

NEWSLETTER OF THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Number 2, July 1976

Editor: Dr. Christopher Meiklejohn, Department of Anthropology.
University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 2E9.

This is the second number of the Association's Newsletter, the first having been dated January 1976, but only mailed in April. From here on I intend to publish the Newsletter with material available at approximately three month intervals. I hope to have a third Newsletter to you at the beginning of October with the final programme for the October meeting (see below) among other things. Any material for that Newsletter should reach me by October 1. Please note that I will be away between now and the middle of September.

The present Newsletter contains material connected with the October meeting, with the question of registering of the constitution and financing. In the latter regard I would draw your special attention to the letter from Dr. Emöke Szathmari regarding funding. We are still in a somewhat precarious position and the requirements to prepay for meeting facilities etc., has placed considerable demand on members of the executive and programme committee. I urge your strong support.

In the same vein, I again bring your attention to the list of members. If you have not yet sent in your application for membership I urge you to do so as soon as possible. I have starred those people on the membership list who have so far applied. These have been forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer. Please note that we cannot keep people on our list after the fall meeting who have not applied for membership.

October Conference, Toronto:

Enclosed verbatim is the announced programme for the upcoming fourth meeting of the Association in October.

MEMO TO: Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology

FROM: F.J. Melbye, Programme Chairman
Department of Anthropology
University of Toronto
TORONTO, Ontario

Phone: home 416-828-9539
office 416-828-5371

RE: Details of Fourth Annual Meeting at Cedar Glen October 18-21, 1976.

1. If you are interested in contributing papers or organizing symposia please write me immediately.
2. If you plan to attend (with or without a paper), please write me immediately and indicate which days you will be here.
3. Cedar Glen

Cedar Glen is isolated in the Caledon Hills just northeast of Toronto with easy access from Highway 400, 401 and the Toronto International Airport. We will run a free shuttle service every hour on the hour from 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Sunday night and 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. on Monday morning. This will be in a well-marked car (C.A.P.A.) from Arrivals at Terminal 2 (Air Canada). If you plan to arrive at another time or another airline (Terminal 1), I will make arrangements to have you met.

No booze is available at the Centre, but you can bring your own. The same for pretzels and potato chips. Soft drinks and ice are available. There will probably be several "rum runs" into town, but without a car you are taking your chances.

The food is regular dormitory fare. It is usually good, but never great. The times of the meals are strictly enforced. If you are not there on time, you will not be fed. They serve three meals and an evening snack on a regular day.

The rooms are small but adequate. Each room has two single beds with a private washroom and shower. Unless we are under-registered I don't think we will be able to allow one person to a room. Anyway, if you are willing to share your room it will cost about \$22.00 a day (all meals included) or the entire package from Sunday night to Friday morning for \$100.95. Dormitories (bunks) are also available at a reduced rate of \$80.30 for the same package. (Bring your own towels). There is room for 80 double rooms and 72 in the dormitories. I will take reservations on a first come, first served basis.

The weather will be unpredictable in October. I would recommend a jacket and sweater, and possibly an umbrella. The Fall colours should be at peak, so you may want to bring your camera.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 18-21, 1976

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

CONVENTION CENTRE: CEDAR GLEN

Sunday, October 17th

4:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Registration
6:30 p.m.	Dinner
8:00 p.m.	Reception

Monday, October 18th

8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.	Breakfast
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon	Contributed Papers
12:30 p.m.	Lunch
2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Contributed Papers
5:30 p.m.	Dinner
7:00 p.m.	Beer and Socializing

Tuesday, October 19th

8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.	Breakfast
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon	Contributed Papers
12:30 p.m.	Lunch
2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Contributed Papers
5:30 p.m.	Dinner
7:00 p.m.	Beer and Socializing

Wednesday, October 20th

8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.	Breakfast
9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.	Business Meeting
12:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:00 p.m.	Bus to St. George Campus
2:00 p.m.	Plaque Unveiling for Davidson Black
4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	Reception (Beer and Sandwiches)

(Evening free to enjoy the delights of Hogtown. There will be regular rides back to Cedar Glen).

Thursday, October 21st

8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.	Breakfast
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon	<u>Homo erectus</u> Symposium
12:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	<u>Homo erectus</u> Symposium
6:30 p.m.	Banquet in Honour of Davidson Black
8:00 p.m.	Premier of CBC Special on Davison Black
9:00 p.m.	Beer and More Socializing

Friday, October 22nd

You are invited for breakfast at 8:00 a.m. if you are still around -- but that is definitely all!

Below is a more complete, though still preliminary, schedule for the Homo Erectus symposium on Thursday as prepared by the organizers.

SYMPOSIUM ON HOMO ERECTUS IN HONOUR OF DAVIDSON BLACK

Organized by

J.S. Cybulski, B.A. Sigmon and E.J.E. Szathmary

Davidson Black, a Canadian, was professor of Anatomy at Peking Medical College in 1927 when he identified and named an extinct species of hominid as Sinanthropus pekinensis. The National Museum of Man and the Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology wish to pay tribute to the pivotal role played by Davidson Black, a man whose accomplishments are little known in his own country. Our recognition of Davidson Black is both scholarly and personal. We wish to include biographical and historical sketches of the man, as well as provide a wider perspective that Black the scholar would have appreciated. Thus a discussion of Homo erectus, of which Sinanthropus is but a variant, from the bioevolutionary and cultural perspectives is warranted.

