

girls with regards to socio-economic factors. O. Farkas (Szeged) dealt with social and natural factors exerting influence on the maturity of girls and U. Jäger (Jena) with the acceleration of growth in Jena school children since 1980.

The afternoon session president by M. Peña (Cuba) concentrated on kinanthropometric aspects of the variation in human growth and physical development. The paper by G. Beunen, et al. dealt with biological age as related to physical fitness. M. S. Yuhasz (London, Ont.) presented a paper on body patterning of the subcutaneous adipose tissue. W. Duquet and M. Hebbelinck (Brussels) studied the reliability of the photoscopic assessment in the Heath-Carter somatotype method. J. Mészáros and J. Mohács (Budapest) estimated the somatotype of the Hungarian paddlers and rowers.

The entire symposium was vital, encouraging, extremely friendly and cooperative. Professor Otto Eiben and his collaborators were excellent hosts, they made their best to the benefit of the discipline of Human Biology.

M. Prokopec

THE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONGRESS, BUDAPEST 2nd-5th JUNE, 1981

Hungary took part relatively early in solving anthropological problems in the last century. Among others it was Charles Uflvy (1842-1904) well known through his research journeys to Asia, anatomist Joseph Lenhossék (1818-1888) and a craniologist Aurel Török (1842-1912). An international anthropological congress took place in Budapest in 1876 and 5 years later in 1881 chair of Anthropology under Aurel Török has been founded, as the fourth of its kind in Europe, at the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest.

The Congress to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Department of Anthropology and to mark the 100 years of the Hungarian Anthropology was organised by the Eötvös Loránd University and by the Anthropological Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

The scientific programme was divided into 5 sections: 1. Evolution of Homo Sapiens, 2. Paleoanthropology; Paleodemography and Paleopathology, 3. Variations of the recent human populations, 4. Growth and development of children, 5. Variations of human physique (including clinical practice, sport and physical education, ergonomics etc.). Over 180 lectures were on the programme. There were 59 papers in the sections 1 and 2, 65 papers in the section of Growth and Development (4) and 64 in the sections of variation of recent human populations and of human physique (3 and 5). The participants taking active part in the Congress came from 23 different countries.

In the section devoted to the evolution of Homo sapiens special attention was paid to Neanderthal man. The question of the origin of Homo sapiens was discussed in the paper by D. Ferembach. Newly found human remains from Middle Pleistocene in Bad Canstatt were reported by A. Czarnecki. E. N. Hrizanfova (Moscow) summarized the findings of Upper Palaeolithic human remains in the East European Plain.

In the section of paleoanthropology (P. Lipták) presented a paper on the history of paleoanthropological research in Hungary and T. Tóth on anthropological results concerning the ethnogenesis of Hungarians. A. A. Moysenyan (Moscow) used non-metrical cranial traits in analysing genetical anthropological processes in fossil populations of Northern Asia. H. Ullrich (Berlin - GDR) described the evidence of cannibalism, and skull cults and rituals in Pa-

leolithic period. L. Alves Lopez (Lisbon) studied the loss of teeth during life in a Portuguese population. V. Rami Reddy (Tirupati) presented a paper on early food producing communities in South India. M. S. Voyno (Moscow) prepared a paper on skull basis and its role in the development of speech mechanism of the human brain.

In the section of variation of recent human populations the introducing paper was read by J. Nemeskürti. E. J. E. Szathmáry (Hamilton) contributed to the genetic studies on Dogrib Indians of the N. W. Territory of Canada. G. Szemere (Szeged) dealt with some aspects of human population cytogenetics. A. W. Eriksson (Amsterdam) prepared a paper on pigmentation in North-Western European peoples. N. I. Xirotiris studied anthropology of the Walachs from Macedonian villages. V. A. Sheremetyeva and V. A. Gorskow (Moscow) studied the genetic structures of the Koryak populations of Kamchatka. C. Serrano (Mexico) prepared a paper on dermatoglyphics in a Mesoamerican Indian population and D. F. Roberts on size, shape and selection. E. Czeizel studied congenital malformations in the population of Budapest. E. Kaczmarek (Poznan) undertook odontological studies of Polish children between 7 and 15 years of age. V. F. Vashava (Tbilisi) described dental-variability of Russians and Byelorussians. Ž. Gavrilović (Novi Sad) studied the frequency of occipital hair whorl in children. V. Chopra referred on dermatoglyphics in prenatal development.

The section of Growth and Development of Children was opened by a paper by O. G. Eiben. M. Sempé (Lyon) investigated skeletal maturation and body development in participants of the II European Championship in 1980 in Lyon. N. N. Miklashevskaya et al. (Moscow) analysed the growth and development of children and adolescents in Abkhazia. C. Susanne read a paper on socioeconomic variations of height and weight in Belgium. F. E. Johnston studied relationship between fat cell morphology and anthropometry in infants and children from birth to four years of age. R. Hauspie referred on analysis of individual growth of Indian boys and girls. C. Riscutia (Bucharest) prepared a paper on somatic variation of children between 3-8 years of age and M. Jókay measured skinfolds in boys and girls. H. Helmuth studied the acceleration of growth in children in Canada. R. Singh studied secular trend in stature in a rural Indian population. F. Morabito and G. Aicardi assessed auxologically 66 males and 70 females. G. Bala (Novi Sad) prepared a paper on relation between morphological characteristics and motoric abilities of children aged 6 to 10 years of age.

The fifth section was devoted to variation in human physique. The opening paper was presented by E. Jokl. M. Prokopec studied the impact of profession on the morphology of human body and M. Ulbrichová and J. Soukup dealt with morphological aspects of the analysis of sport movements. E. Zakhariyeva (Sofia) studied body proportions of women athletes. E. Chovanová and I. Pataki presented a study on the physique of young Czechoslovak throwers. G. Beunen et al. prepared a paper on obesity and physical fitness. M. R. Ramos Rodrigues (Mexico) studied changes in body composition in certain Indian populations in Mexico.

The Congress brought together scientists from East and West and as to the number of announced papers and participants belonged to big international congresses of the last years. The participants enjoyed sightseeing of the Capital and those who took part in the excursions appreciated the visit of scientifically, historically and aesthetically interesting places in Hungary. The organisers of the Congress deserve our thanks and admiration for the successful work they realized for the benefit of the discipline of anthropology and for the free exchange of scientific information.

M. Prokopec