

16, 17, 18, and 19, January 2009 | Cape Town, South Africa A symposium sponsored by the John Templeton Foundation

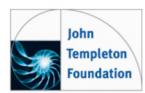
Contact: Mary Ann Meyers, Ph.D., Senior Fellow

Purpose

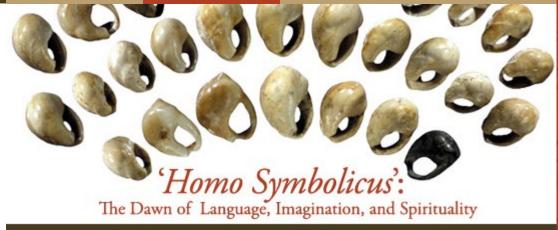
ABOVE: The shell beads shown here were discovered by Christopher Henshilwood and his archeological team in Blombos Cave. They date back some 75,000 years. The shells were deliberately perforated and strung for possible use as necklaces or clothing decoration. They are a clear marker of symbolically mediated behavior in early Southern African populations.

Image courtesy of Chris Henshilwood and Francesco d'Errico

The purpose of this symposium is to explore the insights recent archaeological discoveries may offer us in developing theories about the origin and evolution of language, symbolic behavior, and the capacity for spiritual culture among the earliest humans. The recovery of 75,000-year-old shell beads and engraved ochre at Blombos Cave, about two hundred miles to the east of the meeting site in Cape Town, suggests that the behavior of Middle Stone Age people was mediated by symbolism. Twelve scholars from four continents come together in South Africa to discuss some of the most intriguing questions emerging from Blombos, Pinnacle Point, Klasies River, and other far-flung sites. While it is difficult to imagine being human without language, symbolic behavior, and spirituality, how are we to know when these seemingly defining characteristics became a part of the repertoire of human behavior? What can currently available evidence of human physical and cultural evolution tell us about such matters? Where have new finds confirmed and where have they called into question the ideas that, during the Middle and Late Pleistocene, human behavior underwent changes not previously seen in Africa that define who we are today. In what ways is the spiritual sense related to the evolution of language, of extra-linguistic symbolic behavior, and of other elements of cognitive capacity? Did it appear with the origins of Homo sapiens—or develop earlier, or later, or in a way unrelated to the speciation "event"? Is it adaptive, or did it evolve as a kind of neutral by-product of other human traits? What kinds of research and theory building might be most helpful for addressing such difficult questions or even more intractable ones: What do language, symbolic behavior, and the spiritual sense tell us about evolving human agency and self-conception? Can human evolution inform debates about purpose and meaning in the universe? The conversation about such compelling matters takes place on the continent that was home to the first modern humans in a port city perched on the shore of a beautiful bay in the shadow of the Table Mountains.



THE Humble Approach Initiative



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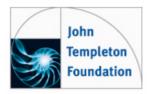
Approach

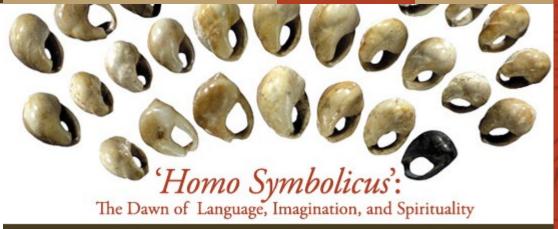


A referential model in phylogenetic proximity for the Last Common Ancestor of the genera *Homo* and *Pan* could be the chimpanzee. The adult male shown here built the bed in which he sleeps in a tree in Gombe, Tanzania. The importance of such elementary technology is that it helps us to understand the evolutionary emergence of a very basic human need — constructed shelter.

Image courtesy of Dr. William C. McGrew

The symposium is part of the Templeton Foundation's *Humble Approach Initiative*. The goal of the initiative is to bring about the discovery of new spiritual information by furthering high-quality scientific research. The "humble approach" is inherently interdisciplinary, sensitive to nuance, and biased in favor of building linkages and connections. It assumes an openness to new ideas and a willingness to experiment. Placing high value upon patience and perseverance, it retains a sense of wondering expectation because it recognizes, in Loren Eisley's haunting phrase, "a constant emergent novelty in nature that does not lie totally behind us, or we would not be where we are." A fundamental principle of the Foundation, in the words of its founder, is that "humility is a gateway to greater understanding and open[s] the doors to progress" in all endeavors. Sir John Templeton believed that in their quest to comprehend foundational realities, scientists, philosophers, and theologians have much to learn about and from one another. The humble approach is intended as a corrective to parochialism. It encourages discovery and seeks to accelerate its pace.





