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## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITORIAL BOARD //

Dear FASE members and colleagues,

We hope you will enjoy our Newsletter bearing news about last year's FASE events, including the Special Session at the IALM Symposium in Venice, traditional Basic Workshop in Forensic Anthropology in Coimbra and invited Workshop in Bali. Our new President, Cristina Cattaneo will summarise the year for you in her Message so we won't steal the show by revealing too much. We would just like to mention our newly launched Facebook page that has already 620 followers who like the page,

especially when we post job advertisements. Our FASE webpage is also regularly updated thanks to our enthusiastic "webmasters" Zuzana and Emeline. So, please have a look if you have not already done so and we will have more interesting information for you this year.

We hope to see you at one of our events this year.  
Happy 2017!

*Your Editorial team*



## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



The year 2016 has been, as usual, a full one for FASE, so let me just say goodbye to the old year by mentioning a few of its major milestones.

Let me start with our Special Session at Davide Ferrara's grand IALM International Conference

in Venice last June, where at the presence of many FASE members and followers, Eric Baccino, Peter Ellis, Yves Schuliar and Bob Mann among others discussed the role of anthropology and "secondary identifiers" in positive identification. The session should be seen as an initial paving of the way towards seriously using bone markers (and other morphological methods) for positive id. Approaches were compared from "protocols" and scientific mentalities across the world as to "how much is enough to identify", particularly when DNA analysis cannot be performed. The Interpol modus operandi was confronted with a more holistic mentality of some forensic pathologists and anthropologists leaving us with plenty of food for thought and the project for 2017 to become even more active in trying to bring "standardization" of anthropological identification "up to par" with other non DNA methods (fingerprint or toolmark analysis, for example).

The FASE Basic Course was wonderfully hosted by Eugenia Cunha last September in Coimbra with 50 students. FASE Certification followed: this year unfortunately no candidates made it. This, on one hand indicates the difficulty of the test, especially on a practical level, and on the other has led us to realise that the time has come to create a platform through which we can convey the idea of FASE minimum standards for being able to practice the profession of forensic anthropology. This will probably be done through tailor-made basic and advanced courses, as well as a textbook or

guide, which may give students an idea of what the level of knowledge and experience needs to be for FASE in order to acquire level I and II certification. Europe is a very varied territory as far as education in anthropology goes, let alone forensic anthropology, therefore it is mandatory for FASE to facilitate harmonization.

This year FASE, through its new Facebook profile and through a couple of questionnaires sent out this year across and beyond Europe, began the difficult task of thoroughly identifying the anthropological network across Europe, trying to figure out which and what collections are available, how anthropologists are represented, are trained and work in various countries, in order to create a more and more closely knit forensic anthropological community. Hopefully 2017 will give us some interesting feedback.

Finally, we welcomed Tony Fracasso, IALM Treasurer, as Treasurer also of FASE. This is a fundamental addition to an already vital and active Board to which I would like to extend a sincere "thank you" for all the efforts that have been put into this past year's activity.

What else is cooking for 2017? The already established meetings are the FASE advanced course and the FASE symposium to be held in Milano in the early autumn, the central topic this year being forensic anthropology and migration. We will keep you posted on this and more.

In the meantime, my warmest best wishes to all for a lovely and fruitful 2017.

*Cristina Cattaneo*



## INTRODUCING THE NEW FASE TREASURER

### TONY FRACASSO

We are very pleased that Tony Fracasso has joined our FASE Board as [FASE Treasurer](#).

For those who do not know him, Tony Fracasso is a forensic pathologist, professor of Legal Medicine at the University of Geneva. He is the head of the Forensic medicine and pathology unit of the University Center of Legal Medicine, Lausanne-Geneva and also the Treasurer of IALM.



# FASE EVENTS

## IALM VENICE - FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY SESSION

Almost as a tradition in all IALM events, during the IALM intersocietal symposium held in Venice, the forensic anthropology session gathered a significant number of high quality presentations and interested attendees. Regardless of a slightly confusing final programme layout, all those interested in forensic anthropology topics succeeded to gather in the Sala Zorzi of the Lido's Palazzo del Casino.

Unfortunately, as it often happens during such events, simultaneously to the anthropology session the nMAFS held his International meeting with the topic "Mediterranean Countries and the Refugee Crisis" which covered important forensic anthropology issues with renowned lecturers from the discipline.

