

# ANTHROPOLOGY AT FLORIDA

*FALL 1996*

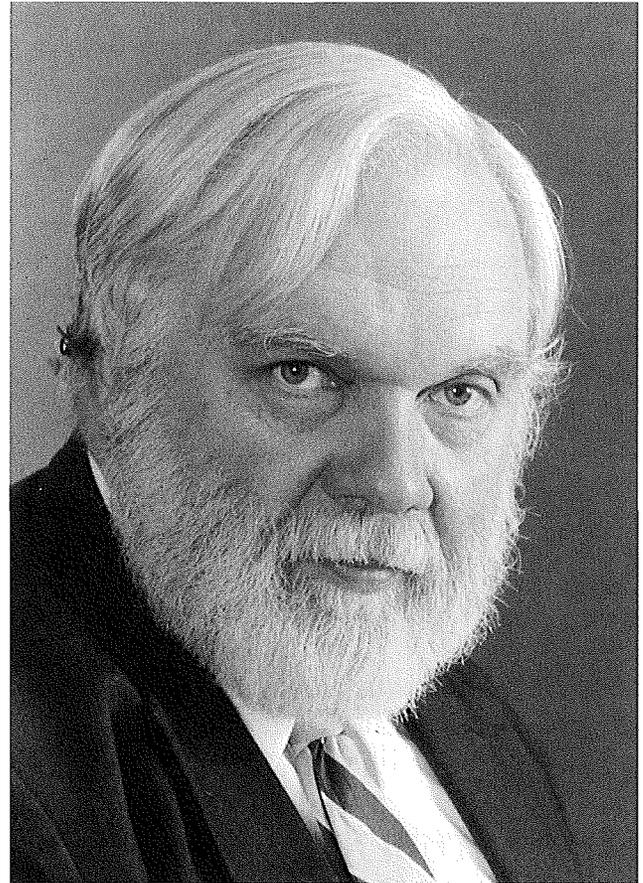
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## REPORT FROM THE CHAIR

This year we have continued to bask in the glory of being the top-ranked department on campus, according to the National Research Council, and in fact the Dean even increased our national ranking. Speaking to the assembled chairs of the College, he referred to anthropology as the "sixth-ranked anthropology program among public universities," instead of the eleventh-ranked anthropology department overall. So tell your friends; we're first on campus, and sixth in the nation. I hope that we are a department that the football team can be proud of.

I spent a great deal of time last year trying to turn our ranking into coin, meeting with administrators and presenting them with charts, graphs, and tables I had prepared showing the eminence of our department, and the quality of its faculty and students. I had a half-hour with President Lombardi, who was apparently impressed with our performance and instructed our Dean to make sure that the anthropology department received the resources "necessary to maintain the high standards of the department." This year we received two new hires, and an additional \$26,000 in support for our graduate students. We also have the promise of new space, after the Geology Department has moved out of the basement of Turlington. We don't know where the space will be, but the Dean's Office has promised to do its best to get all of us into the same building. At the present time, we are spread out among five buildings — Turlington, Walker, Grinter, Bryant, and McCarty.

I have been trying to beat down the ordinary administrative work of being Chair to the point



*John H. Moore*

that I can join some of our retired faculty in doing some serious fund-raising for the department. Demographically, we have reached the point when many of our alums are senior people earning good salaries, and regular contributions to department foundation accounts have increased. Professors Emeriti Elizabeth Eddy, Barbara Purdy, and Paul Doughty have volunteered to help reach some of our alums in getting contributions. Some time around the end of the Fall Semester, we hope to meet and get our fund-raising going in some organized manner. Allan Burns has agreed to coordinate our fund-raising.

We have added two outstanding new faculty, Tony Falsetti and Bill Leonard. We have also received Bill Maples' position as part of the transfer of the C.A. Pound Human Identification Laboratory from the Florida Museum to the department. Tony will work alongside Bill Maples in the lab, and both of them will teach forensics courses in the department.

Our new hires for next year have been defined as a sociocultural anthropologist who is medically oriented, and another person who is a specialist in tropical ecology, but could be from any field of anthropology. These two new hires will bring our total strength to twenty nine full-time, tenure-track, regular faculty, which makes us not only one of the best, but one of the largest departments in the country.

Our undergraduate and graduate enrollments continue to boom, and altogether there is a very optimistic spirit growing in the department. Thanks to the hard work of our Undergraduate Coordinator, Leslie Lieberman, we now have nearly four hundred majors. In the graduate program, the main problem of Graduate Coordinator Art Hansen is trying to keep admissions down, so that we can effectively minister to the needs of over 150 active and intelligent graduate students. These are nice problems to have, compared to some of the problems of the past. We are almost glad to anticipate further growth pains in the future.

## **STUDENTS LEARN ETHNOGRAPHIC METHODS IN YUCATÁN, MEXICO**

A visual anthropology and ethnography field school gave two advanced undergraduate and three graduate students a chance to immerse themselves in the villages of Yucatán, Mexico, this past summer. The field school, developed by Allan Burns from UF, Francisco Fernandez from the University of the Yucatán, and photographer Jimmy Montanez of Mérida, Yucatán, arranged for students to live in different communities, learn ethnographic skills (project design, inter-

viewing, analysis), and use visual anthropology. Marisa Lopez studied traditional herbalists and their role in a new school for campesinos in the town of Mani. Marisa remarked that she was surprised to find that people really do sleep in hammocks in Yucatan, a skill which took her some time to master. Faith Amon, an undergraduate from Florida Atlantic University, lived in the fishing village of Sisal. Her first week's report was the envy of the other students who thought she had found an ideal place to live. "I wake up in the morning, go for a run on the beach, maybe go swimming for a while, then work with the women