Topics of relevance to our symposium include:

- position and importance of Homo erectus in human phylogeny
- geographical distribution of Homo erectus
- biological characteristics of Chinese, Javanese, African and European variants
- significance of the Sinanthropus fossil casts
- cultural milieu of Homo erectus
- position of new East African fossils with respect to Homo erectus
- memorial address on the role of Davidson Black

Several members of the C.A.P.A. (F. Auger, H. Helmuth, C. Meiklejohn) as well as the organizers have individually sought out scholars who would be able to contribute to our symposium. The following list includes those who have agreed tentatively to attend. As soon as we receive confirmation, you will be informed of the participants as well as their specific topical areas.

F. Clark Howell, University of California, Berkeley
W.W. Howells, Harvard University, Cambridge
T. Jacob, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Jogjakarta, Indonesia
H. de Lumley, Faculté des Sciences, Centre St. -- Charles, Marseilles, France
A. Mann, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
R. Protsch, Goethe Universitat, Frankfurt / Main, West Germany
H. Shapiro, American Museum of Natural History, New York
A. Walker, Harvard University, Cambridge
M. Wolpoff, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

We have also asked our Department of External Affairs to extend an invitation to a collective of Chinese scholars, among them, J.K. Wu, to speak to us about recent discoveries of Homo erectus in China.

With the quality of the above programme in mind together with completion of all details concerned with our constitution, hopefully prior to the October meeting, I enclose the following appeal from Dr. Ernő Szathmáry, President of the Association. I would like to add that this appeal is strongly supported by myself and by Dr. Hermann Helmuth, Secretary-Treasurer. I would also note that a not inconsiderable amount of funds for the completion of registration has been provided personally by Dr. Szathmáry.

Dear Colleague:

The first issue of the Newsletter stated that the registration of the C.A.P.A. as a corporation was the new executive's first priority. Frank Auger has been continuing this process by our request, and he hopes to have it completed by the end of May.

A somewhat more exciting though not more important development is our forthcoming "Symposium on Homo erectus in Honour of Davidson Black." We are hoping that the symposium will attract publicity, academic and otherwise, thereby giving notice that there is a small but vigorous group of people interested and involved with physical anthropology in Canada.

Both the registration of the Association and the forthcoming symposium are expensive ventures. For the latter funds for the majority of the expenses are assured by the National Museum. It is clear however, that additional sources of money are required, both for the symposium as well as the registration process.

It is my belief that it is not unreasonable to expect members of the C.A.P.A. to contribute financially to the Association. Registration fees and dues (as you saw in the last Newsletter) have not generated sufficient funds to meet the needs of our fledgling organization. Those of us who are actively involved as Officers of the C.A.P.A. have applied for interim grants, floated loans and paid expenses out of our own pockets.

I am, therefore, appealing to members of the C.A.P.A. to send donations that would be used specifically to pay our lawyers (for registration) and some of the symposium expenses. From professionally employed members, a minimum contribution of \$25.00 would be delightfully accepted; from student members, a minimum of \$5.00 would be equally well received. Donations greater than these will NOT be rejected. Cheques should be made out to the C.A.P.A.; receipts will be provided and the list of donors printed in the next Newsletter.

Contributions may be sent to our Secretary-Treasurer:
Hermann Helmuth,
Department of Anthropology,
Trent University,
PETERBOROUGH, Ontario.

Yours truly,

Emoke J.E. Szathmary,
President, C.A.P.A.

I next enclose what I hope will become a regular feature of the Newsletter. Dr. James Patterson has agreed to edit a regular column on research suggestions of a speculative kind. I welcome comments, rebuttals, extensions etc. I am also tempted to title the column "Patterings with Patterson."

SPECULATIONS AND RESEARCH IDEAS
(Just-So Stories and Wild Blue Yondering)

This column will be largely a personal effort for the first while, the editor graciously suggesting that some of the wilder ideas that I have generated may serve to stimulate the research of other workers. However, lest the well run dry and the column die, I actively solicit any and all wild ideas, speculations, crazy notions, etc., and faithfully promise that all will be credited and discussed herein. (Be warned that, unless an argument is well worked out at least the possibility of supportive evidence exists, the discussion might be negatively inclined).

The topic on this occasion is one that I have been kicking around for a year or so. It concerns the curious beasts known as fat-tailed lemurs -- *Cheirogaleus major* & *C. minor* -- who, every so often, indulge in the physiological state of torpidity. Animals have evolved a few distinctive methods of avoiding environmental stress when they cannot leave an area; estivation, hibernation, and torpidity. Estivation and torpidity seem to be used to avoid high temperature conditions, while hibernation is used to avoid cold. The torpidity of *Cheirogaleus* is most unusual, it seems to be related to fat storage in the tail as well as the period of hot & dry conditions in its environment. J.J. Petter briefly noted that *Cheirogaleus* when in an torpid state was completely oblivious to stimuli, and the body temperature fell significantly and followed the

fluctuations of the ambient temperature. Now, at first glance, torpidity and hibernation might be considered as the same thing. It is not so, as recent work with gophers (ground squirrels to you Easterners), in the Physiology Dept. of the U. of Calgary Medical School has shown, the body temperature of a hibernating animal slowly and progressively falls to within a few degrees of the freezing point over 3 to 6 weeks. At that point, rewarming is triggered and the animal wakes up, its body temperature comes to normal in 45 minutes or less, and the animal is active for 3 to 12 hours, whereupon the cycle repeats. The hibernation can be interrupted at any point by introducing the animal to a warm environment.

