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# *The Southern Anthropologist*



Volume II, no. 2

Newsletter of the Southern Anthropological Society

Oct., 1972

## A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

Despite the recent increased difficulties of university and college funding and the consequent tightening of departmental budgets (problems which appear to be general throughout the nation, unfortunately), it appears that we will be able to have three issues this academic year. I have, therefore, decided to postpone Mr. Healan's paper "Residential Architecture at Tula" (The 1972 SAS Student Prize Paper) until the next issue. The present issue contains two shorter reports on departments. This permits the inclusion of a number of news items which were submitted some time ago without requiring unreasonable reductions in the length of Mr. Healan's presentation. I hope to bring out the next issue in early January and to adhere to a schedule of May, October and December-January hereafter if possible.

M. C. Webb

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ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

\* \* \*

Roger T. Grange, Jr.<sup>1</sup> and Gilbert Kushner<sup>2</sup>

The University of South Florida was established in 1956 on a 1,700 acre plot in the northeastern section of Tampa. Anthropology has been a part of the academic program at USF since the institution admitted its first freshman class in 1960. Such an early beginning at a university is relatively rare, and without it the department would not be at the stage it is today, and perhaps would not exist at all. The department is also unusual in the independence of its development. When anthropology is added to existing programs, it often enters as a course or two, usually in a "sister social science" such as sociology, and then suffers the slings and arrows of academic fortune. Years may ensue before anthropology becomes independent. A value of anthropology in a university program is its unique perspective on the world of man, and we feel this can best be sharpened and focused in an independent setting. The department, presently offering an undergraduate major, thus had a fortunate beginning.

## HISTORY

The first anthropology course was Introduction to Anthropology, a two-semester course offered by Dr. Simon Messing. Like other faculty members at that time, Dr. Messing was

<sup>1</sup>Professor of Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida.

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor of Anthropology and Chairman, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida.

appointed to both the College of Liberal Arts, Social Science Division, and to the Human Behavior course in the College of Basic Studies and taught in both programs. During December, 1960, academic majors were established at USF and anthropology was well served by Dr. Robert Fuson, a cultural geographer trained at LSU, who proposed the establishment of a major in anthropology. The program, initiated the following year, included a core of five anthropology courses and made use of related courses in other programs, a common pattern at the university during this period. In 1961-62, while Dr. Messing was on leave doing fieldwork, Dr. Fuson taught the anthropology courses in the curriculum, enabling the program to survive. Dr. Messing returned to the campus in 1962-63, and Dr. John Adams, an anthropologist, joined the faculty of the College of Basic Studies. Several new anthropology courses and some anthropogeography courses were added to the curriculum in 1963-64. In that same year, Dr. Messing returned to the field, Dr. Adams became chairman of the program, and Dr. Fuson continued to participate in anthropology instruction. The academic term was changed from the semester to a trimester system.

The 1964-65 catalog lists Dr. Messing as chairman of the anthropology program and Dr. Adams as a member of the anthropology faculty. However, Dr. Messing had resigned to remain in the field, and Dr. Fuson served as chairman of both the geography and anthropology programs. Dr. Roger T. Grange, Jr. joined the anthropology faculty in that year, and, together with Drs. Adams, Fuson, and several professors from other programs, taught the anthropology courses.

Dr. Grange was appointed chairman of the anthropology program in 1965-66. Dr. Adams, on leave, left the program and Dr. Fuson together with Dr. Charles Arnade of the College of Basic Studies, taught part-time. Evelyn Kessler joined the faculty as a part-time adjunct instructor. Anthropology and geography, although separate academically, continued to share office facilities and secretarial services.

Kessler became a full-time faculty member in 1967, the year that Dr. Richard A. Waterman joined the program. Plans were made to shift from the trimester to the quarter system.

When the 1967-68 academic year opened, the program, like the others at USF, was formally designated a department. The curriculum had been revised for the quarter system begun that year. Rachel Bonney joined the faculty as instructor, bringing the number of full-time faculty to four, while Dr. Fuson continued to contribute an occasional course. Dr. Angelo Orona joined the department in 1968-69, when our present facilities in the new Social Science Building were occupied.

Seven full-time members composed the faculty in 1969-70. Dr. Orona left, while Edgar G. Frazier, Samuel D. Stout, and Ray Williams were new additions. Kessler earned her Ph.D.

