

CENTRAL STATES BULLETIN

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REGION ONE of the NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

On July 1, 1946, the National Park Service established the position of Regional Archeologist for Region One; and J.C. Harrington was transferred to that post from his previous assignment as Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park. Region One includes most of the area east of the Mississippi River. Archeological projects are in prospect for approximately 12 Park Service Zones within the Region, some of which are expected to get under way within the next few months.

Four professional archeologists, all of whom have retained their professional connections in various ways, are working in Region One. Most active of the current projects is the Natchez Trace Parkway, under the supervision of Dr. J.D. Jennings, who is busy at present lining up personnel and equipment for the start of operations. Dr. A.R. Kelly (see p.6) is now custodian at the Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon, Georgia. No excavating is contemplated within the near future, but there is considerable laboratory work and preparation of publications to be done there. Charles Fairbanks is custodian at Fort Frederica National Monument, St. Simons, Georgia (BULLETIN, Vol. I, no. 1, p. 5). Plans are afoot to begin work at that site within the next year, but the starting date is still uncertain. J.C. Harrington has no immediate plans for going into the field, but hopes to resume work at Jamestown and possibly other historical colonial sites in another year or so. (J.C.H.)

The feature article for the current issue was written by Professor William R. Bascom of Northwestern University. It appears in the BULLETIN by permission of Mr. G.R. Parker, Chief of the Pacific Ocean Division of the U.S.C.C.

U.S.C.C. SURVEY ON MICRONESIA

William R. Bascom

During the spring and summer of 1946 several anthropologists from this country served as members of a group which made an economic survey of the Japanese-mandated islands of Micronesia. The survey was made by the U.S. Commercial Company at the request of the Navy, and was under the direction of Dr. Douglas L. Oliver, as U.S.C.C. Special Representative in Honolulu. The survey group consisted of economists, who were assigned to specific islands on which they did intensive work, and of technical specialists in mining, geology, entomology, botany, horticulture, animal husbandry, marine biology and nutrition, who visited the various areas within the mandate by L.C.I. and by plane.

Four of the economics staff were anthropologists: Dr. John Useem of the University of Wisconsin (assisted by Mr. Breese and Mr. Uyehara), who worked in Yap, Palau and the Western Carolines; Dr. Edward T. Hall Jr. of the University of Denver who worked with Dr. Karl J. Pelzer, a geographer, on Truk in the Central Carolines; Dr. William R. Bascom of Northwestern University, who worked on Ponape in the Eastern Carolines; and Dr. Leonard E. Mason, now with the State Department, who covered all the Marshalls. The Mariannas were handled by Commander E.E. Gallahue, formerly of the Department of Agriculture. (cont. p.3)

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COOPERATIVE DEGREES?

A recent letter to the editor from Carl F. Voegelin raises an exceedingly vital and interesting problem that might well be discussed in the pages of the CENTRAL STATES BULLETIN.

Douglas Taylor has just been granted a generous sum by the Viking Fund for the support of research among the Black Carib. He will leave Magua, Dominica, B.W.I., where he now is, for Honduras soon after Christmas. One objective of his work is an ethnographic survey, and in this he is to be guided by Herskovits. However, his interest in linguistics remains paramount, and Voegelin is committed to helping with this part of his program.

As Voegelin puts it, "The idea of a mature person going on for specialized work and ultimately for a Ph.D. interests me because it raises an unusual problem: since no one University (in the central states area, with the probable exception of Chicago) offers every specialization, wouldn't it be possible to work out some kind of graduate cooperation between, say, Northwestern, Michigan and Indiana?"

Here is a point that ought to be given thoughtful consideration by the members of the relatively small departments of anthropology that are scattered throughout the midwest. Staffs ranging from one to three full-time men are the rule; and in the face of anthropology's tendency to branch out into numerous specialized fields, it is no longer possible for small staffs to provide adequate training for well-rounded doctoral degrees. Furthermore, many administra-

tors are reluctant to increase their anthropology departments, on the realistic grounds that to do so would lead to a tremendous duplication of effort among nearby institutions.