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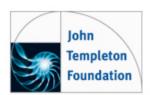
Chair

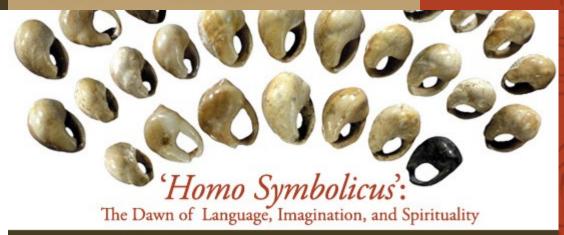


The red ochre rock pictured above is engraved with geometric patterns. Recovered by Christopher Henshilwood and his team of archaeologists at Blombos Cave, it is approximately 75,000-years-old and suggests that early *Homo sapiens* were able to think abstractly far earlier than once believed possible. The carvings hint at the development of written, symbolic language.

Image courtesy of Chris Henshilwood and Francesco d'Errico

Christopher Stuart Henshilwood is a research professor and South African Research Chair in the Origins of Modern Human Behaviour at the Institute for Human Evolution at the University of the Witwatersrand. He is also professor of African prehistory at the Institute for Archaeology, History, Culture, and Religion at the University of Bergen. Dr. Henshilwood directs the Blombos Cave Project, a major archaeological research initiative at the southern tip of Africa that is contributing significantly to the international debate on the origins of 'modern' human behavior. He led the expedition team at Blombos that discovered forty-one perforated shell beads dating back 75,000 years; he previously found two pieces of engraved ochre decorated with geometric patterns that date from the same period. In his view, these finds signify an early development of complex, syntactical language. Dr. Henshilwood has directed excavations at a number of other Stone Age sites in South Africa, and in conjunction with the universities of Bergen, Oslo, and Tromsoe as well as Arizona State University, he organizes and directs annual three-month field programs at De Hoop Nature Reserve in the southern Cape for archaeology students from around the world. He is currently preparing to start new excavations there at two Middle Stone Age sites. A graduate of the University of Cape Town, Dr. Henshilwood earned a B.A. with distinction in archaeology and a B.A. honors degree with distinction. He took his Ph.D. in southern African archaeology at Cambridge University in 1995. He held several postdoctoral research fellowships at Cape Town and was an adjunct associate professor of anthropology at Stony Brook University before assuming his current positions. As a result of his contributions to the French program, "Origine de l'homme, du langage et des langues," which was based in Bordeaux, Dr. Henshilwood was awarded the Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques. In addition to publishing numerous articles in scientific journals, he has lectured widely in Europe, America, Asia, and southern Africa, been involved in numerous television and radio programs, given many public lectures, and written extensively for general audiences. His book, Holocene Prehistory of the Southern Cape, South Africa: Excavations at Blombos Cave and Blombosfontein Nature, was published in 2008 in the Cambridge Monographs in African Archaeology series.



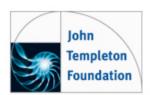


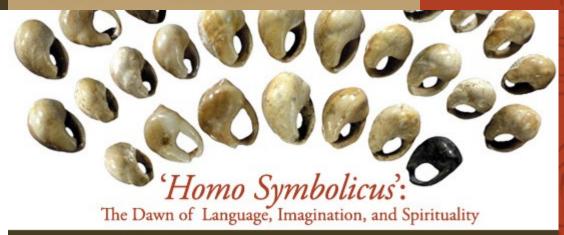
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Emily Sue Savage-Rumbaugh
F. LeRon Shults
Lynette Wadley
David Sloan Wilson