Bonney left to return to graduate studies and was replaced by Carol Mudgett in 1970-71. Dr. Gilbert Kushner also joined the faculty, making the department eight full-time members. Williams completed his Ph.D. Dr. Waterman suddenly and tragically passed away in November, 1971. His scholarly and personal exuberance were widely felt throughout the university and his loss afflicts our entire academic community.

In 1971-72, after two three-year terms as chairman, the senior author of this paper bamboozled the junior author into the chair, a position he continues to fitfully occupy.

The 1972-73 academic year will see change in the faculty. Stout and Mudgett return to graduate studies, and there will be five new additions: Dr. Michael V. Angrosino, Paul Edson, Dr. J. Jerome Smith, Patricia Waterman, and Curtis W. Wienker.

As we begin our twelfth year, the faculty numbers ten, and for the first time in our history we have representatives of each of the major branches of our discipline, with one physical anthropologist, one linguist, three archaeologists, and five cultural/social anthropologists. A much revised curriculum will be initiated, the result of months of intensive discussion and analysis by faculty and students. Incorporated in it are the following features: more elective choice by majors; a larger number of variable hour and topic courses; new required courses; and a new course designed for non-social science majors entitled The Anthropological Perspective.

The department is housed in the Social Science Building, a structure opened in 1968. Four years later we find our growth has outstripped our facilities, which include, in addition to faculty and administrative offices, laboratories and storerooms for physical anthropology, archaeology, and ethnomusicology/linguistics, as well as an exhibit workshop and drafting room. In addition, the department operates a teaching exhibit gallery as part of our teaching and research mission, which serves as a point of interest for visitors as well as students.

Until 1971-72, the department, being very small in number, was able to function as a committee-of-the-whole on academic and administrative issues. During the early part of 1971-72, a "Faculty Affairs Committee" was established consequent to administrative directives affecting the entire university. The committee is advisory to the chairman on matters of salary increments, promotion, tenure, grievances, and policy in general. We all hope that we can, in the face of increasing overt formalism, maintain our extremely informal atmosphere.

#### STUDENTS

The first student majoring in anthropology graduated in 1963, and since that time there has been a steady increase in the number of majors and graduates, reaching 140 majors and 40 graduates in 1971-72. A study done in September 1970 indicates that 88% of our majors were from Florida, and of those, 60% were from the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater region, from which area the University draws most of its student body. Approximately 60% of our majors transferred into USF from the state junior colleges. Over 90% were full-time students, and they ranged in age from 20 to 51, averaging 24 years of age. Women were 47% of our major population.

By March 1972, 103 anthropology majors had earned their BA degrees at USF, and of that number, we know of at least 20 who have gone on to further graduate studies in anthropology in universities throughout the country. Approximately three have earned MA's in anthropology and nine have gone on to graduate work in other fields.

During 1964-65 the department served a total of 281 students. In 1971-72 the department served 2,638 students. By far the majority of our majors come into our introductory course (which is not required for non-majors) with little or no knowledge of anthropology and without a commitment to the discipline.

A representative of our student Anthropology Club attends and participates in all department meetings.

## PROGRAM AND PHILOSOPHY

Although 1972-73 will be the first year we have faculty specialists in each of the major branches of anthropology, this has been a goal toward which the the department has striven since its beginnings. At the present time it is our intention to offer courses in as many varied areas, both topical and geographical, as possible, since we feel that one of our responsibilities is to represent the scope of the discipline. It is the desire of the present faculty to present a widely comprehensive view of the discipline rather than a focus on any one branch of it. This view is manifest in our curriculum, which requires the student to take course at the intermediate level in each of the major branches and in at least two branches through advanced-level electives. In addition, we require a course in the history of theory and a senior seminar. The latter presents the student with an opportunity to focus on integrating his specialized experiences in previous courses.

## PROBLEMS

It may be worthwhile to sketch a few problems which we see ourselves facing, some of which may not be untypical for a department in a similar stage of development.

