

CENTRAL STATES BULLETIN

Issued by the Central States Branch of the American Anthropological Association

Volume I

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MAY MEETING IN ANN ARBOR

The Central States Branch of the American Anthropological Association and the Society for American Archaeology will hold a joint meeting at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor on May 16 and 17. Plans are being made locally to accommodate members at the Michigan Union. Since there are not enough single rooms for all, it will be necessary for many members to share a room with someone else. Members are advised therefore to make plans accordingly and well in advance of the meeting. Rates: Single rooms, \$2.20 and \$2.75; Double: \$4.40, \$5.50 and \$6.60.

All persons planning to attend should write to Volney H. Jones or to Leslie A. White (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor) who will make their reservations for them. No advance payment is required.

President Fred Eggan of the C.S.B. has advised us that the following Committees have been appointed to serve in connection with the May Meeting. Suggestions or recommendations should be sent to the respective Chairmen.

Program Committee: J.B. Griffin, Chairman, A.I. Hallowell, G. Quimby, G. Neumann, J. Bennett.

Local Committee on Arrangements: L.A. White Chairman, V. Jones

Nominating Committee: M.J. Herskovits, Chairman, W.C. McKern, C.F. Voegelin,

Symposium on the Needs and Problems of Smaller Departments in the Middle West: M. Titiev, Chairman, J. Bennett, Secretary. (Panel of speakers to be selected,)
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COOPERATIVE DEGREES: PROS AND CONS

In the preceding number of the BULLETIN the question of Cooperative Higher Degrees was raised by Professor Carl F. Voegelin. So much interest was aroused in the topic that the Editors invited the heads of several midwestern anthropology departments to contribute statements of their opinions. Four replies were received and these are presented below. A few condensations were made to conserve space, but the viewpoints of the writers have been left intact. These articles, taken jointly, constitute the feature for this issue.

Northwestern University
(M.J. Herskovits)

We at Northwestern have always been attracted by the idea of cooperating in making available to students the resources of anthropology wherever materials fit into a student's interests. I cannot say with certainty, but I believe that we are one of the very few departments offering graduate work, who as a matter of policy require that students who take their under-graduate majors in the department go elsewhere for their graduate work. We feel that in this way they benefit from exposure to various approaches to the problems of anthropology, and from the training they obtain in specialties that are not offered here. By the same token, all our graduate students are drawn from other institutions. This makes for a

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ENERGY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATION

Professor Leslie A. White

(Editor's Note: On February 16, 1947, Professor Leslie A. White, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Michigan, had the honor of being the intermission speaker during the broadcast of the New York Philharmonic Symphony program. Excerpts from his talk follow.)

Human civilization is about one million years old. During this long course of time, civilization has grown from the level of our prehuman ancestors to the status in which we find it today....Man, like all other animals, is engaged in a struggle for existence. This struggle takes place not only between man and his natural habitat, but within the human species itself--between tribes and nations. Civilization, or culture, is the means employed by man to carry on his struggle for survival....

An essential feature of culture is its continuity; for a large part of the culture of one generation or age is passed on to the next. Culture is thus a continuous process which grows and develops in accordance with principles of its own. We are able to formulate the laws of this development. And the basic law relates to energy. When only a small amount of energy is controlled per capita, the culture will be low; man will be a savage or a barbarian. If, however, the amount of energy harnessed and put to work be great, the culture will be high....This is the fundamental law of the growth of civilization.

(con't next column)

The first source of energy to be utilized in culture building was the human body. The amount of energy that can be obtained from human bodies is, of course, small....Naturally the culture, or civilization, built with these meager resources, was exceedingly low and crude....

The first really great step in cultural advance was taken when man learned to domesticate animals and to cultivate plants....And when man harnessed these natural forces..he greatly increased energy resources at his disposal for culture building. As a consequence, there was a great increase in population; villages grew into cities, and tribes into nations and empires. More and more people were freed from the labor of food production as agriculture became more efficient, and their time and talents were devoted to the arts, crafts, and professions....

The second great step in cultural advance was taken only a century or two ago when solar energy was again harnessed, this time in the form of coal and oil by means of steam and internal combustion engines.

And today we are on the threshold of a third stage of cultural advance; that of harnessing the energy of the nucleus of the atom.

