

ANTHROPOLOGY

AT

FLORIDA



Fall 1977

New Horizons in Florida Anthropology

Since awarding its first doctoral degree in 1971, the Anthropology department has grown, matured and flourished in the face of mounting obstacles affecting higher education. During this time we have developed a distinctive orientation in our approach to Anthropology. Through our expertise we have also gained a nationwide reputation in several fields.

The teaching program in Anthropology covers all the traditional basics of the discipline. We study human life and culture comparatively, across ethnic and racial boundaries both in the past through archeology and ethnohistory, and in the present, through social and cultural anthropology and linguistics. Recently we have also enlarged our physical anthropology program as well with growing interests in such areas as nutrition.

The specializations of the 27 anthropologists on campus (14 full time), are the focus of these developments and our unique programs. Students at all levels of study may thus receive advanced instruction in studies dealing with rural and urban United States, Latin America and Africa, areas where faculty achievements have won international recognition.

In topical fields of Anthropology, programs of study highlight strong commitments in archeology and especially social and cultural anthropology. Of special note is the increasing nationwide development of profes-

sional, non-academic applications of anthropology. At Florida we are pioneering new and flexible program options molded to such student interests and needs.

We recognize that academic positions are only one of the many opportunities for applying anthropological knowledge. Today more than ever, anthropologists work outside the "ivory towers". As proof of this fact, many of our graduates find that anthropology provides a sound platform for effective work in many interdisciplinary fields of service or research.

Recent developments in our teaching, research and service are outlined on the following pages. Of course we are particularly proud of our graduates and their accomplishments are highlighted. During the past two years, 23 persons received their doctorates, 36 their Master's degrees and over 100 their BA degrees. In addition 15 outstanding undergraduates completed the departmental honors thesis program.

This year we will carry on our many activities in a new setting. We have moved into the maze-like new "GPA" building—we are, of course, in the basement. Mindful of the many lessons of cultural ecology and proxemics, department students and faculty are settling into the new quarters amidst innumerable boxes and disarray of moving. Most especially however, we look forward to continuing the development of a modern anthropology program, Florida style.

In teaching, research, service: Faculty

CHARLES FAIRBANKS, chairman of the department from 1963 to 1970, has been named Distinguished Service Professor. The award, held by a dozen other UF professors, applauds recipients for "being a superior and highly influential teacher" whose "service to the state and the nation has brought distinction, honor, and fame to the University." As beneficiaries of Dr. Fairbanks' professional excellence and personal warmth, fellow faculty and students in the department join in our recognition of his outstanding contributions to us and to anthropology.

Last summer, with a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Dr. Fairbanks conducted a seminar on the "Historical Archeology of Colonial America." Twelve NEH scholars, professors from small colleges throughout the country, were given the opportunity to work with Dr. Fairbanks and to use the library and research facilities of the university to further develop their own expertise and make contributions to the general seminar theme. Recent departmental projects in historical archeology include those at St. Augustine, Florida, and Cannon's Point and Ft. Federica on St. Simon's Island, Georgia.

SOLON T. KIMBALL, holds a NEH fellowship for this year to organize a seminar on "The Transformation of American Culture." Under the guidance of Dr. Kimball, nine college teacher participants will study American culture from its origins to the present in order to discover the processes by which changes in U.S. culture occur. The participants come from around the country and from anthropology, folklore, sociology, and political science.

The current fellowship from NEH resulted from two summer grants for a seminar on "The Cultural Base of American Civilization." During this time, Dr. Kimball was the only anthropologist in the country to hold the NEH award.

Another of our faculty, CHARLES WAGLEY, was Visiting Eminent Scholar at William and Mary College during the 1976-1977 academic year. In monthly trips to the Virginia school, Dr. Wagley offered a seminar for advanced sociology and anthropology undergraduates, and delivered a series of public lectures on various aspects of Latin American society.

Special recognition has also been given to BRIAN DU TOIT who was selected as UF Presidential Scholar. Dr. du Toit was chosen for the award by a special presidential committee and later presented his paper at a public address. It will be published in a volume along with the works of other presidential scholars.

PAUL L. DOUGHTY has been nominated for membership on the board of the American Anthropological Association. During the past year he served as consultant to the National Science Foundation on earthquake and disaster research. Special recognition of his professional expertise and of the importance of anthropological input for international relations came last May: The White House Staff called upon Dr. Doughty to participate in briefing Rosalynn Carter in preparation for her diplomatic visit to Latin America.

