

Dental Anthropology Newsletter

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THE DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY ASSOCIATION

Laboratory of Dental Anthropology Department of Anthropology
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Introduction

This issue of the *Dental Anthropology Newsletter* is a tribute to Albert A. Dahlberg, one of the founders of the Dental Anthropology Association and a member of the editorial board of the *Dental Anthropology Newsletter*. He died on July 30, 1993.

The 37 authors of the 31 articles in this issue have shared their memories of the many facets of Albert A. Dahlberg and his career as a dental anthropologist. In so doing, the writers have revealed the tremendous impact he had on shaping dental anthropology as we know it today.

The 31 articles are set into ten sections. The first contains an obituary written by C. Loring Brace for this issue of the newsletter and a eulogy presented by Russell Tuttle on October 8, 1993, in Chicago. The second section includes four articles about Dahlberg's contributions written by five individuals associated with him during his early days as a dental anthropologist. These are Stanley Garn, Coenraad Moorrees, who notes Dahlberg's 1992 Distinguished Science Research Award in Craniofacial Biology from the International Association for Dental Research, Daris Swindler, Bernice Kaplan, and Gabriel Lasker. The third section contains contributions by P.O. Pedersen, Percy Butler, and Verner Alexandersen who have recounted Dahlberg's role in the establishment of the International Symposia on Dental Morphology. In the fourth section, six of Dahlberg's students, Clark Howell, Phillip Walker, John Mayhall, J. Kitahara-Frisch, Donald Johanson, and William Hylander have discussed Dahlberg's impact on the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago and on themselves.

The fifth section deals with Dahlberg and international dental anthropology. Don Brothwell has contributed his recollections about his associations with Dahlberg in Britain. A joint article by Kalevi Koski, Pentti Kirveskari, Lassi Alvesalo, and Juha Varrela contains their early memories and a description of the awarding of an honorary doctorate at the University of Turku. Three Japanese dental anthropologists, Kazuro Hanihara, Eisaku Kanazawa, and Fujio Miura, have individually described their view of the impact of Dahlberg on dental anthropology and the award of the Order of the Rising Sun, Third Degree, in Japan. Next, Alexander Zubov has expressed the thoughts of Russian dental anthropologists. From the southern hemisphere, Tasman Brown, Grant Townsend, and Lindsay Richards have written a joint article concerning Dahlberg's connection with Australia. J.F. Van Reenen and Phillip Tobias have recounted their individual memories. In the sixth section written by American colleagues, Clark Spencer Larsen and Robert Corruccini have each described recollections of their associations with Dahlberg.

In the seventh section on Dahlberg and dental anthropology in the Arctic, William Laughlin has related his long association with Dahlberg. The eighth section about Dahlberg and Arizona State University contains articles by Christy G. Turner II, and G. Richard Scott, who have described their personal and professional associations with Dahlberg and his affiliations with dental anthropology at ASU. In the ninth section about Dahlberg and the Dental Anthropology Association, Yaşar İçcan has written about Dahlberg's recent activities as a founder and an active participant in the DAA. The tenth and final section contains an essay by Charles Merbs.

All of the references have been combined into a single bibliography, which follows the last article. An announcement of a scholarship fund and the method of contributing to it is located after the bibliography.

A separate insert contains Dental Anthropology Association information about the DAA-sponsored symposia at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, the annual DAA business meeting, a proposed change in the By-Laws, and candidates for office. The printing of this issue has been funded by a grant from the Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University.

1. OBITUARY AND EULOGY

Albert A. Dahlberg, 1908-1993

C. LORING BRACE

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As participants in the enterprise of dental anthropology, to pause for a moment and contemplate the career of Albert A. Dahlberg is appropriate. "Celebrate," would almost be a better word than "contemplate," since, without his efforts, we would not likely have an entity that could be called dental anthropology. If he were not the actual convener of our Dental Anthropology Association, he was certainly its "godfather." Without his lifetime of contributions in the field and his efforts as mentor, colleague, role model, and friend to so many of us, I really doubt that the coalescence of interest that resulted in the generation of our Association would actually have taken place.

If ever a man were more than the sum of his parts, he was Al Dahlberg. The basic facts of his origins and profession are worthy but modest as Al Dahlberg in person was a modest but worthy man. He was born in Chicago in 1908; he graduated with his D.D.S. from Loyola University in Chicago in 1932; he practiced dentistry and taught in Chicago for the next sixty years; and he died near Chicago in 1993. While this is the basic core of the story, an individual must be more than being a worthy Chicago dentist to rate a prominent place on the obituary page of the *New York Times* (August 4, 1993).

Even when one fills out the details of the rest of his story, they do not fully account for the creative influence he has exerted. Yet, some of that fleshing-out is instructive. Immediately after earning his dental degree, he began the association with the University of Chicago that was to last for the next sixty years. He started with the University of Chicago Clinics in 1932 and nominally retired in 1979 as Professor *emeritus*



Fig. 1. Albert Dahlberg at the Ninth International Symposium on Dental Morphology, Florence Italy, September 1992.

Photo by A.M. Hacussler

Iran added parts of another hemisphere to his scope.

Yet, the record of persistence and span, while impressive, does not fully capture the measure of the dental anthropologist at work. All those years in the field have generated a host of delicious Al Dahlberg stories, and I would like to add one that Al himself told. The tale not only contains an important insight into the relationship between the dentition and the forces of natural selection, but unconsciously illustrates the thoroughly human anthropologist that Al Dahlberg was.

At the 39th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists in Washington, D.C., early in the spring of 1970, our current Dental Anthropology Association President, Steve Molnar, had just presented a paper on tooth wear relating to the use of the dentition as a tool. Al stood up to add

at the Zoller Memorial Clinic and Professor *emeritus* in the University of Chicago Department of Anthropology. During his years of active service, he supervised the graduate training of nearly two dozen degree candidates plus several times that number of others who spent periods of time with him in the clinic, in the laboratory, and in the field.

Perhaps, if one key to understand the phenomenon that was Al Dahlberg can be found, it is indicated by the phrase "in the field." Field work made him an anthropologist in the fullest sense of the word. Starting immediately after the conclusion of World War II, Al spent part of nearly every one of the next forty years pursuing research work on the teeth of people in various parts of the world, ably assisted by Thelma Dahlberg, his serene and lovely partner for more than half a century.

He began his field forays in Arizona in 1946. The American Southwest and adjacent Mexico remained the most persistent of his foci for the rest of his career, although it was nearly matched by his attention to Alaska and the Aleutians. Expeditions to Greenland, the Canary Islands, Scandinavia, and

corroboration from his own fund of field knowledge. He told the story of one of his visits to the Eskimos in Wainwright, Alaska, and the discussion he had with an old friend in the town, Emily. As he put it, every anthropologist is brought up on the old truism that Eskimo women prepare their husbands boots with their teeth. So he asked her. "Emily, as I understand it, an Eskimo woman is supposed to chew her husband's boots. Now I know you have been happily married for years, but as a dentist I also know that you don't have any teeth. What's your secret?" At that point, Emily broke into a broad, edentulous grin, reached into the recesses of her parka, and pulled out a large pair of pliers. "These work just as well," she said, "and they don't wear out!"

That little anecdote epitomizes the basic rapport that Al had with the people among whom he worked. Al, as a completely unpretentious man and a dentist, could be so completely at ease with his subjects that he could ask a question that might be interpreted as embarrassingly personal. As a consequence, we have a vivid illustration of the value of the dentition as an anatomical basic survival tool in the pre-industrial world.

Al Dahlberg's entree into the field was facilitated by the donation of his skills as a practicing dentist for the well being of the people among whom he was working. A successful dentist, of course, lives by personal contact with people, and Al absolutely personified the successful dentist. He liked people, and people invariably liked him. He made friends wherever he went.

Another aspect of Al Dahlberg, that expresses his influence in our field so very much more than a perusal of his *vita* alone would convey, was his extraordinary cosmopolitan perspective. Certainly one of the factors that contributed to his international outlook was his Swedish heritage. Although he was born in Chicago, his parents had both come from Sweden and spoke only Swedish at home. Although Al counted as a "native" English speaker, he learned that native language in a hurry once he started public school. He continued to treasure his Swedish roots, however, and an international leavening conditioned the way he looked at the world for the rest of his life.

Actually, a list of his professional memberships contains hints of this cosmopolitan perspective. In addition to the expectable local and national societies, he also belonged to a roster of European and international organizations. Most of us in the profession of anthropology perhaps remember him best for his organizing efforts in promoting the repeated convening of the International Symposium on Dental Morphology. He was one of the principal movers in the establishment of the first such International Symposium at Fredensborg, Denmark in the fall of 1965. Al continued in an active role in subsequent symposia, most recently chairing a session at the Ninth Symposium in Florence, Italy, in September of 1992 (Fig. 1).

We shall miss being able to ask his advice and to share our findings with him, but his genuine benevolence, his gentle humor, and his happy commitment to dental anthropology have rubbed off on all of those who knew him. To that extent, he truly lives on in the vital core of our enterprise.

Eulogy: Hyde Park Union Church, October 8, 1993, 3:30 pm

RUSSELL H. TUTTLE

Professor of Anthropology, and in the Committee on Evolutionary Biology, the Morris Fishbein Center for the History of Biology and Medicine, and the Biological Sciences and Social Sciences Collegiate Divisions The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637. U.S.A.

Death is quintessentially a personal adventure, both for the principal and for those who grieve her or his loss. Like pregnancy and taxes, it is seldom convenient and we must accept the fact that we have little or no control over when it will occur.

I pray that for those closest to Al Dahlberg, the shock and greater period of grief have passed, and that we can move on to celebrate his life, indeed all of life, as he would have wished.

Al was always mentally or physically engaged or, more often, both. His interests were myriad. He participated in play readings, sang in the local choir, rebuilt organs, attended the theater, symphony, lectures, and opera, and personally maintained a busy home and farm. In addition to serving an active dental practice, Al achieved card-catalogue immortality early in his academic career through a prolific series of landmark papers on human dental variations and on facial and dental anomalies and pathologies that are relevant to a staggering variety of anthropological puzzles and medical conditions. Soon his name was synonymous with dental anthropology, a subfield of the human sciences that has burgeoned in large

part due to his pioneering research and his ability to attract highly talented female and male doctoral students from dental science and anthropology to it.

Remarkably, for an institution like the University of Chicago, all of Al's accomplishments appeared to be effortless, and the numerous national and international honors that so deservedly followed were always uncontrived.

I am blessed to have known three persons who embodied Christian grace: a Catholic aunt, May Elizabeth Tuttle; Tom Fallers, who left us prematurely; and Al Dahlberg.

Although Al's heart faltered a few times, and finally stopped, it never failed those whom he loved or those who merely sought his assistance or advice. Al was more than a pleasant man. He radiated peace and love. His love for his wife, children, and grandchildren was unconditional and ever-present, even when he alluded to the existence of problems and concerns that can incapacitate persons of lesser faith. His warmth reached others, who interacted with him in the classroom, laboratory, and office. I never tested this in the dental chair. But, from the demand for his medical services, no doubt his care for his patients transcended the mechanical procedures.

One of our fondest memories is of Al driving a small tractor and wagon, with our young daughter and son aboard. The delight on his face easily matched that of his lively cargo.

To think and to speak of Al without the conjunct, Thelma, is impossible. Thelma and Al are a model, not only of marriage, but also of unbounded friendship and professional partnership. Thelma travelled the world with Al in times that were less comfortable than now, and she assisted and supported his work in innumerable ways.

Marlene and I always enjoyed being with Al and Thelma, and we never felt that we were in the presence of older persons. I have no idea what the early years of their separate lives and remarkable marriage were like, but in thinking about them the opening lines of Robert Browning's *Rabbi Ben Ezra* came to mind:

Grow old along with me!
The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which the first was made:
Our times are in his hand
Who saith, "A whole I planned,
Youth shows but half; trust God: see all nor be afraid!"