The social systems of mankind are closely related to their underlying technological systems - to the ways in which energy is harnessed and put to

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COOPERATIVE DEGREES (cont. from p.1)

MAY MEETING (con't. from page 1)

diversity of point of view that has proved to be stimulating in seminars and class discussion, particularly where matters of theory are involved.

As to the project of offering cooperative degrees by midwestern institutions, the idea in principle is excellent, provided practical considerations permit. Probably the best thing to do would be for each institution to recognize the fact that certain fields are best represented in other departments of the area, and to suggest that their students who might profitably do so go to these departments for a quarter or a semester or a year, so that they can take advantage of such offerings as may be in line with their interests and the requirements of their future fields of research. I am afraid that the complications of administrative regulations of our several universities would stand in the way of formally instituting programs of the cooperative Ph.D.'s - I take it that the M.A. is not under consideration here - but that is no reason why the possibility cannot be explored. Whatever the case, we can informally agree that students might advantageously go for a time where they can get what they need; and actually send them there.

Some arrangement of this kind would seem to be called for in view of the fact that no department, not only in the middle west but in the United States, adequately cares for all specialties, particularly if under the term "specialties" we include regional as well as subject matter specializations. A first step, therefore, would seem to me to be for each department in the middle west to indicate those subdivisions of anthropological interest where it could make its contribution to such a cooperative undertaking. To this end I set down here the following fields in which Northwestern feels that it is equipped to contribute: personality and culture (Hallowell), musicology (Waterman), cultural dynamics (Herskovits), primitive economics (Bascom); Indian cultures of northern North America (Hallowell), West African and Micronesian ethnology (Bascom), African and Afro-American cultures (Herskovits).

(con't page 4 - col. 1)

Members of the Central States Branch who wish to read papers at the meeting, should submit titles, requirements for lanterns, and other information to Professor J.B. Griffin. The deadline for the receipt of titles is April 20th, and all papers will be limited to 15 minutes.

Members of the Society for American Archaeology should send titles and other pertinent data to Professor Fay-Cooper Cole.

NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE
Florida Park Service

Excavation of an historic mound in south-central Florida revealed quantities of trade beads, copper and silver pendants, iron axes, hawk's bells, etc. Preliminary estimates place the age at 17th or early 18th century. In addition, a portion of a Spanish pot, and two dozen burials in poor condition were uncovered. (J.W.G.)

Fort Frederica National Monument

Anthropology and archeology have been at a near standstill or at best a slow crawl due to the impending formal dedication of Fort Frederica National Monument on March 22. There seems to be little chance that colonial archeology can be started here in the near future.

Several sites formerly tested by Holder have been reexamined and a buried shell midden in the center of the island has been found. It is covered with one or two feet of soil and may actually be a burial mound rather than midden. Two small shell middens not visited by Holder have also been located and surface samples will be taken from them.

Tono Waring is now practicing medicine in Savannah and hopes to get a chance to do some surveywork.

Work on the summary of Georgia archeology goes very slowly, but at least the preliminary ideas are down. A lot of material was missed from 1943 to 1946. (C.H.F.)

(con't page 4 - col. 2)

COOPERATIVE DEGREES (con't from p. 3)

Ohio State University
(John Bennett)

I think Voegelin touches upon one phase of a growing general problem in the smaller departments in the middlewest. We are all growing rapidly, both in numbers of instructors and in the number of students and courses we teach. Many of us feel that if at all possible a student desiring graduate instruction should go to Chicago, Columbia, Northwestern or one of the other larger departments. But these departments - particularly Chicago - are now overcrowded. This means that we are going to have to give graduate training in anthropology at our own institutions.

But obviously most of us are too small to give such instruction - at least in all fields of anthropology. We have to teach the general round of undergraduate courses, but beyond that we will have to specialize in one or two of the fields of anthropology and cultivate these intensively, since we cannot do so in all. Indiana is doing this in linguistics; Ohio State is heading in the physical anthropology direction - and so on. From this point it is a logical extension into the field of inter-departmental cooperation in various phases of the academic effort.

What are some of the possible forms of such cooperation?

