

ANTHROPOLOGY

AT

FLORIDA



Spring 1975

Anthropology - Growth and Challenge

Never in our brief history have we had so many anthropology students or offered such a variety of courses. The interest in Anthropology has led to enrollment growth exceeding even that of the university. (Within the past year there was a 19% increase alone). Among our many recent graduates is Janet McPhail who was named the outstanding Four-Year Scholar and Valedictorian when she received her baccalaureate with honors in March, 1975.

This success is the direct result of an effective teaching and research program which addresses itself to the vital interests of students. Many of these undergraduate, graduate, and faculty research projects are discussed in the following pages. They cover a wide range of topics of contemporary concern - health, education, ecology and historic interest as well. These research activities are supported by the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Drug Abuse, the Rockefeller Foundation, HEW, The Sea Island Corporation, the Colonial Dames of St. Augustine, the Tropical South American Program, among others.

Despite the development of such diverse, significant and exciting programs, we have increasingly had to confront the very real effects of a persistent trend reducing support for higher education at both state and federal levels. Thus, while our student body has grown and level of performance steadily quickened, the state budget for Anthropology has

decreased, not relatively, but absolutely in important areas. Emergency cutbacks meant the virtual loss of library funds, fellowships, and a severe cutback in undergraduate teaching when a faculty position was lost and graduate assistant funds reduced. Finally, we have been smitten by the burgeoning demands of an insatiable educational bureaucracy. The mounting paperwork has significantly reduced the time available for both teaching and research. The critics of the universities are in high flight, calling for "freezes", "retrenchments", "accountability" and the "dropping of frills".

Such criticism must be properly and positively answered through quality teaching, productive research and through the many avenues for innovative public service. The Anthropology department is continuously developing its curriculum, research and training programs to keep pace with the new demands for knowledge of increasing complexity. At the same time, we are heartened by recent attempts to improve university effectiveness, especially at the state level.

Although the members of the department have successfully obtained over three quarters of a million dollars in research funds in recent years we do not have the state budget available to us to do the kind of teaching and training tasks which should be done. This support is vitally needed to prepare students to meet the challenges to human life and society for the rest of this century.

Changes Since 1970

	NUMBER	%	CHANGE
Fall Enrollment , 1974	1074		+66%
Student Credit Hours			
Fall, 1974	5285		+88%
BA Degrees, 1974-75	56(est)		+93%
Undergraduate Majors	175		+145%
MA Degrees, 1974-75	12		+140%
Ph.D. Degrees, 1974-75	5		+400%
Graduate Majors,			
•1974-75	64		+80%
Faculty Budgeted			
1974-75 (in Man Years)	9.7		+44%
Faculty Generated but			
not Budgeted by State	25.6		+80%
(in Man Years)			
STATE BUDGET TOTAL	\$26,071		+ 5%
(OPS) Student			
Assistants, 1974-75	\$14,100		- 8%
(OC0) Equipment, 1974-75	\$ 2,500		-43%
Expense, 1974-75	\$ 9,471		+91%

Health Learning Research

A transdisciplinary research project on Pivotal Health Provider Patterns under the direction of Dr. Otto von Mering has been expanding its activities into several counties in North Central Florida. The most recent development has been the initiation of an early preventive health learning outreach pilot project by the Technical Assistance Health Group in Levy county. Cooperating agencies include the county health department and Bronson high school, and a research team from the University. The project focuses on current and future health care issues. Learning procedures include the involvement of students in the collection and assessment of data, and definition of problems assisted by members of the technical group. Other counties in which the program is at various stages of development include Citrus, Columbia, and Bradford. Pamela Fischer and Marilyn Cornwell, graduate students from the department are participating in the program.

Kimball Directs NEH Seminar

"The Cultural Bases of American Civilization" is the title of the National Endowment for the Humanities seminar which will be directed by Dr. Solon Kimball at the University of Florida this summer. The twelve participants are competitively selected from two and four year colleges and receive a stipend of \$2000. This is the first year that anthropology has been included as one of the fields of study.

The Graduate Student Anthropology Club hosted a cocktail party for attending graduate students at the Southern Anthropological Society meeting in Clearwater in early April.

The Honors Program

Top-ranked undergraduate anthropology majors have had the opportunity in recent years to participate in a departmental Honors Program. The program is open to highly motivated students with career interests in anthropology. Qualification includes enrollment in a graduate level course and the Honors Seminar. A research problem formulated there is subsequently carried out under faculty supervision.

