

Proceedings of the Human Biology Association 36th Annual Meeting, Hilton Minneapolis, Minneapolis, MN

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING APRIL 14, 2011

The 36th Annual Business Meeting of the Human Biology Association was called to order by President Bill Leonard at 5:10 in the Hilton Minneapolis Marquette V/VI. President Leonard welcomed all attendees. Around 44 people were in attendance. The first order of business was that Gary James moved to accept the minutes from the 2010 business meeting. The minutes were unanimously approved.

Secretary/Treasurer's Report

Andrea Wiley gave the Secretary-Treasurer's report. The Association is in great shape budget-wise. Our income remained steady and our expenses were down, resulting in a \$10,000 surplus in 2010 (compared to an \$8,000 deficit in 2009). The most significant change was the fact that the 2010 meetings in Albuquerque cost about half as much as the 2009 meetings in Chicago, so our budget situation is very strongly impacted by the choice of venue, which the HBA has no control over. This year's costs are likely to be much higher than those from Albuquerque. Although we had budgeted \$2000 for the HBA archiving project, little has been spent, and Mike Little has been doing the bulk of the work himself. Andrea W noted that it would be nice to acknowledge Mike in some way when the project is complete.

Gary James moved to accept the budget report. The motion was seconded and the report was unanimously approved.

Report of the Editor-in-Chief: American Journal of Human Biology

Thomas McDade gave the *AJHB* report in Editor Peter Ellison's absence. *AJHB* continues to thrive. The overall acceptance rate is 23%; turnaround time from submission to e-print is 55 days. He thanked the reviewers, who average 20 days for a review in the first round and 14 days for re-reviews.

Noel Cameron asked: what is royalty formula based on? Bill Leonard responded that there was discussion of that at the editorial board meeting, as well as heated discussion of NIH compliance (*AJHB* is in the third tier). After 12 months, the accepted manuscripts becomes accessible. Why aren't we tier I or II, and if we push in that direction, won't that reduce our royalties? An open question.

Gary James moved to accept the *AJHB* Editor's report. The motion was seconded and the report was unanimously approved.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES

Report of the Nominations and Elections Committee

Sue Johnston gave the Nominations and Elections report. This year the due dates for nominations for govern-

nance positions were later. The election was earlier, to maximize membership eligible to vote. Ninety-four fellows and emeriti members voted in the election, comparable to the previous year. There were five letters of nomination for the Boas award, and Michael Crawford was given the award. The election winners are: President-Elect: Deborah Crooks, Executive Committee: Christie Rockwell, Publications Committee: Linda Gerber and Barbara Piperata, Nominations and Elections: Stephen McGarvey and Susan Tanner.

Because Deb Crooks was chosen as the president-elect, there was a special election to replace her on the publications committee. Sixty-seven members voted, and Sharon Williams was elected to the publications committee. Sue Johnston thanked Peter Gray and Betsy Abrams for their work on the committee. At the executive committee meeting there was discussion of how many nominees should be put forward for each election, because we often get more than two qualified members nominated. Starting with the next election there will be revised guidelines for nominations. When nominations are sent in the N&E committee will request additional information from each candidate so there is comparable information across nominees, and based on that the committee will decide on two nominees for each position on the ballot.

Gary James moved to accept the report; the motion was seconded and the report was unanimously accepted.

Report of the Publications Committee

Deb Crooks gave the publications committee report. This was a busy year, and she thanked Alex Brewis, Josh Snodgrass, Tim Gage, and Peter Ellison for their work on the committee. The committee awarded the EE Hunt Student prizes to Felicia Madimenos and Melissa Liebert (see Awards Luncheon section). This year there was a somewhat smaller number of applicants for the award, which was good for judging. There were 22 posters and 8 papers—all phenomenal! Don't know why the number went down, but the committee was very happy with their quality. New guidelines were posted on the website this year, specifying the process for the award, based on students' and advisors' concerns. To be considered for the award the author had to do more than 80% of work and present novel research or analysis. There was follow up with students before the meeting to make sure nothing had changed since the time of abstract submission. The process went fairly smoothly and will be refined this year.

The committee also worked with Sara Stinson and other editors of the revised Human Biology text. Deb C thanked all of the reviewers. The text is in production and likely will be out in the fall. The other committee task was to review a prospectus for a methods workbook. W-B has also proposed another book partnership w/HBA. Both were discussed further under new business.

Sara Stinson thanked Deb Crooks on behalf of the book's editors for all of her help on the book.

