



Physical Anthropology

-Official Newsletter of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists-

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Buffalo Meetings Attracts Large Number of Registrants

The 71st annual meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists was held in Buffalo, NY, from April 10-13, 2002. A near-record registration of 1165 indicated that post-September 11 travel concerns causing low attendance at other professional conventions apparently were not an issue for intrepid AAPA members!

Members enjoyed an excellent hotel and splendid local arrangements by SUNY-Buffalo faculty Ted Steegmann, Christine Duggleby, Joyce Sirianni and their hard working students. The program, organized by Vice President Phillip Walker and his Program Committee, was both broad and deep, covering all aspects of the field.

As if ordinary organizing of our meetings weren't enough of a job, the Program and Local Arrangements Committees had to deal with three innovations at the Buffalo meetings. First, at the request of the Human Biology Association, we met jointly with their members on a trial basis. We again will meet jointly next year in Tempe, and then will assess whether combined meeting dates work well for both associations. Our second innovation was on-line registration and abstract submission, which seemed convenient for members, in addition to streamlining procedures for the program chair. Our third innovation was the provision of data projectors at podium sessions, which given the popularity of "powerpoint"-type presentations, seems to be an idea whose time has come. The Program and Local Arrangements Committees should receive special commendation for cheerfully taking on three wildcards in one year. We are all impressed with the creativity, flexibility, and good humor of these two groups. Profound thanks!

Morris Goodman received warm appreciation from members of the Association as he received the Lifetime Achievement Award; the citation was read by Mark Weiss. A special plenary session in memory of the late William Pollitzer allowed his friends to reminisce – and retell Bill's jokes – and generally recall a beloved colleague with fondness and appreciation. (Anyone wishing to send a card to Peggy Pollitzer can send it to 513 Morgan Creek Rd., Chapel Hill NC 27514).

In other news from the meeting: the Association is in stable financial position, operating within

its means. Phil Walker was elected to be the next President of AAPA, and will take office at the end of the 2003 meetings. The Executive Committee thanked Yearbook of Physical Anthropology editor Chris Ruff for his service, and announced that Sara Stinson will succeed him as editor. Margaret Schoeninger leaves the Executive Committee, and Karen Rosenberg joins it for a three-year term.

Future meeting sites and dates were announced at the business meeting. They are:

2003: Tempe, AZ (April 23-27);
2004: Tampa, FL (April 14-18);
2005: Milwaukee, WI (April 4-10);
2006: Anchorage, AK;
2007: Philadelphia, PA;
2008: Columbus, OH.

So keep those dates free!

Eugenie C. Scott
President, AAPA

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Fossil Access: A Challenge to Discoverers and Curators

At the recent American Association of Physical Anthropology meeting held in Buffalo New York, once again the issue was raised of access to fossils, particularly those of hominins. At least on the surface, access to original fossils is one of the thorniest issues in palaeoanthropology. Most scientists seem to feel that they are, in certain circumstances, denied access to original fossils, yet palaeoanthropology is, quite simply, a field of science for which our primary data are fossils. Furthermore, without access to fossils, other scientists cannot test descriptions of morphology, measurements and published conclusions, a fundamental obstacle to the basic pursuit of science. The issue is clearly a complex one and the specifics differ from country to country and institution to institution. Most seem to concur that the discoverer(s) of a fossil (however that may be defined) have the right to publish a description before allowing free access to a specimen. After all, it is these publications that generally generate the next wave of funding for ongoing field operations and laboratory research. But how much time is enough time to describe a fossil, and who decides this? Furthermore, just what constitutes a description? Is it an announcement in *Science* or *Nature*, or a full monographical treatment? Just what are the punitive measures available to the greater scientific community should the individual who controls access too, or possesses the "rights" to a fossil, decide that once their allotted time has expired they do not wish to give access? And what if it's not an individual but a government that controls access? And these points don't even begin to address the very safety of the fossils themselves. How much access is too much access, and if free access were to be granted to bona fide scientists, then who is going to identify a bona fide researcher from a not-so-bona fide researcher? These are just a few of the complex questions that need to be addressed by the greater scientific community, but it is clear that the issue of access is of critical importance to the field.

At the Buffalo meetings it was suggested that the anthropological community, and more particularly the AAPA, should come up with a set of rules or guidelines, possibly within its code of ethics, which would deal with the issue of access to original fossils and publication of data. I feel that this is a worthy pursuit and the discussion generated would go a long way towards identifying the underlying

causes of restricted access and possibly generate some solutions. Is such action really going to solve the problem of access? I personally do not think so, at least not completely. The issue is too complex and too individually based. It is my opinion that as long as fossils remain tangible, fragile and concealable items that are, in some cases, a source of revenue and power, then problems of access will always exist. But that doesn't mean that the current levels of access cannot be improved upon. If things are going to change, and they should, then it is ultimately going to be up to the discoverers and curators of fossils to create an environment for freer access.

