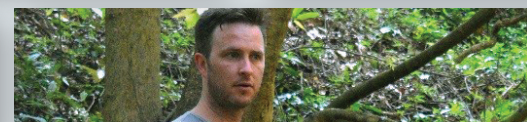
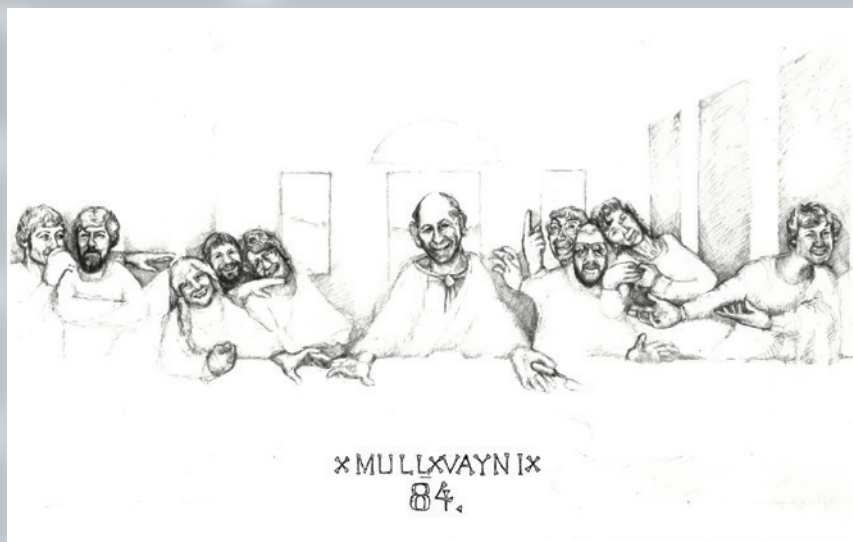
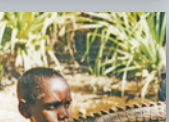
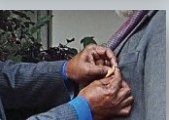
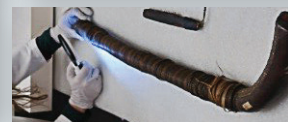
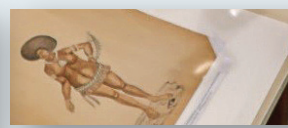
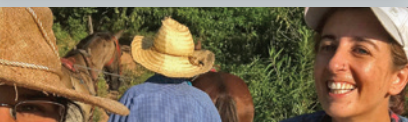


THE
YEAR IN

review

School of Archaeology and Anthropology 2019



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Alison Behie, Deputy Head of School

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Patrick Guinness, Director Education

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Cover Art

SoAA end of year celebration— Photo courtesy of Duncan Wright
Front L to R – *Sofia Samper-Carro, Matthew Spriggs, Clare McFadden, Simone Dennis, Justyna Miskiewicz, Patrick Guinness, Vicky Saunders.*
Back L to R – *David McGregor, Mathieu Leclerc, Anja Deppe.*

The Last Mulvaney Supper— Original drawing kindly reproduced with permission of Kelvin Officer
L to R – *Peter Bellwood, Wilfred Shawcross, Joan Goodrum, David McGregor, Isabel McBryde, John Mulvaney, Ian Farrington, Colin Groves, Andree Rosenfeld, Helen Nichol.*
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SoAA Programs

What a big year it's been for us!



Australian
National
University

Our shift to the portfolio model within the School of Archaeology and Anthropology (SoAA) has gathered us together around the things that matter to us all: HDR training, education, research and our social impact.

We're still in the infancy of this model of organisation, but one thing it has already yielded is a deeper familiarity between us about what we all research and teach. This will serve us well as we face the challenge of preparing our teaching offerings under the new cap, and as we move forward on what I think is one of the most exciting things coming up for the School: our strategic plan. Our first planning session generated five themes around which our work clusters, and in which we'll invest to bring our School into the bright future that awaits us. We're keeping our plans under wraps for now, until the occasion of the launch of our plan next year, after we have conducted further sessions.

Our planning session also offered up the chance to spend some time talking with one another, something we plan to do a lot more. Our School Dinner in November was a great start to this and will become a feature on our annual

calendar. It will also be fantastic to continue our strategic planning sessions and to turn those into our annual retreat (to be held off campus every year) to keep us on the track we've set for ourselves. Also, beginning this November, our School formally began something that I think is very important: celebrating one another's achievements. We're already well-recognised in the College as a successful school in terms of our competitive research grants outcomes and our teaching and learning results. Being arranged into portfolios and coming up with themes in which we can collectively participate has reminded us just how invested we are in one another's successes. But we're pretty impressive individuals, too, and that's the basis of our overall success. This magazine is chock full of evidence of precisely that.

Our professional team deserves very special mention here. It's been a huge year for them, and for a period they worked short-staffed. It's to their credit that everything ticked over very smoothly for academic staff, but we all know just how hard they had to work to make that so. Our professional team and our academic staff are inextricably intertwined. That was very clear at our first strategic planning session in which we all contributed the fantastic ideas that will see us moving into that bright future, we have begun to imagine for ourselves. That can only happen when we are all invested in a common purpose. Into this we welcome our new School manager who is already enthusiastically working out how some of our ideas for ourselves will materialise something that will happen in concert with other experts skilled in translating strategic ideas into realities.

A new set of consultation will happen for our students, from undergrad to HDR, so we can work to ensure our school looks after every single one of its members and takes them forward with us in our planning.

Of course, none of this would have been possible without the careful management of our previous leaders who put important foundational principles in place, upon which we now build.

As Head of School, I've had to navigate a learning curve that is pretty steep, and I've certainly not mastered it yet (as we all know!) but the very best thing about our place is that we're all in it together. I'm thrilled to be part of our new plans and, with you all, I look forward to the next year of our journey.

Professor Simone Dennis

Head, School of Archaeology and Anthropology

ABACUS 2019 Report

Academic and social events that were aimed at promoting and engaging the members of the School of Anthropology and Archaeology



The inaugural Mulvaney Archaeology Games

The Anthropology, Bio-anthropology, Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Studies Society (ABACUS) this year curated a mix of both academic and social events that were aimed at promoting and engaging the members of SoAA. Overall there was great participation between the students, the academic staff and with outside organisations.

ABACUS hosted the ABACUS Project Forums, which were a series of student academic presentations of research being conducted within SoAA. This provided an opportunity for the presenters to engage the local student community with their research projects. Additionally this allowed for feedback on these projects and the opportunity for students to get involved in research areas that are normally outside their curriculum.

In collaboration with Dr Sofia Samper Carro and SoAA, a presentation skills workshop was conducted for students to further develop and refine presentation skills both in the classroom and at conferences.

There were plenty of social events for students and staff to unwind and mingle with a great collaborative effort between ABACUS and SoAA for the Welcome BBQ this year to kick things off. This year students also enjoyed great social respites during busy semester times with many morning teas, pizza afternoons and movie nights that encouraged relaxation and mental health breaks.

ABACUS' biggest event was the Inaugural Mulvaney Archaeology Games, a collaborative event with the Canberra Archaeological Society that ran a series of archaeologically-themed competitions to challenge participants' field skills during the day and quiz their knowledge with trivia in the night. This was a monumental day in celebrating all things archaeology.

“The ABACUS Project Forums ... provided an opportunity for the presenters to engage the local student community with their research projects”

A new species of human (*Homo luzonensis*) from the Philippines

Discovering evidence of early human colonisation of the Philippines



Excavations at Callao Cave in 2011 (Photo: Callao Cave Archaeological Research Project Team)

Since 2007, Philip Piper has been part of a collaborative team of archaeological scientists led by Prof. Armand Mijares of the Archaeological Studies Program investigating Callao Cave, located in the Penablanca region of northern Luzon, Philippines. The project is aimed at discovering evidence of early human colonisation of the Philippines. In April 2019, they announced the discovery of a new species of hominin from Callao, which they named *Homo luzonensis* in the journal *Nature*.