We may say *adieu* to Al, the man, confident that the community of loving spirits that we know as God is enriched by his addition. May each of us emulate some of his many good qualities and always celebrate life in ways that he would enjoy and respect.

2. THE EARLY DAYS OF DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY

A.A. Dahlberg and Dental Anthropology

STANLEY M. GARN
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Though some dentists have long explored individual and population differences in crown size and morphology, most of their interests stemmed from clinical considerations or a desire to amplify knowledge of dental anatomy. Al Dahlberg, in contrast, combined a dental practice with teaching, research in dental anthropology, collection of casts, and study of odontometrical and morphological features. Moreover, he made many notable contributions, including the application of "field theory" to the dental arcade and informed critiques of published reports on the teeth of hominids and hominoids. He also began family-line collections of full-mouth and bite-wing radiographs, including those of many faculty families from the Department of Anthropology.

When I first got to know Al, dental anthropology was sparsely represented and "tooth measurement" scarcely appreciated. Indeed, the first and informal meeting of dental anthropologists was held around a small bar-room table at the Philadelphia Sheraton (near the University), with Dahlberg, Steggerda, Koski, and myself in bibulous attendance. The subsequent growth of the field owes much to Al Dahlberg, who

participated in numerous seminars, convened many himself, and edited or co-edited such essential volumes as *Orofacial Growth and Development* (Dahlberg and Graber, 1973).

Al had a major interest in the dentition of the American Indians (Fig. 2) and Eskimos. So did many of his students, in consequence. The A.A. Dahlberg Collection of Pima Indian Dental Casts, now at Arizona State University, was obtained with the assistance of his (then) teen-age daughter, temporarily liberated from school to work with him in Arizona. Al made Pima odontometric data available to others, an action that allowed us to compare the Pima crown-size pattern profiles to those of numerous other populations, including the Greenland Eskimos, Aleuts, and Lapps (all positively correlated with respect to r_1) but vastly different in pattern profiles from both Swedes and Yemenite Jews!

Having lived through the period when "dental genetics" was simple pedigree analysis of missing teeth, Al was very interested in sibling and twin comparisons of crown dimensions and degrees of concordance for morphological traits. To assist others, especially in field work studies, Al developed and disseminated standardized sets or "plaques" showing various morphological traits in different degrees of expression. Al also arranged to invite Lassi Alvesalo to the Zoller Institute and encouraged him to research the chromosomal influences on crown size and morphology in the XO, XXY, XXX, XYY, etc. We argued the possibility that some of our fossil ancestors might have possessed larger Y-chromosomes than we do now, and hence greater sexual dimorphism in dental dimensions, cusp number, and the like since (as our data showed) cusp number and crown size are demonstrably interdependent variables.

Al Dahlberg was not prone to criticize the work of others, although he expressed methodological observations about presumed population differences in tooth emergence timing.

However, when it came to the identifying the famous giant molar tooth found by Louis Leakey at Olduvai Gorge, Dahlberg drew on his formidable knowledge of dental morphology. He disagreed with the reported tooth class, position in the arch, and even whether it was from the primary or secondary dentition! In that critical paper (Dahlberg, 1960), Al introduced new professionalism in hominoid odontology.



Fig. 2. Taking dental impressions in 1967 at Sells School, Arizona. From left to right Ingar and P.O. Pedersen, Thelma and Al Dahlberg.

Photograph by P.O. Pedersen

Reflections on a Pioneer, Researcher, and Friend

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After World War II, Albert Dahlberg's leadership and research were pivotal to the establishment of dental anthropology. The traditional focus of odontology on the morphology and evolution of tooth form was thereby brought into perspective as the dentition became coupled with other human variation population traits. His classic work on the dentition of the American Indian (Dahlberg, 1945, 1946, 1951, and 1963) (Fig. 2) caused immediate response with the population studies of Aleuts, East Greenland Eskimos, and Norwegian Lapps.

When I prepared to join Harvard's Peabody Museum expedition to the Aleutian Island chain, Albert Dahlberg was my immediate resource. His publications opened doors to grasp the ramifications of dental anthropology. I was gratified that the differences in the dentition, particularly *torus mandibularis* of Eastern and Western Aleuts, supported the concept that the island chain had been populated by two waves of Eskimoid people from the mainland, rather than serving as stepping stones for the migration to the New World.

REFLECTIONS ON A PIONEER, RESEARCHER, AND FRIEND

Albert Dahlberg's leadership was widely recognized with academic appointments as Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago and at the Zoller Memorial Dental Clinic, where he also served as Acting Director. His research, organization of conferences and symposia, as well as invitations from all over the world to lecture, made him an integral part of the scientific community.

The 1992 Distinguished Science Research Award in Craniofacial Biology presented by the International Association for Dental Research brought a last and well deserved recognition of his life's work and delighted him greatly. Al was a modest individual with a warm personality, traits that brought him only friends. We shall recall him with due respect for his scientific contributions and for establishing dental anthropology as an entity under the umbrella of physical anthropology.

Albert A. Dahlberg: Dental Anthropologist

DARIS R. SWINDLER

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I first met Al Dahlberg in the early fifties while a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania. He had come to Philadelphia to attend some meetings and stopped by to see Bill Krogman at the "Growth Center" (now the W.M. Krogman Center for Research in Child Growth). I remember that I had just read his paper, "The Dentition of the American Indian" (1951), and was extremely thrilled and delighted to meet the author (I had been in graduate school barely two years at the time). Al asked me about my interests in physical anthropology. I, of course, having read the paper and therefore considering myself an expert on the dentition of Native American Indians, announced that I wanted to study the evolution of human teeth. I remember little of our conversation, but I still recall Al's sincerity and compassion as we talked and his good wishes for a productive academic career. Of course, I did not know then that I would spend the majority of the next 40 years studying primate teeth. I have enjoyed it all, and I must attribute much of my early, as well as continuing, interest in teeth to the doyen of dental anthropology, Al Dahlberg.

Al became a close friend through the years and I recall many delightful conversations with him and Thelma at the Annual Meetings of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. He always had time to talk with people, regardless of their academic status, a trait not found in all of us in our busy world today. Al will be missed, but his enthusiasm and contributions to the field of dental anthropology will be with us for a long time.

A.A. Dahlberg Remembered

BERNICE A. KAPLAN AND GABRIEL W. LASKER

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We first became aware of Dahlberg and his work in dental anthropology with the publication of his "The changing dentition of man" (Dahlberg, 1945) and its republication in the *Yearbook of Physical Anthropology—1945* (Dahlberg, 1946). The Yearbook had been founded by the Viking Fund and published in conjunction with their summer seminars in physical anthropology. At the time, most physical anthropologists had been out of touch with their subject for the four or more years of World War II and (in the era before Xerox machines were readily available) publications were difficult to obtain. Therefore, S. L. Washburn had proposed a yearbook that would consist in part of republication of some of the most significant articles in the field. Dahlberg's (1945) paper was selected for the first issue.

Dr. and Mrs. Dahlberg attended the Fourth Viking Fund Summer Seminar in Physical Anthropology in New York in 1949. One of us (Kaplan, 1949) reported that Solly Zuckerman had complained about the disproportionate amount of emphasis placed on description and not enough on metric analysis of teeth. He suggested that with an adequate number of Australopithecine teeth available for analysis the use of biometrics and statistical analysis would show that the specimens are not as divergent from known living groups of anthropoid apes as may appear.

Dahlberg replied supporting the use of measurements "where practicable" but noted that descriptive features might prove more valuable than metric traits in dental evolution. He gave Bolk's paramolar cusp as an example. In his own presentation at the seminar Dahlberg discussed "Stable and Variable Teeth in Human Dentition" with particular reference to the role of the "field theory" in understanding changes in

dentition in the course of evolution. From his explanation and illustration of data, he made clear why, when teeth are congenitally absent, those most likely to be missing are the 3rd molar, the 2nd premolar and the lateral incisor.

Some time later, when Zuckerman realized that the view he had expressed at this seminar was hard to substantiate, he wrote to complain that he had not said what the young graduate student who served as secretary had both recorded in her shorthand notes and reported. We do not recall Dahlberg ever dealing with any student or colleague except with consideration as a fellow investigator engaged in a common pursuit of knowledge. In that way he no doubt learned things of value even from those whose experience may have been limited. In retrospect, Zuckerman's placing the then-known *Australopithecus* fossil remains so close to existing apes on the basis of selected dental measurements has not stood up well, whereas Dahlberg has led the way in objectifying anthroposcopic observations with standardized casts, and — yes — with specially designed measurements.

We became even better acquainted with Dahlberg in 1953 when one of us was a student at the University of Chicago and the other a lecturer in the anthropology department. Then and ever since, he was a solicitous and helpful friend and colleague. Highly competitive graduate programs in universities need some member of the faculty ready to counsel the students and keep them encouraged to persevere. In physical anthropology the late Ted McCown had that reputation at the University of California, Berkeley, and at the University of Chicago, Albert Dahlberg was the person.

3. THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA ON DENTAL MORPHOLOGY

Albert A. Dahlberg: Memories from Copenhagen

P.O. PEDERSEN

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Teeth are key structures — clues to race and to bodily health. The dentist has to know all about them and so has the student of Man's evolution...we cannot know too much about teeth....

Sir Arthur Keith in his foreword to: *The Teeth, Jaws, and Bony Palate of the South African Bantu* (Shaw, 1931)

The international elite of biological anthropologists was deprived of an outstanding pioneer on July 30, 1993, when Albert A. Dahlberg succumbed to heart-failure at the age of 85 years. Al lived on his Illinois farm with his wife and faithful co-worker, Thelma. His teaching at all levels was of the Socratic type and was never autocratic. He was the *Nestor* of physical anthropology.

Most of Dahlberg's field and museum research dealt with circumpolar peoples: Japanese Ainu, Aleuts, Alaskans, Canadians, and eastern Greenlanders. The literature is replete with reports of Dahlberg's cranio-facial studies of circumpolar skulls and present-day natives. In addition, he edited at least three volumes: *International Symposium on Dental Morphology* (Dahlberg, 1967a), *Dental Morphology and Evolution* (Dahlberg, 1971), and *Orofacial Growth and Development* (Dahlberg and Graber, 1973).

Over a period of several years he and Thelma traveled to the Pima and Papago Indian reservations near Sells, Arizona, in order to take dental impressions of school children (Fig. 2). This comprehensive project resulted in a physical record of Native American dentitions and of their age-related changes. This material was made



Fig. 3. Participants at the Symposium on Dental Morphology, held in 1965 at Store Kro, Fredensborg, Denmark. From left to right, G.H.R. von Koenigswald, A.A. Dahlberg, P.O. Pedersen.

Photograph courtesy of P.O. Pedersen

available to students of dental anthropology and has been used in studies of the dental arches, attrition, and morphology.

During the fall of 1949 an important gathering of physical anthropologists, mostly North American, took place at The Wenner-Gren Foundation Headquarters in New York. A host of physical anthropologists participated and several presented data (e.g., Comas, Stewart, Washburn). Some speakers, such as Laughlin, reported on dentition (Aleut data collected by Coenraad Moorrees). Quite naturally the teeth of fossils were discussed. Raymond Dart demonstrated the manner in which the Australopithecines crushed baboon skulls to obtain their brains. The lengthy explanations about teeth, however, caused Bill Krogman to exclaim: "I would bite no longer with my shovel-shaped incisors; nor would I chew any longer on Carabelli's cusp." Al and I, however, were quite pleased to feel that dentition had received its due share.

Tooth morphology and related non-pathological dental conditions were the themes of a well-attended symposium staged at Store Kro, Fredensborg, Denmark, in 1965 (Fig. 3). This meeting was followed by a second symposium in London in 1968. During the years that followed, symposia were also held in Finland and Israel. A few resulted in printed reports.