It appears to us that anthropology is sometimes not very well understood by some of our colleagues. This may range from the pith helmet and khakis stereotype to a seeming lack of elementary knowledge concerning the components of the field and their relevance to other disciplines. Some of the ways we have attempted to enhance the level of understanding is through the committee work of faculty members on university-wide matters, and through their public lectures; here Dick Waterman did yeoman work. Our modest teaching exhibit gallery and our nascent local archeological field program are anticipated to function, at least in part, as symbols of the department and its activities. Similarly, a variety of ongoing and projected research activities may be expected to contribute to the same end.

A fundamental problem in the initial stages of development of a department is providing adequate coverage of the branches with a limited staff. The solution, in our view, is to work toward gathering a representative faculty; minimally, one in each major branch as soon as possible. The interim solution is to obtain broadly trained people who want or are willing to teach in several areas, at least for a temporary period. During the last several years, faculty have been chosen on a selective basis aimed at developing both topical and areal coverage.

Because new faculty positions are directly linked to varying teaching productivity formulae, this meant that heavy teaching loads and large classes were a requirement for the growth of the department. These formulae, including a state contact-hour requirement, reduce the amount of release-time available for research and constitute a continuing set of limitations. Presently, the normal teaching load is three sections (twelve hours) per quarter.

Funding is a problem undoubtedly familiar to many of our readers. Our most serious needs are in the areas of student assistant support funds and general expense funds for travel. These resources have been more limited than we would like. In contrast, over the years, the university has provided means for the gradual acquisition of maps, casts, and other equipment necessary for basic teaching purposes. An NSF grant for the Improvement of Undergraduate Instruction helped the library acquire back issues of some journals as well as some archeological equipment. HEW funds in connection with the construction of the Social Science Building were also helpful in purchasing some laboratory equipment. An HEW

Title VI matching grant recently provided us with an excellent ethnographic film collection. A supplementary state allocation to the library enabled the purchase of HRAF in microfiche. Our Dean has recently facilitated the purchase of a vehicle for use in archaeological fieldwork and is sympathetic to our needs. We can not legitimately complain about some aspects of our funding situation.

The recent reorganization of the university, resulting in the establishment of independent colleges out of the former divisions of Liberal Arts, and the gradual disappearance of a College of Basic Studies responsible for general education, has brought in its train a cluster of problems as yet unresolved. One of the latter is the role of departments in an as yet relatively uncharted general education program.

Our present lack of a graduate program, has, as might be expected, a variety of consequences with respect to funding, teaching load, contact hours, research activities, faculty positions, etc. In these times, differently described and analyzed by such as A. M. Cartter, D. Wolfle and C. V. Kidd, and T. R. Vaughan and G. Sjoberg, in articles in Science and elsewhere, we find ourselves the only department in our college without a graduate program. While all of us would like to have an excellent graduate program and appropriate support facilities, the exigencies of what seem to be present conditions suggest that we should continue to maintain our undergraduate orientation. There is, however, a keen desire for graduate studies among our present and former students.

A final type of problem with which we must deal revolves around the issue of "critical mass." In over ten years of operation, there has never been an overt conflict among the faculty and cross words are rare to non-existent. One difficulty which may beset us in the future could be the sort of divisive factionalism which may afflict large departments with diverse faculty. Sheer growth in size can also effect student life, and we have already witnessed developing social differentiation in our student population, leading to a sharp distinction between the serious majors who spend much of their time around the office, and less committed students, whom we see only in formal situations. Thus, as we know from the evolutionary record, growth and differentiation may be ennobling and enabling, but it may also be disastrous.

#### THE FUTURE

The first eleven years of the development of this department have essentially been devoted toward the establishment of a well-rounded curriculum supported by appropriate faculty and facilities. Having made some progress in that direction, we see the next phase of development as encompassing a wider range of research activity in all branches, utilizing the resources of the local area (including the Caribbean region), in addition to the present variety of ongoing projects within and without the immediate locality.

A number of health-related institutions in the university's immediate vicinity are either newly opened or in early stages of development. These include a College of Medicine, College of Nursing, Veterans Administration Hospital, and State Mental Health Center. Linkages between them and various facets of our department's activities will, it is hopefully anticipated, be defined in the coming years.

An existing branch of USF in St. Petersburg and a possible branch to be developed in Sarasota may, in the future, involve members of this department.

Presently we are attempting to develop a summer field school in archeology. At some

future date when resources permit, we would like to have not only a field school in archeology, but in all branches of the field. In addition, an educational program serving local amateur archeologists would be desirable.

