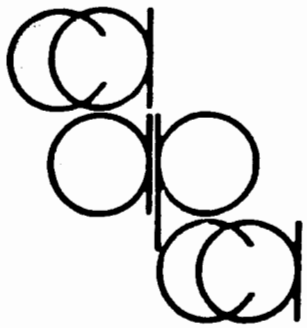

Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology
L'Association pour l'Anthropologie Physique au Canada

Newsletter

Bulletin

Spring 1989

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In keeping with our resolve to keep each other informed about various issues and concerns, this issue of the Newsletter is a fat one. Submissions include notes from several campuses about current research, financial support, fieldwork, trips, degrees completed, new facilities and new appointments - all pointing to an impressive diversity of projects and growing network of international contacts. Thanks for your contributions.

The abstracts of the 15th and 16th annual meetings reflect the diversity of research interests of the C.A.P.A. members and their students. Student participation is a strong feature of our meetings, both in quality and quantity (more than one-third of the papers). Every year it gets more difficult to pick the winner of the Oschinsky-McKern Prize. The 1988 winner is Chris Knüsel from Simon Fraser University, for his paper: A Biomechanical Model of the Hominid Cranium with Specific Reference to Homo Erectus and the Neanderthaloids. In 1987, two students tied for this Prize: Carol De Vito of McMaster University, for her paper Discriminant Analysis of Deciduous Crown Dimensions to Determine Sex, and Christine White, University of Toronto, for her paper: The Ancient Maya from Lamanai, Belize: Diet and Health Over 2,000 years. Congratulations!

Included in this issue is a report from Shelley Saunders on legislation in Ontario dealing with unmarked burials. Clearly, this continues to be a most frustrating and politically charged debate. Shelley's report conveys an idea of the sort of skirmishes that occur, and of the tenacity and political skill required to achieve something constructive. Though with different protagonist and issues, similar conflicts between the interests of Native groups and those of historians and scientists have erupted elsewhere in North America and abroad. From Canberra, Colin Pardoe writes optimistically about the future of burial archaeology and skeletal studies, based on his own several years' experience working collaboratively with Aboriginal groups in southeastern Australia.

Apologies to our francophone colleagues for the unilinguality of this publication. Ideally, considering that our objective is to improve communication with each other, all items would be given in both languages. Unfortunately, I have been advised by the Ministry of Communications and Culture that the Newsletter would not qualify for a subsidy to offset the cost of translation. It would clearly be imposing heavily on a bilingual member to ask that he/she take on the job of translation.

Putting together this Newsletter, I was once again struck by the enormous influence that a single superb teacher and scholar may exert, directly and indirectly, on successive generations of young scholars. Here, for example, in just one lineage, the one with which I am most familiar.

When I began graduate study in Anatomy at University of Toronto in 1958, Jim Anderson was one of the only two physical anthropologists in Canada. Among the first generation of Jim Anderson's students were several Ph.D.'s including Jerry Melbye. Jerry in turn has, with great patience and panache, reared up several of the second generation, including Shelley Saunders and Annie Katzenberg. Now, Shelley at McMaster is supervisor to Richard Lazenby, Becky Southern, Carol De Vito, Anne Keenleyside, Linda Gibbs and Beth Wilson. Annie in Calgary is supervisor to Brenda Kennedy, Noreen Willows and Dennis Mueller.

Congratulations, Jim, on all your "great grandchildren"! All of us owe immeasurably to you.

A list of members is given at the back of the Newsletter. Best wishes to all for a productive and happy year.

Nancy Ossenberg

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ANNOUNCEMENT AND CALL FOR PAPERS

17th Annual Meeting in Vancouver, B.C. hosted by

Simon Fraser University

November 1 - 4, 1989

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- Symposium: The Biomechanics of Bones and Teeth
- Symposium: Paleoepidemiology
- Guest speaker: Russel Tuttle

Inquiries and abstracts
may be sent to:

Dr. Mark F. Skinner
Department of Archaeology
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C.
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CALL FOR PAPERS

THE BIOMECHANICS OF BONES AND TEETH
Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology
17th Annual Meetings, Vancouver, B.C.
November, 1989

Titles and abstracts are now being accepted for an open symposium on the biomechanics of bones and teeth, to be held during the 17th Annual Meetings of the Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology at Vancouver, B.C., Canada, during the first **or** third week of November (soon to be finalized).

While the theme for this symposium deals with biomechanics of the skeletal system, no topical restrictions will be placed upon participants, in recognition of the diversity of research which might fall under the purview of the general theme. We thus hope to encourage participation by professionals and students alike from the clinical sphere (eg., orthopædics) and applied sciences (eg., sports medicine, ergonomics) in addition to those undertaking fundamental research in the ontogenetic and evolutionary anthropology/biology of human and non-human skeletal biomechanics. Theoretical, experimental and/or review papers are welcome.

The organizers request that completed contributed/solicited papers for this symposium be forwarded to them no less than 3 weeks prior to the conference, so that copies may be distributed to the session discussants and to all participants. In this way we hope to generate significant dialogue among those partaking in the symposium as well as with the general audience. Enquiries are presently being made which will result in publication of the proceedings from this symposium.

Specific details regarding conference venue, date, travel assistance (if possible) and accomodation are yet to be finalized. When final arrangements are made, symposium participants will be notified by the organizers.

Christopher Knüsel
Dept. of Archaeology
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C.
V5A 1S6

Richard Lazenby
Dept. of Anthropology
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ont.
L8S 4L9

Comité de planification - CONFERENCE '89 - Planning Committee

Canadian Archaeological Association canadienne d'archéologie

January / janvier 3,1989.

Dear Member ~ Cher/chère collègue,

This is just to remind you that the **Canadian Archaeological Association** annual conference will be held **May 10 - May 13, 1989** at the **Lord Beaverbrook Hotel** in **Fredericton, New Brunswick.** A block of rooms at this hotel has been reserved for conference participants. You should recieve a pre-registration package early in March and we hope you will be able to attend.

La présente est pour vous rappeler que la réunion annuelle **de l'Association canadienne d'archéologie** aura lieu à **Fredericton les 10 au 13 mai 1989** et se tiendra à **l'hôtel Lord Beaverbrook**. Des chambres ont été reservées pour les participants. Vous recevrez au début du mois de mars prochain, les détails concernant la pré-inscription et nous espérons qu'il vous sera possible d'y assister.

Le coordonateur:

Dr Christopher Turnbull

Conference Coordinator

2b

Tourism, Recreation & Heritage
Archaeological Services, Old Soldiers Barracks,
P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1
Tel.: (506) 453-2756 or 453-2782

Tourisme, Loisirs & Patrimoine
Services d'archéologie, "Old Soldiers Barracks",
C. P. 6000, Fredericton, N.-B. E3B 5H1
Tel.: (506) 454-2756 ou 453-2782

Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario

Nancy Ossenberg (Fac.)

The Department of Anatomy made its long awaited move in August 1986 from the elegantly ivy-covered limestone but inadequate Old Anatomy Building to its shiny new steel and concrete quarters on the 8th and 9th floors of Botterell Hall, which houses all the basic medical sciences at Queen's. Our Anatomy Museum - one of the finest in North America - now has the space and furnishings appropriate to such a valuable resource, and is being used more intensively in our gross and neuroanatomy courses. Because we were able to consult closely with the architect, who made scrupulous notes of our requirements, the core complex consisting of museum, laboratory/dissecting-room and morgue is exemplary for this type of facility. It is greatly appreciated by those who use it (approximately 600 students per week) admired and envied by anatomists and others who visit.

We now have superb facilities not only for teaching, but also for research (15 faculty and 15 - 20 graduate students). From the 9th floor windows one sees the most breathtaking views of the St. Lawrence River and city. I would be happy to show you around, so if you are coming this way please let me know.

My chief teaching responsibility is for Anatomy 310, gross and neuroanatomy. Of the 200 students, 50 are first year Rehabilitation Therapy, 80 or so are second year Physical and Health Education, and the rest are mainly third and fourth year Life Science majors taking the course as an elective. There are three lectures and four two-hour lab sections (50 students each) per week, with which I have help from graduate students and other faculty members. Also, I assist with gross anatomy for students in first year Medical (labs and tutorials) and usually supervise a couple of graduate students in their whole cadaver dissections.

Research:

Through working with T. Wright on the mandibular torus problem, I became intrigued by the whole area of masticatory mechanics. Momentarily sidetracked from non-metric traits, I have spent the past couple of years brushing up on high school trigonometry and statics, and catching up on the anthropological and dental literature relating to chewing.

Student, Tamara Wright came to Queen's in 1984, after completing undergraduate work at Guelph, where Susan Pfeiffer turned her on to physical anthropology. As a graduate student here she demonstrated in gross and neuroanatomy labs and also was employed part-time as an assistant in Pathology conducting post-mortem examinations in Kingston General Hospital. In August 1987 she defended her M.Sc. thesis "The Association Between Mandibular Torus and the Transverse Component of Masticatory Force; A Biomechanical Analysis Based on Eskimo Skulls. Tammy is currently in third year Dentistry at the University of Manitoba, and is studying under the Armed Forces Dental Officers Training Program. In the photographs from summer 1987 showing the

officers-in-training on parade at Camp Borden, she is the perky little guy about two feet shorter than everybody else! Warm wishes for success in your future career, Tammy.

