

Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology
L'Association pour L'Anthropologie Physique au Canada

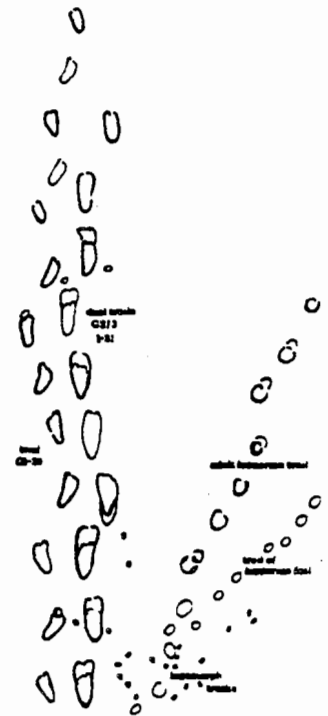
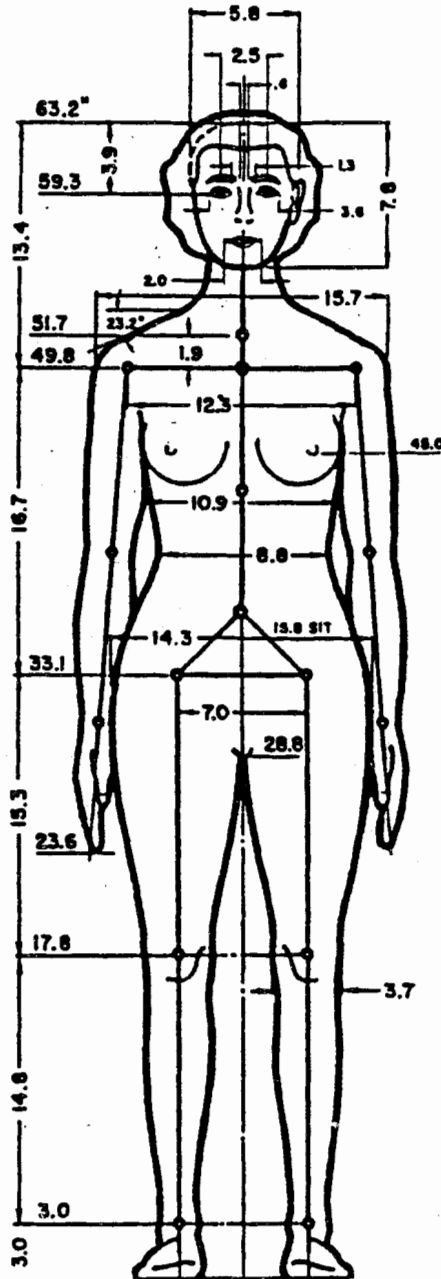
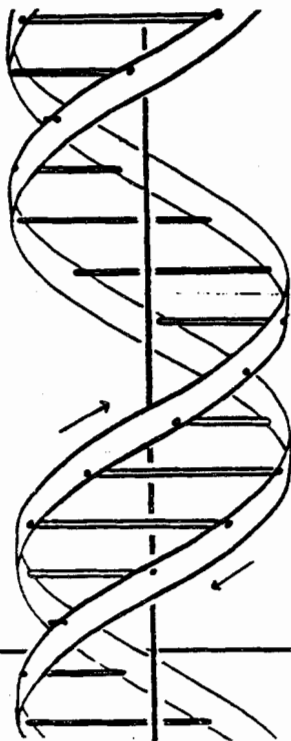


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President's Report

submitted by Anne Katzenberg, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary.

The 22nd Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology was held in Windsor, Ontario October 27 - 29, 1994. Deborah Gustavsen, of the University of Windsor, and Loren Vanderlinden, of the University of Toronto, did a very fine job of arranging the meetings and the program. Jennifer Thomson, University of Toronto, organized a session titled "Origin and Fate: The Primate Order" and Loren Vanderlinden organized a session titled "Special Populations: Issues of Health and Environment". The latter session included presentations by anthropologists and Native Americans and focused on both concerns and research strategies for dealing with environmentally related health problems. Other sessions included presentations on the World Wide Web and uses of the internet in cooperative research and discussion groups. The ever-popular "isms" symposium was repeated this year with discussions on Racism, Faithism, and Postmodernism and Physical Anthropology.

The Annual Banquet Speech was delivered by Dr. C. Loring Brace who was also a lively contributor to the Racism discussion, particularly in light of the fact that The Bell Curve had just been released with reviews and comments featured in many major news publications. Dr. Brace discussed issues of Race and Physical Anthropology in his very thought-provoking banquet address. Several members in attendance were moved to thank him in limerick.

Student papers were numerous and of very high quality making judging especially difficult this year. The Oshinsky-McKern Award, for best podium presentation, was a tie with awards going to Paul Vasey, University of Montreal for his paper titled "Alliances, Formation and Homosexual Behaviour in Female Japanese Macaques (*Macaca fuscata*)" and Tamara Varney, University of Guelph for her paper titled "Assessment of the relationship between 'collagen' integrity and historical preservation in bone derived from an archaeological context". Honourable mention was given to Roman Harrison and Gillian Crane, University of Calgary, for the presentation and discussion of Postmodernism and Physical Anthropology. The Davidson Black Award for the best student poster went to Sylvia Abonyi, University of Calgary, for her poster titled: A comparison of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values in the human bone collagen and historically reconstructed diet of 19th century Belleville, Ontario: Implications for paleodietary reconstruction". The business meeting included reports from the secretary/ treasurer, Chris Meiklejohn, and from the editor of the newsletter, Hermann Helmuth. There was discussion about better utilization of e-mail for mailings and for the newsletter. You have probably received e-mail lists from both Jerry Melbye and Chris Meiklejohn. Leslie Chan discussed using the internet for the newsletter. There was some discussion of NSERC and SSHRCC policies and various members' experiences with each agency. SSHRCC has merged the Archaeology and Anthropology panels into one.

The 1995 annual meeting will be held in Las Vegas, Nevada. Life members of CAPA, Sheilagh and Richard Brooks, offered to host the meetings for us and we accepted. The meetings will take place at the Aladdin Hotel and Casino (on the strip) October 26 - 29. We invite and encourage our U.S. colleagues to participate in our meeting. Jerry Melbye, Erindale College, University of Toronto, is in charge of the

program. Abstracts may be submitted to him up to August 1, 1995. One highlight of the planned program is the "Elvis Symposium". Other symposia are welcome.

EDITOR' S MESSAGE

After having published our newsletter now for three years already, everybody would think it should be easy for me to publish this; - well, this year was different and I apologize for the delay in sending it out to my colleagues. We were told to leave the office because of asbestos removal in the building and that alone cost me two weeks. Another delay was caused by the computerization and e-mail change-over of our communication system. It seems that good, old Gradualistic Evolution still prevails over Punctualism...

Certainly, last year's meeting at Deborah Gustavsen's University of Windsor was a well attended and rewarding event. For those of us who like to gamble at a casino, the coming event at Las Vegas will be even more tempting and, I guess, will attract even more colleagues.

For her success in the distribution of knowledge in Physical Anthropology and Human Biology, I would like to congratulate Chris White (University of Western Ontario) whose research made it into "Equinox" as well as into "Discover Magazine"! Further, I wish to congratulate Ann Herring and Leslie Chan for publishing our combined articles in "Strength in Diversity" (Canadian Scholars' Press, Toronto 1994) and Shelley Saunders and Ann Herring for their publication of "Grave Reflections. Portraying the Past through Cemetery Studies" (Canadian Scholars' Press, Toronto 1995). Other work and developments are made known in the "News from our Members", so please, if you feel neglected in my praise, please bear with me - I have no claim to perfection!

I had planned to gather information and publish a survey of the Undergraduate and Graduate offering of our colleagues here in Canada; unfortunately, this survey must still continue and is still incomplete. Please, for future plans, give me your information!

Our Secretary/Treasurer, Chris Meiklejohn, needs our sympathy and passion: due to complete exhaustion by overwork, he needed a badly deserved leave of absence. Please, Chris, keep up the good work, but do not overdo it!

Your editor, Hermann Helmuth

Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology

1995

Application/Renewal Form

I hereby apply for (check one):

Full (\$35.00)	[]
Associate (Student) (\$15.00)	[]
Institutional (\$25.00)	[]

Signature

Date

Full Name:

Mailing Address:

Email Address:

Present position:

Return completed form to:

**Dr. Chris Meiklejohn, Sec. Treas.
Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology
Department of Anthropology
University of Winnipeg
Winnipeg, Manitoba
CANADA
R3B 2E9**

L'Association pour l'anthropologie physique au Canada

1995

Demande d'adhésion ou de renouvellement

J'aimerais devenir membre/renouveler comme membre (cochez):

Régulier (\$35.00)	[]
Associé (étudiant)(\$15.00)	[]
Institutionnel (\$25.00)	[]

Signature

Date

Nom:

Adresse:

Adresse électronique:

Statut professionnel:

Envoyez à:

**Dr. Chris Meiklejohn, Sec. Trés.
L'Association pour l'anthropologie physique au Canada
Département d'Anthropologie
Université de Winnipeg
Winnipeg, Manitoba
CANADA
R3B 2E9**

O B I T U A R Y

DR. JAMES E. ANDERSON, 1926-1995

Jerry Melbye, Mississauga, Ontario

It is difficult for me to write this obituary because James E. Anderson is my "academic father". While so many knew him simply as "Jim", I could never call him anything but "Dr. Anderson". To me, the title was used with all the love and respect due a mentor, a confidant, and a close personal friend. When Mike Finnegan asked me to write an obituary for the *Connective Tissue*, I formulated the usual format of an obituary. After reflecting for a few days, I decided that this was an opportunity to depart from formality. In the CT, I can talk informally to my colleagues in human skeletal biology, and reflect on the contributions and measures of a career.

