

ces and Anthropology, (17) Linguistics, (18) Medical Anthropology, (19) Methodology, Education, Application, (20) Museology, (21) Nomadic/Pastoral Peoples, (22) Paleoanthropology, (23) Population Structure, (24) Psychological Anthropology, (25) Religion, (26) Urban Anthropology, (27) Visual Anthropology.

Two pre-congress symposia were organized as well: (1) Anthropological Perspectives on Research and Teaching on Women, and (2) Preparatory Meeting on the Project: "The Impact of New Technologies on Changing Gender Relations in Social Life".

Plenary Lectures were held every morning of the first two Congress days with reports by the foremost world anthropologists and ethnologists.

The participants in the Congress will long remember the very fortunate "Barbecue" on 27th July in the Mokrice Castle park near Zagreb.

The library of the Faculty of Economics housed an exposition of anthropological and ethnological literature published all over the world. There were a great many advertising materials from large variety of publishing houses, some of which had their representatives on the spot, like Mouton de Gruyter (Berlin Division), Školska Knjiga Zagreb, and others. The known Swiss firm producing anthropometric instruments, Siber Hegner Machinery Ltd., Zurich, exhibited their products.

Special expositions were opened in some of the Zagreb museums for the time of the Congress. In the Croatian Natural History Museum it was e.g. a modest exhibition "Krapina Early Man Monument of World Heritage". Two books were published on this topic on the occasion of the Congress: (1) RADOVČIĆ, J.—SMITH, F. H.—TRINKAUS, E.—WOLPOFF, M. H.: The Krapina Hominids. An Illustrated Catalog of Skeletal Collection. Zagreb, Mladost/Croatian Natural History Museum 1988, 118 pp., and (2) RADOVČIĆ, J.: Dragutin Gorjanović-Kramberger and Krapina Early Man. The Foundations of Modern Paleoanthropology. Zagreb, Croatian Natural History Museum/Školska Knjiga 1988, 176 pp.

The Meeting of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences General Assembly was held on 28 July 1988 in Zagreb.

The Closing Ceremony of the 12th ICAES took place one day earlier than originally announced, on Saturday, 30th July, at 6 p.m., in the Great Hall of the Faculty of Economics, where the proceedings of the Congress were evaluated. The next, i.e. 13th ICAES will be held in Mexico City in 1993.

The Congress was perfectly organized. The organizers did their best to meet anybody's demands in whatever respect and, therefore, they will deserve the participants' thanks and grateful remembrance.

M. Černý

6TH CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, BUDAPEST 1988

The 6th Congress of the European Anthropological Association (EAA) was held in Budapest from September 5 to 8, 1988. It was organized by the Hungarian National Committee of the EAA, the Anthropological Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Department of Anthropology, Eötvös Loránd University (ELU), Budapest.

The President of the Scientific Committee of the Congress was the then (1987—1988) President of the Board of the EAA Prof. Dr. R. N. Otto G. Eiben, Head of the Department of Anthropology ELU, President of the Local Organizing Committee was Doc. Dr. R. N. Gyula Gyenis from the same institution and Secretary was Dr. R. N. Ildikó Pap from the Department of Anthropology of the Natural History Museum, Budapest.

The Opening Ceremony took place on Monday, 5 September 1988, at 4:30 p.m. in the Great Hall of the Faculty of Law, ELU, Budapest V., Egyetem Square. Papers were read by Prof. O. G. Eiben, Prof. G. Soós (Vice-Chancellor ELU), Prof. C. Susanne (the Secretary General of the EAA, Free University Brussels), Prof. J. Szentágothai — Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Prof. T. Bielicki (Head

of the Institute of Anthropology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wrocław) and Prof. D. F. Roberts (Representative of International Union of Biological Sciences, Newcastle upon Tyne). It need be stated that the musical programme at the opening of the ceremony was chosen with fine taste and performed in an excellent manner. The same day at 7 p.m., a reception was given for all the participants in the Congress in the Gobelín Room of Hotel Gellért.

The Congress was attended by 193 anthropologists and 17 accompanying persons from 25 countries. It consisted of 115 reports and 35 posters. The Programme and Abstracts were issued as a brochure designed with good taste (105 pp.). The congress fee was 2 800 forints and a poster site 300 forints.

The working sessions were held in the ELU building in Szerb Street. It is in the centre of the town, not far from the underground station Felszabadulás Square. Three sessions were held at the same time at three different places. The following sections were formed: Primatology, Hominid Evolution, Paleoanthropology, Paleodemography, Paleopathology, Paleoserology, Biodemography, Population Genetics, Growth and Development, Nutrition, Physique; Body Composition, Physique; Kinanthropometry, Ergonomics and Teaching in Physical Anthropology. Some of the reports were very interesting, such as those on the content of some alkaline earth metals in old bones, osteocalcin (bone Gla-protein), paleoserological research on human skeletal remains, etc. The abundant presence and great activity of Spanish anthropologists was a remarkable event.