Trent University, Peterborough *

Hermann Helmuth (Fac.)

I am engaged in ongoing research on the Mayas from Dr. D. Pendergast's excavation of Lamanai, Belize. I hope to be able to analyze dental measures diachronically and over the spatial area of the various structures. Besides, I am working on the problem of testing the nature of bone artefacts found also at Lamanai. These carved bones lack any morphological details by which one could ascertain their origins and the question arises as to whether the Mayas used human or animal bones for the making of these beautiful artefacts.

In 1988 the Ontario Provincial Police brought in three skeletons plus some more fragments from an accidental discovery at the Township of Baltimore, near Cobourg. The three well preserved individuals were: one male, aged 55-60 with extended thoracic and lumbar osteoarthritis; one male aged 18 to 23 with a chronic inflammation (periostitis) on the tibiae and the left fibula; a third male, aged 60 or older with strong osteophytosis and osteoarthritis on almost all vertebrae, the ribs and the sacro-iliac joint. In addition, one child aged 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 and a very young child of approximately 1 1/2 year were found.

Further, the human remains from the excavation of Pacbitun (Belize) by my colleague, Dr. P. Healy, are currently examined. The poor to very poor preservation of the material precludes any far-reaching conclusions regarding paleodemography, or other metric data, but it is interesting to look at the frequency of caries and dental calculus. Besides, many teeth are "multilated" by filing and by inlays with hematite and even jade.

During the fall of 1987, I was able to participate in the 4. Homo erectus Symposion in Halle, East Germany, on the Homo erectus site of Bilzingsleben, together with Professor Becky Sigmon, we were the only North American participants and we got a first hand view of this most important and oldest Middle European discovery. Since our Homo erectus symposion in 1972, several more cranial fragments and teeth as well as a living floor have been found, but little has been published so far in English-language journals.

* These news items were sent a year ago: apologies for the lateness.

Jo So (Fac)

My current research concerns the role and use of traditional medicine among the Chinese in China and in Ontario. This is a natural outgrowth of my previous work dealing with cancer epidemiology of Chinese immigrants in Ontario. Results of that study showed that the Chinese have a different mortality profile as well as perceptions of illness which in turn affect their "health-seeking behaviour". A significant number of them

continues to seek traditional treatments even though Western remedies are the norm here in Ontario. I am exploring the variables such as sex, age, education, occupation, family support network, in short what constitutes the patient profile, and their effects on treatment choice and attitudes towards illness.

May 1988 I will be visiting China for the third time, under the auspices of the Ontario-Jiangsu Educational Exchange Programme. I will be posted in the Nanjing University Hospital where I will be conducting my research, for a period of three months.

I have also been conducting lectures and workshops in medical anthropology for the Hong Fook Mental Health Service in Toronto. This is a referral agency dealing with mental patients from the Asian immigrant communities in Toronto. My aim is to sensitize the social workers and psychiatric staff toward the importance of culture on mental disorders. While it is true that certain affective disorders are observed in most, if not all cultures, treatment methods conventionally employed in the West, such as psychotherapy, Freudian psychoanalysis etc., would not work in non-Western patients. Hopefully these workshops will enable the staff to treat immigrant patients more effectively.

Students:

Our former Graduate student, Jennifer Thompson, is back in Kenya, working at the National Museum to collect data on the metrics and non-metrics of the Plio-Pleistocene Hominids of East Africa. She is working on her Ph.D. at the University of Durham, England, under Professor Bilsborough.

Graduate student Carol Lang, is currently working on the dental morphology of two Mayan populations from Belize for her M.A. thesis. She is scoring dental epigenetic traits on the dentitions from Lamanai and, hopefully, from Tipu (courtesy of Professor M. Cohen) to examine diachronic and cultural-geographical trends.

Honours students: projects:

Sylvia Abonyi is working on a project to examine the bone remodelling and changes in bone histology in porotic hyperostosis. Using SEM, the question she is trying to answer is: can one detect hyperostosis among those crania which look normal but which may have had hyperostosis in earlier ages? Laura Suchan is trying to develop better identification schemes for teeth with particular reference for high degrees of attrition and for dental "mutilation", such as filing.

Trent has had a number of excellent students with interest in medical anthropology over the last few years. A few have gone on to medical schools in Canada, and in recent years, several have gone on to pursue a Master's degree in epidemiology, including Gaylene Heffernan (Queen's); Linda Kehoe (Health Administration, University of Toronto); and Pamela Downe (Epidemiology, University of Toronto).

University of Toronto, Scarborough

(News report by Ann Herring)

Travel related to research

There is more cod and squid jigging on the horizon for Michelle Broderick. She'll be back in Newfoundland for the summer, collecting parish and civil records for her historical demographic study of fishing communities around Conception Bay.

Frances Burton continues her research on the Kowloon macaques, carrying out 3 weeks of observations with a field crew of undergraduate students over the Christmas break.

Kathy Gruspier and Grant Mullen, the resident U of T globe trotters, will be spending the summer at various field locations in Europe and the Middle East. They will spend a third season of field research at Rocca San Silvestro, Italy, proceeding therefrom to the Iron Age site ot Tell Safut in Jordan (Roman Tombs and Bedouin burials). If this weren't enough activity for a summer, they have been invited to remain in Amman to analyse faunal material from the new Wadi Yabis survey.

If the SSHRC grant she submitted with Joe Sawchuk comes through, Ann Herring will spend 6 weeks in Winnipeg and Ottawa this summer, working with Hudson's Bay and parish records for a genealogical study of Metis communities in Manitoba.

Jobs, new appointments

Gary Heathcote is off to warmer climes, having accepted a tenure-track position at the University of Guam which began in January of 1989. As the photo shows, Gary got into the spirit of his new posting well before his departure for the tropics; indeed, he set a new dress trend at the Scarborough Campus with his colleagues doing their best to keep up with him.

Presentations at Conferences

Kathy Gruspier and Grant Mullen have been active conferencers this year. In addition to their two papers at the 1988 CAPA meeting, they presented "Occupation, disease and the Medieval people of Rocca San Silvestro" to the Brodie Club in Toronto. They will be presenting "Maxillary Suture Obliteration: A Test of the Mann Method" at the AAPA meeting in San Diego. Kathy spoke in Siena, Italy on "The excavation and analysis of human skeletal material" in November and will be presenting two exhibits on "interesting skeletons" at the Palaeopathology Meetings.

Larry Sawchuk and Ann Herring participated in the Demography Section of the Chacmool Conference at the U of Calgary in November, presenting "Variation in household size, composition, and crowding in Gibraltar in 1931: epidemiological implications of household analysis".

New Research

Scott Fairgrieve is currently working on a project to test tooth root colour ageing with Dr. A. R. Ten Cate of the Faculty of palaeonutritional implications of amino acid residue analysis of collagen from human bone and teeth.

Special issues

The controversy surrounding Philippe Rushton prompted Leslie Chan and Ann Herring to take a closer look at some of Rushton's research A letter sent to the Editor of the Globe and Mail that wasn't published may be of interest to the CAPA membership. (see p. 48a)

University of Toronto, Erindale College

(Submitted by Jerry Melbye and Sue Jiminez)

Scott Fairgrieve

Scott is a Ph.D. candidate and his primary interest in the application of amino acid residue analysis of bone collagen to assessing iron status in human remains from the Dakhleh Oasis, Egypt. Other research interests include pathological bone alterations due to iron deficiency, palaeonutritional research, radiographic techniques as applied to human remains, and forensic anthropology. Scott is working with Jerry Melbye on the final states of the final report on the skeletal remains from the Saunaktuk Site (NgTn-1). These Inuit remains are important from both an osteo-biological standpoint as well as for the numerous incidences of violence.

Bonnie Glencross

Bonnie is analyzing the skeletal remains from the Lucier Site, Windsor (AbHs-1) which were excavated by W.J. Wintemberg in 1936 - 1937. Her independent research may shed light on the Early Ontario Iroquois period in that region of Ontario.

Jerry Melbye (Fac.)

In addition to producing the final report on the Saunaktuk Site with Scott Fairgrieve, Jerry is working with Cathi Ripley on an analysis of highly calcined human remains from Site BcGw-9 in Huronia. They will then compare their findings with similar remains from the Ball (BdGv-3) and Elliot village sites.

Grant Mullen

Grant is continuing his Master's research on the Warminster ossuary (BdGv-1). The remains, excavated in 1946 and 1961 have not been previously described.

Becky Sigmon (Fac.)

Becky is currently working on a biography of John T. Robinson. She is also working on a research paper in collaboration with Dr. V. Leonovicova of the Department of Evolutionary Biology in Prague, Czechoslovakia. The paper will explore the differences in perspectives of Eastern and Western approaches to human evolution, specifically looking at it from socio-biological aspects.

