

meant more pedagogical and organisational duties, followed by further trips to the Congress of Anatomists at Oxford in 1950 and Paris in 1955, journeys to the Sudan, Italy, Greece, Austria, Germany, Holland, and to Poland in 1958.

Together with Polish anthropologists, Prof. Batrawi organized two joint Arabian-Polish anthropological expeditions, the first in the years 1958/59 to the oases of the Western Desert, the second in 1962 to the region of Faiyum and the Western Delta. For his merits he was solemnly appointed honorary member of the Polish Anthropological Society on February 19th, 1962. This honour had already been bestowed upon him by a number of other foreign Anthropological Societies in former years.

In September 1962, Prof. Batrawi visited Poland for the second time on the occasion of the Africanist Anthropological Symposium, in the work of which he took an active part by his lecture on the morphological characters of the population of Sollum, Sidi Barrani, and Siwa in the Western Desert, and by frequent contributions to the discussions.

In the last years of his life, Prof. Batrawi devoted much effort to the creation of an Arabic anatomical and morphological nomenclature in connection with the transition of University courses in the United Arab Republic from traditional English to Arabic. For this reason he translated Gray's textbook "The Anatomy of Man". For this purpose he studied terms in the scripts of the ancient Arabian physicians.

In 1963, his health began to be undermined by a chronic cardio-vascular disease to which he succumbed in Cairo on November 28th, 1964.

It would be one-sided to speak only about the life and work of this great deceased man without mentioning a few words about his personal qualities. I had the great luck to meet Prof. Batrawi already during my first visit to the United Arab Republic on April 15th, 1961. Since that date I visited Prof. Batrawi's Institute very often. In 1962, I spoke repeatedly with Prof. Batrawi at the Symposium of African Anthropology in Bialystok. In 1964 I visited him during my stay in Cairo in April and June, both at the Institute and at his cosy house in Gizeh. I also kept in touch with him by a lively correspondence however, since October 1964 he has not been heard of again.

Everybody who saw Prof. Batrawi even only once arrived quickly at the conclusion that he was speaking to an outstanding personality, a wise and at the same time amiable man with a kind heart and an immense humane interest in his fellow men. He was, without doubt, a master of his trade who was ready to share selflessly his knowledge with people in whom he saw genuine interest in some scientific problem. He knew how to support them and did his best to make their work easier. It was he who introduced me into the problems of Egyptian anthropology and followed with attention my activities during the entire time of our relations. Prof. Batrawi always drew my attention to the danger of premature conclusions in a population, whose genetic composition we frequently did not know, and absolutely disagreed with the exaggerated typology advanced by some anthropological schools.

Prof. Batrawi's great fancy was Nubia, a country where he spent his best young years. He liked to think of her sterns and wild beauty which likewise ravished the members of our expeditions. Here he did not fail to say a few words about the Nubians of today. He regarded them as a hybrid group with a high intensity of negroid admixture. He highly appreciated the refined character of these people, their honesty, straightforwardness, sense for purity, high intelligence and outstanding abilities. He emphasized, in spite of their different racial and ethnical characters, their absolute equality with the other inhabitants of Egypt. He refused to accept the racial theory of both old and new coinage also in his popular book on anthropology which appeared in Arabic.

Prof. Batrawi was a humanist, near to the spirit of European humanism, even though he did not deny his proud patriotic feelings which were not only Arabic, but also Old Egyptian. In him did not prevail the type of the conquering Muslim, but that of the wise Muslim, the descendant of the mediaeval sage and genial ancient Egyptian predecessors, the creators of one of the oldest civilizations of the world.

Professor Batrawi did not visit Czechoslovakia, but he displayed great interest in our life and in Czechoslovak anthropology. He knew Prof. Hrdlička personally and other outstanding scientists of ours from literature.

The activities of our egyptological and archaeological expeditions to Nubia always met with his full support. He helped us to complete the research instruments, permitted the study of the Institute's collections and cooperated intensively in the preparations of further anthropological research. For his merits about the development of the Czechoslovak Egyptological Institute of the Charles University his name was included in the list of those who were to be appointed its honorary members on the occasion of the successful completion of our tasks in Nubia. He was invited to visit Czechoslovakia. What a pity that these plans cannot be realized any more.

During my last visit to Prof. Batrawi on June 13th, 1964, I was very much alarmed at the further loss in weight shown by the patient. Despite lasting trouble and frequent coronal pains, he did not lose interest in what was going on around him. As an orthodox Muslim he could not help being a fatalist, decided to follow God's hint to leave this world. His rational spirit, however, refused to accept this decision. His friend, Dr. Ali Hassan, Professor of Medical Nutrition, invited him to spend the summer months at his villa on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea not far from the mouth of the Western branch of the Nile. Prof. Batrawi accepted the invitation, hoping that his state of health would improve so much as to enable him to set to full work again after the vacations.

