



XI^e CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES
ANTHROPOLOGIQUES ET ETHNOLOGIQUES
(PHASE I)

PARTICIPATION ETUDIANTE AU CONGRES

1. *Le Congrès*

La phase I du XI^e Congrès de l'U.I.S.A.E. se tiendra à l'Université Laval du 14 au 17 août 1983. Le thème de cette première partie du congrès sera: «Les implications de l'anthropologie: idéologie, théorie et pratique.»

2. *Les symposium étudiant*

Comité étudiant organise un symposium intitulé: «La formation à l'anthropologie: perspectives étudiantes». Ce symposium se veut l'occasion pour les étudiants de déléguer en commun sur leur contribution et leurs attentes quant à leur formation anthropologique. Les étudiants intéressés sont invités à faire parvenir au Comité des propositions de sous-thèmes. Voici, à titre d'exemple, quelques possibilités: —Le terrain et la recherche théorique —L'enseignement de l'anthropologie dans le «Tiers-Monde» —L'anthropologie et le milieu extra-universitaire, etc.

3. *Les modalités de fonctionnement*

Nous envisageons trois modalités de fonctionnement, à savoir: lecture de communications, séminaires et tables rondes.

4. *Modalités de participation*

Les conférences individuelles doivent être proposées à M. Bjorn Simonsen avant le 31 décembre 1982. De plus, nous encourageons fortement les personnes intéressées à participer aux ateliers et tables rondes à contacter le Comité Organisateur Etudiant dans les plus brefs délais.

5. *Séjour*

1. Les participants au Congrès pourront se loger dans les résidences universitaires.

2. Nous envisageons la possibilité d'hébergement chez les étudiants du département d'anthropologie de l'Université Laval.

Confiant en une participation forte et enthousiaste de leurs camarades étudiants, les membres du Comité Organisateur Etudiant attendent impatiemment vos suggestions et vos encouragements.

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Le Comité Organisateur Etudiant

INTERNATIONAL MEETING "LES HABITATS
DU PALÉOLITHIQUE SUPÉRIEUR" ROANNE,
FRANCE

The international meeting "Les Habitats du Paléolithique supérieur", in honour of Professor Leroi-Gourhan was held in Roanne, France, on June 22–24, 1982. The meeting was organized prior to flooding the Gravettian localities Saut du Peron (Vigne Brun) localities yielding circular Gravettian habitations, by a dam lake to be completed on the Loire. A group of these dwellings, of 5–6 m in diameter each and with central fireplace were bordered

by large stones (local granite). These are the only hitherto known Palaeolithic structures older than 20,000 to be found in western Europe.

French specialists visited similar localities in Ukraina in the Soviet Union to study and to compare the hitherto unearthened palaeolithic dwellings in France and the USSR.

The agenda of the meeting comprised a selection of topics from various fields and the subsequent discussion had a very high standard indeed. It dealt with the structure of the dwelling (stone used, their type, size and selection), types of dwellings (huts with low walls, vaulted or conical structures), duration and function of the dwelling and season of the year in which it was used (temporary shelters seasonal dwelling, permanent constructions). Selection of the site for the dwelling, stratigraphic study, situation of the finds, the origin of raw material. The importance of sedimentology for the study of the fillings of pits and holes at the settlement. A comparative study of the fireplaces and of the fuel (prevailing or exclusive use of bones). Dwellings erected in the open-air, dwellings in abris or in caves, both in the Late Palaeolithic and in the earlier periods.

On the occasion of the Roanne meeting a special exhibition of Palaeolithic habitations and their documentation was opened at the Joseph-Déchelette Museum. In the lobby of the building housing the meeting there was an exhibition of documents of comparable research realized in France.

The Roanne meeting was well prepared by J. Combiér and his collaborators and it was combined with an excursion to the Vigne Brun site. The papers delivered by the participants were pre-printed in two volumes.