Dr. Anderson was born and educated in Ontario. He was a small-town boy, seemingly with few opportunities. His parents died when he was young. Nevertheless, he excelled in learning. He entered the University of Toronto Medical School where he fell under the spell of Dr. J.C.B. Grant (*Grant's Atlas of Anatomy* and *Grant's Method of Human Anatomy*). Grant became a surrogate father to him. Anderson graduated with an M.D. degree in 1953. After serving his time as an intern, he became a Lecturer in the Anatomy Department at the University of Toronto (1956-1958). Under Grant he had studied many aspects of physical anthropology (human growth, human variation, human evolution, and --of course-- human skeletal anatomy and pathology).

In 1958 the Department of Anthropology was expanding, and he was appointed as a physical anthropologist with an Assistant Professorship. His teaching and publications were quickly recognized, and by 1961 he was promoted to full Professor. The University still did not have a Ph.D. programme.

In 1963 he moved from the University of Toronto to a post in the Department of Anthropology at the State University of New York at Buffalo. Soon his labs were alive with graduate students. He taught courses in human osteology, genetics, human growth, and palaeopathology. Many came to sit at his feet in wonder, and many carried on his work. Some names from those early days come to mind: Dr. Robert Sundick (Kalamazoo), Dr. Mike Pietruszewski (Hawaii), Dr. Marie Clabeaux Geis (Buffalo), Dr. Jerry Melbye (Toronto), Dr. Jerry Cybulski (Ottawa), Dr. Patrick Hartney (Deceased), Dr. Joyce Sirianni (SUNY-Buffalo), Dr. Audrey Sublett (Deceased). There are others, but my memory fades in the wonder of those early years. God, it was fun. The excitement of learning, the seminars; the lights in the lab burned into the night. He was always there. Challenging, joking, crying, and--above all--learning. We all loved that man. In his spare time he became the Chair of the Department at Buffalo, published papers, attended conferences, and lectured to all who asked. Oh yes, concurrently during these years he organized and directed the so called "Burlington Growth Project" and was a regular consultant to the National Museum of Canada.

In 1966 he returned to Canada to organize and direct the PhD program in Physical Anthropology at the University of Toronto. Again, at Toronto he seemed to have time for us all.

Many of the advanced graduate students followed him to Toronto. New ones also became disciples: Dr. Geoff Gaherty, Dr. Chris Meiklejohn (Winnipeg), Dr. Sunny Jerkic (Newfoundland), Dr. Eموke Syathmary (McMaster), Dr. Nancy Ossenberg (Queen's), Dr. Mike Spence (Western Ontario), Dr. El Molto (Lakehead U.), etc. He was our "academic father"--our mentor. In 1967 he took on the additional responsibility of organizing and directing the new Anatomy Department at the McMaster Medical School.

After 1969 he left Toronto and devoted all his time to teaching Anatomy students at McMaster. I have no idea how many lives he touched there until his early retirement in 1985 due to ill health.

I feel almost helpless in trying to chronicle the life of this man. It is too complex, too varied and too vast. Should I mention the Ontario Citizen of the Year Award, the Ontario Teaching Excellence Award, the Star Medal of research? Should I talk about his Cool School for recovering adolescents who dropped out of formal schooling? Should I talk of his devotion to the Boy Scouts? His family? the young son that died so tragically? His clinical work with adolescent drug abuse?

Academically, he was a full professor of anthropology, psychology, and human anatomy. He published on human skeletons (including a textbook), human anatomy (including editing new editions of *Grant's Atlas*), and human growth.

He told me that one of life's greatest accomplishments is to have touched someone and to have made a difference. I have no doubt that he was talking of teaching. I think this was very important to him. To those of us who had the good fortune to have him as a mentor, he touched us and forever he made a difference. He was a great teacher of human osteology. His ideas, insights, and sense of humor were absorbed and are still being passed on to new students today.

Finally, Dr. Anderson was deeply religious. He loved the Church, the ritual, and the Latin Mass. He believed in Angels! If he was right --I have no doubt that God has assigned him special duty as Guardian Angel.

SYMPOSIUM ON THE FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE LIVING

Curtis W. Wienker, Tampa, Florida

I made a valiant last-minute attempt to put together a symposium for the Seattle AAFS meetings on the forensic anthropology of the living. It was an unsuccessful try. I want, foolishly, to try again for the 1996 meeting. If you are interested, please contact me by e-mail at CWIENKER@CFRVM.CFR.USF.EDU, snail-mail at SOC 107 USF, Tampa, FL 33620 U.S.A., or voicemail phone at (813) 974-6237. The focus of the session will be on the application of physical anthropology to forensic situations involving living subjects. Theory, methodology, and cases illustrating the diversity of types of things forensic anthropologists work on with living subjects (identification of an alleged felon from a convenience store's videotape, before/after-several-years identification of purlined children or alleged MIAs, age assessment of living people of unknown ages, as examples), and things of that sort would appear to be logical foci of contributions.

NEWS FROM OUR MEMBERS

Dr. Arthur C. Aufderheide from the Dept. of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, sent me the following survey news: he teaches a course called "Physical Anthropology" with 4 lecture hours per week for one quarter of the year, with 2 hours of laboratories per week.

From our friend and colleague Gary Heathcote at the University of Guam, Mangilao, USA, I receive regular and extensive information on his research:

He is currently conducting an anthropometric and body composition survey of University of Guam students, in conjunction with two upper division students, Robin Barrett and Pierre Calvo. The fall term 1994 phase of the study has been reported in:

Heathcote Gary w/ Robin Barrett, Pierre Calvo, Alfred Certeza and Tina Hohman, 1995: Body composition and physique of University of Guam students: Initial report. Paper No. 1, Health-related Anthropometry Series, Mangilao, Guam. Anthropology Lab, University of Guam.

Copies of the above report are available, as well as a course handout on "Human Physique and Chronic Disease.

This past summer, Gary took part in a joint nutritional-anthropometric & body composition assessment survey of pregnant women and children at the Public Health facility in Koror, Republic of Belau. The project nutritionist, Becky Pobocik (College of Agriculture and life Sciences, UoG), provided in-service training on nutritional assessment to the nursing staff in conjunction with her research mission. Ongoing research will focus on pregnancy outcomes.

Gary H. and sociologist Tom Pinhey (Micronesian Area Research Center, UoG) are working with a Behavioral Risk Factor Survey of Guam database, producing papers on obesity, diabetes, and differential morbidity and mortality across ethnic groups on Guam.

Work is also continuing, together with Doug Hanson (Forsyth Dental Center) and Bruce Anderson (CIHLI, Honolulu) on the distribution and meaning of occipital superstructures in Pacific islanders. We will report our latest findings at a special Marianas Islands Bioarchaeology symposium at the AAPA meetings in Oakland (March 28-April 1, 1995).

Recent Publications:

Heathcote GM 1994 Population History Reconstruction, based on craniometry I. The backtracking approach and initial results. *Human Evolution* 9(2):97-119.

Pinhey, TK, Heathcote GM, and Rarick J 1994 The influence of obesity on the self-reported health status of Chamorros and other residents of Guam. *Asian American and Pacific Islander Journal of Health* 2(3): 195-211.

Further research and policy notes by Gary include a problem which we all now are faced with; the repatriation issue of human skeletal remains. On this issue, Gary reports:

Concerning the origin of the Melanesians and in particular, the peopling of Guam, are still far from being clear. As to that, W.W. Howells wrote:

"Many books have been written about where the Polynesians came from but nobody cares a straw where the Guamanians came from. And yet it is probable that they can tell us at least as much about the peopling of the Pacific as can the Polynesians"

William W. Howells
Professor Emeritus
Harvard University

Thanks to Howells and other such senior workers as Michael Pietrusewsky, C. Loring Brace and Christy Turner, the Guanamian Hornbostel Collection is (or was) starting to receive the scientific attention that it deserves. And yet, the collection has never been fully inventoried, nor put in proper order. The scientist who was recently denied permission to study the collection wishes to do just that: A full inventory, with a concurrent, comprehensive, non-destructive analysis of all the Latte-associated burials. "Non-destructive" means that no bone samples will be sectioned (cut) or removed for microscopic, chemical, or DNA analysis.

Such research on Latte-associated burials has never been attempted, for the simple reason that no one has undertaken a thorough investigation, of which bones were, and which were not, associated with Latte structures. In order to rectify this situation, the "denied" investigator proposed to comb through archived field notes, photographs and drawings and literally put the Latte-Houses - and their associated people - back in order, in terms of identifying the groups of Latte Period Chamorros that were interred in or near each architectural feature. Again, no one has ever done this.

Of the studies, that have been undertaken on the Hornbostel Collection, most are valuable research contributions, but all have been highly restricted in scope and purpose. Some studies have been done on skull form only, and on subsets of the total sample at that. Other studies have been done on samples (subsets again) of dentitions, in terms of tooth size, forms and dental health. Still other investigations have been done on samples of long bones, studying their size and form or studying them for evidence of infectious disease.