The torpid state is something else, for once it is started the animal will not awaken until it, apparently, has depleted its fat store in the tail. Furthermore, in captivity, the fat-tailed lemurs go torpid without an environmental trigger, perhaps only on the basis of the amount of fat stored in the tail.

Some possible research which could lead to a better understanding of torpidity in *Cheirogaleus* could be a series of experiments like the following:

- 1) In captivity, maintenance of a constant environment, and a rigidly controlled diet which prevents fat development in the tail and then subjecting some of the animals to the warm dry conditions under which they normally go torpid.
- 2) Same constant conditions but with overfeeding. Recording % body fat at which torpidity begins & loss level at which reactivation occurs.
- 3) As 2) with all available physiological parameters being recorded during torpidity.
- 4) With torpid animals, surgical removal of portions of tail fat to discover effects.
- 5) Tailless animals: what happens to them, is torpidity completely curtailed?

These and no doubt a great number of other experiments could be done to investigate torpidity.

Anyone submitting ideas or comments to this column may send them to me at the following address:

Dr. J.D. Paterson
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Calgary
2920 - 24th Avenue N.W.
CALGARY, Alberta
T2N 1N4

Research in Progress

I would also like to solicit contributions from members on research that they have in progress. Short summary reports would inform other persons of the work that is occurring in other areas. Especially valuable would be a compilation of research occurring in Canada in a particular area, Primatology, Growth, Human Genetics, etc. Volunteers?

Dr. Harold McGee has requested that the following Calendar item be brought to your attention:

1977

February 23-27. Canadian Ethnology Society, 4th annual conference, Halifax, N.S., Canada. Write: Conference Coordinator, Jerome H. Barkow, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., Canada; Local Arrangements Chairperson, Harold F. McGee, Jr., Dept. Anthropology, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, N.S., Canada.

In addition I would bring to your attention the "Atlantic Association of Sociologists and Anthropologists." The following note (edited) comes from Dr. Paul Malyon, Dept. of Sociology, Acadian University, Wolfville, N.S., B0P 1X0.

Notice was given, via the C.S.A.A. Bulletin, that Sociologists and Anthropologists in the Atlantic Provinces have formed themselves into an Association. As part of the activities of the Atlantic Association of Sociologists and Anthropologists (A.A.S.A.) there is to be a Newsletter.

We welcome inquiries regarding membership and submissions to the Newsletter. Please note that membership in the A.A.S.A. "is open to all sociologists and anthropologists working, residing or interested in Atlantic Canada."

I thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Paul Malyon
Editor -- A.A.S.A. Newsletter

The following letter and proposal from Dr. Jan Loubser of the Social Science Research Council was sent both to myself and Dr. Szathmary, among others (a total list of 34). It is a matter of concern in several areas and needs discussion. I am willing to devote any space here that people deem necessary. As well it may be worthy of discussion in Toronto.

Dear Colleagues,

I am writing to consult with you on the attached draft Proposal for Canadian-USSR Collaboration on Northern Research. Your prompt reply, before the end of May will be much appreciated.

During a visit to the Soviet Union in October, 1975, Cyril Belshaw discussed the possibility of collaboration on Northern research between

Canadian and Soviet scholars with several interested Soviet colleagues, at their initiative. He reported these preliminary discussion to me with the suggestion that the S.S.R.C.C. might provide the initiative on the Canadian side.

Following approval of the Executive Committee of the Council to explore the possibilities of such a program, I invited several key people to Ottawa to a meeting to discuss the idea (names above marked with an asterisk). While there was some doubt about the possibility of securing the necessary level of co-operation from the Soviet side, particularly the bureaucracy, to make the exercise worthwhile for Canadian researchers, it was agreed that it would be desirable to attempt to establish such a program of collaboration. It was also agreed that the S.S.R.C.C. would be the appropriate body to coordinate the Canadian effort and that a program proposal would be drafted in consultation with staff of the National Museum of Man.

The attached program proposal was developed in consultation with George McDonald, Donald Clark and Richard Morlan of the Archaeological Survey of Canada and Annette Clark and David Zimmerly of the Canadian Ethnology Service of the National Museum of Man. This group also suggested people to be consulted on the proposed program.

On the basis of the responses to the proposal received by the end of May, further steps will be taken to convey the Canadian proposal to the appropriate Soviet parties for their reaction.

It is hoped that it would be possible to invite at least a few prominent U.S. scholars to participate in what will have to remain, at least officially and organizationally, a bilateral arrangement between Canada and the Soviet Union.

I would appreciate if you could in your response

- a) comment on the appropriateness of the conference proposal, the theme and specific topics and suggest changes if you wish;
- b) suggest the names of Canadian researchers who would be interested in participating and should be involved, giving their discipline or research interest;
- c) suggest the names of Soviet researchers whom you know or who you would like to see involved, giving as much detail about them as you can;
- d) provide any advice or suggestion you may have about the organization of the program.

