

exactness, as the science of Man with his ability to change and evolve under the conditions that determine him in his biosocial interrelations: People who are able to make anthropology attractive to the coming generation of educated Czechs, regardless of the current social climate. Who have the courage to set out ideas and hypotheses and verify them by gathering data. Who do not ask only "how?" and "how much?" but also "why?". Who in all circumstances inquire about the causes and then look for their consequences. Who always bear in mind that data – however important – are not the goal, but rather a mere means of gaining knowledge. Who cultivate the minds of the younger generation by offering them attractive programs and making materials accessible. Who lead young anthropologists to gain the courage to test their strength against foreign researchers and their ideas. And, finally, who broaden the possibilities for publication by young anthropologists in particular.

V. Vančáas presented a summary of Prof. Jelínek's extensive activities and an assessment of his important contributions to anthropology (not only in this country), and a number of colleagues joined him in sharing their memories of scientific collaboration and long-term friendship with Prof. Jelínek.

The second day of the meeting was devoted entirely to auxology and functional anthropology, that is, to areas which have a relatively long tradition in Czech and Slovak anthropology:

- The achieved level of bodily growth in newborns (E. Neščáková, Y. Netriová)
- Changes in body structure over twenty years among students at the Faculty of Natural Sciences of Charles University (M. Pospíšil)
- Acceleration among younger school-age children in Olomouc (M. Přidalová)
- School maturity (B. Vacková)
- Growth diagnosis – the current approach (H. Krásničanová)
- Some socioeconomic factors influencing child growth and development (J. Vignerová, P. Bláha)
- The current trend in development of the head and chest in Czech children (P. Bláha, J. Vignerová, J. Riedlová)
- Selected head measurements of children between 3 and 15 years of age in contemporary Prague (P. Bláha, J. Vignerová, J. Riedlová)
- Selected head measurements of children from the Czech urban population (J. Riedlová, P. Bláha, J. Vignerová)
- Selected head measurements of children between 3 and 15 years of age in Olomouc (L. Krejčovský, T. Krejčovský)
- Somatic development of children with diabetes of the mellitus I type (M. Beránková, J. Strnová)
- The suitability of using bioimpedance on obese children (P. Bláha, R. Hájková, J. Šrajcr)
- Anthropological and strength characteristics of women working in agriculture (M. Cvičelová)
- Somatometry of mature children in the Czech Republic (J. Krátoška, J. Šteigl, H. Zieglerová)
- Body fat and blood lipids (A. Novotný, V. V. Novotný)
- Pluses and minuses of using Bodystate 500 to define body composition (V. V. Novotný, A. Novotný)
- Evaluation of the relation between somatotypes and morphological structures of the foot (J. Riegrová)
- Fat percentage in secondary school youths as determined by three different methods (B. Vacková)

Even though for various reasons not all members of the Society could attend the Anthropology Days, it was unquestionably a valuable meeting. And this not only because it was a chance to make personal contact, but also because it gave us a signal about the current state of this field of science in this country, and also served as a kind of mirror to reflect the status of Czech anthropology in the context of world anthropology.

In this regard, it would seem that Czech anthropology is gradually reaching a point where, based on an analysis of its own and world developments up to the present, it should make certain decisions that will bring this "Sleeping Beauty" of Czech science back to the place where it was traditionally to be found.

The 10th Anthropology Days sent out a signal that steps have been

taken, at least at some anthropological institutions, to ensure that Czech and Slovak anthropology are well-prepared to fulfill their obligations with regard to tradition, and take their place in the context of world anthropology at the start of the next millennium. Let us hope that this meeting has also served this end in its small way.

Vladimír Přivratský

XIth EUROPEAN MEETING OF THE PALAEOPATHOLOGY ASSOCIATION

About 120 palaeopathologists from European countries, as well as a few from overseas, gathered at the Conference Centre in the Rolduc Monastery in Kerkrade near Maastricht, the Netherlands, from 14 to 18 August 1996. The topics of the conference included methods, stress indicators, arthropathies, tumours, infectious diseases, ancient DNA, cannibalism, trauma, epidemiology, metabolic diseases, Paget's disease and miscellaneous subjects. Abstracts of the papers were published beforehand in the *Journal of Paleopathology*, vol. 7 no. 2, 1995. All presentations were delivered at plenary sessions in a suitable lecture hall, and were usually followed by discussions. Besides this, there were poster sessions scheduled in the cloisters, enabling authors to deliver oral explanations to the audience. In the evenings two workshops were organized, on fractures in ancient bones and dry bone histotechniques, as well as two computer demonstrations, on the archaeological skeleton archiving system and computer-assisted diagnosis in palaeopathology. Lodging and accommodation were offered in the monastery, with a nice conference dinner held in its cellars. The Dutch organising committee, under G. J. R. Maat, must be warmly thanked for its flawless organisation of the meeting, enabling participants to resume contacts and exchange much of the most recent knowledge.

Eugen Strouhal

XVth CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRIMATOLOGICAL SOCIETY

XIXth CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PRIMATOLOGISTS

August 11–16, 1996, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

The XVth IPS Congress was organised by the Wisconsin Primate Regional Research Center on August 11 – 16, 1996 in the Campus of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. All ceremonies and some of the scientific sessions, workshops and symposia were held in the Memorial Union Building of the University of Wisconsin. However, most sessions took place in other university buildings, which caused some trouble for the participants wishing to hear lectures in different buildings.

This IPS Congress was extraordinarily large, with more than 1300 participants from 37 countries. Nevertheless, in comparison to the XIIIth IPS Conference which was of a comparable size, young scientists and primatologists from the U.S.A. prevailed in Madison. In my estimate, about two thirds of the participants were from the U.S.A. I missed many colleagues from Europe, Africa, Japan, India and other Asian countries who had taken part in Strasbourg.

The contributions to the very well organised XVth IPS Congress were presented in six parallel sessions running from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m. The papers were organised into 31 oral sessions, 28 symposia, 17 workshops, four round tables, one video-session and there were also four poster sessions, one each day till Thursday.

It is absolutely impossible to report on all the scientific topics presented at the IPS Congress. Most of the contributions are summarised in the Abstracts book containing 799 abstracts. Individual disciplines of primate research were not equally represented, some of them were even missing. It is surprising in traditional fields of primatology. There was