Gary James moved to accept the report; the motion was seconded and the report was unanimously accepted.

Report from the American Association for the Advancement of Science Representative

Andrea W gave Cynthia Beall's AAAS report. The 2011 AAAS meetings were held in Washington, DC, with the theme "Science Without Borders." A number of sessions included human biologists. Section H Anthropology sponsored one on "Medical Anthropology and Global Health: Genes, biology and culture," which received nice press coverage. Another session was sponsored by the National Evolutionary Synthesis Center on "Evolutionary Processes at Work in Humans and their Relatives." Both sessions had intriguing topics, excellent speakers and attendance. Fifteen symposia were listed as "human biology and health." Other symposia, such as one on climate change, included human biology. This indicates solid interest in our field, broadly defined.

The HBA should seriously consider submitting proposals for symposia at these meetings and encourage its members to do so. The interdisciplinary nature of the sessions and attendees means that our work reaches a broader audience than usual. HBA members are encouraged to join the AAAS. Membership in AAAS includes a subscription to *Science* journal and much more. Also, AAAS Fellows are elected each year from among AAAS members. Bill Leonard noted that the AAAS meetings are a good place to get press and broader attention.

Gary James moved to accept the report; the motion was seconded and the report was unanimously accepted.

Report from the Student Committee

Richard Bender gave the student report. Student concerns were solicited in early March but none were reported. Student memberships at the end of March stood at 49 (compared to 36 last year at this time), and total student membership last year was 83. He announced the student reception tonight, with 10 tables this year including two for getting jobs and one for preparing for the field. Eighteen HBA fellows and Wenner-Gren and NSF representatives will be there. The reception is the highlight of meeting for students and they get a lot out of it. He thanked all table leaders and HBA for its support of that event.

B Leonard thanked the student committee for organizing such a great event. It is a highlight for fellows as well.

Gary James moved to accept the report; the motion was seconded and the report was unanimously accepted.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORTS

Program

Virginia Vitzthum gave the program committee report. There were 106 presentations this year, an increase of 4% from last year, with the same number of student presentations. There were 99 contributed submissions. Everyone who requests a podium within a 4 year period gets to do it once—there is a master file of what format folks have used in the past. There are limited podium spots. She thanked Dan Brown, Sharon Williams, Susan Tanner, and Amanda Thompson for their help on the committee.

This year there was a later date for plenary session proposals (15 months in advance) but this did not increase the number of proposals. Next year the plenary topic is "Fifty Years of High-Altitude Studies," organized by Michael Little and Ralph Garruto. Next year the date for plenary session proposals will be even later – the summer prior to meetings. Virginia V thanked everyone who has helped over her past 4 years as program chair, and noted that she was delighted to turn it over to Christie Rockwell, the incoming program chair.

There was discussion about overlapping HBA and AAPA human biology sessions this year, and questions about whether this was related to the shift to the Tuesday-Wednesday HBA meeting schedule. Virginia V noted that every year we try to coordinate with AAPA to make sure that our sessions don't compete. She had a meeting today with next year's organizer and brought the importance of this issue to their attention. Membership wanted the Tues-Wed schedule and that there are years when the overlap doesn't happen. So for those who propose to AAPA who are also HBA members, they should note to AAPA that their session shouldn't be on Thursday. Bill Leonard queried the attendees about how many stay on for the AAPA. About half indicated that they did, and most prefer the current HBA Tuesday-Wednesday format. The joint HBA/AAPA joint session has always been on Friday, but this could be flexible. Ralph Garruto suggested that this issue should go to entire membership.

Gary James moved to accept the report; the motion was seconded and the report unanimously accepted.

Bill Leonard thanked Virginia V for her work on the program, noting that the innovations under her chairship have really helped improve the quality of the meetings.

Membership

Ivy Pike gave the membership report: Membership is holding steady around 270, and in country composition, with international members coming from 15 different countries. In the member survey members were asked to propose ideas to increase or retain members. It seems that we've done a good job at mentoring students, but junior faculty/post-Ph.D. human biologists should be a focus for our retention efforts. Perhaps they could benefit from some special nurturing for retention. Although we don't necessarily want to expand immensely, some ideas for recruiting/retaining members will be discussed under New Business.

Gary James moved to accept the report; the motion was seconded and the report unanimously accepted.