ELIZABETH EDDY, besides acting as chairperson of the department during Paul Doughty's year of leave, is currently editor in Applied Anthropology for the American Anthropologist.

After nine years, WILLIAM CARTER'S retirement as Director of the Center for Latin American Studies will mean his welcomed return to full-time involvement in the department. Well, almost. His move from the Center to the Department is by way of Bolivia and eighteen months' field work sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

During the past year, Dr. Carter made several trips to Bolivia as AID technical advisor to a research project on "Traditional Coca Commercialization Patterns." The project is presently under execution by the National Museum of Ethnography and Folklore in LaPaz. Another hat currently worn by Dr. Carter is that of President of the Board of Trustees of the Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities. LASPAU is headquartered at Harvard and awards some 450 scholarships annually to professors from provincial Latin American universities to pursue further training in the U.S. Dr. Carter notes with satisfaction that LASPAU records a 98 percent return of professionals to their home countries. A UF-LASPAU scholar, Manola Andreau, has recently completed her MA in anthropology and returned to Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Active in Campus and Community

The Technical Assistance Health Resource Group (TAHRG) was formed by OTTO VON MERING to bring health experts from the community into local rural school classrooms. Professionals and students are drawn together in a "community network of health communications" regarding local health problems and resources. In its early phases, the TARGH program has been experimental. Now, the "Community in the Classroom: Preventive Health Self-Care Learning Program" will take on fuller scope under the continued direction of Dr. von Mering and with the incorporation of graduate students in medical anthropology. Dissemination of the program is supported by local school boards in Alachua, Levy and Union counties, by Florida Division of Education-Comprehensive Health Education Demonstration Model startup funds, and by HEW Community Health Services.

An analysis of health needs in La Crosse, a nearby rural center with both stable and migrant worker populations, was undertaken by students in applied anthropology and health care—CAROL ALBERT, DENISE FEDERMAN, ROBERT FRANCO, TYSON GIBBS and KATHLEEN MAZER—under the supervision of Dr. von Mering. A final report was presented to the district Congressional representative along with recommendations for a local health clinic integrally related to and supported by the LaCrosse community.

Dr. von Mering is also involved in the development of an interdisciplinary program in Gerontology, an area of growing interest to students in the department. Present emphasis is on the development of a seminar on the transcultural aspects of adult development and human aging. Soon a more complete curriculum will be built with inputs from related disciplines such as sociology, psychology, biology and religion.

The division of Sponsored Research of UF has awarded funding to LESLIE LIEBERMAN for a two-year study on the "Ultrasonic Measurement of Body Composition in Children with Diabetes Mellitus." The general objective of the study is to evaluate normal and diabetes-related soft tissue changes in body composition and to determine whether the fat distribution differences observed in adult-onset diabetics have a counterpart in children with the disease.

Funds from another source, The Behavioral and Social Sciences Institute, were awarded to Dr. Lieberman to develop a text in the area of nutrition and an-

thropology. Teaching in this field has convinced Dr. Lieberman of the need for a text that incorporates information taken from various disciplines into a single, integrated source. The projected title of the book is Nutrition, Behavior and Adaptation.

A lecture-tour of six Latin American countries was part of the summer's activities for ANTHONY OLIVER-SMITH. As recipient of an American Specialist grant from the U.S. Department of State, Dr. Oliver-Smith traveled to Peru, Bolivia, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala. Presentations centered around the human response to disaster and consequent problems of rehabilitation and societal change. The highlight of the trip was Peru, where Dr. Oliver-Smith returned to the site of his doctoral field work, a highland town destroyed by earthquake in 1970. In Lima, a presentation was made at CAEM, the training center for high-ranking military officials and leaders of the current government. In the Central American countries, Dr. Oliver-Smith participated in two-day seminars on disaster and social change.

During 1978, MAXINE MARGOLIS will trade posts with KLAAS A.W. WOORTMAN of the Universidade de Brasilia. The appointments are for full-time teaching. Dr. Margolis explains that she will offer courses not usually available at the Brazilian university. Two of the four courses she anticipates offering during the year-long appointment are "Cultural and Racial Minorities" and "Environment and Cultural Behavior." While Dr. Margolis is in Brasilia, the UF anthropology department will host Dr. Woortman (PhD Harvard), a specialist in economic and urban anthropology,

The death of RIPLEY BULLEN, founder of the Florida Anthropological Society and the Florida Anthropologist, on December 25, 1976 is deeply felt by his many colleagues and friends. His memory lives on through his many achievements, his writings, and through the annual awarding of the BULLEN MEDAL for excellence in Florida anthropology.