I look forward to hearing from you by the end of May.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Jan J. Loubser,
Director

A PROPOSAL FOR
CANADA-USSR COLLABORATION ON NORTHERN RESEARCH

1. Introduction

Canada and the Soviet Union between them contain a large proportion of the inhabited North. Both countries have a considerable record and current effort in Northern research. Therefore, collaboration with Soviet researchers on Northern research could make a significant contribution to the Canadian research effort and to our understanding of the North and its peoples. The objective of such a program of collaboration would be to strengthen the Canadian research effort on the North and to contribute to our understanding of the region and its peoples.

It is fully recognized that it may be very difficult to establish meaningful collaboration in research, particularly on the topic of ethnogenesis or cultural history and adaptation of Northern peoples. Nevertheless, the prospect is of considerable interest to Canada and to a number of researchers who would like to learn more about Russian research findings, materials, sites, etc.

2. Planning Conferences

Careful planning well in advance of scheduled events or activities would be essential. It is proposed that two conferences be held to enable scholars from both countries to make acquaintance, to learn about each other's work and to plan collaborative efforts, exchanges, etc.

At the first conference in Canada, Canadian researchers could present their work, display materials and provide their Soviet counterparts with an indepth introduction to Canadian work on the theme chosen as focus of potential research collaboration.

At the second conference in Russia, Russian researchers would reciprocate along similar lines, providing Canadians with an introduction to their work.

These conferences could be planned to include site visits, activities of a technical nature dealing with conservation, displays, etc. The main purpose, however, would be the exploration of common research interests and the planning of collaborative efforts and exchanges of personnel and materials.

Given the purpose of the conferences, namely, to plan collaboration in research, it would be important to provide ample opportunity in the conference programs for workshops in which detailed discussion of specific research problems or projects could take place. Scholars who discovered common interest and wished to plan future collaboration should be assisted in every possible way to advance their planning as much as possible during the conferences.

3. Suggested Theme of Conferences

In order to provide a clear focus and yet a broad basis of participation by interested Canadian and Soviet scholars the research area selected should be one in which scholars in both countries have done considerable work and are still actively involved in further research.

The subject suggested by some Soviet scholars, namely, ethnogenesis and adaptation of peoples of Siberia and North American certainly meets these criteria, but is perhaps too broad. It is suggested that the

initial focus be on the peoples of Beringia, including an exploration of the influence of the late Pleistocene-early Holocene geological history of the region on the ethnogenesis of these peoples. The following tentative programme would provide both unity of theme and variety of specific topics:

THE ETHNOGENESIS AND ADAPTATION OF THE PEOPLES OF BERINGIA

1. The people of the Pleistocene Beringia: archaeological, paleontological, geological and paleoecological research;
2. Post-Pleistocene or Holocene radiation and differentiation of peoples: involving the same disciplines;
3. The peoples of the Taiga (northern forests): archaeological, ethnographic and linguistic research;
4. The peoples of the North Pacific Coast: archaeological, ethnographic and linguistic research;
5. The peoples of the Tundra and arctic coasts: archaeological, ethnographic and linguistic research.

While interdisciplinary research and discussions of research might well result from this broad-spectrum approach to the theme, the primary purpose would be to provide specialists in the same discipline and interested in the same subject with opportunities to discuss their work and possible collaborative initiatives.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

In the last Newsletter I made reference to the I.U.A.E.S. and noted that I had been named to serve for the Association on its Canadian Commission. As a member I attended a meeting of the Commission at Concordia University in Montreal on April 3. Also present were Dr. Cyril Belshaw, Chairman of the Canadian Commission and Secretary-General to the I.U.A.E.S., Dr. Philip E.L. Smith, Canadian Association for Archaeology Abroad, Dr. Pierre Maranda, Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association and Canadian Ethnological Society and Dr. Bernard Arcard, Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association. The discussion was preparatory to the meeting of the Permanent Council in Rome in May.

At the meeting a number of matters were discussed involving the nature of I.U.A.E.S., its terms of reference, and the role of national Committees especially our own. These were all matters expected to be under discussion in Rome as, of course, was the upcoming 1978 World Congress in India. Principal matters included the state of I.U.A.E.S. funding and the location of the office of the Secretary-General. Discussion was included of the position of I.U.A.E.S. and scholars under a state of persecution, especially in relation to the current situation in Paraguay. There was considerable concern over the problem of funding for the 1978 Congress (more to this point follows). Finally, the question of an invitation by Canada for the 1983 Congress was discussed. It was agreed that the Canadian Committee should ensure that a Canadian invitation (already expected) materializes at the 1978 meeting. The Canadian Committee

itself should not have the responsibility of organizing the 1983 meeting, this being more in the area of the member organizations, ourselves included.

I would like to add as a footnote that funding for the Rome meeting could only be guaranteed for Dr. Belshaw and one other. Dr. Smith was chosen, being senior man and having been involved in the previous Permanent Council meeting in Copenhagen. This only underlines the problems concerned with funds. I will include a report on the Rome meeting when and if I receive a report from Dr. Belshaw.

I.U.A.E.S. Funding

The following report on funding was sent to me on June 15. I include it verbatim. The position of C.A.P.A. in relationship to I.U.A.E.S. is involved here. This perhaps requires discussion at Toronto.