Public Relations

Thom McDade gave the public relations report, noting three major initiatives. A media alert about the meetings was put out (facilitated by the Local Arrangements Committee)—perhaps we'll get some coverage by the *Science* reporter at our meeting. The webpage is much improved and gets about 2600 page requests per month—a high rate. Earlier this year we were hacked by professionals. The problem was detected quickly and the site was shut down temporarily. Chris Barrett did a complete rebuild to make sure there was nothing infected and got the meeting information back up quickly. Currently, we are about 90% back to where we were in terms of content on the site.

Looking forward a goal is to provide information about graduate training programs on the website based on the information members submitted in the survey. Thom would like to add a searchable database to the website.

Gary James moved to accept the report; the motion was seconded and the report unanimously accepted.

International Member Relations

Hilton da Silva gave the international relations report, noting what a pleasure it was to serve this organization. The major activity is the international travel award. This year there were three applicants and all were given the award. We have 39 international members, and there are numerous international collaborations, and many publish in *AJHB*. He would like to encourage international colleagues to join HBA. Also, there was a joint session between the Latin American Biological Anthropology Association and HBA in Bogota in October, the first effort to encourage collaborations between these two related organizations. He also announced the creation of the first bioanthropology/human biology graduate program in Brazil; there is now a 4-field Ph.D./MA program at UFPA in Belem.

Gary James moved to accept the report; the motion was seconded and the report unanimously accepted.

Ted Steegman offered congratulations to our Brazilian colleagues for this new program.

OLD BUSINESS

Gary James reported on the HBA archiving project. Since the boxes accumulated by secretary-treasurers continued to grow, it was agreed last year to archive materials in the National Anthropological Archives at the Smithsonian. Mike Little agreed to work on this project and materials will soon be sent to the NAA. He recommends that a note be placed in *AJHB* or on the website regarding the content. Mike has worked on this meticulously, and the executive committee would like to acknowledge him for his hard work on this task. Now there is a procedure for archiving HBA materials.

NEW BUSINESS

Bill Leonard highlighted some of the results from the membership survey.

- Our numbers are stable: should we try for more members? We are an aging organization. Although we have a healthy number of new students joining the HBA and coming to the meetings, our challenge is retaining those who have just completed the Ph.D. who perhaps move to non-anthropology jobs. Are there ways to encourage young faculty to remain in the fold? One option is to create an early career award for strong presentations or perhaps there is some other way to encourage our junior colleagues. Deb Crooks and Bill L will work on this over the next year.
- Sixty percent of respondents have a training program w/some focus on human biology, and 35% have potential for a joint degree in public health. There is a trend toward applied work in our field and the area of training is health.
- Online only access to *AJHB*? Around half of HBA members still want the paper copy. We will offer an option on

the joining/renewal form to opt out of paper copies of the journal. Most members get online access through their institution.

- Members want plenary topics that have applied foci and we see this trend in papers/posters presented at the meetings.
- Laboratory manual/workbook. Last year faculty from Northwestern University proposed a methods book to go with the HBA-sponsored textbook, but waited to see if this was of value to members. Around 60% of respondents said it would be useful, and there was a real mix of things people wanted in the book. As an alternative, Peter Ellison suggested having a methods section in the *AJHB*. The EC was enthusiastic about this idea, as it would allow for updating on regular basis, and links to the articles could be posted on website after the embargo time. The editorial board was also enthusiastic. Ellison has appointed Thom McDade as the associate editor of the methods section of the journal.

Thom McDade added that this will bring people to the journal and will feature important methodological innovations and standards as well as best practices for methods. He will put together a plan and circulate it among the Editorial Board and then to the Executive Committee. All contributions will go through the normal peer review process and will be handled and published in same way as any other article. Steve McGarvey suggested that once these operating principles are in place that a formal call for submissions be placed on the website.

Carol Worthman commented that now methods papers can go into *AJHB* where they will be highly cited. This is better than these papers going to other journals. McGarvey added that after the series gets going, faculty who teach methods-related courses would assign these articles and the HBA will get some royalties from them.

Gillian Bentley asked: if we opt out of receiving a paper copy of *AJHB*, could we have it sent to a colleague in a developing country? B Leonard responded that we'll follow up on this.