Participants

A lecturer at Oxford University's Institute of Cognitive and Evolutionary Anthropology, Justin L. Barrett is a psychologist who writes on the evolution of religion. He serves as a senior researcher and acting director of Oxford's Centre of Anthropology and Mind. For the past five years, he also has been international coordinator of experimental research programs at the Institute of Cognition and Culture at The Queens' University in Belfast. Dr. Barrett was educated at Calvin College and earned a Ph.D. in experimental psychology from Cornell University in 1997. He then returned to Calvin as an assistant professor of psychology for three years. Moving on to University of Michigan as a visiting assistant professor, he spent a year as a consultant for the University of California, Davis, before taking up his posts at Oxford where he directs a research program on the cognitive science of religion funded by the John Templeton Foundation. Dr. Barrett is the founding editor of the Journal of Cognition and Culture and consulting editor of Psychology of Religion and Spirituality. He is the author of some forty papers published in academic journals and volumes of collected works. His book, Why Would Anyone Believe in God?, which presents a scientific account of the prevalence of religious beliefs, was published by AltaMira Press in 2004.



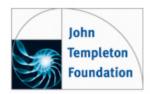


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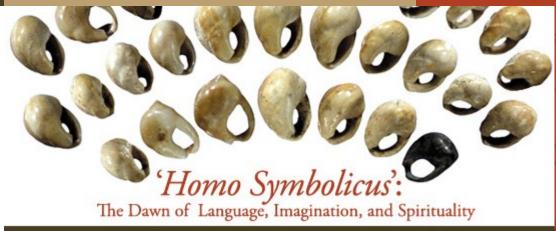
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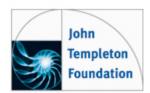
Justin L. Barrett **Alison Brooks**

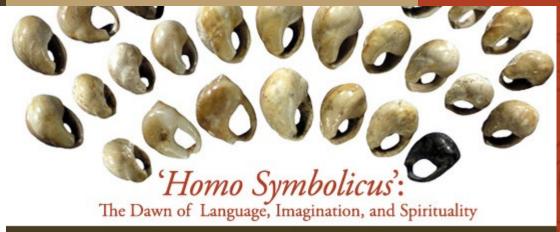
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Alison Brooks, professor of anthropology at George Washington University who is also a research associate in anthropology at The Smithsonian Institution and a visiting researcher at Harvard University, has argued that the fundamental behavioral repertoire and underlying cognitive abilities characteristic of our species developed gradually in Africa much earlier than once believed. In support of her research, she helped to develop a new dating technique for materials too old for dating by radioactive carbon techniques. It uses rates of protein decay in fragmentary shells of ostrich eggs found in archaeological sites throughout arid regions of Africa and Asia. Her research and field work have taken her to the Middle East, Sweden, China, and the Dordogne region of France, as well as to Ethiopia, Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and Botswana. A magna cum laude graduate of Radcliffe College/Harvard University, Dr. Brooks went on to earn a Ph.D. in anthropology at Harvard in 1979. She had begun her teaching career as an assistant professor at George Washington seven years earlier and was promoted to associate professor in 1980 and to her present professorship in 1988. She served for nine years as chair of the anthropology department. Through her efforts, the university obtained funding for a top-ranked interdisciplinary Ph.D. program in hominid paleobiology in collaboration with the Smithsonian's Human Origins Program and other area institutions. A fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Brooks has held fellowships awarded by the American Scandinavian Foundation, the National Science Foundation, the Fulbright Program, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Bunting Institute, and the Japan Foundation. Her research has been supported by grants from the Ford Foundation, the National Science Foundation, the American Anthropological Association, the Federal Republic of Germany, the National Geographic Society, the Smithsonian, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Leakey Foundation, the Wenner Gren Foundation, and the National Center for Science Education. She is the recipient of an honorary degree from the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Trachtenberg Award for Scholarship from George Washington where she also was named a Distinguished Columbian Professor. A former president and a former member of the board of managers

of the Anthropological Society of Washington, she has been associate editor of the *Journal* of Human Evolution, American Anthropologist, and Geoarchaeology. Dr. Brooks is the author of some fifty papers published in academic journals and the co-editor of two books: (with Ruth Landman, Linda Bennett, and Phyllis Chock) Anthropological Careers, Perspectives, Employment and Training (1981) and, most recently, (with Eric Delson, Ian Tattersall, and John A. Van Couvering) Encyclopedia of Human Evolution and Prehistory (2nd Edition), which was published by Garland Press in 2000. As editor of Smithsonian's AnthroNotes, she has written extensively on anthropology for secondary school teachers and students, including People, Places and Change, a textbook for middle school students that has been published in multiple editions.





