

leichtert wurde. Er leitete auch Forschungen aus dem Grenzbereich der Anthropologie und der Medizin über die Widerstandsfähigkeit gegen die Lungentuberkulose, Herzkrankheiten und die Erkrankungen der Blutbildungsorgane. Man muß auch seine Teilnahme an den anthropologischen Expeditionen nach Ägypten und in die Mongolei unterstreichen; diese letzte Expedition organisierte und leitete er und gewann in schwierigen Geländebedingungen sehr wichtiges und ausgezeichnetes anthropometrisches Material. Zu betonen bliebe, daß Prof. Michalski scharf gegen alle Varianten des unwissenschaftlichen Rassismus kämpfte; er beteiligte sich an der internationalen Diskussion, die in *Current Anthropology* veröffentlicht wurde. In der letzten Zeit arbeitete Prof. Michalski rastlos an dem Problem der anthropologischen Struktur und der Herkunft der Ainu auf Sachalin und den benachbarten japanischen Inseln. Der unerwartete und plötzliche Tod unterbrach diese und auch andere wichtige Untersuchungen, die er durchführte. Ehre seinem Andenken!

Dr. Andrzej Wierciński, Warszawa

### PROFESSOR AHMED MAHMOUD EL-BATRAWI'S MEMORIAL

The United Arab-Czechoslovak Anthropological Expedition to New Nubia in 1965.

In the time when the International Campaign for the Conservation of the Nubian Monuments began to function none of the expeditions registered intended to do any anthropological research of the Nubian population. This incompleteness was felt by the anthropological section of the Czechoslovak Institute of Egyptology of the Charles University in Prague in the time of collecting anthropological documents on Egypt. In consultations with the prominent expert on

the historical development of the Nubian population, the Professor of anatomy at the medical faculty of the Cairo university, Dr. Ahmed Makmoud El-Batrawi, it became clear that for drawing inferences of historic anthropology up to the present time there is still missing a wide comparative material from Nubia. Besides, a displacement of the Nubian population was being prepared and was to change basically its present living conditions. Here a possibility to follow the "anthropological experiment" had been arising.

These were the reasons that led the author to work out the project of a United Arab-Czechoslovak Anthropological Expedition to Nubia, which was presented to the professional and official places of the United Arab Republic as early as in 1961. The scheme was evaluated as having priority, thoroughly examined and favourably appreciated. Its acceptance is largely due to the N.A.R. Minister for Scientific Research and the present chairman of the Supreme Council for Science of the N.A.R., Professor Dr. Ahmed Riad Turki, further to Prof. Dr. Ali Hasan, the head of the medical section of the National Research Centre of the N.A.R. and last but not least to Prof. Dr. El-Batrawi. On the Czechoslovak side its realization is due, first of all, to Mr. MUDr., RNDr. J. A. Valšík, M. D., Sc. D., of the department of anthropology and genetics of the University in Bratislava, with which the Czechoslovak Institute of Egyptology began to co-operate in preparing the expedition. A few years of delay was caused by the reorganisation of the scientific institutions of the N.A.R. and finally by the displacement of the Nubian population, during which there were no proper conditions for investigation.

In spring 1965 the definite agreement between the Arab and Czechoslovak representatives was reached. The very expedition was preceded in October and November 1965 by a five weeks' schooling of the young Arabi collaborators, including the unification of methods. In addition to the anthropological section a nutritional, biochemical and sociological sections were associated. The leader of the expedition



The participants of the United Arab-Czechoslovak Anthropological Expedition to New Nubia in front of the re-erected mamisi of Calabshi.  
From the left: 2. Dr. Ferák, 3. Prof. Valšík, 4. Dr. Nofeli, 5. Dr. El-Ramli, 7. Dr. Hussein, 9. Prof. Hassan, the others are the members of other sections and technical workers.

war Dr. Ali Hassan, the leader of the anthropological section was Prof. Dr. J. A. Valšík and its members were Dr. V. Ferák and a reporter (an official in charge) representing Czechoslovakia, Dr. Helmi El-Ramli, Dr. Fawzia and Dr. Ali Nofeli, all representing the N.A.R. To mark Professor Batrawi's contribution, whose sudden death prevented him from taking part, the expedition was given a name of honour, that of his memorial.