Crucial to these and all other issues is what, if anything, may occur to alter our present status as an undergraduate department. Factors which have to be taken into account include the present state moratorium on the establishment of new Ph.D. programs, the nature of the employment market nationally and regionally for MA's and Ph.D.'s, student and faculty interest and demand, and the availability of appropriate university resources. We are seeking better knowledge of these factors and their interrelations to aid us in reaching decisions concerning this matter.

Although we can not predict what future developments will bring, for the present, we shall continue to make available to our students the best undergraduate instruction we can provide. Looking back at the past eleven years of anthropology at USF, we feel some sense of modest accomplishment.

\* \* \* THE HISTORY AND PRESENT STATUS OF THE ANTHROPOLOGY PROGRAMS AT TULANE \* \* \*

Munro S. Edmunson<sup>1</sup>

Some time before the turn of the century, Professor George Eugene Beyer (1898-1916)<sup>2</sup> was named curator of the anthropological collections of Tulane's university museum. Professor Andrew Allison (1901- ?) was also interested in the subject.

The first real impetus to anthropology at Tulane, however, was the founding of the Department of Middle American Research and its associated research library (now the Latin American Library), with William Gates (1924-5) as its first director, and Alan Watters Payne (1924-5), Frans Ferdinand Blom (1924-41), Ralph L. Roys (1924-31) and Oliver LaFarge (1924-9) on the staff. When Gates and Payne left, Blom became director and first Douglas Byers (1926-7) and then Hermann Beyer (1927-42) were added. After LaFarge and Roys had also left, Doris Zemurray Stone (1932-4; 1942- ) and Ernest Noyes (1932-4) were appointed, and other brief appointments followed: Elisabeth Telling (1933-6), Gerhard Theodore Kramer (1934-6), Felix Webster McBryde (1935-6) and Louis Bristow (1936). The department was re-organized as the Middle American Research Institute under the directorship of Robert Wauchope (1942- ), and Salo Kalisher Lowe served on the staff (1942-6).

The first teaching appointment in anthropology at Tulane was given to Harry Holbert Turney-High (1938-9), but the continuous curricular history of the subject begins at the end of the Second World War with George Devereux (1945), Robert Wauchope (who returned from war leave in 1946) and Arden Ross King (1947- ), appointments being made to the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. In 1950 the Institute staff added Alfredo Barrera Vasquez (1950-1) and Edward Wyllys Andrews IV (1950-71), and in 1951 the Urban Life Research Institute (1950-7) appointed Robert Arthur Lystad (1951-60) and Munro Sterling Edmunson (1951- ), the latter two being also appointed in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

With a staff of four, and backed by the Middle American Research Institute, the Urban Life Research Institute, and the Latin American Studies Committee (founded in 1946, later the Center for Latin American Studies), it was decided to offer the master's degree; the

<sup>1</sup> Professor of Anthropology, Tulane University

first such degree was awarded in 1955. This was a growth period at Tulane, and anthropology expanded with it. The first three students were admitted to the doctoral program in 1958, and a number of new staff appointments were made: Marvin E. Opler (1953), Richard W. Patch (1955-7), Henry Orenstein (1958-67), John Lyle Fischer (1958- ), Ann K. Fischer (1959-71), Neil Tappen (1960-5) and Robert Fred Gray (1961-72). While retaining a focus on Middle American research, the program thus expanded to include Asia and Africa and to gain strength in linguistics and physical anthropology.

The further growth of anthropology in the 1960's was importantly dependent on its close links to other programs in the university, particularly (in addition to those mentioned) the International Center for Medical Research and Training (1960- ) and the Delta Regional Primate Center (1964- ). With the development of a stable body of graduate students in sociology and anthropology, came the founding of a graduate student journal, Human Mosaic (1966). In 1967 the Department of Anthropology was amicably separated from Sociology, with John L. Fischer as its first chairman, and the Department sponsored the organization of the Tulane Linguistic Circle (1967- ) and the Afro-American Studies program (1968- ). During this decade there were a number of additional staff appointments: Ruth Landes (1963-4), Norma McLeod (1964- ), Leslie Gordon Freeman (1964-65), Teigo Yoshida (1965-6), James Bernard Stoltman (1965-6), Marshall Durbin (1965-8), Thomas Stanley Schorr (1965-7), Earl W. Count (1966), Mridula Adenwala Durbin (1967-8), Stephen Albert Tyler (1967-70), Elizabeth Smithgall Watts (1968- ), Moises Romero Castillo (1968), Rudolf Berle Clay (1968- ), Haydee Seijas (1969-70), Victoria Reifler Bricker (1969- ) and Harvey M. Bricker (1969- ).