	Age	Sex	Time since death
Walters et al. (2014)	0-3 mts	CI	< 7 days
Haliday et al. (2011)	0.5-44 mts	Long bones	4 (11) days
Prosser et al. (2012)	0-5 yrs	Long bones, CI	5 days
Malone et al. (2011)	0-5 yrs	Long bones	4 days
Cumming (1979)	0-11 yrs	CI, Fe, Hu	7 days
Yeo & Reed (1994)	0-14 yrs	Fe	7 days
Islam et al. (2000)	1-17 yrs	Ra, UI	2 (14) days
Barbieri & Sledzik (2008)	adults	Cranial dry	5 days
Meat (2008); De Boer et al. (2015)	adults	Postcranial dry	4-7 days

Forensic anthropology presentation during the forensic anthropology session

The anthropology session included 22 presentations on different topics that ranged from age estimation in the living (clinical forensic anthropology) to biological profiling, forensic taphonomy, trauma analysis and paleopathology.

The presentations were based both on original research and case reports evidencing the increasing implementation of anthropological knowledge in medicolegal practice as well as development and testing of novel digital techniques in forensic anthropology. Almost every presentation was followed by a number of interesting questions that gave rise to colorful discussions, which, in some cases continued even after the

end of the session.

In addition, prof. Eugénia Cunha held a very inspirational lecture during the Personal identification and age estimation session on the role of forensic anthropology in the identification of nonidentified human remains, which served as a fertile ground for the FASE special session that followed.

*by Anja Petaros*



Prof. Cunha's lecture on the role of forensic anthropology in personal identification issues





# IALM VENICE - FASE Special Session report: The role of anthropology in personal identification

by Hans de Boer and Zuzana Obertová

On the 24th of June 2016, at the Inter-Societal Symposium of the IALM in Venice, FASE organised a workshop on personal identification. This topic was inspired by the on-going humanitarian disaster that currently takes place on the shores of Italy, Greece and other South-European countries. The meeting intended to discuss the possible contribution of different methods within the field of forensic anthropology and medicine for the identification of human remains. The programme encompassed lectures and a round table discussion.

The session was chaired by Professor Cristina Cattaneo, Professor Peter J. Ellis (chairman of the Interpol Pathology and Anthropology Working Group), Professor Eric Baccino (Dept. of Legal Medicine and Toxicology, University of Montpellier), and Professor Robert Mann (formerly Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command Central Identification Laboratory, currently the University of Hawaii). Unfortunately, the scheduled talk by Professor Franco Taroni had to be cancelled.

Approximately 30 participants attended the workshop. The attendees included not only forensic anthropologists and pathologists, but also odontologists and other forensic practitioners.

Professor Cristina Cattaneo and Professor Eugénia Cunha gave a short introduction into the topic.

They highlighted the need for alternative means of identification when comparative evidence or lack of resources limit the use of traditional identification tools,



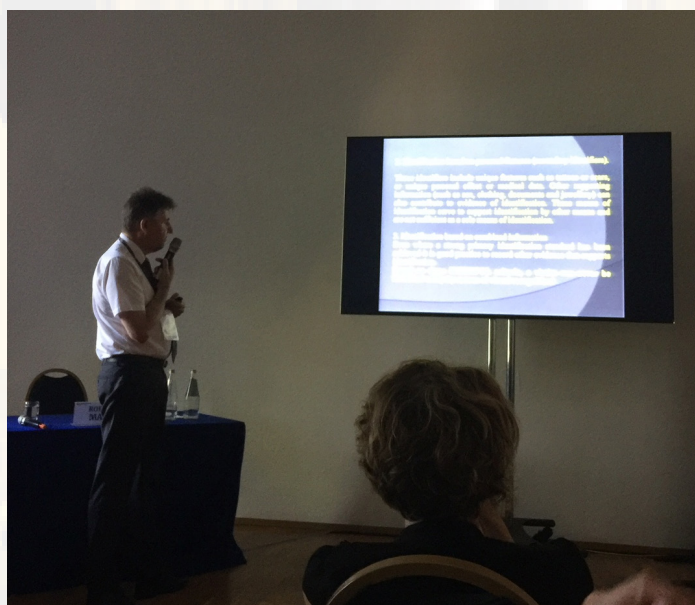
Prof. Cattaneo and the chairmen during the FASE Special Session

and how anthropological methods can contribute to the identification process in these cases and in general.