Within many universities there is a noteworthy movement afoot to over-ride the long-established divisions that arbitrarily separate related disciplines. Has not the time come to work out a plan whereby the anthropology staffs of neighboring schools may pool their training facilities for the granting of cooperative Ph.D. degrees? The editors of the BULLETIN invite comments on this topic. (N.T.)

CONFERENCE ON IROQUOIS RESEARCH

The second annual Conference on Iroquois Research, which met for the first time last year, assembled a good attendance of anthropologists from the Northeastern States and Canada at the Allegany State Park, Red House, N.Y., October 4, 5, and 6, 1946. As chairman of the Allegany State Park Commission, Mr. Charles E. Congdon of Salamanca again made available to the Conference the Administration Building on Red House Lake which is situated in a wilderness area, flanked by the Allegany Reservation of the Seneca Nation. Merle H. Beardsorf of Warren, Pa. was co-host.

Sessions were devoted to a report and discussion of field studies in Iroquois ethnology (Fenton presiding), history and the Iroquois (Arthur C. Parker and Paul A.W. Wallace), and a lively discussion of the Owaseco culture and its relation to Iroquois origins (Ritchie and others).

The will to do something about problems of Iroquois research was manifest in increased attendance, in an attitude of

(cont. p. 3)

IROQUOIS RESEARCH (cont.)

genuine interest that marked discussions, and in reports of research accomplished since the first conference by Speck, Dodge, Witthoft, Fenton in ethnology; Voegelin and associates on Seneca language; Parker on history; and Kidd, Schaffer, Ritchie and McIlwraith in Archaeology. It is hoped that new projects and an opportunity for collaborative research will appeal to the scholars who were welcomed to the conference this year.

Those present included: Disher, Cleveland; Huot, Columbia; Guthe, Albany; Stout, Syracuse; Parker and Ritchie, Rochester; Plassman and Hirscher, St. Bonaventure; G. Brown, Emerson, Kidd, and McIlwraith, Totonto; Hatt, Cranbrook; Griffin, Jones and Witthoft, Michigan; MacNeish and Ted Guthe, Chicago; Schaeffer, Harrisburg; de Laguna, Bryn Mawr; Wallace, Annville; Carpenter, Speck and Stearns, Pennsylvania; Johnson, Andover; Dodge, Salem; Hadlock, Bar Harbor; Setzler and Fenton, Smithsonian.

The Conference has so far avoided formal organization, and it has no officers; it exists only to promote Iroquois Studies and to provide a vehicle for discussion and the informal exchange of information. (W.N.F.)

MICRONESIAN SURVEY (cont.)

The economists and their anthropological colleagues were responsible for presenting the broad picture of the economic life of their areas and making recommendations on which future policy could be based. This meant a direct concern with such aspects of culture as fishing, agriculture, the use of domestic animals, hunting, gathering, arts and crafts, cooperative work, division of labor, property, land tenure, trade, gift exchange, patterns of consumption, the economic functions of clans and other kinship units, and the economic bases of prestige and class distinctions.

Although the emphasis was on technology, requirements, distribution and work patterns at the present time, the directives called for a description of social organization, the mythological sanctions of economic activities and the taboos affecting them, and an indication of the past as well as the contemporary picture. The objective of the descriptive portion of the reports was a brief but well-rounded study of the economic life of the native community both before and after contact, and in its relation with the Japanese colonists and the outside world. (cont. p. 5)

ANTHROPOLOGY CLUB at INDIANA

Indiana University's recently formed Anthropology Club has been presenting, at a series of monthly meetings, informal talks which are attracting increasing interest on the part of Indiana University students and faculty, and Bloomington townspeople. Meetings are demonstrating the close relationship of anthropology with the allied fields such as geography and linguistics, and the interest which professionally trained anthropologists have in the competent work of non-professionals.

At the Club's first meeting during the fall semester, four members of Indiana University's anthropological and linguistics faculty, and two Indiana University students, spoke about their summer field work and research. Glenn Black opened the meeting with a description of work done at Angell Mound near Evansville, Indiana; Georg Neumann then spoke about his research in physical anthropology at Columbia University, and the trips he made to the Southwest; C.F. Voegelin outlined what he had done in linguistic research at the Linguistic Institute at the University of Michigan, and on the Allegany Reservation, with a Seneca informant; and Thomas A. Sebeok followed with a short description of his work on Estonian at the Linguistic Institute. Paul Garvin related his experiences on a summer field trip to the Kutenai in Idaho and British Columbia; and A. Adiz spoke briefly of his work under Glenn Black's direction, at the Angell Mound. After the talks Club members adjourned to the Commons for cokes and informal discussion.