This year the recipient was ARLENE FRADKIN, graduate student in archeology. The Florida State Museum has also established the Ripley P. Bullen Monographs in Anthropology and History series in his honor.

Researchers Work in Latin America and Si

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With grants from Fulbright-Hayes, the Social Science Research Council, and the National Science Foundation, TONY STOCKS is studying the ethnohistory and subsistence agriculture and marketing patterns of the Cocamilla Indians near the Yurimaguas River in the Peruvian Amazon. The group is geographically the most western of the Tupi-speaking peoples and is undergoing transition from tradition tribal to peasant life-style. Stock's research focuses on problems of human adjustment and use of the humid tropics as a life zone.

BRAZIL

SUSAN POATS and DARREL AND LINDA MILLER followed the Transamazon Highway in the state of Para, to the area of Itaituba on the Tapajos River. Poat's study is on the agricultural and extractive base of the rural neighborhoods at Santarem. Darrel Miller's interest is in the system of entrepreneurship in the urban center, while Linda's research focused on education and socialization problems. The three were partially supported by funds from the Tropical South America Program. Darrel also received funds from OAS.

For the fifth year, awards were made by the Tropical South America Program, coordinated by CHARLES WAGLEY, for summer research. DEBRA PICCHI, another Brazilianist, gathered preliminary data on reciprocity in four tribal groups as a basis for the development of later doctoral research.

PANAMA

LUZ JOLY, also supported by the program, explored the coconut trade of the Cuna Indians of the San Bias Islands. The Cuna are the most numerous indigenous group in Panama and have maintained a high degree of sociopolitical and cultural integration in spite of exchange relationships with outsiders in such contexts as roadbuilding, exploitation of oil, the United Fruit Company, and the Panama Canal.

•Since last December, ALEXANDER MOORE, on research leave through the coming summer, has been studying the sociopolitical organization of the Cuna and their relationship to national officials and institutions. Dr. Moore is supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation.

BOLIVIA

The consequences of cattle commercialization among the Indians of San Ignacio de Moxos, Arawak speakers in the Bolivian lowlands, is the subject of dissertation field work recently begun by doctoral candidate JIM JONES. Jim's proposal was awarded funds by the Inter-American Foundation.

Teamwork in Guatemala

On February 4, 1976, an earthquake destroyed large areas of Guatemala. Through the efforts of JOHN ALEXANDER, Associate Professor of Urban and Regional Planning at UF, and the sponsorship of the Agency for International Development, the town of El Progreso became the center of a pilot reconstruction project. A team of UF architects, urban planners, engineers, ecologists and anthropologists undertook a careful redevelopment study with the objective of elaborating a reconstruction plan that integrated social as well as physical and ecological factors.

PAUL DOUGHTY, familiar with disaster and reconstruction problems from Peru and El Salvador, made several trips to the area to help guide general field work. A survey of local resources, community organization, residents' attitudes, housing, farming, income and sanitation was administered as a basis for proposals regarding physical redevelopment of the area. After evaluation of the data, final recommendations were presented directly to the members of the community of El Progreso, the Guatemalan Reconstruction Committee and AID.

MICHELE LEE and MARTA ATKINSON, students in applied anthropology, participated fully in the field work and data gathering as well as the presentation of a final report. Michele, whose maternal relatives are Guatemalan and whose specialty is Urban Planning, notes the dual role of anthropologists in interdisciplinary teams: "Not only must the anthropologists provide insights about the social and cultural dimensions essential in reconstruction, but they must also be able to work alongside personnel in technical disciplines. It's surprising how much their outlook differs and what an important variable disciplinary subculture can be for the overall project."

