



PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Christine White

It is now time to say farewell to the office of CAPA President. I wish to thank all of the executive members with whom I've worked over my term, and all of those who have served on the various ad hoc committees that are so important in making the association work well. Special thanks to those who organised the conferences during my term (i.e., in Kingston, London, Calgary, and now Fredericton). I also thank all of the other members of the association for their participation. This is what really keeps us alive. Membership is growing, particularly among our junior colleagues, and this is a good sign for a strong and healthy future.

We have made considerable progress as an association and in physical anthropology in general in recent years. The two issues I was most concerned about when I took on this role were the rising costs of our primary journal, the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, and the ambiguity of our status in our two federal granting agencies, SSHRC and NSERC. We were not alone in our concern about the journal and, after much lobbying, the AJPA executive convinced the publisher to reduce the institutional cost dramatically. This should make the AJPA markedly more accessible, so I urge all of you who belong to departments/universities that dropped the subscription to pick it up again. The publisher has agreed to make the reduction on the grounds that they will make some gains in the market as a consequence.

With regard to our status with the granting agencies, I believe we may be gaining some ground, but we will need to continue to negotiate ways to prevent us from "falling between the cracks".

I am particularly excited about the current job prospects in physical anthropology. It appears from the increasing number of adver-

tisements for full-time permanent academic positions over the last few years that we are entering a period of both renewal and expansion, and this is a fitting way for us to enter the millennium.

BOOK REVIEWS

Mr. Darwin's Shooter

by Roger McDonald (1998)
Atlantic Monthly Press, NY

Mr. Darwin's Shooter is a skilfully constructed novel which focuses on a seaman, Syms Covington, whose work for Darwin during the voyage of the *Beagle* and thereafter is both the highlight and the great worry of his life. After being "let go" by Darwin, Covington settles in Australia, an ailing yet wealthy "old man" of about 53. He struggles throughout his adult life to reconcile his devout *Pilgrim's Progress*-style Protestantism with Darwin's revelations about the natural world. It is implied that Covington has stewed for years, wondering whether Darwin will acknowledge him in *On the Origin of Species* (he does not). The book evokes the physical and social conditions on small English sailing ships like the *Beagle*. It reminds us that the intellect could be stifled in an environment which required constant vigilance, lest boundaries of social class and station be breached. It also draws fine images of Victorian east coast Australia.

People who enjoy historical novels and films will probably class this as better than most. People who are seeking insights into Darwin's thoughts and ideas will be disappointed. There is a lot of muddy thinking. The book builds to Covington's dying conclusion that he need not give up his Christian beliefs when faced with Darwin's compelling arguments. Rather, men can love and care for one another despite their different opinions. After anguishing for two hundred pages that there can be only one truth,

apparently Covington decides that there can be at least two when he reads in *Origins*, "If both are equally well fitted for their own places in nature, both probably will hold their own places and keep separate for almost any length of time." He is as quick to read Darwin selectively, as he and his fellow catechists have read their Bibles selectively. Covington's final consolation is found in his faith and in his memories of the bonds he has experienced with his mates.

The author is an Australian. This is a book about "mates." The episodes highlight the noble sentiments of men as they explore each other's temperaments and act on their strong bonds to one another. Women are barely visible. Their roles are wife, nurse and whore; they offer simple devotion without intellectual substance. I found myself yearning to be a man, to experience such marriages of the mind as these blokes find. The dust jacket says that the characterisation of Covington is unforgettable. I guess it is a guy thing. I will forget. *Susan Pfeiffer*

Stammesgeschichte des Menschen. Eine Einführung

by Winfried Henke and Hartmut Rothe (1999)
Springer-Verlag, Berlin

The authors of a previous book on the same topic (*Palaeoanthropologie*, 1994) have, five years later, succeeded again in writing an excellent book on human evolution. This latest book is voluminous (347 pages), thorough, and well illustrated. That said, I must admit that I prefer the previous book since it is more comprehensive, detailed, and better illustrated. (The publisher chose ordinary paper in the second book, which does not do justice to the very good and numerous illustrations.) As well, the first book had a much larger reference section and indices for taxa, sites, fossil finds, anatomical names and authors. Both books would be too sophisticated for the general public and as a scientific textbook I prefer the 1994 book as being considerably more informative.