At the second meeting, which was held November fourteenth, Otis P. Starkey, Chairman of Indiana University's newly formed Department of Geography, addressed the Club on "The Use of Maps and Aerial Photographs for Assembling Cultural Material!" Professor Starkey illustrated his talk with slides of recently released United States, German and French printed maps and aerial photographs. These were drawn largely from the extensive map collection now in process of being assembled by the Indiana University Geography Dept.

Dr. Thomas B. Noble, Jr. F.I.C.S., of Indianapolis, will be the speaker at the December meeting of the Club, to be held on Thursday, December 19th, in the Indiana Union. Dr. and Mrs. Noble have been making photographic expeditions to the Southwest over a period of many years.

(cont. p. 7)

"TRENDS IN COLONIAL POLICY IN WEST AFRICA"

(Summary of a talk given by Dr. Jack Harris before the Chicago Anthropological Society, October 22, 1946)

The European partition of West Africa was precipitated by the second industrial revolution in the mid-nineteenth century. The pressing need for oils and other raw materials demanded by the new machine economy, and the desire for the extension of markets for the increasing flow of goods, sent European commercial and political agents into the interior to secure trade routes, to establish markets, to develop organizations for economic development, and to forestall competition. These predominant factors in the acquisition of West African territories were also important determinants in the colonial policies of France, Belgium and Britain, which sought cheap and efficient control of the African populations and economic wealth. Pronouncements of colonial governments as to the trusteeship nature of their rule, the "Dual Magistrate", "Indirect Rule", etc. although apparently sincere, received little implementation and the native peoples continued to suffer basic economic, political, and social disabilities. This, roughly, was the colonial situation in West Africa shortly before World War II.

The ferment of the war stimulated growing nationalist movements. Increasing education, a lessening awe of the white rulers, growing awareness of the external world, the marked contrast between colonial promise and fulfillment, the short-lived but sensational success of Japan, and the appeals by Allied leaders to principles of democracy and self-determination, sharpened the increasing demands of Africans for significant participation in the political and economic affairs of the colonies. At the same time many European peoples found themselves confronted with a paradox when they realized that the very things they were fighting for were being denied to millions of colonial subjects.

The apparent reaction of the framers of colonial policy has been to seek some compromise between the old form of domination and the insistent demands for self-government and independence. Only Britain has committed herself to the goal of self-government for her colonies which will remain, however, within the Empire framework. France approximates this promise in her plan of a new "French Union" (successor to the French Empire). The precise structure of this organization has not yet been worked out, but it

seems clear that it will not be the highly centralized, assimilationist empire of the old-style French imperialists. Belgium has promised neither eventual self-government nor assimilation, but the Minister of Colonies has referred to the "emancipation of our native people" and their "moral and intellectual civilization". What this means is still uncertain.

Some implementation of France's and England's new policies is already evident. Although these powers have now formulated a broader framework in which their African peoples may conceivably approximate full citizenship, the question of the fulfillment of these goals remains pertinent in face of the discernible pressures for a return to the old system. The future of colonial policy in this area would appear to be a complex of developing factors among which the following are of importance: the political and economic alignments within the mother countries; the power of the UN organization and the still-to-be-created Trusteeship Council; a possible shift in world economic and political organization which might place less emphasis upon the desirability of colonial control by one power; and the pressures exerted by the colonial peoples themselves.

NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Alabama Museum of Natural History

In collaboration with the University of Alabama Dr. Walter B. Jones, State Geologist and Director of the Alabama Museum of Natural History, has put into effect an archaeological program for 1946-47. The initial work of the program is the preparation of a manuscript on the archaeology of three southern Alabama counties (Clarke, Mobile and Baldwin). Steve B. Wimberly, Archaeologist, has been appointed research associate for the program.