Becky is organizing a two-stage international symposium on Foundations for Different Approaches to the STudy of Human Evolution. The first meeting will be held in September, 1989 in Prague, Czechoslovakia and the second symposium on the topic is planned to be held in Toronto in the fall of 1990. The intention of the two-phase symposium will be to promote the exchange of information among scientists from different countries. Of particular importance in this regard is the attempt to increase communication between scientists working in various areas of human evolution from East European countries, and the so-called "Western" countries. The ultimate result will be a book,

summarizing for each country, major areas and specific examples of human evolutionary research representative of the country. This kind of information is not readily available at present.

Sue Jiminez

Although I am not a Graduate student (I will be graduating in the Spring with my B.Sc. in Physical Anthropology), I might mention out of general interest that I am currently nearing the completion of an advanced independent study at Erindale. I analyzed sixty-six specimens demonstrating pathology of one form or another, from the Buffalo Collection of human skeletal remains, housed at the U. of T. The end result will be a detailed catalogue (unpublished) of the remains, including photographs, descriptions, aging and sexing data (where possible) and suggestions of differential diagnoses for each.

Miscellaneous

Interest has recently been revived in some of the "unknown" collections housed at the University of Toronto. The Lucier people where known for fifty years only as the "Essex Site". Similar efforts are being made to identify the "Brantford Indian Collection". These were excavated by J.C.B. Grant in 1935 on the farm of "Major Rogers" near Brantford. Anyone knowing anything about this collection would be heroic in sharing it.

McMaster University, Hamilton

Emöke Szathmary (Fac.)

(Western University surely made a wise choice in appointing Emöke Dean of the Faculty of Social Science. Little did Emöke foresee the challenge awaiting her, in her "more than perfunctory role" in calming the Rushton commotion! She wrote the following on April 19, 1988)

I am not doing very much myself at the moment. I will finish my term as Chairman of this department at the end of June, a time that coincides with the closing date of my last NHRDP grant [Health and Welfare Canada] for which a final report is due. I did publish two papers, a book chapter and a book review this year, and have some more things in press. Editing the Yearbook of Physical Anthropology takes up more time than I though it would, as the editor's role in this annual publication is more than perfunctory. The one compensation is that I have learned anything you ever wanted to know but were afraid to ask about a whole lot of subjects, since I took on the editor's task. At the end of June, my family [and I] are moving to London, and I begin a six month stint as Visiting Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Western Ontario. I intend to get a lot written on my North American Indian book, that has been now several months in gestation, and which I have to deliver to the publisher at the end of 1989. In January 1989 I will take over as Dean of the Faculty of Social Science at Western -- something about which I am very happy, but would be happier if I could take my friends and colleagues from McMaster with me. Life will not be the same without Shelley and Edward and all our students, and I will miss them all very much.

(Update from Shelley Saunders, 1989, concerning Emöke, and the Department in general.)

Needless to say, the news of Emöke's move to Western made us all very disappointed. We all miss her. However, since life must go on, we are at least, pleased to report that the McMaster administration has approved the replacement for her position, a tenure-stream appointment at the assistant/associate level to begin in July, 1989. The closing date for applications if January 15, 1989 although I expect that we will have to extend that deadline somewhat. We are hoping to find someone whose research deals with the human biology of living populations, preferably Canadian populations.

The administration has also approved a tenure-stream replacement for Chuck Stortroen, who takes retirement in July, 1989. The advertisement for the position will seek a medical anthropologist with expertise in cultural anthropology and possible also, applied anthropology.

Shelley Saunders

(Emöke contributed this item last spring.)

Shelley Saunders was on sabbatical all year [87/88] and travelled to Czechoslovakia and South Africa among other places. She was invited to speak at the International Congress of Evolutionary Biology in Prague last July, and her paper was entitled "Recent speculations on the inheritance of acquired characteristics". She spent a month in South Africa collecting bone specimens, and also gave a lecture in the Department of Anatomy on "Human bone growth and modeling" [University of Capetown]. In addition to this international work, Shelley also gave a paper at our own CAPA meeting in October, 1987 and March 1988 at the AAPA meeting in Kansas City. This dynamo of activity published two papers this year, has 6 others in press, and is enjoying year two of yet another 3-year NSERC grant. Among other details related to her work, Shelley was asked to do some forensic consultation this past fall by the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Forensic Pathology Unit. Not bad, wouldn't you say?

(Updating this, Shelley writes:)

This fall saw me taking on another project, the excavation and analysis of fifteen human burials from a pioneer family cemetery, the Harvie Cemetery, near Cambridge, Ontario. This cemetery was registered by the province and formal closure was achieved. The Region of Waterloo archaeologists were then able to convince the landowner to allow an archaeological excavation (though not to support it financially!). We went ahead anyway, since it is an excellent opportunity to gather more osteological information on early Europeans and nineteenth century Canadian-born persons in Ontario. The excavation took two weeks. Richard Lazenby, one of our Ph.D. students, organized most of the excavation work and was out at the site every day. The two of us took care of all of the skeletal removals which had to be done with a local Officer of Health in attendance. We received a great deal of volunteer help from graduate students, undergraduates, local amateurs and our friends at Guelph

University and the University of Waterloo. The Region of Waterloo provided some financial and personnel help as did the School of Graduate Studies at McMaster. I and my students will be working on the analysis over the next year before reburial in a local Waterloo County cemetery.

Richard Lazenby, Shelley's doctoral student, was successful in his Ph.D. comprehensive examination [written and oral] March 1988. His dissertation proposal has been accepted. the title is as long as the work he will do for it, but I send it along regardless: "Ontogenetic and Phylogenetic Implications of Continuous Periosteal Apposition of Bone in the Adult Human Skeleton, exemplified in Homo and Macaca". Richard won a Ontario Graduate Scholarship [OGS] for the 88/89 academic year.

Continuing his work on periosteal apposition of bone in the aged, he has collected samples from Western and Toronto as well as primate samples from the state of Washington. Richard also presented two papers this fall, to the Canadian Forensic Society and the Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology.

Becky Southern, Shelley's MA student, is collecting material for her research. Her project entails determination of bone mineral density in prehistoric Indian female samples, and then comparison of the results with published data obtained from living postmenopausal Indian women. She hopes to be able to determine whether diminished bone mineral in Indian women compared to Caucasian postmenopausal women is environmentally caused [i.e. was not observed in the prehistoric group] or genetically caused [i.e. is present prehistorically also]. Becky won a NSERC postgraduate scholarship for 1988/89, as well as an OGS. She made summer field trips to Ottawa and Rochester as well as visits to Toronto and London this fall. She has had some ups and downs during the sample and data collection process and sometimes she felt they were all downs, but seems to have settled into a routine now.

Beth Vallance, Emöke Szathmary's doctoral student spent eight months from September 1987 - May 1988 in Papua New Guinea, doing research for her Ph.D. thesis on "Migration and Child Nutrition in West New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea". Beth wrote the most amusing-frightening-informative letters from the field, and collected a tremendous amount of nutritional data on moms, their husbands, and their babies. She worked in Kandoka Village, and an even more remote community down river from Kandoka known as Kwako, as well as the urban town of Kimbe. Beth's work is supported by SSHRCC and also by a $20,000 grant from the IDRC [International Development Research Centre]. She returned from PNG 24 pounds lighter, thanks to chloroquine-resistant malaria, and assorted infections picked up from any one of 60 varieties of bugs that bit her on a rainy beach one night as she was moving from Kandoka Village to Kimbe.

Beth recovered from her various tropical illnesses and has settled into data analysis. However, a new event transpired which affects her health for the present and which will occupy much of her time in the future. A bundle of joy is expected in the spring and Beth and her husband Richard anxiously await the arrival of their first child.

Carol De Vito, has successfully defended her MA thesis on "Discriminant Analysis of Deciduous Teeth to Determine Sex". Carol and Shelley will be preparing at least one publication on this thesis in the near future. Carol has also been working on the data collection and analysis of thin sections from the material Shelley collected from the Dart Collection in South Africa last fall. Carol and Shelley also presented papers to the Canadian Forensic Society meetings. We hope this bodes well for future associations between physical anthropologists and this forensic group. Our western colleagues have developed many connections with the forensic field and we hope the same happens in the East.

Anne Keenleyside has started a Ph.D. program at McMaster. She completed her MA at the University of Alberta where Owen Beattie was her supervisor. She was looking for evidence of pathological change in historic period Inuit in the Kekerten Sound district on Baffin Island. She plans to continue this work for her Ph.D. thesis and has applied for a training grant to go back to the region next summer to prepare for further field work.

The department also admitted two new Master's students in osteology this year. The are Linda Gibbs and Beth Wilson, both from the University of Western Ontario. Both are completing course work this year but both plan to work on Master's theses. Linda plans to continue her work on citrate analysis in bone as a method of sex determination and Beth is interested in relationship between skeletal morphology and activity patterns. She hopes to investigate those features which give rise to the "famous" tongue-twister, enthesopathies.

University of Calgary

Usher Fleising (Fac.) became Head of the Department of Anthropology, July 1, 1988. He continues his research on the social impact of biotechnology and in sociobiology.