The simple fact is that it will be those of us who live in, or are permitted to work in, countries that are a source of hominin fossils, or who curate or discover fossils, who ultimately will open up access for the greater community. We, as individuals, must ask ourselves if we really want another generation of graduate students or researchers to go by that has not seen a fossil critical to their research area, yet we know exists, but they have no access to. Is this really an advancement of understanding? Are we as individuals or small research collectives the only qualified persons to study such material? I would hope that most individuals in a position to grant access would answer with an emphatic *No* to these questions.

I would like to suggest an alternative to the present way most researchers and institutions conduct rights of access. Instead of holding material until it is completely described, allow any bona fide researcher access to the material under reasonable conditions that ensure the safety of the fossil. Yes, that includes undescribed material. I have personally handled literally hundreds of applications of researchers wishing to study fossils and the issue of who is and who is not a bona fide researcher are not as complex as some would make us believe. Access can, and usually is, handled through the provision of protocols and CV's; the field is simply not that large. The rare case of a researcher from a different discipline applying for access can be handled on a case by case basis. Most, if not all, institutions who curate original fossil material already have strict guidelines in place that ensure the safety of specimens in the hands of researchers. I would like to suggest to my fellow curators and discoverers and in fact even governments the world over, that we try a free access pol-

icy. As soon as fossils are prepared, catalogued and curated, we should give researchers access to the material. Publish your catalogues on the web, and update them regularly. If the fossils are fragile, ask for caution; if the fossils are taking a long time to prepare, allow people to see what is observable on the partially prepared specimen. Ask researchers to respect your rights of first publication and/or announcement if you desire, and define those in writing if necessary, but still give reasonable access.

As Director of a Unit that discovers and holds original fossils, I will certainly institute such a policy here with immediate effect, but I challenge others in a similar position to do the same. Some may argue that this is unreasonable or even dangerous to the field, but I would answer this argument with the fact that the way in which access operates now is clearly not satisfactory to the majority of scientists, but rather to just a privileged few. In a field notorious for holding data hostage, wouldn't this be one step closer to a better science overall? If, however, other institutions and researchers should follow our lead, then the obligation is placed upon the greater paleoanthropological community to protect the rights of the discoverers and curators. The scientific community must monitor itself through open communication so that researchers who abuse these granted privileges are not allowed to publish in advance of primary descriptions or abuse the rights of original stakeholders. Some readers may be saying "but your situation in South Africa is different to mine", but is it really? We must change the way things stand, the situation is simply not working for the greater benefit of the science, and freer access is one way in which we can begin to change things for the better.

Lee Berger
The University of the Witwatersrand

News from the Field

A Global History of Health: The Evolution of a Research Agenda

The National Science Foundation recently funded a large collaborative project on "A History of Health in Europe from the Late Paleolithic Era to the Present," which measures and analyzes the evolution of skeletal health by combining data from human remains with information gathered from sources in archaeology, climate history, geography, and history (Richard H. Steckel, principal investigator, with co-principal investigators Clark Spencer Larsen, Paul W. Sciulli and Phillip L. Walker). This report describes the historical background to this project, discusses its major features, and considers extensions. Additional information can be found on the project's web page (global.sbs.ohio-state.edu), which includes an application form for graduate students who may want to participate in the project as part of their theses or dissertations.

The Western Hemisphere Project

From a practical point of view, the origins of the global project stem from the 1988 Economic History Association meetings held in Detroit, at which there was a session on bioarchaeology featuring papers by George Armelagos, Alan Goodman, Debra Martin, and Jerome Rose. Familiar with the research on stature by economic historians, Rose had contacted Richard Steckel prior to the meetings to arrange for discussion of common interests in the health and nutrition of the black population. Over coffee, they agreed that the fields of economic history and physical anthropology had much to learn from each other, but they also lamented the impediments to communication. Although using data of interest to historians, physical anthropology journals published rather technical articles, which often focused on skeletons from small geographic sites of excavation and which assumed considerable training in human and skeletal biology. Ordinary historians could not read, much less contribute, to this vehicle of publication. Similarly, physical anthropologists were largely untrained in issues and methods of interest to historians and were unfamiliar with the conventions of publication in that field.