Dr. Jones has recently returned from the Pacific Theatre where he served as Lieutenant-Colonel with the Army Corps Engineers. Dr. Jones shipped back to the Museum a large collection of specimens from Australia and New Guinea. These specimens include the following greenstone head axes, flint knives and axes, spears, war clubs, shields and personal ornaments. An exhibit of this material is in preparation at the Museum.

David L. DeJarnette, Curator, Alabama Museum of Natural History, has returned from the Pacific Theatre where he served as Captain with the Coast Artillery. He brought back to the Museum a beautiful series of Kodachrome slides of the natives of New Guinea, Luzon, and other Pacific Islands. (W.B.J.) (cont. over)

Florida Park Service

John W. Griffin will excavate mounds on state parks in southwestern Florida during November and December. This area, back from the coast, has had little work done on it. For two weeks during October, test trenches were dug in Volusia County, east Florida. (J.W.G.)

Michigan State College

Professor Paul Honigsheim is offering a new course in the fall term entitled, "Comparative Social History". It includes an examination of social institutions and social life of primitive, historical, and modern peoples presented from the anthropological and historical points of view. Professor Honigsheim is also engaged in the preparation of three articles for future publication. The first is concerned with the American Indians in the philosophy of the 18th Century; the second with Oriental peoples in the same epoch; and the third with a study of Max Weber as historian of the agricultural activities of primitive and historical peoples.

Dr. Solon Kimball was a member of the staff of the Wellesley School on Community Affairs this past summer. He is currently engaged in research on the social organization of the rural peoples of Michigan in conjunction with the Land Use planning activities of the state extension service. (S.T.K.)

Middle American Research Institute

Tulane granted Dr. Robert Wauchope leave of absence during the summer to work up the Georgia pottery excavated in 1938-40. Dr. and Mrs. Wauchope spent seven weeks at the Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon, Georgia, and completed a preliminary analysis of most of this material.

With the opening of school this year, they again offered courses in anthropology. These had been discontinued during the war, as there was no one to teach them.

The Institute hopes to engage in some field work in Middle America beginning in January and ending in June. The work will probably be of a survey nature with minor excavations.

We have so far issued nine numbers of the Middle American Research Records; five numbers of the Philological & Documentary Studies; and three in the Miscellaneous Series. (museum guides, administrative reports, etc.). Publication plans for this year call for four or five volumes: one on tropical woods, one on physical anthropology, one on social anthropology, and one a documentary study. We have several others on the fire, but do not anticipate bringing them out during the fiscal year. (R.W.) (cont. p.6)

MICRONESIAN SURVEY (cont.)

From an anthropological point of view the information which was gathered will contribute both to the ethnographical knowledge of a relatively little known culture area, and to the study of acculturation. A surprising number of culture patterns have survived contact and several traits, such as the use of the fire-plow and the wearing of "grass skirts" by men, were revived on Ponape because of war-time shortages. Through the succession of foreign powers which have ruled them, the people of Ponape and other islands, have been furnished with a reliable method of dating, not often found in non-literate societies. In discussing cultural changes they use the following chronology: Native period, up to ca. 1820, prior to effective contact with the outside world; Pre-Spanish period 1826-1886; Spanish period 1886-1899; German period 1899-1914; Japanese period 1914-1945; American period, September 1945 to the present.

One of the most interesting features of Ponape culture is the competition for prestige through growing yams of large size. At each feast the size of the yams contributed by the men is compared, and the man who brings the largest yam wins prestige and praise. A man who consistently grows large yams may be given a title. Great care is devoted to each step in the process of raising, for competitive purposes, large yams, some of which reach nine or ten feet in length and three feet in diameter. Yam growing is carried on in complete secrecy, so that a man may have the advantage of surprise. Men formerly got up at two or three in the morning to plant and tend their yams in inaccessible parts of their farms before daylight, so that no one could see them. A very great interest is shown in new varieties of yams, many of which have been introduced since contact with the outside world. The names of 156 native varieties of yams were recorded, of which one informant was able to name 90 without stopping.

DR. HALPERN DOES A SOLO

Phyllis Hamilton of the Chicago Anthropology Department, now a Civilian Employee with the 8th Army in Yokohama, relays the following story about Dr. A.M. Halpern, linguist, formerly on the staff of the University of Chicago, but now serving in Japan.