In other words, skeletal parts have been studied, but no one has yet undertaken a holistic analysis of individuals, from their heads to their toes. No one has properly inventoried - let alone studied - reconstructed individual ancient Chamorros from the Guam Hornbostel Collection, according to village and Latte house unit membership. Critics may point their fingers at anthropologists and say "Shame on you -- you should have done this by now!" And I (G.H) would agree. We should have. But we haven't. And if such work is never done, that will be far more shameful, I would argue.

The bones of the Ancients have so much to tell us of lives gone before. I sincerely believe that respect and honour for the ancient Chamorros is manifest in allowing them to tell their stories through the mediumship of careful and respectful scientific investigation. To do otherwise is tantamount to silencing these Ancients, an act that I find inherently disrespectful.

And so, returning to my concern over the issue of denying access to the Hornbostel remains and their projected repatriation to Guam: It would be tragic, in my view, to return the collection to Guam for reburial before such basic, fundamental inventory and research work --

as proposed by the "denied" scientist -- is done. Indeed, if this were Hawaii or the U.S. mainland, reburial without appropriate inventory and study would be unlawful.

Finally, a plea to those Chamorro people of Guam who advocate reburial and minimal or no scientific study of ancient Chamorros: Please consider your advocacy in light of your children, and their children, and their children's children. Those future generations of Chamorros may have dramatically different attitudes on the appropriateness and value of doing scientific research on bones of their ancestors. When there is an anthropologist who answers to "Dr. Calvo" or "Dr. Camacho" or "Dr. Diego" or "Dr. Mesngon" or "Dr. Taisipic", will that scientist have an opportunity to study his or her ancestors? Bringing these ancestors "home" to Guam is one issue, reburying them for evermore is another. I would like to see some mutually respectful dialogue on both issues by people -- especially Chamorro people -- who are on all sides of these issues.

From Queen's University

Nancy Ossenberg and Lynda Wood report:

that they started their SSHRC supported study of Inuit ehtnogenesis at the Museum of Civilization during the summer where, for a two months period, both collected data on discrete traits, Nancy on the skull, Lynda on the vertebral column. In the fall, Nancy took full advantage of her sabbatical leave with data collecting trips to Armenia, Oregon, Boston, and more recently, Copenhagen and Geneva. The Copenhagen trip, in which Lynda joined, was particularly fruitful. The two spent three weeks at the beautiful Panum Institute where the skeletal collections are stored. Though the Greenland Eskimo material was of primary interest, both also had a chance to examine collections of Danish Medieval skeletons, the data of which will be used for outgroup comparisons. The highlight of the trip was a tour, by Pia Bennike, of the famous Moller-Christensen leprosy collection and the recently acquired (but assembled more than a hundred years ago) bone pathology collection. In addition to Pia Bennike, Nancy and Lynda met several other researchers at the Panum Institute, including our courteous host, Neils Lynnerup.

The novel "Smilla's Sense of Snow" centered in Copenhagen and Greenland, made marvellous bedtime reading for this trip! It is a thriller and highly recommended especially for forensic anthropologists, one of whom in the novel apparently was actually a "composite" of real persons at the Panum.

In Geneva, at the University's Institute for Anthropology and Ecology, Nancy's host was Dr. Christian Simon. Here, as at other centres visited, she had the opportunity to hold mini-workshops on her protocol for scoring cranial traits, amazing everyone with the latest miracle of technology: a drugstore dental mirror taped to a penlight for looking at the clinoid bridge.

On the homefront, Steve Steel should be putting the final touches on his thesis when this goes to print. Both he and Nancy are anxiously awaiting the Oakland AAPA meetings in which they will present a poster on biomechanics of the jaw, based on Steve's research. With four women in the Lab, Steve probably is tired of our teasing him about "political correctness". However, the girls in the Rehab. Therapy class more than make up for it.

Last, but not least, Debra Komar joined our Master's Program in September. She has been completing coursework and entering thirty years' worth of Nancy's data into a computer database and will start her own data collection this summer at the Smithsonian Institution in company with Lynda and Nancy. She will be studying articular facet patterns in the hands and feet in order to determine if variations in these patterns can be useful in studies of North American ethnogenesis and within the context of forensic anthropology.

Our colleague Jennifer Thompson from Scarborough College of the University of Toronto

had a book chapter published on hominid species diversity in the Plio-Pleistocene and has an article in press on Australopithecine cranial variability. She gave three guest lectures (one at Trent University), presented a poster on the Le Moustier Neandertal at the 1994 AAPA meetings, organized a session "Origin and Fate: The Primate Order" at the 1994 CAPA meeting where she also presented two papers, and is an invited participant in the symposium "Ontogeny and the emergence of modern humans" at the 1995 AAPA meeting. She undertook research in the U.K., Berlin (Germany) and France and was an invited participant in a Neandertal archaeological dig in Spain. Her research continues on the Le Moustier Neandertal skull and on patterns of sexual dimorphism in hominoid crania.

Jennifer Thompson has invited and was able to secure no other than

Phillip Tobias

for a lecture at the University of Toronto

TITLE:

WHAT IS NEW IN HOMINID EVOLUTION

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FINDS

Friday, SEPTEMBER 29

and on:

Monday, OCTOBER 2ND

EVOLUTION OF THE BRAIN, LANGUAGE AND COGNITION

(PUBLIC LECTURE)

Anyone interested (who would not?), please contact Jennifer from September 1 on by e-mail!

Courses on Physical Anthropology taught at Scarborough:

Ant B15Y (2nd year)

3 hrs p/wk, full year, Thompson and Sawchuk.

Ant B22Y Primate Behaviour (2nd year)

Lecture/seminar 3hrs p/wk, Burton

Ant B25F Human Nature: an Anthropological Inquiry (2nd year)

2-3 hrs p/wk, half course, Burton

Ant C16Y Human Origins (3rd year)

3 hrs p/wk, full year, Thompson

Ant C35F Quantitative Methods in Anthropology (3rd year)

2-3 hrs p/wk, half course, Sawchuk

Ant C40Y Anthropological Demography (3rd year)

2-3 hrs p/wk, full year, Sawchuk

Ant C41Y Human Adaptability (3rd year)

2-3 hrs p/wk, full year, Sawchuk

Ant C47Y Human Osteology (3rd year)

3 hrs p/wk, Labs, full year, Thompson

Ant C62S Medical Anthropology: Biological and Demographic Perspectives. (3rd year)

2-3 hrs p/wk, half course, Sawchuk

Ant C64S Anthropology of Food: Consuming Passions (3rd year)

2-3 hrs p/wk, half course, Burton

Ant C63F The Anthropology of Food: Human Needs (3rd year)

2-3 hrs p/wk, half course, Burton

Ant D11F The Concept of Race in Anthropology (3rd/4th year)

2-3 hrs p/wk, half course, Burton

Ant D14Y New Perspectives on human Origins (3rd/4th year)

2-3 hrs p/wk, full course, Thompson

Ant D16F Biomedical Anthropology (3rd/4th year)

2-3 hrs p/wk, half course, Sawchuk

In addition, directed research and reading courses are arranged with professors on special topics not normally covered within a scheduled course.

From Mark Skinner at Simon Fraser University, we get the following news:

After his letter in which mark asked "who gets to call him/herself a forensic anthropologist? Mark is asking our community to consider his personal preference, as such:

a) a person should belong to a forensic anthropology section of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science (CSFS);

b) have a Master's degree and/or Ph.D. on an aspect of forensic anthropology plus experience in a designated number of forensic cases;

c) that we should create a category of member called a "forensic anthropology trainee" to which practitioners such as police with a course or two in forensic anthropology could belong to lend them credence without misleading the courts as to their qualifications. I may add here that people wanting information on the CSFS with special interest in

Forensic Anthropology and/or Forensic Entomology,

please inquire per e-mail to S. Saunders or J. Melbye.

The meeting is planned for September 26 to September 30th with Forensic Anthropology having a meeting all day Saturday (Sept. 30th) at the Delta Chelsea Inn. An organizational meeting is planned for Sunday morning at which the formation of a special section of the Association for Forensic Anthropology is proposed by M. Skinner. The

DEADLINE FOR ABSTRACTS is JULY 17!

Regarding the teaching of Physical Anthropology at his university, Mark has given me the following information:

Arch 131 Human Origins

2 hrs lecture and 1 hr seminar or lab = 3hrs p/wk, semester, D.Burley

Arch 344 Primate Behaviour

3 hrs of lecture and seminar, full year, B. Galdikas

Arch 373 Human Osteology

3 hrs of lecture and 2 hrs lab p/wk, yearly, M. Skinner

Arch 385 Palaeoanthropology

3 hrs of lecture and 2 hrs lab p/wk, offered every other year,
M. Skinner

Arch 432 Advanced Physical Anthropology

3 hrs of lecture and 2hrs lab p/wk, offered every other year,
M. Skinner

Arch 442 Forensic Anthropology
3 hrs of lecture and 2 hrs lab p/week, offered every other year,
M. Skinner

Arch? new course: Graduate Theory in Physical Anthropology
5 hrs of lecture and seminar, offered every other year,
M. Skinner (or occasionally B. Galdikas)

Graduate students: Jackie Duffy, Hartley Odwak (Master's), Carol McLeod, Tracy Rogers,
Mirjana Roksandic (all others Ph.D.)