So far, they have recovered the partial remains for three individuals of this enigmatic hominin dating to between 50,000 and 70,000 years ago. The small size of the skeletal elements, and especially the teeth, suggest that *H. luzonensis* was relatively small in overall body size, and short in stature. Some of

the skeletal morphology in the hands and feet are extremely archaic and remarkably similar to those of the *Australopithecines*, an ancestor of our human (*Homo*) lineage that is last recorded in Africa almost two million years ago.

H. luzonensis is the second species of hominin to be recorded in the islands of Southeast Asia east of Wallace's Line — following on from the famous hobbit, or *H. floresiensis* on the island of Flores. *H. floresiensis* is morphologically very different from *H. luzonensis* — variation that likely reflects isolation and evolution on different islands for more than 700,000 and one million years, respectively. It is possible, however, that *H. luzonensis* and the hobbit did have a common ancestor that inhabited the mainland Southeast Asia to the west.

Many questions remain to be answered with regards to *H. luzonensis*. For example, cutmarks on animal bones suggests that *H. luzonensis* was capable of using tools, yet no tools have been discovered in association with the hominin fossils. Did *H. luzonensis* persist long enough on Luzon to encounter modern humans when they arrived c. 50,000 years ago? To try and answer some of these outstanding questions, new research is planned at Callao in 2020.

The research team was led by Dr Armand Mijares of the University of the Philippines, and includes Dr Florent Détroit of the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, Prof. Rainer Grün of Griffith University, and researchers from the University of Bordeaux, Paul Sabatier University and the University of Poitiers in France.

Link to the *Nature* article: bit.ly/luzonensis-new

Link to the *Nature* video: bit.ly/luzonensis-video

ANU representation at the 2019 International Symposium on Palaeohistology

Cape Town, South Africa



A different setting for a lab meeting — from left — Dr Justyna Miskiewicz and her research students Karen Cooke (PhD), Meg Walker (Masters), Tahlia Stewart (PhD), and Chelsea Morgan (PhD) in Cape Town, South Africa for the 2019 International Symposium on Palaeohistology

Palaeohistology, the study of skeletal microstructure in ancient animals (including humans) has its own crowd of dedicated researchers from around the world. They meet every two years to discuss new descriptions and data of bone and tooth histology in fossils that range from sauropods to falabellas.

In July-August 2019, the International Symposium on Palaeohistology was hosted by the University of Cape Town in South Africa. Against a stunning backdrop of the Table Mountain, four of my research students and I presented our findings about questions into skeletal growth in unique Australian marsupials and ancient human populations in the Pacific, Europe, and Southeast Asia (SEA).

PhD student Chelsea Morgan questioned the validity of applying traditional bioarchaeological sex estimation methods to SEA populations, demonstrating that human cranial histology is in a complicated relationship with external skull robusticity in an ancient sample from Indonesia. PhD student Karen Cooke captivated the audience with images of enigmatic bone structures known as drifting and Type II secondary osteons, concluding that they likely occur due to natural variation in a sample of English Medieval bones. PhD student Tahlia Stewart shone a light on the link between kangaroo jumping behaviour and its skeleton by exploring how blood vessel densities change across its different

bones. Masters student Meg Walker raised everyone's curiosity with her descriptions of modern and fossil wombat forelimb histology, hinting its growth may link to burrowing. I spoke about an ancient 'Polynesian outlier' human sample from the Solomon Islands, showing that age and sex influences on bone renewal in this group may be at odds with skeletal biology trends in modern populations.

A vibrant and intellectually stimulating conference wrapped up with dinner at the Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens. What a privilege it was to present in Cape Town with my research students.

Anthropology and development in Sumba

Indonesia field school



Traditional house style in Central Sumba

For three years the Indonesia field school has been held in villages on the island of Sumba in eastern Indonesia. Central Sumba is renowned for its magnificent megalithic tombs and high-peaked houses in which ancestral spirits, living descendants and their prized animals together embody the strength of the lineage. Over four weeks each year students and their supervisors have learned the cultural, social and political importance of these and other features in the lives of their hosts and observed the ways in which village life is enmeshed in the wider concerns of District government and economy. Only through partnership with students and staff from Duta Wacana University in Indonesia have we been able to overcome language and cultural barriers to gain rich research and personal experience.

Over the three years, several teams have investigated the complexities of providing secure water supplies for women, particularly, who have to walk long distances several times a day to draw water from springs and water holes. Our teams have worked with our hosts on the provision of home libraries for village children, the incidence of disease among livestock, the promotion of coffee for the market, the cultural importance of ritual sacrifice, the weaving of cloth and baskets for the wider market, the construction of traditional-style homes at affordable cost and much more. While much of our work is built around daily interaction and consultation with host communities, one of the highlights is the opportunity to advocate for village concerns with the District government and to promote the capacity and skills of village residents through stronger outside links.

Local living conditions have been a formidable challenge to many ANU participants, but equally their preconceptions of development and its solutions have been put to the test in facing the practicalities of life in an under-resourced region of Indonesia. This has led several of the students to return to Indonesia to renew contacts and volunteer their services or to retain friendships through Facebook. For all it has been an unforgettable journey into learning and living spaces remote from Canberra ways.

Next year the field school is expected to be held in Alor near the island of Timor in Eastern Indonesia.

CBAP and the Peabody Museum Harvard University research and exhibition partnership



Will Scates Frances assessing archival objects in the Peabody Museum Archives that will be potentially displayed in the UPP exhibition

In early 2019 Collective Biography of Archaeology in the Pacific (CBAP) team members Professor Matthew Spriggs and Dr Tristen Jones, in conjunction with ANU School of History PhD candidate Mr William Scates Frances, travelled to the Peabody Museum at Harvard University, Cambridge MA, USA to undertake collaborative research into the museum's collections with the Peabody's new Pacific Curator Dr Ingrid Ahlgren.

The research investigates the involvement of early Harvard academics Dr Charles Pickering and Professor Roland B. Dixon in the history of Pacific archaeology. Tristen and Will spent three weeks in January researching at the Peabody Museum and Peabody Museum Archives, the Harvard University Archives, the Houghton Library and the Massachusetts Historical Society, where at the end of their trip they presented a public lecture at the Peabody Museum on their findings. Dr Ingrid Ahlgren travelled to the ANU in March to attend the CBAP annual symposium as the event's invited keynote speaker, and while at the ANU also presented a Centre for Archaeological Research (CAR) lecture.

Professor Spriggs then undertook further research at Harvard and other museums in the USA in April 2019. While at Harvard Prof. Spriggs was also able to meet with members of the Harvard Medical School team led by Professor David Reich to advance further ancient DNA (aDNA) research on ancient Vanuatu skeletal collections, following on from previous publications in *Nature* and in *Current Biology*. During the USA trip Professor Spriggs was able to meet with Museum staff at the Hearst Museum at UC Berkeley and with Jillian Swift at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu — both of whom are participating in the *Uncovering Pacific Pasts* exhibitions — as well as to help choose historic photographs at the Martin and Osa Johnson Safari Museum in Chanute, Kansas for an exhibition at the Vanuatu Cultural Centre that opened in July 2019. He also managed to fit in time to give a seminar at the University of Tulsa in Oklahoma on aDNA research in the Pacific and to visit key archaeological sites on Bishop Estate lands on O'ahu Island in Hawaii. These sites were researched by Thomas Thrum in the first decade of the twentieth century: Professor Spriggs has

published about them in the *Journal of Pacific Archaeology*.

As an outcome of the collaborative research, Harvard's Peabody Museum will now host a major display for the *Uncovering Pacific Pasts: Histories of archaeology in Oceania* exhibition, co-curated by the ANU CBAP team and Harvard Peabody Museum staff. The Peabody's *Uncovering Pacific Pasts* exhibition will be on display from 1st March 2020.

This research project was funded by the ANU's Global Partnerships Scheme.

