CULTURE CHANGE IS FOCUS OF 10-YEAR STUDY IN INDIA

The confrontation of old and new cultures is a continuing encounter, and no matter in what country or level of society it is found, its ramifications are a continual source of interest to social anthropologists.

It is such a situation which Professor CORA DU BOIS has been studying in India where Bhubaneswar, an ancient Hindu temple town, was designated by the Indian Government to become the capital of the state of Orissa. With a population today of 53,000, the new, carefully planned administrative center, and the densely-populated sacred town have been living side by side since 1947. Professor Du Bois' investigation has been the value systems inherent in this arrangement — how they confront one another, or to what degree they are irrelevant or congruent to each other.

"I have been trying to find out what institutions are underpinning the traditional and modern patterns of life," Professor Du Bois said. "Questions concerning conflicts in the traditional leadership with the rise of the modern system, or the changes which have occurred in the temple system in the past 20 years are examples of value confrontation on which I have been doing research."

One method of finding the information she needed was to devise a questionnaire of 100 questions which members of all social levels would find possible to answer. It took three years before she felt knowledgeable enough to formulate the questions for Indian society is highly structured, and meaningful questions which can be asked and answered by those in all social ranks were difficult to prepare. She then had to select and train interviewers to administer the questionnaires, again a delicate matter, for the social position of the interviewer and interviewee must be close or meetings could not take place.

The questionnaire was administered to 20 people each in a sample of 15 grades. The first 20 questions placed the individual in a modern-traditional scale; the remaining 80 were value questions. The answers have been computerized, but Professor Du Bois feels they are unreliable. "In India they are apt to say what they think you want to hear, and so I shall use this material illustratively, and not as a basic statement."

Street Scene: Bhubaneswar

Sponsored by the National Science Foundation, the ten-year research project is due to end in 1971. This summer will be the first in the past seven years in which Professor Du Bois is not going to Orissa; she plans to write the first draft of her book based on the results of her research. Some of her students will be there, however, as (Continued on Page 4)
VISITING PROFESSORS

Coming to Harvard from Cape Town, South Africa, for the Spring term, Professor RAYMOND R. INSKEEP has been appointed the George Grant MacCurdy Visiting Lecturer in the Peabody Museum. Senior Lecturer in Archaeology and Acting Head of the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of Cape Town, Professor Inskeep is an outstanding South African prehistorian. His courses are "Archaeology of Sub-Saharan Africa," and a graduate seminar, "Problems in the Prehistory of Southern Africa." Professor Inskeep holds degrees from Cambridge University and is presently the Editor of the South African Archaeological Bulletin.

Dr. ALBERTO REX GONZALES, Professor of American Archaeology at the Universidad Nacional de la Plata, Argentina, and Head, Archaeologic Division, the University Museum, was a Visiting Professor during the Fall term. The recipient of B.A. and M.D. degrees from Argentinian institutions, Dr. Gonzales holds a Ph.D. from Columbia University and is currently a Guggenheim Fellow doing research at the Peabody. At Harvard, he gave a graduate seminar, "Peoples and Cultures of the South Andes," as well as special lectures on South American Archaeology.

STAFF CHANGES

Mrs. MARJORIE S. ROBERTS has received a Corporation appointment as Business Manager of the Peabody Museum. Employed at Harvard since 1945, Mrs. Roberts was Administrative Assistant in the Department of Buildings and Grounds for 17 years and has held the same position at Peabody since 1962.

In April, Miss CATHERINE FENNELLY will become Editor of the Peabody Museum, replacing Mrs. Naomi Stratton who resigned last summer. Miss Fennelly, who holds a Ph.D. in History from Yale, has had many years' experience in publishing and editing and is presently Editor in charge of publications at Old Sturbridge Village and Director of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

NSF GRANT FOR UNDERGRADUATE SUMMER PROGRAM

The National Science Foundation is again supporting the Department of Anthropology's undergraduate summer fieldwork program, it was announced by Stephen Williams, Chairman of the Department. For the seventh year the Department has been able to offer undergraduate fieldwork experience, and the funds will support 15 students for 12 weeks in some of the areas around the world where department staff are carrying out research. By the end of February, participants will have been chosen from more than 40 students who applied.

6000-YEAR-OLD TEXTILE EXCAVATED IN IRAN

A textile, found last summer by Professor C. C. LAMBERG-KARLOVSKY in an Iranian grave, has been dated by Carbon-14 to 4200 B.C. This analysis suggests that the material is the earliest attested textile from Iran, and one of the oldest in the Near East.

Textile Burial at Tepe Langer.

The discovery was made during a two-month archaeological expedition to southeastern Iran in which Professor Lamberg-Karlovsky, three students and a representative of the Iranian Archaeological Services, traveled more than 8,000 kilometers through the province of Kerman in search of prehistoric occupation. The first such expedition to this area since Sir Aurel Stein's in the 1930's, this Harvard-NSF-sponsored research hoped to place in a more meaningful context the Stein collections, now in the Peabody Museum. Found in a test trench at Tepe Langer, southeast of the city of Kerman, the burial was at a depth of seven feet. Both the body and the tex-

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO RETURN TO IRAN THIS SUMMER

tile, wrapped around it from shoulder to mid-thigh, were well preserved, largely due to a protective covering of fine mud. Preliminary analysis indicates the textile was made of flax and woven into an extremely fine linen.