We owe Al Dahlberg much and he will be greatly missed. Physical anthropology feels poor without its *Nestor*.

A.A. Dahlberg and the Dental Morphology Symposia

PERCY M. BUTLER

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My memories of Al Dahlberg go back to 1957, when we both took part in a colloquium on dental morphology in London. Al talked about the American Indian dentition; I talked about *Oreopithecus*. Working mainly in paleontology and embryology, my knowledge of anthropology is limited. Yet, we had in common an interest in dental fields, and in his paper on the changing dentition of man (Dahlberg, 1945), Dahlberg adapted my field theory (Butler, 1939), based on lower mammals, to the human dentition.

The 1957 colloquium was the forerunner of a larger meeting in 1962, organized by Don Brothwell at the British Museum (Natural History), under the auspices of the Society for the Study of Human Biology (Brothwell, 1963). This meeting was so successful that many people thought that another one should be held. To quote Dahlberg (1967b:725):



Fig. 4. Percy Butler, Ken Joysey, Anne Crompton, and Albert Dahlberg (from left to right) at the Ninth Symposium on Dental Morphology, Florence, Italy, September, 1992.

Photograph by A.M. Haeussler

"After the 1962 meeting, P.O. Pedersen of Denmark and I formulated a plan to bring these scientists together at an international meeting of wide scope. Several subsequent meetings and conversations included others, notably, Verner Alexandersen of Copenhagen. We three constituted an organizing committee that canvassed the individuals of these disciplines and finally brought the International Symposium on Dental Morphology to a reality in Fredensborg, Denmark, as a three-day meeting of some 65 participants from September 27-29, 1965."

The meeting was attended by scientists from 12 countries and included specialists in morphology, embryology, paleontology, anthropology, genetics, and dentistry. An important feature was the preparation by Al, with the assistance of Thelma Dahlberg, of a folio of reprints, extracts, and abstracts, amounting to 400 pages from 65 papers.

This was sent to the participants in advance of the meeting. It provides an illuminating survey of the state of dental morphology at the time, and for those who have a copy (150 were produced) it is still valuable. Besides this preparatory work, Al took on the task of editing the proceedings of the symposium and negotiating for their publication in *Journal of Dental Research* (Dahlberg, 1967a).

Thus, began the series of Symposia on Dental Morphology, which have been held at intervals of usually three years, in England (1968, 1974), Belgium (1971), Finland (1979), Iceland (1983), France (1986), Israel (1989), and Italy (1992). The next will be in Berlin in 1995. Al participated in these meetings right up to that held in Florence in 1992 (Fig. 4). He edited the proceedings of the 1968 symposium, which were published as a book (Dahlberg, 1971).

That the interdisciplinary character of the symposia has been maintained, at a time when scientific research is becoming ever more specialized, is largely due to Al Dahlberg. He appreciated how the different ways of studying teeth were inter-related, and he was always keen to learn the work in other disciplines that had a bearing on dental anthropology.

Al Dahlberg: Thoughts from Denmark

VERNER ALEXANDERSEN
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Al Dahlberg and his wife often visited Denmark, thanks to their friendship with P.O. Pedersen. P.O. had spent some time in Bethesda in the early fifties after finishing his book, *The East Greenland Eskimo Dentition* (Pedersen, 1949). Al became interested in Greenlandic Eskimo teeth. His work with Bill Laughlin in Madison, Wisconsin, also brought him in contact with Danish physical anthropologists and archaeologists. Eventually, Al went to northern Greenland to obtain some casts of Thule Eskimos for his large collection of dental casts.

In 1962 Don Brothwell arranged a meeting on Dental Anthropology in London (Brothwell, 1963). In the following years, some of the participants of that meeting discussed the possibility of bringing together a larger group of paleontologists, zoologists, and dental anthropologists. A committee, composed of A.A. Dahlberg, P.O. Pedersen, and myself, with a great deal of help from P.M. Butler, succeeded in organizing the Fredensborg Symposium on Dental Morphology in 1965 (Dahlberg, 1967a,b). I did the secretarial work and remember the fun of inviting the most well-known scientists in the field from all over the world and always getting positive replies in return. The meeting became a success and has been followed up by regular meetings ever since. Al attended them all.

During the last two decades, Al and Thelma often passed through Copenhagen to visit with family and friends in Sweden, Finland, and Denmark. Each and every time they would take time to call, inform me about the latest news in the field, and encourage me to go on with my research. I miss these visits.

On his 70th birthday in 1978, a *festschrift* was prepared for Al. His Scandinavian friends were able to return some of the favors offered to them through the years by helping in the publication of the *Festschrift Albert Dahlberg* in *Ossa* (Johanson, 1979).

4. DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

A Mentor, Colleague, and Friend at the University of Chicago

CLARK HOWELL
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Albert A. Dahlberg was for me a mentor, colleague, and dear friend for over 40 years. His death in July, 1993, brought to an end an extraordinarily rich, fruitful, and generous life which had benefitted, influenced, and impacted in innumerable ways a great diversity of people from many walks of life throughout the world. We had kept in touch conversationally through the years after my departure from the University of Chicago in 1970 and during an interval of his illness in the eighties. Fortunately, in June,

A MENTOR, COLLEAGUE, AND FRIEND AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1992, the Howells and the Dahlbergs were able to meet after many years for lunch and a long talk at O'Hare Field. The occasion was my attendance at the University of Chicago Centennial Convocation.

We initially met during my student days at the university. Al had a very active private practice in dentistry and a developing affiliation with the Zoller Dental Clinic of the Medical School. S.L. Washburn encouraged his association with the anthropology department and especially the program in biological anthropology. He also became affiliated with the (now) Committee on Evolutionary Biology, and was active at the Field Museum. My own developing interests in comparative dental morphology then were directly encouraged and inspired by Al.

After I joined the University of Chicago faculty in 1955, two years after my doctorate, Al Dahlberg came to play an ever stronger role in the biological anthropology program. This activity was enabled and enhanced by the development of additional space in the former Walker Museum. Al established and elaborated there the Laboratory of Dental Anthropology and began a protracted training and international visitation program under the support of the National Institute of Dental Research. Our overall program was expanded by the appointment of Ronald Singer to the chairmanship of the Department of Anatomy and the addition of Charles Merbs and Russell Tuttle to the anthropology faculty.

My wife, Betty, and I were close friends of the Dahlbergs. We were frequent visitors both to their Hyde Park home and to their country farm near Oregon, Illinois, and the Rock River.

Al Dahlberg's impact on training students, including a diversity of foreign nationals who stayed for longer or shorter periods, was immense. The list of those who participated in the program is long indeed. During those and subsequent years, he intensified his own fieldwork in the American Southwest and West, Alaska, Mexico, Greenland, western Asia, and the South Pacific. Al's published contributions are extensive indeed. Those printed through 1977 were set forth in *Ossa (6), 1979*, which was a *festschrift* in his honor.

Al participated extensively in national and international meetings, symposia, and congresses. Undoubtedly, as much or more than any single individual, he was responsible for the emergence and full-blown development of dental anthropology as a broad-based, wide-ranging research endeavor. The Dental Anthropology Association is thus, in many ways, a testimony to his efforts and his example.

The legacy that Al Dahlberg left us is great and it is important. I and many, many others deeply mourn his passing and share, with his wife and ever-present companion, Thelma, our greatest respect, admiration, and love for this selfless and humble man.

The University of Chicago Dental Anthropology Program

PHILLIP L. WALKER

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Although nearly 25 years have passed, I still vividly remember the day I walked into the dental anthropology laboratory at the University of Chicago and began my graduate training under the mentorship of Albert Dahlberg. This occasion marked the beginning of four of the most intellectually stimulating years of my life.

In his laboratory on the second floor of the Walker Museum, Dr. Dahlberg had created an environment ideally suited for training dental anthropologists. Although the building was ancient, the space we occupied had everything we needed: equipment for making dental casts and radiographs, microscopes, books, journals, and, of course, the thousands of dental casts and cephalometric radiographs he had collected through years of diligent fieldwork.

Owing in large part to Dahlberg's influence, our training was truly interdisciplinary. The anthropology faculty (Carl Butzer, Les Freeman, Clark Howell, Chuck Merbs, and Rus Tuttle) provided us with a broad range of courses in physical anthropology and archaeology. Dr. Dahlberg had carefully fostered strong ties between the Department of Anthropology and the Zoller Dental Clinic where he held a position. From Zoller faculty members, such as Tom Graber, we received training in cephalometric techniques and craniofacial growth and development. We also took classes in functional anatomy, evolutionary theory, and primate behavior from biology and anatomy department faculty, such as Charles Oxnard, Richard Lewonton, Lee VanValen, and Stuart Altman.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY PROGRAM

Dr. Dahlberg had many friends and admirers in the scientific community here and abroad. A constant flow of visitors passed through the laboratory and, as a result, we had the opportunity to hear lectures by and talk with many leading dental researchers.

The laboratory itself was populated by a group of bright young graduate students who were supported by traineeships Dahlberg had obtained through a grant from the National Institute of Dental Research. We had a diversity of backgrounds. Some of us, such as Don Johanson and myself, had training in archaeology while others (Bill Hylander, John Mayhall, and Pat Smith) had backgrounds in dentistry. There was a great *esprit de corps* and under Dahlberg's benevolent leadership we thrived in this diverse, intellectually stimulating environment.

Although Dahlberg gave excellent fact filled lectures on dental anatomy, embryology, and genetics, most of what he taught us was through example. He set high standards for himself and expected the same from his students.

Our training extended out of the classroom and into the field. I was fortunate to have the opportunity to accompany Al and his wife, Thelma, on several research expeditions. In 1970 we visited Inuit villages in Northern Alaska in conjunction with the International Biological Program. In 1971 we traveled with his old friend Ralph von Koenigswald to the Gila River Reservation where we collected dental impressions of Pima Indians.

I learned a lot about dental anthropological fieldwork on these trips. What I remember most, however, are the warm personal relationships Dr. Dahlberg and Thelma had with the people who participated in our research. He was a gracious and kindhearted person who earned the respect of everyone he came in contact with. I will miss him.

A.A. Dahlberg: A Personal Recollection

JOHN T. MAYHALL

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I was extremely lucky to arrive on Dr. Dahlberg's doorstep at the University of Chicago in 1966 after three years in Alaska as a dentist. My first contact with him was early in April of that year when I phoned him to enquire about the dental anthropology training program that had been recommended to me by E.E. Hunt and Wilton Krogman. He listened as I outlined my background (bereft of anthropology) and then said that he would be happy to send me the application forms for anthropology at the University of Chicago. Furthermore, he told me that I could begin looking for a place to live in Chicago as I would be accepted (even before I filled out the application or he had met me). The next four years at Chicago, especially in Dr. Dahlberg's lab, were among the best years of my career.

A.A. Dahlberg was a gentle man who appeared never to anger and who was always ready with constructive criticism when one made inevitable blunders. At the University of Chicago and at American Association of Physical Anthropologists' meetings aggressive, "omniscient" and almost surly "experts" sometimes mistook Dr. Dahlberg's gentleness, quietness and well-founded scientific conservatism as an indication that he was a "country humpkin". Dr. Dahlberg would allow them to demonstrate their lack of basic knowledge of dental science and then very gently guide them to a better understanding.

He had a sense of humor that lurked behind his friendly demeanor. In 1968, the International Biological Programme undertook a study of the residents of Wainwright, Alaska. The University of Wisconsin through Fred Milan and Bill Laughlin assembled a large number of students and senior researchers including some of us from the University of Chicago, and we shipped off to the north.

