(Chas. H. Fairbanks)

Indiana University

North American Indian Mythology and Introduction to Anthropology were given during Indiana University's Summer Session. June 20 - August 16, 1946. Both were in the charge of Erminie W. Voegelin, Indiana University. The North American Indian Mythology course was part of the offering of the Folklore Institute of America, which was resumed by Indiana University this year, again under the directorship of Stith Thompson. Sven Liljeblad of Harvard University who was in Bloomington most of the summer as a member of the Institute staff, presented and discussed material in his large folklore collection from the Ft. Hall Shoshoni and the Bannock tribes, in the American Indian Mythology course.

Indiana University will offer for the first time this academic year, M.A. and Ph. D. degrees in linguistics. The program of studies leading to these degrees includes an Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics, by Thomas A. Sebeck, and advanced courses in field techniques and aboriginal linguistics by C. F. Voegelin, who also heads the Linguistic Seminar. In addition, there are courses in historical and comparative linguistics, as well as dialect geography, and specific languages. A Ph.D. dissertation on the grammar of the Kutenai language is now in preparation at Indiana, and structural work is in progress also in Seneca, Winnebago, Finnish, Turkish, and other languages.  
(C.F. Voegelin)

Miami University

A. T. Hansen has returned to teaching anthropology and sociology this fall. From January 1944 to September 1946, he was on leave of absence with the War Relocation Authority and its successor, the War Agency Liquidation unit. He worked as Community Analyst in a camp for Japanese evacuated from the Pacific Coast at Heart Mountain, Wyoming,

until the camp closed in November 1945. Thereafter, he made two brief studies of the readjustment of the evacuees who had returned to the West Coast, and assisted in the preparation of the final report of the W.R.A.

During the coming year, he plans to write up some of the materials he collected at Heart Mountain and on the Pacific Coast and to serve periodically as a consultant in connection with a study of the resettled Japanese that the War Agency Liquidation Unit is conducting.

(A.T. Hansen)

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### Northwestern University

In addition to the field trip led by Dr. Hallowell (described on page 2) there was a considerable amount of anthropological work both on and off the campus at the Northwestern.

Professor Herskovits spent the summer in California, (at work on a textbook it is rumored), and Professor Ralph Beals came from California to Evanston, where he served as visiting Professor for the summer session. George Quimby also taught the archaeology of North America at Northwestern's downtown campus. Dr. Bascom was in Micronesia on a survey being conducted by the U. S. Commercial Company, but was expected to return to Northwestern for the fall term.

(Fred Eggan)

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### Ohio State Museum, Department of Archaeology

No excavating was carried on. During the month of July surveys were made of the Delaware Reservoir Area and the Dillon Reservoir Area. Plans are underway to salvage as much archaeological material as possible before proposed reservoir areas are flooded by dam construction. R.S. Baby of Western Reserve University took part in the survey work.

A small museum was installed at Fort Hill State Memorial in August. In it the archaeological and natural features of the park are interpreted.

A special exhibit of American Indian Art, extending for two months, has just opened at the Ohio State Museum. (Sept. 15 to Nov. 17). Outstanding specimens from the Hopewell culture are featured.

On January 9, 1947, W. M. Krogman will lecture on "Race: Fact and Fancy" and on March 13, 1947, Loren C. Eiseley speaks on "Ancient Man in America".

(R. G. Morgan)

### Ohio State University

Increased enrollments at both the graduate and undergraduate level have necessitated the hiring of a second anthropologist at Ohio State. This is the first time we have had two anthropologists in the Department of Sociology since John Gillin started anthropology here in 1936. The second man is James N. Spuhler, of Harvard, whose specialty is physical anthropology but who has had broad training in archaeology and social anthropology as well. We plan eventually to work out a reciprocal relationship with the biology department to share his services. This Fall, Spuhler will teach introductory cultural anthropology and a graduate seminar in the biological background of social systems.

A growing relationship, at the graduate student level, with the Department of Psychology promises well for the future. The writer conducted a graduate seminar this past Summer on anthropological theory and 10 of the 22 students enrolled were psychologists. This plus our needs in the ethnology field, permits us to begin thinking about a third anthropologist within the next few years - probably some one in the culture and personality area.