The anthropological approaches include biological profiling and the recognition of potentially individualizing features (e.g. pathological skeletal changes, signs of surgical interventions, moles, scars, tattoos etc.) but should also take into account the increasing use of imaging, clinical or "morphological" (photographs of faces and other body parts).

The introductory note was followed by a presentation of Professor Robert Mann, who shared his experience with the identification of human remains in different parts of the world. Professor Mann emphasized that for identification purposes all possible evidence needs to be collected, and that multiple lines of evidence need to be considered in the interpretation. He stressed that although DNA identification is often the go-to modality, it is not always applicable and therefore a well-established biological profile and information on traumatic or pathological changes may provide essential clues for identification of the remains. He furthermore touched on the need for reference databases and the value of imaging, both for comparison with clinical imaging and for facial superimposition.

Following a short coffee break, the second speaker was General Dr. Yves Schuliar (Head of the French Disaster Victim Identification team and Head of the Scientific Unit of the National Gendarmerie). Dr Schuliar was able to provide us a valuable insight into the political and legal issues related to large-scale identification operations. In addition, he presented a practical overview of the identification process of the victims of



General Schuliar during the FASE Special Session

the recent Germanwings airplane crash in the French Alps. Dr Schuliar questioned whether the topic of the workshop (i.e. Anthropology as “primary” method of identification) should be queried as a new trend since anthropological or morphological comparisons (including dental morphology) have often been used in mass disasters, including the Boxing Day Tsunami in 2004. He also pointed out that some guidelines do not require fingerprints, DNA or odontology for identification, when there are sufficiently discriminating secondary identifiers.

These two insightful lectures were introductory to the remainder of the workshop, which was dedicated to a round table discussion. The discussion took off by short speeches from the chairing panel, including Professor Cristina Cattaneo, Professor Peter Ellis, and Professor Eric Baccino, who all gave their personal perspective on the identification of human remains, and the role of the forensic anthropologists herein.

The first part of the discussion focussed mostly on the **possible contribution of forensic anthropology in the identification of human remains**. The attendees were unanimous in their belief that forensic anthropology can contribute greatly to the identification procedure. The specific expertise of forensic anthropologists is especially of value in case of skeletonized, burned, fragmented, commingled or highly decomposed remains. The discussion quickly turned to practicalities of **antemortem and postmortem data collection**, including which forms to use (DVI or ICRC) and what types of data to collect. Most participants agreed that it is important, especially in ‘open’ mass disasters, to collect as much postmortem information as possible. Since the participants came from several different countries, including Sri Lanka, the USA, Canada, Australia, and a number of European countries, one of the outcomes of the discussion was that identification procedures need to be flexible and adaptable in order to be applicable in different contexts, such as different types of disasters and considering the context of different national and international laws and regulations.

A large part of the discussion concerned the **value of the**

**different types of identifiers**. Traditionally, only fingerprints, dental profiles, and DNA are thought to be specific enough to be used as ‘primary’ identifiers. All other anatomical features are referred to as ‘secondary’ identifiers and are generally not accepted as stand-alone features when assigning identity. However, examples from the attendees illustrated that primary identifiers are by no means flawless, and, more importantly, are not always available. For now, primary identifiers have the advantage of being associated either with a long forensic tradition or with rigorous statistical basis for their interpretation, while anthropological methods concerning morphological, pathological and clinical features so far lack both. The participants agreed that these limitations can be alleviated by targeted research and raising of awareness among the scientific and legal community regarding the **possibilities and applicability of using such features for identification purposes**. Forensic anthropologists, being specialists of human variability, are best positioned to play a key role in this undertaking.

Further notable contributions regarded the need for additional training for forensic anthropologists if they are engaged in large-scale identification operations. The importance of acknowledging forensic anthropologists as key actors both in routine forensic cases and mass disasters was also discussed. Finally, it was briefly mentioned that identification does not always concern only deceased individuals, and the methodological approaches and skills of forensic anthropologists may also be needed in the identification of the living, for example survivors after terrorist attacks.