Pablo Nepomanaschy commented that the proposal for retaining junior faculty seems good. He looked to HBA for mentorship, especially as he moved into a public health department. Perhaps there should be a mentorship committee? Lynnette Leidy Sievert added that the North American Menopause Society has a model for this. There is a call for mentors and people wanting mentors and a coordinator for matching them up for a year. Deb Crooks said that this was on the list to consider, and she has set up one of those models for women scholars at University of Kentucky. The success rests on the number of senior people who are willing to mentor, but this is not difficult. Lawrence Greksa noted that this would be helpful for academic positions, but what about folks who are getting advice from outside of the academic department—perhaps they will get conflicting advice. P Nepomanaschy added that if there was a mentorship committee, the individual could tell their dean about the normative practices in their field. S McGarvey: it is part of our mission to reach out to those who might not renew because they need a defined home; L Leidy Sievert: mentors can come from other places, and provide source for external letters for tenure, etc. Betsy Abrams: As the only human biologist in a department, you have to tell chair what is normative practice in the field. B Leonard: So having some guidance for this

field would be helpful. Leslie Lieberman added that you can have many mentors with different specialty areas, and you may want mentors who are not those who are voting on your promotion or tenure. Also, negotiation coaching can come from a mentor outside of department. Catherine Panter-Brick: if this is made a visible feature of HBA at the meetings, it would encourage folks to come. C Worthman: it's wonderful working with young colleagues especially in interdisciplinary areas—senior folks benefit from this effort as well. G Bentley: mentors could critique presentation at the meetings, and feedback could be part of mentorship package. Chris Wahlfeld: as someone working in the corporate world, I wanted to come back to the meetings to get mentorship—thinks it's a great idea.

Ivy Pike added that there could be roundtables on strategies for collaborations, getting jobs, grantsmanship, etc. Lots of interesting ideas. S McGarvey: I would love to be part of this process; mentoring is rewarding, but there must be process for identifying people who want to be mentored. Alejandra Nunez de la Mora: HBA has a lot of potential to help junior international members and so the process should also reach out to international members. G Bentley agreed.

There was then discussion of the international travel awards: Two years ago the decision was made to give five awards of 500\$. However, there has been a low response rate. Should we increase the award to \$1000 and give 3 in any given year? Hilton da Silva argued that this would be a good incentive to get more people to apply. We can try to see if it works. Bentley: there should be an explicit policy about the eligibility of those who have previously been given the award. Sue Johnston: There had also been discussion as well about whether these should be for students or non-students. Nepomanaschy: it's very expensive to come to the meetings – he is in favor of the awards, but it's so expensive to travel that students often can't come, even if they get some support. Vitzthum: all of our applicants have been students so far. H da Silva: that's right, the original idea was to support students as faculty have some ability to defray costs, but it is expensive for everyone.

James called the vote on the question of whether to offer three international travel awards of \$1000 each. Crooks added an amendment: Preference will be given to applicants who have not received the award previously. It passed unanimously.

Deb Crooks took up the issue of the proposal from Wiley-Blackwell to create a new book series with HBA that would follow the model of the existing text. Perhaps there would be one proposal for a book per year that HBA would recommend to W-B. This would require a series editor and committee. The Publications committee decided it sounded good to have such an option, but what is the value to HBA? Is there a value to having HBA's stamp on a book? Will it increase our presence? Is this how to do it? W-B would handle the review process. G James: this sounds amorphous. Perhaps the publications committee should get more specifics before we can move forward. Panter-Brick: The Society for the Study of Human Biology has a series with an editor and it works very well. Royalties from edited books royalties go to the society and individually-authored books go to the individual. Bentley: Would we get royalties? Crooks: We don't know, but don't want a year to go by before alerting you all to this possibility. We can get more information and send it to the membership.

Crooks recommended that the publications committee get more information from W-B about this and then report to membership so action can be taken on this next year.

Leonard announced that next year's meeting is in Portland, OR. Josh Snodgrass is the LAC chair for next year's meetings. The 2013 meetings will be in Knoxville, TN.

Bill Leonard thanked Andrea Wiley for her work as secretary-treasurer.

Susan Johnston moved to adjourn the meeting; the motion was seconded, and the meeting was adjourned at 7:03 pm.

Awards Luncheon

The Annual Awards Luncheon was held on Thursday April 14, 2011. Deborah Crooks announced the two Edward. Hunt award winners for 2011: Melissa Liebert for her poster “The Shuar Health and Life History Project: Immunoglobulin E, C-reactive protein, and cardiovascular and metabolic health among the indigenous Shuar of Ecuador,” and Felicia Madimenos for her presentation “Reproductive trade-offs and bone health among Shuar and Colonos females from Amazonian Ecuador (Fig. 1).”