Nevertheless, Steckel and Rose sensed that an important research opportunity was available. The quincentennial of 1492 was just around the corner, which would help focus research interests in both fields. The issue was how to bring

the groups together for interdisciplinary research, in the spirit of the project leading to Paleopathology at the Origins of Agriculture, edited by Mark Nathan Cohen and George J. Armelagos.

Steckel and Rose organized a small planning conference, funded by Ohio State University and by the Wenner-Gren Foundation, at Ohio State University in the fall of 1990. The historians and physical anthropologists who came recognized that a truly comparative project would require: (1) introductory training of historians in methods of physical anthropology, focusing on the meaning of skeletal lesions; (2) pooling of skeletal data from numerous physical anthropologists to obtain sample sizes of sufficient analytical interest; (3) a common data reporting format was required because working for an entire career on, at most, a score of skeletal collections, physical anthropologists often devised their own, sometimes idiosyncratic reporting schemes, which hindered true comparability of results across time, space, and ethnic groups; (4) a methodology for integrating information and assessing health using skeletal data; (5) interdisciplinary research teams, each headed by an historian and a physical anthropologist, that would reinterpret the prehistory/history of a particular region, time period, and ethnic group based in the new skeletal data base (and other relevant sources); (6) a public-action vehicle, such as a conference volume, which defined and illustrated concepts in ways that made results accessible to a larger audience.

This approach to studying the past coalesced with a sequence of grant proposals by Steckel, Rose and Paul Sciulli. The National Science Foundation and Ohio State University together sponsored a much larger second meeting of nearly 40 participants at Columbus, Ohio in September of 1993. The conference featured training for historians in methods of physical anthropology; a session devoted to a common data reporting format; a session on methodology in interpreting skeletal data; organization of research teams; and time devoted to administrative matters. The grants also paid for assistance in coding data in the format devised at the conference.

Researchers at Ohio State University cleaned and assembled the data sent by 16 physical anthropologists and additional co-workers in the Western Hemisphere. The combined database of 12,520 individuals, who had lived at 65 localities, was ready for analysis in the late summer of 1995. This development

was an essential prelude to the second major conference sponsored by the National Science Foundation and held March 7-10, 1996 in Columbus, Ohio. This gathering featured presentation and discussion of papers on topics as diverse as nineteenth century poorhouse populations of the Northeast and the transition to settled agriculture in the Mississippi valley. The skeletal materials underlying these papers provide not only age at death and stature, but also numerous aspects of chronic conditions such as osteoarthritis, dental health, infections, linear enamel hypoplasias, and trauma. Moreover, skeletal evidence is widely available for historic periods from cemetery excavations, which enabled scholars to compare and contrast health as seen through skeletons with that from written sources. Pooling the evidence collected in numerous local studies allowed investigators to compare skeletal health not only within, but also across widely disparate populations. For comparative analysis, Steckel worked with Rose and Sciulli to devise a health index that ranked sites based on age-specific rates of the number and severity of skeletal lesions. Cambridge University Press will publish the resulting volume edited by Richard H. Steckel and Jerome C. Rose, The Backbone is History: Health and Nutrition in the Western Hemisphere, in the summer of 2002. For a table of contents and list of participants see the project's web site, global.sbs.ohio-state.edu. The skeletal data used in the book will be downloadable from the project's web site later this year. Research plans are now underway to use the database in a study of the history of various skeletal lesions in the Western Hemisphere.

The European Project

The frequency and severity of skeletal lesions in the Western Hemisphere database correlates with a variety of ecological or environmental variables such as settlement size, elevation, topography, and subsistence patterns. The responsiveness or sensitivity of health to the environment in these data suggested there would be great potential for understanding the long-term evolution of human health by gathering and analyzing skeletal and environmental data from numerous parts of the world. This led the organizers of the Western Hemisphere project, in collaboration with Larsen and Walker, to propose a global project for the NSF Infrastructure competition in 2000. Although the proposal was not funded, we were encouraged to host a planning con-

ference that would focus efforts on a portion of the globe. A copy of this successful NSF proposal, which includes the current list of collaborators on the European project (the list will likely evolve and expand), is available at global.sbs.ohio-state.edu.

The European project substantially exceeds the Western Hemisphere project in size, scope and complexity. By creating several large databases, investigators will be able to reinterpret the history of human health from the late Paleolithic era to the early twentieth century. During this period, human health and welfare were transformed enormously by the transition from foraging to farming; the rise of cities and complex forms of social and political organization; European colonization; and industrialization. With a trans-Atlantic network of collaborators, the project will undertake large-scale comparative studies of the causes and health consequences of these and other dramatic changes in arrangements for work, living, and human interaction.