Jim Paterson (Fac.) during May 1988 directed the first of Calgary's field-courses in Primatology at Arashiyama West in Texas. There, for a period of a month, students were exposed to the practice of field-study and a population of over 350 Japanese macaque and 16 vervets. During the 1988/89 session, Jim is enjoying a sabbatical year as visiting Scholar in the Department of Prehistory and Archaeology, Australian National University, Canberra (see notes below on his Australian impressions).

Linda Taylor (Fac.) I'm currently a sessional Instructor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Calgary after having completed a three year position as a Postdoctoral Scientist in behavioral medicine at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research in San Antonio, TX. Prior to going to Southwest Foundation I did a three-year field study comparing the social and biological relationships in a group fo ringtailed lemurs (Lemur catta) at the Duke University Primate Center in Durham, NC. I obtained my Ph.D. from Washington University in St. Louis, MO, in 1986, under the guidance of Bob Sussman. My course load at U of C includes Introduction to Human Evolution, Man and the Primates, and Primate Behaviour and Ecology. My

current research involves the establishment of a breeding colony of rhesus macaques at the south campus of the University of Miami in Miami, FL. in collaboration with Dr. Joe Wagner. The colony is a 5-year long project funded by the US National Institutes of Health, Division of Research Resources. The Miami location means I'll become all too familiar with airline food in the next few months, however, the monthly commutes will be a welcome break from our winter. I'm also working with two students on the captive socioecology of Japanese macaques at the Calgary Zoo. The results of this work will be presented at the western regional meetings of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA) in Vancouver, BC, in March of this year.

(Jim Paterson writes that Linda Taylor has made a very substantial impact on the department. She has also been favoured with a 2.58 Million US dollar NIH grant for a major breeding project to provide virus-free rhesus macaques to US medical research establishments. The student population seems to have been very impressed by her teaching skills, and she is one of the candidates for the regular position which the Department hopes to fill by July 1, 1989)

Annie Katzenberg (Fac.)

Jim Paterson notes that the membership may also wish to congratulate (or commiserate) with Annie Katzenberg (Archaeology Department) on her appointment to the position of Assistant Dean of Social Science, where she now has responsibility for all of the students in the Faculty.

Students

Andrew De Vries As a student of the anthropology program at the University of Calgary, I am currently working with Dr. Linda Taylor on an enclosure utilization project with Macaca fuscata at the Calgary Zoo. The project involves recording the behaviour and location of the group members using the scan sampling technique. As the data collection phase of the project closes, approximately 60 hours of data have been collected. In 1989, these data will be analyzed and published in the proceedings of the AAZPA conference. To date, the macaques exhibited very few behaviours which correspond to the data collected in the few other enclosure projects on the great apes, tamarins, and sifakas. The lack of correspondence between this study and others shows how important it is that we aid the zoos in helping to establish self-sustaining captive populations as the primates natural habitats are continually being degraded.

Drew Rendall Previously an uninspired Commerce student, I shed the double-breasted Pierre Cardin lifestyle for the khaki and denims of Anthropology. I can now eat again on a regular basis and have not looked back. Anthropology has provided the most painless (in fact enjoyable) passage imaginable through an undergraduate program.

I am most fascinated with the sub-discipline of Primatology, and this has served to bias my studies in that direction. Currently, I am involved in a research project on a group of primates at th Calgary Zoo. Under the supervision of Dr. Linda Taylor, of the Anthropology Department, I am examining the sexual

and display behaviour of a group of Japanese macaques (Macaca fuscata). Approximately 90 hours of data were collected over the fall semester and are being analyzed for completion of a paper which may be presented, at the Western Regional Conference of the AAZPA, in March.

This experience, coupled with a participation in the Primatology Field School held in May of '88 at the Arashiyama West Primate Observatory, Texas (sponsored by Dr. James Paterson of the University of Calgary), has honed my interests such that I plan to attend graduate school in this field upon completion of my undergraduate studies.

Goodbye Adam Smith ..... Hello Charles Darwin!!!!!

Patricia Miller-Schroeder, who completed her M.A. in November 1985 will be going to Earlton in Northern Ontario with her husband Curt Schroeder, where they will become the managers of a small zoological park.

The Department of Anthropology as a whole is reported on by Jim Paterson:

The enrollment in Anthropology at Calgary continues to be on a rising pattern, perhaps largely due to internal regulation changes and quotas established by Management. Economics as well as in the departments of Psychology and Computer Science, coupled with the existence of "science credit" for the primatology courses. The increases have been running between 15 and 20 percent annually, with nearly 3,000 enrollees for the 1988/89 year. Sixty-five percent of the students are in the Intro to Human Evolution, and the Intro to Man and the Primates courses. The department is staffing these courses with sessional instructors for this year with Penny Grey, Stevi Stephens, and Linda Taylor on site. The department is recruiting a primatologist to a limited term, (potential tenure track), position from July 1st, and will have made its decision by the time you read this. When the regular staffing situation is normalized after July, most of the teaching of these courses will fall on Asquith, Paterson, and the new primatologist, plus any sessional help that the department can afford. With the new university president (Murray Fraser) in place, plus an election year for Alberta in 1989, the budgetary picture seems to be less constrained than during previous years, and the department can breathe a bit easier.

Perceptions of a Canadian in Oz: (Jim Paterson)

"G'Day, Mate! You right? Don't whinge, 'av a tinnie." Despite mythical beginnings in the same homeland, the inhabitants of Canada and Australia have diverged significantly in language and culture. Australia has a reputation as being very male dominated, loaded with litterbugs, firebugs, "crook" politicians, and a substantial number of racists (it is still only a bit over two decades since the demise of the "White Australia" policy). To some extent these are true, but the media of Oz delights in playing up all of these facets. The white population is, as elsewhere in the old British colonial areas., economically ascendent. That population is concentrated around the coastline, with almost a quarter of the nation residing in the Sydney basin.

The aboriginal population is mainly scattered across the outback, often living in poverty, except for the set of cultural brokers who manage to survive in the gap between aboriginal and white societies. Australians are very friendly and laid back about nearly everything, but have only recently discovered "multiculturalism", with its resultant stress upon their lifestyle. Oz proclaims itself to be the - "best address on Earth", and from a climatic, comfort, and scenery perspective it is, but I find it still to be rather curious collection of disparate entities in search of a future.

Australian National University is an interesting place to be for a year. Colin and Phyll Groves have made us feel very comfortable, introduced us to some aspects of Australian Culture and wildlife which we might not have experienced otherwise, and become good friends.

I have not had much direct contact with the physical anthropology scene, but it seems rather much like that of Canada. Mostly it appears to be concerned with skeletal biology of native populations and is often attached to archaeological fieldwork. The most distinct departmental situation is that of western Australia where Charles Oxnard is Head of the Anatomy department with all human biology in the university under his direction. He seems to have made a significant contribution to the discipline in Australia and has evolved a substantial graduate following in his two years of residence. The major centre in the east is ANU on several hundred hectares of beautiful open and wooded land along the shores of Lake Burley Griffin in Canberra. The internal structure of the National University, started as a purely research institution, eventually grew into "teaching faculty" and "research school" components, with the development of a certain amount of friction between them. The sole physical anthropologist in the teaching faculties is Colin Groves, primarily a taxonomist and evolutionary theorist dealing with primates and human evolution, while most of the skeletal biologists reside in the research school (referred to by some as 'Lotusland'). I have been given to understand that most of the other universities of Australia have the common Canadian situation of a token "physical anthropologist" attached to an anthropology department.

Primate studies, like any other location without a natural non-human primate population, are very restricted. Oxnard and Groves are the primary individuals concerned with primate research, mainly in the morphological and systematic veins. There are numbers of primates kept in zoological parks, and some held in research colonies, both situations are very tightly controlled. In December I attended the Australian Primate Society meetings and met some of the members. I learned that the majority of them are veterinarians, nutritionists, and psychologists. There was only one person who worked with natural populations, a doctoral student with a zoologist as supervisor, who was studying Howlers in Belize. The primate scene is active, but displays a lack of behaviourists or ecologists dealing with the order.

My own activities for this year have consisted of mellowing out from administrative stress, catching up on writing commitments (two papers, a book chapter, and two book reviews in

submission), and beginning to catch up on a massive backlog of reading in evolutionary theory and systematics prior to starting a textbook on fossil primates. The next few months will be devoted to this latter activity,k with a bit of preparation for my return to the teaching wars in September. Oh, yes, and I have to work up a paper for C.A.P.A. 1989 as well. Cheers from Down Under.

University of Calgary, Department of Archaeology

Anne Katzenberg (Fac.)

Annie is an Assistant Professor in the Department, and recently also appointed Assistant Dean of Social Sciences. Undergraduate teaching includes the following courses: Introductory Physical Anthropology; Human Variation and Adaptation. Problems in Hominid Evolution; Human Osteology; Problems in Paleonutrition and Paleopathology. She teaches graduate courses: Human Osteology; Advanced Topics in Osteology and Odontology.

Ph.D. Thesis, University of Toronto 1983 (under the direction of F.J. Melbye) is entitled: Chemical Analysis of Prehistoric Human Bone from Five Temporally Distinct Populations in Southern Ontario. Current research interests: paleonutrition and paleopathology, stable isotope analyses (carbon and nitrogen) of bone collagen, forensic anthropology, stable isotope analysis of hair for forensic identification; prehistory Ontario, New Mexico.

