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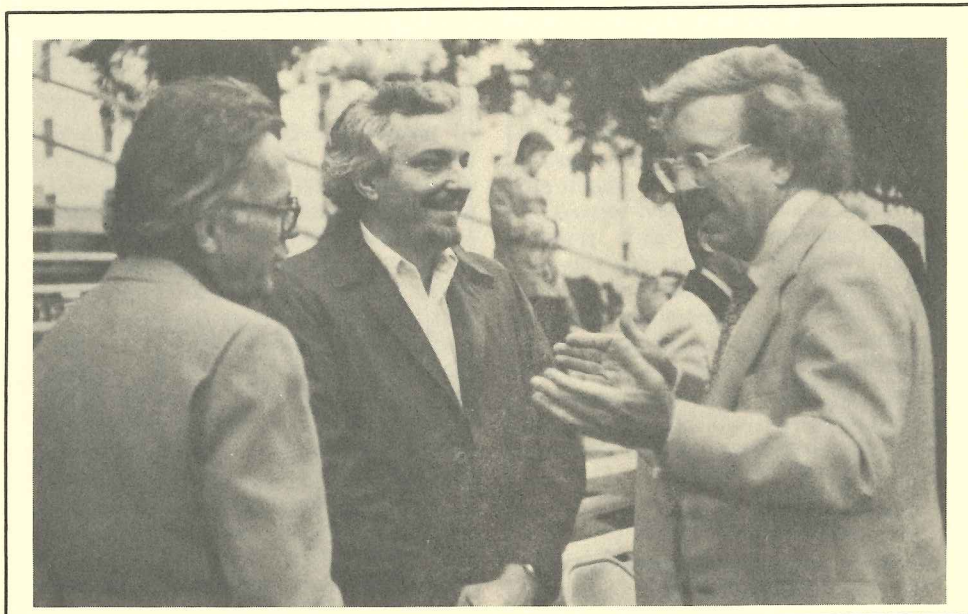
THE FIRST TEN YEARS: EVOKING THE PAST— SUMMONING THE FUTURE

On a dreary mid-winter morning in January, 1968, a singular assortment of people met and made a momentous decision—to create an organization to raise money for a cause as unconventional and compelling as the man for whom it was to be named.

The group was assembled by Allen O'Brien, instigator and first angel of the Leakey Foundation concept. Those present were Jim Smith and Bob Moodey, Allen's friends who contributed indispensable legal and financial knowledge to the project; Joan and Arnold Travis, innocent bystanders who had already been drawn into Leakey's orbit; and Louis Leakey himself. Leakey, in Los Angeles for lectures, was asked to sit in on the meeting to answer questions about the scientific challenges ahead.

Allen and Louis had already contacted several distinguished scientists, philanthropists and prestigious and public-spirited citizens on the East Coast with whom Leakey was associated, who were asked to serve on the Foundation Board if or when it got off the ground. Among them: Dr. Melvin Payne, President of the National Geographic Society; Dr. Fredrick Seitz, President of Rockefeller University; Harold Coolidge of the National Academy of Sciences and the I.U.C.N.; industrialists Royal Little and Leighton Wilkie; the late Dr. Richard Foster Flint, Yale geology professor.

Continued on page 4



Dr. F. Clark Howell, Dr. Irvan De Vore, and Dr. Edwin S. Munger at Charleston.

NO MAN IS AN ISLAND

All the antebellum elegance and leisurely charm of the host city, Charleston, South Carolina, could not belie the pace and accomplishments of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation's Board of Trustees, November 2 to 5, 1978. A busy schedule of meetings and symposium lectures gave time, however, for the Trustees, Fellows and Friends to be graciously entertained by the co-host and hostess, Trustee Mrs. George M. Seignious, II, and her husband, General Seignious, President of The Citadel, the renowned state liberal arts military institution in Charleston. An oyster roast at Mrs. Seignious' rice plantation on the Santee River was a memorable occasion of Southern hospitality.

The four lectures co-entitled "No Man Is An Island," which formed the core of the meeting, were open to the public at The Citadel. The theme, from John

Donne's familiar quotation, pertained to mankind not as individuals but as a species, the first species to have the ability to control its destiny, an awesome responsibility. As the Foundation has always felt, by discovering where we came from and how we survived in the past, we may discover who we are and how we are to survive in the future. Interdependence is thought to be the key. Coincidentally, the disappearance of any other species naturally diminishes our own and each of us as individuals.

Dr. Jacques Piccard

opened the symposium with a talk on "Mankind's Voyage Into Ocean Space," emphasizing the essentiality for our survival of preserving the oceans. Although natural causes during billions of years have resulted in a three percent pollution of the

Continued on page 5

the L.S.B. leakey foundation

The L.S.B. Leakey Foundation was established in 1968 by a group of eminent scientists and informed laymen who recognized a critical need to strengthen financial support for new multi-disciplined research into man's origins, his evolving nature and his environmental future. It was named in honor of the man who had become known as "the Darwin of pre-history," Dr. Louis S.B. Leakey.

The Foundation sponsors:

International research programs related to the biological and cultural development of mankind.

Long-term primate research projects which may help us to understand how we evolved as a species.

The training and education of students in these fields.

Conferences, publications of scientific papers, and educational programs designed to disseminate knowledge relevant to man's changing view of his place in nature.

