Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	re: resume [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	03/20/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 12087

FOLDER TITLE:
HRC Column - Africa #3 4/3/97

2017-1164-S
rc2832

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
COLUMN FOR PUBLICATION APRIL 3, 1997
TALKING IT OVER/CREATORS SYNDICATE

Whenever I travel abroad, as I did recently through Africa, I wish that I could take every American -- particularly our young people -- with me to see the places I visit and the people I meet. I believe Americans would return home, as my companions (and I) did, more grateful for the blessings of life that we too often take for granted ~~in America~~, and more aware of the experiences and feelings all human beings share.

One of the many memories I will carry with me after two weeks in sub-Saharan Africa~~, one of the most vivid~~ is of the extraordinary women I met. In country after country, I saw women building the foundations of democracy and civil society, often against great odds. I saw village ~~leaders~~ women passing on health care advice in rural Senegal, a teacher providing English training to her students in Soweto, poor women constructing houses for their families outside Capetown, refugees struggling for survival in the aftermath of civil war in Rwanda, government leaders speaking out for women's rights in Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Uganda, and women who led the fight for freedom in Eritrea.

~~Each in her own way,~~ The women I met are paving the way to progress in Africa. And they are reminding us that, no matter where we live, we have a stake in each other's futures as citizens of the world.

I thought of my friends in the United States when women outside Harare, Zimbabwe told

me with pride how their participation in a microcredit project funded by Opportunities International enabled them to build a new house with real glass windows. (I've listened many times as friends here at home toured me around their new houses with that same look of delight and pride.) And I felt like I could have been at a small business meeting anywhere in America when this same group of African women described how they needed used sewing machines, metal punches and other small machines to improve their businesses.

In Tanzania and Zimbabwe, women I met talked about legal obstacles to their participation in the economic and political life of their countries. Others were distressed that they still face restrictions in owning and inheriting property. Denying women that basic right is not only an outmoded cultural relic, but a drag on the development of any country seeking to modernize its economy.

Even in Uganda and Eritrea, two of the continent's most promising new democracies, women continue to confront cultural traditions that discriminate against them. And they know that they have a long struggle ahead to ensure that girls are as educated and as healthy as boys and that women have equal opportunities to pursue their interests. Still, there are signs of progress. Women in both countries are given full rights under their respective constitutions and are guaranteed participation in their governments. Uganda's vice-president is a physician who uses her position to speak out on behalf of the needs of women and girls.

One of the greatest challenges to women in Africa is maintaining peace and stability in countries long ravaged by war and civil strife. Women suffer the greatest burdens in such conflicts, and they form the majority of Africa's refugees.

In Arusha, Tanzania, I visited the International War Crimes Tribunal investigating the

genocide in Rwanda. Because of concerns about its effectiveness, the Tribunal is being reorganized and a new chief prosecutor, Justice Louise Arbour of Canada, has been appointed. Justice Arbour is focused on prosecuting the crimes of sexual violence against women that marked the wars in both Rwanda and Bosnia.

Although I was unable to go to Rwanda, I met with a delegation of Rwandan women in Kampala, Uganda. In soft-spoken tones they told me of the horrors they had endured. One young woman described how she attempted to keep her arm intact after it had been nearly severed by a machete. Eventually, because of infection, she had to remove her own arm. As she showed me her wound, I was told that there is a desperate shortage of prosthetic limbs for such victims. I received a photo album of grisly pictures of the results of the violence -- bones, skulls, dazed survivors, orphaned children. But my most vivid mental pictures are of the faces of the women I met and their looks of determination to help rebuild their ravaged country.

I thought of those refugees while meeting with the group of Eritrean women who endured a thirty-year war for the independence of the youngest nation in Africa. Most had been among the freedom fighters who waged that war. Many had started fighting as teenagers or while in their early twenties. Now, they want to make up for all that time by helping to start schools and health clinics, by training other ~~women~~ freedom fighters for civilian jobs and by ensuring that the women who helped secure independence are not, in peace, made dependent again.

Although I spent most of my trip meeting with Africans who represent that continent's future, I spent a few hours in one of the world's most important archeological sites, the Olduvai Gorge in northern Tanzania. American and Tanzanian archaeologists, geologists and anthropologists, whose research is supported by the U.S. and Tanzanian governments, are

continuing ground breaking work on human evolution begun by the late Mary Leakey and her husband Louis. The Leakeys spent decades digging in the gorge and unearthed some of our most important discoveries about the origins of the human species.

To get to the site we went by Land Rover from the Ngorogoro Crater. We arrived on a hot morning at a place that looks something like a large, dusty quarry. Walking through this archaeological gold mine was nothing short of extraordinary. It seemed that with every step, my guide, Rutgers University professor Robert Blumenschine, pointed out a fossil bone or flakes of quartz that the earliest humans could have used for tools. In the walls of the gorge we could see layers of geological development, which correspond with biological changes in the development of humankind.

As much as the reservoir of scientific information the gorge is yielding, I was moved by the message of humanity embedded in its walls. The Olduvai Gorge offers a lesson that no matter how different human beings are on the surface, ultimately we come from the same place. We share a common ancestral home. And in the end, no matter our gender, the tone of our skin or the God we believe in -- no matter the wide oceans or expanses of land that separate us -- we are part of the same human family.