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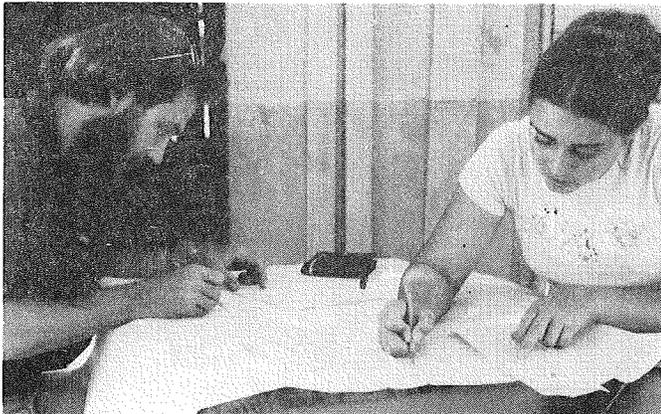
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Under the supervision of PRUDENCE RICE, work was completed at Paynes Prairie, a local state preserve to be partially developed as a recreation area. An earlier survey located some 46 sites dating over 10,000 years of human occupation. Six sites were selected for further study during the summer of 1976, and four additional sites were worked in the spring of 1977. According to Dr. Rice, the most interesting data is Weeden Island (Georgia) pottery from a village site at Cade's Pond. By matching pottery samples with clay varieties, Dr. Rice has been able to trace patterns of trade and exchange associated with the cultural group.

Graduate Assistant SUE MULLENS pointed out that Paynes Prairie offered students an "exposure to a broad range of environmental and cultural units. Also, because of heavy groundcover, experience was gained in subsurface testing rather than the usual surface survey." Sue recently defended her master's thesis on the "Archeological Survey and Excavation in Paynes Prairie State Preserve." To date, two reports have been presented to the State of Florida about the archeological findings at the site.

At Lake City another team, headed by JERALD MILANICH, has begun excavation of a civic-ceremonial site dating from 400 A.D. Outlying village sites in nearby counties will also be studied in order to determine their relationship to the Lake City center. Milanich believes that the center represents chiefdom-type sociopolitical organization and will document a shift from large-village to family-size units as the po-



Anthropology student Michele Lee maps earthquake-stricken Guatemala village with Urban Planning student, Jorge Carbone.

pulation became more dependent on agriculture. The project, which involves archeologists, ceramic specialists, ecologists and geologists, is supported by the National Science Foundation and is expected to continue for some five to ten years.

BARBARA PURDY continued field work at an ancient Indian tool factory near Williston last winter. While pottery and arrowheads indicate a general date of about 500 years, the discovery of worked chert (a local version of flint rock) at a much deeper level suggests that the material was mined and used for making tools as long as 10,000 years ago.

King's Bay, Georgia, may be the site of a submarine refitting center. But first, the Navy must provide an environmental impact statement which includes the archeological and historical value of the site. Under contract through Plantee, Inc, and the department, ROBIN SMITH is presently heading a team of fellow graduate students in a nine-month study of the site. Robin's dissertation work is aimed at the development of improved methods for carrying out this type of survey. Charles Fairbanks provides overall supervision for the project.

Another PhD candidate, RAY CROOK, spent the summer at Sapelo Island, Georgia, continuing work on a large complex prehistoric village site. In two previous summers, Ray had mapped the distribution of shell middens at the 125 acre location. This summer's excavations, supported by the National Science Foundation and the State of Georgia, were designed to gather information about the relationship between midden location and village spatial and social organization.

Both PRUDENCE and DON RICE continue work related to an archeological project begun in 1972 in the central Peten lakes region of Guatemala. The general aim of the project is the study of Maya land use and sociopolitical evolution. In their most recent trip, Don followed up on previous surveys and did further studies of vegetation and limnological samples. While Pru is still engaged in ceramic analysis, she indicates that occupational specialization most likely occurred as a concomitant of stratification and sociopolitical organization rather than as a result of population pressure.

The two lake sites studied by the Rices represent Mayan civilization in its growing stages. Careful study of the process should help explain its later collapse.

Marijuana: Research Shows Effects and Non-effects

Various departments members have completed research on the use and effects of Cannabis sativa (marijuana). Studies in southern Africa and Costa Rica were funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The results of both projects have been presented in scientific journals and were the basis of a special seminar "Drugs and Culture" of interest to UF students.

The analysis and compilation of material on cannabis use in SOUTHERN AFRICA was completed by Brian du Toit after two years of field work. With the help of an inter-ethnic team, research covered a total of 1759 interview cases, 1859 school survey questionnaires and 63 lengthy biographical interviews of long-term users. Data was also gathered on the ethnic patterning and distribution by age and sex regarding alcohol, amphetamines, barbiturates and glue sniffing.