Bill Laughlin was a fitness buff before regular exercise was fashionable and he was justifiably proud that he was able to run with first class athletes much younger than himself. In Wainwright, he would run regularly wearing red running shorts. However, his shorts disappeared and Laughlin was sure that one of his students had absconded with them. He questioned Bob Meier and Paul Jamison, both students at Wisconsin, and other likely candidates from Wisconsin. Laughlin then turned to the Chicago students when others semi-convinced him that they had no knowledge of the whereabouts of the shorts.

After several days of hunting, questioning students, and then questioning anyone who could have been involved, Laughlin realized that one person had been overlooked and had been slyly smiling throughout the "ordeal" — Dr. Dahlberg. Yes, he had hidden them and because of his gentle nature no one thought to

implicate him. We were all surprised, and relieved, that the culprit had confessed since, along with Laughlin, we had our suspects and they didn't include Dahlberg.

A.A. Dahlberg was a role model for me and I admire his quiet determination to combine his vocation with self study to "invent" a new perspective on the dentition — dental anthropology.

Doctor Albert Dahlberg as I Remember Him

J. KITAHARA-FRISCH

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When invited to contribute a few paragraphs on my association with Dr. Dahlberg, I first thought of writing about Dr. Dahlberg's extensive and warm care for foreign students. How many, and from how many countries, are those he invited to come and study with him in Chicago! Then I realized that a person much better informed than I was certain to present this facet of Dr. Dahlberg's life. I shall thus rather mention briefly some features of Dr. Dahlberg's personality that spontaneously come to my mind when remembering him.

What struck me most, perhaps, was how Dr. Dahlberg's care of students extended way beyond their professional or academic formation. He was deeply and genuinely interested in the personality of his students and regarded them, I felt, like children of his own family. He never missed an occasion to help them find a scholarship or other means of support and, occasionally, as a matter of course, provided them with free dental care! Thanks to him, the souvenirs many of them keep of their stay in Chicago and the U.S.A. must be much warmer indeed than is often the case.

Another trait characteristic of Dr. Dahlberg's personality was the ample freedom he left to those pursuing their academic work under his direction. His own academic interests were wide, but he never hesitated to make them wider still by accepting to supervise the work of students choosing a branch of odontology far removed from his own field of expertise. Yet, a common theme can be found in the variety of academic pursuits that flourished under his wings. This theme was an acute interest in all aspects of human experience. In this sense, the Department of Anthropology was truly where he belonged!

I would like to end this contribution on a personal note. Dr. Dahlberg graduated, I believe, from the Dental School of Loyola University in Chicago, a school founded by the Chicago Province of the Society of Jesus. He knew, of course, that I was a Jesuit priest myself and never missed an occasion to tell me how grateful he was for the human formation he received there. In fact, I had the distinct feeling that taking care of me as a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago was for him a way to express his gratitude for what he had received at Loyola.

Nearing now retirement age, I often have the occasion, when meeting former students of mine, to experience how deeply rooted in the Japanese heart is this feeling of gratitude for one's former teachers. Might not this have been one of the traits in Dr. Dahlberg's personality that most endeared him to the Japanese students that worked under him and made them feel at home away from home? This is, in fact, the same gratitude for what I received from Dr. A. Dahlberg that prompted me to write this short note. No doubt, the same feelings are shared by many of his former students now scattered in many countries of the world. May the Lord of Life, our common Father, reward him for the way he took care of us all.

Al Dahlberg: Teacher and Friend at the University of Chicago

DONALD C. JOHANSON

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As a graduate student at the University of Chicago, I always felt incredibly privileged to be a part of Al Dahlberg's Dental Anthropology Program. Al and his wonderful wife, Thelma, made all of us feel as though we were part of their family. Al's lab provided a real focus for all of us and, whenever we needed advice or support, his office door was open. He was totally dedicated to seeing that each of his "boys" would make it through the program with a Ph.D. and become an active professional. Having an advisor who could be counted on as a constant source of support made graduate school much less intimidating than it could have been.

Al had a great vision of dental anthropology and wanted to share that with as many people as possible. The combination of his vision and his magnetic personality generated a constant flow of experts to his lab. Such visits were an important source of stimulation to all of us. Many of the contacts I made at Chicago were vital in my success as a professional anthropologist. The doors they opened allowed me to undertake research in universities, laboratories, and museums worldwide.

I cannot recall a single year since I left Chicago some twenty years ago, when Al did not call me to find out how I was and inquire about my latest discoveries. I shall miss those wonderful conversations which always gave me a chance to reminisce about "the good old days" at Chicago.

Al was truly one of the most wonderful people I have ever known. I am sure I speak for everyone when I say he has made an everlasting imprint on the field of physical anthropology and on all of us who had the special privilege to have been his friend.

Memories: Generosity, Respect, a Final Meeting

WILLIAM L. HYLANDER

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In 1967 Al Dahlberg gave me an opportunity to study at the University of Chicago. Working in Al's laboratory on my Ph.D. over the next four years were probably the happiest and most interesting years of my life, primarily because of the large and diverse group of enthusiastic students that Al had attracted to Chicago, and also because of the kindness and generosity that he extended to all of us.

One of the many things that I did not appreciate as a graduate student was Al's world-wide influence and reputation as a leader in dental anthropology. As my own professional contacts increased, I soon came to appreciate the full extent of his scientific accomplishments. Again and again, I met people who knew and were greatly influenced by Al's pioneering work. The most impressive aspect of Al's reputation, however, was not the large number of national and international colleagues he had, but how much they loved and respected him.

The last time I saw Al was in March of 1993 at the annual meeting of the International Association of Dental Research. We spent part of a cold Chicago afternoon sitting in a hotel bar reminiscing about old times at the University of Chicago, and about friends and colleagues scattered throughout the world. I am grateful that I had that last opportunity to be with Al.

5. INTERNATIONAL DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Al Dahlberg: A View from Britain

DON BROTHWELL

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As a young graduate student in London in the late 1950's, I became increasingly interested in the research potential of teeth. I was fortunate to come across the early work of Al Dahlberg (as well as that of the oral pathologist, Loma Miles, and the mouse geneticist, Hans Grüneberg). This discovery set me thinking about the range of dental studies then being carried out with an anthropological flavor. As program secretary of the Society for the Study of Human Biology, it was my pleasure to invite Al to the London symposium, which turned into the volume *Dental Anthropology* (Brothwell, 1963).

Three years later I was able to join Al and Thelma in the Chicago dental research program on Pima and Papago reservations in Arizona. I still look back with fond memories to this project, and I learned a lot from the benign guidance and skilled casting procedures of the Dahlbergs.

Over the years Al has contributed to other conferences in Europe, and I have been aware of his quiet but significant influence on other generations of students. Indeed, I would like to feel that his own influence on me has been passed on, in Lamarckian style, to my own students and their publications (Hillson's (1986) volume, *Teeth*, being the most well-known of these publications). For me, to have known Al Dahlberg was a pleasure and a privilege.

Doctor *Honoris Causa* of the University of Turku, Finland

KALEVI KOSKI, PENTTI KIRVESKARI, LASSI ALVESALO, AND JUHA VARRELA
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Al Dahlberg had already established himself as an authority in dental anthropology in 1949 when Kalevi Koski first met him at the old Wistar Institute in Philadelphia during the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. Characteristically, Al's attitude towards the young foreigner was warm and encouraging, helping the newcomer's assimilation into the group of highly respected physical anthropologists of the New World.

Pentti Kirveskari had spent 12 months in Chicago in 1969 before he felt confident enough to ask for an appointment with Al Dahlberg. Pentti was hoping for a few words of expert advice concerning his thesis work. He could not imagine that such a world authority would devote much time to the problems of an unknown young foreigner. However, what was by Pentti expected to be a short consultation turned out to be a whole afternoon of spirited discussion and the beginning of a lifelong friendship.

Lassi Alvesalo met Al Dahlberg in 1971 at a dinner party in Turku. Al's immediate interest in Lassi's work was encouraging, and their friendship was consolidated shortly afterwards during the Second International Symposium on Circumpolar Health in Oulu, Finland. Al's work had been a source of inspiration to Lassi years before they met. Thereafter, frequent meetings and personal communications have been Lassi's greatly appreciated privilege.

Juha Varrela first met Al Dahlberg, who was attending Pentti's doctoral dissertation, in Turku in 1974. Juha became more closely acquainted with Al at subsequent Symposia on Dental Morphology. Al's keen interest, encouragement, and personal guidance of Juha's work was of great importance to the young scientist. Over the years, Juha had opportunities to discuss with Al various aspects of life, both scientific and non-scientific. These discussions left an everlasting mark on Juha's thinking.

We have sometimes entertained the idea that Al's Scandinavian heritage might explain the extraordinary friendship that developed between him and us. That, of course, is not true. Al was friendly with and helpful to people sharing his scientific interests without regard to their country of origin. But it was not only Al's own personality that attracted us. Thelma was equally important in making us feel at home. She participated in Al's work in the field as well as in the laboratory and at home. One just needs to read Thelma's (Dahlberg, 1979) "A letter to Al" in the *Festschrift Albert Dahlberg (Ossa, 6, 1979)* to appreciate her role. Thelma and Al have received us and our families repeatedly with unequalled graciousness in their Harper Avenue home and, of course, at the Farm.

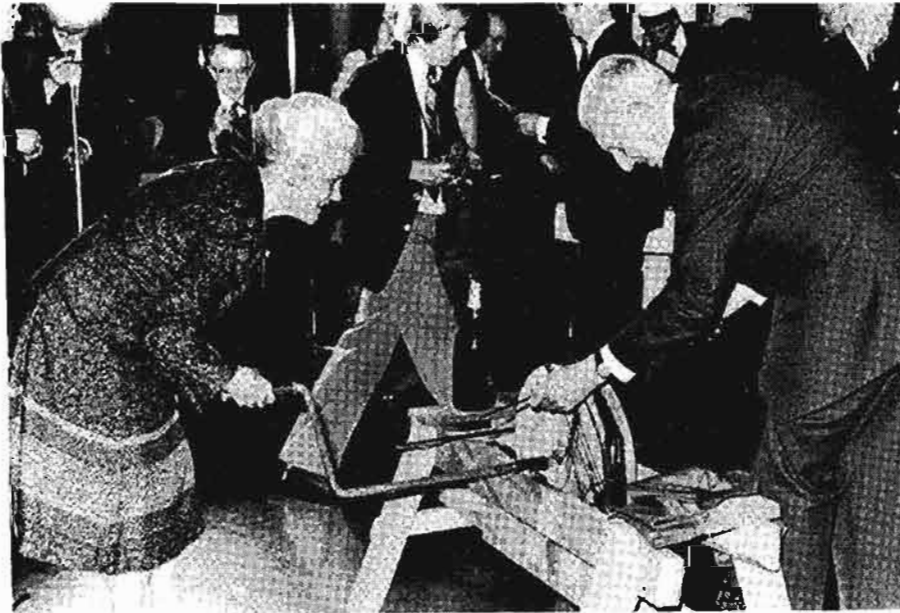


Fig. 5. Thelma and Al at work in the culmination of the Rapier Stropping Party, an introduction to the three-day doctoral ceremonies.

Photograph courtesy of Pentti Kirveskari

Al's continued cooperation with us was first officially acknowledged in 1976 by the Finnish Dental Society which invited Al to accept a corresponding membership. Later on, in 1991, he became an honorary member. The highlight of our mutual relationship came in 1980 when, at the suggestion of the Medical Faculty, the University of Turku bestowed an honorary doctorate on Al.

The ceremonies followed an old tradition. After the Rector's reception attended by the honorary doctors, the "Rapier Stropping Party" was held for all doctors. This was a dinner party culminating in the "stropping" ceremony. The spouse or companion of the

doctor turned a large round whetstone, pouring champagne on it, while the doctor did the whetting (Fig. 5). Some doctors actually scratched the shiny steel surface of their rapier; others did the whetting only symbolically.