Our target is to collect data from approximately 40,000 skeletons that were deposited at roughly 500 localities, an endeavor in which we welcome the participation of graduate students who are working on theses or dissertations. The skeletal variables to be collected have not yet been finalized precisely, but will likely include all those in the Western Hemisphere project plus markers for specific diseases such as TB, rickets and leprosy. Project researchers will also scour the published and the gray literature of site reports that we estimate contain information on the average heights of 100,000 to 150,000 men and women who lived in Europe over the past 10 millennia. Later this year, an illustrated copy of the code book will be available on the project's web page.

The European project is also ambitious in gathering environmental or ecological information from sources commonly used in archaeology, climate history, and history, and geography, all fields that have witnessed substantial expansions of knowledge over the past half century. Climate history, for example, has been greatly enriched by analysis of ice cores, lake sediments, and tree rings. Historians have unearthed an enormous amount of information from parish records, shipping records, wage

rates, prices of various commodities, monastic records, censuses, harvest dates, wine yields, tax receipts, military records, royal archives, and so forth. Similarly, geographers and other scientists now make extensive use of GIS (Geographic Information Systems) databases. Skeletal lesions have little comparative value if studied in isolation; their context is essential for exploratory analysis of trends and patterns in health.

The time line for the project has not been firmly defined, but we are working with all collaborators to settle many administrative matters by late summer, including the code book; a sketch of priorities for selecting sites and collections for study; software for data entry; recruiting and support of graduate students; details of project administration; and the cleaning and storage of data. Eventually a large number of publications will emerge, the first wave being articles written by graduate students who code the data and working in collaboration with museum curators and others directly involved in data collection. One outlet for these publications will be the project's new web-based journal entitled Global Bioarchaeology. After all (or nearly all) the skeletal and environmental data have been collected (approximately 4 years from now), will it be feasible to begin the comparative phase of the research agenda. This effort will be built upon the model used in the Western Hemisphere project, but significantly more elaborate in its use of ecological or environmental data. The goals are to describe and to analyze or otherwise seek explanations for time trends and patterns in health. Book-length projects that will likely emerge are (1) health, climate and habitat; (2) health and the transition to farming; (3) the social and economic causes and consequences of long-term changes in health; and (4) the health of women and children. These data also have enormous potential to address other large problems, several of which we will pursue, including (5) long-term trends in patterns of trauma and violence; (6) biological inequality; (7) aging and health; (8) health during the rise and fall of civilizations; (9) geographic patterns of health; (10) degenerative joint disease and work; (11) analysis of population genetics and migration patterns using ancient DNA, and (12) use of DNA from specific pathogens to study the co-evolution of humans and pathogenic organisms.

Extensions

Scholars understand the great value of comparative research using samples that incorporate diverse behavior. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to measure the importance a variable has had in shaping human action if that variable changes little (or is essentially constant) in the evidence available for study. The greater the diversity of the evidence we have about the past, the easier it is to rule out alternative interpretations that are unlikely to reflect actual events. Using a series of data sources that, standing alone would be open to many different interpretations, it is in this way possible to triangulate on what really happened. On these grounds, this project has great value for understanding the causes and consequences of the evolution of important aspects of health.

The diversity of behavior available for study in Europe and the Western Hemisphere is large but still limited compared with the remainder of the globe on various dimensions such as methods of subsistence, technologies in use, types of social and political organization, and climate. Moreover the impact of truly global phenomena, including widespread climate change or European exploration and colonization, cannot be studied thoroughly without information from the Middle East, Asia and Africa. Even if one's research interests are primarily local or regional rather than broadly comparative, data from the outside can provide valuable perspective on what is interesting or unusual about the specific sites under study. Therefore, we believe that it would be a good idea to incorporate other parts of the world, as feasible given funding opportunities, the availability of collections for study, and the interest of local researchers. Although there are significant synergies from collaborative regional (or continental) projects, some progress could be made on a piecemeal basis within any region, if individual researchers code and analyze skeletal data in the format that is being designed. The project's web page will make the data formats easily available for this purpose, and we are willing to assist anyone who might like to get started in this direction.

Richard H. Steckel
Ohio State University

AAPA President Receives NSB Public Service Award

The 2002 National Science Board Public Service Award for increasing public understanding of science and engineering will go to Eugenie Scott, an activist for teaching evolution in public schools. The annual award recognizes one individual and one institution for their outstanding contributions to communicating, promoting or helping to develop broad public policy in science and engineering.