What science is telling us, and what I was reminded of at every stop on my trip, is that we all have a stake in Africa's future, just as we all have a connection to its past.

draft #2

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
COLUMN FOR PUBLICATION APRIL 3, 1997
TALKING IT OVER/CREATORS SYNDICATE

Whenever I travel abroad, as I did recently through Africa, I wish that I could take every American -- particularly our young people -- with me to see the places I visit and the people I meet. I believe Americans would return home, as my companions did, more grateful for the blessings of life that we too often take for granted in America, and more aware of the experiences and feelings all human beings share.

Of the many memories I will carry with me after two weeks in sub-Saharan Africa, one of the most vivid is of the extraordinary women I met. In country after country, I saw women building the foundations of democracy and civil society, often against great odds. I saw village leaders passing on health care advice in rural Senegal, a teacher providing English training to her students in Soweto, poor women constructing houses for their families outside Capetown, refugees struggling for survival in the aftermath of civil war in Rwanda, government leaders speaking out for women's rights in Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Uganda, and women who led the fight for freedom in Eritrea.

Each in her own way, the women I met are paving the way to progress in Africa. And they are reminding us that, no matter where we live, we have a stake in each other's futures as citizens of the world.

I thought of my friends in the United States when women outside Harare, Zimbabwe told me with pride how their participation in a microcredit project funded by Opportunities International enabled them to build a new house with real glass windows. (I've listened many times as friends here at home toured me around their new houses with that same look of delight

and pride.) And I felt like I could nave been at a small business meeting anywhere in America when this same group of African women described how they needed used sewing machines, metal punches and other small machines to improve their businesses.

In Tanzania, Uganda and Eritrea, some of the women I met talked about legal obstacles to their participation in the economic and political life of their countries. Others were distressed that they are still not allowed to own or inherit property. Denying women that basic right is not only an outmoded cultural relic, but a drag on the development of any country seeking to modernize its economy.

Even in Uganda and Eritrea, two of the continent's most promising new democracies, women have a long struggle ahead as they strive to attain their rightful place in society. Although women are given full rights under the constitutions and guaranteed participation in their governments -- and Uganda's vice-president is a physician who uses her position to speak out on behalf of the needs of women and girls -- women continute to confront cultural traditions that discriminate against them. Girls are still not treated as equals when it comes to schooling and health care, and women are still not able to assume full responsibility for their own lives.

One of the greatest challenges to women in Africa is maintaining peace and stability in countries long ravaged by war and civil strife. Women suffer the greatest burdens in such conflicts, and they form the majority of Africa's refugees.

In Arusha, Tanzania, I visited the International War Crimes Tribunal investigating the genocide in Rwanda. Because of concerns about its effectiveness, the Tribunal is being reorganized and a new chief prosecutor, Justice Louise Arbour of Canada, has been appointed. Justice Arbour is focused on prosecuting the crimes of sexual violence against women that marked the wars in both Rwanda and Bosnia.

Although I was unable to go to Rwanda, I met with a delegation of Rwandan women in Kampala, Uganda. In soft-spoken tones they told me of the horrors they had endured. One young woman described how she attempted to keep her arm intact after it had been nearly severed by a machete. Eventually, because of infection, she had to remove her own arm. As she showed me her wound, I was told that there is a desperate shortage of prosthetic limbs for such victims. I received a photo album of grisly pictures of the results of the violence -- bones, skulls, dazed survivors, orphaned children. But my most vivid mental pictures are of the faces of the women I met and their looks of determination to help rebuild their ravaged country.

I thought of those refugees while meeting with the group of Eritrean women who endured a thirty-year war for the independence of the youngest nation in Africa. Most had been among the freedom fighters who waged that war. Many had started fighting as teenagers or while in their early twenties. Now, they want to make up for all that time by helping to start schools and health clinics, by training other women freedom fighters for civilian jobs and by ensuring that the women who helped secure independence are not, in peace, made dependent again.

Although I spent most of my trip meeting with Africans who represent that continent's future, I spent a few hours in one of the world's most important archeological sites, the Olduvai Gorge in northern Tanzania. American and Tanzanian archaeologists, geologists and anthropologists, whose research is supported by the U.S. and Tanzanian governments, are continuing ground breaking work on human evolution ~~done~~ begun by the late Mary Leakey and her husband Louis~~, and son Richard.~~ The Leakeys spent decades digging in the gorge and unearthed some of our most important discoveries about the origins of the human species.

To get to the site we went by Land Rover from the Ngorogoro Crater. We arrived on a hot morning at a place that looks something like a large, dusty quarry. Walking through this

archaeological gold mine was nothing short of extraordinary. It seemed that with every step, my guide, Rutgers University professor Robert Blumenschine, pointed out a fossil bone or flakes of quartz that the earliest humans could have used for tools. In the walls of the gorge we could see layers of geological development, which correspond with biological changes in the development of humankind.