The expedition started its work in November and December 1965 in the region of Kom Omba in Upper Egypt, where new standardized villages with all cultural and social institutions had been prepared for the displaced population by the N.A.R. government. There were chosen a few villages of the Northern region of the Egyptian Nubia, inhabited by the Kenuzis, and two communities of the Southern region of Nubia, Derr and Kasr Ibrim, where in the 16th to 18th centuries a crossbreeding between the local population and the members of the Turkish border military units had taken place. The basic survey of the remaining regions was given by the investigation in Nasir's town, the centre of culture in New Nubia. Altogether over 1500 persons, men, women, and children, have been examined. With each individual 30 to 50 characters have been determined. The characters were chosen so as to give an idea of the physical habit, of the anthropological type, of the nutrition conditions, the function efficiency, and the stage of physical development of the children. A special attention was given to the ethnic origin and the problem of endogamy. Hair samples and dermatoglyphs have been collected, documented by black-white photographs and inverse coloured material, and in some cases even by plastic stereotypes.

The aim of the investigation was to find out the basic complex of the Nubian population as the result of the existing living conditions in old Nubia, in one of the poorest North African regions. The image obtained can show, after a repeated investigation in the future, the differences caused by the displacement to a region with a fertile agricultural soil and a higher living standard. Besides, the investigation should bring a contribution to the problem of ethnic origin and of the geographical differentiation of the Nubians as a supplement to the existing amount of knowledge of historical anthropology. Even practical aims were pursued, as e.g. the necessity of forming the norms of the growth and development of the Nubian youth and other data useful for the local health service.

As wished by the Arab partners the investigation will be continued even this year, when further communities in Southern Egyptian Nubia and a sample of the Arab wedge of population in Central Nubia will be investigated. Two of the young Egyptian collaborators will be chosen for the postgraduate study of anthropology in Czechoslovakia. By this the tradition of this science branch in the N.A.R., interrupted by Professor El-Batrawi's death, will be established again.

Vzěn Strouhal

## JUBILÉ DE LA VIE DU DOCENT FRANTIŠEK TVAROH

Dans un article concis il n'est pas possible de présenter dans toute largeur la riche activité du Docent F. Tvaroh qui occupe une époque d'au moins trente-cinq ans remplis de travail.

Le jubilaire naquit à České Budějovice en Bohême du sud le 23 mars 1906. Après avoir terminé ses études à la Faculté de Médecine à Prague et puis à Paris et à Montpellier, comme élève du prof. Eiselt et du prof. Prusík, il s'intéresse à la gérontologie, dans le but de résoudre la question de la vieillesse active.

L'autre domaine où il a effectué un grand travail créateur, est la pubertologie. Il a soumis cette période de la vie qui amène beaucoup de conflits dans la famille, à l'école et dans la société, à une profonde analyse anthropologique et physiologique. Ce qu'est remarquable, c'est l'évaluation de la puberté d'après la sécrétion de 17 cétostéroïdes qui diminue avec le degré de la maturation des jeunes filles. Tvaroh est le premier qui ait propagé une branche spéciale de médecine — la pubertologie. Il en parle ainsi: „L'intérêt de la santé et du futur de la jeunesse adolescente nous force à étudier d'une manière intensive les troubles de santé qui

se produisent au temps de la puberté et surtout ceux d'entre eux qui peuvent avoir une influence fatale d'un long projet à l'état de santé dans l'âge mur.“

Jusqu'à nos jours, les travaux scientifiques de Tvaroh, accomplis au temps de sa fonction du directeur de „L'Institut de Santé des étudiants“, n'ont pas encore été pleinement appréciés. Ils contiennent déductions uniques, dues à une série d'examinations des étudiants pendant la seconde guerre mondiale. Ces recherches longitudinales avaient lieu depuis 1940 jusqu'à 1945. Tvaroh a constaté que la jeunesse mal nourrie se développe sensiblement plus mal. Sous l'influence de la sous-alimentation elle devient bien peu résistante contre les maladies, surtout contre la tuberculose. Pendant la guerre, la tuberculose a augmenté entre la jeunesse, avant tout chez celle qui fut envoyée aux travaux forcés en Allemagne ou entraînée aux camps de concentration.

Le Docent Tvaroh est auteur de 100 travaux originaux, il a pris part à un grand nombre de monographies, prononcé des discours non seulement aux conférences scientifiques mais aussi dans le cadre de la popularisation des sciences. Il est du caractère vif, orateur excellent, toujours prêt à la discussion, ayant une mémoire extraordinaire, non seulement en ce qui concerne les expériences antérieures mais aussi quant aux résultats de la science médicale et biologique tout à fait récents. Il travaille sans repos. Celui qui connaît l'élan vital du jubilaire, sa mine fraîche et son infatigable énergie de travail ne croirait pas qu'il soit au point d'entrer au sénatus de la société humaine à l'assemblée des hommes aux grandes expériences de la vie.

L'école anthropologique de Prague doit au jubilaire une série de belles conférences, une aide très effective dans les domaines où l'anthropologie comme science biologique s'unit à la médecine.

Nous souhaitons au Docent Tvaroh encore beaucoup d'années de la vie, heureuse et pleine de succès de travail.