From Trent University, my colleague J. So is busy heading the organizing committee for the upcoming conference on multicultural health for the Hong Fook mental health Association, a Ministry of Health-funded health agency to provide culture-sensitive care for the Southeast Asian community in Toronto. As the consulting medical anthropologist, he will be overseeing the research component of a project on "Anti-mental Health Stigma among the Chinese and Southeast Asian Communities", funded by a 2-year, \$ 84 000.- Trillium Foundation grant, starting May 1995. As well, for the past year, he represented the Trent Health research Group in the planning and start-up (target date July 1) of the Central-East Health Intelligence Unit, of which Trent is a member of the Council of Partners. On the teaching front, he is developing a new course, " Anthropology of Race and Racism", to begin in the fall of 1995.

H. Helmuth had two Graduate students completing their M. A.s. M. Maar defended her thesis entitled: Cranio-Dental Allometry and metric and morphological Relationships of the Dentition of the Skeletal Population at Altenerding, Germany" successfully and S. Coyston was equally successful with her thesis: An Application of Carbon Isotopic Analysis of Bone Apatite to the Study of Maya Diets and Subsistence at Pacbitun and Lamanai, Belize. The latter student was supervised and advised also By Dr. H. Schwarcz (McMaster University) and Dr. Christine White (UWO). A third student, Rhan-Ju Song, is completing her requirements for completion in the fall.

I have after many years of waiting for this, now been able to publish an article: Der "wissenschaftliche" Kreationismus" in "Homo". Since the article was specifically aimed at the situation in former Eastern Bloc countries, it will be translated and published in Croatia. - In the same context, we conducted a survey of the opinion of our (Trent) students regarding evolution and creationism. I hope to publish the results in the Creation/Evolution journal. Finally, I shall be Acting Director of Graduate Studies in Anthropology this coming January for half a year.

The University of Western Ontario has recently added another Physical Anthropologist; here is his report:

Andrew Nelson continues in his work on hominid cortical bone thickness (some of which was reported at our Windsor meeting). A cross-sectional techniques project is in its final stages, and work with several colleagues in the US on the estimation of fossil hominid body size is ongoing. As part of his interest in body size, he has been gathering information on giants, visited Philadelphia and Yale this spring and worked on individuals in museums there (as well, he picked up two X-ray machines there!).

He will be returning to old archaeological haunts this summer, by heading south to Peru to engage in some field work on the North Coast at the site of San Jose de Moro. The project is a cooperative one with Dr. Carol Mackay of California State University Northridge and Luis Jaime Castillo of the Universidad Catolica del Peru. His part of the undertaking is to survey looted cemeteries, excavate primary burials and to begin assessing museum collections of excavated skeletal material. The object is to build a chronological sequence of skeletal data to complement chronological sequences of architecture and ceramics, in an investigation of cultural dynamics through time in the Jequetepeque Valley.

And Chris White reports

that her isotopic work on the Teotihuacan bone and teeth with Michael Spence and Fred Longstaffe (Dept. of Geology at UWO) is progressing. They have some encouraging preliminary results which suggest that oxygen isotopes might be useful in determining geographic origins of individuals, or at least differentiating sample outliers. They hope to advance this techniques to serve a number of site-specific goals, such as: allow testing for migration hypotheses, give us a clearer picture of state formation and the mechanisms for preserving ethnic identity, and identifying the sacrificial victims from the temple of Quetzalcoatl. They also plan to reconstruct diet at a number of barrios in Teotihuacan as a means of understanding social structure, and the relationship between demography, health and nutrition at the site. Unfortunately (??), they will have to make an extensive field trip to Mexico next year to collect more samples.

Chris is also continuing her isotopic work on the Maya; exploring the relationship between intensive agriculture, environmental degradation, and the Maya collapse, trying to understand the role of environmental diversity in diet, reconstructing the process of domestication or semi-domestication of deer and dog, trying to understand social structure through diet. Sites currently being used include: Caracol, Cahal Pech, Altun Ha, Tipu, Seibal, Copan, Lagartero, Santa Rita Corazol, Marco Gonzalez, and San Pedro.

Miscellaneous research on mummies includes: comparative isotopic analysis of osteoporotic and normal individuals from Nubia, and isotopic analysis of hair and skin from mummies from the Kharga Oasis to be put on scientific display at the Smithsonian this spring.

Mike Spence and Chris also had the fortune to be involved in an interesting forensic case this year. They did a detailed examination of the site and participated in the autopsy of the remains. Consequently, they were able to establish firmly the identity of the person (Mervin Lewis) and his cause of death, which resulted in the ability of the police to lay charges of second degree murder.

Chris feels lucky to have been able to add Andrew Nelson (Ph.D. UCLA) to their faculty which will add considerable breadth to their undergraduate and anticipated Graduate Programs. Since then, their proposed Master's Program has been approved. Concerning a number of queries with regard to their proposed Bioarchaeology Master's Program, they hope to be able to take a few students in the fall of 1996! Anyone interested should contact their new graduate secretary, Callie Caesarini, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Western Ontario, London, ON, N6A 5C2 (519-679-2111, ext. 5080).

At the University of Western Ontario, Chris, Andrew and others teach the following courses:

Number	half/full	Subject	Format	Instructor
226a/b	1/2	Introd. to Phys. A.	3hrs/wk format varies	C. White A. Nelson I.Colquhuon
338b	1/2	Skeletal Biol.	1 hr. lect. 2 hr.lab/wk	C. White
336b	1/2	Hominid Evolution	3 hrs/wk sem/lab	A. Nelson
341b	1/2	Food/Nutrition	1 hr. lect. 2 hr. sem/wk	C. White
3XXX?	1/2	to be designated next year		A. Nelson
Graduate courses:				
501a	1/2	Advanced Regional Studies		C. Ellis, M. Spence, C. White, A. Nelson:
Archaeology or Phys. Anthr. of a particular region (Great Lakes, Mesoamerica, Peru)				
502a/b	1/2	Topics in Bioarchaeology		C. Ellis, M. Spence, C. White, A. Nelson:
Topics of methodological and theoretical interest to both biological anthropologists and archaeologists. Topics will vary from year to year, but could include osteology, pathology, forensics, paleodiet and nutrition, evolution.				
503a/b	1/2	Topics in Bioarchaeology II		C. Ellis, M. Spence, C. White, A. Nelson
Topics could vary from year to year, but could include paleodemography, paleoepidemiology, theory/method of faunal analysis, mortuary programs and social reconstruction, and forager subsistence ecology.				
505a/b	1/2	Biological Anthropology Theory		C. White, A. Nelson
Study of the basic ideas of biological Anthropology, such as evolutionary theory, genetics, adaptation, growth and development, and epidemiology.				
506a/b	1/2	Research course		t.b.a.
Guided research in a selected topic.				

There is also a course (Anthro 504a/b) in Archaeological Theory.
All of the Graduate courses will be designated for 3 hrs/wk.

Elizabeth Graham from York University in Toronto

reports that she is teaching one course on Human Evolution and Physical Anthropology using the Jurmain and Nelson text book. It is a 3 hrs per week course with a 2hr lecture and 1 hr seminar discussion or lab per week. it is a full year course. York University has no Graduate offerings, and she is the only one who teaches the course and as a Maya archaeologist, Elizabeth feels somewhat less qualified, but she feels it is important for the students at York to get some Physical Anthropology which is why she does it. She is gradually increasing their hominid skeletal collection and she uses the Primate material from the Royal Ontario Museum. The course, she feels, is weak on genetics and strongest on human origins. Elizabeth belongs to CAPA to try to stay in touch with what physical anthropologists are doing in Canada. One of her students did recently get into the Graduate programs in Primatology at Calgary and the University of Toronto, resp.. So she feels pretty good about stimulating an interest. Her course does not compare to what we can teach at Trent (please, don't be too modest, Elizabeth! H.H.) but as she said, she believes the students at York should be introduced to Physical Anthropology! Best regards, Elizabeth.

(Just a note by the editor: if the current trend at universities here in Ontario continues, we will all be one-person universities teaching archaeology, biology, culture, linguistics, genetics, etc etc. just wait for the election of another premier out to really cut down the debt... maybe, if M. Harris wins, we will teach the anthropology of golfing?)

Book review:

Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains.

Proceedings from a Seminar at the Field Museum of Natural History

Organized by J. Haas

Volume Editors: Jane F. Buikstra and Douglas H. Ubelaker

Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series No. 44, 1994

Since the days of the "Frankfurt Agreement" in the last century and the publication of the most widely known "Lehrbuch der Anthropologie in systematischer Darstellung" by R. Martin (1914, 1928) as well as its re-publication by Saller (1957ff) and more recently by Knussmann (1988), biological anthropologists have strived to increase and improve their research methods and techniques in order to achieve some degree of standardization and comparability. Have we not all at one or the other occasion complained about the incomparability between various research and researchers? The present book is the most comprehensive approach to achieve the same kind of standardization reached earlier in Osteometry for all sorts of other, (and modern) areas of human skeletal research. This is a most commendable task; it is necessitated by the problems and laws governing the excavation and repatriation (or reburial) of Native American (and Australian Aboriginal) remains, the phenomenal increase in interest and equally phenomenal new developments in research methods in skeletal biology coupled with a new paradigm of what Physical Anthropology tries to elucidate. Past and future science regarding our objects of study will be significantly affected by the repatriation issue and the new techniques which have so magnificently widened and deepened our horizons of the biology of human beings. With the greater power and availability of computers and computerization, the need for coherent standards and uniform applications of techniques has also increased.

This book represents new and very promising progress in this direction; it is a "must" for every osteologist and we should not only use it ourselves, but teach our students to start thinking along the terms outlined in it.