The main ceremony started at noon the next day. The one thousand seats of Turku Concert Hall were all occupied. The City Symphony Orchestra played and official speeches were given before the doctors were called, one by one, to the podium to receive their (top) hat, rapier, and diploma from the Promotor, who performed the ceremony in Latin. After that the invited guests and doctors walked in a long and colorful procession through the center of Turku to the medieval Cathedral where a divine service was held. The procession was led by mounted police and the whole half-mile distance was lined by thousands of spectators (Fig. 6).

The dinner party took place at the medieval Turku Castle. Speeches were again given, some solemn, some humorous. "The young doctors' speech to the honorary doctors" was given by Lassi Alvesalo. The new doctors had to wear their hat during the exquisite dinner. The doctors, except the honorary ones, had in advance, practiced dancing the polonaise played by an orchestra with old musical instruments.

The final day of the festivities consisted of a scenic boat cruise in the archipelago from Turku to the nearby picturesque town of Naantali, where the farewell lunch was served. In spite of the rather strenuous program, Al and Thelma seemed to enjoy every moment of it.

During the many subsequent get-togethers we often touched on the doctoral ceremonies. It has given us great satisfaction to learn that both Al and Thelma valued the honor highly. We cannot think of a person who deserved it more than Al.



Fig. 6. The long academic procession of doctors approaching Turku Medieval Cathedral. Al is number four in line.

Photograph courtesy of Pentti Kirveskari

Albert Dahlberg: Introduction of Dental Anthropology to Japan

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About six o'clock in the morning of September 1, 1959, I arrived at Midway Airport in Chicago. Walking to the gate, I felt quite uneasy because this was my very first visit to the United States. After just a short walk, however, I found Mrs. Dahlberg at the gate in spite of such an early arrival time. She shook hands with me and took me to their home on Harper Avenue.

After taking a bath, I met Dr. Dahlberg and the rest of his family, and then had breakfast with them. At that time Dr. Dahlberg said to me, "We are going to our farm this afternoon. Will you stay here for a week?" I was greatly shocked because I had just arrived from Japan, and knew nothing about the way of life in this country, about Chicago, about neighboring places, the locations of restaurants, etc. At the same time, however, I was deeply impressed to realize that he trusted me in spite of knowing very little about me. Dr. Dahlberg and his family, including Clipper, a Great Dane dog, left their home that afternoon by car. I will never forget Clipper's face leaning out of the car window. I stayed at the house alone for a week.

The warm heart and goodwill of Dr. Dahlberg's family were extended to all of their friends and neighbors. He invited me to the University of Chicago twice, in 1959-60 and in 1968. He provided me with several opportunities to observe invaluable dental samples, to give lectures to English-speaking students, and to visit distinguished anthropologists in the United States. Based on these experiences, I was able to introduce dental anthropology to Japan.

After I returned home in 1960, Dr. Dahlberg invited more than a dozen students, mostly dentists, from Japan. All of them are now teaching and carrying out investigations as leading professors at several universities and institutes in Japan. Thus, he contributed in a major way to Japan's anthropology and dental sciences. Therefore, the Emperor of Japan awarded him the Order of the Rising Sun, Third Degree, the same order that is conferred to distinguished professors of Japan's universities.

We, Dr. Dahlberg's students in Japan, would like to extend our sincere thanks to him, pray for the repose of his soul, and wish the happiness of his family.

From Japan: A Memory and a Prayer

EISAKU KANAZAWA

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I was very surprised and disappointed when I learned that Al had passed away. His influence on Japanese dental anthropologists and dentists is deep beyond measure. I, a little younger than most of those that Al had influenced, had a feeling that he was a God far from my generation and from my geographical race. However, it was my great opportunity to see him in 1986 in Chicago. At that time, Al still had a laboratory at the University of Chicago and I spent a few days with him there. He looked younger than I had imagined. We discussed some problems in research, and I received precious suggestions from him. His ideas were still vivid in various approaches to dental anthropology. I will never forget the places in Chicago to which he took me in his big car. I pray for his happiness in the other world.

Dr. Dahlberg: The Order of the Rising Sun, Third Degree

FUJIO MIURA

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Representing the ten former Japanese students who participated in dental anthropology research supervised by Professor Albert Dahlberg at the University of Chicago, Dr. Fujio Miura made a sentimental journey to Chicago to attend the Memorial service on October 8, 1993.

During the post-war period when Japan was devastated by the war, Professor Dahlberg opened his heart and sponsored a scholarship program for an aspiring young Japanese graduate dental student to assist him in an anthropological research project on the dentition of American Indians. This first student, who was selected in 1969, was Dr. Fujio Miura from the Tokyo Medical and Dental University. Subsequently, between 1961 and 1970, nine more promising Japanese students were granted similar scholarships, which were supported by the University of Chicago through N.I.H. research grants. The nine were Kinai Tomita, Shigeo Kobayashi, Tatsuo Fukuhara, Jyunzo Ōtsubo, Toshihiko Sakamoto, Naohiko Inoue, Makoto Matsumoto, Eisaku Nunota. Later Michinobu Irie participated in the program.

In addition, Dr. Dahlberg was generous enough to permit all of his students to spend their spare time pursuing their own special areas of interest. He gave them an opportunity to enroll in special courses at the University of Illinois, Loyola University, and Northwestern University. Attending these universities provided the students with an opportunity to broaden and advance their knowledge of American dentistry and orthodontics.

All eleven of these former students eventually returned to Japan to become leaders in dentistry. Many of these men are currently engaged in conducting various facets of scientific dental research in Japan. A few of them have been appointed deans or chairmen of academic institutions in Japan. The total sum of the contributions of their skill and knowledge has had a far-reaching and beneficial effect on the overall dental health and welfare of the Japanese people. For example, Fujio Miura is now Professor *emeritus* of Tokyo Medical and Dental University and Guest Professor at Tsurumi University; Kinai Tomita, President of Nihon University; Shigeo Kobayashi, President of Matsumoto Dental College; Tatsuo Fukuhara, Professor *emeritus* of Showa University; Jyunzo Ōtsubo, past President of the Japanese Association of Orthodontics; Toshihiko Sakamoto, Professor *emeritus* of Tohoku University; Naohiko Inoue, Associate Professor at Tokyo University; Makoto Matsumoto, Professor at Tokyo Medical and Dental University; Eisaku Nunota, past President of the Japanese Association of Orthodontists; and Michinobu Irie, Professor at Nagasaki University.

In the desperate times of need this gentle American had extended his hand to his former enemies. In recognition for the great contribution to the advancement of Japanese dentistry through these former students, the Japanese government conferred a very prestigious award to Dr. Dahlberg: the medal of the Order of the Rising Sun, Third Degree. This medal is reserved only for outstanding foreigners.

Dr. Dahlberg was a very special teacher and savior in the hearts of all of his former students. A sincere feeling of deep gratitude, which the Japanese express silently as *on*, will remain forever.

Albert A. Dahlberg: Thoughts from Russia

ALEXANDER.A. ZUBOV

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The world of anthropology suffered a terrible bereavement when it learned of the death of Professor Albert A. Dahlberg, a great scientist, and founder of dental anthropology in the U.S.A. His scientific activity made a most valuable contribution, not only to the study of dental morphology, but also to many other branches of physical anthropology.

His ideas stimulated the development of dental anthropology in numerous other countries and inspired many scholars to dedicate their efforts to that new and promising field of investigation. Professor Dahlberg's works can also rightfully be regarded as the theoretical groundwork of dental anthropology. His publications are, and will continue to be, cited in virtually all the books and articles on dental morphology around the world.

Russia's first dental morphology program (Zubov, 1968) was so strongly influenced by Professor Dahlberg's research, that I and all my followers here must be considered "members of Dahlberg's school" and his disciples. Professor Dahlberg's contribution to the methods of dental morphology were especially important. His standardized scales of dental traits have proven to be a good base for wide comparative studies of dental characters in different ethnic groups.

Russian dental anthropologists are shocked by the death of professor Dahlberg, our dear colleague and teacher. We will always remember him with warm gratitude and profound respect.

Tribute to A.A. Dahlberg

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During the fifth decade of this century, air transportation became a recognized proposition. Travelling time from South Africa to Europe was reduced from 14 days by sea to considerably less than a day by air. As a result, academics could attend meetings abroad without major disruption of their lecture schedules.

Albert Dahlberg made ample use of the new development. He knew that there was an urgent need to bring together the relatively small group of scientists working in the field of dental morphology. An exchange of ideas at a person to person level and the opportunity to debate contentious points of view would do a great deal to promote the subject. A few dentists were working in this field, but major contributions had been made by anthropologists, embryologists, geologists, anatomists, biologists, and paleontologists who did not normally attend dental meetings.

Albert Dahlberg was invited to read a paper at a colloquium organized by the British Museum (Natural History) in September, 1957. Papers were also read by P.M. Butler and D.R. Brothwell, both from England, and A.J. Clement from South Africa. This meeting was followed by the establishment of the Society for the Study of Human Biology, which held its inaugural meeting in London in May of the following year. This group organized a Symposium on Dental Anthropology in 1962. At that meeting Dahlberg had discussions with P.O. Pedersen about the possibility of organizing an international gathering to which scientists from far and wide would be invited. As a result of Dahlberg's initiative, Pedersen undertook the job to do this. With the help of Alexandersen and others, the First International Symposium on Dental Morphology took place in Fredensborg, Denmark, from 27 to 29 September, 1965. The meeting was attended by 65 participants from 12 countries, and in 1967 the papers were published in the Supplement to the *Journal of Dental Research* edited by A.A. Dahlberg.

At that meeting I met Dahlberg, Butler, Joysey, von Koeningswald, Brace, Kurten, Hiiemäe, E.P. Turner, and old friends such as Pedersen and Shirley Glasstone. At all subsequent meetings that I was able to attend, Al Dahlberg was present and was always an active participant in the discussions. The proceedings, with the exception of one meeting, were all published and are valuable reference works serving as a reminder of the initiative shown by Al Dahlberg.

Al will be remembered as a happy, generous person, a perfect gentleman, a man of highest integrity. He commanded respect at all times, and I have seldom met a person with such deep-rooted interest and avid enthusiasm for the science he espoused. We are grateful to him for the example he set and for the contribution he made in dental anthropology. He will be sorely missed at the tenth symposium, scheduled to take place in Berlin.

A Few Memories of One of Dental Anthropology's Founding Fathers, Albert Dahlberg

PHILLIP TOBIAS

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My 36 years of friendship with Albert Dahlberg started in Chicago when in 1956, through the courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation, I spent a month in the Department of Anthropology. Although Al was on the verge of departing for Japan, he found time to arrange a luncheon for me. Presiding over the sit-down function, Al rose to his feet to propose a toast. Then one of those strange mental lapses occurred. Although I was sitting next to Al at the head of the table, my name escaped his mind and he introduced me as Dr. Beesley! When the *lapsus menti* — or *lapsus linguae* — was pointed out, a moment of wild hilarity followed, and Al's blush and beaming smile won the day. For years afterwards, the annual greeting cards which I received from him and Thelma were lovingly inscribed to — Dr. Beesley.

His departure for Japan was occasioned by the program of follow-up studies, consequent upon the Hiroshima-Nagasaki bombings of eleven years earlier. I think his mission was to study the teeth of the survivors and their children. Before the Dahlberrgs left for Japan, they instructed their two teen-age sons to



Fig. 7. "Dr. Beesley!" Albert Dahlberg (right) greets Phillip Tobias (left) at the Ninth International Congress on Dental Morphology, Florence, Italy, September, 1992.
Photograph by A.M. Haeussler

look after me in Chicago and to take me to the theater. I vividly recall the two Dahlberg boys booking tickets and taking me to see *Inherit the Wind*, the play about the Scopes trial in Tennessee. The actor who was playing Clarence Darrow, the great trial lawyer, was Paul Muni, a legendary name in Hollywood annals. Unfortunately, the night before we went to see the play, Muni had a heart attack, and his place was taken by another famous star, Melvyn Douglas!

