

rium und die Antworten waren also verbindlich. Trotzdem wertete Prof. Chotek die Ergebnisse nicht als wissenschaftlich verlässliche Unterlagen, sondern nur als Orientierungsmaterial für weitere Forschungen. Eines der interessantesten Ergebnisse war die Entdeckung eines bemerkenswerten Dimorphismus auf manchen Gebieten der Slowakei, den später auch A. Hrdlička bei Besuchen dieser Gebiete bestätigte:

Diese umfassende Forschungsaktion stellte einen würdigen Vorläufer der gegenwärtigen gesamtstaatlichen anthropologischen Untersuchungen von Kindern und Jugendlichen vor, und ihr Material hätte bei vergleichenden Untersuchungen der Entwicklungsänderungen unserer Population unschätzbaren Wert besessen, wenn es nicht im Laufe der Okkupation der Vernichtung anheimgefallen wäre.

Dr. A. Hrdlička besuchte die Tschechoslowakei in den Jahren 1922 und 1927. Nach seinem letzten Besuch reiste er nach London, um die Huxley-Medaille in Empfang zu nehmen. Prof. Chotek begleitete ihn damals bis nach Paris. Hrdlička schätzte ihn vor allem als Repräsentanten einer neuen Richtung, die sich bei Untersuchungen von menschlichen Populationen auf den heutigen Menschen einstellte, zum Unterschied von der eher archäologisch orientierten älteren Schule.

Prof. Chotek verfolgte auch in hohem Alter die Entwicklung unserer Anthropologie.

Eine im Alter geschriebene synthetische Arbeit kann zu einem hervorragenden Werk werden, wenn ihr Autor das Glück hat, dass sein Werk weder von der biologischen Lebensdauer und gesundheitlichen Beschwerden limitiert, noch von selbstkritischen Zweifeln geschwächt wird. Jeder Forscher sollte also sein grosses Werk zweimal schreiben: wenn er sich beginnt in seinem Fach tiefer zu orientieren und dann, wenn er dessen Problematik durchdacht und erlebt hat. Zum ersten Mal handelt es sich um eine Art Generalprobe, die notwendig ist, auch wenn sie die Gefahr geringer Mängel birgt. Zum zweiten Mal kann dann ein vollendetes Werk entstehen, wenn Zeit und Energie es erlauben.

Für diesen Rat sind wir Professor Chotek zu aufrichtigem Dank verpflichtet. Unser Dank gilt auch seiner bahnbrechenden Arbeit auf dem Gebiet der ethnischen Anthropologie der Jugend, seinem lebendigen Interesse für unseren Wissenszweig und der Bereitschaft seine reichen Erfahrungen mitzuteilen. Am 24. September 1967 ist Professor Chotek im Krankenhaus von Praha-Krč gestorben. Er war einer der letzten Vertreter jener Generation, welche die Fundamente unseres heutigen Wissens gelegt hat.

Jaroslav Suchý

SYMPOSIUM ON „EVOLUTIONARY TRENDS IN FOSSIL AND RECENT HOMINIDS“

In the days of October 10th to 12th 1967 an international symposium was held in Budapest dealing with problems of man's evolution. In the symposium held by the Biology Department and the Committee for Anthropology in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences there were present all of Hungarian anthropologists, a number of associated workers as well as a numerous group of guests from abroad: T. A. Trofimova and V. V. Ginzburg (U.S.S.R.), I. Schwidetzky (G.F.R.), G. Olivier (France), M. Cappieri (Italy), S. Górny (Poland), Ž. Gavrilović (Yugoslavia), C. Nicolaescu-Plopșor (Roumania), P. Boev (Bulgaria), H. Ullrich and L. Schott (G.D.R.), J. Jelinek, E. Vlček, M. Stloukal (Czechoslovakia). The whole session was divided into three thematical circles.

1. Evolutionary Trends in Subhuman Primates

The capital articles for this part of the session were prepared by J. Pivetau: "Quelques aspects de l'évolution des Primates non-humains" ("Some Aspects of the Evolution of Non-human Primates"), (due to the speaker's absence only the main ideas of the article were given), and subsequently M. Kretzoi gave a survey of the finds of oldest Primates and their taxonomic classification. Simultaneously he also reported about the new find of Rudabánya, northern Hungary; in layers coming from the Middle Pliocene, there was

found a fraction of the body of the lower jaw of a fossil monkey for which the author suggests the term *Rudapithecus hungaricus*. The discussion turned just round this new find and about whether the species designation "hungaricus" was correct. Subsequently especially the paper of E. Vlček was of importance. His author made the audience acquainted with the results of his appreciation of finds of fossil monkeys coming from the territory of Hungary which Hungarian investigators asked for.