We, too, shared this hope with him. Unfortunately in vain — the disease proved stronger than his will. Professor Batrawi died at the age of 62, on November 25, 1964, amidst his work, his interests and plans. However, what he has left in his work will secure him a permanent and unforgettable place in the history of anthropology. His undying memory will also live in the hearts of those whom fate has allowed to meet this rare personality.

Eugen Strouhal

Note

A list of Prof. Batrawi's anthropological works is contained in Anthropology I/2, 1963, p. 78.

LAJOS BARTUCZ (1885—1966)

Le professeur Lajos Bartucz, docteur ès sciences, doyen des anthropologistes hongrois, vient de décéder le 4^e juin 1966.

Il naquit le 1^{er} avril 1885 à Szegvár (Hongrie). Il a commencé ses études supérieures en 1904, mais en 1905 il travaillait déjà à l'Institut d'Anthropologie de l'Université de Budapest où il a été invité par le professeur Aurél Török, célèbre fondateur de cette chaire d'anthropologie. Bartucz s'est révélé élève brillant. Tandis que Török, théoricien, fit avancer dans son époque la craniologie et l'anthropologie générale, Bartucz s'est adonné à l'anthropologie spéciale de la Hongrie et des Hongrois: c'était le but scientifique qu'il s'était proposé. Il voulait connaître la composition des Hongrois vivants, ainsi que celle des anciens peuples du Bassin des Carpathes. C'est lui qui a commencé et développé les recherches en ce domaine, c'était son œuvre de vie avec laquelle il a contribué à l'anthropologie générale.

C'est en 1905 qu'il a soutenu sa thèse et en 1914, l'Université de Budapest l'a habilité privat-docent. Entre les deux guerres mondiales, il était conservateur de la Collection Anthropologique du Musée d'Ethnographie, puis partant de 1935, directeur de ce même Musée et en même temps professeur de l'Institut d'Anthropologie à l'Université de Budapest. En 1940, la chaire d'Anthropologie — nouvellement créée à Szeged — lui a été offerte, ainsi que la direction de l'Institut d'Anthropologie. Depuis l'année 1949, Bartucz était également professeur et directeur de l'Institut d'Anthropologie de l'Université de Budapest. A partir de 1959, il ne garde que la chaire et l'Institut de Budapest

où il travaille activement jusqu'à l'heure de sa retraite en 1966.

Pendant ses 60 années de travail, si riche en résultats et en succès, le Professeur Bartucz a créé son œuvre qui s'étend, pour ainsi dire, sur tous les terrains de l'anthropologie — avant tout sur l'anthropologie historique, bien que la majeure partie de son activité tombe sur l'enseignement; mais les premiers vingt ans qu'il a passés au Musée lui ont valu la connaissance fondamentale de toutes les époques de l'anthropologie dont la plus importante peut-être reste l'analyse et l'élaboration des cimetières avares en Hongrie. Dans cet ouvrage, il constate que les cimetières avares sont à ranger en trois groupes: d'abord à ceux qui montrent un caractère mongoloïde pur, puis aux cimetières se caractérisant par des traits européens et enfin les cimetières représentant des traits morphologiques mélangés.

Le professeur défunt a grandement contribué aux recherches anthropologiques en ramassant depuis 1920 (au Musée d'Ethnographie) une grande collection de crânes et de squelettes. C'est elle qui a constitué le noyau de la puissante collection anthropologique de la Section d'Anthropologie du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle.

Pendant les exhumations de personnages historiques hongrois, c'était le professeur Bartucz qui, en maintes occasions, avait fait l'analyse anthropologique des restes osseux, ainsi que leur identification. Il faut surtout mentionner l'examen et l'identification des ossements de Martinovics et de ses camarades — patriotes hongrois — et des restes osseux du grand médecin Semmelweis.

Il a réussi aussi dans ses examens et recherches anthropo-ethniques. Il a commencé ces enquêtes en 1908, en les étendant, sur toute la Hongrie, ayant ainsi examiné tous les groupes ethniques des régions différentes de notre pays. Une de ses déterminations significatives fut que les Hongrois actuels — d'après la fréquence des éléments de race — sont à classer à trois groupes: est-baltique, dinarique et mongoloïde-caucasien qu'il avait dénommé „Type Alföld“, c'est à dire type de la Plaine Hongroise.