## FASE REPRESENTATIVE ON THE IALM YOUTH GROUP

*by Elisa Castoldi*

University of Milan, Italy

Forensic Anthropology Representative of the Youth Section of IALM (selected by FASE)

The Symposium of the International Academy of Legal Medicine (IALM) is a great meeting of forensic specialists aimed at discussing the present and future perspective in bio-medicolegal sciences. Specialists from all over the world participated in the 2016 Symposium in order to present their innovations, get updated on the latest news, and share advice and ideas with other experts of the same or of different and collateral fields. The important innovation of this year’s meeting has been the creation of the so-called “Youth Section”.

This section, suggested and promoted by the President of the IALM, Professor Ferrara, gathers together researchers and professionals younger than 35 years of age from different countries with the aim of putting young professionals in contact. The chair of the meeting was Dr Alessia Viero of the University of Padua.

The main aim of the Youth Section is the creation of



a **cooperation network among experts** of different forensic and legal medicine disciplines in order to promote and design potential projects among different countries and laboratories. A representative for each of the main forensic disciplines (forensic anthropology, forensic genetics, forensic odontology, forensic toxicology, forensic radiology, forensic entomology and forensic histopathology) has been elected and designated as a promoter of possible inter-disciplinary and inter-cultural research projects.

After an initial introduction of all participants, we were divided into small groups, with the aim of letting different experts know each other and suggest projects to develop together. Although this meeting was the first occasion on which most of the young researchers and students met, and the first trial of sharing views and knowledge, it demonstrated the usefulness of letting different people promote and indicate possible paths which can lead to a development of future forensic techniques and ideas.

Every laboratory and every person have their own way of working and their own *forma mentis*, and that is the reason why it is only with the mixture and the encounter of such different methods that new ideas can be born. In fact, the possibility to enhance and stimulate creativity by promoting and implementing new tasks among experts of different background and different expertise should be always facilitated, in particular among young professionals, who represent the future of the scientific production and innovation of the respective disciplines. However, there is often a tendency of "closing doors" on cooperation among

laboratories, together with the fear of sharing and discussing ideas with other experts. On the contrary, the participants in the Youth Section felt that with knowing each other, sharing ideas and skills makes improvement of the scientific knowledge and development of forensic sciences possible.

As a result of this founding session, the common brainstorming led to **initial projects being proposed**, which will require dedication and cooperation of different laboratories in several different countries. One of the projects is focused on forensic anthropology, and aimed at the identification of human remains with the aid and the participation of different bio-medicolegal disciplines. So, the next important but possibly not so easy step will be the concrete application and transformation of these project ideas into practical work. It will be necessary that the project ideas are recognized both by the parties involved (professors and heads of laboratories included), and the funding bodies. The obtaining of the necessary resources will certainly be one of the difficult hurdles to tackle. So for now, the first step has been walked; now it is all in the hands of the young scientists to promote and continue in the proposed cooperation and the development of the suggested partnerships.

## FASE BASIC WORKSHOP IN COIMBRA

by Maria Alejandra Acosta  
PhD candidate in Forensic Anthropology  
University of Coimbra, Portugal

Forensic anthropology is a complex science that requires, amongst other skills, knowledge of multiple fields and the ability to integrate them for the analysis of human remains. Basic training in the field thus consists of learning what is within the scope of forensic anthropology, the limitations and duties of the work, the sciences that can support us, and the tools available to achieve a proper forensic analysis. During five days, **Professors Eugénia Cunha, Cristina Cattaneo, Ann Ross, Eric Baccino, Philippe Lefevre, Laurent Martrille, and Douglas Ubelaker** explained, amongst other topics, the means that allow us to differentiate human from non-human bone and to assess age, sex, ancestry, post-mortem interval, and how to use individualizing features present in the skeletal evidence to achieve positive identifications.

The basic workshop was a detailed introduction to the most

important topics of the practice of forensic anthropology and was not intended to go into detail on particular issues, i.e. anyone interested in forensic anthropology was welcome to attend the workshop. Therefore, it is expected that participants have different levels of training in forensic anthropology and academic background. It was an excellent course for beginners and a great opportunity to revisit and update the basics of forensic analysis for the advanced practitioners. Furthermore, the lecturers are all active academics and experts, who continuously analyze, review, and improve methods so they can share up-to-date knowledge with the participants.