Brenda Kennedy

Having completed B.A. and M.A. studies in anthropology at Memorial University, Nfld., Brenda then undertook a doctoral program in the Department of Archaeology in Calgary. Her dissertation successfully defended December 1988 is entitled: Variation in $\delta^{13}C$. Values of Post-Medieval Europeans.

Continuing in the area of isotopic investigations, Brenda is currently a post-doctoral fellow in the Department of Physics. She also is a sessional instructor in the Department of Archaeology, teaching Introduction to Physical Anthropology and an upper year course in Human Variation.

Noreen Willows

Presently in the second year of an M.A. program, Noreen is concentrating in the area of human osteology, and in particular bone histology. Her thesis proposal is titled: The Histological Approach to Establishing Age at Death: A Comparison of Results from Bone Cores and Cross Sections. The project will involve analysis of cadaveric bone specimens from the collection at the University of Calgary.

As a change of pace, Noreen spent three months during the summer of 1988 participating in the Koobi Fora Field School. While in Africa, she had the opportunity to spend a week at Olorgesailie with Dr. R. Potts.

Dennis Mueller

Having completed two B.Sc.'s (one in Zoology, and one in Archaeology) Dennis is currently in the process of finishing work for a M.A. His thesis is an analysis of a set of human and animal bones from an Iron Age and a Neolithic site in Cameroon, West Africa. It is concerned with interpreting the conditions of bone preservation through the use of the carbon and nitrogen contents of the remains, as well as their stable isotope signatures. His other interests include paleoanthropology, forensic anthropology and skeletal biology.

University of Alberta, Edmonton

(Report by Julie Cormack, rearranged by the Editor under subject headings)

The Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta underwent the final stages of an internal/external review of facilities, teaching, research activities and undergraduate and graduate programmes. This review, known as the President's Advisory Committee on Campus Review (PACCR) recommended, among other things, the addition of a new staff position, a Biological Anthropologist.

Osteology and Forensic Anthropology

Nancy Lovell (Fac.) who studied the skeletal pathology of nonhuman primates for her Ph.D. at Cornell University filled this new position. Upon completion of her doctoral studies, she was a Postdoctoral Fellow in the Department of South and South East Asian Studies, University of California, Berkeley. Her current research involves burial excavation at the 4000 year old Indus Valley civilization site of Harappa in Pakistan, as well as an assessment of health and nutrition. Teaching requirements include human osteology (Anthropology 390 and 490), palaeopathology (Anthropology 407), palaeonutrition (Anthropology 557) and medical Anthropology (Anthropology 393). A forthcoming publication, scheduled for the January issue of AJPA deals with the results of a test of Phenice's technique for sexing the os pubis.

Owen Beattie (Fac.) is continuing his analysis of human remains of three members from the 3rd Franklin Expedition. His book, FROZEN IN TIME, co-authored with John Geiger deals with the Franklin Expedition and was released officially in Canada this past autumn. Dr. Beattie has taught courses on forensic. Anthropology, palaeopathology and human osteology, and supervises students in these areas of study. At present, he is on sabbatical leave until July 1st, 1989.

Mary Jackes (Fac.) an Honourary Research Associate of the Department has officially become Adjunct Professor. Most of Dr. Jackes work revolves around the completion of several research projects including a descriptive paper on 4th century burials in southern Italy, the analysis of 4500 loose teeth from the Portuguese Neolithic and a continuing project involving the production of readable thin sections. She is working on joint

papers with David Lubell on the Portuguese Mesolithic/Neolithic transition, and will be teaching Anthropology 309 this winter.

Julie Cormack continues her position as the Curatorial Assistant for Osteology, which deals with collections management of modern human and nonhuman primate remains and the primate fossil cast collection. She is scheduled to teach Introduction to Physical Anthropology this July. Last summer, she taught Human Origins (Anthropology 391) as a small group seminar discussion.

Sabine Stratton, one of Owen Beattie's students, is completing her M.A. thesis on acetabular rim morphological variation in the human pelvis, a trait which seems to have potential as an individualizing feature. The topic of this study came about from the Hinton Via Rail train crash investigation of February 1986. She hopes to be finished by the Spring 1989, and is set to teach Introduction to Physical Anthropology this May. In August, she gave a joint paper on "Video Superimposition Research in Alberta" at the Skull Superimposition Conference in Kiel, West Germany.

Pamela Mayne, another of Owen's forensic students has entered her second year in the M.A. programme. Her thesis research involves the possibility of identifying ante-cremation fracture patterns. If traumatic fractures and heat-related fractures can be distinguished, then as Pamela hopes, this will aid in personal identification. Every summer, the U of A sponsors a Summer Youth University programme, where high school students register for introductory courses. Pamela was the teacher for the Anthropology programme and taught eight groups of twenty students each ranging from Grade 8 to Grade 12.

This past summer, Cidalia Duarte excavated two Medieval cemeteries in souther Portugal with Ken Jacobs from the University of Montreal. She was also involved in lab preparation of Mesolithic skeletons, a project under the direction of Dr. Kaufmann, Institute of Human Palaeontology in Basel, Switzerland. For her M.A. thesis, she will be examining morphology and attrition patterns of over 2000 loose teeth from a Neolithic/Calcolithic site in Portugal to determine whether this site represented continuous occupation. She is co-supervised by Mary Jackes and Owen Beattie.

Walt Kowal, a provisonal Ph.D. student is doing toxic metal analysis of human materials from the 3rd Franklin Expedition. Preliminary findings on his research is in press in the INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. He hopes to do his candidacy exam this Spring. This coming May, he will teach Introduction to Prehistory (Anthropology 306).

Biomechanics, Mastication

Penny Grey, a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Oral Biology, Faculty of Dentistry has recently moved to Calgary where she will be teaching An Introduction to Human Evolution in the Department of Anthropology in the Winter and Spring sessions of 1989. Her research interests include morphology, function and evolution of the masticatory system. Her dissertation is based on a biomechanical model of the jaw and is applied to early

hominids in order to assess the effect of morphological differences on function of the system. She anticipates her degree in the Spring 1989.

Primatology

Linda Fedigan (Fac.) is primarily involved with the teaching (Anthropology 392 and 492) and supervision of research into nonhuman primate bebaviour. She also teaches Anthropology 593, Evolution and Social Life, and every two years, Anthropology 410, Sex and Status in Comparative Perspective.

Dr. Fedigan currently has three research interests: the description of population biology and social behaviour of three primate species in Santa Rosa National Park, Costa Rica; demographic and reproductive patterns of the Arashiyama West, Texas primates; and a library project on social analysis of research on sex differences (ANNUAL REVIEW OF ANTHROPOLOGY 1986). Dr. Larry Fedigan of the Faculte Saint-Jean has also cooperated in the research in Costa Rica and Texas.

In August 1987, Dr. Pam Asquith, a SSHRC Canada Research Fellow and Linda co-hosted a Wenner-Gren sponsored conference comparing Japanese and western behavioural science, particularly linking the research of Arashiyama East and Arashiyama West. They are editing a volume entitled, JAPANESE MACAQUES OF ARASHIYAMA: 33 YEARS OF STUDY IN THE EAST AND WEST, based on the presented paper at the conference.

Pam has a forthcoming paper on studies of free-ranging provisioned primates, scheduled for the 1989 Yearbook AJPA. She is also translating into English and providing commentary on Kinji Imanishi's book, THE WORLD OF LIVING THINGS. As a Canada Research Fellow, she is required to teach two courses; Introduction to Physical Anthropology (Anthropology 309) and Japanese Culture and Society (Anthropology 380).

Mary McDonald, a recent Ph.D. graduate, and now lecturer at Grant McEwan Community College, Edmonton, is involved in a project with Linda and Lou Griffin, Director, South Texas Primate Observatory, examining contraceptive methods for nonhuman primates. Depo Provera will be injected to a sample of adult males and females with behavioural and reproductive effects being monitored.

Nancy Collinge, a provisional Ph.D. student, has conducted a behavioural study of an infant CEBUS monkey born last fall at the Edmonton Valley Zoo. She is examining development of social intelligence using a modification of the Piagetian stages of human sensorimotor development, and hopes to do her candidacy in January 1989. This research is funded by a Killam Predoctoral Scholarship.

Lisa Gould (M.A. student) and Ruben Kaufman (provisional Ph.D. student) returned to Canada in January 1988, from seven months of primatological research at the Berenty Reserve, Madagascar. Lisa was collecting data on infant social development and alloparental care in LEMUR CATTA. She is writing her thesis and has received funding from NSERC and the Province of Alberta. In July, she will be teaching Anthropology 392. Ruben Kaufman is working at the Duke University Primate Center

until next summer, studying affiliative patterns and dominance in LEMUR FULVUS RUFUS. He will be comparing these characteristics between semi-free ranging and free-ranging primates.

Medical Anthropology

Medical Anthropology has become a strong component at the University of Alberta, with the possibility of developing an interdisciplinary Ph.D. programme. Dr. David Young (Fac) supervises most students in this area of study.