For the past four years the program has been under the direction of Professor Charles Wagley who sees the program as encouraging the deeply committed students to test their potentials and explore career possibilities. Five students are currently enrolled and the nine who have graduated with departmental honors and thesis are listed below:

- Mark Brooks - Two Weeden Island Archeological Sites: Sacred vs. Secular Levels of Culture.
- Karen Dohm - A Preliminary Reconstruction of Key Marco.
- John R. Greenwood - Social Stratification and the Concept of Class in West Africa.
- Janet R. McPhail - An Investigation into the engravings by Theodor Deby of Jacques Le Moyne's original paintings of Florida.
- Barbara Plotkin -Stat Institution for the Retarded: An Anthropological Perspective.
- Robert F. Schott - Cross Cultural Study of Co-Verbal Behavior.
- Maureen Trudelle - The Development of Art in the Classical Period of the Benin Civilization.
- L. George Vollweiler - Father Di vni nes's Peace Mission: A Black Revitalization Movement of the Great Depression.
- Brent Weisman - Warfare: Its adaptiveness for Intensive Horticulturalists-A Look at Three Aboriginal Contexts.

Florida Anthropologists Gather

More than sixty interested anthropologists gathered for lunch Saturday, April 3, at the Hilton Hotel in Clearwater Beach to discuss the future of anthropology in Florida. Elizabeth Eddy of the University of Florida and J. Anthony Paredes of Florida State University were co-sponsors of this luncheon which was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Southern Anthropological Society. Several issues of common concern were discussed by representatives from university departments and agencies of the state. John W. Griffin, representing the Florida Anthropological Society, described the possibilities of that group as the vehicle for presenting a unified anthropological view on common problems. An ad hoc committee was assigned the responsibility for preparing a plan for the future.

Ideas and Courses

Curriculum restructurings are a good place to examine the leading edge of the field of anthropology as well as reflecting how the discipline relates to currents in the academic and secular settings. Recent additions to course listings at the University of Florida encompass a wide spectrum of interest areas.

Not surprising are the addition of two new courses dealing with male and female behavior. Human Sexuality and Society, offered by Dr. Anita Spring is a general undergraduate course and recommended as a foundation before taking Sex Roles in a Bio-Cultural Perspective, team taught by Dr. Maxine Margolis and Dr. Antoinette Brown. This course will be cross listed with the Women's Studies Program of the University.

Anthropological rapprochement between the biological and social sciences is evident in four other new courses. Dr. Otto von Meri ng's Seminar in Cross-Cultural Epidemiology is expected to draw students from the health professions as well as anthropology. Culture and Nutrition is offered as a special topic by Dr. Antoinette Brown. Character Structure and Culture, taught by Dr. Sol Kramer, utilized the ethological approach to the study of human population to elucidate the primate basis of human character structure and personality. A cross-cultural consideration of drug use is the content of a new course, Ethnopharmacology, taught by Dr. Brian M. du Toit.

Newly instituted are two courses focusing on socialization and learning, formal and informal. Culture and Learning, instructed by Dr. Solon Kimball, bridges the fields of anthropology and psychology. Neurological and psychological dimensions are interwoven with consideration of the cultural system to analyse the ways in which an individual learns. In Comparative Structure and Process of Natural Groups, taught by Dr. Elizabeth Eddy, noninstitutional group behavior was examined from primate groups through complex societies to see how such informal relationships affect the operation of the formal structures of a society.

Reflective of renewed interest in cultural symbolism is the course, Ritual and Symbolic Systems, to be offered by Dr. Anita Spring. Such provocative topics as: "Is there such a thing as primitive thought?" "What is pollution and taboo?" "What constitutes order and disorder?" are to be covered.

Published from gifts provided by the Friends of Florida Anthropology for the Anthropology Department, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611. The graduate student group entering in the Fall of 1974 searched out the information and wrote the initial stories for much of the material.

From the Bookshelf

Two new books have been added this year to the growing list of scholarly publications issuing from faculty and students at Florida. Both are authored by Brian du Toit who reports in the first one on the life ways of the back-country settlers in an isolated valley in South Africa. The second book is an ethnographic account of a New Guinea tribe. His titles are:

People of the Valley: Life in an Isolated Afrikaner Community in South Africa Cape Town: A. A. Balkema, 1974.

Akuna: A New Guinea Village Community, Rotterdam: A.A. Balkema, 1975.