Developing an anthropology of finance in Paraguay

Sociocultural effects of the expansion of financial systems in Latin America



Harvesting sesame in San Pedro, Paraguay

The past year of research has offered me scope to broaden my research focus to look at the sociocultural effects of the expansion of financial systems in Latin America. There is a growing consensus that unfettered markets in Paraguay offer a preview of the shape risk and vulnerability might take globally in ever-more deregulated financial systems and development settings. Paraguayans' diverse processes of insuring against future damage afford an opportunity to address a basic question rarely posed in debates about crises, both economic and environmental: What social and cultural processes do the work of transforming environmental damages into other forms of value in contemporary capitalism?

My Australian Research Council Discovery Early Career Researcher Award (DECRA, 2017-2020), 'Insurance and disaster relief: using the anthropology of finance to rethink climate change adaptation' explores disaster capitalism and the financialisation of local risk-mitigation strategies in the context of our ever more unstable climate. This is work that feels particularly urgent at the moment as Australia grapples with the social dynamics and economic consequences of record-setting drought. From the parched sesame farms of Paraguayan

peasants to the bare paddocks in Belconnen where I keep my horse here in Canberra, we are asking tough questions about how to deal with risk and security today.

I spent the first half of the year concluding fieldwork on 'anthropology of finance' in a very unlikely place: a picturesque country town in San Pedro, Paraguay. There, poor farmers are investing in a new asset class — they are buying weather derivatives to hedge against climate risks. While we might think of derivatives as the devilishly complex securities at the heart of the 2008-9 global economic crisis, in this case they are being promoted as index insurance for commercial crops like sesame. Simply put, the insurance is triggered by weather events regardless of what happens in any particular farmer's plot of land. I am writing a series of articles and an ethnography about how the financial system deals with climate risk, and what this means for local people living at the epicenter of weather disasters. An exciting part of that project involves working with a team of Paraguayan illustrators to create a graphic narrative non-fiction — i.e. a comic book! — about disaster capitalism based on a year of fieldwork in Paraguay. The book, *Pérdida: a story of weather and*

finance at the edge of disaster, will bring research in economic and environmental anthropology to a wider audience.

Meanwhile, I have been finalising projects that steer new directions in economic anthropology, and contribute to feminist approaches to how we study contemporary capitalism. These include writing a chapter for the forthcoming *Cambridge Handbook for the Anthropology of Gender and Sexuality* on 'Gender and Capitalism' and a chapter on 'Methodology' for the *Handbook of Economic Anthropology*.

This year, my long term work in Paraguay has given me scope to re-focus my research interest on Latin America, including taking on the directorship of the Australian National Centre for Latin American Studies (ANCLAS). This year ANCLAS has hosted a number of exciting events: a panel discussion at the Museum of Australian Democracy, a lecture on contemporary Mexican piano music, the Latin American Film Festival, a conversation on indigenous reconciliation, just to name a few. I look forward to building the community of researchers on Latin America in Australia and developing more meaningful connections with the region.

Organic farming is our political duty!

The establishment of the organic farming co-operatives of Thanh Dong (Hoi An) and Kim Long (Hue) is a complex and fascinating story involving a whole cast of actors: NGO Action for the City (ACCD), local People's Committees, City level government, foreign experts, student volunteers (including ANU students on the Vietnam Field School) and most importantly, the farmers themselves.

While this drama is ongoing, to date it has been a hopeful one in which people living in precarity in periurban areas threatened by the expropriation of farming land, loss of rural livelihoods and the destruction of environments have, in an apparently impossible situation, succeeded in building new collectives that have enabled them to reconfigure a set of entrenched problems around the survival of smallholder farming in Vietnam.

These assemblages involve reconfigured relationships with their immediate neighbours to create a renewed sense of local community, but also with the



previously disconnected middle class urbanites and urban institutions (such as schools and universities) who are now their customers and collaborators.

These new social ties do not stand alone, but rather are nodes in a complex new network involving an equally rich cast of non-human actors: land, organic produce, animals, waste, new infrastructures and technologies such as greenhouses, composting

structures and misting irrigation systems, networks of communications, marketing, distribution, certification, and on and on. These new farming assemblages in turn act upon a rich series of ongoing 'controversies': over food safety, chemical agriculture, land tenure, urbanisation and the status of rural people in a rapidly modernising society.

Professor Matthew Spriggs, Archaeology

Professor Matthew Spriggs awarded the Order of Vanuatu

The third highest honour the country can bestow



Professor Spriggs presented with the Order of Vanuatu at a ceremony in 2019

2019 saw our archaeologist Professor Matthew Spriggs being presented with the Order of Vanuatu (Third Class)—the Distinguished Service Medal—by the President of Vanuatu. This is the third highest honour the country can bestow. Professor Spriggs received the award for his contribution to knowledge of Vanuatu's early history and archaeology, and contribution to education and training.

PhD research in Kibale National Park, Uganda

12 months of fieldwork



From left to right: Lord George, Magaro James, Hayley Roberts & Ahabyona Patrick in the field at Kibale National Park, Uganda

In January I set off for Kibale National Park, Uganda to complete 12 months of fieldwork towards my PhD. The year has been one of the most rewarding years of my life, full of "never thought I'd be here" moments. I had never visited Uganda, or Africa, and wasn't sure what to expect, but the research station at Kibale quickly began to feel like home. Uganda is a place full of amazing landscapes, welcoming people and exciting wildlife, especially the monkeys.

Kibale has the highest density of primates in all of Africa, so it's almost impossible to go into the forest and not see monkeys jumping through the trees overhead or lying on the trails. This made Kibale a perfect study site for my project, which required well habituated groups of monkeys who wouldn't mind us collecting their faeces and urine for hormone analysis.

I want to understand the hormonal mechanisms associated with infant care behaviour from nonparental carers. Non-parental infant care may have been a key driver for evolution of human sociality and reproductive patterns. By understanding how hormones relate to these behaviours we can begin piecing together how our bodies may have been shaped by cooperative behaviour. The guereza monkeys in Kibale proved the perfect study subjects for investigating these questions, as all group members provide care for infants irrespective of age and sex and they are habituated enough that we can stand directly underneath them and collect samples easily. There have been four births since I arrived, and we are anticipating more in months to come.

Some days I can't wait to get back from the field, covered in mud, sweat and monkey poo but although it can be challenging the place, people and animals make the time fly by. I hope that in the future I will be back doing more research in Uganda.

“covered in mud, sweat and monkey poo”

Empowering communities through education and democracy

Ethnographic fieldwork conducted in a remote village on Bhutan's border with India



Drone picture of Bongo school, established 1963

Academic reports, much like general news feeds, can make for gloomy reading. There is an overabundance of tragic stories to ensure maximum attention. In reality, there is always hope and resilience amidst the greatest suffering. I discovered one such story during my year's ethnographic fieldwork conducted in a remote village on Bhutan's border with India.

Bongo was a traditionally marginalised community (colloquially referred to as *tha-khorb*), and its people were seen to be culturally and economically deficient in comparison with the rich Buddhist civilisation of the capital region of Bhutan (*zhung*). Dominant academic research has necessarily characterised the relation of this kind of community to their states as one defined by asymmetry and exploitation.

My research revealed that investment in education in this community, made in the 1970s and 80s, has subverted such simplistic portrayals. Today, Bongo is a resilient community that has produced at least two generations of influential civil servants who can shape the bureaucratic functioning of the Bhutanese state. When democracy was introduced in 2008, the early lead in education has enabled this village community to be one of its primary beneficiaries. Just like its rich supply of civil servants prior to 2008, today it is a source of some influential politicians.

My research explores how one historically underprivileged village has been able to leverage newfound capacity to not only improve their lot, but also exert influence on the country's policy decisions. I follow politicians and civil servants as they conduct their official functions and

examine how these functions invariably intersect with the inherent interest in their community's wellbeing. It is in the everyday life of the people that we see a capacity to overcome limitation of immediate circumstances and pursue higher aspirations, some of which find ritualistic expression.