One of the most rewarding parts of the workshop, in my own experience, was to hear about the actual practice of forensics from professionals of various related disciplines as practices differ between countries with respect to laws



Theoretical (above left and right) and practical (below left) sessions of the FASE basic workshop held in Coimbra.

Fado players and singer during the social event-dinner at the Centro Cultural Don Dinis (below right)



The Coimbra team of students and lecturers that organized with great success the basic workshop (right).

and requirements, tools, and training opportunities which all shape the perspective and expectations of the forensic anthropologist.

Practical sessions presented by Maria Teresa Ferreira, Anja Petaros, and Zuzana Obertová provided a perfect opportunity to learn, discuss, and analyze the practical implementation of the theory addressed in the morning lectures and its application to skeletal material. The workshop gathered a large interdisciplinary group of

enthusiastic people learning forensic anthropology and provided a forum to share their particular academic background with their peers. The participants represented an array of professions including forensic pathology, bioarchaeology, radiology, forensic anthropology and students of related sciences. The diversity in knowledge and experience was especially enlightening when discussing skeletal material and perfectly reflected the ideal scenario presented in the lectures of forensic experts working on the same case.



The University of Coimbra is a charming place to host the workshop, and the Centro Cultural Don Dinis was the perfect venue for the lovely social dinner with a great taste of Portuguese Bacalhau and wine accompanied by Fado music.

from their knowledge and experience.

Thank you to FASE, to lecturers and to organizers.

We look forward to the advanced course next year.

FASE did a great job putting together such an amazing group of lecturers and opening the space for us to learn



All the participants of the workshop (together with the lecturers) photographed in the patio of the Anthropological Institute of the University of Coimbra



When FASE announced the 2016 Coimbra basic workshop, it also decided to financially support two attendees by providing a grant that would cover half of the registration fee.

The grant was awarded to **Anezka Koterova** (Czech Republic, in the photo on the left). This is what she wrote about receiving the grant and her experience at the workshop:

*First of all, I would like to thank to the FASE for the grant, which allowed me to take part in the workshop. It helped me significantly since it wasn't possible to obtain contribution from my university or department. I am really glad that I decided to attend this beautifully organized workshop because, firstly, there is no similar course in my country and secondly, it was very exciting to meet all of the professionals whose names I already knew because of their work. I mainly appreciated the practical part of the workshop, where we were working with an identified skeletal collection making it possible to verify, for instance, individual's age or sex. Moreover, Coimbra is a truly lovely city! I am looking forward to the advanced workshop next year and to see you all again.*

### FASE WORKSHOP IN NUMBERS

**50 participants** (the largest number in the history of the workshop!) from 10 countries

10 lecturers from 5 countries

All 8 FASE Main Board members present in person

1 FASE grant awarded to a participant





## FASE IN BALI

Following the proposal from **Dr Evi Untoro** from **Indonesia**, Eugénia Cunha and Douglas Ubelaker gave a **FASE Workshop on 17-18 September 2016**, at Stones Hotel, Bali, Indonesia.

It was a pre-congress (12th INpalms (Indo Pacific Association of Law Medicine and Science)) 16 hours course under the subject Essentials on Forensic Anthropology. We had 15 attendees from six different countries, namely, Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

The course went well, with a good interaction with the attendees and ended with a practical case from Indonesia.

It was good to become acquainted with the forensic anthropology reality in Asia. Since some of the participants already had some experience, they are now looking forward to the new FASE events, mainly the Advanced Course.

We have to give a deep "thank you" to Dr Evi Untoro, a strong FASE supporter, for the organization and for the way she hosted us on the beautiful island of Bali.



Prof. Eugénia Cunha and Prof. Ubelaker with the attendees of the FASE Workshop in Bali, Indonesia



## ON THE FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY CERTIFICATION 2016

For this year's certification, **three candidates for level 1 and four for Level 2** were considered eligible to undertake the examination. However, none of the candidates passed the exam. While a number of candidates passed the written test, none achieved the required 80% in the practical test.

Why is the certification process important and the

examinations so rigorous? Because more and more jobs including tenure track positions are requiring diplomates/certified experts in order to be considered for these positions. In addition, many courts are demanding certified experts. The experts certified by FASE need to show comprehensive knowledge

of human osteology regarding both normal variation, pathological and postmortem alterations, and proficiency in the application of anthropological methods, particularly in the forensic context.