Last week I had dinner with Dr. Halpern and he told me the following tale: That morning an old friend of his called him and said that some Solo Men, Baby Modjokertensis, and about three Pithecanthropus skulls were to be in Tokyo for the day, and asked if he would like to come over and see them. He delightedly accepted the invitation, and went over to see (cont. p. 7.)

ACTION IN GEORGIA

(Note: The excerpts that follow are taken from a letter of Nov. 19, 1946 sent to Dr. Charles E. Snow by A.R. Kelly)

There isn't much to write you in connection with current research in physical anthropology at Ocmulgee. We are pretty much up to our necks with administrative work. I am going ahead with my Swift Creek Report and plan a paper on the Eatonton Stone Eagle and Eagle's Nest.

I have just heard from Bob Wauchope at Tulane and you may like to know that the Middle American Research Institute at Tulane is publishing my Doctor's thesis on Mexican race-mixture based on a prison group I worked up in connection with the Criminal Survey under Hooton. The thesis was written in 1929, however, and would hardly come under current research.

You will be interested in a small paper by T.D. Stewart and P.F. Titterton in the Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences Vol. 36, No. 8, August 15, 1946, entitled "More Flaked Indian Teeth from the United States." This deals with an interesting skull I sent Stewart from an Ocmulgee Mound showing filing or notching of upper median incisor teeth, an anomaly found to be rarely incident among late prehistoric Mississippian groups and which the authors think may be a residual Middle American trait still lingering among our southeastern Indians. Why not write Stewart for a reprint? You may have an example of this unusual feature among some of your skeletal material.

Tono Waring is back and has hung up his shingle in Savannah. Saw him the other day. He plans some more archeological publications. Gordon Willey stopped over in Macon on his way back to Peru. Wauchope was here for six weeks during the summer working up his north Georgia survey. Willey has just written from Washington that Joe Caldwell was now just beginning his Allatoona Dam survey and might be down to see us before long. I saw Madeline Kneberg and T.M.N. Lewis on returning to Macon from NPS Conference at Mammoth Cave the other day. They seem to have a very favorable set-up for continuing research and publication. Their Hiwassee Island was a honey.

It was interesting to see Jesse Jennings' comment in the current number of Antiquity regarding the Folsomoid material near Franklin, Tennessee. Is it possible that Macon Plateau, loaded with Adena traits, may be associated with Folsomoid flints, a residual late adumbration which came down with the linked traits of Adena Copena, yet somehow managed to miss the Archaic levels? I shall examine our Macon

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materials to test this hypothesis. Any comments would be appreciated.

NOTES (cont.)

Northwestern University

During the summer students and members of the Department did field work in three different areas. Dr. and Mrs. Hallowell headed a group of five students from Northwestern University and one from the University of Chicago among the Wisconsin Ojibwa (see BULLETIN, Vol. I, No. 1).

Dr. Bascom spent the spring and summer on Ponape, Eastern Carolines, in Micronesia as a member of the economic survey of the U.S. Commercial Company. Dr. Waterman recorded folk music in Puerto Rico for the Library of Congress and the Puerto Rican Office of Information and did preliminary work in Cuba. Miss Berta Montero-Sanchez, a graduate student, spent the summer in Cuba studying folklore.

Plans for field work next summer are already taking shape. Dr. Waterman and Miss Montero-Sanchez plan to return to Cuba to continue their work in cooperation with Professor Garcia-Robiou of the University of Havana. Two graduate students will have a year in the field; Miss Erika Eichhorn in southern Haiti, and Mr. Ruy Coelho among the Black Caribs of Guatemala and Honduras.

Several pieces collected by Professors Herskovits and Bascom are included in the Exhibition of African art which is being shown from November first to twenty-fourth at the Baltimore Museum of Art.

Dr. Hallowell is devoting only half-time to teaching during the current year, and is commuting to Washington on alternate weeks as Chairman of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council.

As in other universities in the Midwest, there are increased enrollments in anthropology, and the Department is discussing revisions of its offerings to meet the current needs. (WRB)

Oberlin College

Oberlin College has just acted to give anthropology equal emphasis with sociology changing the title of the Department of Sociology to: The Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Under the chairmanship of Professor Loren C. Eiseley, the Department is undergoing reorganization. A
(cont. over)

APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY
at
MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Michigan State College has recently established a special series of ten courses in the field of applied social science. The series has been designated "Community Organization and Administration."