Dr. Young has expanded his earlier study of traditional medical practices of Native Albertans into a project which proposes models for de-centralizing health care across Canada. He will also examine the impact that this change will have on Native health. Next summer. David plans to return to China where he will be looking at traditional medical practices of Chinese National Minorities. He has taught Anthropology 393 (Health and Healing) and can supervise students in the areas of psychological Anthropology, medical Anthropology, Anthropology of aesthetics and material culture.

In the summer of 1987, Dr. Young and two graduate students, Grant Ingram and Judy Pettigrew went to China to attend the International Congress of Natural Medicine in Beijing. After the conference, Grant and Judy stayed on for an extra month to examine rural health care delivery programmes. Grant hopes to apply this knowledge to the Canadian North for his Doctoral research. Judy Pettigrew just completed her M.A. thesis on the beliefs and practices of childcare in the Edmonton Chinese community. She has been accepted to Cambridge University for a Ph.D. programme, but is now spending a few months working in Saudi Arabia as an Occupational Therapist.

Lise Swartz, a provisional Ph.D. student hopes to examine traditional medical practices of settled and semi-nomadic Bedouin in the Middle East. She will be collecting her data from a Bedouin camp in which she will be living in until July 1989.

Evolutionary Theory

Lori Shortreed, now in her 3rd year of an M.A. programme is studying the socio-historical placement of evolutionary theory in western society with a focus on scientific creationism. During her visit, this summer to the Institute for Creation Research, California, she interviewed several ICR staff members. She has taught Anthropology 307 (Introduction to Socio-Cultural Anthropology) and is scheduled to teach again this Spring.

University of Victoria, B.C.

Eric Roth (Fac.)

(This a report on Eric's research in Kenya which he submitted in March 1988)

My field work was funded by a grant ($10,000.00) from the Canadian Commission for UNESCO, which in turn received its funding from the Canadian International Development Agency. The

research proposal, entitled, "Concomitants of Sedentism for Northern Kenyan Pastoralists," was designed to study demographic change resulting from the drought-related move to sedentary communities for Rendille camel pastoralists. The research was also affiliated with the Kenyan Arid Lands Research Station. Located in Marsabit District this UNESCO sponsored research program has conducted animal and human ecological studies in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands for the past decade. With their assistance I set up in the small town of Korr, a ten-year old Rendille settlement in the Kaisut Desert. There my Rendille field assistant, Mr. Larion Aliaro, assisted me in the enumeration of thirteen Rendille villages, resulting in a sample of approximately 2,000 people. A major emphasis was on infant and child mortality. At later meetings in Nairobi with the International Development Research Centre and the Population Studies and Research Institute at the University of Nairobi it was decided to attempt an expanded research program on this topic to complement the present pilot study.

REPORT FROM ONTARIO,
ON PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION DEALING WITH UNMARKED BURIALS

Shelley R. Saunders

In 1986 a group was formed called the Ontario Council of Professional Osteologists. The specific goal of this group is to lobby for revisions to provincial ministerial policy and/or legislation dealing with unmarked burials. In 1978, a policy was established by the then, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the ministry which issues archaeological licenses. This policy stated that archaeologists who encountered human burials on sites would contact the local coroner and the nearest native band for instructions on the disposition of the remains. This was deemed to be the most reasonable response to earlier confrontations over Native burial excavations but it usually meant that many archaeologists avoided human burials associated with sites. In those instances where all of the procedures were followed for removal, the results were extremely inconsistent. Some bands required immediate reburial, others did not and in most instance the burials were seen as impediments to the rest of the archaeological investigation. Certainly, at that point, full scale scientific investigations of archaeological cemeteries in Ontario were ended.

In 1979, the provincial government designated the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, which administers the Cemeteries Act, the lead ministry to resolve the problems with unmarked burials. Several efforts were made to revise the Act but to no avail. Guidelines for unmarked burials were discussed a number of times by representatives and others with the most effective change being an educational campaign for provincial and municipal staffs and private developers. As the 1979 C.A.P.A. committee report had pointed out, one of the problems was that, in each province, human skeletal remains are often under the jurisdiction of three or more statutes. Any number of policy discussions would not resolve the issues if these various laws are ambiguous with regard to archaeological human remains. This was clearly demonstrated when in 1985, the new manager of the Cemeteries Branch in Toronto interpreted the Cemeteries Act rigorously and required that all archaeological burials be treated as cemeteries under the Act. The result was that legal permission to remove accidentally uncovered burials could take three months or more. Calling an archaeological burial a cemetery means that the landowner is responsible for protecting and maintaining all of the "cemeteries" on his land as is required for registered (marked) cemeteries. There was also the suggestion that these actions by the bureaucrats would satisfy the complaint that native and non-native burials are treated differently. But this just isn't so. Even with Cemeteries Branch's actions we still see different treatments followed for different burial sites, apparently subject to the vagaries of public and political interest.

I would like to think that submissions by O.C.P.O. and the professional archaeologists group during 1986 and 1987 helped lead to the present, apparently determined action by the provincial government to amend the Cemeteries Act. In January of 1988 we were asked to make a submission to an interministerial committee formed to prepare an amended Cemeteries Act and to develop policies and procedures for the handling of unmarked burials. We did so, and a summary of that submission follows at the end of this text. However, history shows that these amendments have been tried before, all to no avail. In fact, rumors I have heard say that the interministerial committee has done little work, if any, and that their hidden agenda is actually one of inaction. Maybe if they ignore the problem long enough it will go away?

But the problem didn't go away in 1988. A booming Ontario economy which promoted development and a very active community of contract archaeologists and regional planners meant that a number of unmarked human burials were encountered this past spring and summer. At the same time, written Cemeteries Branch procedures for the landowners and developers changed at least three times over the summer and different people I spoke to all got different versions! In one instance, the procedures dealt with the question of whether "a scientist should ask to study the bones". The landowner was told that, as far as Cemeteries Branch was aware, only a medical doctor was qualified to study the bones! I wrote a very angry letter about that one.

At the 1986 C.A.P.A. meetings it was pointed out that direct connections between osteologists and native groups are most important. This was clear at the October meeting in Ottawa of the Assembly of First Nations and museum representatives. One of the workshops held at this meeting was on the topic of "remains". The workshop was chaired by Jerry Cybulski and a native woman from B.C., Leona Sparrow. Several native people attending this workshop presented a "pan-argument", that all native burials no matter how old or of what group affiliation, must be treated in the same way. That is, return <u>everything</u> in the museums and don't touch <u>anything</u> that is still in the ground. When Jerry pointed out that native opinions did vary with regard to the study of skeletal remains as evidenced by the very fact that he had been urged by a tribal council to excavate and study a burial site, this was not accepted. Some of those present said if that were the case, it was their job to educate their own people not to allow any archaeological work or study.

It was clear from this meeting that we need to make some direct contact with tribal councils and other native associations if only to explain what we do. We will often be told that there is absolutely no reason to study bones or pots because that is simply the way of Western science and it is not relevant to native peoples. But, at a one to one level, when we start to explain what <u>can</u> be discovered then some imaginations can be captured. There is also the argument that osteological study might be used in land claims, although I would hate to see this used as a lame excuse. But finally, I think osteologists and native groups have a common goal in wanting to see these graves and burial sites protected from development destruction and government neglect. Here is where we might become allies in a common cause.

In many ways, the arguments over excavating burials resemble the creationists denial of evolution. No amount of reasoning is going to change some people's beliefs that graves should never be moved, touched, analysed or retained above ground because they feel all of these things constitute desecration. By focussing on the legislation, we in O.C.P.O. have been affirming that unmarked burials are, in fact, under public jurisdiction and must be dealt with by governmental policy. Most of these sites rest on private land and mitigation will have to be resolved through provincial legislation. However, we also recognize that only concerted, vociferous action on the part of ourselves and those others concerned about the disposition of unmarked burials will force any effective change.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CEMETERIES ACT. R.S.O. 1980

ON UNMARKED BURIAL GROUNDS

SUBMISSION BY THE ONTARIO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL OSTEOLOGISTS

Executive Summary

The Ontario Council of Professional Osteologists recommends:

1. Unmarked and suspected burial sites should be identified as heritage sites rather than as cemeteries and be regulated by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture rather than the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

2. Police and other officials involved with the discovery of unmarked burials should be aware of the need for proper protection and/or excavation of unmarked burial sites.

3. The appointment of a provincial osteologist.

4. The services of experts should be used to document the cultural origins and general population relationships of the human skeletal remains from unmarked and suspected burial sites.

5. Field and laboratory analyses of skeletal remains and material goods by qualified scientists.

6. Storage of the remains above ground in a provincial repository or in public institutions.

7. Establishment of one or a few provincial reburial sites.

8. Specified time periods for excavation and disposition, field analyses and preparation of reports with the right to apply for an extension.

9. Appointment of a Burials Committee with balanced representation from heritage advocates, native groups, archaeologists, osteologists, community representatives, the provincial osteologist and the Director of Heritage Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture as chairman to manage the disposition of unmarked and suspected burials.