On the ethnic level two very strong themes emerged, one identified with the African and Indian samples and deriving from a tradition of cannabis use, the other identified with Coloureds and Whites and most likely explained in terms of a psychedelic drug subculture. Both Africans and Indians have traditional rituals of cannabis associated with warfare and religion; the other ethnic groups are relative "new comers" to the drug scene. In the former case, though changes can be observed, a much stronger tradition of family authority is present. Among Coloureds and Whites, by contrast, a very strong peer group orientation is present. African males emerged as the persons who smoke the greatest number of days per week but less than three times per day. Ninety-one percent of the African sample smoked seven days per week; of the Indians, 84 percent indicated the same frequency. This same picture of ethnic polarization emerges from a study of other drugs used by persons who use cannabis. Whites and Coloureds represent a European and basically urban tradition of alcohol use. Comparing the use of alcohol and other drugs among the four groups, the Whites and Coloureds emerge as common users of a variety of mind-altering substances. A combined total of over 34 percent of all the Africans use neither alcohol nor other drugs, while this is true for only five percent of the Whites. The Coloureds show the greatest variety and intensity of other drug use.

Informants were asked to relate experiences at the time of first use and during later regular use of cannabis. In terms of effects, two noticeable variations were expressed by the subjects. Effects of first use are in most cases physical effects. Most of the users have not been heavy tobacco smokers and report the irritating effect of cannabis smoke on throat, mouth and eyes, or the induced effects of thirst, coughing, nausea, sleepiness, dizziness, or physical weakness. The second type of effect seems to follow ethnic division and is, quite possibly, based on socially received expectations. For instance, Africans believe that cannabis was the smoke of their ancestors, producing great thinkers and courageous leaders. The major effects then are reported to be courage and concentration. Whites on the other hand, use the drug with the specific aim of experiencing the consciousness-altering effect.

The study was not aimed at the psychopharmacology of cannabis, nevertheless, numerous psychotic reactions were recorded. Only among the African subjects did hallucinations involve traditional mythical and legendary characters, but even then it was on a very small scale. Changes in time, space, distance, and sound were common.

The basic aim of the study was to report on cannabis use in vivo. Rather than dealing in isolation with the drug and its use or its effects, the naturalistic, comparative method was used to view the drug in its social setting, recording all interconnections and studying both behavioral and attitudinal aspects.

In San Jose, COSTA RICA, an interdisciplinary team of more than 20 UF faculty and graduate students conducted a two-and-one-half year study on long-term marijuana use and associated physical, psychological and socio-economic variables. Four anthropologists worked alongside medical researchers and clinical psychologists from the College of Health Related Professions. William Carter directed the project, as-

sisted by Paul Doughty. Administrators and researchers in the field were graduate students Bryan Page and William True. The problem of isolating marijuana use as the independent variable was confronted by choosing two groups of males carefully matched for age, marital status, and educational level. One group was comprised of long-term users (mean use just under 17 years and 7-10 joints per day), while the second group did not smoke marijuana but did use alcohol and smoke tobacco. Most subjects could be described as belonging to the middle working class in the Central American capital city. The results of the study fill a 1000-page volume which has been presented in Spanish to the sponsoring agencies and the Ministry of Public Health in Costa Rica.

The major finding seen repeatedly in the various dimensions of the study was that there were no significant differences with respect to socio-cultural, psychological or physical variables. User and non-user populations were similar in religion, political activity, education, childhood work history, family structure, family size and unemployment.

Within the user group, anthropologists detected three usage patterns: stable smokers, street movers and pastoralist-escapists. Stable smokers usually smoke at home and alone, while street movers tend to smoke openly and in group settings. The escapists, those who avoid reality by smoking, represent the least-frequent users in Costa Rica in contrast to what is thought to be the case in the U.S. Another comparison of use patterns indicates that Costa Rican users prefer to engage in active sports, recreation or work while smoking marijuana. U.S. smokers seem to have more passive preferences such as listening to music and attending movies. Convincingly, the data does not support the notion that marijuana use is associated with lack of motivation. While across-group comparisons showed that non-users had somewhat higher incomes and more stable employment records, differences were slight. Moreover, within the user group, greater use correlated with more job stability. The researchers point out, however, that it was not determined whether increased marijuana use occurred before or after increased employment-economic security.

