

no session on palaeoprimatology. Morphology, comparative anatomy, phylogeny and locomotion were compressed into two sessions with a very eclectic representation of the topics.

Traditionally well represented were the fields of applied primatology like primate conservation (symposia and workshops organised by the IUCN representative Russell Mittermeier) and primate welfare.

Among the primate groups and species examined, marmosets, Cebus, Macaca and great apes prevailed. A special importance was paid to Pan, Cebus and Macaca in all the topics from genetics up to the ecology and behaviour. The symposium "Cebus meets Pan. The behavioural convergence?" was very interesting but I am personally quite sceptical about such broad scale comparisons, namely if animals of so different sizes and brain structures are compared.

Many sessions were connected with various aspects of behaviour and relations of behaviour and social structure. Social behaviour, parental behaviour and reproduction were the most important topics. Relations among ecology, behaviour and social structure were analysed in numerous papers for all groups of living primates. Studies of various aspects of primate ontogeny and growth were presented in many papers. Several sessions dealt with various aspects of genetics, mostly with molecular genetics and karyology. Unfortunately, papers with taxonomic topics prevailed. Some immunological papers have shown close relationship between apes and man on the one hand, and a relatively low degree of relation of apes and man to the monkey immunological system.

Primate ecology is also a traditional topic of IPS Congresses. The most interesting lectures were on anti-predation strategies, life histories, competition, aggression and reconciliation and seed dispersion by primates. The stress of the behavioural dimension in primate ecology seems to be one of the recent trends in this primatological discipline.

My impression is, however, that the physiology of primates was the leading discipline of the IPS Congress. There were numerous papers on various physiological topics like physiology and regulation of growth, reproduction physiology, metabolism and neurophysiology (and neuropsychology). The physiology of stress and aggression was of a special importance. Many papers have shown that cortisol, and also oestrogens and androgens, are closely related to the aggression and character of a social structure. Studies of physiological and regulation pathways and mechanisms connected with the above mentioned topics were quite numerous. Ethological and reproduction papers with very well documented physiological mechanisms were not exceptional.

Neurophysiology was represented by many sessions, for example on laterality, cognition, communication and learning. The underestimation of non-human primates by anthropologists, namely by social and cultural anthropologists, is quite evident on the basis of the new neurophysiological evidence. In this sense the Symposium "Ape mind, monkey" minds has shown the recent state of knowledge in the above mentioned neurobiological disciplines.

Studies of tool behaviour and tool use by monkeys and apes have proved that tool behaviour cannot be restricted to hominids only. Field studies of chimpanzees have shown, among other evidence, that all the studied chimpanzee populations are using some forms of tools but the tool behaviour varies among individual populations. If the very complicated and complex social behaviour of chimpanzees, with regular hunting and food sharing, is taken into account, the differences with *Homo sapiens* appear to be much less marked than it has been ever thought. Some abilities and the degree of social organisation in apes, and even that of monkeys in some cases, are much higher and more complex than it has been supposed. We should probably basically change our view on non-human higher primates.

There were four invited plenary lectures at the XVth IPS Congress in Madison. I was impressed namely by R. M. Sapolsky's and T. Nishida's lectures. R. M. Sapolsky has summarised the topic on "Stress, Stress-related Diseases and Personality: Studies of Wild Baboons". This lecture has shown in detail some physiological mechanisms of behaviour and the relation of stress, physiology and social status in a group. He has also shown the key role of cortisol level in aggression and during the establishment of social relations. The lecture on "Mahale chimpanzee Studies: Past, present and Future" by T. Nishida reviewed the results of

longitudinal research of wild chimpanzees in Mahale Mountains by Japanese primatologists. I have appreciated very much the excellent and detailed demonstration how sophisticated and flexible the social structure and social relations in chimpanzees can be.

The round table on "Physical Anthropologists and Primatology" should also be mentioned. American colleagues have shown the importance of primatology for the teaching of physical anthropology. They also stressed the necessity to increase the part of biological sciences, namely physical anthropology and human biology, in anthropological curricula of most US Universities, where human social sciences have strongly prevailed over biological ones.

The IPS Congress has also shown that primatology develops in non-traditional primatological countries like the Czech Republic, Spain and Australia that were represented by quite numerous delegations. The Czech delegation has even organised a workshop on "Complex approach to the Study of Primate Ontogeny" (among other topics the results of the complex longitudinal study, supported by the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic - Project No. 206/96/0166 were presented).

In conclusion, I can state that the XVth IPS Congress was very well organised and very interesting. However, there were some troubles and problems that should be avoided in future IPS meetings. I missed palaeoprimatology and primate evolution, the key topics of many primatological and anthropological journals. Many parallel sessions on similar topics in various buildings have made it almost impossible to follow topics as a whole and to hear many interesting lectures. Poster sessions should have had more time for discussion and they should not have been parallel with workshops and symposia.