This discovery was just one of a series, including rock art, the first in Kerman and one of the most extensive finds in Iran which was discovered near the village of Soghun. "We came across rock engravings when we were crossing a mountain range, driving along a dried-up river bed with rock-walled sides," Professor Lamberg-Karlovsky said. "For a distance of about three kilometers these engravings virtually cover the walls on both sides of the river. Scenes of animals, the hunt and winged humans, all mingle, side by side. It's hard to guess their age, but the heavy patination and scenes of the bow and arrow hunt indicate a remote age."

The excavation of cairn burials, north of the city of Kerman, led the Harvard group to recover various grave goods, including pottery, beads and other jewelry. In this area there have been reported more than 50 of these burial cairn fields made up of piles of stones 10-15 feet long and four to six feet high. Their excavations and later research suggest most of them date to the latter half of the first millennium. They apparently have little, if anything, to do with Indo-European movements to the East as has often been suggested.

Near the village of Dolatabad, in a small eroded site, the expedition found a previously unknown type of painted pottery with a rich, red background covered with designs in white. "This whole area has often been thought of as a cultural backwater, far from the centers of dynamic progress, but our own work begins to challenge strongly the validity of this assumption."

Another reason Professor Lamberg-Karlovsky thinks a re-evaluation of the area is indicated is due to the mound discovered at Tal-i-Yahya. The most imposing one in the whole area, the mound appeared from a distance to be a geological formation. "From the test trench at its base, however, we uncovered a microlithic flint industry and an extremely coarse ware which may well take us back to 5000 B.C. The uppermost levels should date several millennia later, and the surface material is represented by a rich variety of painted wares."

Professor Lamberg-Karlovsky calls finding this mound the highlight of their field session in Iran and believes its presence may eventually indicate important relations between the cultures to the west, Mesopotamia and the Iranian Plateau, and those of the east, Baluchistan and the Indus. This coming summer, he is planning to lead a larger group of students and begin a major season of excavation at this site.
STAFF RESEARCH

Professor WILLIAM W. HOWELLS has received a grant of $240,000 from NIH for a three-year study of ten Melanesian societies in the Solomon Islands. Combining anthropology, medicine and public health, the researchers plan to relate culture, biology and disease of these varying groups to ethnic and racial background, habitat and exposure to western civilization. In 1964 and 1965, Dr. DOUGLAS L. OLIVER and Dr. ALBERT DAMON made field reconnaissance trips to the area, establishing the feasibility of the plan, and two years ago, the NIH sponsored a pilot survey in which a multi-disciplinary team studied at Bougainville and Malaita Islands. Additional specialists as well as several graduate students will accompany the group this summer to Malaita where social anthropologists PIERRE and ELI MIRANDA and HAROLD ROSS have been living and studying for the last year and a half.

Dr. DENA F. DINCAUZE has been reading 17th century documents written by early settlers around Boston in her search for information on Indian settlements along the Charles River. She will eventually write a report based on the wealth of material she is finding, as well as on the results of last summer's excavations in the field and the study of artifacts in private and public collections. This survey is partially sponsored by the National Park Service which wants to locate archaeological sites within the Charles River basin.

Later this spring, Dr. HUGH HENCKEN will visit museums in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria and Italy to study examples of Bronze Age and Early Iron Age helmets in Europe. His monograph on this subject will catalogue the known examples of these helmets, relate them to the cultures that produced them, and examine the connections with the Aegean world. Dr. Hencken is also preparing an illustrated account of the tombs from Magdelenska gora, one of the three major sites represented in the Mecklenburg Collection of Iron Age materials from Slovenia.

Also working on Museum collections is Dr. JOHN LADD, who is doing a study of non-metallic and non-jade artifacts (stone, shell, bone, wood, copal incense and pottery) from the Sacred Cenote of Chichen Itza in Yucatan and is making comparisons with similar artifacts found in other Middle American sites during the last ten years. The project includes identification of materials by experts in the fields of zoology, geology and ethnobotany. This work should be completed late this year for publication as a Peabody Museum Memoir.

INDIA (Continued from Page 1)

sideline issues connected with the basic research in Bhubaneswar will furnish data for the Ph.D. theses of three Indian and six American students. In the town, the students live in accommodations ranging from humble to superior depending on the subject of their thesis and group with which they are working. Professor Du Bois is careful not to have too many Americans present at one time, and then only those who are working on different sequences.

Discussing the procedures for working in India, Professor Du Bois said that on her first visit there, she spent a month in New Delhi, making formal calls on high-ranking members of the national government, presenting letters of introduction and receiving other such greetings to offer members of the Orissa government. “It is very important to keep the channels open, as relationships are all-important in India,” she said. “Young people are apt to be impatient with this kind-of protocol and formal behavior, but it is essential. Without the approval and help of national and local officials, we could not undertake or continue such a project at all.”

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS

THE PALAEOLITHIC OF TANGIER, MOROCCO by Bruce Howe. American School of Prehistoric Research, Bulletin 22 ($6.00).


TARQUINA, VILLANOVANS AND EARLY ETRUSCANS by Hugh Hencken. American School of Prehistoric Research, Bulletin 23, 2 volumes ($30.00).

CREMATION CEMETERIES IN EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS by Dena F. Dincauze. Peabody Museum Papers, Volume 59, No. 1 ($4.00).