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the L.S.B. leakey foundation news

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PRESIDENT'S MEMO

AGATHA CHRISTIE ONCE SAID THAT AN ARCHEOLOGIST IS THE BEST HUSBAND A WOMAN CAN HAVE: THE OLDER SHE GETS, THE MORE INTERESTED HE IS IN HER.

NOW THAT YOUR FOUNDATION HAS REACHED THE PRECOCIOUS AGE OF TEN, WE HOPE TO BE MORE INTERESTING TO YOU, ITS MEMBERS. I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM AFRICA TO FIND THAT LEAKEY SUPPORTERS HAVE BEEN THEIR MOST GENEROUS AT YEAR'S END. SINCE THANKSGIVING \$104,918 HAS BEEN RECEIVED, MOSTLY IN GIFTS OF MODEST SIZE. THAT TOTAL IS BEING MATCHED, AS PROMISED, BY A FEW TRUSTEES AND FRIENDS OF THE FOUNDATION. THE MATCHING OFFER FOR 1979 CONTINUES.

WE HAD HOPED FOR THIS YEAR-END SURGE. MEANWHILE, OUR SMALL DEVOTED STAFF WORKS EACH DAY NOT UNLIKE EMILE ZOLA'S PRESCRIPTION FOR HIS WRITING: *NULLA DIES SINE LINEA*—NEVER A DAY WITHOUT A LINE. OR WE COULD WELL BORROW A FAVORITE QUOTATION FROM GOETHE: *OHNE HAST, ABER OHNE RAST*—WITHOUT HASTE, WITHOUT REST. SUCH SAYINGS ARE OFTEN ROOTED IN PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

IN NAMIBIA, ON THE ANGOLAN BORDER, I WAS RATHER INCAUTIOUSLY WALKING WITHOUT PRUDENT REGARD FOR LAND MINES WHEN AN OVAMBO WOMAN CALLED OUT: "*STADIG OOR DIE KLIPPE.*" SHE WAS USING THE OLD VOORTREKKER ADMONITION TO PROCEED "SLOWLY OVER THE LITTLE STONES," APPLIED TO OXEN PULLING A COVERED WAGON OVER A STREAM BED WHERE UNDUE HASTE WOULD RESULT IN ALL ONE'S POSSESSIONS TUMBLING DOWNSTREAM.

ALTHOUGH WE DO PROCEED WITH FISCAL CARE, THE YEAR-END CONTRIBUTIONS ALLOW US TO BE ADVENTURESOME ON THE FRONTIERS OF SCIENCE. AS BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SAID LONG AGO: "AN INVESTMENT IN KNOWLEDGE PAYS THE BEST INTEREST."

(I DO WONDER IF ARCHEOLOGIST CHRISTIE EVER GAVE JUDGMENT ON HIS BEING MARRIED TO A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN OF SUCH LITERARY FECUNDITY.)

Ned Munger

CALENDAR UPDATE

California Institute of Technology, Beckman Auditorium:

April 10—Dr. Donald Johanson, EARLIEST HUMAN ANCESTORS—THE FOSSIL RECORD.

May 1—Dr. Jane Goodall, CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE IN CHIMPANZEE SOCIETY.

University of California at Los Angeles, Royce Hall:

April 22—Penny Patterson, EXPERIMENTS IN PRIMATE COMMUNICATION.

Southwestern College, Chula Vista, California:

March 16—Dr. F. Clark Howell, NEW PERSPECTIVES ON HUMAN EVOLUTION.

May 18—Dr. Sylvia Earle, THE DESCENT OF MAN: THE HISTORY OF MEN AND WOMEN UNDERSEA.

Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado:

April 26—Dr. Donald C. Johanson, A LONG-SOUGHT ANCESTOR FINDS A PLACE ON THE TREE OF MAN.

NEW FELLOWS

The Leakey Foundation is proud to welcome three new Fellows to its membership roster.

They are: Mrs. Donald V. Hops, Pasadena, California; Mr. William Meyerhoff, Beverly Hills, California; and Mrs. Ann

Christine Kuehbeck, Munich, West Germany.

Fellows of the Foundation now total 296.

In addition, the Leakey Foundation has one new Corporate Benefactor, the Natomas Company of San Francisco.

BALDWIN GRANTS AWARDED

At the Annual Meeting, Trustees of the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation awarded three Franklin Mosher Baldwin Fellowships:

Dr. John C. Onyango-Abuje,

Research Fellow, Division of Archeology, at The International Louis Leakey Memorial Institute for African Prehistory and former Leakey Foundation grantee, has been awarded an \$8,000 Baldwin Fellowship for his archeological research in the Lake Victoria Basin, Kenya.

Dr. Onyango-Abuje plans to carry out extensive and systematic excavations of the Lake Victoria Basin. The grantee states that this area has been shown to be a popular habitation site for hominids from the Middle Miocene (Miocene: five million to twenty-five million years B.P.) to the present time. His interdisciplinary approach will include collaboration from experts in the fields of physical anthropology, ethnography, geology, paleontology, and his own specialty, archeology. Scientists in oral history, palynology and geomorphology will also be consulted periodically. Dr. Onyango-Abuje hopes to complete the fieldwork by April, 1983.