C'est encore l'examen des enfants, significatif et de grande envergure, qui se rattache à son nom. Le professeur Bartucz fut le premier qui ait fait ces recherches en Hongrie, contrôlant la croissance et le développement des écoliers, examinant en même temps les facteurs extérieurs agissant sur la croissance. Ses données s'y rattachent, publiées en 1923, ont été pendant longtemps regardées pour moyennes générales.

Une des plus importantes trouvailles de la Hongrie a été également déterminée et élaborée par lui, notamment les restes fossiles néandertaliens provenant de la grotte de Subalyuk dont il a écrit une monographie volumineuse.

Ses résultats avaient été publiés dans de nombreuses revues scientifiques et dans son livre de vulgarisation. Ses cours étaient toujours très intéressants et de niveau élevé. Plusieurs générations ont profité de son savoir approfondi de l'anthropologie et de ses problèmes différents qu'il a posés, du savoir appuyé sur l'ethnographie et l'archéologie dont il était également un connaisseur remarquable.

Il était aussi un bon organisateur de l'anthropologie hongroise. C'est lui qui a lancé, en 1923, les publications: „Antropológiai Füzetek“ (Fascicules d'Anthropologie) qui ont parus jusqu'à 1940. Il fut membre de la Commission permanente de la Société Internationale d'Anthropologie et d'Ethnologie et de nombreuses sociétés d'anthropologie des pays étrangers, il était de même membre de la Société Finno-Ougrienne. Et il était président — depuis sa constitution — de la Section d'Anthropologie de la Société de Biologie Hongroise.

Il a été décoré de la Médaille d'Or du Travail — appréciation et reconnaissance de la République Populaire Hongroise — en récompense de ses soixante ans de services rendus à son pays.

Le décès du Professeur Bartucz est une perte sensible, non seulement pour l'anthropologie hongroise, mais aussi pour l'anthropologie en général.

Dr. O. Eiben, Budapest

ANTHROPOLOGY AND HEALTH EDUCATION IN RESEARCH AND TEACHING

From June 3rd to June 5th, 1965, the School Biology Section of the German Biological Society in the GDR held a congress of school biologists in Leipzig under the title "Anthropology and Health Education in Research and Teaching".

The session was held at the German Faculty of Physical Culture, and over 200 school biologists from 13 counties of the GDR took part in it.

The chief organizers were the chairman of the School Biology Section, Studienrat Dr. Taubert of Weimar and the Section Secretary Dr. Bishoff. The only foreign guests present at the session were Dr. J. Suchý and J. Machová of the Faculty of Pedagogy, the Charles' University in Prague, and Dr. M. Prokopec of the Institute of Hygiene in Prague.

The congress was opened on Thursday, June 3rd, 1965, by Prof. Dr. Sterber and followed by Dr. Taubert from Weimar. He pointed out the goal of the conference, which was not the first of the kind, but it had so far the best attend. Dr. Stemmler from the College of Physical Culture referred on his researches on the efficiency of the youth in the sports and on his pedagogical experience. We can influence and control societies by teaching. In physical education it is necessary to make use of the study of one's own body. Strengthening the efficiency of the organs increases the general ability. The pupils should have the possibility of controlling the increase of their efficiency in the course of training. The adaptable mechanisms can be followed on natural experiments. For example: an athlete in his highest training breaks his leg and has to spend seven weeks at rest. This is reflected in the changed chemical processes of his body owing to the changed metabolism. Exercises and sports should not be the goal for the youth, but rather a means how to obtain physical perfection as an inseparable part of a generally educated personality. In adult age physical training causes vagotomy and a lesser pulse frequency at rest. With the children, where the pulse is faster than with the adults, the attempts to decrease the frequency of the pulse at rest by physical training have so far not led to any success.

The children's heart must be trained, but also spared. A trained children's heart reacts in the same way as an untrained one. Then there followed some samples of light-athletic efficiency of the youth. With 15-year-old boys the following achievements were measured:

	In (the year) 1910		In 1958	
	Average	the 50 % middle	Average	the 50 % middle
High Jump	95.0 cm	85—105	115.0 cm	107—124
Long Jump	3.45 m	3.10—3.80	3.83 m	3.49—4.15
Shot put	5.20 m	4.40—6.40	6.67 m	5.86—7.45

The curves of frequency are of binomic form. In the long jump the difference between the longest and shortest jumps of the boys of the same age is 3 metres.

Then there followed information on the influence of physical exercises on the efficiency. A 180-minute-exercise of a military unit per week in the course of 12 weeks caused organic changes and improved the functional abilities of the unity members. The speaker was further dealing with the problems of efficiency and fatigue in physical work. It is possible to increase experimentally the total efficiency by proper arranging of breaks of adequate length, after which there appears a temporal supercompensation of fatigue.