

BOOK REVIEWS

and dental arch dimensions in southern India (Kannappan et al.). The last two papers in this section have an odontometric focus: odontometric variation and biological affinities among Italic and Roman populations (Macchiarelli et al.) and tooth size data for Middle Eastern hominids used to address the origin of modern humans by Brace who also reaffirms the validity of the Probable Mutation Effect. Recent developments in assessing ethnic variation in tooth size, known as the tooth size apportionment technique, were developed by Harris and successfully applied to castes and tribes of India by Hemphill. This approach would have added another informative dimension to the paper by Macchiarelli et al. Finally, the absence of a light-hearted limerick from Brace's paper was as disappointing as his continued adherence to the Probable Mutation Effect as a mechanism of dental reduction.

The papers in this volume are diverse topically and variable in quality. Each article begins with a succinct and informative abstract and many have extensive and useful bibliographies. The main sections of the volume are clearly demarcated in the contents, but no subdivisions occur in pagination of the volume. The book lacks topical cross references between sections and chapters and a summary and interpretive contributions by the editor. An index, often lacking from edited conference proceedings, provides a useful guide to topics and taxa. The volume is a must for practicing dental anthropologists and aspiring students. While the price may prohibit its use as a textbook in dental anthropology courses, graduate students with career interests in the field will benefit from the student's discount offered by the publisher.

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LITERATURE CITED

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE 10TH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON DENTAL MORPHOLOGY. Edited By Ralf J. Radlanski and Herbert Renz, Berlin: "M" Marketing Services. 1995, 471 pp. 120 dm.

In 1962, the Society for the Study of Human Biology organized a conference on the anthropological study of human teeth, culminating in the now classic *Dental Anthropology*, edited by D.R. Brothwell. At this meeting, Al Dahlberg and P.O. Pedersen realized the importance of bringing together scholars from around the world to share their latest findings on and passion for the study of teeth. To meet this end, they organized the "first" International Symposium on Dental Morphology held in Fredensborg Denmark, in 1965.

Regrettably, I never asked Al or P.O. if they had originally envisioned this meeting as a one-time affair or the first in a series. Thankfully, for dental research in general and dental anthropology in particular, it turned out to be the latter. These international symposia have served as a forum for investigators in genetics, embryology, paleontology, dentistry, anatomy, and anthropology to meet on a regular basis (usually every third year) and talk teeth, teeth, teeth. Traditionally, these conferences have been small, with only 50 to 60 participants and a few dozen interested onlookers. Given the size, most conferees have the opportunity to meet one another and exchange tooth-borne ideas across disciplinary boundaries. Except for those overcome by the sightseeing bug (in a spectacular series of cities where the symposia have been held), most individuals attend all the papers, including those on topics far removed from their own dental specialty.

In the 1995 fall issue of the *Dental Anthropology Newsletter* (Vol. 10(1), pp. 9-12), Haeussler and Mayhall reported on the meeting of the 10th International Symposium on Dental Morphology convened in Berlin, September 1995. As this report contains brief descriptions and summaries of papers of special relevance to dental anthropology, my review focuses entirely on the conference proceedings.

Seven of the nine dental morphology symposia held between 1965 and 1992 have associated congress volumes. The Proceedings of the 10th International Symposium on Dental Morphology, edited by Ralf J. Radlanski and Herbert Renz, differs in one significant respect from earlier volumes in the series. The editors solicited early manuscript submittals so the book could be produced in advance and made available for distribution at the conference. Due to an enormous effort on the part of the organizers, all conferees had at their disposal a 471 page volume at the meeting. This contrasts previous symposia that have had lags of two to three years between the meeting and publication of proceedings.

The Berlin volume lists 96 papers and 155 contributors. These numbers double or triple those of the 1986 Paris meeting (34/65), the 1989 Jerusalem meeting (33/56 contributors), and the 1992 Florence meeting (39/70). Of the 96 papers listed in the proceedings, 12 authors did not meet a pre-meeting deadline for manuscript submission so only their abstracts were published. Of the remaining 84 articles, the editors must have imposed a strict page limit. Papers range from three to twelve pages and 70% are either five or six pages in length. If it were not for the inclusion of figures and/or tables, most of the papers could be viewed as extended abstracts with short bibliographies.