This year, the Boas award was presented to Michael Crawford. Dr. Crawford was introduced by Bill Leonard with these remarks:

It is a pleasure and a privilege to introduce this year's recipient of the Franz Boas Distinguished Achievement Award: Dr. Michael H. Crawford, Professor of Biological Anthropology and Genetics at University of Kansas. Mike is a leader in the fields of human population biology and anthropological genetics. His pioneering work over the last 45 years has transformed our understanding of the origin and nature of human diversity. Mike has influenced the field of human biology in a number of ways—through his innovative research, his skill as a graduate mentor, his work as editor of the journal *Human Biology*, and his leadership within the HBA.

Over the course of his career, Mike has published more than 250 refereed papers in the foremost journals of genetics, human biology and biological anthropology.



Fig. 1. Melissa Liebert and Felicia Madimenos, winners of the 2011 E.E. Hunt Student Awards, with Deborah Crooks, chair of the HBA Publications Committee. [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at wileyonlinelibrary.com.]

Additionally, Mike's funding record is equally impressive; to date, he has held 76 grants from the major federal granting agencies (NSF, NIH) and several prestigious private foundations (e.g., National Geographic Society, Wenner-Gren Foundation). These funds have supported a diverse array of field and laboratory research projects for Mike and his students.

Mike was born on July 25th, 1939, in Shanghai, China, the son of Russian expatriates. According to some estimates, the Russian population in Shanghai during the 1930s topped 30,000, swelled by an influx of refugees from the Russian Revolution. In Shanghai Mike's father Herman ran a consortium of theaters—grand movie palaces—including The Cathay Theater. After the Second World War, Mao Zedong's rise to power in China ushered in a period when foreigners were no longer welcome. In 1948, 2500 displaced persons—including Mike, his parents and his sister—were evacuated to an uninhabited island in the Philippines. Many died while waiting to be relocated, but the Crawfords survived and, in 1949, were accepted by Australia, moving first to Canberra before eventually settling in Sydney. Three years later, they emigrated to the United States—an epic journey that took them through Fiji, Hawaii and Canada before ultimately ending up in Seattle, Washington when Mike was 12. Looking back at Mike's early life experiences, I think it is fair to say that he was, in many ways “pre-adapted” to become an anthropologist!

In Seattle, the precocious young world-traveler graduated from O'Dea Catholic School in 1956 at the age of 16, and then went off to the University of Washington, where he studied anthropology and biology. During his summers while in college, Mike had a series of jobs, including a research position with the famed geneticist Arno Motulsky at the University of Washington Medical Center. Mike's experiences in Motulsky's lab were transformative and convinced him to pursue a career in genetics.

Mike received his bachelor's degree from the University of Washington in 1960, and then continued on at UW, receiving his Masters in biological anthropology in 1965 and his Ph.D. in 1967. Mike's dissertation research was on primate genetics and phylogeny, with a doctoral committee that included Arno Motulsky and Marshall T. Newman. In addition, during his graduate training, Mike was also strongly influenced by Derek Roberts, for whom Mike worked as a teaching assistant. After receiving his Ph.D. from Washington, Mike accepted a position in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh, where he taught from 1967 to 1971. In 1971, Mike joined the anthropology faculty at the University of Kansas. **Over the ensuing 40 years at KU, Mike has established the Laboratory of Biological Anthropology as the nation's leading center for training in anthropological genetics.**

Indeed, Mike is widely regarded as one of the founders of the field of anthropological genetics, a research domain that draws together theory and methods from anthropological science, evolutionary biology, and genetics to explore the origin and nature of human biological diversity. In 1971, he organized the first major symposium on anthropological genetics in Santa Fe, NM, drawing together leading scholars in human biology, genetics and demography. This symposium resulted the landmark 1973 volume that Mike co-edited with Peter Workman, *Methods and Theories of Anthropological Genetics*, which remains

one of the seminal works in the field. In 2007, Mike provided his most recent update on the state of the field, in *Anthropological Genetics: Theory, Methods and Applications*, which examine how the molecular revolution has helped to reshape anthropological genetics.

From 1988 to 2000, Mike helped to further expand and redefine the fields of anthropological genetics and human population biology during his tenure as Editor-in-Chief of the journal *Human Biology*. As editor, Mike revitalized the journal, giving it a new and sharper focus. Over his 12 years as editor, *Human Biology* regained its position as a leading journal in human population biology.

What is most extraordinary about Mike's research career is the tremendous breadth of his scholarship, both geographically and topically. Unlike most biological anthropologists, Mike has not limited his focus to a single region, but rather has conducted long-term, comparative field research in locations around the world. Mike has conducted research throughout the Americas: in Mennonite communities of Kansas, indigenous communities of Alaska and Aleutian islands, fishing outposts of eastern Canada, and small-scale farming communities in Mexico and Central America. Mike has also worked throughout Europe in Ireland, Northern Italy, and Hungary, as well as with numerous indigenous populations throughout the Siberian region of Russia.