The Congress also included an organ recital on Tuesday, 6 September, and a banquet in the Hotel "Vörös Csillag" in Budapest XII. the next day.

Two publications were devoted to the Congress: (1) EIBEN, O. G.: History of Human Biology in Hungary, International Association of Human Biologists, Occasional Papers, vol. 2, 1988, no. 4, 73 pp. (Newcastle upon Tyne, England.) (2) European Anthropology Newsletter, Special Issue on the Occasion of 6th Congress of the EAA, 42 pp. This volume contains the third part of the "Bibliography on Secular Trend in Man" and three anthropological studies on related topics by Prof. N. Wolański or Prof. N. Wolański and his collaborators.

There were some older copies of the publication series HUMANBIOLOGIA BUDAPESTINENSIS, edited by Prof. Eiben since 1974, free for distribution. The known Swiss firm producing anthropometric instruments, Siber Hegner Machinery Ltd., Zurich, exhibited their products.

The EAA General Assembly was held on 7th September in Budapest. The new President of the EAA board elected was the Austrian anthropologist, Doc. Dr. Gertrud Hauser from the Department of Histology and Embryology, University of Vienna. Her Vice-Presidents are now Professors Bielicki, Eiben and Roberts. The next, 7th Congress of the EAA will be held in late August 1990 in Wrocław (Poland), and the following 8th Congress in Spain.

The Closing Session of the Congress took place on Thursday, 8th September 1988, at 4 p.m., in the same building where the whole Congress proceedings were held. The evaluation was made and the results of the best poster competition organized by EAA were announced. The first prize (50 \$) was awarded to the Barcelona team COLLELL, M.—PAVÍA, C.—CABALLÍN, M. R.—SANZ, M. C. for their poster: Growth and Nutritional Conditions of Diabetic Children. The second prize went to the Budapest team HALÁSZ, Z.—BLATNICZKY, L.—KOVÁCS, Zs.—MUZSNAI, Á.—PÉTER, F. for their poster: Anthropometric Assessment of 6—14 Year — Old Budapest Children.

On Friday, 9th September, a quite large group of anthropologists, most of them from Western and Southern Europe, took part in a combined ship and bus Danube Bend excursion, visiting Szentendre and Visegrád.

The Hungarian organizers of the Congress did an excellent job and they deserve high credit and warm thanks.

M. Černý

THE LARGEST ROCK ART CONGRESS

During August and September 1988 the Australian Rock Art Research Association held the First AURA Congress

in Darwin — the most important in the history of rock art research. It was attended by 343 participants from throughout the world. Over 200 delegates represented 39 Australian towns and 4 towns of New Zealand. Asia sent 17 scientists (10 of them from India and 3 from China). North America was represented by 60 participants, 56 of them from the U.S.A., of whom 34 came from the state of California. Canada was represented by only 4 members. South America was represented by 3 persons: one each from Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia. Africa was represented by 5 participants — from Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe and the S.A.R. Of the 35 European participants, 11 represented France, 5 Great Britain, 4 Italy, 3 Sweden, 4 Spain, and 1 Czechoslovakia.

Almost 200 papers were presented in eleven subject-oriented symposia. Debate and the interchange of ideas were strongly encouraged, and were intensive throughout the congress. Participation by traditional custodians of rock art was conspicuous, and Aboriginal speakers involved in the management of cultural resources presented papers.

The subjects of the individual symposia covered:
A — ROCK ART STUDIES IN THE OLD WORLD;
B — ROCK ART STUDIES IN THE AMERICAS; **C —**
ROCK ART STUDIES IN AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA;
D — THE ROCK ART OF NORTHERN AUSTRALIA;
E/F — RECORDING AND STANDARDISATION IN ROCK
ART STUDIES; **G — ROCK ART AND PREHISTORY;**
H — ROCK ART AND ETHNOGRAPHY; **K —** ARCHAEO-
 PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF ROCK ART;
L — PICTURES AND HUMAN BEHAVIOUR; **M/N —**
 CONSERVATION AND SITE MANAGEMENT; **O —** RE-
 TOUCH: AN OPTION TO CONSERVATION?

One of the immediate tangible outcomes of the Darwin congress emerged from a meeting of representatives of the world's ten major rock art organisations, held immediately after the congress. That meeting had only been arranged to discuss international cooperation, but it decided spontaneously to form an international federation of rock art research organisations immediately. This federation already exists, and a full announcement will appear in the next issue of ROCK ART RESEARCH (RAR), which was selected as the federation's official journal. It will certainly play a decisive role in harnessing our international efforts in this field, and in pursuing the interests of the new discipline.