Contrary to their earlier book, the authors now use the genus name Paranthropus (with three species). Why this change of opinion? Is a generic separation from Australopithecus not contrary to their taxonomy whereby all "hominids" are of the tribus "Hominini"? If all of us are so closely related, then why were the robust forms so far apart? And if the African

apes are included as Hominae, I would strongly suggest that this genus Paranthropus is not valid. In general, the authors now use species names which I thought - and hoped - could be avoided. As such, various authors have tried to invalidate the name "H. ergaster", apparently not very successfully, in spite of convincing arguments. The confusion regarding the number and naming of later species (?) of Homo such as H. antecessor, H. erectus, H. heidelbergensis, H. neanderthalensis, and H. sapiens for fossils such as Arago, Mauer, Swanscombe etc. is evident in Abb. 0.6a. Would we really have four to five species over the last 700,000 to 800,000 years in Europe? Why are the authors going back to the old times when each find was a new species, if not a new genus? Some critique regarding cladistics and the politically-financially driven urge to make one's own fossil a new species would have been desirable (the same applies to the naming of, by now, eight species of Australopithecus!).

The authors have this time added large numbers of boxes for further explanatory details. But these often extend over many pages (e.g., box 7.1 covers five pages!), which is sometimes disturbing since the rest of the text is forgotten. I would prefer that the information be integrated into the text itself. And some minor points: the Laetoli footprints are really not that unique, since footprints of Homo erectus and Neandertal also exist; the designation of Great Apes, Gibbons and Cercopithecoidea in Abb. 4.2 must be reversed; and the chimpanzee seems to enjoy a life span of some 50 years, not 40. What are the authors' criteria for their stages of Childhood, Juvenescence and Adulthood? Sexual maturation of chimpanzees (mostly females) and modern humans would not set them far apart anymore. I would have loved to see metric data regarding Neandertal morphology, then their "low neurocranium" would not be so low. And the upper neurocranial part of Cro Magnon has been cut off by the printing process.

Overall, the authors must be praised for a very useful text with comprehensive tables, summaries, and illustrations. Although I rate the 1994 book as superior, I congratulate my colleagues for a book which still is much better than most North American textbooks on this topic. *Hermann Helmuth*

Forensic Anthropology Training Manual
by Karen Ramey Burns, with illustrations by
Joanna Wallington (1999)
Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River NJ

The manual is divided into two parts: (I) Skeletal Anatomy, and (II) Forensic Science Interface. There is also an appendix that includes many standard forensic forms and osteological inventory sheets. The author notes, in the introduction, that this is not a manual to be used as the only text for course work nor is it intended for a self-directed study of forensic anthropology. Due to the brevity of coverage, this manual is most useful as a supplement to a variety of introductory or intermediate level courses. The skeletal anatomy section, for example, lacks many osteological features and landmarks which may be useful in identifying fragmentary

skeletal remains. Furthermore, there is no discussion of identifying and siding skeletal fragments, which are common finds in many archaeological sites and in forensic cases involving dismemberment and cremation. The forensic science interface section presents a broad introduction to many of the aspects within the field, from laboratory analysis to field methods and professional/legal issues to human rights applications, but all in 90 pages. Although this section is very brief, it does provide a clear and concise account of the work of forensic anthropologists, and may provide the most benefit for students in forensic anthropology, forensic archaeology, and for studies in human rights applications within forensic anthropology.

Susan Steen

FORENSIC ARCHAEOLOGY COURSE

15-19 May 2000
Edmonton, Alberta

The University of Alberta, through the Department of Anthropology, will again be offering the Forensic Archaeology Course in cooperation with the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and the Archaeological Survey, Provincial Museum of Alberta. The philosophy of this five-day course is to promote a multidisciplinary, team approach to the recovery and interpretation of human skeletal remains within the context of scientific death investigation. The course will draw upon the fields of forensic pathology, physical anthropology, archaeology, and other forensic disciplines. The intent of the course is to provide practical exposure, with "hands on" experience, in the integration of procedures and techniques from the forensic disciplines.

The course is divided into two components. During the first three days, a series of didactic lectures and workshops will be offered, stressing the anthropological assessment of age, sex, and race, identification of individuals, the decomposition sequence, interpretation of injuries, trace evidence, archaeological recovery procedures, entomological evidence collection, ethical and legal issues, and case illustrations. Collections and facilities at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and the Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta, will be used. The final two days of the course will involve the practical application of the procedures and techniques previously covered in the recovery of human skeletal remains from a reconstructed burial at a field location. The participants will work in small, multidisciplinary teams, each with a specific project, in order to solve the problems presented by the reconstruction.