The span of research questions that Mike has tackled is equally impressive. He has carried out path breaking research on issues ranging from the peopling of the New World to the genetic and lifestyle determinants of healthy aging. The remarkable breadth of Mike's research is unmatched in the field of human biology.

In addition to his contributions as a scholar and researcher, Mike has established an enduring legacy as a teacher and graduate mentor. To date, he has produced more than 30 Ph.D.s, more than any other active biological anthropologist in the field. Many of Mike's Ph.D.s are among the most influential senior scholars in the field today.

Mike's prominence in the fields of human biology and anthropological genetics is also evident from the leadership positions that he has held. From 1998 to 2000, Mike served as the President of the HBA. Mike also served as the President of the American Association of Anthropological Geneticists (AAAG) from 1994 to 1996. Mike's broad contributions to the field of science were recognized in 1996 when he was elected as a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). In 2006, Mike was recognized by the University of Kansas with their Balfour-Jeffries Award for Research Excellence.

In summary, Dr. Michael Crawford is a scholar of highest order whose work has transformed our understanding of human biological diversity. He has left a lasting mark on the field of human biology through his work as both a researcher and graduate mentor. Mike has also been a tireless contributor to a wide range of academic programs at the University of Kansas (e.g., Anthropology, Human Biology, Genetics, Russian and Eastern European Studies). Within human biology and biological anthropology, Mike established KU as the place to study anthropological genetics.

Please join me congratulating the 2011 Franz Boas Award Winner – Michael Herman Crawford (Fig. 2).

Dr. Crawford accepted the award with these comments:



Fig. 2. HBA President Bill Leonard with Mike Crawford, the 2011 winner of the Franz Boas Award. [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at wileyonlinelibrary.com.]

It is a great honor to receive the 2011 Franz Boas Distinguished Achievement Award of the Human Biology Association. I would like to thank the colleagues who nominated me for this prestigious award and the membership for honoring me.

My intellectual connections to Boas are somewhat indirect, having taken classes in Linguistics from one of his former students, Melville Jacobs. Jacobs served on my doctoral committee and instructed me how to write concisely by exorcising from my student prose various Russian sentence structures. I drew inspiration from Boas in the application of the migrant model that he so aptly had utilized in the study of Jewish immigrants to New York. My first major study of human populations, focused on the Valley of Tlaxcala in Mexico and the transplanted Tlaxcaltecs who were relocated in the 16th century to other regions of Mexico into diverse environments. This study attempted to measure the morphological, demographic and genetic changes that these transplanted populations experienced after more than 400 years of migration from the Valley of Tlaxcala (Crawford, 1976).

Most of my undergraduate and graduate training was limited to the University of Washington in Seattle. While colleagues moved to other universities to expand their academic horizons, I remained at Washington—while faculty in Physical Anthropology came and went. During my undergraduate years, I took classes from Frederick Hulse, Virginia Avis, and Bertram S. Kraus, who then moved on to Arizona, Maryland and Pittsburgh, respectively. I was appointed graduate teaching assistant to Derek F. Roberts, while he was a visiting professor. I took several seminars from him and he stimulated my interests in population genetics and evolutionary mechanisms. Unfortunately, after only 1 year at Washington, Roberts returned to the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, United Kingdom. Stanley Gartler (Department of Genetics) supervised my MA thesis on non-human primate biochemical genetic variation. After receiving my MA degree, Arno G. Motulsky (the father of Pharmacogenetics) served as my mentor on a research project that utilized biochemical genetics and immunology in establishing phylogenetic and taxo-

nomic relationships among the Hominoidea. During my final year in graduate school the Department of Anthropology hired Marshall T. Newman (an Albert Hooton Ph.D. from Harvard), who served as the chair of my doctoral dissertation committee, because Motulsky was on leave conducting field investigations in Africa. As a result of the constant faculty turnover, I was exposed to a multitude of approaches, theories and methodologies, while remaining in one place—University of Washington.