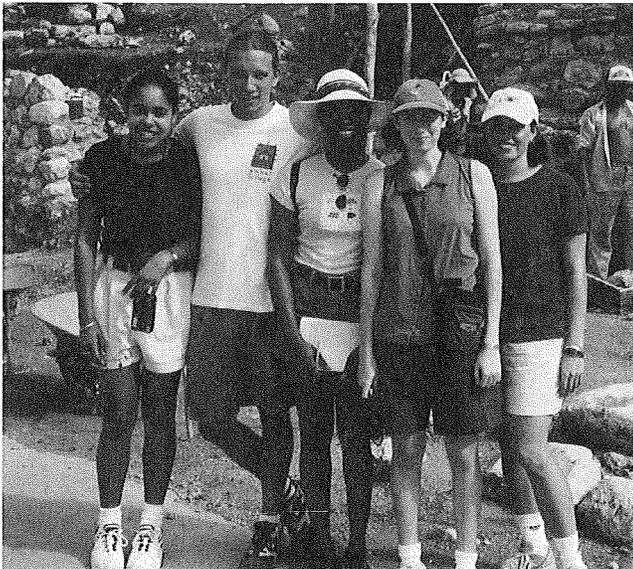


*Fieldschool participant Faith Amon shares a laugh with her lost mother in Sisal, Yucatán.*

for a while. Sometimes I go out in the boats and fish with the men, other times I stay in town and cook fish or lobster." UF graduate student Daniel Oar worked in a blacksmith shop in Ticul. "You never told me that I'd have to get up at 3:00 a.m. to do fieldwork," he told the teachers. Dan found that the economy this local production of machetes and other agricultural implements was sustainable, but only if the remittances from family members working in places like Cancún continued. Participants in the field school lived with families in the different towns during the week, then came to the capital city of Mérida on weekends for an all day seminar with the organizers. There they reviewed their experiences, discussed their photographs, and planned for the next week. At the end of the summer, the Chronicle of Higher Education sent down a reporter to write a story about the field school as an example of innovative work in higher education.

## UNDERGRADUATE ANTHROPOLOGISTS GO TO CHIAPAS, MEXICO

The Department of Anthropology undergraduate summer program in the Yucatán of Mexico included an excursion to Chiapas as part of a six week program of Spanish, tropical ecology, and anthropology. The unrest in southern Mexico and the conditions that are bringing about important social changes in that country led to the inclusion of a trip to the area around Palenque. The twenty six students on the program discussed rural poverty and the revolutionary program of the "EZLN" or "Zapatistas" before going to the area. Their destination was the tourist zone of Palenque, safe from the unrest of the more remote areas, but still an area where poverty and discrimination against indigenous people are plain to see. The Yucatan program includes classwork in conversational Spanish as well as classes in anthropology. Students take their lessons out into the world through weekly trips to small villages, archaeology sites, and other locations. The trip during Summer 1996 to Palenque contrasted sharply with the earlier excursion that the group made to Cancún and the tourist beaches of the Caribbean.



*Undergraduates on the Yucatán program go "behind the scenes" at a new archaeology excavation in Yucatán, Mexico.*

## AMERICAN INDIANS PRODUCE TELEVISION PROGRAMS

Multimedia, CD-Rom, the Net, Digital Video, DAT recording, Post-Production effects are only a few of the ways that Native American people are applying emerging technologies to some old problems. UF anthropologist Allan Burns has been working with individual tribes and the National Park Service to bring expertise and culturally relevant use of these emerging technologies to American Indian cultural centers, museums, and tribal offices. Burns was in western Washington state on the Lower Elwha and Makah reservations this fall leading a workshop on



*Allan Burns works on media production with Northwest Coastal tribal members.*

emerging media for representatives of seven Northwest Coast tribes. "The most interesting part of the work," said Burns "was seeing the way that the concerns of the different tribes — salmon fishing rights, repatriation of human remains, language revitalization, or cultural resistance — were quickly translated into forms that took advantage of the precision and high quality of emerging media. At the end of the week we had produced four programs for local television." Burns has also worked with the Lakota of South Dakota and several other High Plains tribal offices on this emerging media project, now in its third year.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL

The first UF archaeological field school at Zapotal, Panama was held during the Summer 1996 under the direction of Lynette Norr. Norr led a project comprising Dan Fait and Rob Patton as graduate research and teaching assistants, and Brian Block, Bob Coughter, Birgitta Kimura, Michael McGinnes, and Doug Meckler enrolled as UF students. Three Panamanian government officials spent the 1996 Summer B session in the rural town of Paris on the Pacific coastal plain of central Panama. The archaeological site was a small, threehectare coastal and riverine fishing village occupied 3500 years ago. Today the site is pasture land for local ranchers, and the site is visible from scattered shell, pottery, and crude stone artifacts on the ground surface. This first field season the crew set out site datums and a site grid, and began small units of excavation. Most of the archaeological information collected was either related to subsistence, and included shell, bone, and charcoal fragments, or provided small glimpses of domestic activity areas and houses within the midden deposits. The significance of the site is that Zapotal is the largest of four known early ceramic producing coastal sites, of which Monagrillo, excavated by a Harvard crew in the 1950s, is the best known. Zapotal may have been more than a seasonal coastal village, supporting a year-round population with agricultural produce and house gardens. The artifacts and subsistence remains from this field school will be shipped to UF in December 1996 for various quantitative and qualitative analyses.



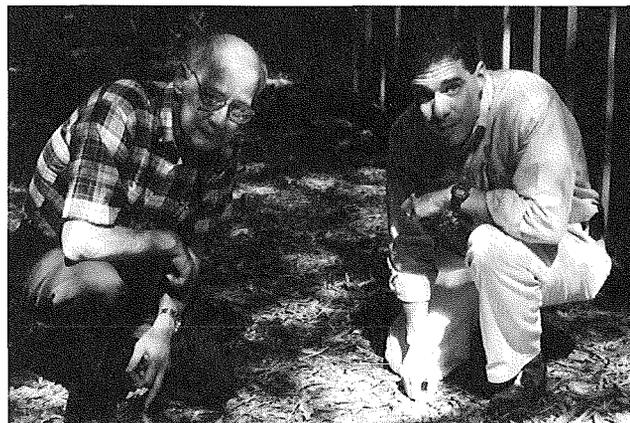
Zapotal field crew on the dock, Santa Maria River, Panama

Paris, Panama is a quiet friendly little town on the Azuero Peninsula where there are lush ecological preserves and some of the best coffee in Panama. The crew lived in two small houses, one of which also served as the dining hall, lecture room, and field staging area.

