SYMPOSIUM VERTEBROLOGICUM "SPINE AND ITS CONTENTS", PRAGUE, April 23—25, 1980

The European Association of Radiology (EAR) asked the Czechoslovak Radiological Society to stage the International Vertebrological Symposium in Prague between April 23—25, 1980. The symposium attracted much interest — it was the first symposium of the EAR to be held in a socialist country. This extraordinary interest was reflected also by a massive presence of neuroradiologists from twenty nations, members of the European Radiological Society. The event was attended also by experts from some non-member countries and overseas nations (The Soviet Union, U.S.A. and Australia). The symposium was presided by Professor J. Jirout and as its Scientific Secretary acted Doc. L. Vyhnánek; the Committee of the EAR was represented at the symposium by the Secretary General of the EAR Professor L. Oliva.

The agenda of the symposium was divided into three parts: 1. Radioanatomy and physiology, 2. Investigative methods, 3. Radiodiagnosis of pathological conditions.

The agenda of the symposium was so extensive that we cannot report on it in detail. Nevertheless we must mention the active participation of at least some of the authors, having the decisive share in the preparation of the event, also those whose papers aroused extraordinary attention.

The lst part of the symposium dealt with the morphology and functional anatomy of the backbone of both the adults and children (P. Heuck, J. Jirout, M. Roth); the problem remains topical and its analysis contributes to the extension of knowledge to spheres seemingly resolved long ago. Some of the lectures delivered in this group evidently required not only clinical, but also anthropological approach (R. E. M. Bowden). In the 2nd group the attention of the participants was arrested by the papers of P. Amundsen, E. M. Laasonen, C. M. Meijenhorst. This group concentrated on two sub-topics: on the use of CT in diagnosing the vertebral column and its contents, and on the use of contrasting water materials for examining the spine channel.

The 3rd group comprised a more versatile selection of papers, ranging from inborn defects of the backbone and diagnosing traumatical spinal changes, to primary tumours of the spine. Let us mention in this group at least the papers by A. Wackenheim and L. Penning, authors of international reputation.

We can conclude that the symposium was an important and useful international venue and a unique opportunity to discuss some of the most important and most complex problems of radiodiagnostics. The symposium has contributed also towards the promotion of friendly contacts among scientists of many countries and to the development of international co-operation. *L. Vyhnánek*

INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM „L'AURIGNACIEN ET LE GRAVETTIEN (PERIGORDIEN) DANS LEUR CADRE ECOLOGIQUE"

Organized by the Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Nitra, and the Archaeological Institute of the Cracow University, 14—21. IX. 1980.

The study of the Aurignacian and Gravettian civilizations is connected with basic problems of the early history of the recent type of man or, archaeologically speaking, with the Upper Palaeolithic period. Since 1976, when the working group concerned with Aurignacian and Gravettian has been created at the UISPP Congress at Nice, important progress has been reached in this field. The aim of the present colloquium was to summarize the new archaeological evidence and to connect it with the data of related disciplines: anthropology and Upper Pleistocene geology. This multidisciplinary approach allows a more complexe view and better understanding of the past.

In the Cracow—Nitra colloquium participated scholars from Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Rumania, Spain, U.S.A., Yugoslavia. It has been noted that the Aurignacian and Gravettian are actually studied in most European countries where traces of these cultures exist (with the exception of Austria).

Most of the presented papers have been published in the volume "L'aurignacien et le gravettien (périgordien) dans leur cadré écologique", Nitra 1980, 290 pp., edited by L. Bánesz and J. K. Kozlowski:

Barandiarán I.: Aurignacien et Périgordien aux Pays Basques, 11—23. Bárta J.: Le Gravettien en Slovaquie, 25—36. Bartolomei G., Broglio A., Corai P., Cremaschi M.: Depôt würmien à l'industrie protoaurignacienne à lamelles Dufour dans l'Abri Tagliente (Mons Lessini, Verona, Italie), 37—51. Bernaldo de Quiros F.: The Early Upper Palaeolithic in Cantabrian Spain, 53—64. Bitiri M., Cârciumaru M.: Le milieu naturel et quelques problèmes du développement du Paléolithique supérieur sur le territoire de la Roumanie, 65—75. Freeman L.: Habitation Structures and Burials in the Archaic Aurignacian at Cueva Morín, 77—88. Gambassini P.: Le Paléolithique supérieur ancien en Campanie, 89—97. Gonzáles Echegaray J.: Perigordian Elements in the Near Eastern Aurignacien, 99—104. Hahn J.: Aurignacien et Gravettien en Allemagne du Sud, 105—112. Klíma B.: Neue Forschungsergebnisse in Dolní Věstonice, 113—121. Kozlowski J. K.: Sur l'interprétation des unités taxonomiques du Paléolithique supérieur, 123—137. Ložek V.: Altersstellung und Umwelt des Aurignaciens, 139—151, Montet-White A.: Modèle typométrique d'une industrie gravettienne d'Europe Centrale, 153—161. Oliva M.: L'aurignacien en Moravie et sa structure statistique, 163—172. Otte M.: Les groupes gravettiens en Europe Centrale, 173—196. Palma di Cesnola A.: L'Uluzzien et ses rapports avec le Protoaurignacien en Italie, 197—212. Rigaud J.-Ph.: Données nouvelles sur l'Aurignacien et le Périgordien en Périgord, 213—241. Sachse-Kozlowska E.: Core exploitation process at the aurignacian site Zwierzyniec I, 243—254. Sonneville-Bordes D.: L'évolution des industries aurignaciennes, 255—273. Svoboda J.: Ondratice I: Early Upper Palaeolithic technologies of quartzite working, 275—281. Valoch K.: L'origine de différents technocomplexes du Paléolithique supérieur Morave, 283—289.

The rest of the presented papers is planned to be published together with the discussions in the 2nd volume.

During their stay in Poland, the participants had the chance of visiting some Upper Palaeolithic sites in the vicinity of Cracow: stratigraphy in the Mamutowa cave, part of the Cracowian Karst, and the open-air sites of Brzoskwinia and Spadzista. Since the second part of the colloquium took part in Nitra, it was possible to see some Slovakian sites, too: Ivanovce, Nové Mesto n. Váhom, Moravany, Radošiná (Čertova Pec) and Zamarovce. On the last day an excursion was organized to Dolní Věstonice, and the colloquium ended at the new exhibition on Human Evolution in Anthropos institute, Brno.

One of the positive trends in the present state of research is the fact that beside the classical chronological and typological studies, the problems of interpretation of the archaeological evidence gain more and more attention. In this respect, the context of anthropological, technological and ecological data can help us to understand the historical events of the Upper Palaeolithic period. *Jiří Svoboda*

DAS 13. SYMPOSIUM DER GESELLSCHAFT FÜR OSTEOLOGIE, KARL-MARX-STADT, Oct, 8/9, 1980

The symposia organized by the Osteological Society of the German Democratic Republic have become traditional venues of experts of various branches and disciplines studying osteological problems. Each symposium of the Society is focused on a selected problem, discussed from the most various viewpoints. This year's session was held in Karl-Marx-Stadt on October 8 and 9, under the chairmanship of Professor H. R. Mattner (Halle) and Professor W. Wehner