Scholarly momentum, however, is continuing at a high level. If all goes well a baker's dozen of manuscripts will be completed during the next two years. Their subject matter is both varying and intriguing. Two are ethnographies about Indians in Brazil, Bolivia, and another describes prehistoric peoples of Florida. There are two projected books on Peru of which one will report on reaction to the earthquake disaster and the other will interpret the Peruvian social system in the context of history. Guatemala is the setting for an analysis of political-cultural cross-currents in the emergence of a modern state. North American society will be examined in four books. Two in education describe school integration and the process of educational innovation. One is concerned with rural health, and another presents a critical view of our society. Three volumes of collected papers are in various stages of preparation. One is concerned with the Indians of Florida and Georgia, one with Latin America, and the last with anthropology as an applied policy science. There is even a putative textbook or two lurking in the wings.

The Bullen Award

The Bullen Medal was awarded for the first time last year to Dr. Kathleen Deagan, recent University of Florida Ph.D., now assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology at the Florida State University.

This award was established in 1973 in honor of Ripley P. Bullen, archeologist, now curator emeritus of the Florida State Museum. The medal is presented annually to an undergraduate or graduate anthropology student in recognition of a published (or publishable) paper on Florida or Caribbean archeology. Dr. Deagan's paper, "The Mesti zaje of St. Augustine" was published in Ethnohistory. The recipient of this year's award has not been announced as yet.

Exploring Man's Post - From St. Simons Island

Human adaptation as a continuing process over time meeting changing environmental vicissitudes is being demonstrated by archeological investigations at Sea Island, Georgia. Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks and Dr. Jerald T. Milanich and their students with funds from the National Science Foundation and the Sea Island Corporation, have just completed the third year of excavations in this typical Southeast coastal wetlands area. Preliminary findings show that living was not always easy in the shellfish belt.

Excavations cover a time span from 2000 B.C. to A.D. 1865 and range from excavations at a prehistoric shell ring site to the backyard of a slave house on a 19th century plantation. Aside from exploitation of the ubiquitous oyster, the pre-Columbian residents and nineteenth century slaves had little in common. In between, a series of long gradual changes were broken abruptly by innovations of the first European settlers.

In the earliest shell ring site doctoral student, Rochelle Marinan, found significant amounts of material remains outside the shell rings, starting because of previous assumption that human occupation was confined to the interior of such rings. The three sites excavated also furnished information suggesting that between 1000 B.C. and 500 B.C. there was a decrease in the use of shellfish for food and an increased use of live oak hammock resources. Since the shift accords with known changes in the sea level, a subsistence pattern restyling had evidently taken place. Test excavations at six other sites helped to determine adaptive shifts during the next time period, from 500 B.C. to A.D. 1500, bridging from the Deptford Period to the Guale Indians of contact times.

Other excavations by Ronald L. Wallace, doctoral candidate, have concentrated in an historic Guale Indian village dating from A.D. 1500 - 1650. Here, two houses and a possible charnel house have been partly revealed and an early eighteenth century burial mound completely excavated. For this protohistoric group, social stratification, with its ease of task deployment, became another way of adapting to the environment.

Skeletal remains are being examined by Dr. William R. Maples for pathology and genetic makeup of the populations. Dr. Antoinette B. Brown, pioneer in the use of strontium analysis as a paleo-nutritional technique, is determining nutritional levels in the Guale Indian remains.

Other excavations at Fort Fredrica of the house and backyard of Henry Hird, a weaver, and investigations of the John Couper plantation bring the story of human habitation to the middle nineteenth century. Materials re-

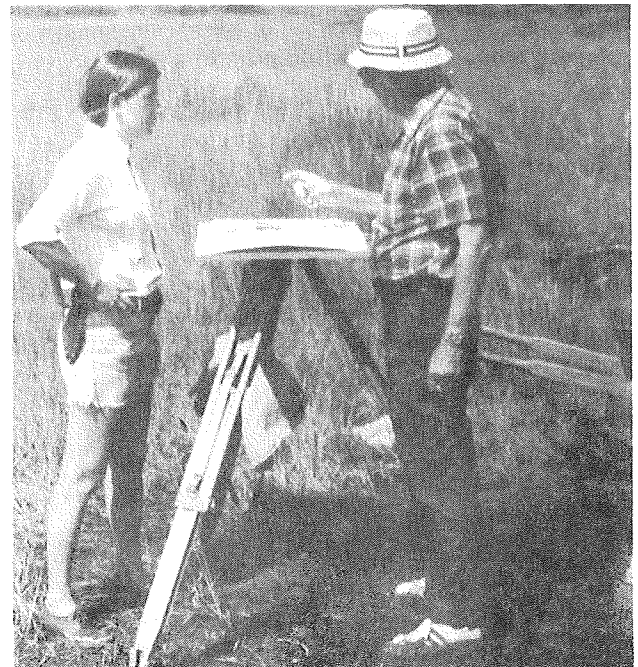
covered by Nicholas Honerkamp at the Hird House show a surprisingly sumptuous living pattern for this eighteenth century craftsman.