Our meetings down the years were in various parts of the world. Always, the old warmth of friendship resurged. The last time I saw Al was in September, 1992, at the Ninth International Symposium on Dental Morphology in Florence, Italy (Fig. 7). The reunion was a happy one, and despite his years and obviously frail condition, Al thoroughly enjoyed the proceedings and took part in the discussions. Did we realize that we would not see him again? Perhaps...

Albert Dahlberg was one of a small handful of investigators whose efforts succeeded in establishing dental anthropology as a virtual discipline in its own right. His is a rich legacy for a person to leave behind and it is a consoling thought that, through the Dental Anthropology Association and its newsletter, his message will be carried forward.

Farewell, dear Al, from your devoted and tearful Beesley.

Al Dahlberg: The Australian Connection

TASMAN BROWN, GRANT TOWNSEND, AND LINDSAY RICHARDS
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To our knowledge, Al Dahlberg never visited Australia. Yet, through his writings and the provision of his invaluable dental plaques for scoring dental crown features, he played a major role in shaping the direction of our dental anthropological research at the University of Adelaide.

Dahlberg's plaques have been displayed in our laboratory for over 25 years, a span of time that goes back to the days that the late Murray Barrett corresponded with Al, seeking copies of the plaques for studies of the dentitions of Australian Aborigines. The carbon copy of explanatory notes that accompanied the plaques is filed away alongside reprints and correspondence between Barrett and many of the pioneers of dental anthropology, including Lasker, Lundstrom, Moorrees, Pedersen, Seipel, and Selmer-Olsen. Dahlberg's desire to explain the causes of dental variation in terms of the various stages of odontogenesis, emphasizing the biological basis of his observations and their clinical implications, has served as a basis for our research philosophy in Adelaide.

Each of us, Tas Brown, Grant Townsend, and Lindsay Richards has had the privilege of meeting Al and chatting with him on various occasions. In turn, we share our memories.

TASMAN BROWN

I distinctly remember my first meeting with Al Dahlberg. It took place late in 1966 during my first visit to the United States. At the time I was a fairly junior staff member of the Adelaide University, having been appointed in 1960 after 10 years of clinical dental practice in a small country town. Being attracted to anthropology, auxology, and anatomy, soon after my appointment I found that the name of Dahlberg kept cropping up in my reading. His writings never ceased to be a major source of interest and inspiration for me. During my first sabbatical leave in 1966 I spent most of the time in Denmark with Arne Bjork. I looked forward to meeting colleagues in the States with whom I had corresponded but, until then, were just names from journals.

Meeting Al Dahlberg was a tremendous privilege and a great delight. He had kindly invited me to attend a private party in Chicago. I braved the wind and cold (Winter was setting in) and arrived at Al's home with not a little trepidation as, to a rather naive Aussie, Chicago had a reputation as a fairly notorious and threatening city. Of course, the evening was wonderful.

From those beginnings, the Dahlberg influence on the Adelaide group of dental anthropologists continued. Although I met Al on only one or two occasions subsequently, other students of his spent extended periods of time with our group in Adelaide. In particular, Kazuro Hanihara of Japan and Pat Smith of Israel worked with us bringing the Dahlberg influence down under.

There is no doubt in my mind that Al Dahlberg was one of the giants of his discipline, a great scholar, and wonderful person who was known, admired, and respected by anthropologists the world over. I would group him among the four or five scholars whose research, dedication and example have influenced me most during my academic life. He will be sadly missed by all of us.

GRANT TOWNSEND

I first met Al Dahlberg in 1983 at the Sixth International Symposium on Dental Morphology at Reykjavik, Iceland. I was fortunate enough to sit next to Al on one of the bus trips we enjoyed at that wonderful meeting — fortified by Icelandic "Black Death", that I was sure would dissolve our plastic drinking cups. Al's gracious manner, personal interest in my work, and willingness to share his vast experience and knowledge created an indelible impression on me. I subsequently had the pleasure to meet Al at later Symposia on Dental Morphology in Paris and Jerusalem and at meetings of the International Association for Dental Research in Glasgow and Chicago. I had the particular honor of being present when Al was awarded the Craniofacial Biology Research Award at the International Association of Dental Research Meeting in Glasgow in 1992. If ever anyone fitted the description of being "a gentleman and a scholar", he was Al Dahlberg. I feel very fortunate and honored to have known him.

LINDSAY RICHARDS

I first became aware of Dahlberg's major contributions to dental anthropology as an undergraduate and later postgraduate student in Adelaide, where the name "Dahlberg" appeared to be connected with a large number of original and important ideas. I first met Al Dahlberg in 1988 at the 57th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists in Kansas City, where he took a leading role in the symposium, "The Face and Dentition of Australasian Populations." Dahlberg impressed me greatly with his perceptive introductory remarks, his enthusiasm, and his genuine interest in the work of the people who took part in the meeting. I had the privilege to be part of that symposium. Subsequently, I met Al Dahlberg at the International Association for Dental Research meeting in Glasgow in 1992.

On both of the occasions on which I met Al Dahlberg, I was impressed by his amazingly broad and deep knowledge of every aspect of dental anthropology and his enthusiasm for sharing his knowledge and experience with people with similar interests. He was a man whom I first knew only by reputation, but later came to admire as an outstanding contributor to dental anthropology.

6. AMERICAN COLLEAGUES

Albert Dahlberg: Memories and a Wish

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I last talked to Albert Dahlberg in early summer. We discussed his writing a preface or introductory note about Clark Howell (whose Ph. D. Al helped direct in 1953) for Howell's *festschrift* volume. That must have been just before Al died. Like so many others in our field, I had sought advice from and interacted with him so fruitfully and for so long, including co-authoring a paper concerning Pima Indian dental occlusion (Corruccini, et al., 1983), that I cannot grasp the fact that he is gone. Al was one of those people you wish could go on forever.

Theater, Teeth, and Tractors: A Scientist at Work and Play

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Fig. 8. "...one hasn't lived until getting a ride around the farm on Al's tractor and cart."
—Clark Spencer Larson.

Photograph by C.F. Merbs

One important characteristic of any successful scientist is a kind of constant sense of curiosity. Al's sense of curiosity led to our first meeting.

I had just moved to Northern Illinois University about ten years ago, where I was on the faculty of the Department of Anthropology. Al and Thelma Dahlberg frequently came over to NIU from their home in nearby Franklin Grove, Illinois, to attend drama performances in the University's theater department, which was housed in the same building as was anthropology.

While working in my office one evening, I heard a knock at my door and a quiet (but firm) voice saying that he wanted to meet the new physical anthropologist. I was really quite thrilled to be meeting one of the leaders and legends of dental anthropology. During that meeting, I recall that we had a great discussion about teeth and other areas of mutual interest. I also recall that Al suddenly rose from his chair, realizing that he had left Thelma waiting out in the hall for the theater performance. We quickly exchanged phone numbers — the play was well into the first act — and we agreed to get together again.

From then on, we became fast friends. My wife, Chris, and I got together with Al and Thelma on their farm on Stone Barn Road, and they came to visit us. Since that memorable first encounter and later, Al and I had many more discussions, usually while engaged in some other enjoyable activity — one hasn't lived until getting a ride around the farm on Al's tractor and cart (Fig. 8). I will miss those conversations and activities and feel lucky and fortunate to have known the dean of dental anthropology.

7. DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE ARCTIC

With Al and Thelma on Kodiak and St. Lawrence Islands

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Al and I first met in September, 1949, at the Fourth Viking Fund Summer Seminar on the Physical Anthropology of the American Indian in New York. Sherry Washburn had planned and arranged the Seminar and guided me through my first chairmanship.

Al gave a splendid, well illustrated paper on the dentition of the American Indian. P.O. Pedersen appeared with a copy of his *East Greenland Eskimo Dentition* (Pedersen, 1949) in hand, quickly ensuring time to address the seminar — and enrich my library. Al's reference to the protostylid was handsomely supported later in his hotel room with teeth extracted from Pima Indians. Having worked with Coenraad Moorrees in the Aleutians in 1948, I felt that the meeting with Dahlberg and Pedersen constituted a meeting with the three Wise Men, certainly three of the foremost researchers in dental anthropology.

In addition to pouring stone in dental casts, Thelma performed heroically and skillfully prepared meals. All were good, but her real achievement was the cooking of a cormorant that I had harvested on the wing from a dory driven by Carter Denniston in Three Saints Bay. Thelma put the women, men, and children at ease, and kept clinical records and dietary and genealogical information as well. She and Al were frequently invited to tea in Koniag (Alutiiq) homes, and they maintained a correspondence with the people of Old Harbor and Kaguyak long after 1961 and 1962.

Al's dental skills were augmented by his analysis and repair of long-shank outboard engines originally designed for landing craft, but adequate in our dubious dories. Of course, he had an unnerving tendency to drive over whales and kelp, and we once braced a whale between our boats, to the temporary discomfort of Thelma.

My last trip with Al and Thelma was to Savoonga and Gambell on St. Lawrence Island in 1979 (Fig. 9), along with Fred Alexander, Sarah Barton, Linda Ellanna, Al Harper, and David Thompson. The temperature hovered around -40 degrees. Thelma managed all with aplomb, while maneuvering over the ice and snow with a broken leg.

Deservedly, Al received many national and international awards. He earned them. His legacy is generous and well defined in the memories of students, colleagues, the many Native Americans he treated, and the carefully documented collections deposited at Arizona State University, where they continue to inform students and researchers in dental anthropology. They continue to be of use and accessible to the Alutiiq generations now represented in the Kodiak Area Native Association, as well as the many other populations he studied. His commanding image is forever cast in dental stone.

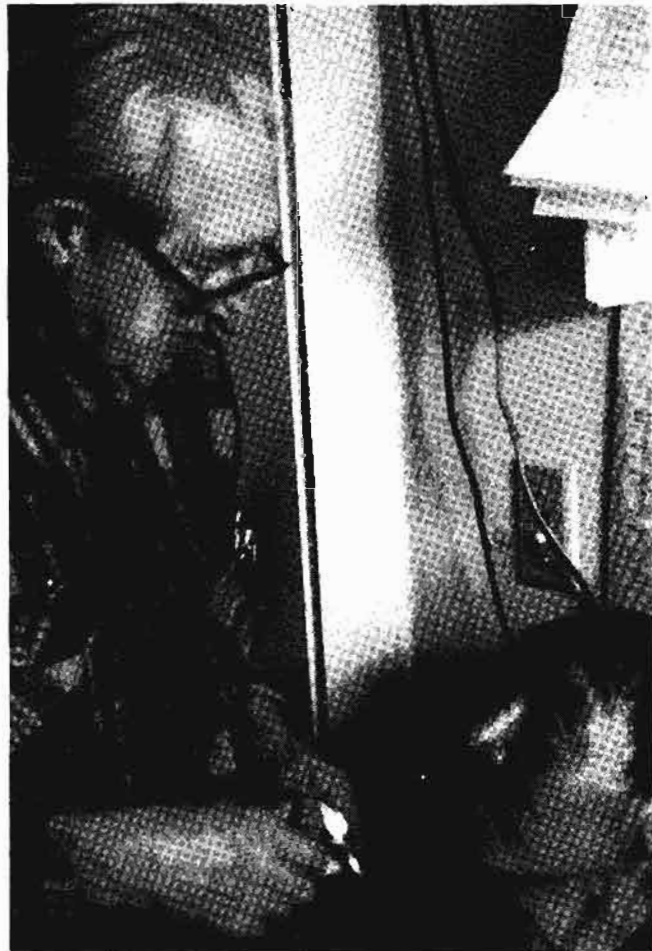


Fig. 9. Dr. Dahlberg preparing to draw a tooth in Gambell, St. Lawrence Island (1979).