Registration information:

The course is limited to 30 participants in order to maximise individual participation. Applications will be subject to adjudication by the course coordinator. Applications should be received by the Department of Anthropology no later than April 28th 2000.

For more information:

Please visit our department website <<http://www.arts.ualberta.ca/~anthropo/intro.html>> or contact the course co-ordinator, Dr. Owen Beattie, or Sabine Stratton, at (780) 492-3879 (Anthropology dept. office, please leave message), or via e-mail at <owen.beattie@ualberta.ca> or <sabine@ualberta.ca>.

MEMBERS' NEWS

from the University of Alberta

Owen Beattie and **Sabine Stratton** spent six weeks this past Spring on an humanitarian mission to Cyprus. Sponsored by Physicians for Human Rights (Boston, Mass.) and the government of Cyprus, and led by PHR's director of international foreign missions, Dr. William Haglund, the ongoing project involves the identification of unknown Cypriot soldiers buried in two Cypriot cemeteries in 1974. DNA tests are not expected to be completed until December 1999. The mission was also used as a training platform for forensic specialists from thirteen countries. In addition to excavation and lab analysis, Owen and Sabine acted as instructors to attendees from: Canada, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Indonesia, Korea, the Netherlands, Philippines, Somaliland, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Training sessions included: archaeological excavation techniques, skeletal analysis, trauma analysis, and photography.

Debra Komar completed her PhD and is currently in Bosnia and Herzegovina, working with Physicians for Human Rights as part of an international team of forensic experts assisting local teams in investigating and exhuming mass graves, as well as identifying and repatriating victims of the Bosnian conflict.

Nancy Lovell reports that three of her graduate students finished this year. **Leslie Dawson's** MA thesis was on dental enamel defects in a skeletal sample from ancient Mesopotamia. **Michael MacKinnon** finished his PhD study of animal economy in Roman Italy (zooarchaeology) and is now at Boston University on a SSHRC postdoc. **Sarah Walsh** completed an MA thesis on the analysis of phytoliths in human dental calculus and is now at Washington University, St. Louis, on an NSERC doctoral scholarship. Sarah and MA student **Scott Haddow** were teaching assistants for the U of A's archaeology field school in Idaho this past summer. Scott has just finished participation in an impact assessment study related to a proposed expansion of Edmonton's municipal power plant, which was once the site of historic Fort Edmonton and Fort Augustus (a

report on skeletal remains from Fort Edmonton was published this summer by Nancy and student **Aaron Dublenko** in the *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology*). Scott will be in Egypt in March/April as part of a team excavating a New Kingdom cemetery. Finally, Nancy was appointed Chair of the Department of Anthropology, effective July 1st, for a five year term.

from the Department of Archaeology at the University of Calgary

Anne Katzenberg writes: "We are very pleased to have a second physical anthropologist, **Warren Wilson**, join the full time faculty of our department. Dr. Wilson is a biological anthropologist who specialises in human adaptation to the tropical rainforests of South America. In particular, he is interested in the health and diet of indigenous populations in tropical rainforests, and the use of remotely sensed data to analyse the relationship between natural resource use and human health. He has researched the impact of gastrointestinal parasitic infection on the nutritional status and work capacity of boys in Cali, Colombia and the subsistence strategies of Tukanoan Indians in the Colombian Amazon. He is currently developing a project in Guyana's rainforest, which will evaluate the impact of the establishment of a national park on the nutritional status and health of Macusi Indians who live in and around the new park.

"Currently seven of the graduate students in the Department of Archaeology are working on research topics in physical anthropology. Most are focusing on aspects of bone chemistry, paleodiet and paleopathology. We can now offer more breadth thanks to the addition of Dr. Wilson with his expertise in human biology."

Anne has been working with **Shelley Saunders** on a new edited book, to be published in April 2000 by John Wiley & Sons. The book will be titled *Biological Anthropology of the Human Skeleton* and includes 16 chapters on topics such as paleodemography, forensic anthropology, ethics of studying human remains, paleopathology and bone histology.