Plain of Jars Project

Enigmatic Plain of Jars sites in Xieng Khouang, Laos



Plain of Jars site in Xieng Khouang, Laos

Dougald O'Reilly and collaborators from the University of Melbourne, James Cook University and the University of Otago (NZ) have continued their research at the enigmatic Plain of Jars sites in Xieng Khouang, Laos, excavating another of the megalithic sites in February 2019. Nicholas Skopal (Archaeology PhD candidate) undertook research with Lao collaborators leading to the discovery of 14 new jar

sites and a possible habitation site. So far the team has excavated three jar sites, two on the plain around the provincial capital of Phonsavan and one remote, mountain-top site. As well as excavations, detailed surveys have been made at these sites and two others documenting the artefacts present.

The ongoing research has been published in *Antiquity*, *Asian Archaeology* and the

Journal of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association. O'Reilly and co-director Louise Shewan also released an English language translation of the substantial two-volume tome on research at the jar sites in the 1930s published originally by Madeleine Colani.

2020, the final year of field research on this 5-year ARC Discovery, will see further site prospection undertaken, hopefully deploying the newly acquired LIDAR UAV (a light detecting and remote sensing aerial drone) and potentially the excavation of one of the newly discovered sites. The research contributed to the successful effort to have the Plain of Jars listed as UNESCO World Heritage in 2019.

Nicholas Skopal, PhD Candidate in Archaeology

In search of new jar sites in Lao PDR

The jars of Laos are one of archaeology's enduring mysteries

In 2019, SoAA PhD student, Nicholas Skopal, and Lao Government archaeologist, Souliya Bounxayhip, mapped 15 new sites and their surroundings. Discovered deep in remote and mountainous forest areas of Lao PDR, researchers were able to increase their database to over 100 known jar sites.

The jars of Laos are one of archaeology's enduring mysteries. Experts believe they were related to disposal of the dead, but nothing is known about the jars' original purpose or the people who brought them there. The expansion of known sites is an important advancement in our understanding of the geographic extent of jar sites across Lao PDR. Further research is required to analyse the available data and to confirm the remaining sites reported by various individuals and



Nick at a new Jar site in Xieng Khouang, Laos

organisations. Additionally, informal accounts have led Nicholas and Souliya to believe there are still many sites yet to be rediscovered in the heavily forested upland landscape across the provinces of Xieng Khouang, Luang Prabang and Xaysomboun.

The archaeologists will seek to continue to comprehensively survey additional sites in 2020 to ensure a single, reliable record of all jar sites is available for the Lao PDR government for conservation and management purposes, which will support ongoing archaeological research of this unique cultural heritage landscape.

Responsible drinking in a ‘risk society’

Responsibility is intimately connected with risk, and there are many conceptualisations of risk circulating in the alcohol space



Professor Simone Dennis and Professor Andrew Dawson (University of Melbourne) continue with a project begun early in 2019 around alcohol and responsibility. The project investigates how responsibility and risk regarding alcohol consumption are understood and experienced by drinkers themselves. The figure of the responsible drinker has been formed largely from a public health perspective. In this view, responsible drinking is all about the volume and frequency of imbibing. Presently, the responsible drinker is defined as someone who drinks no more than two standard drinks (i.e. a drink containing 10 grams of pure alcohol) on any given day (an amount that is thought to reduce the risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury, over a whole typical lifetime) and who drinks no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion (an amount that is thought to reduce the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion).

Responsibility is intimately connected with risk, and there are many conceptualisations of risk circulating in the alcohol space. Risk is the foundation of public health assessments of individual and social risks — not only of drinking but equally of any kind of threats to physical and social security. Indeed, it is the case that public health campaigns in Australia share in general a paradigm when it comes to the management

of ‘risk society’. Over the last two decades in particular, there has been a dramatic intensification of political technologies of ‘pre-emption’ in response to incalculable risks to physical security as individually and socially conceived. Put simply, incalculable risk is that version of risk that imagines the most catastrophic consequences of taking a risk — smoking, eating fatty foods, or drinking — and creating policy to prevent that high consequence — but low probability — outcome from ever coming to pass.

Volume-defined responsible drinking across all contexts has proved a deeply problematic definition for assessing problem drinking across multiple contexts: countries with low average consumption (such as Ireland and Iceland) often register relatively high rates of alcohol-related problems, while countries with much higher levels of consumption (such as France and Italy) score very low on most indices of problem drinking for baseline data across the worldwide ethnographic record. Volume restriction does not necessarily characterise the responsible drinker, nor tell us much about how the drinker becomes responsible, or how that responsibility is enacted.

This project operates outside the ‘given-ness’ of the risk paradigm to examine exactly how it is that drinkers

themselves conceive of, think about, and operationalise risk and responsibility. What are the highest risks they see? Are they the same as those that persist in public health campaigns, or are they markedly different? How do they offset the risks they see? How do they manage them? How do they get around and resist, or accord with, the risk assessment given them by regulation? Already, the research has discovered a commonly shared definition of responsibility when it comes to alcohol consumption that has the potential to reshape our approach to program and policy.

The shell mounds of north-central Vietnam

Transition from foraging to farming in northern Vietnam



Profile of the Ru Diep shell mound illustrating the complex layers of mound development. Top right (darker soil) is the bottom of the shell mound quarrying deposit — below this is the intact mound deposits. Note: F.90 (centre) a burial in the shell mound, and F.69 a posthole in profile.

A research collaboration between Professors Philip Piper and Peter Bellwood of ANU, and Professor Lam My Dung of the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hanoi focuses on building a more nuanced picture of the social, cultural and economic complexities during the transition from foraging to farming in northern Vietnam.

A significant part of the project has concentrated on north-central Vietnam, where some of the best preserved coastal shell mounds in Southeast Asia are located. These shell mounds encompass the mid to late Holocene archaeological record, from c. 7,000 to 4,000 years-ago. Excavations at the site of Ru Diep in Ha Tinh Province in 2015 produced well-stratified archaeological sequences that have provided considerable new insights into the nature of human occupation of shell mound sites. The evidence suggests that these mounds were not simply dumped refuse from the consumption of mangrove swamp molluscs, but rather locations in the landscape where people resided for varying lengths of time. The presence of postholes and evidence of hearths indicate that shelters or dwellings were constructed on the surface of the mounds — and it is here that foraging

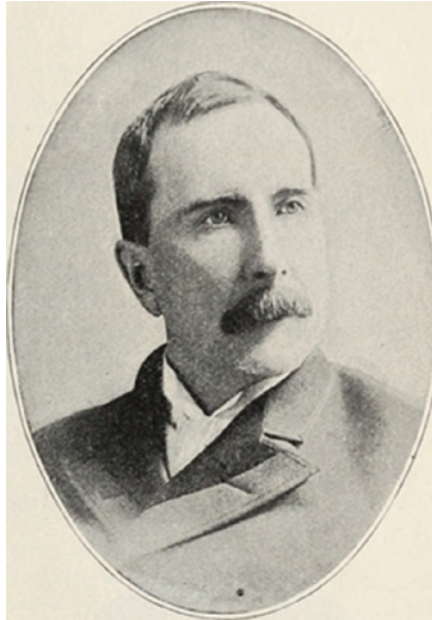
communities conducted everyday tasks. They also buried their dead in these mounds, suggesting that the mound potentially had cultural, symbolic and ideological significance as well as practical function.

The mounds have now been heavily quarried for the shell to burn and produce lime as a fertilizer — and the shell mounds are now only a fraction of their former size. Even in the 1970s, before quarrying began in earnest, some of the mounds stood as much as seven metres above the surrounding environment. 6,000 years ago the white mounds of shell located around the fringes of shallow seas and the margins of mangrove forests would have been markers in the landscape perceptible from a distance — a clear and visible foci of social and cultural activities.

Ru Diep clearly demonstrates that an archaeological site may be much more than it first seems. A mound of shell it certainly is — and oh! so much more than that!

US philanthropic foundations' role in aid and development

The Rockefeller Foundation



“ I am looking at the role of the Rockefeller, Ford and Gates Foundations in shaping global foreign aid ”

I have been spending a little time at the very pleasant Rockefeller Archive Center in a repurposed Rockefeller mansion just out of New York City in the quaintly named Sleepy Hollow (yes it is a real place!). As part of my 'Story of Aid' project I am looking at the role of the Rockefeller, Ford and Gates Foundations in shaping global foreign aid.