Jan Jelinek

THE 15TH MEETING OF THE FRANCOPHONE
ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN BRUSSELS IN 1981 (XV^e
COLLOQUE DES ANTHROPOLOGISTES DE
LANGUE FRANÇAISE, BRUXELLES 1981)

The 15th Meeting of the francophone Anthropologists was held at the Université Libre de Bruxelles on October 28–31, 1981. Besides participants from Belgium, the host country, the event was attended by anthropologists from France, Switzerland, Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Mexico. Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden and the USA were represented only by one delegate each.

The first day was dedicated to the session of the Association of Francophone Palaeopathologists (Association des paléopathologistes de langue française), forming a section of the Palaeopathology Association, Detroit USA. They discussed new finds of trephination (belonging to the Seine-Oise-Marne and Merovingian cultures), of dentomaxilar pathology, degenerative changes of the backbone and large joints, craniostenosis from the Canary Islands, Palaeopathological finds from Old Castile in Spain, radiographies of Egyptian mummies, occurrence of spina bifida and of malign tumours in the ancient Egyptians, etc. From the methodical viewpoint much interest was attracted by the papers on diagnostics of vitamine deficiencies in the skeletal materials, as well as the post-mortal changes of bones submerged in water or attacked by moulds (Adelomyces).

In the following days the interest of the participants concentrated on the main topic of the meeting — on *anthropology and the socio-professional environment*. Most papers were concerned with checking the influence of social environment defined in various ways (e.g. according to the income, education, type of employment, number of brothers and sisters, order of birth within the family, etc.) on various somatic biometrical characters,* on somatic functions and efficiency, on the psychics (IQ) or how the tested people were doing at school. The research was realized in various sample groups in a number of west European, African and Mexican towns and villages. In a number of somatic characters there were well perceptible differences according to the socio-professional adherence, on the other hand in contemporary European children these differences appear to be less significant or negligible. Functional differences following from the different way of life, however, continue in the group of European children too. African children from Kinshasa (Zaire), attending an expensive public school show the same growth as the European children of the same school, while Kinshasa children living in poor conditions show retardation in development, however, they have healthier teeth than the children in the above-mentioned two groups. As to somatic efficiency there were small differences among the above groups. When higher output was related to the volume or weight of the body, these differences disappeared altogether. Strikingly new were the ideas of the paper documenting the influence of socio-professional factors on the rate of old-age involution.

The paper on the contemporary rate of secularization trend in the children in Bruxelles (1960–1980) was only loosely connected with the main topic. These children show an average increase of body height by 1 cm per 10 years a continuous trend towards debrachycephalization. One of the participants of the meeting spoke about a very interesting way of checking the accuracy of indirect methods of determining the body compositions through a direct anatomic process. This method enabled also to compare the weight of separated skin, fat tissue, mass of muscles and bones and to compare them with similar data obtained in the last century.

The first adjacent topic of the meeting — *the palaeontology and fossil hominids* was weakly represented. The skull of a 5–6 years old Engis 2 child was analysed within the categories of primitive, Neanderthaloid and juvenile characters. Methodically rather interesting was the confrontation of the morphological sex characters with the sex determination according to the mineral content of the same bone, as well as the discriminative analysis of sex according to the depth of linea innominata and according to the length of ischium. From the phylogenetic viewpoint the proportions of the frontal, parietal and occipital arches of the total cranial medio-sagittal arch were studied.

Adjacent topic No. 2 — *the biology of the contemporary human populations* — obtained much more attention. In Spain changes of the head and face index, skin pigmentation, width of fingers and the width of the area between them and changes in the vital capacity of both children and adolescents were followed. Much attention was paid in Spain also to the study of the heredity of the so-called dominating eye. Belgian researchers studied the impact of obesity on somatic efficiency. Members of the team of Hungarian representatives to the Rome Olympic Games in 1960 were subjected to thorough study, including the study of constitution of all types of sportsmen, their ontogenetic development and the age when certain capabilities in certain sporting disciplines become apparent. European materials from the last and present centuries are very suitable for the proof of the diachronic development of body height, eye pigmentation, and even the frequency of ABO groups. On the other hand in Zapotec Indians from the Oaxaca Valley in southern Mexico in the recent 80 years no changes in body height or in menarché have been observed. There were also other papers concerned with extra-European populations, e.g. a paper on the morphological and haematological characters of school-children from Upper Volta. Other papers dealt with children on the very fringe of development standards in the Labo Kasai population in Zaire and with the find of new Gm haplotypes in Saharan Tuaregs.