The Couper plantation, established around 1800, was part of the Golden Isles agricultural boom. The main cash crop was long staple cotton. To give a well rounded picture of plantation life, the plantation house, an overseer's house and several houses in the slave quarters were excavated.

Backyard archeology showed that all three of the social groups of the plantation exploited floral and fauna resources of the area in much the same way as the Indians had. Differential quantities and kinds of remains are mute evidence of wide gulfs in plantation social structure. The plantation owner had access to the larger game such as deer and bear. Remains near the slave cabins were of close-to-home edibles such as turtles, lizards, and fish and shellfish from the marsh lagoon.

The universal vessel of the slave was the bowl from which he ate his "sloppy meat" or purlaw, while excavated china and crystal fragments attest to the elegance of the plantation house. The overseer's way of life turned out to be closer to that of the slave.

Knowledge of plantation life has come only from documentation by the owners. What emerges from this new archeological evidence is the dramatic divergence in life style of human beings living a few scant meters away from each other.



Doctoral candidate Rochelle Marinan and Prof. Charles Fairbanks discuss a problem of archeological research technique on the salt marsh of Saint Simons Island. Florida anthropologists have studied the sequence of human life on the island from the time of first settlement through the Civil War.

5000 Years of Vera Cruz Life

Vera Cruz, Mexico is the site of a full scale interdisciplinary, inter-university, international project in cultural ecology. The long name - Florida State Museum, National Geographic Society Cultural Ecology Project - by no means covers all the agencies and universities involved. The project, now in its sixth year, is under the direction of Dr. S. Jeffrey K. Wilkerson, anthropologist on the staff of the Florida State Museum.

Investigation goals include establishing a chronology for the area, determining environmental changes through time, and studying interrelationships of culture and ecology in the lower Tecolutla drainage. Methods employed include the contents of the tool kit of modern science, representing as they do the fields of archeology, ethnology, geology, zooarcheology, history, architecture, and physical anthropology.

Out of the contributions and interaction of these disciplines, a picture is emerging of the changes which have transpired along the Tecolutla riverbank for the past 5000 years. Even in early pre Columbian times, the fortunes of this settlement can be correlated with climatic shifts, sometimes necessitating movement to the foothills or other marginal areas, at other times causing population increase to the saturation point. The identified ebb and flow of settlements and the developmental levels reached reflect contacts with other peoples as well unilateral responses to environmental constraints. Precision analysis of the interacting variables is now refined enough so that project members can predict where a site will be found for any given time period.

Ethnography of present peoples, bolstered by oral history, completes the cultural record. Italian, French and Mexican immigrations in the nineteenth century represent the last in a long series of migrations.

Mirroring the multiethnic population of the area is the diversity of the personnel engaged in the present project. In addition to faculty and students from various departments at the University of Florida the following agencies and Universities are involved: the U.S. Geological Survey, The University of New Orleans, the National Geographic Society, Johns Hopkins University and the University of Vera Cruz.

A comprehensive report on the cultural ecology of the middle American lowland area is expected to result from the study.

The immense generative power of even a modest size research fund has been amply demonstrated by the results of the Tropical South American Program. Thus far eleven students, two of them Brazilian, have been financially assisted in their graduate studies. Three are using the findings of their 1974 summer research to write master's theses. The others will be aided in preparing dissertation proposals or in completing their research.

This program has been made possible by the generosity of a private donor, through Dr. Charles Wagley its coordinator, to the Department of Anthropology. Its objective is to promote study in the social and natural sciences of the tropical lowlands of South America, in particular in the Amazon basin. Priority is given to projects that conduct research on Indian groups in danger of extinction or acculturation caused by contact on the Amazonian frontier. During the summer of 1974 students conducted research in the vicinity of Altamira, in Para, Brazil, in conjunction with the research of Emilio Moran, a doctoral candidate from the department. Awards have been made to three students for the summer of 1975. Anthony Stocks will go to lowland Peru, Meriô Gomes to the Amazon, and George Vollweiler to German immigrant settlements on the Brazilian frontier.

