



SPEAKER BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

The Evolution of Human Nutrition, December 2012
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Leslie C. Aiello is the President of the Wenner-Gren Foundation of Anthropological Research, a private international foundation devoted to the support of broad-based anthropological research. Her academic interests focus on the evolution of human adaptation as well as on the broader issues of evolutionary theory, life history and the evolution of the brain, nutrition and cognition. She is Professor Emerita (Biological Anthropology) at University College London, Chair of the American Association of the Advancement of Science Anthropology section, Fellow of the AAAS and of the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, and an Honorary Fellow of University College London.



Barry Bogin is Professor of Biological Anthropology at Loughborough University, UK. Bogin received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from Temple University in 1977. Bogin has expertise in human physical growth and development, nutritional ecology, evolutionary biology, Maya people, and human adaptation. The focus of his research is to explain how social, economic, and political forces influence human physical development. He has published in more than 130 books, articles, book chapters, and popular essays. These include the books *Patterns of Human Growth*, 2nd edition, *Human Variability and Plasticity*, *Human Biology: An Evolutionary and Biocultural Approach*, and *The Growth of Humanity*.



Alison S. Brooks is Professor of Anthropology at George Washington University and a member of the Smithsonian's Human Origins Program. Her research in multiple African countries, China, and the Near East focuses on understanding both early cultural diversification within Africa and the cognitive transformations leading to new forms of social, economic, dietary, technological and symbolic behavior and underlying the expansion of our species throughout the world over the last 60,000 years. She is co-editor of *The Encyclopedia of Human Evolution and Prehistory*, and her published papers include "The revolution that wasn't: a new interpretation of the origin of modern human behavior."



Alyssa Crittenden is the Lincy Foundation Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. She is a behavioral ecologist and nutritional anthropologist who works among the Hadza hunter-gatherers of Tanzania. As an evolutionary ecologist, she applies principles of evolutionary theory to the study of human behavioral diversity and situates these principles in an ecological framework. Her main research foci include the behavioral and nutritional correlates of cooperative breeding, life history theory, children's foraging and food sharing, the evolution of childhood, the ontogeny of prosocial behavior, and the evolution of the human diet.



Clark Spencer Larsen is the Distinguished Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences and Chair of the Department of Anthropology at The Ohio State University. Dr. Larsen is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and former president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists and Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*. Larsen is an authority on bioarchaeology, the study of human remains from archaeological settings. His research focuses on biocultural adaptation during the last 10,000 years of human evolution, with particular emphasis on the history of health and lifestyle.



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Steven Leigh is Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and Professor of Anthropology at the University of Colorado's. He is also a Faculty Affiliate at the Institute for Genomic Biology at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. His research interests focus on primate growth and development, and human brain growth and evolution. More recent research investigates the evolution of the human microbiome in relation to diet and brain evolution.



Margaret J. Schoeninger is Professor of Anthropology at UCSD and a Research Archaeologist in the Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology at Indiana University. She has done fieldwork in North American, Mexico, Pakistan, India, Kenya, and Tanzania as well as laboratory research on carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen stable isotope ratio analysis in biological tissues and food component analysis of traditional foods. Her major interest is in the Evolution of Human Diet particularly as it informs our understanding of the appearance and evolution of the human lineage.



Mary C. Stiner is Professor of Archaeology at University of Arizona, Tucson, and Associate Curator of Zooarchaeology at the Arizona State Museum. She conducts archaeological research on Paleolithic and early Neolithic sites across the Mediterranean region, and she is interested in human evolution, social evolution, paleoeconomics, paleoecology, ancient hunting practices, animal domestication, and early ornament traditions. She publishes on a wide range of periods and topics in Paleolithic archaeology, hunter-gatherer ecology, predator co-evolution, the transition from foraging to early village societies, and the early evolution of art as media for visual communication. Her technical specialties include zooarchaeology and taphonomy.



Peter Ungar is Distinguished Professor and Chair of the Dept. of Anthropology at the University of Arkansas. He is also a core faculty member in this Environmental Dynamics Program, an Honorary Research Associate of the Institute for Human Evolution at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa, and an Honorary Visiting Professor at Flinders University in Adelaide, Australia. He is known primarily for his work on the role of diet in human evolution, and developed new techniques for using surface analysis technologies to tease information about diet from tooth shape and patterns of use wear. Ungar has written or coauthored more than 100 scientific papers on ecology and evolution.



Richard Wrangham is the Ruth Moore Professor of Biological Anthropology at Harvard University where he has worked since 1989. His major interests are chimpanzee behavioral ecology, the evolution of violence, human dietary evolution, and the conservation of chimpanzees and other apes. He has studied chimpanzees in Uganda since 1987 as director of the Kibale Chimpanzee Project. His most recent book is *Catching Fire: How Cooking Made Us Human* (Basic Books, June 2009)