10. Equal treatment for native and non-native unmarked and suspected burials sites associated with heritage sites.

Introduction

Human occupation in the province of Ontario goes back several thousands of years. As a consequence of this, a great many people have lived, died and been buried within the confines of what is now, Ontario. Before the establishment of documented, regulated cemeteries in the nineteenth century, almost all human graves were unmarked and their locations were rapidly lost to living memory. Although many unmarked cemeteries and burials have been

uncovered by private individuals or scientific researchers over the last century, active archaeological research and intensified land development continue to uncover increasing numbers of them.

The Ontario Council of Professional Osteologists maintains that unmarked and suspected burial sites (excluding recent forensic cases) associated with provincially designated heritage sites should be identified as heritage resources and come under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Heritage Act and the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. The identification and the recovery of information from heritage burial sites must be accomplished by qualified heritage experts in order to make effective decisions about their disposition. Extending the powers of the present Cemeteries Act to cover unmarked and suspected burials is inappropriate and impractical. Such a policy means potentially, that thousands of grave sites would have to be marked, maintained and protected leading to substantial conflicts with the farming and building industries and the rights of private property. Therefore, we recommend that there should be an amendment to the Cemeteries act to exclude unmarked and suspected burial sites. This recommendation, if followed, removes Cemeteries Branch of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations from any further responsibilities for unmarked burials.

In response to the questions posed by the committee requesting amendments to the act we strongly recommend the following procedures:

PROCEDURES DEALING WITH UNMARKED AND SUSPECTED BURIAL SITES

Definitions

Unmarked Burial Sites

Any previously unknown site used for the intentional interment of human remains and not located in a presently registered cemetery. It excludes fragmentary, disarticulated human bone found as discarded remnants in middens or other features not intended as graves. It does not exclude forensic cases dated to 1900 A.D. and beyond but when these cases are properly identified they will come under the provisions of the Criminal Code and the Coroner's Act.

Suspected Unmarked Burial Sites

Where scattered human bone on the surface or excavated bone indicates a grave site associated with an identified heritage site, this will be identified as a suspected unmarked burial site.

There will be no distinctions made between native and non-native unmarked and suspected burial sites.

I. Members of the public are required to report previously unknown burial sites to the municipal, regional or provincial police who, in association with local coroners, are responsible for determining if a crime has been committed. Once the discovery has been made there should be no further disturbance of the site either by members of the public or by the police. If it is clearly a forensic case, the coroner can determine if the assistance of an osteologist skilled in forensic anthropology is required. Local coroners and forensic experts should be aware of the need for careful archaeological excavation in forensic cases. If the burial represents an archaeological case then the

police would contact the nearest Ministry of Citizenship and Culture office.

We wish to emphasize the necessity for education of the law enforcement field about the importance of proper excavation of such burials using archaeological techniques and the need to protect them from unauthorized disturbance. It is important that direct contact between the various police forces, coroners and heritage representatives from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture be maintained at all times. This can be fostered by an ongoing educational programme.

II. In cases where an initial discovery of human burials is made by archaeologists conducting surveys or site testing, the regional archaeologist or more directly, the provincial osteologist of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture would be contacted. Under the procedures we are suggesting, we feel there is a strong need for appointing an individual to the post of provincial osteologist. This person could help to oversee the various burial discoveries made in the province. He/she would have a list of qualified osteologists who could be called on to do indentification and analysis. The provincial osteologist would be empowered to make decisions about the risks to a particular burial site, the urgency for excavation and other practicalities such as time and manpower required to deal with each case. The provincial osteologist would deal with daily field problems but would report at regular intervals to a Burials Committee within the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture which would be empowered with making decisions about the ultimate disposition of human skeletal remains (composition of this committee is described in paragraph VII). Funding for the position of provincial osteologist could perhaps come from surcharges levied at heritage museums and parks.

III. The Ontario Council of Professional Osteologists does not feel it can comment extensively on the determination of the **direct** descendancy of the deceased from unmarked burial sites. However, it is our opinion that when there are no written records, that direct descendancy cannot be determined beyond the memory recall of living persons. However, as osteologists, we can, in conjunction with archaeologists and historians, provide substantial information on the cultural origins and general population relationships of the humans whose skeletal remains we examine. Therefore, it is important that a series of experts be employed by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture to make these determinations when unmarked burials are found. Funding sources for skeletal analyses would be the same as those presently provided for general archaeological analyses.

IV. As a consequence of the necessity for identification of unknown, unmarked burials, field analyses of the skeletal remains and any associated material goods by qualified scientists is always necessary. In most, if not all cases, exhumation will be mandatory. Only proper osteological and archaeological field investigations can recover the relevant information that aids in proper cultural and population identification. Such analyses would be coordinated through the provincial osteologist and/or regional archaeologists of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. This coordination may take the form of simply supplying licensed archaeologists with the names of qualified persons willing to assist in the identification.

The necessity for some level of laboratory analysis relevant to the investigation should also be assumed. The magnitude of laboratory work, because of the condition and extent of the burial situation, will vary so that

some cases may not need as much analysis as others. A series of procedures for the transport of human skeletal remains exhumed from unmarked graves is provided for in the Ontario Coroner's Act, which describes the proper transport of human tissues. Since laboratory analysis of the skeletal remains would be comparable to a postmortem examination conducted for purposes of identification, sampling of bone tissue by qualified scientists should be permitted with all due and proper reporting to the provincial osteologist and Burials Committee.

V. We suggest that burials and/or associated material goods exhumed in future be stored and retained above ground in one or several designated provincial mausoleums. These facilities could be consecrated at the time of completion and be available for various religious services as new material is placed there. Qualified scientists wishing to examine the material would be required to make application to do so. This system would ensure the proper care and storage of remains. It would not be retroactive and apply to existing museum and university collections.

If, because of economic or other restrictions the establishment of mausoleums is not feasible, then we suggest that materials could be stored in public institutions so designated by the Burials Committee.

The Ontario Council of Professional Osteologists does not reject in-ground reburial under special circumstances. There may be disputed cases where the Burials Committee will decide that skeletal remains will be reburied in the ground. However, under these circumstances, we recommend the establishment of one or a few provincially maintained reburial sites. In those few cases where direct descendancy is established, ultimate disposition of the remains will be decided by the family of the deceased.

VI. The time periods involved in the decision-making, analysis and disposition of the burials will have to be determined in consultation with the landowner and taking into account the exigencies of weather and magnitude of the excavation. But we recommend that under most circumstances, a decision regarding excavation and disposition would be made within six weeks for material at risk of destruction and within three months for material not at immediate risk. We further recommend that the minimum amount of time required for excavation and field analysis should be four days per skeleton. The time period for completion of laboratory analysis and preparation of reports should be comparable to that given for archaeological license reports- one year with full opportunities for application of extension of the analysis. Further decisions about the timing of these procedures would be left to the discretion of the provincial osteologist and/or regional archaeologists and ultimately, the Burials Committee.

VII. If a dispute exists regarding the burials, associated material goods or the burial ground itself, this would go to the Burials Committee for a decision. The Burials Committee would consist of a balanced representation of heritage advocates, representatives of native groups, archaeologists, osteologists, community representatives, the provincial osteologist and the director of Heritage Branch, M.C.C. as chairman. The province should not retain the practice of contacting the nearest native band over the disposition of native unmarked burials but should leave this issue to the Burials Committee which would have experienced native representation.

If disputants are not satisfied with the Burials Committee decision on a case they will be able to make proper legal application for a judicial

hearing.

The Burials Committee will be charged with gathering and making public, information on the unmarked burial cases dealt with by the Ministry each year. The committee will also be responsible with ensuring that all written reports and documentation on an unmarked burial case are retained and available for public scrutiny.

Conclusions

The Ontario Council of Professional Osteologists is concerned that unmarked and suspected burial sites be regulated in a way that balances the interests fairly of all interested groups. We believe that our recommendations do this and we strongly advocate that you adopt them.

APPENDIX A

Answers to the Questions posed by the Request for Submissions sent out by the Interministry Committee can be found under the following:

1. introduction, also points I and II

2. points I and II

3. point II

4. point III

5. points II and VII

6. point IV

7. point IV

8. point V

9. point VI

10. point VII

11. see introduction

AN OPTIMISTIC APPRAISAL OF SKELETAL STUDIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Colin Pardoe

[Exerpts from a paper presented at the Australian Archaeology Association Conference, Armidale, December 1988]

The two groups most interested in ancient skeletons are archaeologists and Aborigines. This has been seen as a simple opposition of scientific vs Aboriginal 'value'. During five years of doing burial archaeology and skeletal studies in southeastern Australia I have formulated a model for research which acknowledges Aboriginal ownership of their ancestors' bones and which emphasises the sharing of information. In this way, Aborigines are able to judge scientific value of not only the bones, but also out studies of them.

The perceived view that skeletal studies are on their way out is wrong. There is every reason to expect skeletal studies to continue as an integral part of Archaeology in Australia.

I have no qualms in accepting that the skeletons I examine have direct links with the Aboriginal people of the area. I accept this in a population sense, that the communities along the Darling River have a direct genetic link with populations of the area in the past. It is fatuous to discredit this link because an actual genealogy can not be produced. There is no doubt in my mind that Coobool Creek skeletons are ancestral as a population, to contemporary Aborigines. Although they differ in many ways, these remains are closer to modern people from the area than to any other in the world.