As much as the reservoir of scientific information the gorge is yielding, I was moved by the message of humanity embedded in its walls. The Olduvai Gorge offers a lesson that no matter how different human beings are on the surface, ultimately we come from the same place. We share a common ancestral home. And in the end, no matter our gender, the tone of our skin or the God we believe in -- no matter the wide oceans or expanses of land that separate us -- we are part of the same human family.

What science is telling us, and what I was reminded of at every stop on my trip, is that we all have a stake in Africa's future, just as we all have a connection to its past.

1. Zimbabwe: Under the Legal Age of Majority Act--a woman has the right to own property independently of her husband or father. However, women married under customary law (the majority of black women) are not allowed to own property jointly with their husbands.

Tanzania: from State Dept. "Women face discriminatory restrictions on inheritance and ownership of property."

2. Zambuko Trust, the microfinance institution established in 1993, is supported by Opportunity International (a USAID supported organization based in the U.S.).

Whenever I travel, as I recently did through Africa, I wish that I could take every American -- particularly our young people -- with me to see the places and meet the people I visit. I believe Americans would return here, as my companions did, both more grateful for the blessings of life in America, that we too often take for granted, and more aware of the experiences and feelings all human beings share.

I thought of my friends at home when I heard women outside Harare Zimbabwe tell me with pride how their participation in a microcredit project funded by Opportunities International (?) enabled them to build a new house with real glass windows. I've listened many times as a friend here at home toured me around her new house with that same look of delight and pride. When I asked the women if they had any questions for me, they said they needed used sewing machines, metal punches and other small machines to improve their businesses. I felt like I was at a small business meeting anywhere in America.

When I met with groups of women in Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Uganda and Eritria I heard the same concerns I've heard all over the world. Some still pose legal challenges to women's free economic and political participation. In Zimbabwe and Tanzania, for example, women cannot legally own or inherit property. (?) Such a prohibition is not only an outmoded cultural relic, but it is a drag on the economic development of those countries for which they are paying a big price in their potential for development. In Uganda and Eritria, by contrast, women are given full rights under their constitutions and guaranteed participation in their governments. Uganda's vice-president is a female physician who uses her position to speak out on behalf of the needs of women and girls. Yet, even in Eritria and Uganda, women confront cultural traditions that discriminate against them and know that they have a long struggle ahead to ensure that girls are as educated and healthy as boys and that women have equal rights and

responsibilities to pursue their interests.

Women also have the biggest stake in maintaining peace and stability in their countries. In Aruha, Tanzania, I visited the i\International War Crimes Tribunal investigating the genocide in Rwanda. Because of concerns about its effectiveness, the Tribunal is being reorganized and a new chief prosecutor, Justice (Name) of Canada, has been appointed. Justice Arban is focused on prosecuting the crimes of sexual violence against women that marked the wars in both Rwanda and Bosnia. I was unable to go to Rwanda, but I met with a delegation of Rwandan women in Kampala, Uganda. In soft-spoken tones they told me of the horrors they had endured. One young woman described how she attempted to keep her arm intact after it had been nearly severed by a machete. Eventually, because of infection, she had to remove her own arm. As she showed me her wound, I was told that there is a desperate shortage of prosthetic limbs for such victims. I received a photo album of grisly pictures of the results of the violence -- bones, skulls, dazed survivors, orphaned children -- but my most vivid mental pictures will be of the faces of the women I met and their looks of determination to help rebuild their ravaged country.

I thought of those women while meeting with the group of Eritrian women who endured a thirty-year war for the independence of the youngest country in Africa. Most of the women I met had been among the freedom fighters who waged that war. They told me when they had joined the Armed Struggle and I realized that many had started fighting as teenagers or while in their early twenties. Now, they want to make up for all that time by helping to start schools and health clinics, by training other women freedom fighters for civilian jobs and by ensuring that the women who helped secure independence are not, in peace, made dependent again.

Although I spent most of my trip meeting with Africans who represent that continent's future, I spent a few hours in one of the world's most important archeological sites, the Olduvai

Gorge in northern Tanzania. American and Tanzanian archaeologists, geologists and anthropologists, whose research is supported by the U.S. and Tanzanian governments, are continuing ground breaking work on human evolution done by the late Mary Leakey, her husband Louis, and son Richard. The Leakeys spent decades digging in the gorge and unearthed some of our most important discoveries about the origins of the human species.

To get to the site we went by Land Rover from the (Name) Crater. We arrived during a hot morning at a place that looks something like a large, dusty quarry. Walking through this archaeological gold mine was nothing short of extraordinary. It seemed that with every step, my guide, Rutgers University professor Robert Blumenschine, pointed out a fossil bone or flakes of quartz that the earliest humans could have used for tools. In the walls of the gorge we could see layers of geological development, which correspond with biological changes in the development of humankind.

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What science is telling us, and what I was reminded of throughout my trip , is that we all have a stake in Africa's future, just as we all have a connection to its past.

draft #1

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM **R F**
OLUM FOR RELEASE APRIL 3, 1997
TALKI G IT OVER/REATORS SY DIATE

o sooner had I returned from my two-week trip through Africa that I read a news story about the latest ideas on human evolution. ew efforts at genetic testing, the story said, support the theory that human beings originated in Africa. [something here about why this matters].