The book has 13 chapters plus two appendices, a glossary of terms, very extensive references and inventory recording form sheets.

After an introductory chapter (#1), the second chapter deals with the general scoring, collecting and photographic procedures. Unfortunately, the age categories do not follow more generally accepted divisions in the "Infant" (age birth to 3 yrs.) and the "children" (3 to 12 years) age groups and it can be argued that 3 years is not necessarily the most useful, biological-skeletal age since it would fall somewhat above a full deciduous dentition. But the discrepancy between biological age criteria and chronological age groups has plagued paleodemography in the past and no final resolution may be acceptable to all of us. One minor point: since sex

categories are M, M?, F, then the second F should also be F?.

Chapter 3 deals with the well established and widely applied methods of age and sex determination. This is a very useful and comprehensive treatment; in particular I liked to see ectocranial suture closure outlined and illustrated (though pictures 12 b and d are mixed up with b) actually showing complete, and d) showing minimal closure). Sex determination for "Juveniles" are still considered as not too reliable, but the recent efforts by Schutkowski (1993) to improve the situation should be mentioned. In general, this chapter keeps a "middle of the line" approach. A separate chapter then deals with maturation and measurements of immature skeletons. Contrary to the previous chapter, the reader is surprised to learn that sex determination is not longer considered unreliable since age and maturation standards are sex differentiated.

The dentition has always played a large role in Osteology for a number of well known reasons. This is well considered here with two chapters (5 and 6)., the first one discussing inventory, pathology and cultural modifications and the next chapter dealing with dental morphology and measurement techniques. I would have liked to see a different illustration of the American coding system using numbers 1-32 than the one shown which leaves the question of "left" and "right" somewhat undecided. As so often, the question of what is a length and what a width is not treated uniformly; p. 61 refers to mesio-distal crown length and the next page refers to it as a width. I have found the much more elaborate explanation of the detailed dental measuring definitions as outlined by Braeuer (in Knussmann 1988) more useful. Otherwise, these two chapters are very informative and give a wealth of advice what to do and how to do research on teeth.

The next chapter (7) then discusses general osteometry with the cranium and postcranium. I agree that generally, measuring has declined in its relative importance but the treatment of measuring techniques here is actually quite substantial. With regard to cranial measures most often applied and compared, the work by Roesing (1974) should be emphasized since his listing does provide the researcher with a comprehensive list of minimally and optimally used cranial measures. But the illustrations and explanations agree with each other and are well defined though it is not clear why some points are explained twice, once in the frontal and then again in the lateral aspect.-

Nonmetric, epigenetic or discrete traits have risen in their usefulness and their wider application vis-avis measurements. Here, the authors provide the reader with a minimal list of cranial (21) and postcranial (3) traits though a supplementary list is also shown. Again , the authors tread a careful middle-of-the-road line, not showing too much, but also not too few traits. Any one especially interested is given a solid list of further references (i.e. Hauser and De Stefano; Saunders; Finnegan and Faust). At least, if more skeletal biologists could be convinced to score the traits listed in a standard fashion, a considerable data base for a large scale comparison would be available. One note: "Dihiscence" should be "De", since it has nothing to do with "di = "two".

Chapters 9 and 10 provide the reader with a treatment of postmortem, taphonomic changes and

then true pathologies. Though the discussion of cremation (or burning) is very short, it is nevertheless quite useful and standardizes observations which are most often diverse.

The next chapter dealing with bone diseases, is most likely the most comprehensive one. I do not exactly follow the logics of the authors who subdivide pathologies into a.) Abnormalities of shape (cranial, postcranial) and b.) abnormalities of size since the etiology of diseases is not considered the crucial point. However, from an observational viewpoint, this scheme has at least some merits. Other categories later follow a more biological-etiological reasoning such as fractures and dislocations and arthritis. Clearly, as the author(s) point out, the discussion of pathology follows a minimal approach and the investigator is encouraged to augment his/her observations with other, more specific information. However, for a book of this scope, I found this chapter very well illustrated; I must agree with the authors that "one picture is worth a thousand words!".

"Cultural modifications of the living: trepanation and artificial cranial deformation" is surprisingly short and superficial, particularly in view of the fact that both these modifications had such a wide distribution among North American Natives. Though the authors point out that this chapter is mostly designed with the North American context in mind, it still leaves the reader with a desire for more information. -

Chapter 12 then makes up for any shortcoming of the previous chapter. It discusses biochemical and microstructural techniques and the curation and conservation of skeletal and dental remains for future research. The techniques explained here of a wide diverse nature, they reach from DNA analysis (very short!) to the well known trace element and isotope analyses to bone histomorphometry, dental and bone histology, x-ray-diffraction techniques and amino acid racemization for age determination or health status. -

A glossary of terms, a chapter on intra- and interobserver error and a very substantial listing of references follow. The last part of the book are 29 attachments of recording forms, some consisting of two or more pages. Clearly, not all these forms have equal value and will in the future be followed by all observers in the field, but even if some are used by an increasing number of osteologists, it would be a great accomplishment and one the illustrious panel of authors deserve for their very commendable work. If I have some criticism, then I would refer to the North American-centrism which cites very little international, non-American research and the focus on North-American contexts and situations. It would indeed be very desirable to make all osteological work better comparable and to apply a more global data base and standardization (see B. Hummel et al. 1990). A more detailed critique refers to the surprising fact that the calculation of body height is mentioned only in a most cursory way (i.e. Trotter and Gleser 1958) and, less importantly now, cranial capacity measures are not mentioned at all.

All this aside, the authors have given us all a most useful, well outlined, not too much and not too little informative book on how to improve our research on human skeletal remains. I gladly recommend it to my colleagues and say: For the sake of Osteology, let us try it!

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Book review:

Palaeoanthropologie.

W. Henke und H. Rothe. Springer-Verlag Berlin, 1994. ISBN 3-540-57455-7. DM 98.--

A few years earlier, the two authors had successfully revised and re-edited a much smaller version of the present book which had found a wide readership in German speaking countries. But the comparatively tiny version did not satisfy the two authors (the first at the University of Mainz, the latter at the University of Goettingen) and so they decided to write a book which so far has no equal in its scope and its depth.

The title "Paleoanthropologie" of course does not need to be translated. The authors describe their aim as "the description, analysis and interpretation of the problem-field of the evolution of Man* in the past, the present and the future". This book does justice to their definition in an admirable way. To arrive at a conclusion right at the beginning, I have not seen any more comprehensive, in-depth description and analysis of our evolutionary journey through the ages than theirs.

The first chapter deals with the geochronological framework starting with the origins of the ancestral Primate stock in the Upper Cretaceous but for good reasons then proceeds with the limitations presented by fossils and the fossilization process. A comprehensive discussion on taphonomy at the start is in my opinion essential to counteract certain misunderstandings and to understand why fossils are found the way they are found and how to interpret the material. An explanation of geological dating methods follows, but is relatively short, followed by a short chapter on the concept and the limits of the paleogenetic methods and the "molecular clock". Other opening discussions refer to the problems of classification and phylogenetic reconstruction, allometry, functional morphology, and evolutionary versus phylogenetic systematics, the species concept (biospecies versus evolutionary species) and the two most common models of speciation, gradualism and punctualism. The chapters provide a wealth of literature, of ideas and critical ideas. The next two chapters of considerable length then introduce the reader to the origin and radiation of Primates; each taxon is extensively characterized in a catalog of criteria which would make this book a very useful textbook for higher level students. In addition, the illustrations clarify many points which would otherwise require pages of text. - Quite rightly, the Tupaiiformes are excluded from the order Primates. -

Major emphasis is then placed upon explanatory discussions of the cranial-dental and the postcranial adaptations of Primates, especially catarrhine and hominoid taxa. Certainly, some previous knowledge is expected, i.e. which lower premolars are P2 and P3? The explanation why some authors use P1 and 2 and others P3 and 4 for the same teeth follows much later. These chapters however, prove to be of immense value when the fossils of the hominoid-hominid lineage are explained in outstanding clarity and depth. Special importance is given to the unique mode of locomotion that we humans habitually engage in, that is, bipedality.

Chapter 5 then starts with the fossil record and with Miocene hominoids of the Proconsul-group, the Dryopithecus- and the Sivapithecus fossils, their ecology and their phylogenetic relationships to extant Hominoidea and Hominidae. I may point out to my friends in Germany that in addition to Gregory and Elliot Smith (p. 240), H. Weinert from "our" University of Kiel pleaded for a special morphological relationship between the Hominidae and the African Apes!