Photograph by W.S. Laughlin

8. DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY AT ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

Al Dahlberg and Arizona State University

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My wife, Jackie, and I first met Al and Thelma Dahlberg at a fall, 1961, student party at the home of Bill and Ruth Laughlin in Madison, Wisconsin. In April of the following year, we went to Chicago to spend a week studying dental anthropology with Al and Paul Goaz, before joining the University of Wisconsin expedition to the Aleutian and Kodiak Islands.

I was in charge of the archaeological excavations for Bill Laughlin at Chaluka and Anangula on Umnak Island in the Aleutians after I helped set up his Three Saint's Bay excavation on Kodiak. Al and Thelma were to join the expedition on Kodiak and then to fly out to Umnak Island to take dental impressions of Aleuts born after the 1948 study of C.F.A. Moorrees. My bedroll never caught up with me that summer — nor did Al and Thelma. They found and used my bedroll on Kodiak. Since I had only a few dental trays, none small enough to fit into the mouths of children, I used a table spoon to make dental impressions of the very young Umnak Aleuts.

When Al, along with his Danish colleagues, P.O. Pedersen and Verner Alexandersen, were planning the initial International Symposium on Dental Morphology, I was pleased that he invited me to participate. I was teaching at the time at the University of California at Berkeley, and had departmental funds to make the trip to Fredensborg. However, I used the money, instead, to help support a graduate student, Jim Cadien, who, after I left Berkeley, wrote his dissertation on the genetics of Carabelli's trait (Cadien, 1970).

After 1966, when my family and I moved from Berkeley to Tempe, Al and I regularly kept in touch. In April of 1979, Al and Thelma traveled to Arizona, and the physical anthropology graduate students, faculty member Bob Williams, and I spent time with the Dahlbergs visiting their old friends on the Pima Reservation (Fig. 10). One evening, a somewhat clandestine meeting occurred in an old Mesa motel where Al and Thelma liked to stay during their many research visits to Arizona. Al, who was accompanied by his old friend, G.H.R. von Koenigswald, proposed to me that all of his Southwest Indian dental casts be donated to Arizona State University, since this was the obvious geographic location for their curation, and because Don Morris and I had begun to develop a strong graduate program in dental anthropology.

Eventually, the thousands of Pima and other Southwest Indian casts were shipped to ASU in 1981, after physical anthropology technician, Roy Barnes, went to Indianapolis and packed them all up for a safe delivery. Fred Plog, the department chairman at the time, arranged for an appropriate late spring ceremony at his South Mountain home, which included the presentation of a very handsome Kachina doll that Chuck Merbs and I had picked out at the gift shop in the Heard Museum. At another ceremony, the College of Liberal Arts formally recognized Al as a major contributor to ASU.



Fig. 10. Al and Thelma Dahlberg with two Pima Indian friends, Phoenix, Arizona, April, 1979.

Photograph by C.G. Turner II

Al and Thelma continued to visit ASU during subsequent years, especially when the Chicago winters turned their worst. Thelma took charge of making sure that all the genealogies for the dental casts were correct. Al continued with his forensic use of the twin casts, was joint author on papers with several faculty students (Morris, et al., 1978; Scott and Dahlberg, 1982; Scott, et al., 1983; Nichol, et al. 1984; Scott, et al., 1988).

He had a deep interest in helping early Arizona State University dental anthropology doctoral students, such as G. Richard Scott (Scott, 1973) and Edward Harris (Harris, 1977). Over the years he helped additional students with their dissertation and thesis research, including recently completed Ph.D.'s Chris Nichol (Pima dental genetics) (Nichol, 1990) and Joel Irish (dentition of Africa) (Irish, 1993), and Ph.D. candidates Sue Haeussler (former U.S.S.R.) and Diane Hawkey (now collecting dental data in India).

I believe that Al was pleased with his professional and personal arrangements with ASU. He kept up an active academic life as an adjunct professor serving on ASU dental anthropology Ph.D. Committees. His extraordinary Southwest Indian dental cast collection was given prime curation space on the physical anthropology floor of the Anthropology Building, and has been carefully monitored since its arrival. Thanks to the continuing interest of Roy Barnes, the genealogical records of the cast collection have been entered into a relational data base for future genetic and other types of dental research. Don Morris and I will propose to the Department of Anthropology faculty that the name of the room housing the casts be changed to the Albert A. and Thelma Dahlberg Memorial Laboratory of Dental Anthropology.

Al had many friends throughout the world. Among these are all the leading international dental anthropologists, several of whom have also visited and used the various ASU dental collections. These visitors include Alfredo Copa (Rome, Italy), Kazuro Hanihara (Kyoto, Japan), Liu Wu (Beijing, China), Alexander A. Zubov (Moscow, Russia), Loring Brace, John Lukacs, William Laughlin, Stephen Molnar, Holly Smith, Daris Swindler, and many others. The first ASU Ph.D. student in physical anthropology, G. Richard Scott (Scott, 1973), returned to Arizona State University for his 1992-93 sabbatical year leave from the University of Alaska. Richard and Al, along with other workers like Steve Street, co-authored a number of now-classic papers (Scott and Dahlberg, 1982; Scott, et al., 1983; Scott, et al., 1988). Al was definitely a part of the ASU scene.

All of us at Arizona State University will remember Al, who because of his many contributions, briefly touched on above, helped greatly to make ASU dental anthropology visible around the world.

Albert A. Dahlberg: A Personal Tribute

G. RICHARD SCOTT

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As a graduate student in the late sixties, I cut my teeth on the many seminal publications of Al Dahlberg, especially "The Changing Dentition of Man" (Dahlberg, 1945, 1946) and his papers on the American Indian dentition (e.g., Dahlberg, 1951, 1963; Dahlberg and Menegaz-Bock, 1958). As a rookie in tooth crown morphology, I studied and used his standard plaques on Carabelli's trait, shoveling, the protostylid (one of his favorite traits, I would guess), etc. These served as a model for additional trait classifications established by Christy Turner, myself, and later graduate students at Arizona State. On at least two occasions in the late sixties and early seventies, Al and Thelma came to Arizona in the spring to add to their already massive and invaluable collection of Pima Indian dental casts. During these visits, the Dahlbergs were kind enough to take several ASU graduate students with them to Pima elementary schools. That the school teachers and the Pima children loved the Dahlbergs as the Dahlbergs loved the Pima was most evident. Could the association be otherwise with a relationship that spanned over two decades? I was mightily impressed, not only by the warmth of the interpersonal relationships, but also by the teamwork shown by Al and Thelma. I am still amazed that they would take impressions of five children at a time and produce high quality casts. Some of us have enough trouble manipulating alginate for one subject at a time, but five!

I am very familiar with the Dahlberg's dental casting abilities, for I have studied several thousands of the casts they produced. As a graduate student in an American Southwest university studying under Christy

Turner, a natural dissertation topic was dental morphological variation among Southwest Indians. Initially, I was going to study both prehistoric and living populations, but that proved daunting. When I settled on living populations only, I contacted Al who had collected dental casts in the fifties (as one component of a genetic survey) among the Zuni, Hopi, Navajo, San Carlos Apache, Yuma, and Mohave. Although I was a graduate student at an Arizona university, Al graciously allowed me to study his Southwest collection, excluding the Pima, on which he and several other collaborators were then working. My three weeks at the University of Chicago in 1971 were not only personally rewarding and the basis for half of my dissertation (Scott, 1973), but also provided me an opportunity to visit with Al on his home turf about the fine nuances of crown morphology.

In 1973, after receiving my degree and taking a position at the University of Alaska, my contact with the Dahlbergs was far from broken. After the Southwest, Al maintained a strong secondary interest in Alaskan research which spanned more than 20 years. In the early sixties, under the auspices of the Aleut-Koniag project directed by Laughlin and Reeder, Al and Thelma collected impressions from several hundred Kodiak Island Eskimos in the villages of Karluk, Old Harbor, Kaguyak, and Akhiok. A few years later, Al participated in an IBP interdisciplinary study of the Eskimos of Wainwright, Alaska. Al and Thelma ventured north once again in the late seventies when Bill Laughlin initiated biomedical studies of St. Lawrence Island Eskimos. On this latter occasion, Al and Thelma made a special trip to Fairbanks and spent several days with me and my family. They visited again in 1982 for no special reason beyond the fact that one of their sons had provided them with free tickets obtained through a frequent flyer program and they wanted to get their "monies" worth flying to Alaska. I can still hear Al chuckling about traveling under an assumed name, albeit that of his son.

Although I was unable to examine the Pima collection for my dissertation research, I was due for a sabbatical leave in 1980 and Al encouraged me to go to Indianapolis, where the casts were temporarily housed in Rose Potter's lab, and to make dental morphological observations on this series to complement the odontometric work of Potter. After scoring crown traits in 1440 Pima Indians during the fall semester, I spent the spring semester observing the morphology of the Indiana monozygotic and dizygotic twin series, along with Al's collection of American whites from Chicago. This work, along with earlier dissertation research on Southwest Indians, resulted in a series of papers that I co-authored with Al and which came out in the eighties (Scott and Dahlberg, 1982; Scott, et al. 1983; and Scott, et al. 1988).

Of the numerous fond memories I have of Al, many of them relate to his attendance and participation in the International Symposia on Dental Morphology. Of course, Al, along with P.O. Pedersen and Verner Alexandersen, got these symposia off the ground in the first place with the initial meeting held in Denmark in 1965. Unfortunately, I was too young for the first four, but I did attend V, VI, VII, and VIII. Al and his good friend Percy Butler were fixtures at these meetings — the grand old men of teeth. For young dental researchers of all ilks, these meetings provided the ideal setting for interacting with the legends of the field. You could always count on Al being in the audience and you had better be ready for his questions after a presentation.

The last time I saw Al was at the Eighth International Symposium on Dental Morphology in Jerusalem in 1989. I gave a paper on Norse teeth and inserted a Gary Larson slide entitled "Viking Campfires" in which several Vikings were trying to remember the fictive song, "Burn That Saxon Village Down Boys, Burn That Saxon Village Down." Unfortunately, most members of the audience saw little humor in this slide, but with his Swedish heritage Al's funny bone was really tickled. He was the only one laughing, but to me, that was enough. Afterwards, he even sang a few bars of this tune with Larsonian lyrics. One other notable fact about the Jerusalem meeting was that the symposium was the only occasion on which I ever saw Al without Thelma. I have never seen a more ideal match; they worked together, traveled together, and played together. Anyone who had the good fortune to know them, could feel the genuine love and affection they had for each other. A movie title to epitomize the life of the Dahlbergs would have to be "It's a Wonderful Life." While he will be deeply missed by his family, friends, and colleagues, his was a wonderful life lived to its fullest. I have difficulty imagining where many of us would be without the inspiration, guidance, and aid of Al Dahlberg.

9. THE DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY ASSOCIATION

Albert A. Dahlberg and the Dental Anthropology Association

M. YAŞAR İŞCAN

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In April of 1985 at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists (AAPA) I gathered a small group of physical anthropologists for a dinner meeting at a "grill your own" steak house in Knoxville, Tennessee. The purpose was to discuss the idea of forming an association for dental anthropologists. All agreed that this was a niche that needed to be filled. Therefore, I was asked to organize a meeting of others in the field in order to gauge the popularity of this type of organization. This session was held at the 1986 AAPA meeting in Albuquerque, and 41 interested anthropologists from several countries attended. On this occasion, the Dental Anthropology Association (DAA) was formalized with a constitution and by-laws. I was honored to be elected as its first president.