Just last week I was privileged to visit one of the world's most important archeological sites, the Olduvai Gorge in northern Tanzania, with American and Tanzanian scientists working there. These archaeologists and anthropologists, whose research is supported by the U.S. and Tanzanian governments, are continuing the ground breaking work on human evolution done by the late Mary Leakey, her husband Louis, and son Richard. The Leakeys spent decades digging in the gorge and unearthed some of our most important discoveries about the origins of the human species.

To get to the site we went by Land Rover over the Serengeti Plain. We arrived on a hot afternoon at a place that looks something like a large, dusty quarry. Walking through this archaeological gold mine was nothing short of extraordinary. It seemed that with every step, my guide, American archaeologist Robert Blumenschine, pointed out a fossil bone or flakes of quarts that the earliest humans used for tools. In the walls of the gorge we could see layers of geological development, which correspond with biological changes in the

development of humankind.

As I surveyed the site and heard about new fossil finds, I couldn't help but admire the painstaking work done by scientists like Blumenschine, an anthropologist at Rutgers, and the implications it has for all people and all nations as we seek to understand our past, as well as shape our vision of the future.

[transition]

I realize that not everyone is as moved by these scientific advances as I am, and that others reject theories of evolution on theological or ideological grounds. The more I learn, however, the more I find that these new discoveries are compatible with my theological beliefs. [need to explain this?] I also find it inspiring and instructive to think about how human beings, through trial and error and genetic mutation, evolved to where we are today.

But as much as the reservoir of scientific information the gorge is yielding, I was moved by the message of humanity embedded in its walls. The Olduvai Gorge offers a lesson that no matter how different human beings are on the surface, ultimately we come from the same place. We share a common ancestral home. And in the end, no matter the tone of our skin or the God we believe in -- no matter the wide oceans or expanses of land that separate us -- we are part of the same human family.

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Draft #1

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLI F F F F F F F

TALKING IT OVER/CREATORS SYNDICATE

Having read about the remarkable archaeological discoveries unearthed at the Olduvai Gorge in northern Tanzania, I had long wanted to go there myself. During my recent trip to Africa, I finally got the chance.

From a stop at the War Crimes Tribunal in Arusha and a day learning about the state of Africa's wildlife, we made our way across the Serengeti plain to one of the world's richest archeological sites.

On first glance, one would never guess that so many clues about the origins of the human species are contained in this unassuming place. To the uninitiated, it seems like a hot and dusty quarry. But to the scientists who work there, it is a fossil-laden ancient lake, a gold mine of information about prehistoric man. The Olduvai Gorge is where the famous archeologist Mary Leakey found the oldest known human fossil, a skull thought to be 1.8 million years old.

National science foundation --- support work of blumenshine, guy who took us around. In partnership with tanzanians.

Got there in land rover. Gorge --- cut in the land. Place we went in a quarry. She (leakey) was responsible for some of the most amazing finds. He showed us you would take a piece of quartz and by hitting it knock off a flake, sharp edge, made into a thing to cut bone to marrow. His theory that early hominids were not hunters, but scavengers first.

Broke into bones for marrow. Eat brains of other animals. Little thing in nyt that shows that genetic testing shows we originated in africa. his theory is use of technology by use of these cutting tools to get brains, marrow primarily fed to babies and nursing mothers is responsible for growth of brain in humans.

In dar I was shown the skulls that mary leakey discovered.

science is showing us more and more that anatamically modern beings originated in africa and genetic research is affirming the fossil record. One of principal places is in this gorge that I was privileged to visit with tanzanian and american scientists. Following in footsteps of leakeys. Overwhelming to walk through

abandoned quarry. Scinetis says here is a bone. Here is a quartz flake used for tools. Here in the side of quarry the various levels of geological development that corersponds with biological changes in human beings.

some people find it disturbing to think we evolved over all these years. Reject for theological or ideological reasons. But I find it consistent with my own theological beliefs and because so exciting to think about how human beings, through trial and errors and genetic mutations, .evolved to where we are today. Thought about this on my recent trip to africa because we see so much ancient wisdom at work there that is often ignored or forgotten amid the chaos of modern life. Fruits berries, early rituals, the knds of practical and organizaitonal knowledge that has build up over the millenia. Something reassuring about learning more scientific information that supports belief we are all interconnected. Even if we live in wash, have something in common with asmara, kampala. May look diffefent and have different customs.

Clear to me as I walked through that gorge that, no matter whether we are black, brown, or white, of every religion and every corner of the globe we come from the same place. We share a common home. We are part of a larger family. And if we stop for a minute and think about what w have learned about the origins of humankind, we know that we come from africa. The message inbedded in that rock is that we must recognize both our common past and our common future. And we must never let respect for any human being be eroded. We must make the dignity of every single person our governing principle.

Faces of the people I saw lining the streets, in the township of soweto, the plot grass, senegal. You have a commitment to a future that transcends all divisions of the past. As I stood in the classroom of the primary school -- 30 boys and 44 girls. Teacher's voice love and commitment.