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Haeussler and Mayhall note the symposium had sessions dealing with ontogeny, dental genetics, dental morphology, technological advances, dental evolution, dental anthropology, and the functional correlation between teeth and jaws. This organization did not extend to the proceedings volume. Papers listed in the table of contents are not set off by subheadings to distinguish topical areas. Given the multidisciplinary nature of these symposia, previous editors have used subheads such as ontogeny, phylogeny, dental genetics, and the like to distinguish logical groupings of papers. In the Berlin proceedings, there is some sequential ordering of paper topics but the order is not consistent throughout — one could not simply insert subheadings but would have to reorder papers under appropriate heads. Topics covered from most to least often are: hard tissue research, with an emphasis on enamel (23), the morphology and size of teeth of recent human populations (15), paleontology, mostly primate and hominid (15), ontogeny (12), human growth and development/genetics (8), research on mandibles (8), methods (5), and occlusion (3). Seven residual papers do not fall under any of these headings. Content-wise, the most significant departure (from previous symposia) of these proceedings is its great emphasis on enamel structure.

A striking inclusion in the Berlin volume are several color figures of excellent quality (Leica, a major sponsor of the meeting, may have played a role in this). Paradoxically, dozens of black and white figures are of marginal quality, apparently reproduced xerographically. The volume is beset by spelling and typesetting errors, no doubt attributable to the haste in its production prior to the conference. The soft cover of the book is of relatively light stock and shows a definite propensity to "curling"; a short shelf-life seems likely.

Previous volumes of the International Symposium on Dental Morphology are a must in any dental anthropologist's library. They include landmark papers in dental anthropology and related areas of research, especially ontogeny, phylogeny, and genetics. While the current work covers a comparable set of topics, it does not cover them in the same way. Too many papers are included and these are too brief. The volume contains many good ideas and presents interesting lines of investigation. However, authors have not been allowed the space to adequately develop and illustrate their research. The advantages associated with producing a volume available for distribution at the time of a meeting are short term only. In the long run, this book will not stand the test of time as have its predecessors. At a price of 120 dm. (ca. \$80 US), I would not recommend this book as a "must" for a dental anthropologist's library. Few individuals want to cram months or years of work into four or five pages so I can only surmise that most of the articles in this book have been or will be published in extended versions elsewhere.

In the *Journal of Dental Research* supplement that includes the proceedings of the very first dental morphology symposium, Al Dahlberg remarked in the introduction that a special feature of the symposium was the distribution of a 400 page folio to all participants one month in advance of the meeting. This folio included abstracts, reports, and even previously published materials. If participants feel it is urgent to disseminate results before or at the meeting, future organizers should contemplate the original "folio model." Following the meeting, manuscripts could be revised, expanded, and published in a book more substantial than the proceedings of the 10th Dental Morphology Symposium.

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ERRATUM: A. Cucina, et al. (1996) Stress impact in central Italy during the Iron Age: Evidence of linear hypoplasia. *Dental Anthropology Newsletter* 10(2):6-9. (1996).

In Tables 3 and 4 and in Figs. 2 and 3 the labels "Camerano" and "Tarquinia" have been reversed. In Table 5 and Fig. 4 the correct sequence of headings is Alfedena, Camerano, Campovalano A, Campovalano B, and Tarquinia.

REMINDER FROM THE SECRETARY/TREASURER

Shara E. Bailey

Membership fees for 1997 are due January first. Beginning on January first, dues are \$15.00 for regular members and \$8.00 for student members. Please take time now to check your membership status indicated on your address label. If the year following your name is 1996 or earlier, please remit your annual fee in order to remain an active member. If you no longer have your address label you can contact me via e-mail at azsbs@imap2.asu.edu and I will update you on your status.

DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY NEWSLETTER GUIDELINES

A.M. Haeussler

Manuscripts for the next issue are due on December 15, 1996. The newsletter generally follows the style of the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*. Beginning with the upcoming issue, authors are asked to include a brief abstract with articles, but not with news items or reviews. Photographs enhance articles, and will be returned on request. Manuscripts on diskette (IBM format), accompanied by a paper copy, are especially welcome.