Dr. Solon T. Kimball is responsible for instruction in four courses in the field of applied anthropology. These include: "Environment, Technology and Culture"; "Social Anthropology"; "Native Peoples and Colonial Administration"; and "Social Organization and Administration." The other six courses are in the area of sociology and social psychology.

The objectives and purposes of the series as stated in the announcement, follows.

"The complex nature of modern society demands administrators who understand problems of social organization and the human relations which are involved. This area of specialization in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology is designed to train students in applying the knowledge and techniques of these disciplines in administration. Employment opportunities develop in both rural and urban fields of government, in industry, in connection with military services and in education. The series should be of particular value to persons intending to specialize in administrative positions in extension work in agriculture, personnel relations in industry, and the administration of native peoples." (STK)

HALPERN'S SOLO (cont.)

the original Solo Man. When he arrived he learned that not only was he known as an anthropologist, but that he was to be the official expert to identify the bones! After humbly declining the privilege of passing judgment on whether or not this was the original Solo, he was forced into it. Is this Solo Man? He thought it was, while in the background a Japanese scholar chuckled to himself, for he was a physical anthropologist, but his opinions were not called for. After stating that these might be the original skulls Dr. Halpern was invited into the inner sanctum of a general and there, perched on

his desk was Solo Man, the first, surrounded by photographers and press agents who were awaiting the verdict of the official anthropologist. The pictures were taken, and although they haven't yet appeared in Stars and Stripes, you'll probably see them soon since Abe is going to send some copies home. Sounds like he is stealing Bill Krogman's thunder, but as far as Abe is concerned, it was a lot of "skullduggery" on somebody's part.

INDIANA ANTHROPOLOGY CLUB(cont.)

and have become increasingly interested in documenting photographically the living peoples and prehistoric remains of this region. During the past year or so they have explored and photographed several prehistoric sites which were little known or unnoted by Southwestern archaeologists. From his wealth of material, Dr. Noble will show colored slides of three Turkey Ruin, previously only slightly known, Ladder Cave Ruin (of which Dr. Noble has the only photographic record made), and the Red Rock region in which hitherto unnoted evidence of cliff dwellers was found. After the program Club members and their guests will gather for an informal Christmas party in the Commons of the Indiana Union.

Officers of the Anthropology Club for 1946-47 are Erminie W. Voegelin, president; Georg Neumann, vice-president; Mary Frances Kelly, secretary-treasurer; Patricia Delks, editor; C.F. Voegelin, faculty sponsor. The Club was formed last year, with Georg Neumann serving as its first president. (E.W.V.)

NOTES (cont.)

course of study is being worked out to enable students within the Department to complete a full major in either anthropology or sociology.

Dr. Eiseley was recently awarded a grant from the Viking Fund of New York City to be used in making a survey of certain archaeological problems in South Africa. He plans to spend the coming summer months in making this survey, returning in time for the fall semester. During the past summer he taught in the Department of Anthropology at Columbia University, offering a course in the Biology of Race. (L.C.E.) (cont. p 8.)

NOTES (cont.)

Ohio State Museum

A comprehensive Bibliography of Ohio Archaeology has been prepared by James H. Rodabaugh and Richard G. Morgan of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. This work, which is now being edited, will probably first appear in mimeographed form. (R.G.M.)

Ohio State University

Now that anthropology at Ohio State is a two-man affair, a revised and expanded course program has been planned and will go into effect in the Autumn quarter of 1947. We will be offering the following courses:

Introductory Cultural Anthropology; a course in introductory physical anthropology, human evolution and prehistory; Social Organization of Preliterate Peoples; Religion and World View in Simpler Societies; American Indian ethnology; American archaeology; Culture and Personality; The Dynamics of American Culture; and a course in the theory of race and culture conflicts. The usual series of graduate seminars in various fields will continue to be offered.

In the Winter quarter, Jim Spuhler will be teaching a section of introductory human genetics in the Department of Biology in addition to his anthropological duties. He has also been conducting a faculty seminar in theoretical genetics in Biology, and a seminar for Sociology in social biology. These will continue in the Winter quarter. The writer will teach the regular anthropological courses in addition to a graduate seminar in the relation of sociological to anthropological theory.