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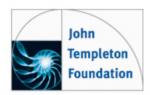
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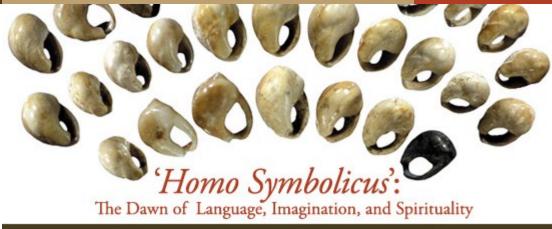
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David Sloan Wilson

A postdoctoral fellow in philosophy at the University of Quebec in Montréal, **Benoît Dubreuil** studies cultural and cognitive evolution. His research draws on political anthropology, paleoanthropology, and cognitive sciences as he focuses on questions related to the reasons why human beings lived for hundreds of thousands of years in small equalitarian bands of hunter-gatherers and why the rise of larger settled communities was universally accompanied by increased social differentiation and, possibly, centralization of political power. Dr. Dubreuil completed his undergraduate work at the University of Laval in Quebec, earned a master's degree in philosophy from the University of Montréal, and a Ph.D. in philosophy from the Free University of Brussels in 2007. He currently serves as an instructor on the philosophy faculty of the University of Quebec and on the political science faculty of the University of Montréal. In addition to articles on cognitive and cultural evolution, Dr. Dubreuil is the author (with David Anctil) of *Introduction à la Science Politique: Idées, Concepts and Regimes*, which was published by CEC Éditions in 2008.





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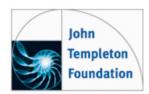
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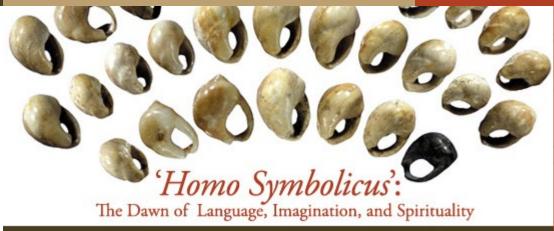
Justin L. Barrett

Francesco d'Errico is a Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) director of research at the Institut de Préhistorie et de Géologie du Quaternaire at the University of Bordeaux and honorary professor at the Institute for Human Evolution at the University of the Witwatersrand. He has focused his scientific investigations upon the evolution of human cognitive abilities. Between 2003 and 2008, he directed a EUROCORE project in the archaeology of the origin of language and its early diversification and a French Ministry of Research project on the linguistics, genetics, and environments of the European Upper Paleolithic population. He formerly served as co-director of projects involving burial processes of early humans in Moldova, Upper Paleolithic mobiliary art in Spain, and the creation of a virtual environment for the study of Upper Paleolithic art. A graduate of the University of Turin, Dr. d'Errico studied at the University of Paris VI and the University of Pisa before taking his Ph.D. in prehistory and quaternary geology in 1989 at the Museum of Natural History in Paris. He earned an advanced research degree in 2003 at the University of Bordeaux. He has taught at the Museum of Natural History in Paris and worked as a research associate at the Roman-Germanic Central Museum of Mainz, Germany, the Museum for Ice Age Archaeology in Neuwied, Germany, and the McDoanld Institute for Archaeological Research at Cambridge University. He has been a CNRS-Royal Society visiting fellow at Cambridge and a visiting professor at the University of the Witwatersrand, George Washington University, and Princeton University. Dr. d'Errico has held fellowships awarded by the Fyssen Foundation, the NATO Science Program, the Spanish Council of Scientific Investigation, and the University of Turin. His work has been supported by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the European Science Foundation, and numerous private and governmental European and American institutions. A film he produced on archaeological methods has won several international prizes. The author of some 160 scientific papers, he is the co-editor of two books, the co-author (with Gerhard Bosinski and Petra Schiller) of Die gravierten Frauendarstellungen von Gönnersdorf (2001), and the author of *L'Art Gravé Azilien*: de la Technique à la Signification (1995). His latest book (with Lucinda Backwell), From Tools to Symbols: From Early Hominids to

Modern Humans, was published by Wits University Press in 2005. He is now editing (with Jean-Marie Hombert) a multidisciplinary volume on the origin and diversification of languages to be published by Cambridge's McDoanld Institute for Archaeological Research.