In the Fall of 1967, I was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology and the Human Genetics Program, University of Pittsburgh, to develop a program in Biological Anthropology. At Pittsburgh, I further extended my computational skills and knowledge of population genetics by studying with Professor Li, an exceptional teacher and scholar. I reverted to the study of human populations and biochemical genetics and conducted my first field investigations in an Italian Alpine Valley, Valle Maira. Using church, municipal records and interviews, I documented the breakdown of reproductive isolation in three Alpine villages. Field research was an exhilarating experience for me since I was used to living under extreme conditions: first in China during the Japanese occupation, followed by nine months in a United Nations displaced persons camp on the island of Tubabao, Philippine Islands (living in a tent located in a jungle clearance) followed by a “new-Australian” refugee camp in New South Wales.

In 1969, I initiated a research program on two populations from the Valley of Tlaxcala, a relatively isolated Native American community located on the slopes of the volcano LaMalinche, and an administrative center established by the Spanish and consisting primarily of Mestizo residents. The purpose of the first season was to measure the amount of gene flow from Spanish conquistadores to the gene pool of the Valley of Tlaxcala. While in Tlaxcala, I learned that the Spanish Crown utilized the Tlaxcaltecs as mercenaries and relocated them to the adjoining Valley of Mexico and to Saltillo in northern Mexico—the sites of subsequent field investigations. The transplantation of Native Americans from their valley of origin to the Valley of Mexico and the arid environs of the north allowed the analyses of genetic and morphological differentiation with a time dimension of more than 400 years.

Because of my background and training in both Biological Anthropology and Human Genetics, my career straddled two disciplines: Genetics and Anthropology. I attempted to synthesize these two fields by organizing a conference at the School of American Research in Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1970. At the conclusion of this conference, Peter Workman and I met to organize the contents of a book of proceedings and to discuss possible titles for the magnum opus. We debated as to whether the title should include “Anthropological Genetics” or “Genetical Anthropology.” Eventually we decided that since this volume will be discussing anthropological questions using genetic methods it should be entitled: “Methods and Theories of Anthropological Genetics.” It was the first of six volumes that I had either written or edited devoted entirely to facets of Anthropological Genetics. In 1989, I assumed the editorship of the journal *Human Biology* and insisted that its focus be changed from general human biology to Anthropological Genetics. In 1994, a new society (the American Association of Anthropological Genetics) was established with the tasks of promoting the

field of anthropological genetics and providing scientific oversight and peer review for the journal *Human Biology*.

I conducted field investigations on an assortment of evolutionary questions such as the genetic micro-differentiation of transplanted populations, reconstruction of the peopling of the Americas based on molecular genetics (for a summary see Table 4.1 in Crawford, 2007 *Anthropological Genetics*. Cambridge University Press). I trained three generations of graduate students and post-doctoral fellows by providing first-hand, team research experience under field conditions. Field research was conducted on various evolutionary questions in different regions of the world. These team-based research programs included: reproductive isolation in Italian Alpine communities; admixture and genetic microdifferentiation of transplanted Mexican Tlaxcaltecan populations; the evolutionary success of the Garifuna in the Caribbean and Central America due to their adaptation to malaria; origins of Native Americans from Siberian populations; the origins and settlement of the Aleutian archipelago and the genetic consequences of European contact; the roles of religion and economics in gene frequency distributions in fishing out-ports of Newfoundland; the consequences of political boundaries and the role of history in the genetic structure of agricultural villages of Tiszahat, Hungary; the genetic structure of Mennonite communities in Kansas and Nebraska.

In addition to the evolutionary studies, I became fascinated by genetic-environmental interactions in chronic diseases and complex phenotypes. My earliest genetic epidemiological research was conducted in collaboration with the National Cancer Institute on an apparent "epidemic" of lymphoma in a baboon colony of Sukhumi, Abkhazia. This research was followed by the examination of the relationship between gene flow and risk of hypertension among the Black Caribs of St. Vincent Island. For more than 30 years I have been exploring the genetics of biological aging in a longitudinal study of Mennonite populations of Kansas and Nebraska. The Laboratory of Biological Anthropology researchers have been able to examine differential survivorship of specific biochemical, neuromuscular and physiological phenotypes (Crawford, 2000 *Different Seasons*. University of Kansas Press).

I am grateful to three generations of highly talented graduate students and post-doctoral fellows. During my academic career, they helped me through two major technological revolutions (information/computers and the molecular genetics breakthroughs that resulted in direct analyses of DNA). Although these new methodologies are highly informative and useful, we should remember that it is the application of these technologies to creative ideas that ultimately result in significant contributions and scientific breakthroughs.