1. Cooperative degrees. This Voegelin has already suggested, and I am most certainly in favor of it. I can see fantastic administrative difficulties in such a program, but if we are really in favor of it, I don't see why it can't be worked out. It merely means that certain kinds of training received at one smaller department will be honored in full at another for the degree. It need not be a hard and fast rule - merely a general agreement carried out when feasible and necessary.

2. Exchange of faculty. This idea seems more readily adaptable to the humors of deans within deans, but would probably involve just as much finagling. Suppose Ohio State invited an ethnologist to teach for one year, and we sent our geneticist-physical anthropologist to the ethnologist's institution, thereby giving a year's training in something both institutions may have lacked. The cooperative degree system would mean that the candidate did the travelling - if this faculty exchange became frequent,

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ENERGY AND CIVILIZATION

(con't from p. 2)

work....Social systems are always determined by the amount of energy harnessed per capita, and by the ways in which this energy is expended in gaining a living from nature and in waging offensive and defensive competition with neighboring systems.

The introduction of agriculture brought about a social revolution as well as a technological revolution.... The recent technological revolution powered by coal and oil has likewise inaugurated a series of great social changes that has not yet run its course. But today we are confronted with this entirely new development: atomic energy. The age-old struggle to conquer and subdue the forces of nature has at last harnessed a power so great as to become a threat to man's existence, at least as a civilized being....

The crucial question today is: how will the vast powers of atomic energy be used?....It is on this stage that the drama of atomic energy will be enacted....But social evolution has moved forward with technological advance in the past and it may do so again.

It is possible that the military use of atomic energy may break down, once and for all, the political barriers that now divide the human race and set man against man - and it is possible that this may be done without crippling civilization. If this should be the outcome, mankind can at last become united in a common purpose and in common endeavor: the Good Life for all.

NOTES (con't from p. 3)

Indiana University

An undergraduate program in anthropology has recently been authorized at Indiana University. Courses will be taught by Drs. Voegelin, Neumann, Wallace and Black; assisted by several men from cognate departments. Offerings are grouped under General Anthropology; Physical Anthropology; Archeology; (Topical) Ethnology; (Areal) Ethnology; and Linguistics. Graduate instruction is also offered in Anthropology, and there is a graduate program in Linguistics under the direction of Professor Voegelin.

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COOPERATIVE DEGREES (con't from p. 4)

University of Michigan
(L. A. White)

the faculty would do the travelling. But it seems to me that both are worthwhile.

3. Exchange of ideas. If all of us begin to think in terms of what we have to offer each other, instead of exclusively in terms of what each of us lack, I see no reason why we cannot exchange course outlines, bibliographies, syllabi, exceptional term papers and seminar transcripts, and so on down the line. This goes on already at a purely personal level, but I think it could well be officially encouraged. Each department could set aside a shelf on which to keep comparative course materials from other departments. This would not only assist us in developing our own curricula, but also encourage the flow of ideas and defeat provincialism.

In these suggestions I am not proposing some sort of rigid institutionalized organization, but merely an informal agreement among all of us to do what we can to draw a little closer together and to recognize that we have a common problem. I do not think that the plan will prevent the smaller departments from growing or offering degrees on their own - that isn't the idea at all. On the contrary, I think that the plan will serve as a strengthening force for the smaller places.

Anthropology in the midwest is getting too big to be confined on the graduate level to one or two large departments. Something will have to be done because the problem is with us right now. It is not a question of short-circuiting the large departments, only one of taking adequate care of our own graduate students. I suppose it is true that the larger departments will have to grant more recognition to the training we give students who come to them for graduate work. The failure to do so can become a very sore point in the next decade and the matter ought to be discussed thoroughly. (con't next column)

NOTES (con't from p. 4)

Indiana University (con't)

Dr. William J. Wallace, a University of California trained ethnologist has been appointed as instructor in anthropology. He began teaching February 24th when the Spring semester opened.

Glenn Black did a lot of touring about during Christmas vacation at Arkansan and Oklahoman sites, museums, etc. (E.V.)
(con't. p. 6)

There is of course one thing to be said for the proposed plan for cooperative degrees in anthropology; namely, that departments vary as to their resources, one being able to offer something another department lacks. But over against this, as it seems to me, there are a number of disadvantages. Each department is obliged to offer certain basic courses such as, for example, a course on the North American Indian. The variety arising from divergent resources among departments is thus offset by a necessary uniformity of curricula.