If present plans are carried out, the Ohio State Museum and the Department of Sociology will undertake a summer field party in archaeology in 1947. Richard Morgan will lead the group and excavations may be directed toward the Hopewellian village site problem. Bulletins on the dig will be sent out later.

Brewton Berry, formerly of the Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, has been appointed an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology. He will handle the Sociology of Race Relations.

(John W. Bennett)

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### University of Chicago

Professor Robert Redfield, who has served as Dean of the Social Sciences for eleven years has resigned his position as Dean in order to devote more time to research work. During the Autumn and Winter quarters he will also assist in the reorganization of the Social Sciences in the College.

Professor Abraham Halpern has resigned his position in order to conduct work for the War Department in Japan. While there, he hopes to study some of the less known dialects on outlying islands. Work in Linguistics in the department will be directed by Professor Norman McQuown, who also continues the Maya studies initiated by the late Professor Andrade.

University of Kentucky

In August the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology of the University of Kentucky excavated the Fisher Mound, Unit C of the Mr. Horeb Earthworks group Fa 1, Fayette County near Lexington. This Adena mound covered one of the richest caches of flint and copper artifacts ever reported in Kentucky. Three skull containers fashioned of human brain cases were found along with four human lower jaws all coated with red ochre. These recent finds demonstrate again the significant relations of the Adena Complex to that of Ohio Hopewell. In addition, exploratory trenches were cut across the two village sites of the group, Unit B, Peter Village, and Site Fa 14, Grimes Village. Work has begun on the excavation of another nearby mound site, the Tarleton Mound, Fa 15. These excavations will be reported in one of the early publications of the Department.

The Indian Knoll, Site Oh 2, Ohio County, Kentucky, Report No. 3, Part I of Volume IV, published by the Department, was distributed in August. This describes the type Shell Heap Site first partially excavated in 1915. The skeletal remains of approximately 1200 individuals were recovered. Measurable skeletons numbering 500 are so well preserved as to merit careful description and statistical treatment. Part II dealing with the physical anthropology of this early people is in preparation.

Academically, the enrollment in departmental course offerings has surged to an all time high of 325 students. Many students have shown their intention to concentrate in the field. All of this activity presages more progress for anthropology at Kentucky.

(C. E. Snow)

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University of Michigan

Greatly increased enrollments have placed a heavy teaching burden on the Departments staff at the University of Michigan. The load has been shared, however, by three members of the Museum of Anthropology, Greenman, Griffin and Jones, who now hold professorial titles and offer courses in the Department, and by the appointment of two teaching fellows, Barbara Hermann (A.M., U.of Mich) and John Witthoft (A.M., U.of Pa.) (contd. on p.8)

Professor Kenneth Orr of the University of Oklahoma joins the Chicago faculty as Assistant Professor in American Archaeology. Professor Orr will give particular attention to field work in the Mississippi Valley.

The working relationship existing between the department at the Chicago Natural History Museum and the University has been made closer by the appointment of Dr. Alexander Spoehr as research associate in the University, with a teaching schedule in University College. Miss Charlotte Otten has received the Museum Fellowship in Anthropology and will divide her time between the two institutions.

Miss Rosalie Hankey and Robert Armstrong have been appointed graduate assistants in the department. These appointments represent a new departure in which two advanced students will devote approximately half time to assisting in the general courses.

The course of lectures on Middle and South American Pre-Columbian Art, given by Professor George Kubler of Yale, attracted a large number of anthropological students during the summer quarter.

Mr. Richard S. MacNeish of the department conducted an archaeological survey of coastal Tlaxcala from November 1945 to June 1946. The survey was concerned primarily with the problem of prehistoric Southeast-Mexico relationships in light of the materials found in this area. The results of the survey appear to present considerable evidence for solution of some other problems, particularly those concerned with the route, the time, and the culture involved in making these contacts.