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Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 12087

FOLDER TITLE:
HRC Column - Africa #3 4/3/97

2017-1164-S
rc2832

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Robert J. Blumenschine

(December, 1996)

[redacted] [001]

Permanent Addresses:

Department of Anthropology
Rutgers University
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New Brunswick, NJ 08903 U.S.A.
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P.O. Box 49
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08558 USA
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EDUCATION

1979 B.A. in Anthropology, *cum laude*, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT
Honors Thesis: *The Socio-ecology of East African Plio-Pleistocene Hominids*. Diana C. Crader, chair.

1982 C.Phil. in Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.

1985 Ph.D. in Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.
Dissertation: *Early Hominid Scavenging Opportunities: Insights from the Ecology of Carcass Availability in the Serengeti and Ngorongoro Crater, Tanzania*. Dissertation Committee: J. Desmond Clark (chair), F. Clark Howell, Thelma Rowell.

PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS/SPECIALIZATIONS:

Old World prehistory, especially the archaeology of human origins
Taphonomy and zooarchaeology
Socio-ecology of hunter-gatherers and non-human primates
Hominid biological evolution
Wildlife ecology and management

ACADEMIC POSITIONS

1991-pres. Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Rutgers University

1989-pres. Full Member, Quaternary Studies Graduate Program, Rutgers University.

1988-pres. Full Member, Anthropology Graduate Faculty, Rutgers University.

1986-88 Associate Member, Anthropology Graduate Faculty, Rutgers University.

1986-91 Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Rutgers University.

1985-86 Full-time Lecturer in Anthropology, Rutgers University.
Undergraduate courses taught: Introduction to Human Evolution, Old World Archaeology, Primate Skeletal Biology, Primatology and Human Evolution, Quantification of Archaeological Data, Faunal Analysis, Hominid Evolutionary Ecology (with L. Isbell).
Graduate courses taught: Evolution of the Hominidae, Taphonomy and Zooarchaeology, Environment and Archaeology, Physical Anthropology and Archaeology, Data Management (with H.D. Steklis), Bones and Stones (with J.W.K. Harris), Issues in African Prehistory (with J.W.K. Harris), Quaternary Studies Seminar (coordinator), Old World Prehistory (with S.M. Cachel).

1980-85 Teaching Assistantships and Readerships in Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley.

1980-81 Research Assistant for the Koobi Fora Research Project, for G.Ll. Isaac.

GRANTS, AWARDS, AND FELLOWSHIPS

1996 R.J. Blumenschine & F.T. Masao. Landscape ecology and hominid land use in the Lowermost Bed II Olduvai Basin. National Science Foundation (Archaeology) ($211,467, 2 years).

1996 R.J. Blumenschine & F.T. Masao. Instrumentation for landscape-oriented human origins research at Olduvai Gorge National Science Foundation (SBER Instrumentation Competition) with 20% match from Rutgers University. ($51,433, 1 year).

1996 R.J. Blumenschine & F.T. Masao. Landscape archaeology and hominid land use in the western portion of the 1.75 m.y. Olduvai Basin. International Collaborative Research Grant. Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. ($25,000, 1 year).

1996 J.I. Ebert, R.J. Blumenschine & F.T. Masao. Olduvai Landscape Archaeology Project: Aerial photography and photogrammetric mapping support. National Geographic Society. ($19,751, 1 year).

1996 R.J. Blumenschine & F.T. Masao. Oldowan hominid land use in the western Olduvai Basin. L.S.B. Leakey Foundation. ($5,000, 1 year).

1996 R.J. Blumenschine and J.K. Njau. Franklin Mosher Baldwin Fellowship Application for graduate training of African scholars ($20,000, 2 years).

1996 R.J. Blumenschine. Graduate Instructional Computer Needs for the Program in Human Evolutionary Studies. Rutgers University Instructional Computing Initiative ($18,000).

1995 R.J. Blumenschine & F.T. Masao. Testing models of Lowermost Bed II landscapes and hominid land use at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania. L.S.B. Leakey Foundation ($14,000).

1995 R.J. Blumenschine & T. Cregg Madrigal. Zooarchaeology and taphonomy of Late Archaic hunter-gatherers in New York. National Science Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant ($4,568).

1994 R.J. Blumenschine & F.T. Masao. Landscape archaeology and the distribution of Oldowan hominid activities at Olduvai Gorge. National Science Foundation ($199,979 for 2 years).

1994 R.J. Blumenschine & F.T. Masao. Landscape archaeology and hominid land use in lowermost Bed II, Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania. L.S.B. Leakey Foundation ($10,000).

1994 Educational grant from the Sokkia Corporation for the purchase of a SET4B laser transit ($5,008).

1994 Faculty Academic Service Increment Program Award, Rutgers University.

1993 Permit procurement for the 1994 Olduvai Archaeology Project. National Science Foundation ($3,721).

1993 Reconnaissance of Tanzanian lake basins: models for Olduvai archaeology. Rutgers University Research Council ($1,000).

1993 J.W.K. Harris, R.J. Blumenschine, & S.M. Cachel. Equipment Leasing Grant Proposal for the Paleoanthropology Training and Research Program. ($78,200) Faculty of Arts & Sciences, Rutgers University.

1993 R.J. Blumenschine, J.W.K. Harris & S.M. Cachel. Teaching collections for the undergraduate and graduate programs in human origins. Rutgers University Teaching Excellence Center Grant ($4,350).