The Rockefeller Foundation was founded by one of the quintessential 'robber barons' of the late 19th and early 20th century. These tycoons monopolised US coal, steel and oil production to make themselves both immensely wealthy and very unpopular. John D Rockefeller, the head of the oil monopoly Standard Oil, founded the Rockefeller Foundation in 1909. Among many other things it was instrumental in setting up and funding the League of Nations Health Organisation in 1920 and from that emerged the 'World Health Organisation' in 1946. The Rockefeller Foundation also paved the way for the Green Revolution that transformed agriculture, initially in Mexico and India.

The Ford Foundation was transformed by Henry Ford's grandson Henry Ford II from being a way of avoiding inheritance tax to

being a major player, not only in civil rights in the US but also national planning in India and elsewhere.

While the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations have both faded as global players as their wealth declined in the 1970s and 1980s, they have now been replaced by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, with the help of Warren Buffet's billions. They have been able spend three billion dollars each year from their collective investments, mainly on global health with a focus on vaccine development and distribution to developing countries.

The issue for each of these three Foundations is that there is a double-edged sword regarding the role of what is referred to as philanthro-capitalism in shaping global and with that state policy, and the dangers involved. These technology and private wealth driven initiatives can skew government policy and practice and at times do more harm than good.

Becoming a wrestler in Khartoum, Sudan

Nuba wrestling

My doctoral research explores the bodily practices and techniques of 'Nuba wrestling', an unarmed combat sport indigenous to Sudan. This ethnography will shed light on how young men from marginalised ethnic groups try to overcome the racist vestiges of the Sudanese Islamist state to craft a new Sudanese identity that transcends ethnic, class and religious divides, using the one tool they all have: the body.

As a guest of the French Institute for Social and Economic Research (CEDEJ), I spent 12 months in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, where I learned firsthand what becoming a wrestler means and entails. I attended over 70 wrestling tournaments, physically participated in wrestling training sessions twice a week, shadowed them in their day jobs (as labourers,



Paul Hayes (sixth from left) with members of Khartoum's wrestling community

rickshaw drivers, mechanics and market stallholders), joined them at special family events like weddings, was adopted as

their personal professional photographer, and spent countless hours hanging-out with the wrestlers in their social clubs.

Assessing taxonomic diversity among Australopithecines and early Homo from South Africa

Taxonomic diversity in extinct species



Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, Pretoria, South Africa (September 2019)

One of my main research pursuits is to understand whether skull shape can be used to assess taxonomic diversity in extinct species on the human family tree from South Africa, representing members of *Australopithecus*, *Paranthropus* and early *Homo*. In this ongoing project, I studied fossil hominin specimens held at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg and the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, Pretoria, using 3D scanning technology to measure shape variation in the fossilised remains.

Initial results investigating the amount of shape variation in *Australopithecus africanus* mandibular specimens from

Sterkfontein and Makapansgat (two South African cave sites), indicate that more than one gracile australopith species is represented in this fossil assemblage. My ongoing research on cranial and mandibular fossil remains from a wider range of South African sites has the potential to provide further insights into taxonomic diversity in extinct human ancestors from South Africa.

Ceramic Petrography Workshop 2019

Interdisciplinary Pottery Research Group (IPORG)



Workshop participants.

“These techniques can be applied in other archaeological sub-disciplines such as soil micromorphology or lithic raw material analysis”

In October, the Interdisciplinary Pottery Research Group (IPORG) ran a hugely successful workshop on ceramic petrography. Run by Tracey Pilgrim and Mathieu Leclerc, the workshop introduced undergraduate and postgraduate students to pottery analysis by petrography—often the best analytical technique to investigate how pottery was manufactured and where the raw materials originated. Thanks to the laboratory access granted by Justyna Miskiewicz, they also learned how to operate a state-of-the-art polarising microscope and the basic concepts of rock and mineral identification. These techniques can be applied in other archaeological sub-disciplines such as soil micromorphology or lithic raw material analysis.

The students had the opportunity to apply their newly acquired skills by undertaking the analysis of pottery samples from Vanuatu, Vietnam and Quebec (Canada).

The IPORG was recently established to aid students working on pottery in CASS and CAP to get to know each other (which is not as easy as it sounds—particularly between colleges), and feel comfortable asking for advice or discuss research strategies with fellow pottery researchers. One of its long-term aims is to set up a research team to undertake the analysis of pottery assemblages from across the Pacific and Southeast Asia. This workshop was the first step in this direction.

Among the activities planned for 2020 are a pottery manufacturing class and further research opportunities in organic residue analysis.

Tracking early sedentism

2nd international student-led GRG Conference

The Geoarchaeology Research Group (GRG) held its second international conference, Tracking Early Sedentism, at the ANU on the 2nd of September 2019. The conference explored the application of micro-archaeological techniques to investigate transitions to sedentism, with a particular emphasis on the changing social and seasonal rhythms of community life within different environmental contexts.

Current research undertaken by PhD students (Elle Grono, Lauren Prossor, Aleese Barron, Andrea Ulrichsen, Tracey Pilgrim and Elaine Lin), and Masters of Archaeological Science student Joel Mason from SoAA was showcased. International scholars Dr David Friesem (University of Cambridge) and Dr Phillip C. Edwards (La Trobe University) presented current research on their investigations of—and approaches to—sedentism, forming a

theoretical foundation for the student-led conference. Contrasts were drawn between the emergence of sedentism in semi-arid and wet tropical environments during the morning session. The afternoon session focused upon the application of archaeological science and geoarchaeological techniques to understand human mobility in diverse cultural and environmental contexts. The conference was followed by a ‘show-and-tell’ day spent in the geoarchaeology laboratory sharing thin sections from semi-arid and wet tropical archaeological sites.

Convenors of the event were Associate Professor Tim Denham and PhD students Elle Grono and Lauren Prossor. They would like to thank the ANU College of Arts and Social Sciences for funding the event through a workshop grant.



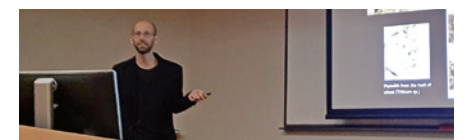
Dr Tim Denham with PhD candidate Lauren Prossor



PhD candidate Elle Grono, presenting her research



Dr Phillip C. Edwards presenting on Natufian sedentism



Dr David Friesem comparing sedentism in semi-arid and wet tropical sites

Professor Francesca Merlan, Anthropology

Landscapes for life

Between 29 March and 13 July 2019 an exhibition entitled *Landscapes for Life: A Photographic Record of Wardaman People and Country* was held at the Godiyndmayin Yijard Rivers Arts and Culture Centre in Katherine, Northern Territory. The exhibition incorporated photographs taken in the 1920s (as part of the Basedow collection), along with a wide range of photographs taken by various people during the 1980s. Amongst the latter were a series taken as part of a project recording Wardaman rock art, sponsored by the Australian Heritage Commission and led by archaeologist Josephine Flood. She involved me in this because I'd been getting to know Wardaman people in Katherine and I recorded the stories, myths as well as historical use information concerning the sites.



Wardaman kids with crocodile at Winybarr. L-R: Meghan Raymond, Mike jr. Raymond, Lincoln holding Leondra; Matthew Gill, Lochlan Raymond, Gary Blitner (baseball cap), Quentin Brown (with cup), Nicole Wukiwuki, Corey Raymond, Marcus Raymond (blue singlet).

Wardaman families; lots of them came to see the exhibit over the time it was up. For some of them, these were the only

older relatives. At the end of the exhibit I made sure the families were provided with the photos.

The annual meeting of the Australian Anthropological Society (AAS)

Held in Canberra,
December 2-5

Conference website:
www.aasconf.org/2019



An award has been created in the name of Iranian Kurdish asylum seeker Behrouz Boochani — pictured here

The last time the meetings were held at ANU was in 2013. The conference theme is 'value', in its many senses: Anthropologists avow the value of anthropological perspectives and seek to bring such views to bear on the understanding of 'value' itself. What kinds of value do anthropologists claim for their work, and how is value visible in it? What do others see as the value/s of

anthropological perspectives, research and writing? What does anthropology have to contribute to understandings of value in general?