Special thanks go to Dave Abbot, Larry Jacobsen and, last but not least, to Edi Chan for their great and successful struggle in organising such a huge scientific meeting.

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REPORT ON ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND PALAEOPATHOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT IN 1996

During the 1996 season of the Joint Expedition of the Egypt Exploration Society (London) and the National Museum of Antiquities of Leiden at the New Kingdom necropolis at Saqqara, the subterranean part of the Tomb of Pay has been excavated together with a smaller Ramesside tomb (96/1) and two simple surface burials dated to the same period. The Tomb of Pay, whose superstructure had already been cleared in 1994, was built at the end of the 18th Dynasty by its proprietor, later enlarged by his son Raia, and ultimately reused for a great number of burials during the Late Period.

The human skeletal remains unearthed in the substructure of the Tomb of Pay were abundant, but in a very fragmentary state as the result of robbers' activities. The bulk of the material had, therefore, to be studied using the anatomical method, bone by bone, only exceptionally could individuals be examined.

In the lowermost Chamber C which according to archaeological finds contained the original burials of Pay and members of his family, 7 persons were buried. Of them 4 were adults, comprising an aged male and 3 adult females. The 3 immature individuals consisted of a juvenile male and two older children.

Chamber B which originally contained the sarcophagus of Raia, yielded 11 individuals, 10 adults (5 males and 5 females) and a juvenile. Some or all of these burials may have belonged to Raia and members of his family.

There were 3 rock-cut graves in the floor of the uppermost Chamber A, of which grave A1 contained the skeleton of a young adult male in situ, while graves A2 and A3 yielded remnants of many different individuals. Otherwise Chamber A was literally packed with burials, whose number was assessed at about one hundred. A quarter of these remains were studied, while the others will be processed during the 1997 season.

The human remains found in the shafts were mostly related to these Late Period burials except for the bottom of Shaft III, where they could have been mixed with the New Kingdom burials.

Tomb 96/1, although it was also repeatedly robbed, contained human remains which were in far better condition, though not complete. The bones of 2 adults (male and female) were found predominantly in Chamber A. Chamber B contained remains of 3 infants and a small child. A few bones of another adult male were found at the bottom of the shaft.

The surface burial 96/2 was that of an excellently preserved 18-19-year-old male with a strongly-built body. The nearby burial 96/3 belonged

to a 15-16-year-old juvenile whose features also revealed the male sex. Morphometric similarities and certain rare anomalies betrayed a close blood relationship between the two youths, and thus enabled burial 96/3 to be dated according to the Ramesside burial 96/2 to the same period.

Within the framework of the research project on the history and palaeopathology of malignant tumours, 4 cases from the rock tombs at Qubbet el-Hawa, Aswan, introduced in a monograph by F. Rösing (1990) and dated to the Old Kingdom and Late Period, were re-examined using X-rays. Besides primary and secondary carcinoma, multiple myeloma also had to be taken into consideration in their diagnoses.

Eugen Strouhal

FORTHCOMING MEETING

12th EUROPEAN MEETING OF THE PALAEOPATHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION 1998 IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

For the first time in the history of these conferences the choice has been made to have it hosted by one of the countries of the former Eastern European block, the Czech Republic. The 12th European Conference will be organised from Wednesday August 26 to Saturday August 29, 1998 by the First Medical Faculty of Charles University in Prague and the Medical Faculty of Charles University in Pilsen, in co-operation with the Society for the History of Sciences and Technology and the Czech Anthropological Society, as one of the events celebrating the 650th anniversary of Charles University. The date has been chosen so that the participants could travel to Jena (Germany) during the day of Sunday August 30, where the 11th Congress of the European Anthropological Association will be held in the following days.

The registration of participants will take place in Prague in the Karolinum in the late afternoon of August 26. The official opening of the conference, held under the auspices of the President of Charles University and the Deans of both organising faculties, will take place in the morning of August 27 in the great hall of the Karolinum. Afterwards the participants will have an opportunity of visiting the renovated historical premises of the Karolinum and an exhibition commemorating the 650th anniversary of Charles University.

By noon, participants in the conference will be transferred by buses to Šafránek's Pavilion of the Medical Faculty in Pilsen. There the scientific programme of the conference will take place, beginning in the afternoon of August 27 till the early evening of August 29, consisting of lectures, posters, and possibly also workshops. The programme should include topical problems of the discipline, i.e. among others tumours, vertebral column disturbances, metabolic and infectious diseases, palaeopathology of soft tissues, palaeohistology, etc. The organisers would like to prepare a small exhibition of interesting palaeopathological cases and palaeohistological sections and pictures. A cultural programme and short excursions will be prepared for both the participants in the conference and especially for accompanying persons.

Those interested in taking part in the conference will obtain the first circular with a preliminary application form from Agentura Carolina, Albertov 7/3a, 120 00 Praha 2, Czech Republic (tel. +420 2 298223, +420 2 294052, +420 2 29656, fax +420 2 296983).

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