Dear Colleagues,

At the Rome meeting of the Permanent Council of the I.U.A.E.S. in May, 1976, I was charged to consolidate the finances of the organization in my capacity as Chairman of the Finance Committee. I subsequently agreed with Dr. Lawrence Krader to open an account in Vancouver in the name of the International Anthropological Union. All fees, contributions, and other sums should be henceforth sent to me for deposit in that account.

It was generally agreed at that meeting that the financial contribution as indicated in the Constitution of the I.U.A.E.S. was no longer realistic. I placed some proposals for a change before the meeting, but for constitutional reasons these could not be formally adopted. It was agreed that the Constitution would be revised and appropriate constitutional amendments would be given notice of during the course of 1977 and formally acted upon in 1978. This lengthy two year gap, however, does not meet the requirements of the Union and it was also agreed that where possible member organizations be asked to contribute to the finances of the Union in a more realistic way on a voluntary basis pending the change in the Constitution.

The appropriate scale of contributions according to this system is as follows:

1. For all anthropological or ethnological societies and academies constituted on a national basis, the rate should be at 50 cents per scholar associated with the institution as declared by that institution, with a minimum of \$25.00.
2. Research institutions, university departments and associations which are not contained within the meaning of the first paragraph above should be \$25.00 in the year of accession and in the year of the World Congress (of which \$15.00 will be transmitted to the Congress) and in other years \$10.00. That is, if such institutions are already members, their rate for 1976 should be \$10.00 and for 1977 it should be \$10.00, but \$25.00 in 1978.

3. There is provision ultimately for a category of individual scholars, but this is not at the moment operative.
4. Supporting organizations or institutions which are not concerned with work in anthropological or ethnological subjects directly, may be regarded as contributing members where appropriate and at the moment the notion is that they pay \$50.00 minimum.

I would be most grateful if you could review your recent contributions to the I.U.A.E.S., and inform me if you have already made contributions up to and including 1976. If you have not made such contributions I would be grateful if you could consider making them on the above voluntary scale now and also in taking appropriate action for 1977 and 1978.

I would also be grateful if national associations and national delegations could directly communicate with university departments and research institutions asking them to acquire membership in the I.U.A.E.S. and to make a payment along the above lines. If you would prefer that I do this directly from this office, please supply me with names and addresses.

Since the finances of the I.U.A.E.S. are in an extremely difficult state I would be grateful for any quick action you can take in this matter.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

Cyril S. Belshaw,
Chairman,
Finance Committee, I.U.A.E.S.

- P.S.
1. It would be a help to the Union if transfers could be made by money order. If they are made by cheque or in some other form, it would be helpful if bank charges could be prepaid, since otherwise handling charges can assume a very high proportion of the amount transferred. Where possible, transfers should be denominated in Canadian or U.S. Dollars.
 2. The system outlined above will not be applicable to those countries with balance of payments or other restrictions on the transfer of funds. Special arrangements will be made eventually for such countries.
 3. A special plea is made for voluntary contributions towards the work of the I.U.A.E.S. Commission on Ethnocide. Any such contributions should be made out separately, addressed to the Commission on Ethnocide.

C.S.B.

Travel to the 1978 World Congress

The following matter was discussed in Montreal. Again discussion of this should occur in Toronto. I enclose copies of a letter from Dr. Belshaw to Dr. Arthur Davis, past President of C.S.A.A. and Davis's letter to the Association. This is an important matter if we are to be represented adequately in India, the first time the World Congress has met in the Third World proper.

Dr. Arthur K. Davis,
University of Alberta,
EDMONTON,
T6G 2E1

Dear Arthur,

It appears that the Canada Council's present policy of dispersing travel grant funds throughout the universities will remove the possibility of ensuring that a strong Canadian delegation of contributing scholars will be present at the next World Congress of anthropological and ethnological sciences which is to take place in India in December, 1978. Before Canada Council adopted its policy of de-centralization, it was possible to adopt strategy by persuading the Council to support a given number of scholars to attend specific congresses. Thus there were some 30 scholars, I believe, supported to go to the World Congress in Tokyo. However, the present situation means that each university has a very small number of grants to give which must be spread across all the disciplines and there is very little chance of co-ordinating them to provide a strategic representation.

It seems to me that this is a very serious situation and one which the C.S.A.A should consider in association with the other organizations which are concerned with the World Congress. It would like to request that this be done formally and that in association with Canadian Ethnology Association, the Canadian Archaeology Association, the Canadian Association of Physical Anthropologists, and the Canadian Association for Archaeology Abroad, appropriate representations be made to Canada Council in the near future so that there is a chance of their policy being altered in an appropriate manner which permits and guarantees an excellent representation in India.

I hope that this matter can be taken up fairly soon since without doubt we will have to mobilize considerable pressure to get Canada Council to adopt an appropriate stance.

You might well wish to co-ordinate these representations with the Social Science Research Council of Canada and hence I am sending a copy of this letter to Jan Loubser.

With all best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Cyril S. Belshaw,
Professor of Anthropology.

From: A.K. Davis, President, C.S.A.A.