While the idea of forming a new scientific organization was timely and well received, the support of highly regarded dental anthropologists was needed to lend credence and respectability to the fledgling group. Al Dahlberg was among the most important sources of support and encouragement at our first meeting. He generously gave his time and advice for charting the aims and course of the DAA. His kindly attitude and friendly interaction made us all feel comfortable and reassured us that we were on the right track. He visibly showed his delight that someone had finally begun to focus formally on dental anthropology.

In this regard, we must keep in mind that before the formation of an official association devoted to dental anthropology, individuals like Al Dahlberg kept this important line of inquiry open and perpetuated research in the field. Al Dahlberg was a pioneer in dental anthropology. His contributions were the seeds from which much of our current knowledge stems and from which new developments will flourish in the future.

10. ESSAY

Albert A. Dahlberg: Musings on a Dental Filling

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I don't recall that the needle hurt any less, or that the drill sounded particularly soothing, but I did feel that the filling going into my tooth was very special, because it was being shaped and tapped into position by a great dental anthropologist who was also an outstanding dentist. After 25 years that filling is still in my mouth — still helping me to eat, and still helping to keep my memories of Al very much alive. With all of his illustrious academic accomplishments, Al Dahlberg was also a working dentist, spending hours most weekday mornings caring for the dental health of a grateful population of Chicagoans. Even while in the field, Al gave as he received, providing what care he could with the equipment he could carry to remote communities, as he and Thelma collected dental casts. While I was at the University of Chicago where faculty members with Ph.D.s preferred to be called Mr., I recall proof-reading a faculty roster for some university publication. The list read: Mr. Adams, Mr. Braidwood, Dr. Dahlberg, Mr. Cohen, etc. "Why," I asked, "is Al the only one who got a 'Dr.' before his name?" "Because he *only* has a D.D.S.," came the reply. Under those circumstances I doubt that Al minded being called Doctor.

When people die they continue to exist as memories. My memories of Al Dahlberg are all pleasant, and many of them are warmly humorous. While I was a visiting faculty member at Arizona State University in 1971, my family and I accompanied the "dynamic dental duo," Al and Thelma, for two days to get dental casts from Pima Indian children at the Gila Crossing school. As my wife, Barbara, and I assisted the Dahlbbergs, our two young daughters spent the days in class with the Indian children. While helping with the casting we were surprised and somewhat embarrassed to find our girls in line along with their new classmates to get their teeth cast. Our attempts to get them out of line to save time, telling them that they could get their teeth cast later if they really wished, were met with strong objections by the Dahlbbergs. These objections, I might add, were heartily seconded by the Pima children. For those two days, we were



Fig. 11. Dr. Dahlberg examining Lucy's teeth at Old Harbor, Kodiak Island, Alaska (1972).

Photograph by C.F. Merbs

gave a nod and the Piper led her admirers into the lab where the Dahlbergs jammed dental trays into their mouths before they realized what had happened.

Going to Old Harbor, Kodiak Island, with the Dahlbergs (Fig. 11) meant lots of delicious seafood on the table, or so I thought. Prospects sounded even better when Al contracted with a seafood packing ship anchored at Old Harbor for us to join the crew each day for their evening meal. But the meals turned out to include everything but seafood. The crew, we were told, did not wish to eat what they had to handle and pack all day. When I expressed some disappointment, Al reacted quickly by purchasing some salmon for lunch from Koniag children at 50 cents apiece. The salmon were very delicious. I also recall that Al gave me the honor of cleaning those fish.

Although we don't see him any more, I am sure that Al is still taking dental casts, probably beginning with St. Peter, and still filling the occasional tooth, waiting for that time in the future when the "dynamic dental duo" will again be complete.

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Albert A. Dahlberg Memorial Scholarship Established

Thelma Dahlberg has established the Albert A. Dahlberg Memorial Fellowship fund, which will support advanced graduate students in physical anthropology during the completion of their Ph.D. dissertations. Persons who wish to contribute to this fund may send checks (made out to **The University of Chicago** with a memo designating the gift to the **Dahlberg Memorial Scholarship**) to:

Albert A. Dahlberg Memorial Fund % Ruth Lyden
University of Chicago Special Gifts, 5733 South University Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637

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The Dental Anthropology Newsletter

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Dental Anthropology Association Newsletter, Special Section

Volume 8, Number 2

February 1994

Report from the Executive Committee

Linda A. Winkler, DAA Executive Board Member

The Dental Anthropology Association (DAA) will hold its ninth annual business meeting during the American Association of Physical Anthropologists (AAPA) meeting on Thursday, March 31, 1994, from 6:30-8:00 pm in the Blake Room of the Westin Hotel, Denver, Colorado. We switched the DAA meeting to Thursday night to avoid time conflicts with Friday symposia and the AAPA business meeting. However, since the AAPA plenary session is scheduled for Thursday during the late afternoon, our meeting time is slightly later than usual.

The agenda contains two major items of business. The first item is a vote on proposed amendments to the by-laws (see DAN 6(2):16-19) which would create and define the office of President-Elect (see DAN 7(3):5 for a complete discussion) in addition to the existing offices of President, Secretary-Treasurer, Executive Board Member, and Editor of the DAA Newsletter. The affected articles of the by-laws with the amendments underlined are listed below. The second major item on the agenda is election of officers. The current terms of President and *Dental Anthropology Newsletter* (DAN) Editor expire, so we will fill these offices and that of President-Elect (if this position is approved). Stephen Molnar has been the President for the past two years, and A.M. Haeussler, along with Joel Irish, Diane Hawkey, Steven Street, Edwin Crespo, Liu Wu, Shara Bailey-Schmidt, Esther Morgan, and Korri Dee Turner, has edited the newsletter over the past four years.

Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Dental Anthropology Association

Article IV. Board of Directors

Section 1. Designation of Officers

- (a) The business of the Association shall be under the management of the Board of Directors, composed of the following elected officers: President, President-Elect, Secretary-Treasurer, Editor of the Newsletter, and one Executive Board Member.

Article V. Officers and Elections

Section 1. Designation of officers

- (a) The elected officers of this organization shall be the President, President-Elect, Secretary-Treasurer, Editor of the Newsletter, and one Executive Board Member. The President, President-Elect, and Secretary-Treasurer shall serve for a period of two years, the Executive Board Member for a period of three years, and the Editor of the Newsletter for a period of four years.

Article VI. Duties of Officers

Section 2. President-Elect

- (a) Shall assume the office of President following the term of President
- (b) Stand in and assume the duties for the President in the event that the President is not able to perform his or her duties.

Section 3. Secretary-Treasurer

- (a) Shall assist the President in the discharge of his or her duties.
- (b) Shall keep the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors and submit them for approval. A copy of such minutes shall be sent to the President within ten days of the meeting.
- (c) Shall keep an accurate roll call of each Board Meeting.
- (d) All reports of officers and committees shall be filed with the secretary for record.
- (e) Shall conduct the official correspondence of the Association under the direction of the President.
- (f) Shall be the custodian of all funds of the Association which he or she shall disburse only on order of the Board of Directors. All bills must be accompanied by an itemized statement or receipt when reimbursement is in order.
- (g) Shall send dues statements to all eligible members.
- (h) Shall submit a regular written report at each Board Meeting, and at the Annual Meeting shall present a full and written report of the finances of the Association.
- (i) Shall file all appropriate federal, state, and local forms according to law.

Section 4. Editor of the Newsletter

- (a) Shall publish the Newsletter.

Section 5. Executive Board Member

- (a) Shall serve as Nominations-Elections officer, Program Chair, and Meeting Facilitator.

The Executive Board has nominated the following individuals for offices:

President:	John R. Lukacs
President Elect:	Phillip L. Walker
Newsletter Editor:	A.M. Haeussler

Dental Anthropology Association Newsletter, Special Section

John R. Lukacs (Ph.D., Cornell University) is professor of anthropology at the University of Oregon, Eugene. A dental anthropologist with primary research interest in the people of India and Pakistan, his research goals include: 1) understanding changing patterns of general and dental health in terms of cultural and ecological change through time, and 2) deriving inferences regarding biological relationships of prehistoric and living people of the Indian subcontinent from variations in dental morphology. Presently working in collaboration with Dr. J.N. Pal and the staff of Allahabad University, Lukacs is investigating the health status and genetic affinities of Mesolithic inhabitants of the Gangetic Plains of North India (see DAN 6(3):3-8). He worked previously with the University of California - Harappa Expedition and with the French Archaeological Mission to Pakistan.

Phillip L. Walker (Ph.D., University of Chicago) is a professor of anthropology at the University of California, Santa Barbara. His research interests include dental anthropology, bioarchaeology, faunal analysis, and paleoanthropology. His current dental anthropological research includes studies of Native American dental health, dental microwear and attrition, and the distribution of trace elements in teeth. Walker is an associate editor of the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* and a member of the Department of Interior Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee.

A.M. Haeussler (M.A. Arizona State University, B.A. University of Pennsylvania) is a doctoral candidate at Arizona State University, Tempe. Her research centers on dental anthropology of ancient and contemporary peoples of the former U.S.S.R. and Paleo-Indians.

Dental Anthropology Sessions at the Denver AAPA Meetings

Linda Winkler, DAA Executive Board Member

Three sessions deal with dental anthropology at the upcoming AAPA meeting. A dental anthropology poster session (Session 26) is slated for Friday afternoon, April 1. A primate microwear symposium (Session 29) "New Perspectives and Approaches to Dental Microwear Analysis in Humans and Nonhuman Primates," organized by Robert Pastor and Peter Ungar, is scheduled on Saturday morning, April 2. This symposium will consist of two parts: 1) dental microwear in nonhuman primates, chaired by Peter Ungar, and 2) dental microwear in prehistoric humans, chaired by Robert Pastor. Mark Teaford is the discussant. Participants include: Alan Walker, Suzanne Strait, Deborah Overdorff, Ken Glander, Vivian Noble, Mary Maas, Kathleen Gordon, T. Molleson, Jere Rose, T. Tucker, Phil Walker, E. Hagen, Mark Teaford, Peter Ungar, and Robert Pastor. Finally, a third session consisting of contributed papers on dental anthropology and paleopathology (Session 35) is scheduled for Saturday afternoon.

Dental Anthropology Newsletter

A.M. Haeussler, *Dental Anthropology Newsletter* Editor

The newsletter welcomes articles, news, and reviews. The deadline for the next issue is April 15, 1994.

I urge all members to pay their dues. The printing of this issue of DAN has been paid for through a grant from the Arizona State University Department of Anthropology due to a shortage of DAA funds.

Information on 1994 Dues and Request for Sponsorship-Fund

Joel D. Irish, DAA Secretary-Treasurer

To be active in the DAA, all new and continuing members should have either paid their 1994 dues or, in the case of DAA-sponsored members in countries where currency limitations exist, have written a letter requesting DAA sponsorship by January 31, 1994. To see if you are currently paid-up, check the year following your name on your DAN mailing label (i.e. 'Your Name (1994)'). If the year is (1994) or higher you are paid-up through that year. If there is a (1993) or lower year, you are not an active member. Unfortunately, because of our financial crisis, we will have to drop from the mailing list anyone who does not submit annual dues or request for sponsorship. If membership revenue is insufficient to meet costs due to non-payment by inactive members, I feel that the DAA may have to consider an increase in dues.

A membership blank is included with this issue. If you have just recently remitted your dues, the correct year may not yet show up on the mailing label. As of January 1994, 22 non-paying members have been dropped. Please take note of your membership status; we do not want to lose any more of you.

As noted in the last issue, I would like to encourage all members to remit extra cash to help in sponsorship. We have many requests from dental researchers in eastern Europe, India, Central and South America, and elsewhere, where money is problematical. The high cost of overseas postage, in addition to extra DAN production costs, makes DAA sponsorship increasingly more expensive. Therefore, your generosity is greatly appreciated. Thanks again to the many current members who have sent money to the DAA Foreign Membership Fund.