Secondly, each department is obliged to plan its curriculum with reference to its own institution's needs, rather than to attempt to correlate it with curricula of departments in neighboring institutions. This, it seems to me, would impose serious limitations upon any plan to work out a well-balanced and coherent doctoral program by piecing together the offerings of several universities.

From an administrative standpoint the difficulty of having a doctoral committee made up of members from four or five institutions to supervise the work, thesis and examinations of a doctoral candidate would seem to be almost insuperable.

Finally, there is the question of legality; could a university, under the laws or charters under which it operates, grant merely a portion of a doctor's degree? The administration of the University of Michigan has expressed grave doubt that this can be done.

It is not easy to see what advantages such a plan would have for the graduate student. At the present time he can circulate freely from one institution to another, taking advantage of specialties that each may offer. Having done this, he can take his degree at the institution of his choice. It is not easy to see why a student would prefer a degree offered jointly by five institutions to one that he can obtain now from an institution of his own choosing.

Even if, however, the proposed plan for cooperative degrees could be worked out satisfactorily from the standpoint
(con't p. 6)

COOPERATIVE DEGREES (con't from p. 5)

of individual institutional curricula, even if this could be put into effect without legal difficulties, and even if such a plan would be preferable to the student, I doubt that the Department of Anthropology at the University of Michigan would be interested in participating in such an arrangement.

In the coming year we shall have seven men offering instruction in our department - possibly more. We are encouraged in the expectation that we shall have in the near future ample resources to confer doctor's degrees of our own.

University of Wisconsin

(George Spindler)

(Note: It was Professor Mekeel's idea that student opinion should be expressed in this discussion. Accordingly, he asked Mr. George Spindler, one of his graduate students, to prepare the statement that follows.)

It must be assumed, as a basic consideration, that there are many midwestern institutions that do not have the resources or staffs necessary to meet the requirements of the Ph.D. candidate in Anthropology. This means that the graduate student who wishes to get his Ph.D. in Anthropology must do his work at one of the few institutions that is adequately staffed. This is unfortunate from the student's viewpoint.

Every institution develops an intellectual climate of its own. The graduate student who immerses himself in the prolonged study necessary to achieve the Ph.D. in one school takes on the viewpoint of that school, or at least finds that much of his thinking is oriented within the limits provided by the intellectual climate of the institution. It can also be said that pressure, competition and other factors in institutions to which graduate students gravitate because of the attraction of a large staff, is not conducive, in many cases, to the best type of reflective thinking and integrated study.

A cooperative arrangement for higher degrees among midwestern universities would make it possible for students to avoid both of these difficulties. Among the several institutions that are in themselves inadequately staffed for Ph.D. candidates there are representatives of most of the viewpoints in Anthropology. A student exposed to several of these viewpoints would receive
(con't next column)

intellectual stimulation of the highest sort, and his training should be as adequate as that he would receive at one of the schools, with none of its disadvantages.

Assuming that the decision is made to develop a cooperative system, there are several functional considerations of importance.

One of the objections to a system of this sort might be the possibility that the student would become disorganized and insecure because of changes in staff, orientation of interests, methodology, and environment encountered in different institutions. To avoid this, and to provide the maximum integration for the student's study, there should be a "home base" institution for each student, and a fairly permanent set of advisors. This would mean that probably the first year of work should be done at this "mother" institution, so that a basic and general plan of study could be created. It might also prove advisable to have the dissertation submitted to the staff there.

As a final consideration, it would be most desirable to have a common placement agency. Through the contacts that the individual staff members in several different institutions would have it should be possible to place graduates with considerable efficiency.

Without too much reservation, from the student's viewpoint, it seems that a cooperative system would be most desirable. A little reflection might indicate that a division of labor among midwestern anthropologists training graduate students might be most advantageous from the viewpoint of the teacher as well.

NOTES (con't from p. 5)

Ohio State Museum

A guide booklet on Fort Hill State Memorial is now in preparation which will include the natural history of the area as well as the archeological features.