Yusuf M. Juwayeyi,

Ph.D. candidate, University of California, Berkeley, and former grantee of the Leakey Foundation, was awarded a \$2,258 Baldwin Fellowship in support of his research in southern Malawi. He will concentrate on prehistoric technology and economics, the first intensive archeological investigation in this area.

The eighteen month field project in the Mikolongwe-Lichenya region will study the transition from the Late Stone Age hunter-gatherer economy to an Iron Age food production economy. In addition, Juwayeyi plans to examine the concepts of diffusion and assimilation in the transfer of ideas from the earlier age to the later, and investigate the symbiotic co-existence of populations as a factor in the rapid establishment of Iron Age culture in this area.

James A. Ssemakula,

a political refugee from Uganda who now resides in Kenya, is the recipient of a \$3,500 Baldwin Fellowship. It will enable him to pursue a Master of Science degree in Wildlife Ecology at Humbolt State University, Arcata, California. He is now a research student at the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation in Nairobi.

The Cleveland Museum of Natural History



Dr. Donald Johanson and Lucy.

LUCY RECHRISTENED

When Dr. Donald C. Johanson found the skeleton called Lucy in the Afar region of Ethiopia in 1974, no one knew how long it had lain undiscovered in the sediment. This past January Johanson announced the startling results of the laboratory work of the last four years. Lucy is an example of a new species of hominid to be called *Australopithecus afarensis*. The most ancient and primitive human species yet discovered, it dates from about 3,500,000 years ago, according to the anthropologist.

Australopithecus afarensis had a short human-like body and a small-brained skull resembling that of an ape. Analysis of the fossils shows that the creature was fully bipedal and walked erect. "We can definitely place it in the zoological family of man," Johanson said, "It gives us a glimpse of a creature that was ancestral to all later forms of humankind."

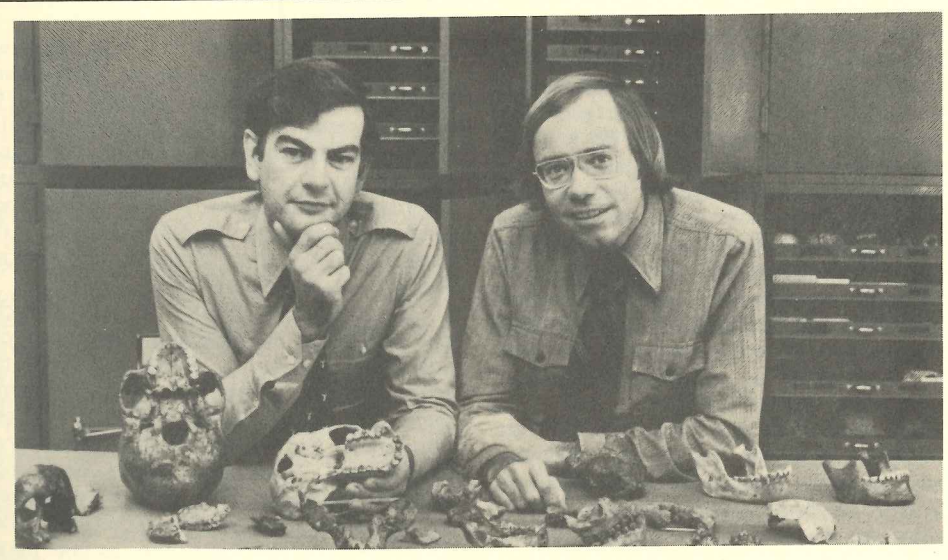
Dr. Johanson, curator of physical anthropology at The Cleveland Museum of

Natural History, and Dr. Timothy D. White, anthropologist with the University of California at Berkeley, collaborated in the fossil analysis. The Leakey Foundation is proud that both scientists have been funded in part by its grants.

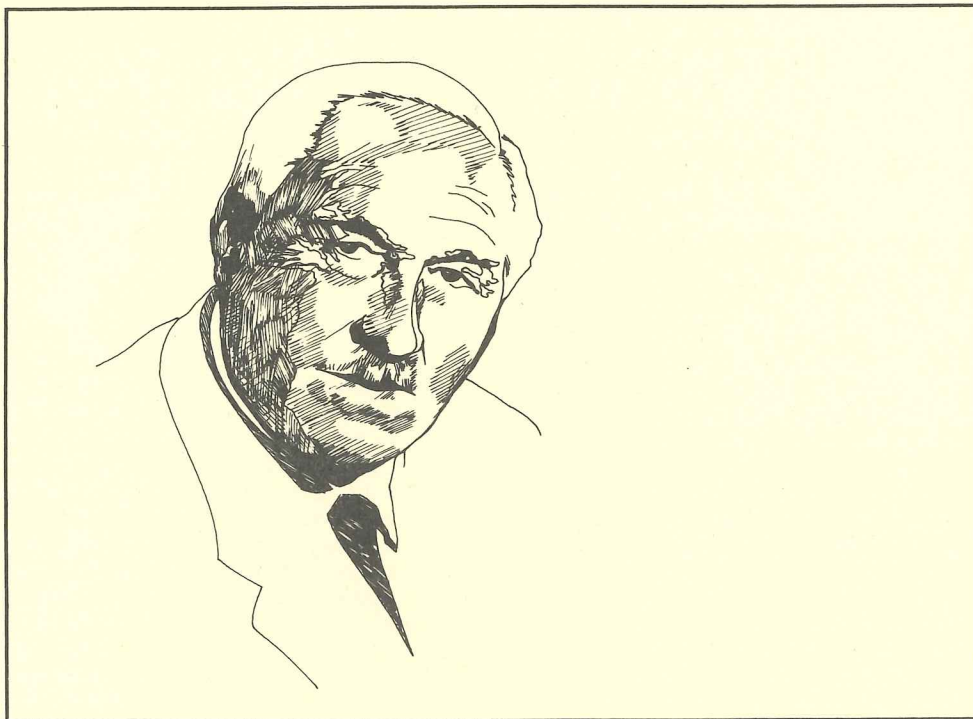
Johanson's discoveries of at least thirteen individual skeletons, of which that of Lucy is the most complete, were made at Hadar in Ethiopia in four field seasons between 1973 and 1977. White is responsible for the study of the hominid remains found by Dr. Mary Leakey's team at Laetolil, Tanzania, with which the Ethiopian material was compared.