Scott, a physical anthropologist, has been the executive director for the National Center for Science Education, based at the University of California at Berkeley, since 1987. She has worked tirelessly to raise the level of consciousness about the appropriate way to teach evolution in U.S. public schools.

“These awards are not research-based, yet they are special because they go to the heart of what is really important for our nation informing, educating and building greater literacy in science and engineering,” said NSB Chairman Eamon Kelly. Eugenie Scott has had a profound impact on influencing and encouraging a new group of next-generation scientists and engineers.

“In an appropriate manner, Eugenie Scott struck a chord for the nation in the teaching of evolution. She communicated her message in a positive way among other competing, sometimes opposite, and often emo-

tional points of view,” said Paula Apsell, who chairs the NSB Public Service Award advisory committee.

Scott, a member of the Council of Scientific Society Presidents, currently serves as president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. She says her background in physical anthropology enables her to look at the debate over creationism versus evolution from both scientific and cultural perspectives.

Scott has consulted for a PBS-produced video series on evolution and for other programs on the creation/evolution debate, and on pseudoscience. She also has consulted with the National Academy of Sciences on its books *Science and Creationism* and *Teaching About Evolution and the Nature of Science*.

“I feel that the contribution I have made over time is bringing a certain civility into the dialogue about evolution versus creationism,” Scott says. People have strong feelings about the issue, and I have tried to keep communications channels open and positive.

Press Release from the Public Information Office of the National Research Council.

Editor’s Note - the selection Criteria set forth by the National Science Board for this award are as follows (from the NSB web site):

- 1. Increased the public's understanding of the processes of science and engineering through scientific discovery, innovation and its communication to the public.*
- 2. Encouraged others to help raise the public understanding of science and technology.*
- 3. Promoted the engagement of scientists and engineers in public outreach and scientific literacy.*
- 4. Contributed to the development of broad science and engineering policy and its support.*
- 5. Influenced and encouraged the next generation of scientists and engineers.*
- 6. Achieved broad recognition outside of the nominee's area of specialization.*
- 7. Fostered awareness of science and technology among broad segments of the population.*

Report from the 2002 Student Affairs Committee

Ninety-four abstracts were submitted for consideration in the Student Awards Competition of the American Association of Physical Anthropology for the year 2002 Annual Meeting in Buffalo. This represents an increase over the fifty submitted last year. But, of these 94, only 22 papers were submitted (18 last year). Of these 22 papers, 6 are co-authored

The manuscript submissions covered the following topics: primate paleo/human paleo (5), bioarchaeology, paleopath and forensics (5), biomechanics and skeletal biology (4), genetics (1), primates including biology, behavior, and ecology (6), growth and development (1), and misc. (0).

Last year we changed the requirements to allow multi-authored submissions. This has not resulted in a large increase in the number of papers submitted even though it may have influenced the number of abstracts submitted. It seems worthwhile, however, to continue to multi-authored option as it may take another year or two to be recognized widely. More disturbing, however, is the low number of final papers submitted. The March 1 due date represents a change from Feb. 15 the year before but this does not seem to have made a large difference.

The process of reviewing was the same as last year. Each presentation was reviewed by two members of the committee and the chair of the committee read all manuscripts. After the last competitor's presentation, the committee met as a whole and we reviewed the entire list of competitors. The committee awarded five prizes. The winners are listed below:

Juan Comas Award:

Cassandra Kuba
Differences in DNA Preservation in Skeletal Remains
Dept. of Anthropology
Arizona State University
P.O. Box 872402
Tempe, AZ 85287-2404
kubaroo@aol.com

Ales Hrdlicka Award:

Varsha Pilbrow
Assessing the Utility of Incisor Morphology for Discriminating Fossil Species
Department of Anthropology
New York University
25 Waverly Place
New York, NY 10003
VCP0929@nyu.edu

Mildred Trotter Award (for a superior presentation on bones and teeth):

Elizabeth Weiss
The Mystery of Muscle Markers: Aggregation and Construct Validity
Environmental Dynamics
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, AR 72701

eweiss@anthrosciences.com
mailing address:
1265 Richmond St., Suite 1710
London, Ontario N6A 3M1
CANADA

Sherwood Washburn award:

David Raichlen and Lisa Shapiro
Swing Phase and the Use of Diagonal Sequence Gait in Primates
Department of Anthropology
University of Texas at Austin
Austin, TX 78712-1086
draichlen@mail.utexas.edu