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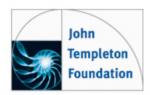
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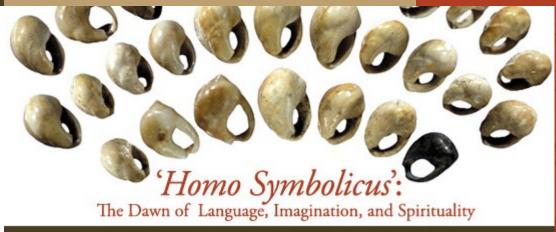
Participants

University lecturer in biological anthropology at Cambridge University, William C. McGrew studies primate socio-ecology, the evolution of material culture, and the implications for human evolution of chimpanzee technology. He is a graduate with special distinction in zoology of the University of Oklahoma and earned a D.Phil. in psychology from Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar, in 1970 and a Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Stirling in 1990. He has been a post-doctoral fellow in psychology and a SSRC postdoctoral research associate in psychology at the University of Edinburgh, a visiting investigator at Delta Region Primate Research Center at the University of Oklahoma, and a research associate in psychology at Stanford University. In 1974, Dr. McGrew was appointed a lecturer in psychology at Stirling and, six years later, named a senior lecturer. Promoted to reader in 1989, he was appointed a professor of anthropology and zoology at Miami University in 1994, a post he held until assuming his present position at Cambridge in 2005. Dr. McGrew has been a visiting faculty member in the departments of anthropology and biology at the University of New Mexico, in the department of biology at Earlham College, the Wiepking Distinguished Professor at Miami University, a visiting professor of anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley, a visiting professor at the École des Hautes Études en Science Sociales at the College de France, and a Russell Trust Senior Research Fellow at the University of St. Andrews. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a corresponding fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Winner of the Prix Delwart for Human Ethology and Cultural Anthropology awarded by Delwart Foundation and Belgium's Royal Academy of Sciences, Dr. McGrew also received an Outstanding Research Award from Indiana University. His work has been supported by the Leakey Foundation, the National Science Foundation, the National Geographic Society, the Hampton Fund at Miami University, the Max-Plank-Gesellschaft, the Wenner-Gren Foundation, and Britain's Science and Engineering Research Council. He currently serves on the scientific advisory board of the International Primate Protection League and on the board of trustees of the International Society for Human Ethology. A member of the editorial boards of Primates, Pan Africa

News, Human Evolution, and Folia Primatologica, he is the author more the 175 papers published in academic journals or in volumes of collected works. Dr. McGrew is the coeditor of three books, including (with L.F. Marchant and Toshi Nishida) Great Ape Societies (1996), which was awarded the W.W. Howell Book Prize in Biological Anthropology given by the American Anthropological Association, and the author of three others: An Ethological Study of Children's Behavior (1972), Chimpanzee Material Culture: Implications for Human Evolution (1992), and, most recently, The Cultural Chimpanzee: Reflections on Cultural Primatology, which was published by Cambridge University Press in 2004.



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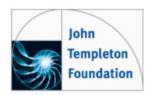
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Paul Anthony Mellars, a professor of prehistory and human evolution at Cambridge University, pursues research that has focused mainly on the behavioral and cognitive origins of modern human populations and on the ways in which these *Homo sapiens* replaced the earlier Neanderthal populations of Europe about 40,000 years ago. He also has conducted excavations in England and Scotland, and using new scientific techniques and new theoretical approaches, he has shed new light on seemingly well-documented archaeological sites, including the Mesolithic sites of Starr Carr in Yorkshire and Oronsay in the Scottish Hebrides. Educated at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, he took first-class honors in archaeology and went on to earn a Ph.D. in archaeology at Cambridge in 1967. He held a research fellowship at the University of Sheffield and was the Sir James Knott Research Fellow at the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Dr. Mellars joined the prehistory and archaeology faculty at Sheffield as a lecturer in 1970 and was subsequently appointed a senior lecturer and a reader. Returning to Cambridge as a member of the archaeology faculty in 1981, he was named to his present position in 1997. He served as president of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, from 1992 to 2000, and is now director of studies in archaeology there. Dr. Mellars has held visiting appointments at Binghamton University, State University of New York, the University of Wisconsin, Tulane University, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Alaska, as well as at the Australian National University and at the universities of Copenhagen and Aarhus in Denmark. He took up a six months position as visiting professor in the Department of Anthropology at Stony Brook University this month. His work has been supported by Britain's National Environmental Research Council and Science and Engineering Research Council, the British Academy, which awarded him a research readership, the Leverhulme Trust, and the D. M. McDonald Fund among others. A fellow of the British Academy, he is a Officier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Anthropological Society, a member of Academia Europaea, and an honorary member of the Italian Institute of Prehisory and Proto-History. Cambridge awarded him the senior Sc.D. degree, and he has recently been awarded the Grahame Clark Medal for archaeology by the