Oral History Project

New data on southeastern Indians is available to interested anthropologists. Working under the Southeastern Oral History Program, co-directed by Dr. Samuel Proctor and Dr. John Mahon, a number of anthropologists have collected data from living Indian groups. Within the past three years, recordings have been made of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Lumbee and Seminole. The project is sponsored by the Doris Duke Foundation and is housed in the Florida State Museum. Researchers may apply for loan of tapes or transcripts by addressing inquires to:

Dr. John T. Mahon
Southeastern Oral History Program
Florida State Museum
The University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32611

Archeological Field School

The annual Florida archeological field school will excavate a mound and village area associated with the Cades Pond culture, dating ca. A.D. 300-800. The dig, under the direction of Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks, is a continuation of the department's research into North-Central Florida aboriginal cultures.

Drug Research in South Africa and Costa Rica

A lack of hard data on "soft" drugs, leading in the United States to a limited view of the use of marijuana and other common drugs, is being remedied by research such as that by Dr. Brian M. du Toit in Africa and the Costa Rica project under the direction of William E. Carter, Center for Latin American Studies, Raul L. Doughty, Department of Anthropology, and Wilmer J. Coggins of the Department of Community Health. Research on the drug complex in Columbia was conducted by William L. Partridge in 1974. It is hoped that such research when complete, along with comparable research in other cultural regions, will aid in planning for drug management programs of increasing sophistication.

Marihuana Traditional in South Africa

"A Socio-Cultural Study of Cannabis in Africa" is the title of the three year project being conducted by Dr. Brian M. du Toit under the auspices of the National Institute of Drug Abuse.

Dr. du Toit, recently returned from the field work phase of the project, has gathered data on the parameters of distribution and use of Cannabis sativa, and other drugs among rural and urban populations in the pluralistic society of South Africa. A study was made of approximately 4000 individuals, one of the largest population samples ever surveyed to determine drug use patterns. The sample included Africans, Indians, Whites and Mulattoes.

Cannabis, originally introduced into Africa by Indian and Arab traders in the thirteenth century, has had a long history of use by native populations, resulting in differential institutionalization depending on group membership, socioeconomic status, and educational and nutritional factors. Preliminary analysis shows drug usage in the local African society approximating traditional forms in contrast with more complex use of marijuana with other drugs by the other ethnic groups studied.

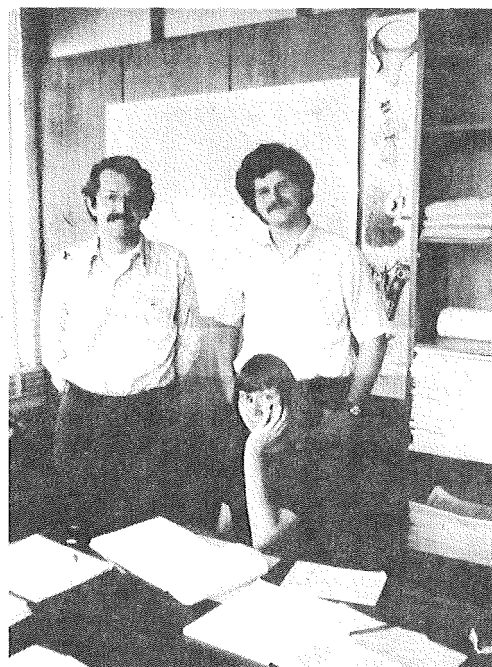
Cooperative Doctoral Program

The Board of Regents have approved a cooperative arrangement between the departments of anthropology at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton, Florida State University at Tallahassee, and the University of Florida at Gainesville that will broaden the opportunities for doctoral training. Under the agreement faculty and courses from the first two institutions can be cross-listed with the University of Florida and their students can be admitted to the doctoral program and be awarded a Ph.D. by the University of Florida.