2. Evolutionary Trends in Pleistocene Hominids

The capital report at this session was actually given by A. Thoma: "Caractère aromorphotique de l'évolution humaine à la lumière des nouveaux fossiles". — "The Aromorphic Character of Man's Evolution in the light of New Fossils", a series of additional discussion contributions has, however, the features of shorter reports. They were especially the reports by G. Olivier about problems connected with the studies of the evolutionary trend in the respective phases of man's evolution, further the paper of L. Vértess who tried to follow the evolutionary tendencies in complexes of Palaeolithic material culture, and that of P. Lipták who gave a proposition of a new taxonomic classification of all fossil finds. Then I. Lengyel's information concerning the possibilities of utilization of the method of paper electrophoresis in palaeoanthropological studies was of a special importance. The discussion then turned mainly to the problems in connection with the find of a occipital bone in Mindel layers in Vértesszőlős, to the problem of taxonomic arrangement of such find, and to the problem of variability in fossil forms in general. Besides the already mentioned reporters, there were still the reports of J. Jelinek and E. Vlček especially, who demonstrated his ideas upon a detailed morphological analysis of the supraorbital torus and frontal cavities in Neanderthal men and in the other fossil finds. The discussion in the section in the morning was then followed by an excursion to the finding place at Vértesszőlős in the afternoon; it is however, a pity that the participants in the symposium arrived at the very locality just before the dusk.

3. Evolutionary Trends in Subfossil and Recent Human Populations

At the opening of the session there were four principal reports: I. Schwidetzky "Evolutionärsogenetische Trends in der heutigen Bevölkerung" — "Evolutionary Genetic Trends in Recent Population", V. V. Ginzburg: "Problems of Race-genesis and Ethnogenesis", G. Olivier: "L'évolution séculaire des populations subfossiles et récentes" — "The Secular Evolution of Subfossil and Recent Populations", and V. V. Bunak: "Sur l'évolution de la forme du crâne humain" — "On the Evolution of the Form of Human Skull" (again due to the reporter's absence only capital ideas were read). Subsequently shorter reports by M. Malán, T. Tóth and P. Boev were read, the contribution of D. Ferembach was sent by letter. This topic aroused most vivid discussion in which almost all of the participants of the symposium took their parts. Generally we may say that here a sharp criticism was given of the hitherto methods in historical anthropology, especially frequently the question of the anthropological types was met with, and that both as regards their development and formation, and the problems of criteria in their determination and classification. Besides the genetic standpoint the justification of which is well known to everybody, but whose complete application to the skeletal material continues to be but a dream, this discussion put forward particularly the viewpoint of that total evolutionary trend. Such a discussion could not arrive at any common conclusion, à propos this was not its aim. This was however, an excellent opportunity to an exchange of opinions on an international level, and a sure most of the participants brought back with them valuable impulses to their further work.

A part of the programme of the symposium consisted equally in a sight-seeing tour of Budapest joined with the visit of a newly opened museum containing Roman mosaics, as well as a banquet given in the building of the Academy

and a ceremonial supper. In their free time the majority of participants visited also some other anthropological working places in Budapest. It is a pity that a bad state of the finds of Rudabánya and Vértesszöllös did not permit the guests to see still the originals; thus there were only photographs standing at disposal in the former, and a cast in the latter case. All participants at the conference appreciated particularly the fact that they had here the possibility to meet within a close circle of the persons interested in a certain section of anthropology; thus the possibility was given actually to discuss the relevant questions both in an official discussion and in debates held during free time, a possibility which no great international congress can ever supply.

M. Stloukal

THE IX NATION-WIDE CONFERENCE OF CZECHOSLOVAK ANTHROPOLOGISTS

In the days of September 29th–30th 1967 a regular conference of Czechoslovak anthropologists was held in Luhačovice, Moravia, this time without the participation of investigators from abroad. The theme of the conference was "The Recent Research of Czechoslovak Anthropologists", which enabled to include reports from all branches of anthropology. The whole session was not divided into sections, the reports being only comprised into certain thematic units. The first part of the session was reserved to reports of palaeoanthropology, prehistoric anthropology, osteology, and primatology. The opening addresses were followed by the first report of E. Grepl (Nový Jičín), he reported new investigations carried out in the Šipka Cave near Stramberk where, in addition to other finds, a tooth was discovered which the reporter designated to be a human premolar. However, as soon as they had examined it, the majority of participants expressed their doubts of whether this were a human tooth at all. A. Pokorný (Třebíč) analysed some artificial creations of the Palaeolithic man (both drawings and plastiques) and compared them to the drawings created by men after taking some narcotics in the course of experiments. M. Blajerová (Praha) studied skeletons of children coming from the ancient and mediaeval burying places and compared the age of bones with that of teeth. M. Stloukal (Praha) studied most recently the results of an analysis of cremation graves coming from the Lusatian and Platěnice burying places at Moravičany, and during the conference reported mainly of what information we can obtain from the analysis of cremation graves, and of what the reliability of such finds is like. J. Fleischmann together with R. Linc (Praha) studied skulls with preserved metopic suture, out of the many interesting conclusions they have drawn consequently, we allow at last, to mention the fact that metopism is conditioned genetically, and that in skulls possessing an opened frontal suture even the obliteration of other cranial sutures is delayed as a rule. M. Černý (Olomouc) reported the results of the study of a big series of thigh bones from several Institutes of Anatomy, where he preferentially traced the possibilities of a distinguishment of male and female femurs. L. Vyhnánek and Z. Malý (Praha) had the possibility of studying a great number of X-ray photographs of upper extremities and the cervical vertebrae in young men, and so also the possibility of following the occurrence of variations and anomalies of the skeleton. M. Dokládál (Brno) talked of his own experience with the use of features of facies symphyseos ossis pubis for the determination of age (using J. Nemeskéri's scheme), and then in a report shared with V. Novotný (Brno) they both talked of the morphology of the symphyseal interface in Macaques. Subsequently V. Novotný and L. Páček (Brno) dealt with the study of sacrum in immature Macaques. Into this thematic field fell also the reports of E. Strouhal (Praha) about the problem of negroid features in the population of ancient Egypt, and particularly the report of A. Lorenková (Brno) about the research of old Slavonic skeletons coming from the cemetery of Znojmo (Moravia).