News from **Paul Vasey** at Concordia University

"Over the past year, I worked as a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in the Centre for Studies in Behavioural Neurobiology under the supervision of **Dr. James G. Pfaus**. I have been conducting a volumetric and cytoarchitectonic analysis of the third interstitial nucleus of the medial preoptic-anterior hypothalamus (INAH3) in Japanese macaques. Previous research suggests that this area of the brain regulates sexual behaviour. Several laboratories have reported that the INAH3 nucleus is sexually dimorphic in humans and one study shows that the INAH3 nucleus of homosexual men is more similar in volume to heterosexual women, than it is to heterosexual men. Comparable research on non-human primates is almost non-existent. Given that female Japanese macaques exhibit high levels of homosexual behaviour, one might expect that the INAH3 nucleus would not be sexually dimorphic in this particular species. Determining whether this is the case should help to test the widespread assumption that sexually dimorphic brain structures facilitate sexually dimorphic behaviour. Analysis of our sample of Japanese macaque brains is now complete and the results are quite interesting. For the second part of the study, we plan to conduct similar analyses using brains from long-tailed macaques; a closely related species, but one which has not been reported to engage in female homosexual behaviour.

"Apart from my primate neuroanatomy research, I taught an "Introduction to Primatology" course at the Université de Montréal during the last winter session. Despite my misgivings about teaching an entire course in French, it went very well and feedback from the students was very positive. I reviewed the (huge) book *Biological Exuberance: Animal Homosexuality and Natural Diversity* by Bruce Bagemihl for *Animal Behaviour* 57: 223-225 (1999). I contributed two entries to the *Encyclopedia of Gay and Lesbian Histories & Cultures* edited by G. Haggerty & B. Zimmerman (Garland Press, New York, 1999). I also co-authored a refereed article with **Carole Gauthier** (Département d'anthropologie, Université de Montréal) entitled "Skewed sex ratios and female homosexual activity in Japanese macaques: An experimental analysis" *Primates* 41 (in press). This research was

reported on in the magazines *New Scientist* (Aug 7, 1999, pp. 32-35) and *Outsmart* (May 1999, pp. 46-50).

"Most recently, I was awarded a Postdoctoral Fellowship from the Québec research agency FCAR (Fonds pour la Formation de Chercheurs et l'Aide à la Recherche) to carry out a study of black and white ruffed lemurs in the Special Reserve of Nosy Mangabe, Madagascar. Females of this species engage in an unusual type of affiliative behaviour: ventro-ventral body-rubbing. The focus of my research will be investigating what function(s) these interactions serve among female ruffed lemurs. Anecdotal evidence suggests that they might be using the behaviour to greet, reduce tension during reunions, negotiate co-feeding in food patches and form alliances. I will be conducting this research as a Postdoctoral Fellow in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Texas (Austin) under the supervision of **Dr. Deborah Overdorff**. I am leaving for Madagascar on September 19th, 1999 and I'll be returning at the beginning of May, 2000."

from the University of Manitoba

Rob Hoppa reports that the last one has been particularly busy. "**Charles FitzGerald** and I completed our edited volume on *Human Growth in the Past* for Cambridge University Press, which will be published in Oct 1999. In September 1998 I joined the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock, Germany. There I was part of a multi-disciplinary group of researchers in the Laboratory of Survival and Longevity, examining various aspects of human life expectancy. While at the MPIDR I had the opportunity to organise a workshop on statistical methods for palaeodemography in June 1999. The workshop provided participants with the opportunity to present various statistical techniques for estimating demographic profiles from skeletal remains, using the same data set for which known age was available. The workshop was a big success and I am currently preparing a proposal for a co-edited volume of papers from the workshop for Cambridge University Press.

"In July 1999 I joined the Department of Anthropology at the University of Manitoba as Assistant Professor. Here I am in the process of helping to develop the biological

anthropology program with the introduction of four new undergraduate courses: Forensic Anthro-pology, Demography of Past Populations, Human Growth and Variation & Anthropology of Ageing.

"My research focus has been split between skeletal biology of past populations, and historical demography/ethnohistoric work on the Western James Bay Cree. I have also been a reviewer for the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* and the Bioarchaeology grants program for the Wellcome Trust (UK)."

from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Jennifer Thompson has just finished her first year at UNLV in a tenure-track position in the Department of Anthropology & Ethnic Studies. "It is a growing department and we have just started our first year of our new PhD program. We admitted five students, one of whom is a physical anthropology student who will work on Neolithic skeletons from Egypt under my supervision. My MA student is collecting growth data from local newborn children as part of an analysis of growth standards currently used to assess "normal" growth. **Andrew Nelson** (UWO) and I have two papers that will appear shortly on our work on Neanderthal growth and development. One will appear in **Rob Hoppa & Charles FitzGerald's** book "Growth in the Past: Studies from Bones and Teeth" published by Cambridge University Press. The second will appear early next year in the *Journal of Human Evolution*. I also published an article with my colleague **B. Illerhaus** on our virtual endocast of the adolescent Neanderthal from Le Moustier. I have been invited to excavate a Neolithic burial at a site in southern Jordan and will travel there with my PhD student, **Gwyn Madden**, this December. We will continue on to Egypt to examine Neolithic skeletons which I excavated as part of the Dakhleh Oasis Project."