A second field season and archaeological field school is planned during the 1997 Summer B Semester, during which the excavations that started in 1996 will be continued and expanded in search of additional evidence of domestic activity areas and house structures.

## THE C.A. POUND HUMAN IDENTIFICATION LABORATORY

The C.A. Pound Human Identification Laboratory was endowed by a gift from C.A. Pound, Jr. and his family in 1986. It is the best equipped forensic anthropology laboratory at any university in this country. It has rapidly grown in size and scope and presently services more than one hundred cases a year. Its present move to the Depart-



Dr. William Maples and Dr. Anthony Falsetti working on forensic material

ment of Anthropology in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences has allowed it to grow by the addition of Anthony Falsetti, guaranteed its future at UF, and added new equipment and graduate assistants. These actions have further advanced the lab beyond other universities and made it the standard that others may follow.

## **SUMMER LANGUAGE PROGRAM IN NIGERIA**

Thirteen students from across the United States traveled to Nigeria for seven weeks during the Summer 1996 to study Hausa and Yoruba, under a Group Projects Abroad program. This program was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education and administered by the Center for African Studies. Olabiyi Yai (African Languages and Literature), together with Nigerian co-directors, directed the project in Nigeria. Eight of the students traveled to Obafemi Awolowo University in Ife where they studied advanced Yoruba. They lived with Yoruba host families, and visited a variety of religious performances in Ife and other Yoruba communities. Live students went to Bayero University in Kano to study advanced Hausa. They visited sites in Kano, such as the Old City, the city gates, the Emir's palace, museums, and markets, as well as other cities in northern Nigeria.

## **NEW DIRECTOR FOR THE CENTER FOR AFRICAN STUDIES**

Dr. Michael Chege assumed the directorship of the Center for African Studies on August 8, 1996. This appointment followed a search in which Chege emerged as the top candidate from among more than sixty applicants. Chege succeeds Goran Hyden who served for nearly two years as Interim Director.

Michael Chege brings many talents and experiences to the Center for African Studies. A native of Kenya, he received his Ph.D. in Political Science from UC Berkeley. He subsequently held appointments at the University of Nairobi where he lectured and served as Director of Its Institute for International Studies. He then worked at the Ford Foundation as Program Officer in charge of projects in governance, public policy and international affairs in Eastern and Southern Africa. Most recently he was a Visiting Scholar at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs.

Over the years, Chege has become an authority on issues of governance in Africa. He has published articles in such journals as *Foreign Affairs*, *Journal of Modern African Studies*, *Review of African Political Economy* and in numerous edited volumes. He co-edited the volume *Democratic Theory and Practice in Africa* (Heinemann 1988), and has recently completed a book on African governance.

During his first two months as director, Chege has been meeting with many of the Center's affiliated faculty and students. He is now in the process of formulating a strategic program to be presented to the African Studies faculty later in the semester. Some of the possibilities he has been investigating include developing new multidisciplinary research programs that involve both faculty and graduate students, a new publication series, and strengthening and expanding linkage programs and outreach activities. Another important goal will be to build additional bridges between the Center and other programs such as Afro-American Studies, IFAS, International Studies, the Institute of Black Culture, and Latin American Studies at UF.

In addition to his appointment as Director of the Center for African Studies, Chege is Associate Professor in UF's Department of Political Science. In that capacity, he has begun advising and supervising graduate students. During the 1997 Spring Semester, he will be teaching the course *Politics in Developing Societies* (CPO 6036), which is an examination of the changing political economies of countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, drawing from development literature from the 1960s onward. It focuses on the divergent patterns of change now evident in these regions. It concludes with the contemporary debates on the state, democracy, and development from selected countries in the developing world.

## **THE CENTER FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES**

HELEN SAFA spent a month at the Rockefeller Study Center in Bellagio, Italy during Sum-

mer 1996, to begin the editing on a new book on Race, Culture and National Identity in the Afro-American Diaspora. This book is a result of a major conference that she organized at UF last February on the same theme, with funding from Rockefeller and the Wenner-Gren Foundation. Many of the panelists were anthropologists. This conference ended the three year Rockefeller Humanities Fellowship Program on Afro-American Identity and Cultural Diversity, which Safa directed through the Center for Latin American Studies for three years. Safa is currently on sabbatical, continuing the editing of the volume, and will spend two weeks in Spain in December 1996. She will give some lectures on women and development in a course on Democratization and Globalization at the U. Internacional de Andalucia in Seville. She also participated in the Fourth World Congress of Women held in Beijing in the Summer of 1995, as well as numerous other conferences. She received an award in April 1996 as a Pioneer in Puerto Rican and Caribbean Anthropology from the American Ethnological Society and the Puerto Rican Association of Sociologists and Anthropologists. A special panel organized by Lynn Bolles was held at the AES in her honor. Safa is planning to retire in August 1997.

MARIANNE SCHMINK continues as Co-Director of the Tropical Conservation and Development (TCD) program in the Center for Latin American Studies. Her main research activities include the "Agroforestry Development Program for Small Producers in the State of Acre, Brazil," completing its sixth year of activity under grants from the USAID to UF for work carried out in conjunction with PESACRE, a non-governmental organization based in Acre. UF anthropology students continue to participate actively in this project as researchers and staff. The focus of the project is on development of integrated systems of production including seedling production through community-established nurseries, agroforestry systems and medicinal plant gardens, processing and marketing of extractive and agroforestry products, improved small animal production, and participatory land-use planning. Schmink also is

collaborating with UFA professor and Municipal Secretary Maneio Cordeiro on the analysis of data from 1989 and 1994 household surveys carried out in the capital city of Rio Branco.