The psychologist members of the team made further inter-group and intra-group comparisons. Again, no significant differences were found between users and non-users. Medical researchers tested for blood pressure, heart activity, brain wave activity during sleep, eye and vision function, sex hormone level, and quality of diet.

Carter Studies Coca Use

With a new grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, WILLIAM CARTER has begun research on "The Traditional and Changing Patterns of Coca Use in Bolivia." Hypothesizing that traditional use of coca actually contributes to the physical and psychic well-being of Andean highland populations, the project aims at providing a full ethnographic description of such use in Bolivia, as well as to place use patterns in economic and ethnohistorical perspective and to measure cocaine blood levels resulting from chewing coca leaf.

Student Association

If numbers could tell the whole story, UFASA's activities for the 1976-1977 academic year could be summarized as fourteen symposium speakers, six business meetings, four film showings, three newsletters, two issues of the Florida Journal of Anthropology, two UFASA-sponsored student-faculty parties, one museum tour (of the Florida State Museum Mayan exhibit), one book auction, a letter to the Gainesville Sun editor in support of our "senior" faculty, and countless committee meetings to put it all together.

Perhaps the proudest production of department students continues to be the Florida Journal of Anthropology, which received coverage in the March 1977 issue of the Anthropology Newsletter and was also reported in UF's A & S Newsletter.

In addition to excellent presentations by UF anthropologists, UFASA's symposium series included: UF's President ROBERT Q. MARSTON speaking on problems of funding in the social sciences; ROD BURCHARD (University of Manitoba) on coca use in the Andes; KENNETH KENSINGER (Bennington College) on research in the montana region of Peru; ROBERT KING (Florida State Museum) on the oral history of the Seminóles. A memorable evening of Andean music, dance, instruments and information was offered by DALE OLSEN (FSU, Music) with the help of anthropology students and faculty.

Outgoing UFASA officers and committee members are to be commended for a dynamic and professional program of events. Newly elected officers are LYNN HOEFGEN (President), RUTH HARVEY (Vice President), PEGGY OVERBEY (Secretary) and CHARLES COLLINS (Treasurer).

Applied Anthropology Review

Editorial work on Applied Anthropology in America: Past Contributions and Future Directions has been completed by ELIZABETH EDDY and WILLIAM L. PARTRIDGE (UF 1974), to be released next spring by Columbia University Press. The book honors SOLON T. KIMBALL for his interest and dedication to applied anthropology.

Besides the editors and Dr. Kimball, contributors are Conrad Arensberg, Ward Goodenough, Frederick L.W. Richardson, Jacquetta Hill Burnett, William F. Whyte, Paul Miller, John Peterson, Beatrice Medicine, Gwen Kennedy Neville, Carol Taylor, Myrna Sayles, Burleigh Gardner, Henry Dobyns, George Hicks and Mark Handler, Sally Kimball Makielski, Robert and Christy Heighton, and Margaret Mead. The work reviews fifty years of the history of applied anthropology and the contributions of applied work to general anthropological theory. The book examines the potential applications of anthropology to policy issues in such major areas as education, drugs, population, ethnic relations, and social planning. Royalties from the book will be used to support selected projects on the continued application of anthropology in U. S. society.

U.F. Ranks 9th in Notion in 1975-77 Ph.D. Degrees Awarded

Kathleen Byrd, CHANGING ANIMAL UTILIZATION PATTERNS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS: SOUTHWEST ECUADOR (6500 B.C. - A.D. 1400) (1976; now at Tulane)

Stephen L. Cumbaa, PATTERNS OF RESOURCE USE IN CROSS-CULTURAL DIETARY CHANGE IN THE SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD (1975) ; Canadian Mus.

Nora England, MAM GRAMMAR IN OUTLINE, (1975; now at Iowa University)

Mercio P. Gomes, THE ETHNIC SURVIVAL OF THE TENETEHARA INDIANS OF MARANHAO, BRAZIL (1977; now at U.Fed. de R.G.N., Natal, Brazil.

Michael J. Hansinger, HOMINIDS IN PLEISTOCENE AFRICA: AN ODONTOMETRIC APPROACH TO PHYLOGENY, (1976; now at Florida State Museum)

Thomas Johnson, THE NEW CURER: ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES IN THE TRAINING OF PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANTS (1975; now at Univ. of Penn.