A forthcoming issue of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical and Historical Society's Quarterly will carry an article by James Griffin on a newly recognized Adena site in Ohio.
(con't p. 7)

THREE LECTURES AT CHICAGO

During the past few weeks, Drs. Kirchoff, Gillman, and Barton spoke before the Chicago Anthropological Society. Dr. Paul Kirchoff of the National School of Anthropology and History of Mexico, stopped in town long enough to deliver two lectures at the University. In the first, he illustrated the Pre-Columbian materials - particularly figurines - that have been found in still undated grave sites in Western Mexico, especially the states of Colima and Nayarit. A remarkable fact is that the material appears quite foreign to typical Middle American culture; but shows striking general and specific resemblances on the one hand to the North Peruvian Coast and on the other to Southern Colombia (specifically Quimbaya).

In his second lecture, Dr. Kirchoff pointed out the remarkable opportunity that the aboriginal Mexican historical traditions written down by natives shortly after the conquest gives us for the study of culture contact and acculturation in a situation independent of Western culture but still containing analogous elements. The references are to contacts between the urbanized communities and their primitive and even pre-agricultural contemporaries. Between 1200 and 1500 A.D., the level of culture in the Central Mesa was, on the whole, lowered; and this may be attributed to the fact that the successive invaders never succeeded in attaining that level of their victims and teachers; but it is also apparent that the earlier civilizations were already weakened when the infiltrations began.

Dr. Theodore Gillman, of the Department of Anatomy, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, on February 26 spoke to the members of the Society on "The Effect of Climate and Dietary Factors on the South African Bantu."

Dr. Gillman brought out the point that some of the physical characteristics associated with the Negroes as a race may be considerably modified by the effect of climate and diet, together with the contributing factor of socio-economic status. Thus, skin color and hair form, especially, are changed as a result of malnutrition,

(con't on p. 8)

NOTES (con't. from p. 6)

Ohio State Museum (con't)

Efforts are being made to preserve certain archeological sites in or adjacent to areas to be flooded by dam construction.

In the Spring the museum will display the special exhibit from the Laboratory of Anthropology entitled "Man Becomes an Artist". (R.G.M.)

Ohio State University

The administration has recently created a new Department of Sociology and Anthropology, under one administrative but with the two departments academically separate. Anthropology will thus be able to plan its own curriculum, add new courses, etc.

Anatomy and Zoology are both hiring physical anthropologists next year. These men, and their courses, will be listed in the anthropology section of the new department.

We have just set up an M.A. in physical and social anthropology. The latter will have to be a rather broad general degree, including much sociology and psychology. Two candidates are already working for Master's degrees. (J.B.)

University of Colorado

Dr. Earl H. Morris, of Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Mr. Frederick Douglas, of the Denver Art Museum, have accepted appointments as lecturers in Anthropology at the University of Colorado. Dr. Morris will give a course from time to time on Southwestern Archaeology and Dr. Douglas will teach a course on North American Material Culture.

Omer C. Stewart was appointed anthropologist at the University in November, 1945, and has hopes of developing anthropology there with the assistance offered by Morris and Douglas. (O.C.S.)

University of Kentucky

The winter quarter at the University of Kentucky brought 547 students enrolled in courses offered by the Department of Anthropology - approximately 8.4% of the total student body.

Another manuscript on three additional Shell Heap sites on the Green

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THREE LECTURES (con't from p. 7)

with individuals suffering from diet deficiencies having lighter skin color and straighter hair than healthy persons.

Other characteristics affected by diet are: thickness of the skull, shape of the jaw, disturbances of the endocrine glands which result in sterility, menstrual disorders in women, atrophy of the testes in men, and delayed descent of the testes in boys.

Nutritional diseases, such as pellegra and liver ailments, are a relatively recent development in South Africa.

Dr. Gillman concluded by saying that the physical anthropologist must be very cautious in evaluating racial types in Africa because he must take into account physical modifications resulting from socio-economic factors.

Mr. R.F. Barton, the well-known Philippine authority, in residence this quarter as Lichstern Fellow at the University of Chicago, recently spoke to the anthropology students on his work among the Kalinga. Mr. Barton, as a Guggenheim Fellow, was completing his Ifugao studies at the time of the Japanese invasion and was interned in Manila. He expects to return soon to the Philippines, but in the meantime he has prepared a manuscript on "The Kalinga: Their Institutions and Customary Law" for early publication.