The Johanson-White analysis should reopen the argument about the time divergence of apes and modern humans. Some scientists believe this branching occurred fifteen to twenty million years ago. Because of the primitive nature of *Australopithecus afarensis* a much later divergence becomes more plausible.

The Cleveland Museum of Natural History



Dr. Johanson and Dr. Timothy White with Australopithecus afarensis fossils.



Louis' own economic plight dramatized the need of many of his colleagues for a funding organization. Trailblazers and followers alike—expedition leaders, teachers, writers, lecturers, laboratory technicians and innovators—spent a great deal of time and energy in search of financial support for work in their various scientific disciplines.

Three months after the January meeting, the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation was granted legal status by the State of California as a corporate entity and by the Federal Internal Revenue Code as a tax-exempt, charitable, educational, scientific institution. At that same life-giving moment, a public relations firm was retained to analyze its potential. For one year they studied the Foundation's nature and purposes and its possible resources. Their findings:

1. The idea of a support organization for anthropology in general, and Leakey-related research into man's origin in particular, is feasible.
2. The declared purposes of the organization as stated in its Charter are sound.
3. To initiate this organization in Southern California is probably as good an idea as to initiate it anywhere else.
4. To build a popular movement of the ultimate dimensions envisioned by its founders will be more difficult than they foresee, but not impossible."

They further stated, "We are captivated by the dauntless attitude of a small group of relatively obscure amateurs. They propose to initiate a popular movement that can significantly affect man's quest for

knowledge of his own nature. We think that we see the difficulties and obstacles in their path more clearly than they do. We have admonished this little group repeatedly, over the past year, pointing out that much of their apparently indestructible optimism is a product of innocence. Their initial mistakes would have killed quickly any less resilient organizational foetus. But the Leakey Foundation does not die. It refuses even to report to the infirmary for treatment. Slowly, the dark heresy has grown in our minds that a few anthropology buffs might just possibly be able to write a new rule book."

What the firm had not entirely reckoned with was the verve, dedication and personal willingness of so many people to participate in *l'affaire Leakey*. Dr. Ned Munger of Caltech chaired the Foundation's first Science and Grants advisory committee. His successor, Dr. F. Clark Howell, in collaboration with Dr. Sherwood Washburn and other scientists of note, provided indispensable grant evaluation. Ed N. Harrison, President of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, became the Foundation's second president and designed its earliest financial blueprint. Tita Caldwell's tireless efforts in program planning and membership campaigns were essential to the Foundation's survival. The achievements of these founding Trustees were augmented by the diverse contributions of later board members.

This was the "launching crew." Bob Moodey's weekend home in Newport Beach, dubbed "Nairobi West," served as the first headquarters to which Southern California trustees made frequent treks. Subsequently Ed Harrison became host to the operations in his Westwood Village

office building. Now based in Pasadena, the modestly staffed office functions admirably amidst supplies unavoidably stacked in the halls and the background buzz of typewriters and telephones in constant concert.

Even with its invaluable human assets, the Foundation could not have survived the traumas ahead without Robert Beck's crucial pledge in 1970 to match the first \$1 million from other contributors. Beck's generosity provided a stable financial footing.

However, organizations, like individuals, seem to experience cyclic growing pains. The Leakey Foundation was no exception. Dr. Leakey's failing health, as well as lagging contributions, were continuing sources of anxiety. Then, in October, 1971, professional rivals Louis Leakey and Robert Ardrey graciously consented to a public dialogue on "Violence And Aggression In Man" which successfully energized new support. More lectures, dinners, meetings followed, and interest remained high until the profoundly shocking news of Louis' sudden death on October 1, 1972.

Dr. Leakey was to have been an honored guest at the October Annual Meeting held at the National Geographic Society in Washington, D.C. The Trustees shared a stabbing personal sense of loss and wondered, at the same time, if the Foundation itself would survive without Louis as its inspirational focal point. But even as the meeting was being called to order, the determination to make the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation a living tribute to this gentle giant was unhesitatingly reaffirmed.

In the years that followed the Foundation went from strength to strength. It matched Robert Beck's million dollar pledge, increased its membership rolls and doubled the dollars granted. The organization has grown to be truly international with a scientific advisory committee drawn from nations all over the world, a thriving sister group based in London, and strong regional constituencies in many parts of the United States.

An admirable record has been set over the past ten years in which more than \$1,500,000 have been awarded to 270 separate research projects and study grants conducted in twenty-six countries throughout the world. Funds are allocated in four inter-related categories: human origins and evolution research; primate studies; cultural anthropological projects; and educational and research programs.

