

earlier than 4,000,000 years. The early appearance of bipedal locomotion and its crucial role in hominid evolution were recognized. Local geographical evolutionary continuity between *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens* was reported and proved in several large geographical regions (e.g. in continental east Asia, north-west Africa, Europe). Several specialists held that the differences between *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens* are of the sub-species level only and thus the two groups do not belong to different species. On the other side a shift of the *Homo erectus* species in the early periods (in Europe) was also proposed. The classification of Tautavel Man as the European *Homo erectus* or *Homo sapiens erectus* was accepted by most scholars. At the same time these early European populations were recognized as the forefathers of the later classical west-European Neanderthals.

During the congress one afternoon was dedicated to the visit of the Grotte du Lazaret and of the Terra Amata site museum. On the last day of the congress during the closing session the foundation of a new Association of Human Palaeontology was announced; the association was founded by Henri and M. Antoinette de Lumley, Philip Tobias, D. Clark, C. Howell, J. Jelínek, L. Gabounia, Wu-Rukang, Y. Coppens and M. Day.

In conclusion we can say that the congress fully reflected the increasing activity of human palaeontologists in the recent decade, the introduction of new methods, new concepts, models and theories and also a number of new discoveries. The congress attracted scholars from all over the world. Unfortunately there was no time left for discussions during the scheduled programmes. Discussions were limited to the lobby, to lunch breaks and they continued in the evenings. With its rich programme and many side events the congress was a lively meeting covering palaeoanthropology and the adjacent scientific fields. The organizers of the event deserve our sincere congratulations for their tremendous efforts and for their superb achievements.

In the future, however, reasonable time should be reserved for discussions and it would be advisable to hold the congress in several parallel sections. This is the only way of securing a reasonable time for the presentation of scientific papers. The organizers intend to publish the results of the symposium on Tautavel Man in the form of a book.

Without doubt the First Congress of Human Palaeontology will be a milestone in the history of the science dealing with the origin and evolution of man.

J. Jelínek

### 3RD CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The 3rd Congress of the European Anthropological Association took place between September 26 — October 1, 1982 in Chalkidiki, Greece. The congress was held in two places: in Berakina Beach Hotel and in the new building of the Petralona Museum, near Petralona Cave. Professor A. J. Poulíanos acted as President of the Congress and more than 200 participants delivered scientific papers from various fields of anthropology. One of the highlights of the Congress was a visit to the Petralona Cave and its study, including its situation in general, the stratigraphy of the sediments as well as the rich remains found in them. The finds were displayed at a special exhibition in the new museum building. The rich collections of Palaeontological faunal and floral remains, stone tools, etc. documented the Middle Pleistocene age of the sediments.

The skull of Petralona man was available to the scholars at the Palaeontological Institute of the Thessaloniki University by courtesy of Professor Melentis. It was only natural that several contributions of the Congress focused on various questions concerning this important find, its locality and dating.

The 110 communications were concentrated in three sections: 1. Pre-sapiens stage of human evolution, 2. Biology of migrating populations, 3. Adaptive mechanisms in contemporary man.

The members of the European Anthropological Association met in the plenary session of their organization. The President of the EAA stressed in his address the need of a practical and simple organization structure, of a healthy financial policy and also the need to extend membership, in order to further the realization of a sound scientific programme. He presented the draft programme of the EAA for the coming two-years period and also mentioned the principles of the long-term programme. It has been decided that extra-European colleagues interested in European anthropology will be accepted as individual members, without having their national representative in the Council of the EAA. Professor de Stefano invited the 4th Congress to be held in 1984 to Florence, Italy.

The participants of the congress appreciated the good organization, and working character of the sessions and the friendly atmosphere of the meetings.

J. Jelínek

### XI KONGRESS DER INTERNATIONALEN UNION FÜR QUARTÄRSTUDIEN INQUA, MOSKAU, 1.—9. AUGUST 1982

Zum zweiten Male fand der internationale INQUA-Kongress in Moskau statt; erstmals war es der III Kongress im Jahre 1932. Die Tagung verlief in den Gebäuden der Moskauer Universität, registriert waren etwa 1400 Teilnehmer, davon etwa 600 Ausländer aus 52 Ländern. An 24 Sektionen und 6 Symposien wurden etwa 800 Referate vorgelesen, in drei Bänden sind jedoch mehr als 1000 Kurzfassungen gedruckt.

Der Forschungsbereich der INQUA umfaßt alle Aspekte der Geologie, Geomorphologie und Paläontologie des Quartärs, darunter auch die Entwicklung des Menschen und seiner Kultur. Diesen Fragen wurden zwei Sektionen (Archaeology and Environment of the Stone Age, Problems of the Anthropogenesis and Palaeoanthropology) und ein Symposium (Environment and Hunting in the Stone Age) gewidmet, an denen etwa 130 Vorträge vorgebracht wurden. Im Rahmen des Kongresses tagte auch die INQUA-Subkommission "Ecology of Early Man", deren Präsident für die folgende Periode Prof. Dr. H. Müller-Beck, Tübingen, gewählt wurde.

Als besonders interessant seien von den paläoanthropologischen Vorträgen jene von I. McDougal über neue radiometrische Daten von Koobi Fora, von J. W. K. Harris vorgetragene Kollektivvorträge über paläolithische Funde von Koobi Fora und Chesowanja sowie ebenfalls ein von F. Semah vorgetragener Kollektivbericht über paläomagnetische Studien im Plio-Pleistozän von Java erwähnt. Eine überregionale Bedeutung hatten die archäologischen Vorträge über neue Fundstellen sowohl in Tadschikistan (von A. V. Ranov), wo es einen 100 m hohen Lößaufschuß (Kul Dar) mit vielen Fossilböden gibt, dessen Basis paläomagnetisch auf 2 Mil. Jahre datiert sein soll und in dem seit etwa 700 000 Jahren jeweils in Böden Artefakte auftreten, als auch in der Transkarpathischen Ukraine (von V. N. Gladilin), wo ein Lößaufschuß mit 6 Bodenkomplexen und 8 paläolithischen Horizonten (bei Korolevo unweit von Užgorod) entdeckt wurde, an dessen Basis die paläomagnetische Inversion Matuyama/Brunhes festgestellt werden konnte.

An viele Vorträge knüpfte eine rege Diskussion an, die in Privatgesprächen meist noch fortgesetzt wurde. Dieser Moskauer INQUA-Kongress wird gewiß zu den erfolgreichen großen internationalen Treffen der um das Quartär interessierter Forscher gezählt werden.

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