Constance Campbell, who completed her Ph.D. in anthropology at UF this year, works with PESACRE and also leads the gender-oriented MERGE program in Brazil. Jon Dain serves as training coordinator for the MERGE/Brazil program. Both are UF anthropology alumni. Other UF anthropologists also are carrying out their research in Acre. Gary Shaeff is studying livelihood strategies of extractivist producers in a state forest reserve in Acre, and Peter Cronkleton is researching the factors associated with variations in turnover among migrant colonists in Acre.

The MERGE (Managing the Environment and Resources with Gender Emphasis) program is beginning the first phase of a comparative research program, a collaboration between Marianne Schmink (UF), Avecita Chicchon (Conservation International — Peru), Susan Poats (FLACSO - Ecuador and UF), and Constance Campbell (Brazil) that will build on work at sites in Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil. All three received their Ph.D. in anthropology from UF. The focus of the research is on gender issues and participation in communitybased conservation projects. The first year of research will be supported by a grant from the North-South Center and by USAIDBrazil. UF anthropology students Cristina Espinosa, Katie Lynch, Heather Newsad-McIlvaine, Viki Reyes-Garcia, and Amanda Stronza are participating in the research program.

## **FLORIDA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY**

KATHLEEN DEAGAN completed the final year of an eight year historical archaeology project at the site of La Isabela (AD 1493-1498) in the Dominican Republic which was supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the

National Geographic Society during the Summer of 1996. They also initiated a new project in the Dominican Republic at the site of Concepcion de la Vega which was established by Columbus in 1496 and destroyed by an earthquake in 1562. It was the largest European settlement in America in the early sixteenth century. Graduate student Jeremy Cohen, working with graduate student Титы Weik and undergraduate major Vicki Insa, began a program of survey, mapping, subsurface testing and inventory at the site this summer. Cohen will return during Spring Semester 1997. Funding is from the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the project is eventually intended to be a training site for Spanish colonial archaeologists in the Caribbean.

Deagan will be teaching the field school in historical archaeology in St. Augustine during the 1997 Spring Semester with graduate student Gifford Waters serving as the field supervisor and crew chief. They will be excavating the site of Florida's first Spanish fort and settlement, which was established in 1565. A new book entitled *Ft. Mose: America's Colonial Black Fortress of Freedom* by Kathleen Deagan and Darcie McMahon, (1995 University Press of Florida) has won two book awards this year — the Rembert Patrick Prize from the Florida Historical Society, and the Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History.

JERALD MILANICH, curator in archaeology at the Florida Museum of Natural History, is continuing his research on the southeastern Indians and the missions of Spanish colonial Florida. An article on that subject, "Laboring in the Fields of the Lord, The Missions of Seventeenth-Century Florida," first published in *Archaeology* magazine (1996) is being reprinted in *Annual Editions: American History, Volume I*, (1997, Duskin Publishing Group). His book *The Timucua* (Blackwell Publishers) also was published in 1996. A previous book, *Archaeology of Precolumbian Florida* (1994, University Press of Florida), received the 1995 James Mooney Book Award from the Southern Anthropological Society.

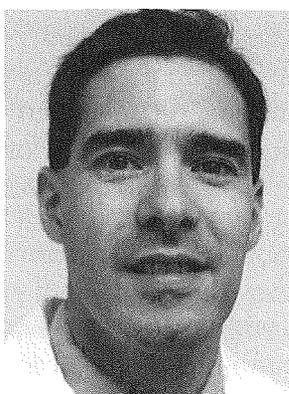
SUSAN MILBRATH is currently researching Maya ethnoastronomy and archaeoastronomy, the indigenous astronomy of contemporary Maya and their Precolumbian ancestors. Her research focuses on the symbolic content and structures underlying Maya astronomy, as expressed in modern folklore, Precolumbian art, and calendars spanning a period from A.D. 200 up to modern times. Her work is synthesized in a forthcoming book to be published by the University of Texas Press. *Star Gods of the Iviaya: Astronomy in Art, Folklore, and Calendars* traces Maya astronomy from its origins in Preclassic times up through the present. Milbrath's research also focuses on Central Mexico, where she has identified a number of previously unrecognized lunar deities. Her interpretation of the famous Coyolxauhqui stone as the moon eclipsed by the sun, symbolizing the triumph of the Aztec solar religion in the Valley of Mexico, will appear in the 1997 volume of the journal *Ancient Mesoamerica*.

ELIZABETH WING'S primary concerns are research, teaching, and curation of the archaeological collection at the Florida Museum of Natural History. The environmental archaeology program is in its second year of a National Science Foundation grant to computerize the collection data. This is a huge undertaking with over three million specimens and their associated data to enter in the data base. Working on this project are a computer programmer, Timothy Young, two data entry people, Marie Wiseman and Judith Mank, and someone to verify the entries, Irv Quitmyer. Sometime during the Fall of 1996, they anticipate the data from the comparative collection to be on the world wide web. For the past two years, Wing has joined forces with Dr. Elizabeth Reties, University of Georgia, to write a textbook for archaeozoology. Final revisions are now being made. It will be published by the University of Cambridge Press. Research continues to focus on studies of animal remains excavated from sites in the West Indies. New avenues of exploration are evident for prehistoric overexploitation of resources and use of captive and domestic animals to compensate for diminished wild

resources. Dr. Lee Newsom and Wing plan a joint publication on plant and animal uses in the Caribbean.

## NEW FACULTY HIRES

ANTHONY FALSETTI joined our department as Assistant Professor in September 1996. Although raised in both Columbia, Missouri and Knoxville, Tennessee, he was born in Kansas City, Missouri. Falsetti is married to Susan Mitnick who is a systems engineer. The couple has one child, Philip, who is 23 months.