To: Canadian Ethnology Association
Canadian Archeology Association
Canadian Association of Physical Anthropologists
Canadian Association for Archeology Abroad

Travel Grants for Delegates to India, 1978

The World Congress of anthropological and ethnological sciences will meet in India in December, 1978. There is a serious lack of support for delegates, if the current terms of reference for Canada Council's travel grants prevail. I enclose a letter dated 6 April, 1976, from Cyril Belshaw, UBC. I shall be supporting a strong representation to Canada Council, through the Social Science Research Council of Canada, and independently, at the forthcoming May, 1976, meetings of the C.S.A.A. Board, at Laval.

Since some of your Associations may be meeting in the next few weeks, or the next few months, would you please put this matter on your agenda? If an impression is to be made on Canada Council, in the present era of planned austerity, an initiative should be started this year, with a concerted drive next year.

The C.S.A.A. has done its best to support I.U.A.E.S. activities this year, within its limited resources. We have contributed to a preliminary meeting of I.U.A.E.S. delegates in Montreal, in April, 1976; and to a C.S.A.A. delegate to the Rome meetings in May, 1976.

The India meetings are broader in scope. I am sure that the C.S.A.A. will seriously consider, through its May Board meetings, a strong stance of behalf of the 1978 meetings in India.

Please write to Cyril Belshaw for further information. Further correspondence to C.S.A.A. should be directed to Prof. Peter Carstens, Anthropology, U of Toronto, my successor as of the end of May, 1976.

My best personal wishes,

Arthur K. Davis

Further Business

1) Exchanges with Foreign Institutions and Societies

Although we are a national society I believe it is important that we not become inbred. I discussed this partially in the last Newsletter. One way in which this can be made possible is by keeping contact with Foreign Institutions and Societies. I feel that this is especially true

of non-North American contacts as most of us already maintain our own contacts with American groups. A start at that can be seen later in the Newsletter in the section on publications. Through the auspices of Dr. C.S. Belshaw contact was made with me by Dr. Otto G. Eiben director of the Institute of Anthropology, Eötvös-Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary. He is also editor of the journal "Anthropologiai Közlemenyek" (Anthropological Review). I have placed Dr. Eiben's name on our mailing list.

Dr. Eiben has written to me that the Institute specializes in research in the areas of variation of physique, child growth and development and population genetics. He has requested that he would like to receive reprints from our members in these areas. I strongly support that request. I would like to note also that Dr. Eiben took part in the Third Symposium on Child Growth and Development in London, Ontario in March.

The above raises the whole spectre of research in areas that we are not usually aware of. We tend to read only North American or at least English language journals. In many cases research very close to our own is also occurring elsewhere. How many of us regularly read the French, German, Italian or other journals? In the light of this I intend to pursue the area of active exchange with other institutions and societies, especially those publishing journals that are not regularly read or available in this country. I will publish tables of contents and, possibly, abstracts of articles obtained in this way. It is a loss that North American journals do not regularly publish synopses of publications received with contents, a normal practise elsewhere. I will keep you informed of my progress in this matter.

2) The following publications have been received since the last Newsletter was sent out.

Bodzsár, Eva B., 1974, Eye colour, hair colour and the age of menarche among girls of Székesfehérvár, Anthropologiai Közlemenyek, 18, 19-27. (In Hungarian, English Summary).

Bodzsár, Eva B., 1974, Der körperliche Entwicklungsstand der 10.5-14.5 Jährigen Mädchen von Székesfehérvár, Annales Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestinensis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae, Sectio Biologica, 16, 5-14.

Bodzsár, Eva B., 1975, Development and Menarche with Székesfehérvár girls, Anthropologiai Közlemenyek, 19 (2), 79-85. (In Hungarian, English Summary)

Eiben, Otto G., 1975, Changes with age in the bicondylar widths of the humerus and femur in a population of West Hungarian children, Anthropologiai Közlemenyek, 19 (2), 91-96. (In Hungarian, English Summary)

Gyula, Gyenis, 1974, The frequency of the simian crease and of Sidney crease in some populations from Hungary, Anthropologiai Közlemenyek, 18, 69-77. (In Hungarian, English Summary)