There is a vast amount of vital research still waiting to be done and a great deal of additional support will be necessary to accomplish it. A new matching fund campaign is underway which will give renewed impetus to the Foundation's grant-making capabilities. There are always new and exciting discoveries just around the corner to further man's knowledge of himself. The Board of Trustees invites you to take part.

— Joan Travis

Continued from page 1

earth's waters, man-made pollution now may move too rapidly. Toxins can concentrate in plankton and thus subvert life's food chain very early. Species of sea life may disappear without new ones emerging. The chain of life could be broken entirely, oxygen which the oceans recycle for the earth could be drastically reduced, the world's temperature could be changed

Dr. Irven DeVore spoke on "Perspectives on Human Behavior." Professor of Anthropology at Harvard University, Dr. DeVore again emphasized the importance of learning more about mankind's past in order to know more about ourselves.

Sociobiology is a theoretical science recently developed. Through the study of the social behavior of other animals, the struc-

been lost in the past two years, partly through poaching. More stringent policing of the area to guard against poachers is a primary necessity, the primatologist said.

Dr. F. Clark Howell

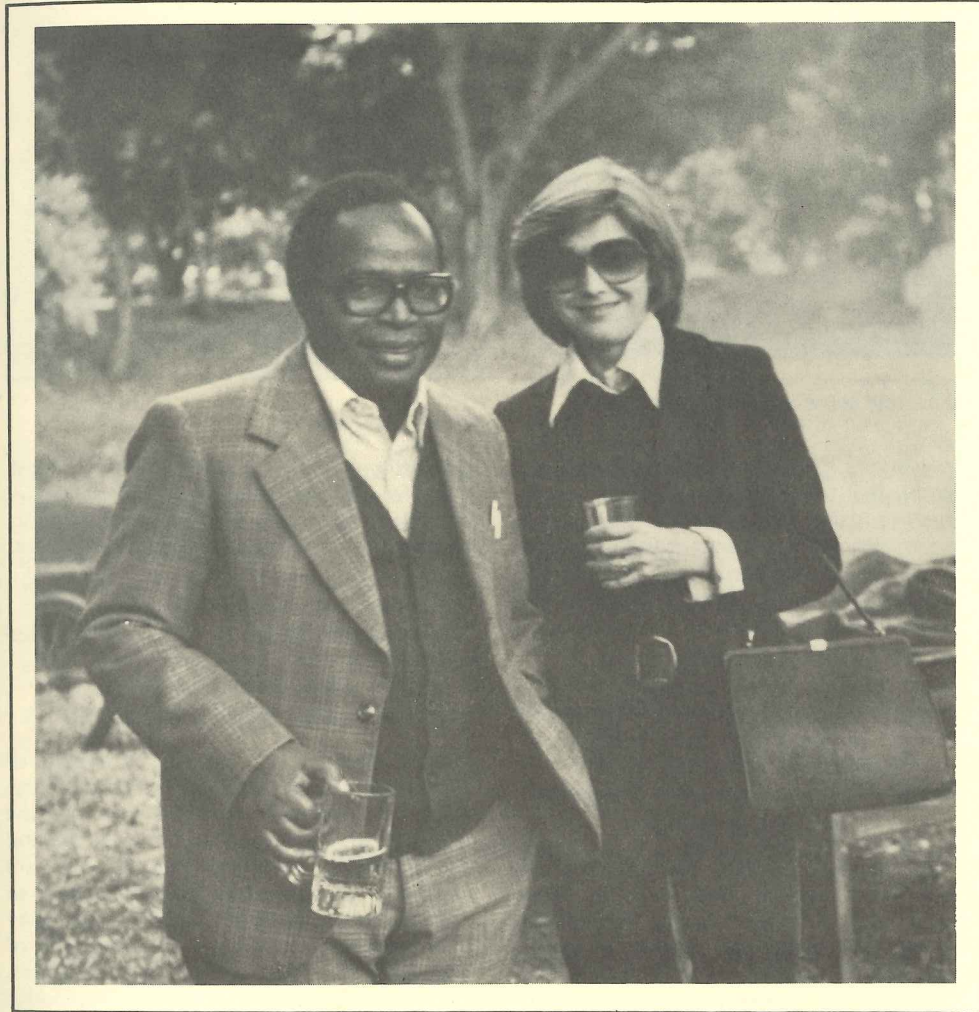
spoke on "Understanding Human Origins." Dr. Howell, Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley, said that in the course of human evolution some stages are inferred, some known. We know that apes originated in Africa; the earliest remains found date from about fourteen million years. These creatures dispersed later to Europe and Asia. Among these *Ramapithecus* is generally considered the most likely forerunner of *Australopithecus*, the first true hominid and of which four species are now known. *Homo erectus* dates from about 1,500,000 years ago but was preceded by *Homo habilis* by a half million years. *Homo sapiens* dates from a half million years in the past. There is a large "Black Hole" between seven and four million years ago from which we have very few fossils and about which we know almost nothing.

Dr. Bernard G. Campbell

spoke on the evolution of primate society from that of apes to that of present-day humans in the symposium's final lecture, entitled "From the Jungle to the Arctic; The Evolution of Interdependence." A British citizen, Dr. Campbell is Adjunct Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Los Angeles, and Chairman of the European Board of Trustees of the Leakey Foundation. He described the types of non-human primate social groups and the reasons for them—the many advantages and the few disadvantages—which set the scene for human social evolution.