British Academy. Dr. Mellars was the Reckitt Archaeological Lecturer at the British Academy in 1991 and has delivered many other invited lectures in Britain, the United States, Spain, and Korea. He is the author of more than one hundred articles published in academic journals and the editor or co-editor of nine books, including (with Chris Stringer) *The Human Revolution: Behavioural and Biological Perspectives on the Origins of Modern Humans* (1989), *The Emergence of Modern Humans* (1990), (with Kathleen Gibson) *Modelling the Early Human Mind* (1996), and (with Katie Boyle, Ofer Bar-Yosef, and Chris Stringer) *Rethinking the Human Revolution: Behavioural and Biological Perspectives on the Origin and Dispersal of Modern Humans*, which was published in 2007 in the McDonald Institute Monograph series. He is also the author of three other books: *Excavations on Oronsay: Prehistoric Human Ecology on a Small Island* (1987), *The Neanderthal Legacy: An Archaeological Perspective from Western Europe* (1996), and (with S.P. Dark) *Star Carr in Context: New Archaeological and Palaeoecological Investigations in the Early Mesolithic Site of Star Carr, East Yorkshire* (1998).

CHAIR PARTICIPANTS HOME APPROACH



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Benoît Dubreuil Francesco d'Errico

William C. McGrew

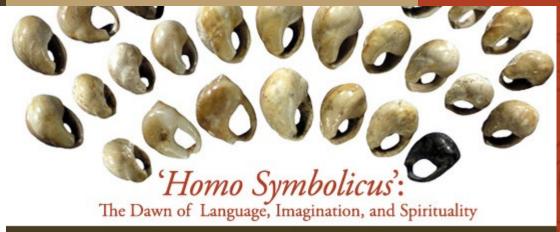
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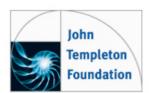


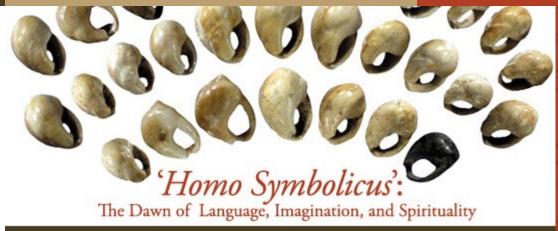
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Emily Sue Savage-Rumbaugh

Senior lecturer in Palaeolithic archaeology at the University of Sheffield, Paul Pettitt has focused his research on the European Middle and Upper Palaeolithic. He has studied, in particular, Neanderthal lithic technology from cave sites in southwest France, Late Glacial demography, cave and portable art, and the origins of burial and other mortuary activity, as well as prehistoric chronometry. A graduate of the University of Birmingham where he took first-class honors in ancient history and archaeology, Dr. Pettitt earned a M.A. in archaeology with distinction at University College London, and, in 1999, a Ph.D. in archaeology at Cambridge University. He served for six years as senior archaeologist in the Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit at Oxford University, and during that time he was also a Douglas Price Junior Research Fellow at Keble College, Oxford, as well as a research fellow and tutor in archaeology and anthropology. He accepted his present appointment at Sheffield in 2003. A former editor of Lithics and advisory editor of Antiquity, he is an associate editor of Before Farming and the Journal of World Prehistory. He has published more than one hundred papers in academic journals or in volumes of collected works and is completing The Palaeolithic Origins of Human Burial, which will be published by Routledge. Dr. Pettitt has served as a consultant for a number of BBC and independent television productions.