Ernest A. Hooton Award

(for the best poster presentation):
Joyce A. Parga
*Female Mate Choice Facilitates Male Dominance Rank Reversals During the Breeding Season in Ringtailed Lemurs (*Lemur catta*).*
Department of Anthropology
University of Texas at Austin
Austin, TX 78712-1086
jparga@mail.utexas.edu

Margaret J. Schoeninger
University of California at San Diego

Employment

Postdoctoral Position in Evolutionary Morphology The Department of Anatomy of the [New York College of Osteopathic Medicine](#) of the [New York Institute of Technology](#) invites applications for a two-year postdoctoral position, with teaching responsibilities in human gross anatomy. Applicants must possess a Ph.D. and have experience in human gross anatomy. Research interests should broadly complement the department's existing strengths in vertebrate paleontology and physical anthropology. Teaching responsibilities extend from late August to late December. Deadline for receipt of applications is May 1, 2002. Please send a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, and the names, addresses, and e-mail addresses of at least three references to David Strait, Search Committee Chair, Dept. of Anatomy, New York College of Osteopathic Medicine, Old Westbury, NY, 11568. The New York College of Osteopathic Medicine is located in the center of Long Island, New York, in proximity to the American Museum of Natural History and numerous major universities and research institutions. Our research faculty currently includes four vertebrate paleontologists and two physical anthropologists: Nikos Solounias, Ph. D., University of Colorado Paleobiology of ungulates, paleoecology, dietary reconstruction John P. Hunter, Ph.D., State University of New York at Stony Brook

Evolution of Mesozoic and early Cenozoic mammals David S. Strait, Ph.D., State University of New York at Stony Brook Paleobiology and systematics of early hominids Robin O'Keefe, Ph. D., University of Chicago Evolutionary morphology of marine reptiles and basal diapsids, phylogenetic methods Christian A. Sidor, Ph. D., University of Chicago Therapsid systematics, Permo-Triassic faunas, macroevolution Michelle Drapeau, Ph. D., University of Missouri at Columbia Functional morphology of early hominids.

Biological Anthropologist The Department of Anthropology at Northwestern University is searching this year for a biological anthropologist at the assistant professor level. We are searching for someone with research interests on aspects of human population biology, particularly genetics and/or demography. Our department is committed to the growth of biological anthropology around a theme of human biology. The person that we hire will be actively involved in the ongoing development of the Laboratory for Human Biology Research (LHBR) and in the Department's undergraduate and graduate curricula in Human Biology. Additional information about our program and the LHBR can be found at: <http://www.northwestern.edu/anthropology/LHBR/Home.html>

BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGIST the Department of Anthropology is seeking a biological anthropologist with specialization in primatology for a one academic year non tenure-track appointment at the assistant professor level. Qualifications: Required: Ph.D. or ABD in Biological Anthropology (or Anthropology with strong emphasis in biological sciences) by start date; Preferred: *Specialization in human and/or non-human primate studies: behavior/ecology, evolution/genetics, and/or comparative anatomy/osteology; and * teaching experience, and a commitment to teaching excellence; * a four-field approach to anthropology, and interdisciplinary involvement * continuing research/scholarly activity. Responsibilities: The successful candidate will be expected to teach introductory level Biological Anthropology lecture/labs, and upper division courses in biological anthropology, and primate behavior and ecology. Responsibilities may also include advising of students in biological anthropology and Primate Behavior & Ecology Salary Range: Salary is dependent on qualifications and experience (range \$36,000-\$38,000) Starting Date: September 16, 2002 To Apply: Send: 1) letter of application describing qualifications and pertinent experience, teaching philosophy, research interests, and commitment to the four-field and in-

terdisciplinary approach to Anthropology; 2) curriculum vitae; 3) names and telephone numbers (FAX numbers and e-mail addresses, if available) of three references; 4) (ABD candidates only) transcripts of all university work; to: Bio-Anth Search Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, 400 E. 8th Ave., Central Washington University, Ellensburg, WA 98926-7544; (509) 963-3201; FAX: (509) 963-3215; e-mail: anthro@cwu.edu. Please limit initial application materials to these three items (ABD: four including transcripts); letters of reference may be solicited directly from referees at a later date. (Official transcripts will be required from the selected candidate.) Complete application materials should be received by May 17, 2002; applications received after this date will be considered only if the pool is insufficient. The Department: Anthropology has 10 FTE faculty members and 100 majors in all four subdisciplines. The department maintains strong interdisciplinary ties through cross-listed courses, participation in the BS in Primate Behavior & Ecology, and active involvement in the Resource Management MS program. The Chimpanzee and Human Communication Institute (CHCI), located on campus, is home to Washoe and four other signing chimpanzees. For further information see the department website at: <http://www.cwu.edu/~anthro/dept/>