Costa Rica Drug Research

A two year study of cannabis sativa use was begun in July of 1973, in San Jose, Costa Rica under the auspices of the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) and with the collaboration of the Ministry of Health and the Social Security Hospital of Costa Rica. The purpose of the research is to obtain in-depth material on the socio-cultural context and long term effect of cannabis use, and, its related psychological and bio-medical consequences as well. The specific objective is to establish the patterns of usage and the effects produced on interpersonal behavior and relations, job performance, motivation and aspirations, career development, and related matters. To accomplish this research task an elaborate and extensive team of researchers and institutions at the University of Florida and the mentioned Costa Rican agencies were organized by the principal investigators.

The subject population is comprised of lower class, urban males living in San Jose. The choice was made because of the need to control the sample as closely as possible and to produce data which would be comparable to that reported from other studies. From the base sample of 240 users and non-user controls, a final sample of 40 users and 40 controls matched on approximately 13 variables of a social and medical nature was selected for depth study.



The anthropological field research team in San Jose, Costa Rica is lead by William True and Brian Page (standing) graduate students at the University of Florida, Sitting is Prof. Claudine de Frankel, of the University of Costa Rica.

A fundamental strategy for the project involved the use of social networks among both user and control groups to identify possible subjects. It was found, not surprisingly, that the user networks, stemming from the marijuana dealers initially, could be followed throughout the city lower class neighborhoods. The use of network connections was thus essential to developing a balanced and acceptable sample. By the same token, employment networks school connections, family budgets, family life, and various other areas of daily life were explored in detail for both groups.

The urban barrios from which a large portion of the sample is drawn are typical lower class areas. Comprised of largely single story, wooden frame and concrete buildings located on narrow, long lots, the neighborhoods are peppered with small businesses randomly interspersed among the 2,900 families who live there. Grocery stores (pulperías), repair shoes, shoe makers, and a plethora of artisans occupy shops and stores on every street. The total of 508 businesses of these types in the areas demonstrates an active economic participation by the populace in urban affairs. The streets teem with people going about their tasks. The overall impression the observer gains is one of a relatively "solid" working class area. While the people are poor by almost any standard, they do not exhibit the desperate poverty of some Latin American cities, and indeed, the people appear to be generally well dressed.

Significant differences appear between the smoker and non-user populations in that the former participate less in matters of church and politics, earn less each month, are arrested more and spend more time in jail. Marijuana smokers have also smoked tobacco longer. Moreover, users are more apt to be single or living in consensual union, have a greater number of marital unions, and live in smaller households. No significant differences however, appear in education, age of employment, occupation, alcohol use, or family background factors.

Two graduate students from the department—William True and Bryan Page, are working with the project.

Looking Ahead

Bids for construction of the long-promised Social Sciences building are scheduled to be awarded within the next few weeks. A sizeable chunk of the building has been allocated to anthropology and will include classrooms, offices, and laboratories. The new quarters may be ready for occupancy in 1977.

Aymara Project Expands

Recently, a group of those who have been closely associated with the Aymara Language project have formed a non-profit organization, The Aymara Foundation, Inc. The goals of the Foundation are to secure and provide resources for educational and cultural endeavors undertaken by the Aymara people. These include literacy programs, teacher training, and the promotion of cross-cultural understanding through educational and cultural exchange activities.

Since 1969, the University of Florida's Center for Latin American Studies has participated in an Aymara Language project, under the direction of anthropological linguist Martha J. Hardman-de-Bautista. Aymara, a South American language spoken by more than a million inhabitants of the Lake Titicaca region in the Andes, had not previously been studied scientifically, nor with the full and active participation of native speakers. Work on the project originally funded for two years by NDEA, has continued, and has resulted to date in the publication of a comprehensive Aymara grammar, a teacher's manual and course materials covering a period of two years for the learning of Aymara as a second language. Two linguistically-trained Aymara native speakers, Ms. Juana Vasquez and Mr. Juan de Dios Yapita co-authored the publications with Dr. Hardman. Several advanced graduate students also contributed chapters.

Officers include Andrew W. Miracle, president, who is engaged in Aymara anthropological fieldwork funded by a Full bright scholarship; Lucy T. Briggs, vice president for public relations, who has recently completed fieldwork in Bolivia and Peru on Aymara dialects and is presently writing her Ph.D. thesis; Juan de Dios Yapita, vice president for administration, an Aymara Indian and candidate for a Master's degree in Applied Linguistics; Vivian Nolan, treasurer, who is staff assistant at the Center for Latin American Studies, and Karen Evans, secretary, master's candidate in anthropology. Dr. Hardman, Dr. William E. Carter, the Center's Director, and Ms. Vasquez are Members of the Board.