It seems that computerization has enabled researchers to provide the reader with an almost confusing array of cladograms illustrating the possible relationship between various taxa, i.e. apes and humans or Australopithecines. I personally do not find this trend very useful, actually I would maintain that most novices in the field might simply find it confusing. Critiques from anti-evolutionary camps may well use it as "proof" that those evolutionists really do not know one way or the other. Would it not be better if the authors show and evidence their preference? Fortunately, the authors do state their position in the text and provide the reader with extended lists of evidence. Chronologically then a chapter on the Australopithecines follows. Most of the parts dealing with the fossil record start with a thorough listing of the major fossils, their chronological and geographical settings and some of the problems related to these. All these chapters are well illustrated with regard to their geography, with geological/ chronological maps, drawings of the fossils and a very detailed tabulation of them. As is the case with many books, they are no sooner published, when new fossils are discovered: the new African sites of Gladysvale, Driemeulen and of course, Aramis are not yet mentioned. One minor point: the position of the foramen magnum does not conclusively point to bipedality, only together with other evidence is this conclusion justified - otherwise, Squirrel monkeys would also be bipedal to judge from their very caudally directed and central foramen magnum (p. 265). The reviewer also shares the fear of others that we again engage in more splitting than lumping, a critical review would have been desirable. Alekseev named *H. rudolfensis* in 1986 (not 1964) (p.321), any reference to the earlier date is missing. Considering the "considerable morphological variability in the glenoid fossa" mentioned earlier, the listing of a narrower glenoid fossa for *H. rudolfensis* looks rather suspicious (p. 335). The discussion of the phylogenetic relationship of Australopithecines and *H. habilis* then leaves the reader with eight to nine models from which to choose; such a wide choice may not necessarily suit everybody; the same may be said about the multitude of evolutionary-ecological interpretations of the Plio-Pleistocene hominids. -

Advancing to the next well established grade-level, that of *Homo erectus*. Again, the authors follow their scheme of presenting the material and the circumstances, and then the geographical distribution and the respective geology/chronology. They also describe some European finds which are not widely known in North America. However, describing the possible find from Reilingen, how could Czarnetzki classify it as *H.e. reilingensis* in 1991 and Schott criticize him in 1989 and 1990 (p. 386)? Otherwise, the tables listing the finds are the most comprehensive ones I have seen so far and the authors must be congratulated for providing us with a most thorough view of Asian, African and European finds. The thoroughness is evident also in the description of *Homo erectus* morphology; the accompanying illustrations, tables and the text are very well integrated and make this book unusually useful. Naturally, the treatment of fossil

evidence does not become simplified with a larger number of fossils per given time; the Species Homo sapiens is subdivided into "either H. erectus, transitional forms of H.e., or archaic Homo sapiens, European material and the early, resp. Preneandertaler, followed by late or classical Neandertaler finds. The latter list is relatively small, but points out further (and minor) discoveries. In contrast to the list of finds, the description of Neandertal morphology is again unusually valuable in text, table and illustration. -

Henke's personal research with Upper/Late Paleolithic finds is evident in this very comprehensive listing and its description. Living on this side of the Atlantic, the reviewer found the treatment of the peopling of the Americas somewhat short. But then, seen from a wider viewpoint of Miocene to Pleistocene evolution, the peopling of both America and Australia was nothing but the logical extension of the incredibly successful migration out of Africa at least 1, if not 1.6 mya. and the latter do not add much to our knowledge of the morphological-genetic and behavioral evolution of the Family Hominidae. -

The last major part then discusses the various models for the evolution of anatomically modern Homo sapiens. The authors assess critically all possible models and favour a modified and weak "Out of Africa" model, though they readily concede that the basic question whether only one regional, or several regionally separate populations evolved to AMHs, is still unresolved.

A glossary, and separate registers for taxonomic, site-place, fossil find, general index, anatomical index and author index follow. The incredible work and thoroughness of the two authors is also reflected in nearly 75 pages of references which cover not only the well known American authors, but also European ones - truly an international list of the hundreds of scientists which were attracted to shed light on the central question of Mankind: what kind of creature are we? Where do we come from?

To summarize my opinion: this is a by far more substantial treatise of our knowledge regarding hominid evolution than anything else written in the last decade or more, its explanatory interpretation goes far beyond what has been written by nearly all other others (except L. Aiello & C. Dean's " Human Evolutionary Anatomy" which takes a different, anatomical approach, but does not deal with ecology, behaviour, phylogeny etc) and it is by far the most outstanding analytical discussion of our evolution I have read for a long time. Written by two authors only, it offers a unified homogenous view rather than the heterogeneity of so many other edited volumes. It is to be recommended for any upper year course on human evolution and it is hoped that somebody will soon start to translate it into English to make its vast accumulation of knowledge more widely distributed!

* I have used the terms "Man" and "Mankind" here to best translate the German generic terms "Mensch" and "Menschheit".

ADDENDUM

Due to unforeseen and unforeseeable circumstances, I am now able to include two more messages, one from McMaster University (Hamilton), the other from the University of Alberta (Edmonton) to my News from our colleagues. Here they are:

News from McMaster:

Kathryn Denning has taken up a Commonwealth Scholarship for her PhD studies at Sheffield University, though she is living in Cambridge with her husband, Mark. She intended to continue working on disease, death and Physical Anthropology, but has been steered off course by circumstances beyond her control and is studying British academic archaeologists. We wish her the best of luck!

Chris Dudar had an eventful year, having rebuilt his VW engine, acquired a puppy (Tommy), finished his comprehensive exams and been awarded an Ontario Heritage Foundation grant to support his thesis work (Archaeological DNA and Population Structure in a Pioneer Ontario Cemetery, Belleville). he is currently extracting DNA from skeletal remains from the St. Thomas Anglican Church site and carrying out a genetic demographic analysis of the parish records.

Todd Garlie is in the process of completing his MA thesis (An Examination of Facial Tissue Thickness in Adolescents: An Aid to Forensic Facial Reproduction) and will begin PhD work at McMaster in September.

Ann Herring has been enjoying thoroughly her first sabbatical leave this year. This has given her the opportunity to finish co-editing two books, one with Leslie Chan of the University of Toronto (Strength in Diversity: A reader in Physical Anthropology) and another with Shelley Saunders (Grave Reflections: Portraying the Past Through Cemetery Studies). She also co-authored a book with Jim Waldram (U. of Saskatchewan) and Kue Young (U. of Manitoba) which will be published by the University of Toronto Press in August (Aboriginal Health in Canada: Historical, Cultural, and Epidemiological Perspectives).

Rob Hoppa is frantically finishing up his PhD thesis (Exploring Representativeness and Bias in Cemetery Samples: Implications for Demographic Reconstructions of Past Populations) so that he can take up a SSHRC postdoctoral fellowship in the late fall. For his postdoctoral work Rob will conduct a historical demographic analysis of mortality patterns from the 18th to the 20th century in the Moose Factory First Nation.

Anne Keenleyside successfully defended her PhD thesis on skeletal evidence of health and disease in pre- and post-contact Alaskan Eskimos and Aleuts. She has begun a SSHRC postdoctoral fellowship with Bill Leonard at the University of Guelph and is heading off to Siberia in July to study the effects of acculturation on the health of the Evenki. She has been teaching part-time at McMaster this past year and has given several talks on her Franklin Expedition research. Anne has a paper forthcoming in the Journal of Archaeological Science,

co-written with Dr. David Chattle, Dr. Colin Webber and Xinni Song of McMaster, on lead levels in the Franklin remains. This fall, she heads off to England to be a research fellow in the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology at Keele University where her husband has been offered a tenure-track position in the Department of International Relations.

Tina Moffat is conducting a year of PhD fieldwork in Boudhanath, Nepal and will return to McMaster in December. She is monitoring growth and evaluating the health of children (birth to age 5) of women working in the carpet industry. She is also conducting in-depth interviews with the mothers and collecting demographic information on the structure and composition of their households. Her Nepali language classes have certainly helped with this, as does the support of two Nepali research assistants. She is doing her best to stay healthy and welcomes letters from home (c/o Everest Communications, P.O. Box 6322, Boudha, Tushal, Kathmandu, Nepal).

Shelley Saunders continues her research on the St. Thomas cemetery site and is engaged in a variety of studies of the skeletal remains, including dental caries, stature, sexual dimorphism, clavicle histology, and comparing the sample of subadults with other samples in Europe.

Emoke Szathmary became the editor of the American Journal of Physical Anthropology in May and CAPA members can contact the AJPA editorial office at McMaster by e-mail (ajpa@mcmaster.ca). Despite a crushing workload as Provost and Vice-President (Academic) at McMaster, Emoke published two articles this past year, one in the Annual Review of Anthropology (1994) and another in Human Biology. Both report analytic results of data from Franz Boas' turn-of-the-century anthropometric survey of North Americans and adjacent Siberians. She is also co-editing with Takeru Akazawa (U. of Tokyo) a volume to be published this November on Ancient Mongoloid Dispersals. Emoke had the opportunity to visit the Rae and the Dogrib people with whom she worked in 1988 and was amazed by the changes in life there.

Dongya Yang is busy conducting his PhD research on the DNA of pathogens retrieved from bone. He is working with samples from the U.S. and Canada and hopes to have his laboratory work completed by the fall.

And Mary Jackes from the University of Alberta (Edmonton) send us the following News: (usually in conjunction with David Lubell)

A busy year for us! I hoped that resigning from the CAPA executive and trying to reduce responsibilities within the Attentional Disorders Association of Edmonton would help - but no. The production of a couple of large newsletters and sitting on a number of committees dealing with the reorganization of children's mental health services in Alberta has taken up quite a bit of time. I am considering writing an article on the way in which psychologists are increasingly using Anthropology in their explanations for the existence and perseverance of ADHD in North America.

We are still trying to complete a number of reports on our work in Portugal. Papers are underway for our "Jomon to Star Carr" conference in England and the European Mesolithic Congress in France, both in September. A further paper on the Neolithic of Northern China will be read for me at "Jomon to Star Carr" by the organizer, Peter Rowley-Conwy.

I am not going to these conferences: the life of an unpaid adjunct professor does not get any more lucrative. David will present my paper at Grenoble, since he is going to give a report on work done in Italy over past several years (there is a preliminary report in the last *Old World Archaeology Newsletter*).