Certification is a demanding process. Both Level 1 and 2 exams include a two-hour practical part with multiple stations where the candidate has to identify and adequately describe and analyse anatomical pieces including bone fragments. These stations seem to be the most challenging part of the exam both in the opinion of the candidates and the evaluators. The practicum is where the proficiency in the basics of forensic anthropology and osteology is tested. Without the successful completion of this part with 80% or greater, the examinee cannot proceed with the exam.

What can be done to improve the success rate of the certification process? Applicants need to spend adequate time studying for the theoretical multiple choice test and

also for the practical part. We, the evaluation committee would like to motivate the applicants to acquire more practice with osteology, both human and non-human, and with fragments. FASE plans to tailor the program of future basic workshops to the demands of the certification exams, among others by including longer sessions on basic osteology. In addition, FASE is in the process of producing a manual that will be based on the topics of the restructured basic and advanced workshops, and can thus be used as a study guide for the certification exam. The certification process will be also reviewed, not as to the difficulty but regarding the assessment and announcement of results. The changes will be announced in the next FASE Newsletter and on the webpage.

## WHO IS INTERESTED IN OUR FACEBOOK PAGE? A SHORT SUMMARY

The screenshot displays the Facebook page for the Forensic Anthropology Society of Europe (FASE). The page header includes the Facebook logo and login fields. The profile picture is a stylized skull. The page name is 'FASE - Forensic Anthropology Society of Europe' with the handle '@ForensicAnthropologyEurope'. The page has 620 followers in 8 months. A text box states: '68% females, mostly young adults aged 25-34 years from European countries (mainly Portugal, Italy, Spain, France, Germany) but also followers from Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Japan (overall from 40 different countries)'. Another text box says: 'Each month: 40 likes on average, approximately 340 people like, share or comment on our posts'. A purple banner reads: 'We have so far reached more than 2000 people!'. The page is credited to 'by Zuzana Čaplová'. A large red banner at the bottom says 'BECOME A MEMBER'. The page also features a search bar, a description of the organization, and a 'Like' button showing 164 likes.



# FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY NEWS

## BOB MANN ON THE PONTESTURA COURSE 2016

### THE 5TH ANNUAL LABANOF SUMMER BONE CAMP



Skeletal analysis and practical classes during the LABANOF Summer Camp

The LABANOF "Summer Camp," under the direction of renowned forensic pathologist and anthropologist Professor Cristina Cattaneo, is an intensive course in anthropology and osteology that covers nearly every aspect of human skeletal analysis from cleaning bones to writing reports, and everything in between. The archaeologically derived skeletons, covered in dirt and untouched for decades if not centuries, are provided each year by LABANOF, the Forensic Anthropology and Odontology Laboratory in Milan. This week-long bone course, now in its fifth year, allows students to examine well preserved Roman-era burials from Lombardia, northern Italy, as well as the skeletons of recent known-identity adult, and cremated and non-cremated fetal remains from a large contemporary cemetery in Milan.

This year's 46 students spent a week cleaning and examining skeletons at the Pontestura Middle School. Mentored and supervised by a large staff of highly experienced anthropologists and physicians, students are guided through every step of the skeletal analysis. Provided with all of the necessary instruments, textbooks and equipment, they are required to report on a variety of topics in their skeletal analysis including the biological profile, bone pathology and trauma, non-metric traits, anatomical variants and anomalies, and artifact recognition and analysis. By the end of the week, each student will have analyzed, photographed and documented at least three skeletons and walked amongst 150 skeletons laid out on more than 40 exam tables as they learn from the skeletons of those who have gone before us. For the last phase of the course students divide into teams of 10-15 students to discuss, prepare and present their findings to the class and faculty in the town theater. Cancerous lesions and tumors that consume and reshape bones, broken bones - some healed, some not - evidence of poor oral hygiene resulting in dental cavities, abscesses and early tooth loss, infectious

diseases before the advent of antibiotics, and prosthetic devices resurface to speak on behalf of their long-dead owners.

