

LEAKEY PRIZE RECIPIENT ANNOUNCED

The L.S.B. Leakey Foundation for Research Related to Human Origins, Behaviour, and Survival is pleased to announce that Dr. Phillip V. Tobias, Professor of Anatomy at the University of Witwatersrand Medical School in Johannesburg, South Africa, will be the first recipient of the L.S.B. Leakey Prize for Multidisciplinary Research in Ape and Human Evolution.

The Prize rewards intellectual achievement and expresses appreciation for research performed with courage and perseverance in the fields of human evolution. It honors a scientist who transcends the boundaries of a single discipline and whose work links widely differing branches of science.

Dr. Tobias is widely known for both field and theoretical studies of hominoid fossils (particularly *Australopithecus boisei* and *Homo habilis*), cytogenetics, anthropology, brain evolution and paleoneurobiology. He has deep interest in communicating science to the general public and has also played a leading role in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

The Leakey Prize consists of \$ 25,000, a commemorative medallion and scroll. It was presented to Dr. Tobias at a ceremony on the occasion of the Leakey Foundation's Annual Meeting in Cambridge, Massachusetts on October 12, 1991, in conjunction with a symposium in his honor co-sponsored by the Peabody Museum of Harvard University and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

SECOND AURA CONGRESS AND 1992 IFRAO MEETING: 30 AUGUST - 4 SEPTEMBER 1992, CAIRNS, AUSTRALIA

The second congress of the Australian Rock Art Research Association (AURA) will be held in conjunction with the 1992 meeting of the International Federation of Rock Art Organizations (IFRAO) in Cairns, in close proximity of the major rock art regions of north Queensland. More than 500 specialists will attend the 11 academic symposia, where about 200 papers will be presented, preceded and followed by several weeks of field trips. This is the principal international event in palaeoart studies and cognitive archaeology. Abstracts are called for now, and registrations will be invited shortly. For details, please contact AURA, P.O. Box 216, Caulfield South, Vic. 3162, Australia.

The AURA Congress is the largest event in the discipline of prehistoric art studies. A quadrennial assembly, it has been called the "world congress of rock art studies". The First AURA Congress was held in Darwin, Northern Territory, in 1988, and attended by 343 specialists from over 30 countries. The Second AURA Congress will build on the reputation it established, and will address the following specific subjects:

- A) Rock art studies: the post-stylistic era. Where do we go from here? Chaired by Michel Lorblanchet (France) and Paul Bahn (United Kingdom).
- B) Rock art and information exchange. Claire Smith (Australia).
- C) Rock art studies as a curriculum for teaching. Giriraj Kumar (India) and Osaga Odak (Kenya).
- D) The rock art of the Sahara. Alfred Muzzolini (France).
- E) Spatial considerations in rock art. Paul Faulstich (U.S.A.) and Paul Tacon (Australia).
- F) Dating of rock art. Alan Watchman (Australia) and Jack Steinbring (Canada).
- G) Preservation of rock art. Andrew Thorn (Australia) and Nicholas Stanley Price (U.S.A.).
- H) Management of rock art. Graeme Ward (Australia) and Bruce Ford (Australia).
- I) Rock art of north Queensland. Mike Morwood (Australia) and Noelene Cole (Australia).
- J) The ethics of rock art research. Robert G. Bednarik (Australia) and Mario Consens (Uruguay).
- K) General session. Chair to be nominated.

Abstracts (not exceeding 200 words) of papers on any of the subjects covered by Symposia A-J, or any other palaeoart-related

subject, are invited now. The official language is English, but a small number of papers in French, German, Russian and Spanish can be accepted. A time limit of 20 minutes applies and papers will be followed by question times of 10 minutes. AURA will have first publication rights of all papers.

The pre- and post-congress field trips program includes about 20 tours, with durations ranging from 1 day to 1-2 months. They will cover much of Queensland rock art as well as major concentrations in New South Wales, Northern Territory and Western Australia.

R. Bednarik

A NEW JOURNAL

The aim of the International Journal of Osteoarchaeology is to provide a forum for the publication of papers dealing with all aspects of the study of human and animal bones from archaeological contexts. The Journal will publish original papers dealing with human or animal bone research from any area of the world. It will also publish short papers which give important preliminary observations from work in progress and it will publish book reviews.

Principal areas of interest are:

PALAEOPATHOLOGY: Human and animal diseases as found in actual human and animal remains, including radiographic, histological and serological and immunological studies.

