

exactness, as the science of Man with his ability to change and evolve under the conditions that determine him in his biosocial interrelations: People who are able to make anthropology attractive to the coming generation of educated Czechs, regardless of the current social climate. Who have the courage to set out ideas and hypotheses and verify them by gathering data. Who do not ask only "how?" and "how much?" but also "why?". Who in all circumstances inquire about the causes and then look for their consequences. Who always bear in mind that data – however important – are not the goal, but rather a mere means of gaining knowledge. Who cultivate the minds of the younger generation by offering them attractive programs and making materials accessible. Who lead young anthropologists to gain the courage to test their strength against foreign researchers and their ideas. And, finally, who broaden the possibilities for publication by young anthropologists in particular.

V. Vančata presented a summary of Prof. Jelínek's extensive activities and an assessment of his important contributions to anthropology (not only in this country), and a number of colleagues joined him in sharing their memories of scientific collaboration and long-term friendship with Prof. Jelínek.

The second day of the meeting was devoted entirely to auxology and functional anthropology, that is, to areas which have a relatively long tradition in Czech and Slovak anthropology:

- The achieved level of bodily growth in newborns (E. Neščáková, Y. Netriová)
- Changes in body structure over twenty years among students at the Faculty of Natural Sciences of Charles University (M. Pospíšil)
- Acceleration among younger school-age children in Olomouc (M. Přidalová)
- School maturity (B. Vacková)
- Growth diagnosis – the current approach (H. Krásničanová)
- Some socioeconomic factors influencing child growth and development (J. Vignerová, P. Bláha)
- The current trend in development of the head and chest in Czech children (P. Bláha, J. Vignerová, J. Riedlová)
- Selected head measurements of children between 3 and 15 years of age in contemporary Prague (P. Bláha, J. Vignerová, J. Riedlová)
- Selected head measurements of children from the Czech urban population (J. Riedlová, P. Bláha, J. Vignerová)
- Selected head measurements of children between 3 and 15 years of age in Olomouc (L. Krejčovský, T. Krejčovský)
- Somatic development of children with diabetes of the mellitus I type (M. Beránková, J. Strnová)
- The suitability of using bioimpedance on obese children (P. Bláha, R. Hájková, J. Šrajer)
- Anthropological and strength characteristics of women working in agriculture (M. Cvičelová)
- Somatometry of mature children in the Czech Republic (J. Krátoška, J. Šteigl, H. Zieglerová)
- Body fat and blood lipids (A. Novotný, V. V. Novotný)
- Pluses and minuses of using Bodystate 500 to define body composition (V. V. Novotný, A. Novotný)
- Evaluation of the relation between somatotypes and morphological structures of the foot (J. Riegrová)
- Fat percentage in secondary school youths as determined by three different methods (B. Vacková)

Even though for various reasons not all members of the Society could attend the Anthropology Days, it was unquestionably a valuable meeting. And this not only because it was a chance to make personal contact, but also because it gave us a signal about the current state of this field of science in this country, and also served as a kind of mirror to reflect the status of Czech anthropology in the context of world anthropology.

In this regard, it would seem that Czech anthropology is gradually reaching a point where, based on an analysis of its own and world developments up to the present, it should make certain decisions that will bring this "Sleeping Beauty" of Czech science back to the place where it was traditionally to be found.

The 10th Anthropology Days sent out a signal that steps have been

taken, at least at some anthropological institutions, to ensure that Czech and Slovak anthropology are well-prepared to fulfill their obligations with regard to tradition, and take their place in the context of world anthropology at the start of the next millennium. Let us hope that this meeting has also served this end in its small way.

Vladimír Přivratský

XIth EUROPEAN MEETING OF THE PALAEOPATHOLOGY ASSOCIATION

About 120 palaeopathologists from European countries, as well as a few from overseas, gathered at the Conference Centre in the Rolduc Monastery in Kerkrade near Maastricht, the Netherlands, from 14 to 18 August 1996. The topics of the conference included methods, stress indicators, arthropathies, tumours, infectious diseases, ancient DNA, cannibalism, trauma, epidemiology, metabolic diseases, Paget's disease and miscellaneous subjects. Abstracts of the papers were published beforehand in the *Journal of Paleopathology*, vol. 7 no. 2, 1995. All presentations were delivered at plenary sessions in a suitable lecture hall, and were usually followed by discussions. Besides this, there were poster sessions scheduled in the cloisters, enabling authors to deliver oral explanations to the audience. In the evenings two workshops were organized, on fractures in ancient bones and dry bone histotechniques, as well as two computer demonstrations, on the archaeological skeleton archiving system and computer-assisted diagnosis in palaeopathology. Lodging and accommodation were offered in the monastery, with a nice conference dinner held in its cellars. The Dutch organising committee, under G. J. R. Maat, must be warmly thanked for its flawless organisation of the meeting, enabling participants to resume contacts and exchange much of the most recent knowledge.

Eugen Strouhal

XVth CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRIMATOLOGICAL SOCIETY

XIXth CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS

August 11–16, 1996, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

The XVth IPS Congress was organised by the Wisconsin Primate Regional Research Center on August 11 – 16, 1996 in the Campus of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. All ceremonies and some of the scientific sessions, workshops and symposia were held in the Memorial Union Building of the University of Wisconsin. However, most sessions took place in other university buildings, which caused some trouble for the participants wishing to hear lectures in different buildings.

This IPS Congress was extraordinarily large, with more than 1300 participants from 37 countries. Nevertheless, in comparison to the XIIIth IPS Conference which was of a comparable size, young scientists and primatologists from the U.S.A. prevailed in Madison. In my estimate, about two thirds of the participants were from the U.S.A. I missed many colleagues from Europe, Africa, Japan, India and other Asian countries who had taken part in Strasbourg.

The contributions to the very well organised XVth IPS Congress were presented in six parallel sessions running from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m. The papers were organised into 31 oral sessions, 28 symposia, 17 workshops, four round tables, one video-session and there were also four poster sessions, one each day till Thursday.

It is absolutely impossible to report on all the scientific topics presented at the IPS Congress. Most of the contributions are summarised in the Abstracts book containing 799 abstracts. Individual disciplines of primate research were not equally represented, some of them were even missing. It is surprising in traditional fields of primatology. There was

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.

Václav Vančata
Vladimír Přivratský

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.