As a practicing forensic anthropologist, teacher and skeletal researcher at several museums and universities in the U.S., Europe and Thailand, I have seen firsthand that the LABANOF Summer Camp is more than just a class or course on bones and anthropology. It's an incredible opportunity, a journey for novices and experts alike to work individually and in teams as they learn from one another in an international venue that helps train the next generation of European anthropologists and archaeologists. What has become locally known as the "Pontestura Summer Camp" is a unique laboratory-based field school that checks all of the boxes – using real human skeletons, taught by highly experienced scientists in forensic anthropology, archaeology and medicine, and taught in a supportive, creative, and educational atmosphere. The "Summer Camp" is an opportunity to interpret and reconstruct the lives and times of people who have gone before us. A fascinating week where the dead truly teach the living.

## WOMEN IN SCIENCES AT AAFS

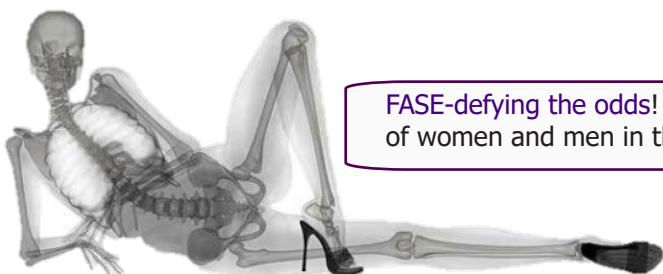
AAFS is around the corner...

...and one of the events is chaired by our Vice-President Ann Ross

### Women in the Sciences – Examining Systemic Barriers and Becoming Agents of Change

Ann H. Ross, Shanna Williams, Chelsey A. Juarez, Phoebe Stubblefield

Over the last two years gender equality has made headlines in the sciences, beginning with the ill-judged “trouble with girls” comment by British biochemist to more serious cases of endemic sexual misconduct in astronomy and biological anthropology. As more women populate the sciences, specifically forensic science, blatant discrimination is less common, but women face numerous invisible and unacknowledged obstacles. Evaluation criterion for hiring, promotion, invited talks and awards has been shown to still be biased toward men. In our own academy, from 2000-2016 eighty-nine percent of AAFS presidents have been men (16/18). The International Academy of Legal Medicine (IALM) has never had a female president (1936-present).



**FASE-defying the odds!** Two female Presidents versus 1 male President, equal number of women and men in the current Board (6 women and 2 men in the Main Board)

## CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

### MEETINGS/ CONFERENCES 2017

#### February

##### **13.-18.02.**

AAFS 69th Annual Scientific Meeting  
*New Orleans, Louisiana, USA*  
<https://www.aafs.org/meetings/aafs-69th-annual-scientific-meeting-new-orleans-louisiana-2017/>

#### April

##### **17.-19.04.**

44th Paleopathology Association (PPA)  
 Annual North American Meeting  
*New Orleans, Louisiana, USA*  
<https://paleopathology-association.wildapricot.org/page-18191>

##### **19.-22.04.**

86th American Association of Physical Anthropologists (AAPA) Annual Meeting  
*New Orleans, Louisiana, USA*  
<http://physanth.org/annual-meetings/86th-annual-meeting/>

##### **19.-20.04.**

42nd Annual Meeting of the Human Biology Association  
*New Orleans, Louisiana, USA*  
[physanth.org/annual-meetings/86th-annual-meeting](http://physanth.org/annual-meetings/86th-annual-meeting)  
*New Orleans, Louisiana, USA*



May

**10.-13.05.**

6th Congress of the International Society of  
Forensic Radiology and Imaging (ISFRI)  
*Odense, Denmark*  
<http://www.isfri2017.com/>

**17.-19.05.**

ENFSI Annual Meeting 2017  
*Berlin, Germany*  
<http://enfsi.eu/agenda/>

June

**09.-10.06.**

III Iberian Symposium on Geometric  
Morphometrics  
*Girona, Spain*  
<http://www.udg.edu/jornades/3ISGMGirona/Welcome/tabid/24279/language/ca-ES/Default.aspx>

**12.-14.06.**

XXth Congress of the Spanish  
Society of Physical Anthropology  
*Barcelona, Spain*  
[www.seafbcn2017.com](http://www.seafbcn2017.com)

August

**06.-12.08.**

Annual IAI International Forensic  
Educational Conference  
*Atlanta, Georgia*  
<https://theiai.org/conference/>

**21.-25.08.**

21st IAFS Triennial Meeting  
*Toronto, Canada*  
<http://iafstoronto2017.com/>

September

**06.-07.09.**

Anthropological Days  
*Olomouc, Czech Republic*  
[pavlina.krystynova@upol.cz](mailto:pavlina.krystynova@upol.cz)