Anyone interested in promoting the goals of the Foundation is eligible for membership: Annual membership is \$3.00 for students; \$5.00 regular; and \$10.00 for institutions. Contributions are tax deductible. Contact the Aymara Foundation, Inc., Box 12127, University Stations, Gainesville, Florida 32604.

Research in South Florida Proposed

Jerald T. Milanich and Barbara Purdy are developing a long-term research project to study the evolution of aboriginal cultures on the Southwest Florida coast. A portion of the research will focus on the historic Calusa Indians, a complex but yet non-horticultural

Rites of Passage

The Department of Anthropology has awarded 5 PhD degrees and 12 Master's degrees during the past year. Recipients of doctorates, title of dissertation, and present institutional affiliation are listed below:

- Kathleen A. Deagan (June, 1974), Sex, Status and Role in the Mestizaje of Spanish Colonial Florida, now at Florida State University.
- Geraldine S. Moreno-Black (August, 1974), Differential Habitat Utilization of Four African Cercopithecidae, now at the University of Oregon.
- William L. Partridge (June, 1974), Exchange Relationships in a Community of the North Coast of Colombia with Special Reference to Cannabis, now at the University of Southern California.
- Ransford Comstock Pyle (June, 1974), A Multidimensional View of Power in San Jose, Costa Rica, now at West Georgia College.
- George Zarur (March, 1975), Seafood Gatherers in Mullet Springs: Economic Rationality and the Social System, now at the University of Brasilia and director of planning for the Brazilian Indian Service (FUNAI).

Recipients of Master's degrees were:

Karen Snedaker, Martha Damen, Francisco Gangotena, William Garmany, Edward D. McGough, Norman Tate, Robert B. Council, Janice Hogle, Susan McFarlane, Karen Shelley, Mark Sunwall, and Carol Gormley.

"The First Americans Speak Up"

Thirty native Americans from Latin America and fourteen from Canada and the United States gathered at the University of Florida from February 16 to 22 to discuss their problems and prepare recommendations affecting the welfare of their people. The conference, coordinated by Dr. William E. Carter and Dr. Martha J. Hardman-de-Bautista under the aegis of Florida's Center for Latin American Studies, was the first of the Latin American conferences to be by, about, and for the first Americans. Seven Latin American countries also sent official observers, most of them coming from Ministries of Education.

The voluntary assemblage of delegates representing such diversity of geographical and cultural backgrounds was itself an achievement of some magnitude. But the rapidity with which the group established orderly procedures, controlled a small group of North American dissidents, and came to consensus on major issues represented a remarkable achievement. A brief report of the conference has been issued by the Center for Latin American Studies.

Busy November

November, 1975 will be a busy month for anthropologists at the University of Florida. The Society for Ethnohistory, the Southeastern Archeological Conference and the Conference on Historic Site Archeology will all hold their annual meeting in Gainesville November 6-8th.

This will be the first time that the American Society for Ethnohistory has held its annual meeting in Florida, according to Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks who is a member of the board of directors. The advance program announcement carries such tantalizing symposia titles as "Underwater Ethnohistory" and "The Social Scientist as Informant: Spanish-speaking Societies". A special session will be held on Sunday, November 9th in St. Augustine entitled "Ethnohistory and St. Augustine".

Milanich Joins Florida State Museum

Dr. Jerald T. Milanich, currently assistant professor in the department of anthropology, has been appointed assistant curator in the department of Social Sciences at the Florida State Museum in mid-June. His primary responsibility will be archeological and ethnohistorical research in Florida, an area which he has developed vigorously the last few years. Dr. Milanich's talents will still be available on a part-time basis for teaching and counseling in the archeological program of the department.

Moore Plans Panama Research

The highly acculturated San Bias Indians of Panama are the subject of a projected action and research program under the direction of Dr. Alexander Moore. Planned is a study of native political organization. A further aim is to open up new channels of communication between tribal and national governments. The establishment of a field school in the research area is presently under consideration.

Friends of Florida Anthropology

There are many activities of an academic and research kind that can contribute greatly to the growth of students and enhancement of the professional capabilities of our faculty. The monies which we receive from state tax funds cover only a portion of our work. The remainder comes from research grants and donations. We would like to invite you to join the Friends of Florida Anthropology and to consider making a donation for the use of the department through its programs. These can be sent to the University of Florida Foundation, Reitz Union, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611. These gifts will help us advance the careers of young people in the many fields of anthropology.