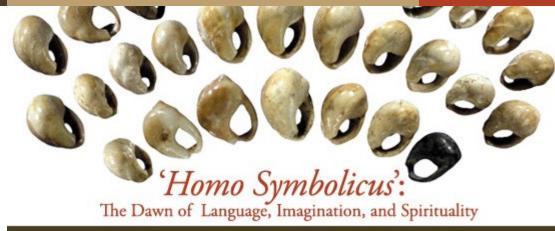
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Emily Sue Savage-Rumbaugh, a scientist with special standing at the Great Ape Trust in Iowa, has conducted pioneering language research with bonobos. She initially studied cognitive and verbal learning processes in children, then took up an investigation of similar processes in common chimpanzees, and for more than thirty years has focused on symbolic and cognitive processes in bonobos. A cum laude graduate of Southern Methodist University, she studied at the University of Oklahoma on a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship and earned a Ph.D. in psychology in 1975. After a post-doctoral fellowship at Georgia State University, she joined the faculty of the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center at Emory University as an assistant research professor. Dr. Savage-Rumbaugh was appointed an adjunct associate professor of biology at Georgia State in 1983 and an associate research professor at Yerkes the next year, posts she held until accepting a professorship in biology and psychology at Georgia State in 1992. She moved on to the Great Ape Trust as lead scientist in 2004 and was named to her present position three years later. Her research has been supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Emory, the World Wildlife Fund, the John Templeton Foundation, and the Milt Harris Foundation. A fellow of the American Psychological Association, she has been a Sigma Xi National Lecturer and holds honorary degrees from the University of Missouri and the University of Chicago. Dr. Savage-Rumbaugh serves on the editorial board of *Psychological Record*. She has published some 175 scientific papers and is the author or co-author of six books, including Ape Language: From Conditioned Responses to Symbol (1986), Kanzi: A Most Improbable Ape (1993), and, most recently, (with S.G. Shanker and T.J. Taylor) of Apes, Language, and the Human Mind, which was published by Oxford University Press in 1998.



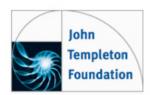


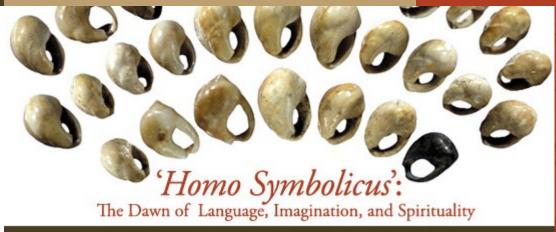
16, 17, 18, and 19, January 2009 | Cape Town, South Africa A symposium sponsored by the John Templeton Foundation

Participants

Justin L. Barrett
Alison Brooks
Benoît Dubreuil
Francesco d'Errico
William C. McGrew
Paul Anthony Mellars
Paul Pettitt
Emily Sue Savage-Rumbaugh
F. LeRon Shults
Lynette Wadley
David Sloan Wilson

Professor of theology and philosophy at the University of Agder in Norway, F. LeRon Shults writes about theology and science in dialogue with such philosophical domains as epistemology, ethics, and metaphysics. A summa cum laude graduate of Roberts Wesleyan College in Rochester, New York, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, he received a master's degree from Fuller Theological Seminary, a doctorate in educational psychology from Walden University in 1991, and a Ph.D. in theology and philosophy from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1998. He has been a faculty research fellow at the University of Groningen in The Netherlands and a John Templeton Foundation summer research fellow at Oxford University. Formerly an academic administrator at Capella University, a school of professional education in Minneapolis, he was appointed a professor of theology at Bethel Theological Seminary n 1997, a post he held until joining the Agder faculty in 2006. Dr. Shults is a member of the editorial board of the Scottish Journal of Theology, an editor of the Wm. B. Eerdmans series, Guides to Theology, and chief editor of the Brill series, Philosophical Studies in Science and Religion. The author some thirty-five articles published in scholarly journals or in volumes of collected works, he is the editor of one book and the author or co-author of seven others, including (with Steven J. Sandage) The Faces of Forgiveness: Searching for Wholeness and Salvation (2003), which won the Narramore Award for Excellence in the Integration of Theology and Psychology, Reforming Theological Anthropology: After the Philosophical Turn to Relationality (2003), Reforming the Doctrine of God (2005), and, most recently, two volumes published last year by Eerdmans: (with Andrea Hollingsworth) The Holy Spirit and Christology and Science. A new book, Christology and Ethics (edited with Brent Waters), will be published by Eerdmans in 2009.