An exhibit of over sixty traditional Aboriginal bark paintings had been assembled in the congress venue, including some examples of up to 5 m in height — the largest ever made. A substantial exhibition of posters and photographs, featuring rock art in all continents, was held during the congress, as well as a publications display. Each evening, rock art films were shown for three hours in the main congress hall, again including entries from all continents. In the congress centre, a 5 m long artificial rock wall had been erected, and throughout the congress week a traditional rock artist from Arnhem Land (one of the few tribal rock artists left in the world) demonstrated rock painting skills.

Extensive field trips were conducted both before and after the congress. The major ones were to Kakadu National Park and Arnhem Land, the Victoria and Keep River districts, Kimberley and Pilbara. The largest of the field trips involved between 80 and 90 participants, the longest covered almost 5 000 km in several weeks. Hundreds of rock art sites were visited during these expedition-style field trips, providing participants with an appreciation of the richness and variety of northern Australian rock art.

Several smaller events, in some way relating to prehistoric art, were attached to the AURA Congress, or were at least timed to coincide with it. They included five meetings held at the congress venue (the First General Meeting of AURA, which adopted AURA's constitution; the 1988 CAR Meeting, chaired by Professors Anati and Beltrán; a meeting of the ICOM Working Group on Rock Art Conservation, chaired by Dr. Rosenfeld; a meeting of the editors of the congress proceedings called by R. G. Bednarik, Co-chairman of the First AURA Congress and Convener of IFRARO; and the founding meeting of the International Federation of Rock Art Research Organisations, also convened by R. Bednarik), the Fifth International Conference on Hunting and Gathering Societies (held concurrent with the congress) and the Eighth National Aboriginal Sites Authorities Committee Meeting (held during the week preceding the congress week). Numerous

congress participants availed themselves of the opportunity to attend these separate meetings.

M. Kšica

A MEETING ON PROBLEMS OF THE QUATERNARY RESEARCH

A special symposium dealing with the Quaternary period was held in Brno on November 10, 1988. The event was sponsored by the Anthropos Institute of the Moravian Museum in co-operation with the Dept. of Geology and Palaeontology of the Faculty of Natural Science of J. E. Purkyně University in Brno, and it focused on the present state of research of the Quaternary. The regular contacts of the specialists of the above institutes and the systematic co-operation between the Czechoslovak and foreign researchers had resulted in the idea to convoke specialists of participating disciplines engaged in the problems of the Quaternary period.

The symposium was attended by specialists from the branches of Quaternary geology, Quaternary palaeontology, archaeology, Palaeolithic, geophysics and geography, of almost all institutes widely dealing with the problem. The authors of 10 papers analysed problems connected with the research of Quaternary in the sections of geology-geography, paleontology and archaeology. The following discussion focused on the prospects for research and on the aspects that might contribute to the development of the pallet of scientific disciplines. An important point at issue was to determine in outlines the prospects for the complex and dynamically developing system of scientific branches focusing on the Czechoslovak Quaternary, with special regards to the more profound natural science, cultural and environmental protection links. The purpose of a concerted research into the ecological, climatic, geological, geographical, biological and cultural relations is to present more convincing pieces of information providing good grounds for the interpretation, analyses and syntheses of complicated mechanisms, processes and links inside the Quaternary. From the agenda of the symposium follows the requirement of closest possible co-operation between specialists, and also between the research centres attending the event.

The session was presided by RNDr. Luděk Seitl, head of the Anthropos Institute, the individual sections were chaired by Prof. Dr. R. Musil, DrSc. (Palaeontological Section), as. prof. Dr. L. Smolíková, DrSc. (Geological-geographical Section), and by PhDr. K. Valoch CSc. (Archaeological Section).

The papers have been published in the proceedings "The Present State and Prospects for the Research into Quaternary in Czechoslovakia".

Geological-geographical Section

L. Smolíková: Development of Soils in the Lower to Middle Pleistocene

A. Kobi, E. Růžicková, A. Zeman, M. Prosová: Some Results of Interdisciplinary Co-operation in Pleistocene and Holocene Research

I. Balák: The Impact of Human Activities on the Landscape of the Moravian Karst

Palaeontological Section

R. Musil: Methods of Fossil Studies

P. Holec, F. Pomorský: Quaternary Fauna of some Caves of Malé Karpaty Mountains (Slovakia)

J. Mlíkovský: Birds of the Early and Middle Pleistocene of Czechoslovakia. Present State and Prospects for Research

Archaeological Section

K. Valoch: Some Remarks on Co-operation between Archaeology and Natural Sciences Concerning the Pleistocene.

S. Vencl: A Preliminary Report on the Rescue Excavation of a Gravettian Site at Stadice

J. Bárta: Problems Connected with the Upper Palaeolithic in Western Slovakia

M. Oliva: The Excavation of the Milovce Upper Palaeolithic Site; Three-year Results.

Luděk Seitl