Daniel P. Juengst, CULTURE DYNAMICS AT LUEBO: AN ETHNOGRAPHY OF RELIGIOUS AGENTS OF CHANGE IN ZAIRE (1975; now W. Georgia College)

Susan M. Keirn, SCUTTILING: THE SOCIAL MO-SAIC OF URBAN BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS (1975; now at Jacksonville State University in Alabama)

Sally A. Lawson, CUTTING THE FOOL: WOMEN IN THE SCHOOL CAFETERIA LUNCH PROGRAM (1976)

Rochelle Marrinan, CERAMICS, MOLLUSCS, AND SEDENTISM: THE LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD ON THE GEORGIA COAST (1975; now at Georgia College)

Charlotte Miller, MIDDLE CLASS KINSHIP NETWORKS IN BELO HORIZONTE, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL: THE FUNCTIONS OF THE URBAN PARENTELA (1976; now in Peru)

Andrew J. Miracle, THE EFFECTS OF CULTURAL PERCEPTION ON AYMARAS SCHOOLING (1976; now at Texas Christian University)

Emilio Moran, PIONEER FARMERS OF THE TRANSAMAZON HIGHWAY: ADAPTATION AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE LOWLAND TROPICS (1975; now at Indiana University)

John S. Otto, STATUS DIFFERENCES AND THE ARCHEOLOGICAL RECORD—A COMPARISON OF PLANTER, OVERSEER, AND SLAVE SITES FROM CANNON'S POINT PLANTATION (1794-1861), ST. SIMON'S ISLAND, GEORGIA (1975; now at Brown University)

John Bryan Page, COSTA RICAN MARIHUANA SMOKERS AND THE AMOTIVATIONAL SYNDROME HYPOTHESIS (1976; University of Miami School of Medicine.

Richard Sapp, SUWANEE RIVER TOWN, SUWANEE RIVER COUNTRY: POLITICAL MOITIES IN A SOUTHERN COUNTY COMMUNITY (1976)

Allyn MacLean Stearman, THE HIGHLAND MIGRANT IN LOWLAND BOLIVIA: REGIONAL MIGRATION AND THE DEPARTMENT OF SANTA CRUZ (1976; now at Florida Technological University)

Karl T. Steinen, THE WEEDEN ISLAND CERAMIC COMPLEX: AN ANALYSIS OF DISTRIBUTION (1976; now at West Georgia College)

William R. True, CHRONIC CANNABIS USE AMONG WORKING CLASS MEN IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA (1976; now a post-doctoral fellow in Public Health at the University of North Carolina)

William T. Vickers, CULTURAL ADAPTATION OF AMAZONIAN HABITATS: THE SEONA-SECOYA OF EASTERN ECUADOR (1976; now at Tuslcegee University)

Ron Wallace, AN ARCHEOLOGICAL, ETHNOHISTORIC, AND BIOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE GUALE ABORIGINES OF THE GEORGIA COASTAL STRAND (1975 ; now at Florida Technological University)

Robert W. Werge, AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CLEAR CREEK: ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES AND ECONOMIC ROLES IN A DOMINICAN SETTLEMENT (1975; now a Rockefeller fellow at the International Potato Center in Lima, Peru)

Donald L. Wyatt, THE STUDENT CLIQUE SYSTEM OF A DESEGREGATED HIGH SCHOOL AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE INSTRUCTIONAL PROCESS (1976; now at Australia National University)

Masters Degrees

SOCIAL-CULTURAL: Manola Andreau, Richard Atwood, Steve Brian Burkhalter, Janet Despard, Millicent Felming-Moran, Tyson Gibbs, Lynn Hoefgen (honors), Linda Illingworth, Luz Joly (honors), Eläin Hiscok Konyha, Carol Koogler, Sally Lawson, Judith Lisansky (honors), Linda Miller (honors), George Vollweiler (honors), Carleton Williams (honors), and Sheldon Zipkin.

ARCHEOLOGY: Dona K. Biedleman, Arlene Fradkin, Patricia Griffin, Nicholas Honerkamp, Timothy Kohler, Jill Loucks, Carlos Martinez, Carol McMurray, Sue Ann Mullins, Elizabeth Jean Reitz (honors), Steven Ruple, Teresa Singleton, James Watson

PHYSICAL: James W. Zahler

NON-THESIS MA's: Maryin M. Boekhoudt, Robert Franco, Michele L. Lee, M. Dwight Rogers