from **Richard Lazenby** at the University of Northern British Columbia

"Well, I've been remiss in my duties: it's been over 5 years since I arrived at UNBC, to become one-half of the regular complement in a new undergraduate Anthropology program. For those unaware, UNBC is a brand new university, nestled on top of a hill overlooking the city of Prince George in the

Central Interior, and the Rocky Mountains in the distance, about 750 km from any really decent cappuccino bar. And what a time it has been, developing about seven new courses, sitting on too many committees (including Senate, Academic Appeals, Academic Policy and Procedure, Lab Management, College Promotion and Tenure), and having just ended a two year stint as the Institution's first Harassment and Discrimination Advisor. Being at the start-up of a new university can be exhilarating, and harrowing, and I have to say that one of the best things about being part of this has been the keen-edged enthusiasm of our students (in spite of the fact that most are developing a career path in archaeology!) (The other nice thing is being able to get into the mountains for some back-country hiking during the summer - a great way to clear the mind.)

"Somewhere in all of that I have managed a little research, most of it NSERC-funded study into the geometric and histomorphometric variation of the human second metacarpal. I've been fortunate to continue work with materials from the St. Thomas historic cemetery, as well as add samples from Arctic and European contexts (the latter in association with colleagues at the Museo Nazionale Preistorico Etnografico in Rome). My interests here are methodological (how can characterise these phenomena?), basic (what is the fundamental relationship between bone geometry and intracortical remodelling? what is the magnitude/pattern of interpopulation variability?), theoretical (modelling functional laterality; ontogeny and phylogeny) and applied (size, shape and sex determination). A graduate student, **Leo Johnson**, has been working on some of this work, looking at intraindividual variability in static and dynamic bone remodelling, toward his MA (Interdisciplinary Studies). After getting a few technical glitches sorted out, we're hopeful for completion next summer. In the meantime, I've been able to publish a paper here and there, but haven't been able to get to as many conferences as I'd like.

"My only lament is time - wouldn't it be nice to have some? Which is why I'm looking forward to next year and my first sabbatical. Given that I am now Chair during a time of dramatic change for us (we are doubling our complement of tenure-stream people, adding an archaeologist and another social-cultural person) that coming year is looking ever

more appealing. This time next year, I'll be able to be a bit more expansive about some of this stuff" (he writes, hopefully).

from Simon Fraser University,

Mirjana Rokсандic reports that after her thesis defence on October 6th she will take up a postdoc in the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock, Germany. Mirjana's dissertation was supervised by **Chris Meiklejohn** (U of Winnipeg) and is titled "Transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic in the Iron Gates Gorge: Physical anthropology perspective". She will be working with **Dr. Vaupel** at the Max Planck Institute, on a project related to the paleodemography of Mesolithic Europe.

from the University of Toronto

John Mayhall (Oral Anatomy, Faculty of Dentistry) reports that a new volume containing the proceedings of the 11th International Symposium on Dental Morphology held last year in Finland will be available in December. The volume consists of almost 500 pages with about 20 pages of colour plates. It is edited by John Mayhall and **Tuomo Heikkinen**, University of Oulu and is available for \$100 US by enclosing a cheque in favour of the 11th International Symposium on Dental Morphology. Orders should be sent to Dr. Tuomo Heikkinen, Institute of Dentistry, University of Oulu, Aapistie,3, Oulu, Finland. (More information is available from Tuomo.) The book contains papers by 55 authors and covers all aspects of dental morphology including dental development, evolution, morphology, histology, comparative dentitions, etc. It continues the tradition of publishing the proceedings of the symposia but is the first to adopt a new name that will identify the series. The next volume, Dental Morphology, 2001 will be issued with the papers presented at the 12th Symposium, to be held in Sheffield, England.

Susan Pfeiffer writes: "I'm pleased to announce that, as of July 1, 1999, I have taken a position at the Department of Anthropology. This was the vacancy created by the departure of **Patty Stuart-Macadam**. My status here, tenured Associate professor, is the same as I held at University of Guelph. There are three biological anthropologists on the St. George campus - **David Begun** (on sabbatical this year), **Mario Gagnon**, and me,

while **Jerry Melbye** and **Becky Sigmon** are at the Erindale campus, and **Frances Burton** and **Larry Sawchuk** are at Scarborough.

