

Section MISCELLANEOUS

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SOME FEATURES OF MORPHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY AS THE GENERAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE GROUP

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In this work, data on correlations between anthropometric and psychological features in four samples are compared: 1) Moscow high school students (25 boys and 50 girls at the age of 16 - 17); 2) Chinese students studying in Moscow (24 boys aged 19 to 27); 3) the students from different countries of the Peoples Friendship University of Russia – PFUR (15 boys aged 21 to 31 and 10 girls aged 21 to 24); 4) the elderly women from one of the villages of the Ryazan region (27 women aged 41 to 85). It is revealed that the trends of associations between somatic and psychological features in the studied samples vary considerably. For high school students and for students from China significant negative correlations between absolute body size and self-esteem were found, but the reasons for such associations in both samples are different. Foreign students studying in the PFUR, in contrast, are demonstrating a positive relationship between high self-esteem, body length, body weight and BMI. In the sample of the elderly Russian women links between self-esteem and somatic features are not detected. In two samples gender differences in the level and direction of morphological and psychological ties were also detected. It can be assumed that the associations between somatic features and self-esteem largely depend on the ethnicity, age and gender and can be considered as an important general characteristic in the anthropological description of a particular group.

Key words: *somatic and psychological features, trends of associations, gender differences, self-esteem*

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ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY AND HUMAN DIVERSITY IN ITS COLLECTIONS

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Last year we marked the 130th anniversary of the Museum of Anthropology. The idea of its creation belongs to a famous Russian scientist – zoologist and anthropologist A.P.Bogdanov. He devoted 20 years of his life to overcome difficulties, connected with the organization of the Museum. First, he established the Society of Amateurs of Natural history, Anthropology and Ethnography in 1864, then - three exhibitions – Ethnographical (1869), Polytechnic (1872) and Anthropological (1879). The key goals of the latter were to acquaint society with essential natural principles of anthropology, to establish Anthropological museum and to obtain studying materials for the chair of anthropology. The materials of this exhibition formed the founding collection of the Museum of Anthropology. The collection united paleoanthropological, archaeological and ethnographical objects, to serve as a base for studying ancient history of mankind. The Museum opened its doors in 1883 and D.N.Anuchin became its director and main implementator of the Bogadanov's idea. He continued to hold office for 40 years and created curatorial departments that remained unchanged till nowadays. They are: Morphology and Human Evolution, Paleoanthropology, Archaeology, Ethnography and Illustrations. The department of Morphology and Human Evolution possesses originals and copies of fossil discoveries of ancient humans