I have been fortunate to attract many excellent graduate students from Biological Anthropology, Human Biology and Genetics. To date, I mentored a total of 33 Ph.D. students in Biological Anthropology and Genetics. After they defended their dissertations, several of these former students have continued to collaborate with me on an assortment of projects and have become colleagues and friends. These include Dennis O'Rourke, who worked with me since 1974 on the baboon populations of Sukhumi, the Tlaxcaltecan of Saltillo, the Garifuna of Belize, and Unangans of the Aleutian Islands. Ravi Duggirala, com-

pleted his dissertation on the genetics of cholesterol in Mennonites and continued further research on the genetics of Mennonite aging and on the genetics of tuberculosis in Chihuahua Native Americans. Lorena Madrigal has continued to work with me on a number of projects after she completed her dissertation on malarial selection on coastal Costa Rican populations. I have learned much from a generation of graduate students: RohinaRubicz, Mark Zlojutro, Phil Melton, and Tony Comuzzie. Several individuals must be singled out and thanked for their long term friendship, support and scientific collaboration: Eric Devor, Joan Stevenson, Moses Schanfield, Mosher, John Relethford, TiborKoertvelyessy, and William Leonard.

My research and professional activities would not have been possible without the support of my parents (Tamara InakentivnaNabokova and Herman Charles Crawford) plus the understanding and support of my wife of 50 years, Carolyn and my son, Kenneth.

2011 Plenary Session and Raymond Pearl Memorial Lecture

The 2011 Human Biology Association Plenary Session, "Human Biology Eats: Contemporary Research and Future Directions" was held on Wednesday April 13, 2011. The session was designed to highlight the ways in which the study of food is central to many aspects of human biology. The session was organized by Andrea Wiley (Department of Anthropology, Indiana University) and John Allen (Dornsife Cognitive Neuroscience Imaging Center and Brain and Creativity Institute, University of Southern California).

In the plenary session leading up to the Pearl Memorial Lecture, StaffanLindeberg (University of Lund, Sweden) started off with a presentation "Paleolithic diets as a model for prevention and treatment of Western disease," an overview of work that has tested some of the hypotheses embedded in the Paleolithic diet paradigm, which is used to understand contemporary patterns of chronic disease. Following that Michael Power (Smithsonian Institute) considered the evolutionary roots of obesity in his talk, "The human obesity epidemic, the mismatch paradigm, and our modern "captive" environment." In the "Theory of mind, theory of food?" John Allen (University of Southern California) proposed the provocative notion idea that like a "theory of mind" humans also have a "theory of food" – a key aspect of our cognitive adaptations that helps us negotiate dietary environments and guide food choices. Following the break, Andrea Wiley (Indiana University) discussed the life history consequences of humans consuming cow's milk, drawing on work from the United States and India in her paper, "Consumption of cow's milk and human biology: a life history approach." She noted how milk consumption seems to have its most visible effects on growth during periods of rapid growth (early childhood and adolescence) and may also accelerate sexual maturation in girls.

"Food insecurity and well-being: exploring the nutritional and non-nutritional impacts of insecure access to food" Craig Hadley (Emory University) discussed the ways in which food insecurity results in negative consequences not only for physiological measures of health, but also for mental health, which heretofore has not been studied extensively by human biologists. Completing the set of plenary papers was Larry Schell's (SUNY University at Albany) paper, coauthored with Gallo, Ravenscroft,



Fig. 3. HBA President Bill Leonard presenting the Raymond Pearl award to Rozalyn Anderson, who received the award on behalf of Richard Weindruch. [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at wileyonlinelibrary.com.]

Nelder, and Burnitz, and entitled, “Toxic foods: What shouldn’t be for dinner?” Based on their long term research with Native American populations in upstate New York, they argued that healthful food choices are often constrained in this environment, where traditional food sources (e.g., fresh water fish) are likely contaminated with industrial toxic byproducts.

Alex Brewis Slade (Arizona State University) provided a succinct summary and thoughtful commentary on the plenary papers, highlighting the policy relevance of these evolutionarily-informed studies of diet and arguing for more policy-relevant research on food in human biology.

The plenary session wrapped up with the Pearl Lecture. Rozalyn Anderson (University of Wisconsin) gave the annual Raymond Pearl Memorial Lecture “Caloric Restriction and Aging: Studies in Rodents and Primates,” as the Pearl Lecturer, Richard Weindruch was not able to attend due to health problems. She gave a tour-de force overview of experimental evidence demonstrating how caloric restriction affects the aging process at multiple physiological levels. She accepted the Pearl Award on behalf of Dr. Weindruch (Fig. 3).

Respectfully submitted,
Andrea S. Wiley
HBA Secretary/Treasurer