Physical Anthropologist
Baylor University seeks a physical anthropologist for a tenure track position, rank open, in a small but growing undergraduate program. A Ph.D. degree, an active and productive research agenda with evidence of leadership in the field relative to the state of career, a documented record of excellent teaching and willingness and ability to interact positively and supportively with undergraduate students are expected. Applications will be reviewed beginning June 10, 2002 and will be accepted until the position is filled. To receive full consideration, applications must be received by September 6, 2002. Baylor is a Baptist university affiliated with the Baptist General Convention of Texas. As an Affirmative Action, Equal Employment Opportunity Employer, Baylor encourages minorities, women, veterans, and persons with disabilities to apply. Please send a letter of intent, curriculum vitae and the names, and contact information of three references to: Garrett Cook, Director of Anthropology, BU Box 97326, Baylor University, Waco, Texas 76798.

Biological Anthropology Lecturer Georgia State University, Department of Anthropology and Geography invites applications for a new non-tenure track lecturer position in anthropology beginning August 2002. We are looking for a scholar with training in two

subfields of anthropology who will complement the existing faculty strengths in archaeology, biological anthropology, and sociocultural anthropology. The lecturer position carries a teaching load of four courses per semester. Required qualifications: PhD in hand and evidence of effective teaching. Georgia State University is committed to recruiting a diverse faculty to complement the diversity of its student body and the Atlanta area, so women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply. Send application, vita, and names and addresses of three referees to Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology and Geography, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303. Screening of candidates will begin May 15, 2002, and the position will remain open until filled. Preliminary interviews may be arranged at the SAA and AAPA meeting. Georgia State University is located in downtown Atlanta and is a major urban research institution. Shelly-Ann Williams
Georgia State University
Department of Anthropology/Geography
335 Sparks Hall
Atlanta, GA 30303
Email:
gegsfbx@langate.gsu.edu

Meetings of Interest

June 1-4, 2002 American Society of Primatologists Oklahoma City, Ok. Contact: Janette Wallis, Ph.D. Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences

University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center

P.O. Box 26901

Oklahoma City, OK 73190

Phone: (405) 271-5251 ext 47612

Fax: (405) 271-3808

Email: janette-wallis@ouhsc.edu

July 6-10, 2002 First International Palaeontological Congress Macquarie University and Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia. website:

<http://www.es.mq.edu.au/MUCEP/pc2002/index.htm>

July 21-25 2002 International Meeting on aDNA, We are glad to inform you that the next international meeting on ancient DNA (aDNA) will take place in Jerusalem, July 21st to 25th, 2002.

As well as papers on ancient DNA we feel the need for a session on associated ancient biomolecules, as well as a full session on forensics (the practical aspect of aDNA).

Jerusalem and Israel stand at the heart of some of the most exciting archaeological finds relating to the rise of civilization. The Dead Sea Scrolls and Qumran, Massada, and the Carmel Caves will be central features of the visit. The conference will consist of keynote lectures, presented papers, posters, round-tables, and hands-on workshops. Major concerns will be plant and animal domestication, ancient pathogens - especially tuberculosis and influenza, forensic sciences, ancient biomolecules other than DNA, and cutting-edge technologies. Jerusalem will be the central focus, but field trips will be planned to important archaeological excavations and museums. At the moment we are preparing a mailing of posters and pre-registration forms and would welcome expressions of interest etc.

Email: dna6@md.huji.ac.il

August 4-9, 2002 The XIXth Congress of the International Primatological Society Beijing, China

Contact: Professor Fuwen Wei, Secretary General, c/o Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 19 Zongguancun Lu, Beijing 100080, China Web: www.ips.ioz.ac.cn

August 28-31, 2002 14th European Meeting of the Paleopathology Association Coimbra Portugal Departamento de Antropologia Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia Universidade de Coimbra 3000-056 Coimbra Portugal fax: +351 239 823 491 tel: +351 239 829 051/2 email: 14empa02@ci.uc.pt

September 8-13, 2002 First World Congress for Middle Eastern Studies

The World Congress will bring together more than 2000 experts from all branches of humanities, social sciences and related disciplines to share and exchange their research, experience and ideas about all aspects of Middle Eastern studies as well as to discuss methodological-theoretical and practical-political challenges and their potential solutions. On the first anniversary of the terror attacks in the USA the World Congress will assess the impact of September 11 on the Middle East. Website: <http://www.wocmes.de/>

September 9 to 15, 2002 17th Congress of Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association