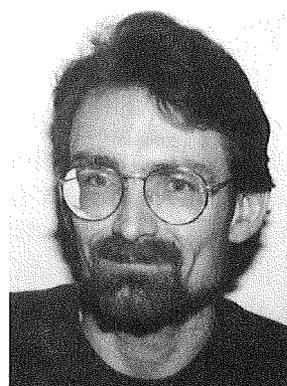
He graduated from Bearden Senior High School in Knoxville, Tennessee. After one disappointing, and rather painful freshman season sitting on the bench for the University of Missouri football Tigers, he returned to Knoxville and the University of Tennessee

(UTK) to begin his serious education. Falsetti received his B.A. degree in physical anthropology with minors in political science and psychology from UTK in 1983. He graduated from UTK with his M.A. in 1986. He completed his doctoral dissertation in December of 1989.

Falsetti spent the next two years on a post-doctoral research fellowship in the Department of Ecology and Evolution at the State University of New York in Stony Brook, New York working in Dr. Robert R. Sokal's Laboratory. Falsetti was a Visiting Assistant Professor at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, New Mexico from 1992 to 1994. In the Summer of 1994, he moved to Washington, D.C. and served as the Assistant Director for Research at the National Museum of Health and Medicine at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. While at the AFIP, Falsetti also worked for the Office of the Armed Forces Medical Examiner. He received his board certification in forensic anthropology in 1995.

Over the past three years, he has assisted in the identification of victims of the US Air crash in Pittsburgh, the American Eagle crash in Roselawn, Indiana, the Oklahoma City Bombing, TWA Flight 800, and numerous military air disasters. Falsetti's research focuses on method and technique in forensic anthropology, human growth and development, quantitative methods of size and shape, human locomotion and biomechanics, and occasionally the origins of modern humans. In addition to his teaching and forensic casework, Falsetti is a member of the National Disaster Medical Services, Disaster Mortuary Team in Region III. He continues his research in physical and forensic anthropology. His most recent publications comprise four articles that were all published in 1995.

WILLIAM R. LEONARD joined our faculty in August 1996 as Assistant Professor. Leonard received his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1987. He was an NIMH Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Kentucky Medical School, 1987-89. He was also a faculty member in the Department of Human Biology and Nutritional Sciences at the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada.

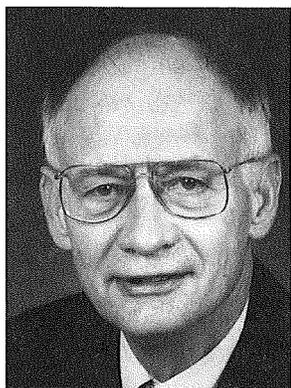


Leonard's research interests are in human population biology, nutrition, growth and development and evolutionary ecology. He has conducted field research in Peru, Ecuador, and central Siberia, funded by the National Science Foundation and the Natural

Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada. His most recent work in Ecuador was conducted in collaboration with Kathleen and Billie Dewalt (Pitt) and explored the influence of social and ecological forces on food availability and early childhood growth in highland and coastal agricultural communities. His current research in Siberia among the Evenki reindeer

herders is a collaboration with Michael Crawford (U Kansas) and Ludmilla Osipova (Russian Academy of Sciences). This work is exploring the Evenki's physiological and genetic adaptations to environmental stressors, and how ongoing social and economic changes are influencing their morbidity and mortality patterns.

WILLIAM R. MAPLES came to the department at UF in 1968 where he remained until moving to the Florida State Museum (Florida Museum of Natural Science) as chairman in 1972, after promotion and award of tenure. He has now transferred back to the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Department of Anthropology, effective July 1996.



Maples received his education at the University of Texas, supervised by Thomas W. McKern, a well-known forensic anthropologist. He is currently Distinguished Service Professor at the C.A. Pound Human Identification Laboratory at UF.

He is former president of the American Board of Forensic Anthropology, and has been active in the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and the Forensic Sciences Foundation.

His practice of forensic anthropology is active throughout Florida and the United States. He and his wife, Margaret, have had historical cases including Francisco Pizarro, Joseph Merrick (the Elephant Man), Tsar Nicholas II and his family, and President Zachary Taylor. He is a consultant to the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory and a member of the New York State Police Forensic Sciences Unit. He has worked on air disasters, including the Valu Jet crash.

Maples is listed in the current Who's Who in America. He has received the T. Dale Stewart Award from the American Academy of Sciences,

the Florida Blue Key Distinguished Faculty Award, an award of excellence from the Florida Association of Medical Examiners, and other awards. He is the co-author of the book, *Dead Men Do Tell Tales*.

### **THE 1996 PATRICIA S. ESSENPREIS AWARDEE**

Tara Peburn is the 1996 Patricia S. Essenpreis awardee. She is a junior with a 3.81 grade point average in anthropology. Her interests are in biological anthropology and archaeology, especially zooarchaeology. She used her scholarship to participate in a field program in central Italy. Her senior honors theses will be in zooarchaeology. The Essenpreis Scholarship is awarded annually to a female undergraduate anthropology major to defray the expenses of an archaeological field school.

### **THE 1996 FAIRBANKS AWARDEE**

Doctoral student Laura Kozuch was awarded the 1996 Fairbanks Award. Her dissertation, tentatively entitled "Marine Shells from Mississippian Sites," uses shell artifacts from Cahokia, Spiro, Moundville, Etowah, and other sites to answer questions concerning Mississippian trade and aspects of religious ideology and social status. Her research is supervised by Elizabeth Wing.

This award is named for Charles H. Fairbanks, a member of the Anthropology Department for many years prior to his death in 1984. The Fairbanks Fund was contributed by past and present students, faculty, and friends of the university. Major funding for the endowment also comes from the yearly Charles H. Fairbanks Armadillo Roast, planned and operated by students.

