

the Korčula Island also in the cranial dimensions. Estimates of the number of inhabitants in various centuries — as an indicator of population dynamics — reflected the impact of great epidemics, wars, economic crises (e.g. the drop in the production of wine in the year 1915), migration (of a population of the štokački dialect in the course of the 18th century) and of vaccination (since the year 1807, causing a spectacular increase of Korčula's population). The paper was an excellent example of the fruitfulness of the holistic approach to anthropology.

The afternoon was reserved for "the general assembly" of the members of the European Anthropological Association. In its course it was announced among other things that the 6th Congress would take place in July 1988, a week before the World Congress, of the IUAS in Zagreb, very probably in Budapest. The final address by Professor B. Chiarelli dealt with the biological and natural science basis of the anthropology in Europe.

On Saturday, October 4. there was an excursion to the valley of the River Tagus 60 km north-east of Lisbon, to a well known Epipalaeolithic archaeological site Muge.

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### 12th SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY IN ZAGREB FROM 1st — 4th SEPTEMBER 1986

The main theme of the 12th school of biological anthropology has been "The Epidemiologic Importance of the increasing average age of people". Prof. William Stini from the USA chose this problematic for this year's school and consequently presided to all lectures. The last day of the school the 7th poster conference in Samobor near Zagreb has taken place.

After the official opening on 1st September with the speech of Prof. Maver, Prof. Rudan and the representative of the Zagreb University, Prof. Stini held the lecture on "New demography and epidemiology of ageing". He briefly mentioned the causes of death and of low average age in last centuries and in the beginning of the 20th century. As the main cause of death in the industrial society he designed the degenerative diseases. He further treated possibilities of studying these phenomena regarding the new knowledge of the modern science and in detail, the sexual dimorphism as to the ageing.

Prof. W. Ross (Canada) first reported in his lecture on "Body composition and ageing" the survey of methods applied for investigation of body composition and emphasized that individual components, excluding fat tissue, have no constant density. Not only sexual dimorphism is found in bones, but it differs also by the influence of activity and by the density of individual bones. Prof. Ross informed the participants on the O-scale system which he elaborated with his colleagues on the basis of his research.

Dr. J. Pařízková (Czechoslovakia) treated in her lecture on "Problems of body stature, nutrition and physical efficiency in middle-aged and older people" the conditions for the high age. She demonstrated the necessity of energetic balance of nutrition and adequate physical activity from the youth to the old age.

Prof. Dh. Plato (USA) treated in his lecture "The changes of mineral density in bones" following the growing age. He reported the loss of mineralization in different parts of a skeleton and showed examples losses of bone mass during the life (3 % loss of bone mass each 10 years) not only with regard to the sexual dimorphism but also to laterality of the body. On the basis of results of his longitudinal and cross-section research he stated a standard to which he relates the individual measured values and finds out the fracture risk both in long bones and vertebrae.

Prof. O. Eiben (Hungary) presented the developmental changes in growing and ageing in Hungarian population. He posed his lecture on demographical characteristics and growth studies of the given population.

Prof. E. Clegg (Scotland) treated in his lecture the mortality in one of Hebrides islands regarding the changing number of population. The data about the population have

been studied for more than 100 years. During the whole period a small increase of average age has been found, the mortality in pre-reproduction age being significantly lower. In the reproduction age the decrease has been significant only after the 2nd World War. A survey of death causes has been dealt.

Dr. M. Prokopec (Czechoslovakia) presented in the first part of his lecture the secular trend in Czechoslovakia and made a general survey of research in children and young people in Czechoslovakia. The present situation has been documented on the background of 20 different European samples. He emphasized the factors which significantly influence the growth. In the 2nd part of his lecture he focused on the ageing process. This has been studied on 2600 individuals from 15 to 60 years of age. Fifty-six measured traits including physiological ones have been divided up to their type of change in time (in %) and to those where the highest change passes in the youth, in the middle and old age. For documentation the most significant changes have been chosen from each group. They prove that changes in all characters do not pass in the same way and that there is a sexual dimorphism.

During the school the participants have been informed about the results of the studies in the Zagreb Anthropological laboratory and have seen the Department of the Institute in the hospital in Rebro.

Meeting with participants, Prof. Marko Šarič, Director of the Institute, has reported about the research in children from areas with the polluted atmosphere and in those from comparatively unpolluted areas. In his study he followed the occurrence of acute disease of upper respiratory tract in children and members of their families. No significant differences among children and their families in both groups have been found. The atmosphere of cities included however other waste products and factors which have not been studied; they could influence the results.

The school of biological anthropology is an important institution for young scholars. All lectures are on high scientific level and there is time enough for discussion about the problematic questions and for consultation of one's own knowledge. The possibility to study new approaches and methods and the contact with the experienced world experts is very appreciated and help too.

4th September — 7th poster conference in Samobor near Zagreb.

All participants of 12th school of biological anthropology including lecturers and scholars from Yugoslavia took part in the conference presided by Prof. de Wilde (Holland). Few shortened lectures have been presented and broadly discussed. The full text of contributions including graphic and photographic documentation was at the disposition during the course.

M. Prokopec and L. Dutková had a lecture on "Education of parents, their height and number of children" with applied data from the last national research of children and young people.

Further lectures have been as follows:

E. B. Bodzsar, J. Papai (Budapest): Secular trend in the age at menarche in Hungary.

V. Grahovac et al. (Zagreb): Bioanthropological change of old people and the general practitioners' practice.

G. Gyenis et al. (Budapest): Determination of bone ages in urban girls.

J. Maric et al. (Zagreb): The possibility of prediction of the success in some greco-roman wrestling techniques — the basis of some anthropometric measures.

J. Papai, E. B. Bodzsar (Budapest): Sexual maturation in urban girls.

L. J. Radovančević (Zagreb): Evaluation of age and family care of schizophrenics.

R. Sabol et al. (Zagreb): Comparison of attitudes of life regarding some psychosocial implications of younger and older cancer patients and medical personnel.

B. Volčanšek et al. (Zagreb): Relations among some anthropometrical measures and situational space in swimming.

A. G. de Wilde, H. M. W. Amesz-Voorhoeve (Groningen): Dermatoglyphics and coronary heart disease (CHD).

The poster conference was a successful end of the 12th School of biological anthropology.

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