David and I have been involved for a number of years in a collaborative agreement with Margherita Mussi of the University of Rome. Mussi has been here a couple of times, and I have worked with her on questions of faunal analysis, but it has not been possible for me to go to Italy. This July and August, however, we are actually taking the big step, and I am going to excavate for the first time in years. We are going to work at two sites in Abruzzo: Grotta di Pozzo, a stratified (Upper Paleolithic to Mesolithic) cave in the Fucino Basin, and Fonte Chiarano, an open-air early Neolithic site (probably the camp of transhuman pastoralists) at 1700 m in the Cinquemiglia region.

The big project for the coming year (of administrative leave for David), however, is to finish (finally) the huge report on the Algerian site of Kef Zoura. I have worked for years on the stratigraphy and faunal analysis of this site. It is frustrating to work so hard on a site that can never be fully excavated because of the worsening political situation, but the problems of the rock shelter are really fascinating. We seem to have tied down a dramatic alteration in climate at 8200 BP that was associated with quite a change in technology and fauna.

Another project on Algeria is under way. A number of skeletons excavated in 1930 by a team from the University of Minnesota, have been kept at the University of Alberta since 1988 and used for training students. We are now undertaking detailed work on them in association with Caroline Havercourt, a new Ph.D. student from Holland. We have been transcribing the field notes and diaries from 1930 (interested by the common experiences of North American archaeologists 1930 and in 1978, when we were last there), and hope to show that the skeletons represent the periods before and after the 8200 BP transition.

Caroline's career as a Ph.D. student here is off to a great start. She has been awarded a very prestigious Killam Scholarship, and her topic is challenging and interesting. She is going to try and tie down dietary change by doing microprobe point analyses of deciduous teeth (including those of my children whose dietary changes were meticulously recorded). **Anyone got teeth to contribute?** I have offered Caroline the dog's milk teeth, too, but I am not sure she wants them.

Another new Ph.D. student here will be Nataalka Cmoc, from Toronto. Nataalka is off to do field work in Ukraine and will return here in January to begin a joint history/anthropology degree. Her topic will be a complex one, dealing with a town in southern Ukraine with a very heterogeneous population. The various groups maintained their separate and distinct lives during several centuries of climatic, political and economic change.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY COURSE OFFERINGS IN PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Course Title	Lectures/Seminars/Labs per Week	Semester/Full Course	Instructor 1995-96
Year 1:			
The Human Journey: The Anthropology of the Past	2 1-hr lectures; 1 hr seminar/lab	semester & evenings	Dr. Laura Finsten; Dr. Peter Ramsden
Year 2:			
Human Variation and Evolutionary Change	3 1-hr lectures; occasional labs	semester	Dr. Pascale Sicotte; Dr. Edward Glanville
Human Osteology and Forensic Anthropology	1 1-hr lecture; 1 2-hr lab	semester	Dr. Shelley Saunders; Dr. Rob Hoppa
Plagues and People	1 2-hr lecture; 1 1-hr seminar	semester	Dr. Ann Herring (not offered '95-96)
Year 3:			
Human Adaptability/The Physical Environment	1 2-hr lecture; 1 1-hr seminar	semester	Dr. Pascale Sicotte
Human Growth and Constitution	3 1-hr lectures	semester	Dr. Edward Glanville
Anthropological Demography	1 2-hr lecture; 1 1-hr lab	semester	Dr. Ann Herring
Primate Evolution	1 1-hr lecture; 1 2-hr lab	semester	Dr. Shelley Saunders (not offered '95-96)
Paleopathology	1 1-hr lecture; 1 2-hr lab	semester	Dr. Rob Hoppa
Medical Anthropology: Symbolic Healing	3 1-hr lectures	semester (evening)	Dr. Edward Glanville
Medical Anthropology: The Biomedical Approach	3 1-hr lectures	semester	Dr. Dennis Wilkins
Special Topics in Anthropology (reading & research)		semester	staff/student arrangement
Year 4:			
Infectious Disease in Human Evolution	1 3-hr seminar	semester	Dr. Ann Herring
Skeletal Biology of Earlier Human Populations	1 3-hr seminar	semester	Dr. Shelley Saunders
Independent Research		semester	staff/student arrangement
Graduate Courses			
Infectious Disease in Human Evolution	1 3-hr seminar	semester	Dr. Ann Herring
Biology of Arctic and Subarctic Peoples	1 3-hr seminar	semester	Dr. Enoke Szathmary
Advanced Topics in Skeletal Biology	1 3-hr seminar	semester	Dr. Shelley Saunders

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
1995 23RD Annual Meeting
in
LAS VEGAS

CONFERENCE COORDINATOR: Dr. Jerry Melbye
Erindale College
Mississauga, Ontario (L5L 1C6)
Office: (905) 828 3778
Home: (519) 833 2138
Fax: (905) 828 5202
E-mail: jmelbye@epas.utoronto.ca

MEETING DATE: November 2-5, 1995 (see details below)

PLACE: Aladdin Hotel

COST: \$65. (US)/night (single or double)

Reservations: 1-800-634-3424

Note: Make room reservations directly with the Aladdin Hotel; Identify yourself as with CAPA (Hotel Code Word "ANTHRO"). Reservations must be made before October 1st or the Hotel will not guarantee you a room!

GENERAL FORMAT:

Thursday, Nov. 2: fly into Las Vegas
6-8 pm Reception with cash bar

Friday, Nov. 4: 8:30 -4:30 pm, Scientific papers
8:30 -4:30 pm, Posters

Saturday, Nov. 5: 8:30 -4:30 pm, Scientific Papers
8:30 -4:30 pm, Posters
6:00 pm -9:00 pm, Banquet
(Complete gourmet dinner featuring
Roast Prime Rib of Beef)

Sunday, Nov. 5: Fly out of Las Vegas

Note: If you attend the whole conference, you will make Hotel reservations for Thurs., Friday and Saturday nights. Extra nights can be added at the conference rate. Also, air fare is significantly less expensive if you stay over Saturday night (it will usually pay for more than the room). So stay for the Banquet!

L' ASSOCIATION de l' ANTHROPOLOGIE PHYSIQUE au CANADA

23EME CONGRES ANNUEL

A

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Cordinateur de la Conference: Dr. Jerry Melbye
Erindale College
Mississauga, ON L5L 1C6
Office: (905) 828 3778
Home: (519) 833 2138
Fax: (905) 828 5202
E-mail: jmelbye@epas.utoronto.ca

Date de la conference: le 2 a 5 novembre, 1995

Endroit: Aladdin Hotel, Las Vegas

Prix: \$65.--/nuit (chambre d'une personne
ou pour deux personnes

Reserve: 1-800-634-3424 réservez la chambre
directement a l'Hotel Aladdin; Identitiez
vous meme avec CAPA (nom code pour
l'hotel est "ANTHRO" Vous devez faire la
reserve devant le lier octobre, 1995 ou
l'hotel ne peut pas vous garantir une
chambre

Presentation generale:

Jeudi le 2 novembre: l'arrivee a Las Vegas
6-8 pm reception avec "cash bar"

Vendredi le 3 nov.:
8.30 am - 4.30 pm. Sessions scientifiques
"Posters"

Samdi le 4 nov.
8.30 am - 4.30 pm. Sessions scientifiques
"Posters"

6 pm. - 9 pm. Banquet (Roast Prime Rib of Beef)

Dimanche le 5 nov. Depart de Las Vegas

Si vous prévoyez assister à la conférence du début à la fin il faudra faire des réservations à l'hotel du jeudi au samedi inclusivement. On peut réserver des nuits additionnelles au tarif-conférence. Puisque le billet d'avion revient moins cher si vous repartez le dimanche (l'économie couvrirait largement le prix de la chambre), pourquoi ne pas rester pour le banquet?

REGISTRATION FORM

**23rd Annual CAPA Meeting
Las Vegas, Nevada
November 2-5, 1995**

This form must be received before September 30, 1995 to receive these rates (all rates will be increased by \$5.00 if paid at conference). Also Banquet tickets may not be available at the conference.

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

Address: _____

Registration Fee:

Regular CAPA Member (\$30) _____

Student CAPA Member (\$20) _____

Non member (\$35) _____

Student Non member (\$25) _____

Banquet - Saturday, November 4th

Banquet \$39 (CAN) _____

Total Enclosed: \$ _____

Mail the Form and your cheque to:

Dr. Jerry Melbye
Erindale College
Mississauga, Ontario
L5L 1C6
CANADA

CAPA/ AAPC

FORMULAIRE D'INSCRIPTION

23EME CONGRES ANNUEL DE L'AAPC

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

2 - 5 NOVEMBRE, 1995

Pour profiter du tarif-conférence il faut retourner le formulaire avant le 30 septembre 1995. Durant le cours de la conférence, le prix seront majorés de \$5.--. Le nombre de places pour le banquet étant limité, veuillez vous procurer vos billets le plus tot possible pour éviter de ne pas avoir de place.

NOM -----
AFFILIATION -----
ADRESSE -----

LES FRAIS D'INSCRIPTIONS:

Membres reguliers de l'AAPC (Can \$30)	-----
Membres etudiants de l'AAPC (Can \$25)	-----
Non membres (Can \$35)	-----
Non membres etudiants (Can \$30)	-----
Banquet - Samdi, 4 novembre	
Banquet \$ 39.-- Can	-----
Total ci-inclus	-----

Si vous presentez une communication orale ou par affichage, vous devez soumettre ce formulaire de l'abrege de votre communication et votre cheque avant le 30eme septembre 1995 a:

Dr. Jerry Melbye
Erindale College
Mississauga, Ontario
L5L 1C6
Canada
jmelbye@epas.utoronto.ca

PAPER/POSTER TITLE FORM

This form must be submitted with the registration form for at least one author in order to establish the scientific program

DUE IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT

Abstract forms must be submitted not later than **September 30, 1995**
Final paper titles will be taken from abstract forms.