Following is a brief summary of his paper:

The Kalinga offer important materials for the study of the development of the state since they have gone beyond the kinship group and developed the concept of regional citizenship. The Kalinga state rested primarily upon the "peace pact", an agreement between two regions by which headhunting and other feuds were stopped and machinery for the enforcement of peace established.

While one or more kinship groups might ask to be excluded from the provisions of a peace pact, the benefits were such that all were generally willing to conform. An elaborate development of customary law regulated the conflicting interests of kinship groups and the regional states. Each region has peace pacts with most of the neighboring areas, Lubwagan having some thirty such pacts.

NOTES (con't from p. 7)

River in McLain county prepared by Professor William S. Webb and William G. Haag, has been submitted to the printers. The report on the new finds excavated last summer at the Mt. Horeb Eastworks near Lexington is well under way.

Statistical compilations of the Indian Knoll skeletal data, continue to occupy a small staff of student assistants and their supervisor. (C.S.)

University of Minnesota

Professor Wilson D. Wallis is spending his sabbatical year in Vermont where he is engaged in writing a book on primitive science. His wife, Ruth Sawtell Wallis, continues to turn out best-selling mystery stories with an anthropological background.

Professor David Mandelbaum, who has transferred his activities to California University is succeeded by Dr. Joseph H. Greenberg. During the absence of Professor Wallis, Linvill F. Watson, of Pennsylvania, is teaching his courses. Richard K. Beardsley of California is expected to teach the introductory Anthropology and other courses in the spring quarter as well as the summer session.

Archeological field work was carried on last summer by Professor Lloyd A. Wilford, accompanied by two students, on the upper Minnesota. This investigation was a continuation of Professor Wilford's work on the Cambria culture.

Under the leadership of Professor Konstantin Reichardt, chairman of the Department of Linguistics and Comparative Philology, an informal organization of those interested in linguistics including members of the English, Classics and Anthropology departments is planned in the near future. (J.H.G.)

University of Oklahoma

The Department of Anthropology of the University of Oklahoma has this year gotten started on its first full year since practically the beginning of the war. Kenneth Orr re-initiated activities during the second semester

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NOTES (con't from p. 8)

of 1945-46, but left thereafter to assume his present position at the University of Chicago. Before he left, Orr was Chairman of a very successful symposium on the archaeological problems of the "Caddoan" area which was attended by workers in the field from all states which seem to be directly connected with the archaeological manifestations temporarily denoted "Caddoan", from the Southwest, the lower Mississippi Valley, Mexico, Illinois, and the Ceramic Repository of the Eastern United States. The results of the conference have been written up for publication by Alex Krieger of the University of Texas, and will probably appear in the first 1947 number of American Antiquity.

The registration of students for courses in anthropology in the first semester was encouraging, and indications available from pre-enrollment figures for the second semester are very good. The Anthropology Club has been reinstated, with members from "neighboring" departments and a number of others interested in anthropology attending on a "non-official" basis. We are hopeful of enlisting the services of visiting firemen, who may be passing through Oklahoma, to speak to the club on various aspects of anthropology. As an example, George and Johanne Fathauer stopped here on their way to do field work with the Mojave.

(con't next column)

University of Oklahoma (con't)

Dr. George L. Trager, linguist formerly of Yale and lately in the employ of the government, has this year accepted a professorship here. He will offer work in linguistics for anthropologists and is planning to give a course in the Ethnology of Asia in the Department of Anthropology next fall. Linguistic field work in Kiowa and Caddo or Wichita are contemplated. James B. Watson expects to be doing field work with the Wichita by Fall, 1947, and is planning to complete his monograph on the Cayua (of Mato Grosso, Brazil) this summer, (J.B.W.)

University of Wisconsin

Professor Weston LaBarre of Duke University will be teaching here this summer semester. (S.M.)

Western Reserve University

Sassaman and Baby finished Dental Gross Anatomy and immediately plunged into moving the "Horn" museum into the Hamann Museum.

Despite the general confusion of moving Baby has managed to work on skeletal material sent up by Morgan. With this latest series, plus skeletal material excavated by the lab, Western Reserve now has a good representation of crania from sites in N.E. Ohio assigned to the Iroquois aspect, upper Mississippi phase. (R.S.B.)

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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)

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)

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)

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.

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 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 Tamaulipas 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 Lowe, formerly with the Archaeological Projects of 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)

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)

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)