With the addition of the course in physical anthropology, evolution, and prehistory, our introductory level will be complete. This course and the one in cultural anthropology will be offered concurrently each quarter. (J.W.B.)

University of Kentucky

Research continues at the University of Kentucky, Department of Anthropology, is both the Archaeology of the Archaic,

and the Physical Anthropology of the early Shell Heap Peoples. Professors William S. Webb, head of the department, William G. Haag and Charles E. Snow are planning to attend the Anthropological Meetings at Chicago. (C.F.S.)

University of Michigan

The normal course of events was enlivened by visits from three anthropologists. On November 12, Prof. Ralph Linton came here to give the opening lecture in the University's marriage relations series for upper classmen. He traced the institution of marriage to its probable primate origin; described the various forms of marriage that are found in human societies; pointed up some of the advantages of polygyny; stressed the universal ideal of permanence in marital relationships; and concluded with the prediction that our own divorce rate will continue to mount, but that our society would ultimately find a solution to this problem. While he was in Ann Arbor, Dr. Linton also spoke informally with various faculty and student groups.

Dr. Margaret Mead paid a brief visit to this campus on November 21. She addressed a meeting of sanitary engineers at the School of Public Health, and gave a talk to the members of the Anthropology Club.

During the following week George Quimby, Curator of anthropological exhibits at the Chicago Natural History Museum was in town. Although he made no formal addresses he discussed a number of problems with various local anthropologists.

Practically the entire membership of the staff is planning to attend the Christmas meetings at Chicago. (M.T.)

University of Tennessee

Three new courses in anthropology are to be added to the next catalog and the Division of Anthropology is to be given a departmental status. The personnel is still limited to T.M.N. Lewis (Professor) and Madeline Kneberg (Associate Professor). - (cont. p. 9.)

ASSISTANTSHIPS at MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

Dr. Charles P. Loomis, head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Michigan State College, has announced that a number of assistantships are available in this department for the coming academic year. These provide up to \$800 for persons working toward a master's degree, and \$1000 for doctoral candidates. Tuition is also included. Applicants have the choice of concentration in several disciplines, including anthropology. Interested persons should communicate with Dr. Loomis or the Dean of the Graduate School.

NOTES (cont.)

During the week beginning November 11 we made a survey of sites in the Wau-tauga and South Holston reservoir areas. These are areas which will be inundated eventually by two T.V.A.dams now under construction.

Vol. II, No. 4 of the TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST was issued during October. It is a new lithoprinted quarterly of 20 pages. The next number will be of especial interest in that it contains an account of the finds of three pre-sumed artifacts made from mineralized mastodon bone and tusk. (T.M.N.L.)

EASCOM JOINS BOARD

Prof. William R. Bascom, recently returned from Micronesia, has agreed to serve on the editorial board of the BULLETIN. He will cover anthropological activities at Northwestern, and will keep an eye out for folklore items.

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University of Wisconsin

W.C. McKern, Director of the Milwaukee Public Museum, gave a talk before the Wisconsin Historical Society on Tuesday, October 29.

Miss Susan Miles, who is curator at the Wisconsin Historical Museum, spoke at the Wisconsin Women's Club on the American Indians of the state. She is supervising the rearrangement and exhibition of the archaeological and ethnological materials of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

John Useem, who recently joined the Rural Sociology Department, is planning a series of research projects in rural communities.

Tom McKern, son of W.C. McKern, has recently joined Miss Alice Bro and Miss Bernice Kaplan as teaching assistant for the introductory course in Anthropology. Incidentally, he became a father of a son on November 16. (S.M.)

Western Reserve University

The Hamann Museum of the Department of Anatomy of Western Reserve University School of Medicine has resumed, in addition to its other activities, studies of the pre-history of northern Ohio. Early this past summer a party of anthropological students conducted a preliminary excavation of a pre-historic village site near Cleveland, Ohio. The party was under the direction of Raymond S. Faby.

William H. Sassaman and the undersigned are preparing for publication a report of excavations conducted in 1942. (R.S.B.)