1993 Faculty Academic Service Increment Program Award, Rutgers University.

1992 Educational grant from the Sokkia Corporation for the purchase of a SET4B laser transit ($6,216).

1992 Were the earliest South African hominids carnivorous? Rutgers University Research Council ($990).

1991 Trustees Research Fellowship, Rutgers University ($3,000).

1991 As Principle Investigator with T. Cregg Madrigal, Zooarchaeology of Plio-Pleistocene archaeological sites at West Turkana, Kenya. L.S.B. Leakey Foundation ($2,500).

1991 As Principle Investigator with M.M. Selvaggio, Establishing the archaeological traces of hominid scavenging from marks on bone surfaces. Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research ($6,000).

1990 As Principle Investigator and Ph.D. dissertation supervisor for Marie Selvaggio, Establishing the archaeological traces of scavenging from marks on bone surfaces. National Science Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant ($11,624). L.S.B. Leakey Foundation ($10,500, 2 grants).

1990 As Principle Investigator and Ph.D. Dissertation supervisor for Salvatore Capaldo, Isolating the hominid contribution to dual-patterned archaeological bone assemblages. National Science Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant ($11,692), L.S.B. Leakey Foundation ($4,000).

1990 Harris, J.W.K., R.J. Blumenschine, & U. Linke. Donation of Sequent S27 mini-computer from AT&T Bell Labs (market value $87,000).

1990 Harris, J.W.K., R.J. Blumenschine, and U. Linke. Support for Sequent S27 mini-computer. Getty Foundation ($5,000).

1990 Faculty Academic Service Increment Program Award, Rutgers University.

1990 Expanded landscape archaeology at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania. Rutgers University Research Council ($840).

1990 The Olduvai Research Group. Faculty of Arts and Sciences Dean's Office, Rutgers University ($3,000).

1990 Paleoanthropological research vehicle in northern Tanzania. L.S.B. Leakey Foundation Emergency Grant ($3,000).

1990 Permit procurement for the 1990 Olduvai Archaeology Project. National Science Foundation ($5,186).

1989 R.J. Blumenschine & Fidelis T. Masao. Exploring the feasibility of landscape archaeology at Olduvai Gorge. National Science Foundation ($11,886).

1989 J.W.K. Harris & R.J. Blumenschine. Enhancing international communication for collaborative human origins research in East Africa. International Programs, Rutgers University ($1,000).

1989 Renewing archaeological research at Olduvai Gorge. Rutgers University Research Council ($2,000).
1989 Rutgers University Summer Fellowship for Assistant Professors ($1,500).
1989 For Charles Saanane. Paleoecology and subsistence strategies of Plio- Pleistocene hominids. Baldwin Fellowship of the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation for graduate training and Rutgers Provosts' Funds for tuition and fees remission for two years ($29,296, two years).
1988 R.J. Blumenschine & H.T. Bunn. Refining interpretations of site formation and hominid behavior at FLK *Zinjanthropus*. L.S.B. Leakey Foundation. ($5,208).
1988 Reanalysis of FLK *Zinjanthropus*. Douglass Fellows Opportunity Grant. Douglass College, Rutgers University. ($476).
1988 as Principle Investigator and Ph.D. dissertation supervisor for J.A. Cavallo. Defining the archaeological implications of scavenging from tree-stored leopard kills. National Science Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant ($9,986), L.S.B. Leakey Foundation ($3,500).
1987 Henry Rutgers Research Fellowship. Rutgers University. ($30,000 two years).
1987 Modelling prehistoric scavenging opportunities through modern bone scatters. Rutgers University Research Council Grant for Newly Appointed Professors. ($3,300).
1987 Supplemental Salary Adjustment Award, Rutgers University.
1986 Smithsonian Postdoctoral Fellowship. (declined)
1984 Ecological opportunities and constraints on scavenging by prehistoric hominids. National Science Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant (J.D. Clark, supervisor) ($9,678).
1983 Ecological opportunities and constraints on scavenging by prehistoric hominids. Grant for dissertation research in Tanzania. L.S.B. Leakey Foundation. ($6,200).
1983 Regents of the University of California Travelling Fellowship. ($5,000).
1981 Regents Fellowship, University of California
1980 Regents Fellowship, University of California.
1979 Sigma Xi Award for Outstanding Scientific Research, Wesleyan University.
1979 Frank Hamilton Cushing Award for Research in Anthropology, Wesleyan University.