In making the award, the selection committee gives preference to doctoral candidates who will use the stipend for expenses related to preparation of the dissertation. Funds permitting, it is the intent of the selection committee that every graduate student specializing in archaeology and allied disciplines will receive a Fairbanks Award the year he or she defends a dissertation.

## **AWARDEE OF THE FLORIDA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**

LESLIE SUE LIEBERMAN is the 1996 Medalist of the Florida Academy of Sciences. This award is presented to a Florida resident who has contributed in an outstanding manner to the



promotion of scientific research, to the stimulation of interest in the sciences or to the diffusion of scientific knowledge. Lieberman was honored for her research on obesity and diabetes among minority populations. In 1986 Lieberman was the first woman President of the Florida

Academy of Sciences, which is the tenth oldest and tenth largest of the state which was founded in 1936. She is the second anthropologist to receive the award. The first was archaeologist Dr. William Sears, Professor Emeritus at Florida Atlantic University. Lieberman is the fourth woman in the sixty years of the academy to be named a medalist. She has also served for a number of years as the Academy's delegate to the National Association of Academies of Science which is part of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

## **BUSY CURRENT AND FORMER GRADUATE STUDENTS**

AL BAY (Ph.D. Candidate, Lieberman) is Director of the Young Men's Study (HIV/Aids) in Miami. This is a project of the Center on Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). It is a multisite study of risk behaviors and HIV status among gay men in their late teens and early twenties. Bay's dissertation research on transgender sex workers is going well.

JUNA BYUN (Ph.D. 1994, Lieberman) has published her master's thesis on skeletal populations in Korea. She is teaching at two Korean universities and continues her research on the Korean-Americans affected by the Los Angeles riots. Byun is involved with forensic investigations of the victims of the Kyongju riots that occurred nearly twenty years ago and for which the past-President of Korea is now on trial.

MATT CURTIS is currently a Ph.D. student with a specialization in African archaeology. He received his M.A. in Anthropology from UF in May 1995. During 1994-1995, Curtis conducted M.A. library research at UF and museum ceramic collection research with the National Museums of Kenya. His M.A. project focused on analyzing the role which Triangular Incised Ware (TIW), an indigenous East African ceramic tradition, has played in demonstrating cultural continuity between coastal and hinterland populations of Eastern Africa. Curtis' research interests include: Origins of urbanism in Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa, Iron Age African archaeology, history and theory of archaeology, cultural heritage education, and museum education.

G-HYON GANG (Ph.D. 1995, Lieberman) is teaching at two Korean universities and continuing her research on diabetes in Korea.

## FACULTY ACTIVITIES

SUSAN ANTÓN received funding for a collaborative field project in the Cook Islands with colleague Lynette Norr and Florida Museum of Natural History ornithologist David Steadman. The three will travel to Polynesia during the Spring of 1997 to investigate the impact of human occupation on bird diversity on the island of Mangara. Antón also continued her collaboration with Berkeley Geochronology Center Scientists conducting field work at hominid sites in Indonesia during the Summer of 1996. Her scientific publications in press include: "Endocranial Hyperostosis in Sangiran2, Gibraltar-1, and Shanidar-5" to appear in the American Journal of Physical Anthropology, "Tendon-associated bone features of the masticatory system in Neanderthals" to appear in the Journal of Human Evolution, and "Cranial adaptation to a high attrition diet in Japanese macaques" in the International J Primatology.

H. RUSSELL BERNARD continues to work with his colleagues in Oaxaca, Mexico on the Native Literacy Project. In that project, Bernard and his students have been helping indigenous peoples in Oaxaca, including Zapotec, Chinantec, Mazatec, and Mixtec Indians, learn desktop publishing. They have established a center, called CELIAC, which stands for Centro Editorial en Literatura Indigena Asociacion Civil, or the indigenous-language publishing center. As far as we know, this is the first indigenous-language publishing house which is run entirely by and for indigenous people. Indians at the center have published four books so far, and they have ten more ready for publication. Each book requires some outside support. If you would like to help sponsor the publication of one of CELIAC's books, just get in touch with Bernard on e-mail ([ufruss@nervm.nerdc.ufl.edu](mailto:ufruss@nervm.nerdc.ufl.edu)) or by phone (352-376-4544). Bernard is also continuing to work on another long-term project. He and his colleagues and students have developed a mathematical model for estimating the size of populations that

can't be counted. They've tested the model on several populations, estimating the number of HIV-positive people in the U.S., the number of homeless, and the number of rape victims. Bernard and his colleagues have been working on this problem for ten years and are continuing to improve the model so it will make more accurate estimates.

ALLAN BURNS presented papers at the American Anthropological Association on the cultural role of violence in Guatemalan refugee communities, at the Society for Applied Anthropology meetings on his work with American Indian filmmakers, at the SECOLAS meetings in Oaxaca, Mexico on the ethnomedicine of "nervios" (nerves) in Mayan society, and was invited to the University of New York at Albany Latin American Studies conference to give a keynote presentation on collaboration with indigenous Mayan anthropologists in the field of refugee studies. During the Summer of 1996, Burns was asked by the indigenous primary and secondary school teachers of Yucatán, Mexico to give an intensive course on advanced Mayan grammar. He produced a sociolinguistic resource booklet in Mayan with participants in the course. While he was in Mexico, he also directed the UF summer Yucatán program and co-directed the Ethnographic and Visual Anthropology Field School in Yucatán with Dr. Francisco Fernandez. During the Fall of 1996, Burns conducted several workshops for American Indian tribes on the use of video in cultural preservation programs in native museums. Burns published a Spanish edition of one of his books, "Una Epoca de Milagros: La literatura oral de los Maya-Yucatecos" through the University of the Yucatan. He also published "Siempre Maya: Identidad Cultural en el mundo de ciudades y turistas" through the Sunday supplement of the Merida, Yucatan newspaper "Por Esto." He published "Video Anthropology as a Dialogue" in Tedlock and Mannheim's *Toward a Dialogic Anthropology*, University of Illinois Press, 1995.