AAS2019 panels will focus on the subject of value, or values; and the various ways in which value is realised, recognised and theorised in anthropological work. We welcome panels that examine how value has been created, asserted and measured within anthropological traditions and how the value of anthropological work has been evaluated by the wider community. The debates that surround the assessment of a 'good' ethnography or a 'good' project document determine the health of the discipline. Our own disciplinary sense of what innovations are good is increasingly open to challenge from a wider audience, who demand a strategic or practical outcome from our work, and from reviewers of our work in the communities we work with, who demand that we address their concerns. Our ability to entertain other versions of 'value' through our own valued cross-cultural

methodologies can be addressed by panels that focus on specific regions and sectors, and/or theoretical innovations.

In keeping with the conference theme, we have two keynote invitees: Amita Baviskar from the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi whose plenary talk is entitled 'Attitude! Doing Anthropology in a Utilitarian World'. The second keynote speaker is Robert Borofsky, Professor of Anthropology, Center for a Public Anthropology, Hawaii Pacific University, whose talk is titled 'Ensuring Anthropology Matters — To Others'.

The conference, as usual, will be preceded by Native Title and postgraduate workshops. It will be introduced by a Welcome to Country led by Mr Wally Bell and a welcome reception. There will be book launches, film screenings, and the inauguration of an award in the name of Behrouz Boochani, whose book on his experience as a refugee on Manus Island, *No Friend but the Mountains*, is widely read as a poetic and trenchant commentary on asylum policy.

Associate Professor Alison Behie, (ASHB President), Biological Anthropology

The annual meeting of the Australasian Society for Human Biology (ASHB)



Logo of the ASHB society.

The annual ASHB conference organised by Associate Professor Behie in 2019 is themed 'Human Biology: Evolving through Interdisciplinarity'. Held between 1–4 December the conference includes three keynote speakers. Professor Agustin Fuentes, the Edmund P. Joyce

C.S.C. Professor of Anthropology at the University of Notre Dame, will present on 'Biological Anthropology for 2020 and beyond: achievements, challenges and the centrality of an integrative human biology'. Dr Sarah Lockyer, the Casualty Identification Coordinator for Canada's Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces, will discuss 'More Than Bones: The multidisciplinary investigation to identify the remains of Sergeant John Albert Collis, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, Canadian Active Service Force'. Our own

Dr Clare McFadden, Lecturer in Biological Anthropology, is the early career speaker who will discuss 'Factors impacting maternal morbidity and mortality through time: evidence from the skeletal record'. This annual meeting brings together researchers, staff, students, and professionals working in the many different areas of biological anthropology, including primatology, bioarchaeology, evolutionary anthropology, forensic anthropology, human biology, palaeopathology, nutrition, contemporary biology, and human behavioural ecology.

Anthropology and Art address mental health awareness

Public Launch



Kit Devine, Lecturer in the School of Art and Design, and Trang Ta, Lecturer in Cultural and Medical Anthropology, received a CASS Teaching Enhancement Grant this year to incorporate virtual reality (VR) into their respective courses, (ARTV2609 Animation and Video: Visual Storytelling and ANTH2026 Medicine, Healing, and the Body). The collaboration involved designing therapeutic VR environments for mental health as part of a larger public health campaign to raise awareness about the many critical issues

concerning mental health on the ANU campus and the wider community.

The public launch of the campaigns on 24 October 2019 at Kambri attracted many students and staff, experiencing the VR environments created by the student teams, along with viewing the websites, infographics, public service videos, podcasts, and social media campaigns built around various mental health topics. More information on each of the mental health campaigns created by the students in ANTH2026 can be found at the websites below.

2019 Mental Health Projects in ANTH2026

Everyone Knows Someone bit.ly/2XK8azS

IT'S ON #8hours bit.ly/2XligS1

REFRESH bit.ly/35wUDi4

LETSREDUCEANXIETY bit.ly/2rj56yS

Welcome to INTUNED STUDENTS bit.ly/2XHwBy9

Release Your Inner Phoenix bit.ly/2DbZR6z

Home Beyond Borders bit.ly/2qGAR4R

Don't Prescribe to Stigma bit.ly/33hrPsi

Don't Suppress Your Stress bit.ly/2roFTmo

Dr Ashley Carruthers, Anthropology

Taking the Road for Play

Cyclist appropriations of automobile infrastructures in Vietnam

After declining in status and mode share sharply with the popularisation of the motorcycle, cycling in Vietnam is on the rise. Urban elites who pursue sport and leisure cycling are the most visible of Vietnam's new cyclists, and they bring their sense of social mastery out onto the road with them by appropriating the nation's new, automobile-focused infrastructures as places for play and

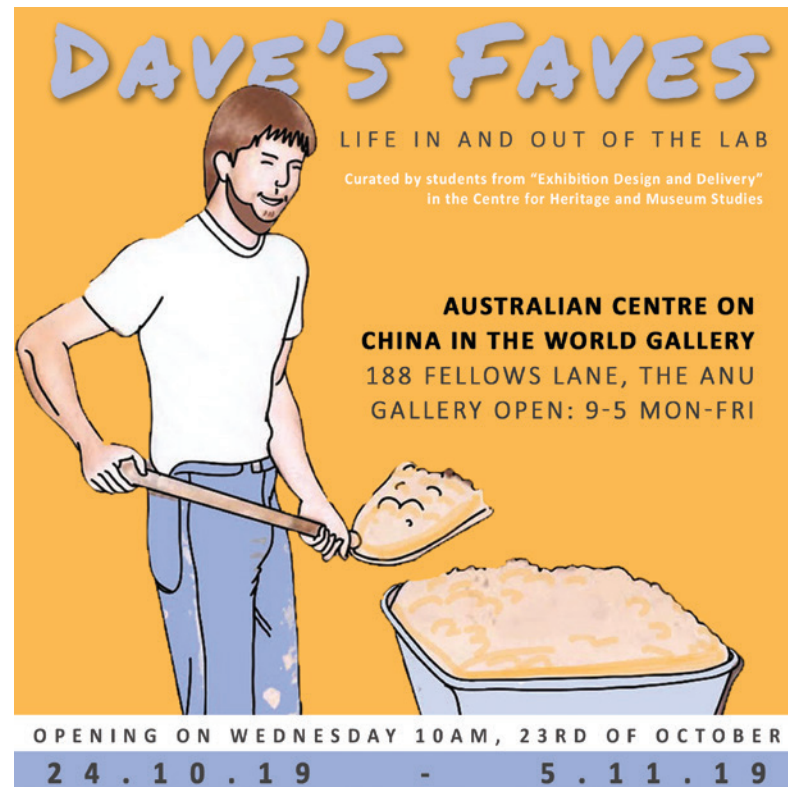
display. While motivated by self-interest, their informal activism around securing bicycle access to new bridges and highways potentially benefits all and contributes to making livable cities. These socially elite cyclists transcend the status associated with their means of mobility as they enact their mastery over automobile infrastructures meant to usher in a new Vietnamese automobility.

Check out the article here: 'Taking the Road for Play' bit.ly/2qIRr3V



Dave's Faves: Life in and out of the Lab

Life in and out of the Lab was an exhibition curated by Exhibition Design and Delivery students from the Centre for Heritage and Museum Studies, on display in Australian Centre on China in the World from 23 October to 6 November 2019.



Poster advertising the exhibition.

One of the ways to prepare students for the museum of the future is to support their quest to source stories beyond elitist culture. The emphasis of the traditional museum on scholarship and collection activity is important but only helpful if this work is democratic and accessible. Objects rarely speak for themselves and instead, can be used to tell one or more narratives, often conflicting.

David 'Dave' McGregor has worked, for 38 years, as the sole lab technician at the School of Archaeology and Anthropology at ANU. What are Dave's favourite objects? Not all were from the School's scholarly collections. The exhibition included a selection of Dave's personal artefacts. Some were defined as gifts from colleagues: feathers from Rachel, a hand woven armband from Don, a small Korean mask from Shim. Other objects spoke to past practices: a pencil sharpener and paper weights used by

the School illustrator before computers assisted the formal recording of sketches that were jotted in the field. Dave's Faves also included images of life outside the job: precarious rock climbing and a motorcycle race.