In early human groups gathering food to save for others was a profound step forward in social behavior, much more innovative than hunting, but it did not alter the social structure as hunting did. Hunting in groups was found to be much more successful than hunting as individuals. Man's expansion northward into winter climates and a shortage of vegetables there led to cooperation between bands of hunters. Exchange of fire, materials, tools, knowhow and food followed. The bonds between males and females gradually developed, partly because in hunting and gathering both sexes contributed to daily life, the female being responsible for gathering, the male for hunting. Language probably developed largely in order to aid group interdependence.

This basic social evolution, of course, has led to the interdependence of larger groups and eventually of the nations of the world. Imbalance in the world's resource base has resulted in separate power groups, Dr. Campbell contended. All nations must explore a wider and wider resource base and must share it in order to survive.



Dr. A. S. Msangi of Tanzania and Mrs. Irven DeVore in South Carolina.

disastrously.

It is obvious that the resources of the sea are manifold but many are not fully exploited, the Swiss ocean explorer said. Mankind draws three percent of its food from the oceans. Nearly twenty-five percent of the world's oil comes from beneath the water. The many metals there are as yet unmined. No one knows what effect such mining would have on the ecology, even if it were not still too expensive a process. The possibility of farming in the seas is not yet completely feasible. Some energy from the tides has been produced in France; tidal power could possibly provide ten to twenty percent of the world's total energy. Thermic machines in the seas would certainly change the ecology.

Further study is needed before we will know what we can do with the oceans in order to use them while preserving them.

ture and function of other primate groups, and perhaps above all such present day anachronistic examples of mankind as the hunter-gatherers, we learn the reasons for our own social behavior, and, as in the case of diet, how our culture has betrayed us. This knowledge can form a framework for bringing nature as a whole into focus. Until now most of mankind has denigrated and exploited other animals. We are now in the process of rejoining the rest of nature.

Dr. Dian Fossey

came from the highlands of Rwanda to give a special report on the gorillas of the Karisoke Research Centre which she has been studying for twelve years. She made a moving plea for the survival of the mountain gorillas. Twenty percent of the 200 gorillas still living in the Virunga area have

6 The Grant program of the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation, under the guidance of the distinguished Science and Grants Committee, depends upon public support for its success. Every penny of your contribution dollar directly supports the grant awards. Members and donors are invited to designate their gifts in support of specific research projects.

Some of the following grants have already received full funding and are so marked. Others marked "AMOUNT NEEDED" are still in need of additional funds. Won't you take this opportunity to direct your contribution to the grant project of your choice?

GRANT SPOTLIGHT

Ingrid Herbich

\$3,070 needed

Patterns of Material Culture And Social Interaction: An Ethno- Archeological Case Study

Ingrid Herbich, a Ph.D. candidate, University of California, Berkeley, will spend one year as a participant-observer with the Rendille people of northern Kenya, a tribal society of pastoral nomads who are primarily camelherders. She will engage in a general study of the culture system, the social context of manufacture, learning patterns and the physical structure of a Rendille settlement.

Funding is requested to support field research for the initial period of about five months, the minimum time necessary for the whole project being at least one year. The findings will constitute a general contribution toward testing archeological models and the interpretation of archeological data.

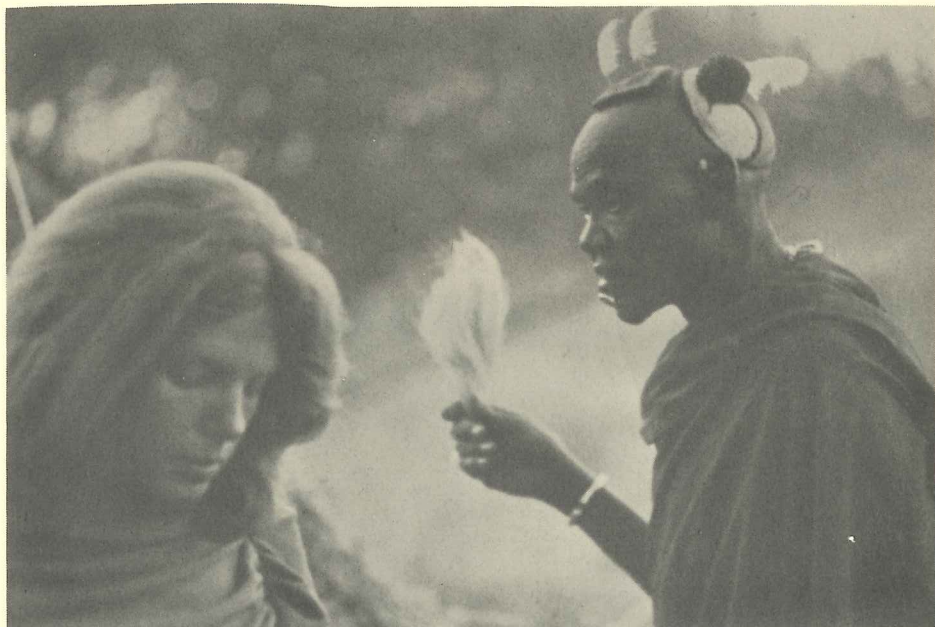
Elizabeth Meyerhoff

\$4,000 needed

The Position of Women In the Subsistence Economy of the Pokot Agricultural Community

Since 1972, Elizabeth Meyerhoff, a former protégé of Louis Leakey and presently a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at Cambridge University, has been living with and studying the agricultural Pokot tribe of northwestern Kenya. For the past few months she has been observing the nomadic Pokot in the east, where she has gained successful access in a much shorter time than required for her earlier investigation. The comparative study will highlight the social status of women in the different economic systems.

