

The rich scientific programme of the congress comprised more than a hundred oral presentations and over 150 posters.

Oral communications were delivered each morning in a plenary session in the Great Hall of the University where main papers lasting 30–45 minutes were delivered. The first morning, 31st August, was reserved for a short opening ceremony and paleoanthropology, the following morning to auxology, the third one to genetics and the environment, and the last one, 3rd September, to the biology of human populations. The authors of these communications were invited speakers and other leading authorities in each particular field who presented mostly very well the topical problems of the pertinent subdisciplines of European anthropology on a high scientific level.

The afternoon programme was divided into two parallel sessions in which short papers (of 10–15 minutes each) concerning the same topics plus free papers were delivered. Parallely with them the inspection of posters divided according to the respective topics was scheduled. The alternation of themes in the three parallel choices was arranged suitably so that each participant interested in one of the four major themes could follow it easily.

For each late afternoon or evening an additional scientific or social programme was scheduled. On 30th August professor Dr. W. Schiefenhövel (Andechs, Germany) presented a fascinating and well illustrated evening lecture on the knowledge and usage of nature among the Eipo tribe of West New Guinea (Irian Jaya) where his expedition studied human ethology. On 31st August the Academic Orchestral Union of the Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena presented a concert composed of works by J. S. Bach, his sons W. E. Bach and C. Ph. E. Bach and the Czech composer C. Stamitz (K. Stamic). On 1st September a splendid Congress Dinner was offered in the great halls of the New Mensa. On 2nd September there were possibilities to visit Ernst Haeckel's house, his Phyletic Museum and the local Institute of Anatomy, each of them possessing precious collections. The late afternoon of 3rd September was reserved for the General Assembly of the European Anthropological Association, in which its newly elected President, Prof. Dr. P. Rudan (Zagreb, Croatia) presented his ideas about further development of this important scientific organisation.

*Eugen Strouhal*

3rd CONGRESS OF THE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR ANTHRO-POLOGIE  
IN GÖTTINGEN (GERMANY) 1998

The new German Anthropological Association which was founded 4 years ago as the result of a unifying process between the West and East German anthropologists invited its members and other Central European colleagues to its 3rd Congress under the title "Point of Intersection Man – Environment in the Past, Present and Future" in the beautiful university town of Göttingen (Hessen) from 1st to 3rd October 1998. The event was well organized by the President of the Association, Prof. Dr. Dr. M. Schultz and his team and took part in the former Teachers' Training Institute, now part of the Georg-August-University Göttingen.

The scientific programme was divided in two parallel sessions and comprised five thematic blocks, viz. I. Evolution of the hominids, II. Applied anthropometry – man between childhood and senescence, III. Man and his environment in the mirror of historic anthropology, IV. Population biology and genetics, V. Free contributions. Some blocks were subdivided into more specific themes, e.g. block I. Taxonomy, Primatology, Ethology, block III. Historic epidemiology and Molecular anthropology. Introductory lectures of each theme were longer (25–35 minutes), the standard presentations shorter (20 minutes), both comprising discussion. Besides leading German anthropologists, several specialists from abroad gave in their introductory lectures a survey on the recent state of research in the pertinent field. Altogether about 90 oral and 50 poster communications were delivered during the two-and-half day congress.

In a special evening lecture on 1st October Mr Lösch, a young historian of the Göttingen University, presented an overview on the history of German anthropology in the first half of the 20th century admitting that it actively collaborated with the Nazi regime except for K. Saller and W. Scheidt. Prof. Dr. B. Herrman of the Institute of Anthropology of the same University traced the present state of the discipline stressing the importance of the study of social aspects of Man, unlike the mere biologism of the past.

In the plenary session of the Anthropologische Gesellschaft its former President Prof. Dr. Dr. M. Schultz was re-elected and new Board members were elected.

*Eugen Strouhal*