BRIAN DU TOIT reached a milestone at UF. In August 1996, he completed thirty years of teaching in the Department of Anthropology. He is still following the trail of "Afrikaner Diaspora." Last year, du Toit published two books. One was entitled *Colonia Boer, An Afrikaner Settlement in Chubut, Argentina, 1995*. The other was entitled *Boer Settlers in the Southwest, 1995*. During the Summer of 1996, he was in South Africa conducting research on a third group of Boers who moved north, settling in what was then Tanganyika and Kenya. In November 1996, du Toit will present two papers in San Francisco. One at the annual meetings of the African Studies Association and one at the American Anthropological Association. These papers are based on the theme of Afrikaner ethnicity and diaspora.

ART HANSEN was elected President of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) during the Association's meeting in Kenya in April 1996. At that meeting, he also presented two papers: one on Angolan demobilization, and the other a keynote address on forced migration. He presented another paper on Angolan refugees at a conference in South Africa in January 1996 on changing settlement patterns in southern Africa. He continues to consult for various organizations (UN, USAID, World Bank) in Angola on post-war reconstruction, troop demobilization, and the resettlement of displaced people. His consultancies there began in late 1994 before the peace treaty and ceasefire were signed. He continued in Spring 1995 when he spent several weeks visiting military bases to interview soldiers about possible demobilization. In September 1996, he visited camps where UNITA troops were awaiting demobilization and reviewed the progress of post-war resettlement.

LESLIE SUE LIEBERMAN has been elected President of the Council on Nutritional Anthropology, a Section of the American Anthropological Association, for a term beginning in November 1996. She and graduate student Mark Sorenson are compiling the second edition of the

SNAC II publication of Syllabi of Nutritional Anthropology Courses. It will be available early next year (1997) in hardcopy and on diskette. Lieberman is co-editor, with Eleanor Stoller, UF Health Policy and Epidemiology, of the Proceedings of a Conference on Women's Health and Research entitled *Applying the National Agenda*, October 1996. She is currently writing two books. One is a textbook on nutritional anthropology (Prentice Hall). The other is on diabetes mellitus among African-Americans based on her research over the last decade. In April 1996, she attended and presented an invited paper on dietary compliance among African American women with diabetes at the First World Congress on Prevention of Diabetes and Its Complications in Denmark. In May 1996, she went to Croatia where she has worked since 1988 and presented materials and consulted with the faculties at the Institute for Anthropological Research and the Institute for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases.

IRMA MCCLAURIN spent the Summer of 1996 in Suriname working on her most recent project "Ethnicity, Women and Gender Inequality in Suriname." This is part of a larger, multi-site research project which also involves examining the impact of migration on Surinamese women in the Netherlands. Her book, *Women of Belize Gender and Change in Central America*, was released September 30, 1996 by Rutgers University Press. McClaurin was just granted membership to the Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde (Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology), Leiden, The Netherlands.

PAUL J. MAGNARELLA served as a legal and cultural consultant with the UN Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in the Hague during the Summer of 1995. In those cases when a victimwitness may withhold his/her full identity from the accused, he examined international case law to determine to what extent when there is real danger of retaliation. He also presented a paper on "ethnic conflict in the ex-Yugoslavia and its implications for international humanitarian law" in the Tribunal's Presidential seminar. He

gave a number of invited lectures during the past year on international human rights and humanitarian law which include: "The UN Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: Legal Structure and Political Prospects," at the 13th Annual Meeting of the Association of Third World Studies at the University of North Florida in Jacksonville, Florida in 1995; "The UN Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia" at the Symposium on the 50th Anniversary of the UN at Georgia Southern University on October 23-25, 1995; "What's Universal about Universal Human Rights?" at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. on November 16, 1995; "The UN Criminal Tribunals for Yugoslavia and Rwanda: Their Origins, Substantive and Procedural Law, Goals, and Prospects" which was sponsored by the Anthropology Department and the Center for Legal Studies at Wayne State University in Detroit on February 22, 1996; "The War Crimes Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia," at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor on February 22, 1996; "The Legacy of Nuremberg and the UN Criminal Tribunals," at the United Nations 41st Annual Convention — Florida Division in Gainesville, Florida on April 20, 1996.

MAXINE MARGOLIS has published in Brazil an updated Portuguese language edition of *Little Brazil: An Ethnography of Brazilian Immigrants* in New York City, Princeton University Press, 1994. Margolis has been awarded a Fulbright Lecturing/Research Grant for the Spring Semester 1997. She will be teaching at the Centro Interdisciplinário de Estudos Contemporâneos (CIEC) of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. She will also do research on returned migrants living in Rio de Janeiro. The project will analyze the impact that the experience of immigration and the experience of return has had on the lives of international migrants. She continues to publish on topics related to Brazilian emigration, most recently "Transnationalism and Popular Culture: The Case of Brazilian Immigrants in the United States" in *Journal of Popular Culture*.

JOHN MOORE was elected Chair of the Anthropology Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He will take office in February, 1997. Also in February, he will host a conference in Gainesville of twelve leading theorists from the traditional four fields of anthropology which is funded by the National Science Foundation. The conference will emphasize the encouragement of collaborations on theoretical work in prehistory, evolution, and ethnohistory, and is entitled "Explaining Human Diversity." Moore's new book, *The Cheyenne*, has just been published in the ethnographic series from Blackwell Publishers of Oxford, England. In October 1996, his criticisms of scientific racism were reported in a nation-wide syndicated newspaper article by Knight Ridder, which led to his appearance on nine radio programs from Canada to Jamaica, including a half-hour nationally syndicated PBS interview on "The Non-Existence of Race." Moore continues his work on the Human Genome Diversity Project, and testified before a committee of the National Academy of Sciences in September 1996 regarding scientific and ethical issues.