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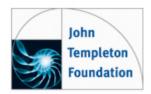
Archaeology series.

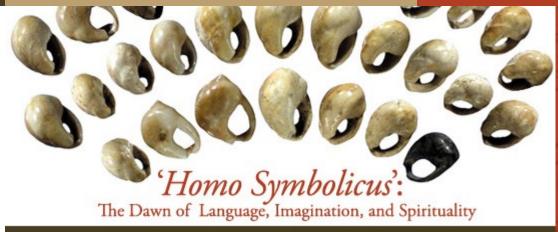
at the University of the Witwatersrand, is the director of research on African Cognition and Culture in Africa (ACACIA). She recently led an international team that pinpointed innovative behavior in early Africans through the analysis of technical processes adopted in the Middle Stone Age that imply essentially modern cognition. She found that compound adhesives were made in southern Africa at least 70,000 years ago to attach stone tools to shafts to make weapons. By replicating that technical feat using various combinations of Acacia gum, iron oxide ground from naturally occurring nodules, and beeswax, she demonstrated that it requires cognitive fluidity and helps make the case for attributing to the makers a capacity for abstract thought and language. Dr. Wadley was graduated with distinction from the Teachers Training College in Zimbabwe, earned a B.A. with distinction from the University of Cape Town, and, after taking a master's degree in archaeology there, went on to earn a Ph.D. in archaeology at the University of the Witwatersrand in 1987. She had begun teaching at Wits four years earlier and was appointed associate professor of archaeology in 1996. She was named to her present position in 2005. Dr. Wadley has worked on excavation projects in Zimbabwe, Namibia, Gauteng, the Free State, and Natal. Her research has been supported by grants from the South African Centre for Science Development and National Research Foundation. She has served as president of the South African Archaeology Society and chair of the Southern African Association of Archaeologists and is currently serving on the editorial boards of the Natal Museum Journal of Humanities and the South African Archaeological Bulletin. The author of some seventy-five articles published in academic journals or as chapters in volumes of collected works, she is the editor of Our Gendered Past: Archaeological Studies of Gender in South Africa (1997) and the author of Hunters and Gatherers of the Later Stone Age, Southern

Transvaal, which was published in 1987 in the Cambridge Monographs in African

Lynette Wadley, honorary professor of archaeology at the Institute for Human Evolution

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David Sloan Wilson

Distinguished Professor of Biological Sciences and Anthropology at Binghamton University, State University of New York, David Sloan Wilson has been described as one of the most creative theoreticians in evolutionary studies. His book (with Elliott Sober), Unto Others: The Evolution and Psychology of Unselfish Behavior (1998), is a radical revision of the theory of altruism that rejects the idea that natural selection must operate directly only on individuals. Through a rigorous technical analysis of both biological and epistemological questions, he shows that species may evolve altruistic behavior provided that the frequency of altruistic types within groups has an effect on the contribution of the group as a whole to the next generation of the species. A magna cum laude graduate of the University of Rochester, Dr. Wilson earned his Ph.D. in zoology at Michigan State University in 1975. He did further research at Harvard, the University of Washington, and the University of the Witwatersrand before joining the staff of South Africa's National Research Institute for Mathematical Sciences as a senior research officer in 1976. He moved on the next year to the University of California/Davis and then back to Michigan State as assistant professor of zoology. Promoted to associate professor in 1982, he joined the Binghamton faculty six years later as professor of biological sciences, a post he held until being named to his present chair in 2006. Dr. Wilson is a former Guggenheim Fellow and also has received research support from the National Science Foundation, the United States Department of Energy, and the John Templeton Foundation. Formerly vice president of the American Society of Naturalists, he currently serves on the editorial board of Human Behavior and the Evolution Society. In addition to Unto Others and nearly two hundred research articles published in scientific journals, he is the editor (with Jonathan Gottschall) of The Literary Animal: Evolution and the Nature of Narrative (2005), and the author of The Natural Selection of Populations and Communities (1980), Darwin's Cathedral: Evolution, Religion and the Nature of Society (2002), and, most recently, Evolution for Everyone: How Darwin's Theory Can Change the Way We Think About Our Lives, which was published by Delacorte Press in 2007.