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY: Ageing, sexing, metric and morphological analyses of human and animal bones. The application of demographic analyses to both.

EPIDEMIOLOGY: Prevalence and aetiology of disease and the factors influencing these in human and animal populations. Secular trends.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS: Exposure of past populations to toxic substances; reconstruction of the diet and other nutritional studies of human and animal bones.

EXPLOITATION OF ANIMAL RESOURCES: Studies of the means of procuring and managing animal food resources including hunting, butchery and domestication.

TAPHONOMY: Processes, both natural and man-made, which affect the preservation and survival of bone.

The journal will be aimed principally towards all those with a professional interest in the study of human and animal bones. This includes archaeologists, anthropologists, human and animal bone specialists, palaeopathologists and medical historians.

Editors: Mrs Ann Stirland and Dr. Tony Waldron, Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY, England. The journal is published quarterly by John Wiley and Sons Ltd., Baffins Lane, Chichester, Sussex England. Subscription prices to U. K. 80.00 elsewhere US \$ 145.00. Subscriptions: Subscription department John Wiley and Sons Ltd. Baffins Lane, Chichester, Sussex PO 19 1UD England.

J. J.

14th ANNUAL SPRING SYSTEMATICS SYMPOSIUM IN FIELD MUSEUM, CHICAGO.

On 11th May 1991 met in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago the fourteenth Spring Systematics Symposium. Sponsored by Ray and Jean Auel and the Field Museum of Natural History it was presided by Jonathan Haas and Bennet Bronson and chaired by Matthew Nitecki. It focused on the origin of anatomically modern humans - one of the major controversies in contemporary physical anthropology. There were thirteen invited speakers covering two principal views on the geographic origin of *Homo sapiens sapiens*. The first one promoting the African origin and the other one of a multiregional model.

Richard G. Klein: The relationship of behavioural to biological changes in modern human origins.

Christopher Stringer: Out of Africa - personal view.

Fred H. Smith: Neandertals and modern human origins.

Yoel Rak: On the significance of the biomechanical differences between Neandertal and modern human pelvises.

Rebecca Can: Mitochondrial DNA and human evolution. Our one lucky mother.

Paul Bahn: New advances in Ice Age art.

Olga Soffer - Bobyshev: Ancestral lifeways in Eurasia - the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic records.

Arthur J.Jelinek: Behavioral evidence from the Later Paleolithic in southwest Europe and the Levant.

Catherine Farizy: Behavioral and cultural change at the Middle - Upper Paleolithic transition in Western Europe.

Ofer Bar - Yosef: The role of southwest Asia in the geographic origin of modern humans.

Milford Wolpoff: Multiregional evolution: a worldwide source for modern Homo sapiens.

F. Clark Howell: The integration of archaeology with palaeontology.

Tal Simmons: Archaic and modern Homo sapiens in the contact zones. North Africa and Levant.

Even when represented mostly by American speakers the Symposium presented well the contemporary discussion on the origins of modern humans. A well organised representative meeting.

J. J.

MONT BEGO, THE SACRED MOUNTAIN OF THE BRONZE AGE. ITS PLACE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN PREHISTORIC RELIGIONS.

This international conference met in Tende, French maritime Alps in the neighbourhood of Mt. Bego, from 5th to 11th July 1991. It was organized and prepared by Henri de Lumley of the Institut de Paléontologie humaine in Paris and by his collaborators. Altogether 15 countries were represented and 66 contributions were presented in following sections:

Section I: The Bronze Age of the Alps.

Section II: Protohistoric Rock-carvings of the Mt. Bego region.

Section III: Protohistoric Rock-carvings of the Alps.

Section IV: Protohistoric Rock-carvings out of the Alps.

Section V: The Importance of the protohistoric Rock-carvings.

Section VI: Protohistoric religions of the Mediterranean area and their comparative study.

The lectures covered all aspects of the broad theme. The participants visited during two excursions la Valée des Merveilles and la Valée de Fontanalba, the two most important valleys of the protected Mt. Bego region.

The extraordinary importance of Mt. Bego region is not only in unbelievably numerous and well preserved rock-carvings but also in the fact that they are all situated above the alpine tree line and therefore nearly not disturbed by human activities. When studied with modern equipment and with statistical methods they can be considered as complete collection of this important Bronze Age religious message. There is no other similar European region with such a challenge. The publications and reports of Henri de Lumley and his team of collaborators covering broad and complex approach to the studied subject promise a serious and important contribution to our knowledge of protohistoric religions.