**13-16.09.**

International Conference Forensic Odontology  
*Leuven, Belgium*  
<http://gbiomed.kuleuven.be/apps/congresforodont/>

**8-10.09.**

19th Annual Conference of the British  
Association for Biological Anthropology and  
Osteoarchaeology  
*Liverpool, UK*  
<http://www.babao.org.uk/conferences/annual-conference-2017/>

**16.09.**

FASE 1 day Symposium  
*Milan, Italy*  
<http://forensicanthropology.eu/index.php>

**11-15.09.**

10th International Symposium Advances in  
Legal Medicine  
-in Verbindung mit-  
96. Jahrestagung der Deutschen  
Gesellschaft für Rechtsmedizin  
*Düsseldorf / Köln, Germany*  
<http://www.isalm2017.de/>

**18-22.09.**

12th Meeting of the Society for Anthropology  
(GfA)  
Homo homini lupus? - Between Conflict and  
Cooperation  
*Geislingen a.d. Steige, Germany*  
<http://www.gfanet.de/?q=node/18>

October

**02-05.10.**

28th International Symposium on  
Human Identification  
*Washington State Convention Center in  
Seattle, WA* <http://www.ishinews.com/>

## WORKSHOPS 2017

### 17.03.

20. Treffen der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Forensische Altersdiagnostik  
*Berlin, Germany*

### 20.-24.03.

14th Virtopsy Course

*Zürich, Switzerland*

<http://www.virtopsy.com/>

### July

EAA Summer School 'Human growth and nutrition and their applications to health, applied statistical analyses'

*Poznan, Poland*

info: Prof. Maria Kaczmarek (email: makac@amu.edu.pl)

### 10.-15.07.

6th Summer School of Forensic Anthropology and Odontology

*Pontestura, Italy*

<http://www.labanof.unimi.it/brochure%20corsi%20e%20workshop/Pontestura%20ITA%202017.pdf>

### 14.-15.09.

FASE Advanced Course - Anthropology and Migration

*Milan, Italy*

<http://forensicanthropology.eu/index.php>

EVERY YEAR DIFFERENT FORENSIC CENTERS ARE ORGANIZING A NUMBER OF SHORT COURSES (BASIC AND ADVANCED) IN FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY DEDICATED TO FORENSIC FACIAL RECONSTRUCTION, FIELD RECOVERY METHODS, STATISTICAL METHODS, TRAUMA ANALYSIS, BIOLOGICAL IDENTITY... HERE IS THE LIST OF THEIR WEBPAGES WHERE YOU CAN FIND DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE EXACT TOPICS, DATES AND PRICES:

#### University of Tennessee (Forensic Anthropology Centre)

*Knoxville, TN, USA*

<http://fac.utk.edu/courses.html>

#### Mercyhurst University (Archaeological Institute)

*Erie, PA, USA*

<http://mai.mercyhurst.edu/applied-forensic-sciences/forensic-anthropology-summer-short-courses>

#### Texas State University

*San Marcos, TX, USA*

<http://www.txstate.edu/anthropology/facts/workshops.html>

#### NFI Netherlands

<http://academy.forensicinstitute.nl/training-and-courses/>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FORTHCOMING FORENSIC CONGRESSES NOT YET ANNOUNCED CAN BE FOUND:

<http://webdata.aafs.org/public/meetings/listings.aspx>

<http://www.ascd.org/forensic-conferences/>

[http://www.forensicswiki.org/wiki/Upcoming\\_events](http://www.forensicswiki.org/wiki/Upcoming_events)

## Not a member? Join Us!

To become a member of FASE you can apply for membership at IALM, International Association of Legal Medicine. As a IALM member you have the option of becoming member of FASE that does not carry any additional fee and it allows you to receive various extra information on forensic anthropology in Europe.

<http://www.ialm.info/>

<http://www.ialm.info/lassociazione.html>



The next issue of the Newsletter is planned for **spring 2017**.

We would appreciate if you could send us your comments, suggestions and contributions (comments on events; book reviews; discussions; interesting case studies etc.) by **April 2017**.

We also invite organizers to email us an invitation to relevant **events** that can be included in the next issue

[\(fase.newsletter@gmail.com\)](mailto:fase.newsletter@gmail.com)