FIELD AND LABORATORY RESEARCH

1989-pres. Co-director of the Olduvai Landscape Archaeology Project, Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania, with F.T. Masao of the University of Dar-es-Salaam [Project reported in *Science*, 247:1409, 1990.]
1993 Reconnaissance of Tanzanian lake basins as models for paleolandscapes at Olduvai Gorge, with C.R. Peters.
1992 Preliminary taphonomic analysis of non-hominid larger mammal fossils from Swartkrans (Transvaal Museum), Makapansgat (Bernard Price Institute) and Sterkfontein (University of Witwatersrand Medical School), with J.E. Bishop.
1992 Laboratory analysis of marrow bone fracture features by homimids and carnivores, Rutgers University, with S.D. Capaldo.
1990 Laboratory analysis of experimental bone assemblages from the University of California Spotted Hyena Colony, Berkeley.
1989 Laboratory analysis of the FLK 22 (*Zinjanthropus* level) archaeological bone assemblage from Olduvai Gorge, with H.T. Bunn, M.M. Selvaggio and C. Saanane; National Museums of Kenya.
1988 Archaeological reconnaissance of Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania with F.T. Masao.
1988 Archaeological and paleontological excavations at Laetoli, Tanzania, with P. Ndessokia of the Tanzanian Antiquities Division.
1988 Taphonomic studies with captive spotted hyenas, with C.W. Marean and M.M. Selvaggio; Department of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley.
1987-88 Microscopic attribute analysis of bone surface modification by humans and carnivores. [Results summarized in *Science News*, 134:14.]
1987 Taphonomic studies for paleoecological modelling, and pilot study with J.A.Cavallo on scavenging opportunities provided by tree-stored leopard kills: Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro Crater, Tanzania.
1987 Analysis of archaeological bone from Locality 23, Laetoli, Tanzania, at the National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi.
1986 Analysis of experimental bone assemblages from the Serengeti National Park, at Rutgers University.
1983 Ecological and taphonomic studies of the archaeological implications.

1984 Scavenging opportunities in Tanzania's Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro Crater (Main results featured in *Science News*, v. 127:155-157, 1985).
1981-82 Survey and excavation of Pleistocene sites as archaeological faunal analyst for J.D. Clark's paleoanthropological expedition, Middle Awash Valley, Ethiopia
1981-82 Analysis of faunal remains from the Chesowanja archaeological localities, National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi.
1980-82 Site survey, excavation, and faunal and lithic analysis with J.D. Clark's and G.R. Sharma's (Univ. Allahabad) archaeological expedition, Son Valley, Madhya Pradesh, India (three seasons).
1978 Assistant to the taphonomic studies of H.T. Bunn, Amboseli National Park and Syokimau Hyena Den, Kenya.

MEMBERSHIPS IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Paleoanthropology Society
Society for Africanist Archaeologists

MONOGRAPH

1986 R.J. Blumenschine. *Early Hominid Scavenging Opportunities: Implications of Carcass Availability in the Serengeti and Ngorongoro Ecosystems*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports International Series 283, 163 pp. [Reviewed by S. McBrearty, "Cutlery and carnivores," Lead Review, *J. Human Evolution*, 18, 277-282.]

PUBLICATIONS IN PEER-REVIEWED JOURNALS

1996 R.J. Blumenschine, C.W. Marean & S.D. Capaldo. Blind tests of interanalyst correspondance and accuracy in the identification of cut marks, percussion marks, and carnivore tooth marks on bone surfaces. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 23, 493-507.
1995 R.J. Blumenschine, Percussion marks, tooth marks, and experimental determinations of the timing of hominid and carnivore access to long bones at FLK *Zinjanthropus*, Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 29, 21-51.
1995 C.R. Peters & R.J. Blumenschine. Landscape perspectives on possible land use patterns for early hominids in the Olduvai Basin. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 29, 321-362.
1994 R.J. Blumenschine, J.A. Cavallo & S.D. Capaldo. Competition for carcasses and early hominid behavioral ecology: a case study and a conceptual framework. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 27, 197-213.
1994 S.D. Capaldo & R.J. Blumenschine. A quantitative diagnosis of notches on bovid long bones made by hammerstone percussion and carnivore gnawing. *American Antiquity*, 59, 724-748.
1993 R.J. Blumenschine & T.C. Madrigal. Variability in long bone marrow yields of East African ungulates and its zooarchaeological implications. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 20, 555-587.
1992 C.W. Marean, L. M. Spencer, R.J. Blumenschine & S.D. Capaldo. Captive hyaena bone choice and destruction, the Schlepp Effect, and Olduvai archaeofaunas. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 19, 101-121.
1991 R.J. Blumenschine. Hominid carnivory and foraging strategies, and the socio-economic function of early archaeological sites. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* (B), 334, 211-221.
1991 R.J. Blumenschine & F.T. Masao. Living sites at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania? Preliminary landscape archaeology results in the basal Bed II lake margin zone. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 21, 451-462.
1991 R.J. Blumenschine. Breakfast at Olorgesailie: Early Stone Age archaeology as human natural history. Lead review of *The Archaeology of Human Origins: Papers by Glynn Isaac*, B. Isaac, editor, Cambridge University Press, 1989. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 20, 307-327.
1989 R.J. Blumenschine. A landscape taphonomic model of the scale of prehistoric scavenging opportunities. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 18, 345-371.
1989 J.A. Cavallo & R.J. Blumenschine. Tree-stored leopard kills: Expanding the hominid scavenging niche. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 18, 393-399.
1988 R.J. Blumenschine & M.M. Selvaggio. Percussion marks on bone surfaces as a new diagnostic of hominid behavior. *Nature*, 333, 763-765.
1988 R.J. Blumenschine. An experimental model of the timing of hominid and carnivore influence on archaeological bone assemblages. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 15, 483-502.
1987 R.J. Blumenschine. Characteristics of an early hominid scavenging niche. *Current Anthropology*, 28, 383-407. [Article with comments]

OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

1996 Appearance on Discovery Channel's. "The Ultimate Guide to the Big Cats": Scorer Productions.

1996 Consultant to National Geographic Magazine on the Map of Human Evolution, and articles about human evolution.

1995 Commentator for "Chimp the Hunter," *Science News*, 147(20):316-317.

1995 Co-orginizer with C. Peters of "Early Hominid Land Use" symposium at the 10th Congress of the Pan-African Association for Prehistory and Related Studies, Harare, Zimbabwe, June, 1995.

