

In the Organizing Committee preparing the course were Prof. L. Bennett (USA), Prof. H. Maver (Yugoslavia) and Prof. P. Rudan (Yugoslavia). Prof. S. Zegura (USA), charged by the program organization, presided the whole meeting.

The main topic-theme was the original population of arctic and sub-arctic zones. Even when the problems were from the North, the present general methods and approaches to the research of populations were discussed. It has been shown again that each ethnic group should develop its own growth standard. This fact was especially emphasized in the contribution by Paul Jamison (USA) "Growth and development of children as an indicator for health of the arctic populations". He demonstrated that these characters are an excellent example of the influence of economical and cultural changes and, vice-versa, of the changes of environment on man, his growth and development. A study of such relations could be decisive for understanding of reaction and adaptations of human organism to changes.

Jens Palsson (Iceland) reported about anthropometric studies of north-eastern Iceland population. He observed in his study that the population, rather isolated north of the Arctic Circle, is different in comparison with the inhabitants from different other parts of Iceland.

N. Broadbent (Sweden) informed the participants about the prepared 7th international congress "Health in arctic areas" which was going to take place between 8th — 12th June 1987 in Umeå in Sweden.

Robert Meier (USA) had a lecture on "Genetic diseases of inhabitants in northern areas regarding to history and structure of populations". The observed facts were compared with the situation in the United States.

Emoke Szathmary (Canada) treated in her contribution the occurrence of diabetes in arctic and sub-arctic populations (Eskimos, Aleuts and two original Indian groups).

Kue Young (Canada) presented an evidence of occurrence of chronic and infectious diseases in Indians from the sub-arctic part of Canada. He stated the total mortality and morbidity in comparison with the Canadian population and showed the correlation with the basic changes in Indians during the last decades.

John Mayhall (USA) treated the occurrence of oral diseases in arctic and sub-arctic settlers in the past, in the present time and made a prognosis for the future.

Alder Eriksson summed in his contribution the anthropology and health of Eskimos, the general survey of Eskimos from the view of somatometry and somatoscopy, of blood groups and occurrence of the several diseases including genetic ones. He made a comparison of Eskimo population with those from the north-western Europe.

Harold Draper (Canada) focussed his lecture on the analyses of nutrition of arctic inhabitants regarding to the virus diseases and to some frequent diseases connected with nutrition (obesity, hypertenses, cardiovascular diseases and diabetes). The experience with these groups adapted to western type of meals and life style shows that these groups have not genetic immunity against those diseases.

Anthony Way (USA) treated in his lecture the epidemiology and cardiovascular diseases in northern populations. Dr. Way used the comparison of the same and different health indicators and those of life style of the chosen population and of western populations. For illustration he used from the anthropological and epidemiological points of view the studied cardiovascular hazardous indicators in Iceland.

Joel Halper (USA) lectured about mental health of Eskimos in comparison with agricultural population in Balkan.

Harriet Forsius (Finland) concentrated her attention in her contribution to the influence of changes of environment to mental health of children in northern Finland, where high migration of whole families exists between Finland and Sweden and their frequent returns. As the main problems of the northern Finland she emphasized the geographic isolation, unemployment, cultural retardation and destruction of tradition in the society as the consequence of the industrial changes.

Henrik Forsius compared arctic and tropical populations regarding the eyes and eye diseases.

M. Prokopec (Czechoslovakia) treated in his contribution the 10 researches of Dr. Aleš Hrdlička in Alaska between 1926 and 1938.

Stephen L. Zegura highly appreciated, in his conclusion, the scientific level of all lectures and thanked to all participants for their activity and friendly atmosphere during the whole meeting.

M. Prokopec, L. Dutková