"**Anne Keenleyside** very graciously accepted the offer to teach the undergraduate courses at Guelph for the next two years, but I would be quite surprised if they were not then dropped. That part of my move is regrettable.

"I am a member of graduate faculty at Toronto, and look forward to hearing from prospective students for our MA, MSc and PhD programs. **Jay Stock**, who had begun his PhD at Guelph, has also moved to Toronto. **Mike Brown** is finishing his MSc at Guelph, the last of that cohort. News of other former Guelph students is all quite wonderful: **Tosha Dupras** successfully defended her PhD at McMaster in Sept, 99; works are in press from the MSc thesis work of **David Pratte** (now at McMaster) and **Deborah Merrett** (now at Manitoba). With **Ron Williamson** and the staff at Archaeological Services Inc., I'm making progress toward the publication of a report on Moatfield, an Iroquoian ossuary that was excavated and analysed by Guelph-Mac-UWO people in a late '97 flurry of activity.

"Thanks to a new three-year grant from SSHRC to study the behaviour of southern African hunter-gatherers of the Pleistocene and Holocene, I spent July-August in Africa. I've been named an honorary research associate of the Department of Archaeology at University of Cape Town, with several publications coming out of those collaborations. cf. Pfeiffer, et al., (1999) Violent human death in the past: a case from the Western Cape, *South African Journal of Science*, 95:137-140.

"I presented a paper at INQUA, the International Union for Quaternary Research, in Durban. It was on the establishment and maintenance of small body size in people of the southernmost parts of Africa. Subsequently, I joined an expedition to Koobi Fora. Those were some of the highlights of my year. Whew. I look forward to hearing from everyone at my new address: <pfeiffer@chass.utoronto.ca>"

from Trent University

Hermann Helmuth reports that his graduate student, **Robert Rost**, finished in May; his thesis title was: "A Bioarchaeological

Approach to Constructing the Buckingham Ossuary Site (BcHb-24) Mortuary Practices". Two more graduate students are working on their theses: **Sherry Gibbs** (tentative title: Archaeo-Osteological Interpretation of Ancient Maya Caves and Cave Burials), and **Kirsten McDonald** (Osteoarthritis among the Ancient Maya from the Historic Church at Lamanai). Hermann has finished his report on the human skeletal remains from the Peterborough Armoury (some 20 European individuals, including six better preserved ones, from AD 1827-1854). Representing the early settlers in Peterborough, special attention was paid to their general and dental health. Recently, further work on the Armoury led to the discovery of an approximately 3-year old child, presumably from the same time. This infant proves to be highly unusual in having a very large neurocranium and very shallow orbits: Hermann asks, could it be a case of Crouzon disease?

Hermann has finally seen the publication of his (with co-author **Winfried Henke**) book, *The Path to Humanity*. It is published by Canadian Scholars' Press, Toronto (1999) and is priced at \$25.90. In addition, he published two papers: "Lucy's" (A.L.288-1) body height: An assessment by three independent methods.

Zschr. Morph. Anthropol. 82:199-206, 1999; and Body height, Body Mass and Surface Area of the Neandertals. *Zschr. Morph. Anthropol.* 82:1-12, 1999. A third paper is in press: The Maximum Lifespan Potential of Hominidae - A Re-Assessment, in *Homo*, 1999.

Hermann continues to serve as Graduate Director for this year and teaches the second year Biological Anthropology course, a half course on Human Genetics and a half course on Applied Anthropometry in Modern Societies.

and, in National News,

Canadian palaeoanthropologists **David Begun** and **Mario Gagnon** (University of Toronto) and **Geoffrey Sperber** (University of Alberta) were featured in a *Maclean's* article related to the cover story, "The Search for Roots", of the September 20th issue;

And **Nancy Lovell** (University of Alberta) was interviewed about her study of western Canadian fur traders for a story on occupational stress markers on bone in the *Montreal Gazette* (June 26, 1999).

~~The next (Annual Meeting) issue will be published in February, 2000.~~

Correspondence to:

Nancy Lovell, Editor
CAPA Newsletter/Bulletin
Department of Anthropology
13-15 Tory Building
University of Alberta
Edmonton AB, T6G 2H4

Phone (780) 492-2368. Fax (780) 492-5273. email: nancy.lovell@ualberta.ca

Published by EduTech Communications, PO Box 52135, 8210 - 109 St., Edmonton AB, T6G 2T5