The meeting was used also for the constituent session of the newly elected *Council of the European Anthropological Association*.

Eugene Strouhal

THIRD INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON HUMAN BIOLOGY IN BOZSOK, HUNGARY 1981

The Third International Symposium on Human Biology: *Variation in Human Growth and Physique* took place in Bozsok between May 25–30, 1981. Thirty participants from 13 countries met in this remote resort place, well hidden in a densely forested country near the border between Hungary and Austria. The host and chief organiser of the symposium was Professor Otto Eiben, Head of the Department of Anthropology at the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest. The Bozsok meeting was a pre-conference to the International Centennial Anthropological Congress organised by the Budapest University marking the foundation of its Department of Anthropology in 1981.

The scientific programme of the symposium had four half-day sections devoted to genetic, clinical, ecological and kinanthropometric aspects of variation in human growth and physical development. The morning session on May 27 was devoted to genetic aspects and was chaired by H. Walter (FRG). C. Susanne (Brussels) presented a paper on quantitative genetics during the growth period of children: methodology and factors. V. Chopra (Hamburg) spoke on dermatoglyphics and prenatal development and M. Prokopec (Prahá) presented a paper on differences between healthy early and late maturing boys and girls. F. E. Johnston (Philadelphia) dealt with studies of the relationship between anthropometry and densitometry in American youths. G. Hauser (Vienna) introduced a simple attempt for population comparison by somatovariants. A. Kelemen (Székesfehérvár) studied the genetic aspects in examining the so called endogenous psychosis in 821 female patients. G. Gyenis and G. Till (Budapest) studied the effects of genetic and socio-economic factors on body development of students of the Technological University in Budapest. J. C. van Wieringen (Utrecht) presented a paper on human growth and development as a basis of social pediatrics. P. Cholnoky (Szombathely) reported on primary renal tubular disorders interfering with growth and M. Peña on physical fitness in obese, non-obese and specially trained boys. K. Méhes (Győr) presented normal values for palpebral fissure length, philtral length, oral intercommisural distance and sternal length in newborn infants. L. Horváth and J. Buday (Budapest) measured the testicular volume in Down illness patients. J. Buday and O. G. Eiben worked out somatotypes of 89 male and 48 female Down illness patients, aged 17 to 50 years. Rami V. Reddy (Tirupati) presented a paper on the eruption of permanent teeth in Gulbarga people in Karnataka.

A whole-day excursion took place on May 28th. O. Eiben gave a review on his growth study, based on his 25 year research activity in Körmend city. Since his first investigation of children between 3 and 18 years of age in 1958, the population of Körmend increased from 7.500 to 12.500 inhabitants, the physical activities of the children have changed both in quality and quantity. Körmend is now the only Hungarian city, in which changes in the physical development of children have been exactly documented for nearly one generation. The age of menarche of Körmend girls lowered down in the first decade (1958 to 1968) from 13.6 to 12.8 years and remained unchanged in the second decade (1968–1978).

The morning session on May 29 was devoted to ecological aspects. The chairman was J. C. van Wieringen (Netherlands). H. Walter (Bremen) presented a paper on human physique and climate and T. Bielicki (Wrocław) on socio-economic stratification in Poland. M. J. Roede (Utrecht) investigated the growth of Dutch caravan camp children. T. Hoang (Paris) followed the seasonal pattern in the gain and loss of growth in weight of pre-school children living in Paris. E. Bodzsár (Budapest) studied the physique of