By 1971 the Department had admitted a total of 120 students to the Ph.D. program. Of this total 70 have left the program, 35 with degrees (MA 8, Ph.D. 27) and 35 by withdrawal (27) or transfer to other schools (8). Of the 50 students still active, 18 have completed everything except their theses or dissertations, eight are on field work, four have been admitted to candidacy but have not yet done field work, eight are on leave, two are special students and ten are in residence.

As might be expected, the preponderance of emphasis upon Middle America, characteristic of the entire history of Tulane anthropology, has continued throughout the last two decades. Needless to say, however, not all Tulane research is Middle American by any means. During the same two decades, Tulane students and professors have also done research in Canada, France, England, Germany, Spain, Malta, Turkey, Israel, Ghana, Tanzania, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Comoro Islands, the Caroline Islands and Easter Island.

#### ENDNOTE

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Dates are those of service at Tulane

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NEW PUBLICATION

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APPALACHIAN JOURNAL, A Regional Studies Review.

Published biannually at Appalachian State University, Boone, N. C.

The Appalachian Journal will publish materials dealing with the whole of the Appalachian region. Major interests will include anthropology, folklore, history, geography, economics, education, politics, sociology, ecology. Graphic art, poetry and short fiction will be considered if produced by or about Appalachian people. Special features, such as photographic essays, will also be considered. Although the journal seeks scholarly con-



tributions dealing with the Appalachian region, articles from amateur and non-scholarly sources will be considered if the material is fresh and informative. First issue is projected for Autumn, 1972.

Manuscripts submitted to the Appalachian Journal should be typed, double- or triple-spaced; footnotes and charts should be kept to a minimum. When used, footnotes should be numbered consecutively and placed on a separate sheet; either the M.L.A. Stylesheet or the Chicago Manual of Style is acceptable. Payment will consist of six copies of the Journal. Copyright held by the Appalachian Journal, surrendered to individual authors upon request. Appalachian Journal, Box 536, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28607.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
March 8-11, 1973

Key Symposium: "Social and Cultural Identity: Problems of Persistence and Change."  
Tom Fitzgerald, Department of Anthropology, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, will chair and edit the symposium for publication in the Proceedings.

Volunteered Symposia: Anyone wishing to organize a symposium on a special topic in anthropology, please contact the program chairman before the 1st of January, 1973: Tom Fitzgerald, Department of Anthropology, UNC-G, Greensboro, N. C. 27412.

Volunteered Papers: Volunteer papers will be structured under topical areas. Please mail abstracts (not more than 200 words) to the chairperson of individual sections. Deadline for abstracts October 25, 1972 (Final Papers must be received by 15 January, 1973, in order to distribute to discussants).

A. Topical Areas: Approaches in Anthropology

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|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Historical Approach</u> (any area of anthropology with an historical slant)<br/>Chairperson: Dr. Chesley Baity<br/>1503 Mason Farm Road<br/>Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514</p>        | <p>4. <u>Applied Approach</u><br/>Chairperson: Dr. Margaret Lantis<br/>Department of Anthropology<br/>University of Kentucky<br/>Lexington, Kentucky 40506</p>  |
| <p>2. <u>Theoretical Approach</u><br/>Chairperson: Dr. John J. Honigmann<br/>Department of Anthropology<br/>University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill<br/>Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514</p> | <p>5. <u>Ethnographic</u> (not limited to any particular area)<br/>Chairperson: Dr. Julia Crane<br/>Department of Anthropology<br/>University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill<br/>Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514</p>                              |
| <p>3. <u>Methodological Approach</u><br/>Chairperson: Dr. Pertti Pelto<br/>Department of Anthropology<br/>University of Connecticut<br/>Storrs, Connecticut 06268</p>                             | <p>6. <u>Experimental Section</u> ("New Ways of Presenting Ethnographic Data" -- No papers, only short presentations!)<br/>Chairperson: Dr. Solon Kimball<br/>Department of Anthropology<br/>University of Florida<br/>Gainesville, Florida 32603</p> |

Student Paper Competition: Abstracts (of less than 200 words) and completed papers must be sent to William L. Coleman, Department of Anthropology, UNC-G, before January 1, 1973.