I am completely opposed to any reburial of anything that has archaeological value. Naturally, I don't wish to see any of this reburied: I know the great archaeological, biological and historical value of these skeletons. Nonetheless, I endorse the basic principle that Aborigines should control their ancestors' remains, and work within that restriction.

It is not sufficient to determine the fate of skeletons in museums by recourse to a simple opposition of scientific vs Aboriginal 'value'. In my experience these values are not in opposition: we are both interested in history.

Scientific assessments may end up being no more than enumerations - a 'curatorial exercise'. The value of these collections lies in the ideas and information they generate. Assessments are difficult to produce since criteria differ among archaeologists. For instance, some archaeologists have suggested that the older remains had to be kept at all costs. Others might argue the opposite, that the older remains have the highest symbolic content for Aborigines and should be given back first, perhaps allowing the other 98% of the collection to remain. Furthermore, keeping only a small sample of greater age loses any value if it can not be compared to other samples for change through time or for regional variations.

Another criterion for assessment that has been put forward is that complete remains have greater scientific value than fragmentary remains.

This too presents problems. It is possible to argue that allowing only fragmentary material to be returned is much like saying 'you can have the rubbish, but we're keeping the good stuff'. Further, it is through the use of data from these fragmentary remains that we can put together a much better view of variation in and between regions.

People have seldom addressed the scientific value of the Murray Black collection as the principal teaching resource in Australia for skeletal biology. How would this be affected by disposing of all but the oldest, or all but the most complete remains? Might it no be better to maintain a sample collection containing examples from the total range?

Lack of agreement on these issues highlights the problems of arriving at any consistent parameters for scientific assessment and without these, a valid assessment can not be made.

The description of 'scientific value' has been aimed at the wrong groups. It has never made sense to tell ourselves how valuable the bones are: we already know that, be it from museum philosophy or from academic research.

What is necessary is to make these notions known to other involved groups, in this case the Aboriginal communities and people concerned with the skeletons. These values must be demonstrated in an appropriate manner and must be concrete. It is far more valuable to say 'this is what we know' rather than 'these are the sorts of things we could learn".

The assessment of scientific worth must be placed firmly in the hands of the Aboriginal community. This is collaborative assessment. It is they who must 'choose between' science and other values. But how? Most people don't know what we do with bones or why. We have almost never returned information to Aboriginal people. In my recent work on burial archaeology I have tried to redress that with community reports. These are designed to convey some information as well as a sense of the great interest and respect we hold for these bones.

As an aside, this point is relevant to moratoria on research. We must not support moratoria on research for any reason. It is one thing to be denied permission by the relevant Aboriginal group, it is another to have non-Aboriginal groups (such as museums or other institutions) deny access to research.

If we are seen not to be studying, then it is obvious that we do not do anything except store the bones. If the bones are only stored; either locked away in museums or buried in keeping places, then they might as well be reburied properly.

When I suggested in 1985 that community reports were useful, I was only a year into research project. Now that I have written 10, I have some feedback. I am able to do research in these areas and have been invited in a number of places to excavate more skeletons. In effect these reports answer the usual question posed by Aborigines to archaeologists: 'what use is this to us?'. We are not accountants and economists, our job is to convey information.

I would like to quote from the lists of AAA current policies (AA 23)

> 3. That archaeological consultants and researchers should be asked to produce simple comprehensible reports of their work for feedback to Aboriginal communities.

I would suggest that at the conference AGM we change 'should be asked to' to 'must'.

At some point we must accept that Aboriginal communities have the right to determine the fate of their ancestor's bones. If we can present them with the information necessary to make an informed decision covering many viewpoints, the necessary decision will be made not by oppositional groups, but in an informed manner and I am sure that none could fault the outcome.

text re Philippe Rushton

February 15th 1989

Mr. William Thorsell
Editor-in-Chief
The Globe and Mail
444 Front Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5V 2S9

Dear Mr. Thorsell:

The recent reactions (Feb 7-14) to Philippe Rushton's claims about "racial" differences has focused largely on 4 areas: 1) the ethics of ranking human groups; 2) the validity of the idea of "race"; 3) the lack of evidence for a genetic basis for the traits he examines; and 4) the similarity of Rushton's work to "racial studies" used to justify the Nazi "final solution".

Despite these well-founded criticisms, there is a danger that research on population differences may be dismissed on the basis that the work is inherently racist simply by virtue of its subject matter. As anthropologists interested in understanding human variation, we believe that scholarly research guided by well-founded assumptions and rigorous methodologies is worth pursuing. Most of the comments on Rushton's work have emphasized his controversial ideas, but have failed to point out the very poor quality of his research and the flimsy nature of the data on which his views are founded.

A case in point is the 1987 article he co-authored with Anthony F. Bogaert entitled, "Race differences in sexual behavior: testing an evolutionary hypothesis", which appeared in the Journal of Research in Personality (volume 21:529-551). This is the work upon which much of his now infamous address to the AAAS was based. Close examination of this study made it startlingly clear that Rushton and Bogaert made claims that were not supported by the material cited.

Their primary source of data was originally collected by Warren Kinsey and his colleagues between the late 1930s and 1960s, later substantially revamped in the 1970s. This data base has been extensively criticized over the years, but Rushton & Bogaert appear to have ignored the well-known limitations of this material.

For example, the makeup of the study sample is highly unorthodox. They have drawn conclusions for all " Black" groups based on a sample of "Black" university students from the midwest United States from 1938 to 1963. In their view, the findings for

this group applies to all "Black" groups anywhere, anytime. Such typological thinking is a fundamental error in biology and indeed in any science and clearly invalidates their attempt to test an "evolutionary hypothesis". Curiously, a definition of what is "Black" never appears; neither, for that matter, does a definition of "White" or "Oriental". Yet it is a fundamental rule of science that all terms of reference be carefully defined.

The article is riddled with statistical errors. Furthermore, in what can only be construed as a desperate attempt to demonstrate "racial" differences in sexual anatomy, Rushton & Bogaert have cited references that no reputable scholar would use as a basis for conclusions. Information on penis size among Africans, for example, comes from "a French Army Surgeon's" diary written in 1898, republished in 1972. This is essentially a personal, anecdotal account of "exotic" customs as seen through the eyes of a 19th century Parisian.

In a similar vein, but more contemporary context, Rushton & Bogaert rely heavily on information about penis anatomy among "Blacks" and "Whites" from a 1982 article which appeared in "Forum: International Journal of Human Relations". Much to our amusement, we discovered that this "journal" is published by Penthouse Magazine and was described in Magazines for Libraries (4th edition, 1982:454) as "a pocket-sized Penthouse without the nudes"!

There are too many errors of commission and omission in Rushton and Bogaert's research to be listed in detail here. The unavoidable conclusion remains that the work has no merit. They have managed to publish "research" that would not be acceptable from undergraduate students. The fact that it slipped through the normal peer review process is a serious indictment of the academic community. This not only undermines all attempts to teach rigorous research methods, but also flies in the face of accepted values of scholarship, threatening legitimate studies of human variation. The only conceivable use of Rushton and Bogaert's work is to provide students with a frightening example of how NOT to do research.

Yours sincerely,

L.K.W. Chan and D.A. Herring

material is coming to light. It might be appropriate to provide an honorarium to the individuals who undertake these sessions. Also, in connection with meetings, the point was raised by J. Cormack and others that the activities and themes of CAPA needed to be advertised more prominently; e.g. a colourful poster to go on the bulletin board instead of a meeting announcement printed unobtrusively on Association letterhead to be lost in the jumble of papers on individuals' desks. P. Stuart-Macadam expressed the view that the meeting should be held every other year, and be well advertised. Other opinions and ideas expressed: Find ways to help students financially to attend meetings. i.e. billeting. Resorts are prohibitively expensive. Student associations might be able to help in finding inexpensive accommodations. Student papers account for approximately half of the contributions, indicating that their participation is vital to, the Association. Also, the meetings are critical for the students futures. It is vital that the faculty members contribute. Therefore students should urge the faculty to go to the meetings. The unique value of CAPA is that the small size permits us to hear every paper, so that we can learn about areas in the discipline other than our own particular research speciality. New students need to know what is happening in physical anthropology in Canada, therefore send a batch of Newsletters to departments for more general distribution where undergraduates will see them. The abstracts of papers should be published in the Newsletter. We must arouse ourselves from our comatose torpor and advertise! (Contributors to this lively discussion: J. Melbye, E. Molto, L. Sawchuk, A. Herring, J. Cormack, G. Mullen, C. White, E. Szathmary). J. Melbye pointed out that there appeared to be no consensus among the members concerning the venue of future meetings, and suggested an investigative subcommittee to look into the feasibility, procedures and format for a meeting held in conjunction with another Canadian society. R. Lazenby, A. Herring and N. Ossenberg agreed to do this.

Motion: to thank Hermann Helmuth, Margaret Helmuth, Jo So and Trent University for hosting the 1988 meeting (Ossenberg/Melbye):
acclamation.

(Minutes taken by Megan Cook, for Shelley Saunders)