Name of Author(s) and Affiliation:

(For co-authored papers, at least one author must register for the meeting. Co-authors who do not attend the meeting need not register)

Proposed Paper/Poster Title:


Student Paper? _____ Yes _____ No

NOTE: 1) to qualify for the student paper competitions, a student must be the sole author of the paper/poster.

2) students who are presenting papers/posters will automatically be considered for CAPA student travel support.

Presentation Preference: _____ Paper session _____ Poster session
_____ Either _____ Other

Suggested session(s) (e.g. Primate behaviour, primate evolution, paleopathology, dental anthropology, demography, etc):

 This information may be submitted electronically to: jmelbye@epas.utoronto.ca
Please indicate paper/poster in the subject of your message.

FORMULAIRE DES TITRES DES COMMUNICATIONS

Ce formulaire devra être soumis avec le formulaire d'inscription d'un des auteurs IMMÉDIATEMENT QUAND REÇU, afin de préparer le programme scientifique.

Les formulaires des résumés ne seront envoyés qu'aux auteurs s'étant inscrits et les résumés devront être renvoyés avant le 30 Septembre, 1995.

Nom de(s) Auteur(s) et Affiliation:

Pour les communications avec co-auteurs, au moins un des auteurs doit s'inscrire au congrès. (Les co-auteurs qui ne participeront pas au congrès ne doivent pas s'inscrire.)

Titre de la communication orale ou par affichage:


S'agit-il d'une communication d'un étudiant? _____ Oui _____ Non

Notez bien: 1) Afin d'être éligible au concours des communications des étudiants, l'étudiant doit être le seul auteur de la communication.
2) Les étudiants qui présenteront des communications orales ou par affichage seront considérés automatiquement pour aide financière couvrant les frais du voyage.

Choix de la présentation de la communication:

_____ orale _____ par affichage
_____ sans préférence _____ autre

Suggestions pour les titres des sessions: (par exemple: l'évolution des primates, la paléopathologie, la démographie, etc):

 Cet information peut être soumettre électroniquement à: jemlbye@epas.utoronto.ca
Veuillez indiquer "inscription de présentation" comme sujet du message.

**CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
L'ASSOCIACION POUR L'ANTHROPOLOGIE PHYSIQUE AU CANADA**

ABSTRACT FORM/FORMULAIRE DE L'ABRÉGÉ (100-200 words/mots)

FIRST AUTHOR IS/L'AUTEUR EST:

_____ CAPA Member/Membre de AAPC

_____ Student Membre/Membre étudiant

_____ Non-member/Non membre

PAPER IS/COCHEZ VOTRE CHOIX:

_____ To be read/Pour lecture

_____ Poster session/Affichage

Is this paper competing for the student prize?

_____ Yes _____ No

Ce document fait-il partie du concours pour étudiant?

If yes, read accompanying instructions before mailing

_____ Oui _____ Non

Si oui, veuillez lire les instructions ci-jointes

INCLUDE ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY

INCLURE L'ORIGINAL ET UNE COPIE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ABSTRACTS AND POSTERS

ABSTRACTS

Abstracts of 100 to 200 words must be submitted on the enclosed form (with one copy) to the CAPA Conference Coordinator (address and deadline given below). Abstracts should follow the style given here:

1. Only the first word and proper names should be capitalized.
2. Give only the initials and full last name of all authors.
3. Cite the full mailing address for all authors.'
4. Do not exceed the limits of the ruled box (approx. 10 x 15 cm).

Example:

Anthropomorphic change in the grooming and foraging behaviour of Elvis impersonators, Elvis presleyensis. L. Chan, Department of Anthropology, University of Elvislution, Aaron, Ontario, M1M UR2

Anthropomorphic differences in grooming and foraging behaviour are examined in Elvis impersonators....

POSTERS

Posters will be presented only if there is sufficient interest. Please indicate your preference at the bottom of the abstract form.

The type used in the title should be large enough to be read from a distance of 2 metres. Sixteen point type is the minimum readable from this distance. Captions to photographs and graphs should be short and informative, and text should be kept to a minimum. Only essential information concerning the problem, methodology, sample and results should be included.'

DEADLINE FOR ABSTRACTS

Abstracts should be sent by **September 30, 1995** to:

Dr. Jerry Melbye
Department of Anthropology
Erindale College
Mississauga, Ontario
L5L 1C6
jmelbye@epas.utoronto.ca

L'INFORMATION POUR LES ABRÉGÉS ET LES AFFICHES

LES ABRÉGÉS

Les abrégés de 100 à 200 mots doivent être écrits sur le formulaire ci-joint (avec une copie supplémentaire) et envoyés à la présidente du programme à l'adresse ci-après. Les abrégés doivent suivre le style ci-dessous:

1. Inscrivez le titre du document en utilisant la majuscule seulement pour le premier mot et les noms propres.
2. Le nom de chaque auteur est indiqué par les initiales de son prénom suivi de son nom de famille au complet.
3. Inscrivez l'adresse professionnelle entière de chaque auteur.
4. N'exécédez pas les limites de la boîte (d'environ 10 à 15 cm).

EXEMPLE:

L'évolution anthropomorphique des chanteurs d'Elvis, Elvis presleyensis. L. Chan, Département d'anthropologie, l'Université d'Elvislution, Aaron, Ontario, M1M UR2

Les différences anthropomorphiques chez les chanteurs d'Elvis sont examinées

LES AFFICHES

Les affiches seront présentées seulement si la demande est suffisante. Veuillez s'il vous plaît indiquer votre préférence à la fin du formulaire de l'abrége.

Les caractères utilisées pour le titre doivent être suffisamment larges pour être lus à une distance de 2 mètres. Le minimum pouvant être lu à cette distance est un corps de 16 points. Les légendes des photographies et des graphiques doivent être courtes, informatives et avec un minimum de texte. Seule l'information nécessaire touchant le problème, la méthodologie, l'échantillon et les résultats devrait être incluse.

Vous devez envoyer vos abrégés au plus tard le 30 Sept., 1995 au:

Dr. Jerry Melbye
Department of Anthropology
Erindale College
Mississauga, Ontario
L5L 1C6
jmelbye@epas.utoronto.ca

Student Prizes

Davidson-Black Award for Posters Oschinsky-McKern Award for Presented Papers

Guidelines:

1. A student must be the sole author to be considered for the student prize, and only one paper by any one student can be considered.
2. Any student is eligible. Recently completed MAs and PhDs presenting their thesis research are eligible.
3. The judging criteria are: 1) content, and 2) presentation (including the satisfactory handling of questions). Initiative and originality may also be considered.
4. Student papers must be indicated on the Paper/Poster Title Registration Form, which is due July 2. Late notification of student status will not be accepted, since the organization of the scientific program will be based on information provided on the title registration form.
5. The judging committee will be formed by the President, and will consist of three judges plus the President as ex-officio. The committee reserves the right not to award a prize.

Student Travel Support

We have limited funds to support student travel to the annual meetings. Only students who are competing in the student paper/poster competitions are eligible, and they will be automatically considered for travel support provided they have registered and submitted the Paper/Poster Title form, indicating their student status.

The amount awarded will be a function of the distance traveled and the number of eligible students, to a maximum of \$100 per student.

The recipients and amounts will be determined by an ad hoc committee, and cheques will be distributed at the annual meeting.

Prix étudiants

Le Prix Davidson-Black pour affiches Le Prix Oschinsky-McKern pour exposés

Directives:

1. L'étudiant doit être l'unique auteur de son exposé et un seul exposé par étudiant sera accepté.
2. Tout étudiant est admissible. Les personnes ayant récemment complété leur maîtrise ou leur doctorat et présentent les résultats de leur thèse sont admissibles.
3. Les critères de sélection sont: 1) le contenu et 2) la présentation (y compris la façon de répondre aux questions). L'initiative et l'originalité pourront également être évaluées.
4. Les communications des étudiants doivent être identifiées comme telles dans le formulaire d'inscription qui devra être envoyée avant le 2ème juillet. Une notification en retard à propos du statut étudiant ne sera pas acceptée puisque la préparation du programme scientifique sera basée sur l'information incluse avec le titre.
5. Le Président nommera un comité décisionnel qui comprendra trois juges ainsi le président de par ses fonctions. Le comité se réserve le droit de ne pas décerner de prix.

Aide financière pour étudiant

L'AAPC détient un fonds limité pour venir en aide aux étudiants devant voyager pour se rendre au congrès annuel. Les étudiants qui participent à la compétition des communications orales et par affichage seront les seuls éligibles. Ils seront automatiquement considérés pour une aide financière s'ils se sont inscrits et s'ils ont soumis le formulaire des titres des communications en indiquant leur statut étudiant.

Le montant alloué dépendra de la distance du voyage et du nombre d'étudiants qui auront fait une requête. Le maximum remis sera \$100 par étudiant. Les candidats et les montants seront déterminés par un comité spécial après la révision de chaque demande. Les chèques seront remis aux candidats lors du congrès annuel.