- Gyula, Gyenis, 1975, "Acceleration" and injuries induced by civilization, Anthropologiai Közlemenyek, 19 (2) 129-131. (In Hungarian, English Summary)
- Heathcote, Gary M., 1974, The Prevalence of Cleft Uvula in an Inuit population, American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 41 (3), 433-438.
- Mayhall, John T., 1967, Natal and neonatal teeth among the Tlinget Indians, Journal of Dental Research, 46 (4), 748-749.
- Mayhall, John T., 1970, The effect of culture change upon the Eskimo dentition, Arctic Anthropology, 7 (1), 117-121.
- Mayhall, John T., 1972, Dental Morphology of Indians and Eskimos: its relationship to the prevention and treatment of caries, Journal of the Canadian Dental Association, 38 (4), 152-154.
- Mayhall, John T., 1974, Sucrose taste sensitivity in Canadian Inuit and its relationship to dental caries, Journal of Dental Research, 53 (4), 940.
- Mayhall, John T., 1975, Canadian Inuit caries experience 1969-1973, Journal of Dental Research, 54 (6), 1245.
- Mayhall, John T., A.A. Dahlberg and David G. Owen, 1970, Torus Mandibularis in an Alaskan Eskimo population, American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 33 (1), 57-60.
- Mayhall, John T., A.A. Dahlberg and David G. Owen, 1970, Dental caries in the Eskimos of Wainwright, Alaska, Journal of Dental Research, 49 (4), 886.
- Mayhall, John T. and Melinda F. Mayhall, 1971, Torus Mandibularis in two Northwest Territories villages, American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 34 (1), 143-148.
- McAlpine, Phyllis J. and Nancy E. Simpson, 1976, Fertility and other demographic aspects of the Canadian Eskimo communities of Igloolik and Hall Beach, Human Biology, 48 (1), 113-138.
- Muller, T.P. and John T. Mayhall, 1971, Analysis of contingency table data on Torus Mandibularis using a log linear model, American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 34 (1), 149-154.
- Sigmon, Becky, 1969, The scansorius muscle in Pongids, Primates, 10, 246-261.
- Sigmon, Becky, 1970 Distribution of bone mineral in the femur, in Cameron, J.R., ed., Proceedings of Bone Measurement Conference, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Conference 700515.
- Sigmon, Becky, 1971, Bipedal behavior and the emergence of erect posture in man, American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 34 (1), 55-60.
- Sigmon, Becky, 1974, A functional analysis of pongid hip and thigh musculature, Journal of Human Evolution, 3, 161-185.
- Sigmon, Becky, 1975, Functions and evolution of hominoid hip and thigh musculature, in Tuttle, R.H., ed., Primate Functional Morphology and Evolution, Mouton, The Hague, 235-252.

Sigmon, Becky, J.T. Robinson and L. Freedman, 1972, Some aspects of pongid and hominid bipedality, Journal of Human Evolution, 1(4), 361-369.

I would also like to thank Dr. John T. Mayhall for bringing two recent Conference proceedings to my notice. Following are the titles and a list of those included articles that refer specifically to Canadian populations.

Haworth, J.C., ed., 1976, Nutrition of Indian and Eskimo children, Report of the 2nd Canadian Ross Conference on Paediatric Research, Montreal, Ross Laboratories.

This volume of ca. 200 pages contains 18 papers and discussions with section headings, Food Resources and Changing Dietary Patterns, Nutrition Surveys, Specific Nutritional Problems, and Nutritional Basis of Disease. It would appear that all articles save one or two that deal with Alaskan populations have data related to Canadian populations.

Shephard, Roy J. and Shinji Itoh, eds., International Symposium on Circumpolar Health, 3rd (1974), Toronto, University of Toronto Press, ca. 700 pages.

Articles referring to Canadian populations are:

Schaefer, O., J.A. Hildes, P. Greidanus and D. Leung, Regional Sweating in Eskimos and Caucasians.

Sayed, J.E., J.A. Hildes and O.Schaefer, Biochemical Indices of Nutrition of the Igloodigmiut.

Rode, A. and R.J. Shephard, Growth, development and fitness of the Canadian Eskimo.

Sayed, Judith E., J.A. Hildes and O. Schaefer, Feeding practises and growth of Igloodik infants.

Schaefer, O., J.A. Hildes, L.M. Medd and D.G. Cameron, The changing pattern of Neoplastic disease in Canadian Eskimos.

Thomas, G.W. and J.H. Williams, Cancer in native populations in Labrador.

Martin, J.D. and R. Porsild, Allergy in the Yukon Territories: a review of fifty-six patients, with a botanical study of allergenic flora.

Charlton, K.M. and H. Tabel, Epizootiology of rabies in Canada.

Freeman, R.S. and J. Jamieson, Parasites of Eskimos at Igloodik and Hall Beach, Northwest Territories.

Rode, A. and R.J. Shephard, Pulmonary Function of Canadian Eskimos.

Hildes, J.A., O. Schaefer, J.E. Sayed, E.J. Fitzgerald and E.A. Koch, Chronic lung disease and cardiovascular consequences in Igloodigmiut.

Cass, E.E., Types of strabismus occurring among Indians and Eskimos of the Northwest Territories.

- Baxter, J.D., Ear disease among the Eskimo population of the Baffin zone.
- Lupin, A.J., Ear disease in Western Canadian Natives -- a changing entity -- and the results of tympanoplasty.
- Brodovsky, D., C. Woolf, L.M. Medd and J.A. Hildes, Chronic Otitis Media in the Keewatin District.
- Ling, D., Audiological problems of the Eskimo population in the Baffin zone.
- Mayhall, J.T., Inuit culture change and oral health: a four-year study.
- Titley, K.C. and J.T. Mayhall, The dental disease status of Indians resident in the Sioux Lookout zone of northern Ontario.
- Brett, B., W.C. Taylor and D.W. Spady, The Northwest Territories perinatal and infant mortality study: infant mortality in the Northwest Territories.
- Holubowsky, M., Design of the Northwest Territories perinatal and infant mortality and morbidity study.
- Smith, Marcia C., Changing health hazards in infancy and childhood in northern Canada.

I have only included articles above of apparent direct demographic interest. The volume contains a total of 99 articles divided into the following major sections: Current Trends in Arctic Medical Research; Biorhythms, Cold Physiology, and Pathology; Fitness and Work Physiology; Nutrition and Metabolism; Genetic Considerations; Growth and Development; Arctic Epidemiology; Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases; Pulmonary Function and Chest Diseases; Arctic Ophthalmology; Otitis Media; Dental Health; Child Health; Mental Health and Culture Change; Health Care Delivery; Public Health and Arctic Ecology.