This exhibition also drew attention to the importance of professional staff across the university. Behind all the crucial research, courageous field trips, ground-breaking publications, engaging lectures and associated career progression stands Dave, the committed and collegial bloke who keeps the wheels turning.

As Exhibition Design and Delivery student Harriet says, "I think if exhibitions get to say who's important, then it's important for us to make sure that it's equal."

Dave's Faves: Life in and out of the Lab was made possible by the SoAA Teaching Innovation Fund.



Collection Work 2019



Manda tene wig from Tari, Papua New Guinea

This year work has begun on moving the Tikopia and Papua New Guinea Collection to its new home in the Banks building.

One half of the collection is made up of objects collected by James Spillius in the 1950s from Tikopia in the Solomon Islands. Spillius was working at the time as a research assistant for Raymond Firth. The material was originally held in the Institute of Anatomy before being transferred to the ANU in the 1980s where for the past several years it has been stored in the basement of the School of Music.

The rest of the collection contains objects collected throughout the 1950s by academics and researchers at the then Research School of Pacific

Studies, Department of Anthropology. This includes the object collections of prominent ANU anthropologists Ralph Bulmer, Marie Reay and R.M. Glasse. Most of these objects originate from the highlands of Papua New Guinea.

There are approximately 1,300 objects in the diverse collection including cassowary bone knives, bird of paradise headdresses, model canoes and three-metre-long spears.

The aim of moving the collection is to place it in more suitable storage, undertake any necessary conservation work and make the collection more accessible as a resource for teaching, research and display. As the collection

is moved it is being catalogued, photographed and packed with archival boxes and mounts. The objects have all been frozen at -20°C to eliminate any pests which may be lurking on them.

The move has uncovered a whole range of interesting and beautiful objects. One of my favourite objects is a Huli wig from the southern highlands of New Guinea, collected by R.M. Glasse in 1956. The manda tene wig is made of felted human hair and decorated with everlasting flowers, soft white feathers and a dense plume of cassowary feathers on the back. This is just one of several highly decorative ceremonial wigs in the collection.

Celebrating HDR Success

Drew Anderson
Anthropology
Thesis title: *NGOing in Central Australia*

Sana Ashraf
Anthropology
Thesis title: *Moral Anxiety in the 'Land of the Pure': Popular justice and anti-blasphemy violence in Pakistan*

Stephanie Betz
Anthropology
Thesis title: *Virtual People: Human-image relationships in the digital age*

Grayson Gerrard
Archaeology
Thesis title: *Factoring the proto-biped Infant into the origin of bipedalism*

Anthony Jefferies
Anthropology
Thesis title: *Australian Aboriginal higher order social organisation and the Late Holocene*

Lauren Norton
Anthropology
Thesis title: *Between moving bodies: Power, the senses and crafting the gifted body*

Clare McFadden
Biological Anthropology
Thesis title: *Palaeodemography: A new hope*

Anton Nurcahyo
Biological Anthropology
Thesis title: *Geographic variation in orangutan skulls and teeth: Implications for orangutan conservation programs*

Gavin Perri
Biological Anthropology
Thesis title: *The ecomorphology of the Monotreme cranium and the biogeography of Australia and New Guinea*

Sarah Robertson
Archaeology
Thesis title: *Differential diagnosis of Cribra Orbitalia within the Christ Church Spitalfields via Micro-CT analysis*

Kenneth Ross
Biological Anthropology
Thesis title: *The identity at death of the young and old from the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages on the Southeast Asian Mainland*

Glen Scott
Archaeology
Thesis title: *The Late Iron Age of Northeast Thailand and Central-Northwest Cambodia: A tale of two regions*

Ross Wickham
Archaeology
Thesis title: *Sedentism: Transition and early forms*

2019 Commencing Grants

Guillaume Molle, PI
ARC DECRA DE190100187
Ethnoarchaeological investigation of religious systems in Ancient Polynesia

Summary: This project aims to document and compare the long-term historical trajectories of Eastern Polynesian chiefdoms by developing an innovative approach to ancient ritual practices and monuments. Using archaeological, historical and ethnographic material, it is intended to foster a cross-disciplinary perspective while bringing together western and indigenous views. Anticipated outcomes of this project include a better understanding of traditional religious systems in Polynesia, and the development of a theoretical and methodological framework for the study of ancient rituals. It should further create a new model of collaborative research with Pacific Islanders for whom their legacy of ritual monuments bear a critical cultural significance.

Justyna Miszkiewicz, PI
ARC DECRA DE190100068
Bone metabolism change with lifestyle in ancient Asia-Pacific populations

Summary: This project aims to address a significant gap in our current knowledge of global change in skeletal health throughout recent human history. By contributing the first bone microstructural data for archaeological humans from across Asia-Pacific, this project aims to map the ways in which these ancient humans grew and adapted to different lifestyles. The project expects to identify new ways of predicting human bone health response to environmental and cultural change, contributing models for the wellbeing of past, living, and future human generations.

Cover story

The Last Mulvaney Supper

Kelvin Officer presented this drawing to Professor John Mulvaney on the occasion of John's retirement in 1985. John is depicted as Jesus surrounded by his disciples—John's colleagues of the time, largely young archaeologists who, like John, went on to become eminent scholars—developing the practices which are now standard for researchers in their fields.

In an ANU context, John was the Founding Professor of the then Department of Prehistory and Anthropology and Head of School (equivalent) at the time of his retirement. In a wider context, John was the first university-trained prehistorian to make Australia his subject and has been described as the 'father of Australian archaeology'. His book *Prehistory of Australia* was for many years the standard reference work for Australian archaeology.

From left to right we see, a young Peter Bellwood and Wilfred Shawcross, at this time lecturers in archaeology. After a long career conducting research and teaching, both have now retired—though Peter is still active as an Emeritus Professor with



the School. Next we find Joan Goodrum the School illustrator—her role was essential in the era before computers—converting site maps and field drawings into publishable material for theses and other publications. Next to Joan is the inimitable David McGregor—then a relative newbie with the department, he is now a firm fixture with 38 years at the ANU (featured in the exhibition *Dave's Fave's*—page 22). Seated next is Isabel McBryde, at this time a lecturer in archaeology, she became John's successor as Head of School

and was herself a leading light in Australian archaeology.

John is depicted at the centre of the table with Ian Farrington to his right—who was at this time a young archaeology lecturer. Next we find Colin Groves—eminent biological anthropologist, friend and mentor to many, who at this time was only 12 years into his 40 years at the ANU. Next is Andree Rosenfeld renowned rock art researcher and archaeologist. Last we find Helen Nichol, John's secretary for many years.

Books Published In 2019

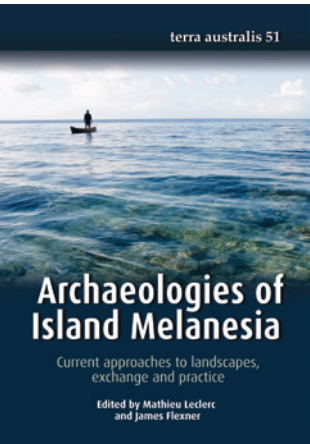


Author: Pamela Ricardi

This book compares consumer behaviour in two nineteenth-century peripheral cities: Melbourne, Australia and Buenos Aires, Argentina. It provides an analysis of domestic archaeological assemblages from two inner-city working class neighbourhood sites that were largely populated by recently arrived immigrants. The book also uses primary, historical documents to assess the place of these cities within global trade networks and explores the types of goods arriving into each city. By comparing the assemblages and archival data it is possible to explore the role of choice, ethnicity, and class on consumer behaviour. This approach is significant as it provides an archaeological assessment of consumer behaviour which crosses socio-political divides, comparing a site within a British colony to a site in a former Spanish colony in South America.

