

ANTHROPOLOGY

Chairman: CHARLES P. WARREN
University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois 60680

Chairman-Elect: ERNST VON RAHL
IUPUI South Bend, South Bend, Indiana 46615

ABSTRACTS

Mounds State Park: Recent Archaeological Investigations. DONALD R. COCHRAN, Ball State University.—Ball State University's thirteenth field school was held at Mounds State Park through an agreement with the State of Indiana Department of Natural Resources to assess the impact of various improvements planned for the park. Archaic and Late Woodland occupation sites were found as well as evidence of outbuildings associated with the Bronnenberg house. Two previously reported enclosures at the north end of the park were located and, although severely damaged by cultivation and early park improvements, both were found to retain some subsurface integrity.

Mexican Art and Archaeology. FRANCIS S. GROLLIG, S.J., Loyola University of Chicago.—The three week session in 1980 of Loyola University's summer program, Mexican Art and Archaeology will be the third annual Mexican offering. This presentation is an account of some of the seventeen archaeological zones visited this year. Many of these sites have their own museums. Of course the best known sites were visited, Tula and Teotihuacan, Mitla and Monte Albán, but many of the lesser known or more recently interpreted sites of Sta. Cecilia, Copilco, Dainzu, Teotenango and Yagul were also included. Guides were provided by the Consejo Nacional de Turismo of Mexico. In addition to the five museums visited on the tour, two days were spent in the first floor (archaeology) and second floor (ethnology) of the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City.

Identification of Military Remains: Field and Laboratory Problems. CHARLES P. WARREN, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle.—Skeletal remains of military personnel recovered from a crash site north of Da Nang, Republic of Viet Nam, were processed by a physical anthropologist in Da Nang for possible identification. The initial processing revealed that the remains were commingled and the identification media had been dissociated from the remains and forwarded to another location, thus precluding positive identification. Further problems arose when the South Vietnamese military authorities requested the immediate return of the remains of two Vietnamese officers who had been aboard the plane, thus jeopardizing the precise segregation of the commingled remains. Discussions of the resolutions of these problems and other associated contingencies provide new data relevant to the processes and techniques of personal identification of human remains.

Examination of Stature for Inbreeding Depression among Mennonite and Amish Children in Daviess County, Indiana. JULANNE MCCARTHY, Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas.—Anthropometric studies have shown that inbreeding in isolated human populations may result in depression of stature. Recent reports by the World Health Organization state that even in populations with a high frequency of inbreeding, depression of stature may not be observed if children receive good nutrition and adequate medical care during their growing years. Anthropometric data on stature were collected in 1973-74 for 320 Mennonite, Amish and Control children in Daviess County. A previous study had shown that the Mennonite and Amish population has an inbreeding coefficient of .0302 which is one of the highest values ever recorded for a human population. The stature data were analyzed using programs for regression and analysis of covariance. The data revealed no significant differences in stature between the Mennonite-Amish and Control males and females. The Mennonite and Amish data were compared to the cross-sectional Iowa Growth Standards, the Stuart and Meredith charts, and the Ross Laboratory charts. In all cases the group data compared favorably to the mean values of these standards. The results show that the Mennonite and Amish children as a group do not exhibit any evidence of depression of stature. These results suggest that the medical and nutritional practices of the group may be offsetting any measurable effects of inbreeding on stature.