Finally in this section I would like to bring two books to your attention. Both have been supplied to the editor by Dr. O.G. Eiben, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, as exchange materials (I discuss the question of exchanges above). I hope that both will be reviewed in future Newsletters. The volumes are:

Eiben, O.G., 1972, The Physique of Women Athletes, Budapest, Hungarian Scientific Council for Physical Education, 190 pp.

Gyula, Gyenis, 1974, Hautleistensystemuntersuchungen bei drei Ungarischen Populationen, Humanbiologia Budapestinensis, v. 1, Budapest, 125 pp.

The first volume is a study of top women athletes from several countries carried out in conjunction with the VIII European Athletic Championship in 1966. The second is a study of quantitative and qualitative dermatoglyphics of the hand and palm

3) As editor I would like to acknowledge the fact that costs of preparation of the first three Newsletters, except for mailing costs, have been or will be borne by the University of Winnipeg. This generous gesture has permitted the Newsletter to begin at a time when considerable financial burdens were being experienced elsewhere. For your information the cost of typing, printing and collating, and mailing a Newsletter of 25 pages to 150 people comes to exactly \$100.00, \$0.67 per Newsletter or 2.7¢ per page. Thus, of your dues in the future approximately one third would go to production of a Newsletter which should be the norm of four yearly issues of 25 pages.

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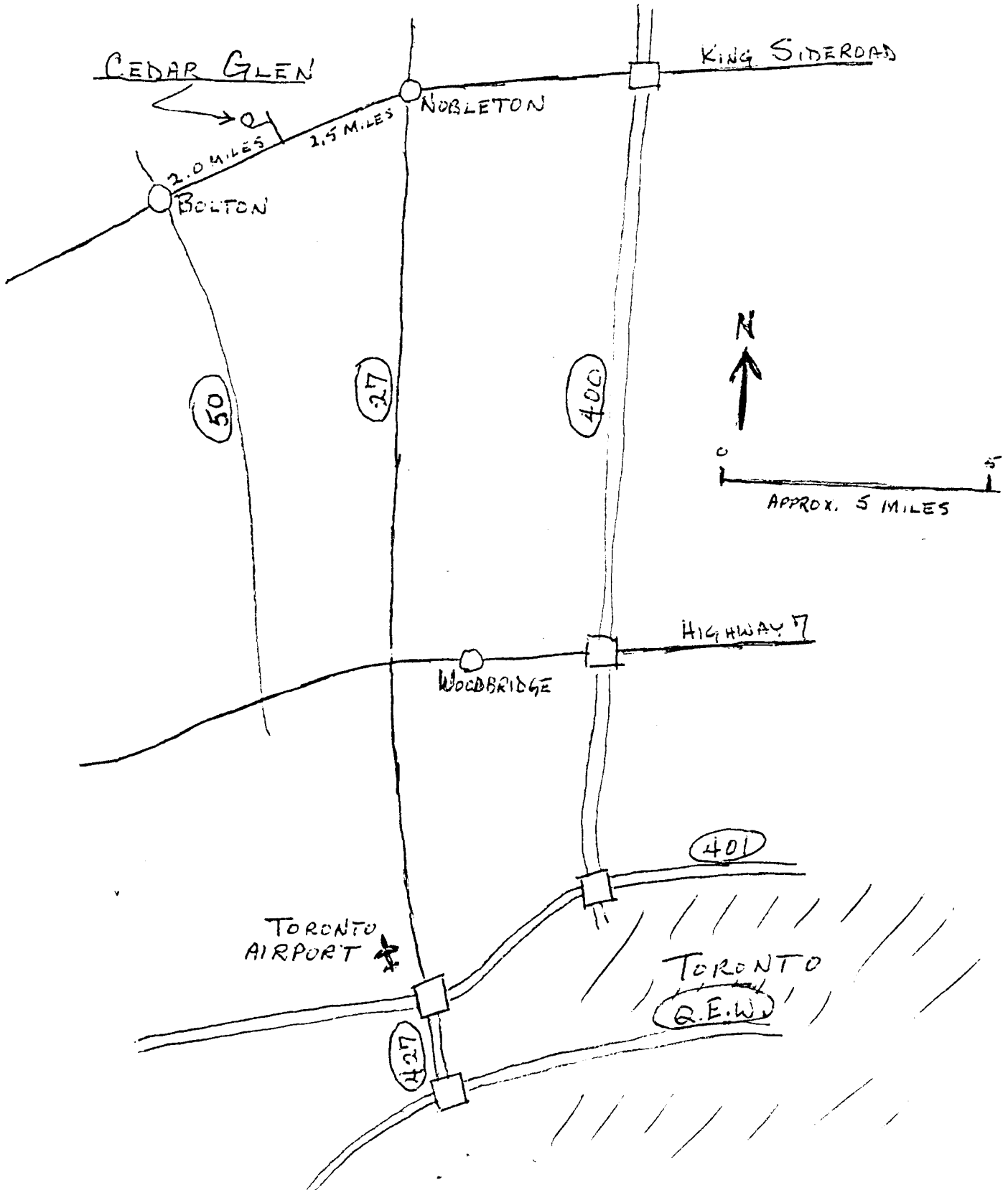
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