Meeting Place: The Blockade Runner Motel, on "scenic" Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina. (Air connections via Atlanta or Charlotte on Piedmont to Wilmington, N.C.). We shall meet jointly with The American Ethnological Society.

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## NEWS NOTES

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Of General Interest. Plans are now underway for an informal discussion session centering on current anthropological research in the south for the SAS meeting in Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina. We would like this to be a "floating session" perhaps every two years and invite any comments on the feasibility of such a session. Anyone interested in participating in March, contact Carole E. Hill, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, West Georgia College, Carrollton, Georgia 30117. (Submitted by Helen Keber and Carole E. Hill)

From Tennessee. The State Board of Education of the state of Tennessee has approved the new Department of Anthropology at Memphis State University. The department has seven faculty and includes the Anthropological Research Center and the Chucalissa Museum. Dr. Augustus Sordinas has been appointed Acting Chairman. At present the department offers an undergraduate program with emphasis on Urban Anthropology. Other research projects include Lithic Technology (Dr. Charles McNutt); Tennessee archaeology (Doctors Gerald Smith and Drexel Peterson); Urban Anthropology (Dr. Tom Collins and Professor Monte Kenaston) and Material Culture of European peasants (Dr. Augustus Sordinas). Dr. Drexel Peterson is also engaged in the study of sickle-cell anemia in Memphis.

Dr. Kathryn Nelson, assistant professor of sociology, offering the anthropology course at Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee, is on leave of absence for 1972-73 to be on assignment with her husband, Dr. Henry Nelson, a medical missionary in Africa.

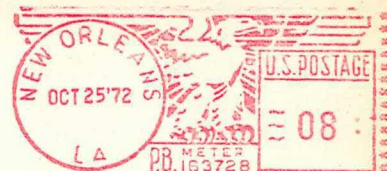
From Louisiana. On March 3rd, a number of anthropologists from universities throughout the state met at the Baton Rouge campus of LSU to exchange information on current research within the state and to consult about common problems. The group was largely archaeological in orientation, but a number of social anthropologists were also present. The high point of the meeting was an evening session, chaired by Dr. Clarence Webb, devoted to recent work at Poverty Point. The group also organized itself as the Council for Louisiana Ethnological and Archaeological Research (CLEAR) in order to facilitate cooperation among anthropologists working within the state and to more effectively communicate with both the general public and government officials. Sherwood Gagliano (Baton Rouge) was elected president. One early effect of CLEAR was a joint research project this summer at Big Oak Island (Orleans Parish) involving archaeologists and students from LSU-BR, LSU-New Orleans and the University of Southwestern Louisiana.

Publication Available. The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, is pleased to announce the publication of a completely revised and enlarged edition of BOOKS ABOUT INDIANS. This catalog lists selected books from all publishers, on the Indians of North, Central and South America, the Eskimo and the prehistoric peoples of the West Indies. All aspects of Indian life, history, culture, and arts and crafts are included, both prehistoric and contemporary.

This 88-page booklet is available for 50¢. A mailing label will hasten delivery. Address: Museum of the American Indian, 3753 Broadway, New York City 10032. (Submitted by Frederick J. Dockstader, Director).

A New Competition. The James Mooney Award of \$1000. Beginning in 1973, the SAS will offer an annual award for the book-length manuscript that best describes and interprets the people or culture of a distinctive New World population. The subject may be pre-historic, historic or contemporary. Submissions can be about people belonging to major social, racial, or ethnic groups, or about people belonging to obscure or heretofore unknown groups. Any interested student of the cultures and societies of the New World is eligible to submit a manuscript in the competition. The judges will welcome works in ethnography, linguistics, archaeology, physical anthropology, history, folklore, sociology, and other disciplines. Publication will be by The University of Tennessee Press. December 31, 1972 is the final date upon which manuscripts may be submitted for the award to be conferred in March 1973 at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Anthropological Society. Additional information should be obtained from: Charles Hudson, Chairman, SAS Awards Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30601.

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