Meyerhoff notes that, although her method may be time consuming and laborious, she has gathered valuable information on the tribe as a whole as well as on the separate groups of Pokot. Much of her field time is taken up with taping and translating tribal ceremonies, many lasting over twelve hours. The translations are exacting since



Elizabeth Meyerhoff and friend in Kenya.

the way the Pokot express themselves is a clue to the way they think. Many metaphors are used. For example, "she hasn't gone to the river yet" means that a girl has not yet begun menstruating, as it is the custom to go to the river to wash on the last day of menstruation.

Dr. Randall Susman

\$3,450 needed

Naturalistic Behavior of the Pygmy Chimpanzee (*Pan Paniscus*) in Central Africa

Dr. Randall Susman, a professor at the State University of New York at Stony Brook and a former Leakey Foundation grantee, will spend two months in central Zaire near the Lomako and Bolombo rivers observing the pygmy chimpanzee (*Pan paniscus*) with his colleague, Noel Badrian.

Listed on the I.C.U.N. role of vulnerable species, the pygmy chimpanzee or bonobo is the least known of the great apes. Dr. Susman and his team intend to expand our knowledge of them by concentrating

primarily on the locomotor and postural behavior. Differences between *Pan paniscus* and *Pan troglodytes* (chimpanzee) will also be of main importance to the investigators.

Dr. Stephen I. Rosen

\$1,300 funded

New Searches For Early Man In India

Dr. Stephen I. Rosen, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, is engaged in fieldwork in the Siwaliks of the Himalayas of India. He and his colleague, Professor Ezra Zubrow, are applying computerized search theory to the prediction of fossil primate sites. They will attempt to locate the remains of *Ramapithecus* and other fossil primates. Rosen will also describe the ecological setting in which *Ramapithecus* evolved. An attempt will be made to determine whether *Australopithecus* was present in South Asia.

The Indian government has given its cooperation and assistance to this project.

BOOKS

THE BUSHMEN, edited by Professor Phillip V. Tobias, (Nasboek Ltd., P.O. Box 122, Parow, Republic of South Africa 7500).

Twelve scientists and researchers from many parts of the world, each an expert in his field, have contributed to this lavishly illustrated popular book about the Bushmen. It is intended to be a readable yet definitive work about a fascinating people, probably the most comprehensive book yet written about them.

BOOKS

ORANGUTAN, ENDANGERED APE, by Aline Amon, pp. 161, (Atheneum, New York, 1977).

This is the first general book on orangutans to appear in sixteen years. "A carefully researched, well-crafted book with charming drawings," reports Biruté Galdikas-Brindamour. "The accounts of orangutan exploits are sometimes very entertaining. I recommend this sensitive book for anyone with the slightest interest in orangutans."

PROFILE

Lawrence Barker, Jr CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES



Joan Travis

Larry Barker is an astute, reflective, diffident and gracious man. Born in Los Angeles, he now lives in the San Francisco area. He graduated from Yale in mathematics in 1942. Following three years in the Air Force he returned for graduate studies in geology, geophysics and engineering. Subsequently his business activities have involved oil, gas, and mineral exploration and development, at first in the USA and, since 1966, in foreign countries. His experiences in these areas, such as the use of dating techniques, negotiating with foreign governments and fielding exploration teams in remote areas, have given him an affinity with Leakey Foundation supported scientists.

"Like Louis Leakey, but in a different way," Barker says, "the Foundation has been able to give encouragement and financial assistance to a wide range of original work in Early Man studies, particularly directed to helping young scientists who in their early years have a most difficult time getting funding for their research. I like to be a part of encouraging talented researchers."

Barker is enthusiastic about his recent trip to Africa, a family vacation with his wife and four of their five daughters, which included a stay in Nairobi at Christmas.

Most of the scientists whom the Barkers had met through the Foundation were unavailable during the holidays but Andrew Hill showed them the impressive collections at the Louis Leakey Memorial Institute of Prehistory and gave them an idea of the research which is going on there and what may be possible in the future. "Philip Leakey found us," Barker reported, "and was so generous in having us all to a barbecue at his charming home on the edge of a national park and within sight or sound of practically any African animal you could name. It was dark; we could hear them all it seemed to me, and with a light, see their eyes watching us, all from the front of Philip's and Valerie's home. What an adventure for their two little girls to grow up in such a place, though the children think it is routine to see lions in their driveway and rhinos, hippos and Cape buffalo near the water hole below the front lawn.

"We saw very little of Kenya, fortunately, because now we must go back to see more. A truly beautiful country with beautiful people!"

One can see that Larry Barker has the curiosity and enthusiasm requisite for the continuing progress of the Foundation, or any enterprise.