GERALD MURRAY has just returned from the Caribbean, where he continued his involvement in Haiti. He was a member of a task force sent to examine environmental policy in Haiti. He did a feasibility study for the Peace Corps concerning the safety of sending foreign volunteers to Haiti under current conditions of institutional instability. He did follow-up visits to villages that had participated in a tree-planting program which he had designed and directed in the early 1980's. While living in Santo Domingo, he was funded by a Dominican research institute to do a book-length anthropological analysis for Dominican readers on the flows of food and alcohol to urban barrios. His book, which is entitled *El Colmado del Barrio: Antropología de los Microempresarios Urbanos*, en la República Dominicana, is scheduled to be published in Santo Domingo in December of 1996. He is also preparing a second monograph for publication in the Spring of 1997.

While in the Dominican Republic, he gave several workshops in linguistics at local colleges and taught adult language courses in English and Hebrew. While overseas, he published an article in an edited volume on the theoretical underpinnings of applied anthropology entitled "Peasants, Projects, and Anthropological Models: Fragile Causal Chains and Crooked Causal Arrows." An earlier article on his Haitian agroforestry work entitled "The Domestication of Wood in Haiti: A Case Study in Applied Evolution" was reprinted for the third time in *Applying Cultural Anthropology*.

ANTHONY OLIVER-SMITH as co-director of the Displacement and Resettlement Studies Program (DRSP), working with Dr. Walter Peacock (Sociology/International Hurricane Center, FIU) and Andrew Maskrey (Network for Social Research on Disaster Prevention in Latin America), co-organized the Hemispheric Congress on Disaster Reduction and Sustainable Development in Miami. The congress was co-sponsored by the International Hurricane Center (IHC), the Network for Social Research on Disaster Prevention in Latin America, the Organization of American States (OAS), the UN International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), the Latin American and Caribbean Center (FIU) and the Summit of the Americas Center, with the collaboration of the DRSP and the Center for Latin American Studies at UF. Bringing together over 200 key stateholders from public, private, and international organizations from North, South and Central America and the Caribbean, the congress focused on discussion and formulation of a series of policy initiatives supporting disaster reduction and sustainable development in the hemisphere.

In addition to the organization of the congress, Oliver-Smith published last year five articles in Spanish and English language journals and books on post-disaster housing mitigation, policy implications of resistance to involuntary resettlement, and anthropology and disaster research, including, in particular, "Anthropological Research on Hazards and Disasters" in the 1996

Annual Review of Anthropology. During 1996, Oliver-Smith also presented papers at the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association in Washington D.C., the 7th biannual meeting of the Network for Social Research on Disaster Prevention in Latin America in Campina Grande, Brazil, and the Hemispheric Congress for Disaster Reduction and Sustainable Development in Miami. He has also organized with Colombian colleagues a cooperative agreement between UF and the Corporación Autónoma Regional de Risaralda (CARDER) for UF faculty and students to contribute through research and practice to the implementation of that region's urban and regional environmental action plan.

ANITA SPRING received a Fulbright Research Award for Ethiopia. Her research, carried out during Spring and Summer terms of 1996, focused on the farming systems of enset (false banana) cultivators who make up about fifteen million people or twenty percent of that country's population. Since enset cultivators rarely or never experience famine, the crop is important in this famine-prone and food-insufficient country. She was concerned with the crop's variation in production, distribution, and processing/preparation by area, ethnicity, and wealth/resource level, as well as in considering policy and technical recommendations to enhance smallholder production and income. Gender issues were considered in all aspects. In December 1995, she completed field research on environmental issues and human activities in the Lower Black River Morass, Jamaica, funded by the North-South Center. As a result of the project, the Government of Jamaica stopped the sales of wetlands to developers and private citizens. Five UF students participated in the Jamaica research. She organized and chaired the Carter Lecture Series Symposium in November 1995 with Dr. Barbara McDade (Geography) on "African Entrepreneurship." Thirty-five scholars from Africa, the US, Europe, and Japan attended. A book entitled *African Entrepreneurship: Concepts and Realities* is forthcoming from the University Press of Florida. In terms of teaching and cur-

riculum development, Spring received a teaching award (TIP) this year. She also turned AFS 2002: "The African Experience: An Introduction to African Studies" into a large enrollment multimedia course. Among her publications this year were *Agricultural Development and Gender in Malawi*, University Press of America, 1995; and "Gender and the Environment: Some Methods for Extension Specialists," *Training for Agricultural Research and Development*, Rome: FAO, 1996.

CATHERINE VEREECKE attended and delivered a paper at a conference entitled 'Pastoralism Under Pressure' at the African Studies Center, Leiden, The Netherlands on June 13-15 1996. Her paper was titled "Ethnic Continuity and Change Among the Fulbe of Adamawa, Nigeria: Perspectives from the Household."

OTTO VON MERING was the keynote speaker at a National Conference entitled "Successful Aging — Shaping a Creative Tomorrow" sponsored by ROA-Australia, St. Peters College, Adelaide, South Australia April 24 - 28, 1996. His book entitled *The Future of Long Term Care: Social and Policy Issues* examines the developments that have brought long-term care to the fore as an area of substantial concern, as well as the factors that will likely make it even more pressing in the future. The goal of this volume is to acquaint its readers, policymakers, health care professionals, students, and the public in general with the full range of issues involved in the future of long-term care in the United States and to stimulate thinking about the possibilities for coping with these issues in a timely and effective manner.

HOLLY ANN WILLIAMS started working in July 1996 for the Epidemiological Intelligence Service of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. She is working with the malaria program. The EIS is the elite epidemiological research unit that focuses on epidemics ("outbreaks") around the world. Although Williams is stationed in Atlanta, she will be traveling extensively in Haiti and eastern Africa for the next two years.

# *Editor: Lois Greene*

*As you can see*, University of Florida Anthropologists are busily engaged in the broad spectrum of anthropological pursuits, making diverse world cultures and societies more understandable through research; conveying knowledge and insights to new generations of students; and applying our expertise and information to ameliorate human problems in the US and abroad.

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