Editor: Mathieu Leclerc

The island world of Melanesia—ranging from New Guinea and the Bismarcks through the Solomons, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia—is characterised more than anything by its boundless diversity in geography, language and culture. The deep historical roots of this diversity are only beginning to be uncovered by archaeological investigations, but as the contributions to this volume demonstrate, the exciting discoveries being made across this region are opening windows to our understanding of the historical processes that contributed to such remarkably varied cultures. *Archaeologies of Island Melanesia* offers a sampling of some of the recent and ongoing research that spans such topics as landscape, exchange systems, culture contact and archaeological practice, authored by some of the leading scholars in Oceanic archaeology.



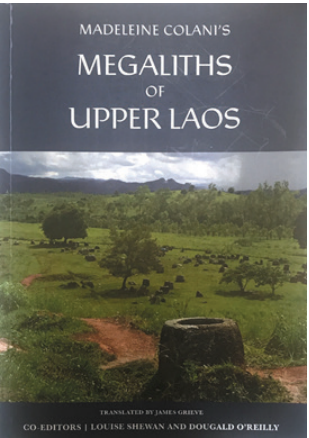
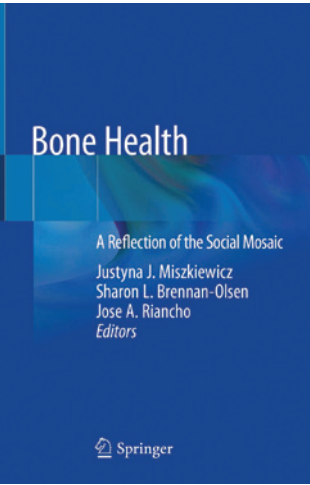
Author: Patrick Kilby

This book reviews the Green Revolution, starting with its inception and development from the 1940s to the 1970s, and leading to what is commonly referred to as a second Green Revolution in the 2000s. Building on the historical assessment, it draws insights for contemporary policy debates and demonstrates important lessons for the here and now.

‘Green Revolution’ refers to the technical measures employed to increase food (particularly grain) production, based mainly on improved seed varieties for higher yields and pest resistance. For it to be successful the Green Revolution often required land reform, and investments in irrigation and fertilizer supply that were not available to women and marginal farmers.

Editor: Justyna Miskiewicz

This multidisciplinary book addresses three lines of evidence (medieval, contemporary, and epigenetic) regarding the effect of human socio-economic status on bone health. It provides an overview of the extent to which human social background affects adult bone quality and quantity, and makes recommendations for future skeletal biology research into lifestyle-related musculoskeletal disorders.



Editor: Dougald O'Reilly

The megalithic jar sites of central Laos remain one of Southeast Asia's most remarkable archaeological enigmas. These sites comprise large stone jars, lids, discs and imported boulders which are located in elevated positions on mountain ridges, hillslopes or saddles. Madeleine Colani provided the first systematic research at these sites in the 1930s, a translation of which appears in this volume.

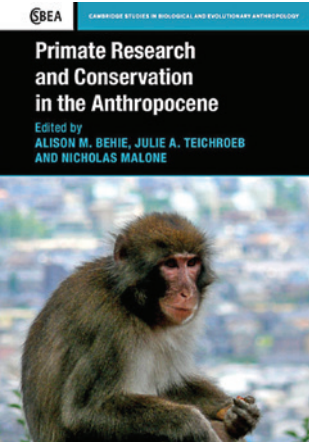
Editor: Yasmine Musharbash

Offering a dialogue between anthropology and literature, culture, and media, this book presents fine-grained ethnographic vignettes of monsters dwelling in the contemporary world. These monsters hail from Aboriginal Australia, the Pacific, Asia, and Europe, and their presence is inextricably intertwined with the lives of those they haunt.



Editor: Alison Behie

This book takes a new approach to understanding primate conservation research, adding a personal perspective to allow readers to learn what motivates those doing conservation work. When entering the field over a decade ago, many young primatologists were driven by evolutionary questions centred in behavioural ecology. However, given the current environment of cascading extinctions and increasing threats to primates, we now need to ensure that primates remain in viable populations in the wild before we can simply engage in research in the context of pure behavioural ecology. This has changed the primary research aims of many primatologists and shifted our focus to conservation priorities, such as understanding the impacts of human activity, habitat conversion or climate change on primates. This book presents personal narratives alongside empirical research results and discussions of strategies used to stem the tide of extinction. It is a must-have for anyone interested in conservation research.



Histories of Archaeology Conference 2020

Collective Biography of Archaeology in the Pacific



Conference logo.

On 23–27 March 2020 the *Collective Biography of Archaeology in the Pacific* (CBAP) Australian Research Council Laureate Project, led by Professor Matthew Spriggs, will be hosting the *Histories of Archaeology*

conference at The Australian National University in Canberra, airing new ideas on the history of archaeology worldwide. Invited keynote speakers include Margarita Díaz-Andreu, Stephanie Moser, Oscar Moro-Abadia, Tim Murray, Lynette Russell and Nathan Schlanger.

The conference concludes the CBAP Project and launches the CBAP linked international museum exhibitions under the title of *Uncovering Pacific Pasts: Histories of Archaeology in Oceania*, which will take place at approximately 40 museums and cultural institutions worldwide.

Themes for the conference include:

- > History of archaeology, archaeological theory and method;
- > Objects and archives: history of archaeology through collections research;
- > History of archaeology in the Pacific and Australia;
- > Women in archaeology and the archaeology of gender; and
- > Indigenous agency and individuals in the history of archaeology.

Please find further details, including registration, at the following website: bit.ly/histofarchcon
Contact: admin.cbap@anu.edu.au

Dr Tristen Jones and Professor Matthew Spriggs, Archaeology

Uncovering Pacific Pasts

Histories of Archaeology in Oceania



Tristen Jones and Ingrid Ahlgren inspecting potential objects for display in the jointly curated UPP exhibition to be held at Harvard's Peabody Museum in 2020

As part of the final year of events to conclude the *Collective Biography of Archaeology in the Pacific* (CBAP) Project, led by Professor Matthew Spriggs, CBAP has developed an international exhibition titled *Uncovering Pacific Pasts: Histories of archaeology in Oceania*. This exhibition will consist of a series of mini-exhibitions at up to 38 international

museums, cultural centres and collecting institutions worldwide to illustrate aspects of the history in the development of Pacific archaeology. The exhibition will open on 1st March 2020, and run for a minimum of three months. These dispersed objects, displayed across the globe, will be drawn together in an online exhibition and an exhibition catalogue,

and will together highlight notable people, places, ideas and objects in the history of archaeology. On campus at ANU there will be an *Uncovering Pacific Pasts* display at the Menzies Library from March 1st. This display will showcase the seminal findings of archaeological research by ANU-based researchers from 1961 to 1980.

2020 Field Schools

Location	Title	Dates	Course code
SUMMER			
Philippines	International Archaeological Field School	4–28 Jan 2020	ARCH2059
AUTUMN			
Indonesia	Contemporary Change in Indonesia	21 Jun–18 Jul 2020	ANTH3014/6065
WINTER			
Kent, UK	Archaeological Field School	25 Jun–18 July 2020	ARCH2055/8029
Nienburg, Germany	Archaeological Field School	6–26 Sep 2020	ARCH2055/8029
WINTER			
Oaks Estate, ACT	Introduction to Australian Archaeological Practice	To be confirmed	ARCH2055
Oaks Estate, ACT	Introduction to Australian Archaeological Practice	To be confirmed	ARCH8029

Undergraduate Programs

Bachelor of Arts offering Majors and Minors in:

- Anthropology
- Archaeology
- Biological Anthropology
- Development Studies
- Forensic Anthropology
- Health Medicine and the Body
- Human Evolutionary Biology

Bachelor of Archaeological Practice
Honours can also be undertaken for each of these majors/programs.

Postgraduate Programs

- Master of Anthropology
- Master of Applied Anthropology and Participatory Development
- Master of Applied Anthropology and Participatory Development—Online
- Master of Archaeological and Evolutionary Science
- Master of Culture, Health and Medicine

An advanced version of each of these programs is also offered.

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