The 17th Congress of IPPA will be hosted by the Institute for History and Philology on the Academia Sinica campus in Nankang, eastern Taipei, Taiwan, from 9 to 15 September 2002. Co-operating institutions within Taiwan are the Department of Anthropology at National Taiwan University, the National Museum of Prehistory at Taitung, the Program for Asian and Pacific Studies at Academia Sinica, and the National Museum of Natural Science at Taichung. Website: <http://arts.anu.edu.au/arcworld/ippa/ippa.htm>

September 14-15, 2002 British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology (BABAO), 4th Annual Conference, Sheffield, UK. For more information please visit

<http://www.soton.ac.uk/~babao> or contact Dr Andrew Chamberlain, Dept. of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield, Northgate House, West Street, Sheffield, S1 4ET, U.K. Email:

A.Chamberlain@Sheffield.ac.uk

October 27-30, 2002 Annual Geological Society of America Meeting

Denver Colorado Abstract Deadline is June 1st, Registration Deadline is September 20th. The theme for the 2002 meeting is *Science at the Highest Level* and emphasizes the quality of vibrant and current research presented at GSA annual meetings. Website:

<http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/2002/>

November 20-24, 2002 101st Annual American Anthropological Association Meeting New Orleans, Louisiana - (Un)Imaginable Futures: Anthropology Faces the Next 100 Years

As we enter the centenary year of the American Anthropological Association, the theme for the 2002 Annual Meeting looks ahead to anthropology's engagement with the next 100 years. Website: www.aaanet.org/mtgs/mtgs.htm

Feb 24-28, 2003 Luis Montane Physical Anthropology Congress

8th Luis Montane Physical Anthropology Congress, Havana, Cuba. To receive the Call for Abstracts, send email with Name, Title, Institution, Address, and Email address to montane@fbio.uh.cu by July 5th. For additional information contact

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New Paper Solicitation

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Submissions

Please send all submissions
to the editor at
physanth@uark.edu.

Submissions will be
considered only in elec-
tronic format as e-mail at-
tachments, or mailed on
diskette as
Windows compatible files.

Mark Nathan Cohen and George Armelagos are considering a reprise of the conference volume Paleopathology at the Origins of Agriculture (1984), which we edited. At this time we are soliciting participants on a preliminary basis. The structure will be the same—limited to quantitative analyses of skeletal populations where two or more sequential populations can be compared showing changes/lack of change in the frequency of one or more signs of pathology involved in the adoption of agriculture or pre- or post- Neolithic “intensification.” Participants in the original volume are welcome to apply only if they have new sequences or substantial revision of old results. Otherwise the competition is open to anyone, including people working on dissertations in progress. Broad geographical distribution is desirable. We are also interested in including individuals interested in writing commentary on the volume. A conference may or may not be involved, depending on funding. Please send a brief, crude synopsis by email to mark.cohen@plattsburgh.edu antga@learnlink.emory.edu

Gillian Crane-Kramer and Mark Nathan Cohen are soliciting papers on pre-industrial and industrial state-level paleopathology for a session at the Chacmool Conference, U. Calgary in Nov '02. Please send abstracts to kramers@westelcom.com Mark.Cohen@Plattsburgh.edu

Mark Cohen
SUNY Plattsburgh

Funding

Animal Behavior Society

Several grants available in various animal behavior related fields. Visit their website at <http://www.animalbehavior.org/ABS/Grants/>.

National Science Foundation

The Foundation supports scientific research of theoretical importance in all subfields within the discipline of physical anthropology. Senior and dissertation support available as well. For more information visit www.nsf.gov/sbe/sber/physical/physinfo.htm or contact Mark Weiss at mweiss@nsf.gov.

Fulbright Association

Visit the association's website at <http://www.fulbright.org> for more information.

Center for Field Research

The CFR invites proposals for field research in anthropology. For further information and deadlines, visit the center on the web at <http://www.earthwatch.org/cfr/CFRanthro.html>.

National Endowment for the Humanities

The NEH has several grants and awards, each with various deadlines. See <http://www.neh.gov/> for more details.

National Institutes of Health

The NIH has several funding and grant opportunities in a variety of fields. For more information visit the web at <http://www.nih.gov/> or contact grantsinfo@nih.gov.

Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Incorporated

supports basic research in all branches of anthropology. Visit the website at <http://www.wennergren.org/>.

Sigma Xi Grants-in-Aid-of-Research program funds many physical anthropology dissertations. Grants are available for all of anthropology, but physical anthropology has had an especially strong showing. Visit their website: www.sigmaxi/giar/giar.htm