

and lytic lesions in skeletal material from England (Ch. Roberts, K. Manchester), the epidemic of "modorra", an enigmatic disease, perhaps a virgin-soil epidemic brought by the Spaniards in 1494–5 which exterminated a large proportion of the Guanches of Tenerife (C. Rodríguez Martín) and evidence of the use of *Cannabis sativa* (hashish) as a medicament in difficult delivery of a 14-year-old from a 14th cent. A. D. burial complex west of Jerusalem (J. Zias).

Eugen Strouhal

62nd ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGISTS  
IN TORONTO, 1993

The 62nd annual meeting of American anthropologists was held in the luxurious Toronto Hilton Hotel from April 14 to 17, 1993. Several large halls enabled simultaneous programs in various sections and the great foyer was used for daily changing presentations of posters. It was a great venue with about a thousand participants. In its scope also meetings of councils and members of several associations (Paleoanthropology Society, Human Biology Council, American Association of Physical Anthropology – plenary session, etc.) took place. The well designed and successfully managed program was prepared and supervised by members of the AAPA Program committee J. D. Haas (chairman), G. Arnelagos, E. Delson, T. R. Turner and C. M. Worthman.

The topics included the whole range of modern physical anthropology. Oral lectures and posters were prepared by 800 authors and presented in 35 sessions. Each of the seven main subdisciplines occupied several sessions.

The theme *Primates* comprised 5 oral and poster sessions on their behaviour and biological variation and an oral symposium on the recent development in the study of hominid ontogeny.

*Palaeoanthropology* was divided into 7 sessions, starting with Pliocene human evolution, through early hominid behavioural ecology, a poster session, Early Pleistocene human evolution, Late Pleistocene human evolution, Primate evolution, and ending with a special session on "Function, phylogeny and fossils: miocene hominoids and great apes and human origins."

*Palaeopathology*, because of the preceding special meeting of the Palaeopathology association (see another report), was limited only to a poster session and a session of contributed papers.

*Skeletal biology* was represented by 3 sessions, a poster session, a session of contributed papers, and a symposium "Representativeness: the comparison of skeletons and records from historic cemetery studies".

*Dental anthropology* was divided into a poster session and a session of contributed papers.

The largest program involved *Human biological variation*, divided in 11 specialized sessions, starting with a symposium on sexual difference in blood pressure, session on growth and development, symposium on population biology of North Americans and Siberians as revealed by Boas' data, posters on growth, health and disease, symposium on anthropological perspectives on cleft lip and palate, session on reproduction, ecology and new methodology, posters on human adaptation and variation, symposium on human variability and plasticity honouring G. W. Lasker, another symposium in honour of Edward E. Hunt, posters on growth, health and disease, and demography, and an oral session on growth, health and adaptation.

*Genetics* comprised posters, a session of contributed papers and a symposium on quantitative traits in the study of population structure – dermatoglyphics.

In the Supplement 16 to the American J. of Phys. Anthropology, "Annual Meeting Issue 1993", prepared in time for the participants, the detailed program and alphabetically listed abstracts of papers and posters have been printed.

Eugen Strouhal

VIIIth CONGRESS  
OF THE EUROPEAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL  
ASSOCIATION IN MADRID, 1992

This important scientific event of our discipline took place in September 7–10, 1992, in the lecturing halls of the Faculty of Biology of the Universidad Complutense of Madrid. It was well organized by the President of the Executive Committee of the Congress Professor María Dolores Garralda and its members V. Galera, M. D. Marrodan, C. Prado, J. Casas, J. L. Gomez, P. Gomez-Lobo, J. Herrerin and L. Sanz. The Scientific Committee was composed of D. F. Roberts, M. D. Garralda, G. Hauser, O. Eiben, T. Bielicki, G. Susanne, G. F. de Stefano, M. Roede and M. Prokopec.

Every morning was reserved for one, two or three main lectures of an hour duration or so, presented for the full audience. Thus B. Vandermeersch presented "The first humans in Europe", A.-M. Tillier "Differential growth patterns between Neanderthal and modern humans", J. Jelínek "The Gravettian population of Central Europe", A. D. G. Beynon "Tooth development, clocks and dental chronology", S. M. Borgognini Tarli "Bone chemistry and immunology: state of research, problems and perspectives", D. Ubelaker "Forensic anthropology, an emerging subdiscipline", S. S. Papiha "Human genome and anthropology" and G. Lindgren "Growth at the society, an interdisciplinary approach".

Because a total of 87 oral papers were announced by titles and abstracts, it was necessary to divide them into sessions according to current subdisciplines of anthropology. Sometimes, however, individual papers were misplaced into inappropriate sections, mostly for technical reasons, which limited discussions on them. We cannot quote here all the presented papers by their titles and authors, but it can be stated that most of them added valuable new insights into current anthropological problems.

As much as 88 posters were prepared and presented by their authors during four sessions attributed to them, so that it was easy to rise questions and discuss their contents.

The Congress was attended by hundreds of physical anthropologists from various European countries as well as from the United States, Egypt, Israel and a few other countries.

During the Congress, the general assembly of the European Anthropological Association was held. It decided that the 1994 Congress will take place in Copenhagen, and the 1996 one in Brussels.

The Congress in Madrid was enriched by several social events, as was a cocktail in the City Hall of Madrid, and a great Congress Banquet in one of the leading hotels of the city.

Eugen Strouhal

THE SECOND AURA CONGRESS, CAIRNS '92

The Second AURA Congress, the largest conference in the world addressing the scientific discipline of palaeoart studies, cognitive archaeology, pefology or rock art studies, was held from 30 August to 4 September 1992, at the conference centre of the Hilton, Cairns, Australia. It was preceded and followed by numerous field trips and excursions, beginning with the Grand Tour on 1 August, and ending with the Queensland Tour on 22 September. A total of 171 academic papers or specialist lectures were given, including several public lectures, mostly in Cairns. This number is slightly below that of 1988, because we found then that the late daily finishing times of the three simultaneous sessions were too demanding for all concerned. Numerous papers were submitted for presentation and could not be accommodated, the congress organizers apologise to the authors concerned.

The Cairns Congress was attended by 267 fully registered delegates, 69 non-registered delegates (members of official parties such as a Minister's and the French Embassy's, non-member congress volunteers, subsidised delegates, and delegates of the media), 40 delegates with day registrations, and 78 members of the public who attended public lectures in the actual conference lecture halls. This gives a total of 454. We have inadequate records of the attendance numbers of non-delegates of the various other congress events, including public lectures and seminars in Cairns, Townsville and Sydney, social events of the Congress, Kelvin