Two further reports were comprised under the entry of anatomic anthropology and that of the soft parts. The first by I. Dylevský (Praha) was devoted to the development

of some known varieties of the muscles flexor digitorum profundus and superficialis, while the other report by V. Balcar, V. Papež and V. Fabiánová (Praha) was devoted to the roentgenological observation of the evolution and involution of mammary gland.

Dermatoglyphics was represented only with two reports read at the conference. In the first M. Karasová, M. Hanulíková, and V. Vršanský (Bratislava) spoke about the occurrence of dermatoglyphic minutes in a normal population and it twins and about the significance of their utilization in judging upon the paternity, in the other statement, L. Črňák (Olomouc) dealt with the problems of the weight of the respective dermatoglyphic signs in diagnostic activities. The entry of cultural anthropology included first of all an extended report by A. Macek (Mikulov) concerned with anthropological publications in the libraries of Moravian castles and then the report by R. Raczynský (Praha) about the meaning of certain anthropological aspects in foreign policy. The other day of the session saw the greatest number of reports included under the entry of physiologic, ethnic, and recent populations anthropology. In their introducing report, V. Hladká and J. Fišerová (Praha) spoke of a longitudinal observation of the growth of chest and the development of the vital capacity of lungs. Fawzia Helmy Hussien (Bratislava) observed the period of menarche in Nubian women, M. Horáčková (Praha) paid her attention to the particularities in the course of puberty in persons suffering from certain endocrine and metabolic defects. J. Pařízková (Praha) reported the results of her studies of the relationship between the total movement activity of boys from 11 to 15 years old and their structure and composition of the body. J. A. Valšík (Bratislava) referred to anthropological meaning and peculiarities of the intraoral pigmentation. V. Fetter (Praha) spoke about anthropological studies of the mature population of Czechoslovakia and stressed especially the importance of perimetric measures; they can be determined easily and without any special instrumental outfitting, and they also provide us with valuable information. He equally mentioned the increase of the average weight in men especially as compared to measurements taken in preceding years, and said also that this fact should be respected even in practice, e.g. when determining the capacity of lifts and vehicles. J. Suchý (Praha) reported about the studies of youth of gypsy origin, and subsequently, his statement was completed by J. Beneš (Brno) who reported the results of a study of gypsy men among soldiers. A common report of V. Ferák, Z. Linhartová and V. Bojnová (Bratislava) was concerned with the influence of endogamy of parents upon the body height of children, while another common report by J. Fišerová, M. Hajnišová, Z. Kubíčková, M. Dvořáková and J. Boháčová (Praha) dealt with somatometric examination in the establishment of the zygosity of twins. In her other independent report, M. Hajnišová (Praha) subsequently spoke of the growth of facial parts in youth between 6 and 18 years of age, as well as of the significance of such studies for the needs of plastic surgeons. Aly El-Nofely (Bratislava) reported about the studies of weight and height in school-age children of Nubia. V. V. Novotný (Praha) gave some interesting cases of relation between the growth and functional maturity of adolescent youth. J. Machová (Praha) gave two reports; in the first she spoke of an anthropological study of children in specific conditions of an isolate in the valley of the upper Bečva, the other contained the results of a study of head dimensions and pigmentation in the Norwegian youth of school-age. E. Fabryová (Bratislava) reported the acceleration of eruption of teeth in girls of the district Horehronie, and M. Nováková (Praha) informed the participants about the verification of the correctness of kyrtometric method in the respiration laboratory in Belgium. Among the participants in the conference at Luhačovice there were also two foreign anthropologists present that had just dwelled in Czechoslovakia; both of them gave their reports: L. Schott (Berlin) was concerned with the problem of what is to be considered as the optimum weight in man while N. Wolanski (Warsaw) spoke about the effects of inbreeding and heterosis in man.

The Olomouc branch committee of Czechoslovak Anthropological Society which organized the conference, put into the programme besides the previous still a few social meeting,