Professor Jack Harris, recently of Ohio State University has joined the faculty of the College to teach in the general Social Science courses.

The Chicago Anthropological Society will have good representation in Wisconsin this year.

Lawrence College at Appleton is introducing anthropology in the Autumn Quarter. Chandler Wever, formerly with the Archaeological Projects at the University of Tennessee has been appointed Assistant Professor.

Beloit College will find Andrew Whiteford and Moreau Maxwell in charge of anthropology, replacing James Watson who goes to the University of Oklahoma.

(Sol Tax)

During the past year Professor James B. Griffin was appointed director of the Museum of Anthropology. Soon after he left on a field trip to Mexico that lasted from February to September, 1946. He visited many archaeological sites, made an extensive surface collection of materials, and discussed numerous problems with Mexican archaeologists, with particular emphasis on the influences and interrelationships between Mexico and the eastern United States.

Professor E.F. Greenman has returned from a summer's work (see page 2) near Killarney, Ontario. Five students accompanied him as part of a field course given under the auspices of the Summer Session, an arrangement which is expected to continue in the future.

Richard S. MacNeish received the Fellowship in Aboriginal North American Research, and will devote his time to library work on the Delaware and the preparation of some of his field data for publication.

At the Linguistic Institute held at the University of Michigan this summer, C. F. Voegelin of Indiana University conducted courses in the Anthropology Department in field methods, morphological analysis, and phonemic recording. For the first course, two Seneca Indians were brought to Ann Arbor, Charles Butler, and later, Chancey Johnny John. The morphological analysis course was an advanced seminar for students who have already had extensive field work; the Carib authority, Douglas Taylor of Dominica, British West Indies attended this seminar, as did advanced students of the Institute of Linguistics.

Thomas A. Sebeok, Indiana University, offered a course entitled Introduction to Finno-Ugric Linguistics, at Michigan's Linguistic Institute. This course presented comparative Finno-Ugric linguistics, followed by oral demonstrations with native speakers in Hungarian, Finnish and Estonian.

(C.F. Voegelin and M. Titiev)

University of Tennessee

These few words are being written in the midst of pandemonium. Approximately 100% more students have registered at this institution than at any previous time. The total number of students who have elected anthropology is exactly 300% greater than during any previous year.

Despite the teaching load, we shall be able to continue work on archaeological reports. The Administration here is in full sympathy with a schedule which will allow us ample time to make satisfactory progress with the research program.

More dams are under construction in the Tennessee area, but no provision has as yet been made for archaeological field work in the reservoir areas.

During the past two years we have been successful in organizing the amateur archaeologists and collectors within the state through correspondence and a quarterly publication titled TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST. All articles are contributed by members of the Society, and while the job of editing these articles is a time-consuming one, the educational accomplishments have been more than a full reward.

(T.M.N. Lewis)

University of Wisconsin

W. W. Howells has returned to his University duties as Associate Professor. He was, during the war, stationed at Washington in the Operations Division of the Navy.

John Useem has joined the Rural Sociology Department's staff to engage on a special research project. During the war he was with MG in the Navy and did outstanding work in the South Pacific. This summer he spent with a special commission to make a report on the government of the islands of the Pacific. He revisited many places where he had been during the war.

Scudder Mekeel spent the summer on special assignments with a private research firm in New York. He worked on problems in several industrial cities and one problem took him to the Canadian North.

This year two graduate students from the University of Chicago, Miss Alice Bro and Miss Bernice Kaplan, will assist Professor Mekeel in his teaching.

The manuscript of Mekeel's latest work, dealing with the psychological aspects of race tension and conflict, is now in the hands of the publishers.

During the past summer Dr. Walter Cline of the University of Minnesota expected to teach anthropology in the summer session, but severe illness kept him in Minneapolis. John Murra of the University of Chicago taught in his place.

(Scudder Mekeel and John Murra)

Western Reserve University

Anthropometric instruments are again being made at Western Reserve University. Spreading and sliding calipers may be secured to order. All inquiries should be addressed to Raymond S. Baby, Department of Anatomy, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. (R.G. Morgan)



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