The contributions presented during the meeting covered also the broad comparative studies of the subject in the European and even extra-European context. The preliminary publication of the presented papers in two volumes was very appreciated by all the participants. The proceedings of the meeting will be published in 1992/93.

J. J.

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON JOINT DISEASES IN VIENNA 1991

The APPA (Arbeitsgruppe Paläopathologie und Anthropologie) organized in collaboration with the Museum of Natural History in Vienna (M. Teschler-Nicola and her collaborators) in its premises an

international workshop on joint diseases on June 7-8, 1991. Of the 28 participants in the meeting a half were from the reunited Germany, a quarter from Austria, four from Switzerland and three from Czechoslovakia.

M. SCHULTZ (Göttingen) led the workshop aimed at practical training of the participants in evaluation of degenerative changes in various great joints according to his detailed schemes (In: Anthropologie. Handbuch der vergleichenden Biologie des Menschen. Fischer, Stuttgart and New York 1988, Band 1, Abb.170-171). The uniform approach of different research workers is badly needed in order to get a sound basis for comparison of data extracted from different populations. Demonstrations of morphological distinction between degenerative and inflammatory changes were also included in the programme.

M. POHL (Düsseldorf) contributed with a rather complicated approach to evaluation of the influence of different preservation of the region in question. If less than 30 % of either rim or joint surface were present, the probability of finding more progressed pathological changes substantially diminished. This was the case more often in skeletons of older than younger individuals.

F. RÖSING (Ulm) presented some interesting palaeopathological cases from recent excavations of a medieval cemetery near the cathedral in Ulm.

E. STROUHAL (Prague) reported on two cases of malignant tumours found in the Christian population at Sayala (Egyptian Nubia) among 76 adult individuals. This communication was complemented by M. Schultz demonstrating his histological findings of the same cases.

Eugen Strouhal

LES PREMIERES TROUVAILLES AUTHENTIQUES DE PALÉOLITHIQUE À MISKOLC ET LES QUESTIONS ACTUELLES DES INDUSTRIES À PIÈCES FOLIACÉES DE L'EUROPE CENTRALE DANS LEURS CADRES CHRONOLOGIQUES, PALÉCOLOGIQUES, PALÉONTOLOGIQUES. COLLOQUE COMMEMORATIF INTERNATIONAL, MISKOLC 1891 - 1991.

Zum 100. Jahrestag der ersten paläolithischen Funde in Miskolc, der beiden bekannten faustkeilartigen Artefakte, veranstaltete das Otto Herman Museum in Miskolc in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Ungarischen Nationalmuseum, dem Historischen Museum von Budapest und dem Staatlichen Geologischen Institut ein internationales Kolloquium, welches den Problemen blattspitzenführender Industrien des Paläolithikums gewidmet war. Es verlief vom 11. bis 14. September 1991 mit der Teilnahme von etwa 40 Fachleuten aus 9 Ländern. Die Vorträge behandelten verschiedene die Blattspitzenindustrien betreffende Fragen, z. B. regionale Übersichten, Technologie, Chronologie und Herkunft sowie die Geschichte der Forschung in Miskolc. Während zweier Exkursionstage besuchten die Teilnehmer sowohl die berühmten Höhlenfundplätze im Bükk-Gebirge (Szeleta, Istállóskő, Subalyuk) als auch neue, von A. Ringer erforschte Freilandfundplätze mit wichtigen Löbbaufschlüssen, die Hinweise auf die stratigraphisch-chronologische Position des Bábonyien bringen. Diese von Ringer vor wenigen Jahren definierte Industrie stellt eine noch mittelpaläolithische Blattspitzenfacies dar, die als unmittelbarer Vorläufer des bereits jungpaläolithischen Szeletien angesehen wird. Die bisherigen Vermutungen über die Herkunft des Szeletien aus verschiedenen moustéroïden Industrien im Karpathenbecken werden dadurch konkretisiert und gewinnen an Wahrscheinlichkeit. Man kann sagen, daß die Abstammung des mitteleuropäischen Szeletien einer der am besten belegten Entwicklungsabläufe im europäischen Paläolithikum ist. - Die interessante Tagung verlief in einem angenehmen Milieu und bereicherte gewiß alle Teilnehmer mit neuen Erkenntnissen.

Karel Valoch