YES, I WANT TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE LEAKEY FOUNDATION

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP:

- \$15 Student
- \$25 Friend
- \$100 Contributor
- \$250 Associate

PREMIUMS - CHOOSE A BOOK OR TOTE BAG

- Year of the Gorilla, George Schaller (or tote bag)
- By the Evidence, Louis S.B. Leakey (or tote bag)
- Leakey's Luck, Sonia Cole and tote bag

LIFE MEMBERSHIP:

- \$1,000 Fellow
- \$5,000 Benefactor
- The Quest for Man, ed. Vanne Goodall and tote bag
- The Hunter and His Art, J. & I. Rudner and tote bag

NEW MEMBERSHIP OR ANNUAL RENEWAL

GIFT MEMBERSHIP

Name _____

Name _____

Address _____

Address _____

City State Zip

City State Zip

() NEW membership () Renewal

() Send gift card and sign _____

Premium Chosen () Book () Tote Bag

Premium Chosen () Book () Tote bag

() I enclose \$ _____ for membership(s)

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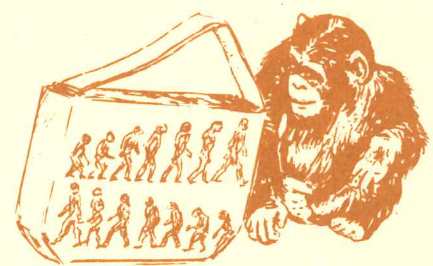
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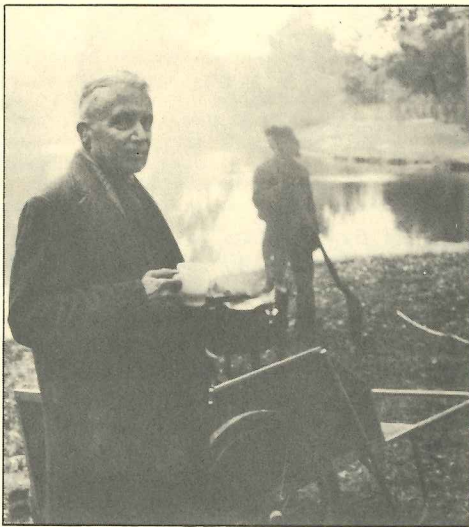
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Harold Coolidge at Carolina oyster roast.

IN BRIEF...

Two of the Foundation's Trustees received awards during the past year. Harold J. Coolidge was presented (by the Smithsonian Institution and the New York Community Trust) with the Edward W. Browning Achievement Award for Conserving the Environment. Trustee and past President Ed N. Harrison received an honorary degree at Pepperdine College, California.

* * *

The Foundation has agreed to exchange editorial space in the *Newsletter* from time to time with *RAIN*, the bi-monthly publication of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The

October, 1978, issue of *RAIN* included an article by Professor Robert Hinde, a member of the European Chapter, on "Primate Studies and Anthropology," together with a memoir of Louis Leakey by Professor Phillip V. Tobias.

"The Royal Anthropological Institute is expanding rapidly internationally," writes its Director, Jonathan Benthall. "About half our membership resides in North America, and we have recently formed a North American Committee to further the interests of the RAI there and to keep us in better touch with the needs of our American and Canadian members."

The new North American Committee consists of ten distinguished American and Canadian anthropologists, including Dr. Sherwood L. Washburn, a member of the Science and Grants Committee of the Leakey Foundation, and Dr. Gordon Willey, a Harvard archeologist. The Secretary of the North American Committee is Professor Stephen Gudeman of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. Fellowship and membership in the RAI is open to anyone with an interest in anthropology. Address for all correspondence: Royal Anthropological Institute, 56 Queen Anne St., London W1.

* * *

Of particular interest to those following the work of Dian Fossey and others in the gorilla world is a report from Julie Calvert Webb, an earlier grantee of the Leakey Foundation, from Cameroun. Having begun researching gorillas there in 1974, she is now gratified that the Campo Reserve on the southernmost part of the coastal strip of Cameroun has been, on her recommendation, declared a gorilla sanctuary-national park by the government.

"This will be the first area in West

Africa set aside for the conservation of gorillas," she writes. The distribution of western gorillas covers about 300,000 square miles in comparison to the 35,000 square miles of the eastern gorillas, but the eastern area contains six national parks and gorilla sanctuaries in Zaire, Uganda and Ruanda.

"I would like to sincerely thank the members of the Leakey Foundation," Julie Webb continues, "whose support was so critical to our efforts. Particular thanks are due to Harold Coolidge without whose very considerable encouragement this park would probably not have occurred."

* * *

Dr. F. Clark Howell, Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley, was enabled by a Leakey Foundation grant of \$1,500 to return recently to his research project at Ambrona, Spain. He and his colleague, Professor L. G. Freeman, began preparations during their two week stay for an extensive two season excavation of the site to begin next year.

Dr. Howell first discovered the Ambrona site, an Earlier Acheulian location of Middle Pleistocene age, in 1961. It was initially excavated under his direction during the next two years. When this stage of investigation was concluded, a small section of the exposed area was preserved and roofed over as a "museum-on-the-spot," one of the first museums erected in Europe for an Old Stone Age site.

The excavation of Ambrona is of great importance to paleoanthropologists as very few Earlier Acheulian sites are known in western Europe. It is one of only two in Eurasia with undisturbed cultural and other residues. Important comparisons can now be made with Acheulian occupation sites in eastern Africa.



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