1995 Participant in the workshop/conference, "Preserbation and Use of Olduvai Gorge, Laetoli, Rock Art and Other Paleoanthropological Resources in Tanzania," sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation, June, 1995, Bellagio, Italy.

1992-95 Associate Editor, *Journal of Human Evolution*.

1992 Scientific Advisor for Programme II of the "Human Origins Trilogy", produced by Nova and WGBH/Boston, first televised Feb. 28 - March 2, 1994.

1988 Speaker on the panel, "Human Origins: Research Priorities for the '90s." Sponsored by the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation, Washington, D.C., September, 1988.

1988 Working Group Member for the "Origins of Human Distinctiveness" (G. Ll. Isaac, chair), sponsored by the National Research Council Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. In D.R. Gerstein, R.D. Luce, N.J. Smelser and S. Sperlich, eds., The Behavioral and Social Sciences: Achievements and Opportunities, Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

Reviewer for:

American Antiquity, American Journal of Primatology, Archaeomaterials, Current Anthropology, Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, Journal of Archaeological Science, Journal of Human Evolution, University of Chicago Press, W.W. Norton, L.S.B. Leakey Foundation, National Endowement for the Humanities, National Geographic Society, National Science Foundation, Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research

External Examiner:

1990 G. Avery's Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Cape Town.

1996 S. Woodburne's Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Cape Town.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

1996 Lecturer in "Science Week." Community Park Elementary School, Princeton, NJ.

1995 Human origins exhibition. Annual Science Fair, Community Park Elementary School, Princeton, NJ.

1991 Lecture on human origins. Community Park Elementary School, Princeton, NJ.

Newsweek
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SECTION: TRANSITION; Pg. 74
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HEADLINE: Witness to the Creation
BYLINE: SHARON BEGLEY
BODY:
MARY LEAKEY, 1913-1996

FOR ALL THE ANCIENT skulls and prehistoric-stone tools that Mary Leakey chiseled out of the rocks of East Africa, what this accidental anthropologist will be best remembered for are feet. Feet prints, actually. One day in 1978, on the arid Laetoli plain of Tanzania, Leakey bent over an impression that looked as if it had been made by a human heel. With a dental pick and brush she painstakingly cleaned away the 3.75 million-year-old, hardened volcanic ash that encased the print. Three hours later, convinced that the print had indeed been left by human ancestors, she stood up. Lighting one of her trademark cigars, she announced, "Now this really is something to put on the mantelpiece."

Or in a museum. The 75-foot-long trail of crisp footprints had been made by three lithe hominids (members of the human family) who ambled across the volcanic plain at the dawn of humankind. One of them seemed to pause and turn left, briefly, before continuing north. This relic of a behavior from eons back brought the find to life in a way that mere bones could not. As Leakey wrote, "This motion, so intensely human, transcends time. A remote ancestor . . . experienced a moment of doubt." The find helped overturn the prevailing wisdom that the seminal event in human evolution was the development of a big brain. Instead, it was standing up, which freed the hands to make tools. Toolmaking stimulated growth in the size and complexity of the brain. "This new freedom of forelimbs posed a challenge," Leakey wrote soon after the discovery. "The brain expanded to meet it." And humankind was born.

Without Leakey, who died last week in Nairobi at 83, the family tree of mankind would have been quite short of branches. In 1936 she married African archeologist Louis Leakey after a scandalous love affair. He was 30 when they began their romance, she 20; he was married, she had been expelled from two convent schools. Though she was trained as an artist, as soon as she joined him in Africa she began making discoveries that would change the whole field of human evolution. In 1948, on an island in Lake Victoria, she uncovered a piece of the skull of a Proconsul, an apelike creature that is ancestral to both humans and apes and that lived some 25 million years ago. The find was the first to support Darwin's notion that Africa, not Asia, was the cradle of mankind. In 1959, in Tanzania, she found teeth and part of the jaw of an ancestor new to

science. The 1.8 million-year-old creature, Australopithecus boisei, so captured the public's imagination that it secured essentially permanent research funding for the Leakeys. She and Louis, who died in 1972, discovered the scattered remains of Homo habilis ("handy man") in 1960. Actually, son Jonathan was the first to spy the fossil fragments; she habitually dragged along her three small sons to the dig sites.

By 1968 Leakey had broken with her headline-seeking husband and decamped to Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, where she directed research. "We would do well," she wrote, to "spend less time in putting forward our own, personal interpretations" and more on adding to the fossil record. Luckily for science, she did just that.

GRAPHIC: Picture, Out of Africa: New branches for the family tree, JOHN READER -- SPL-PHOTO RESEARCHERS