

an excursion into an ethnographically typical region in the White Carpathians, as well as a meeting of the General Assembly of the Society. Among other facts, here was also declared that the next conference should be held in the autumn of 1969 under the auspices of the Prague Branch Committee. On the one hand, it will be the tenth jubilee conference, on the other hand it will take place in the year when we are commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Aleš Hrdlička. The conference will take place in Humpolec, Hrdlička's native town, and the committee reckons with an ample participation of guests from abroad.

M. Štoulka

THE SECOND PART
OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK-ARABIAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL
EXPEDITION TO NEW NUBIA, IN 1967

The first part of the United Czechoslovak-Arabian Anthropological Expedition to New Nubia, which took place in the autumn of 1965, was followed by the second and conclusive part in February and March 1967. The leader of the anthropological research team was Prof. J. A. Valšík, D.M., D.N. Sc.D., Director of the Department of Anthropology and Genetics at the Comenius University in Bratislava. For the Czechoslovak part, Dr. M. Drobná, Sc.C. and Dr. V. Ferák, Sc.C., as Assistants in the Department of Anthropology, and Dr. V. Ferák as well as the expert of the Czechoslovak Egyptological Institute at Charles University, Prague, Dr. E. Strouhal. The Arabian part was represented by Dr. Fawzia Helmi Hussein and Dr. Fawzi Gaballa from the National Research Centre of the U.A.R. as well as by Dr. Redda Khorsed from the Institute of Anatomy, Medical Faculty of the Ain Shams University, Cairo. Dr. Fuad Badr was the administrative leader of the expedition, and, at the same time, the leader of hematological research

carried on in cooperation with H. Smith, M.D., Springfield College, U.S.A.

The second part of research activities was given over to the study of the Nubian Arabs and the inhabitants of the southern part of the country who are called Fedichia or, also, the Nubians of the Central Nubian Dialect. Once more adult men and women were examined, together with children, aged between 6–12 years. Altogether 1368 individuals were examined thus making the total number of Nubians examined to rise nearly to 2900 persons, i.e. 5.8% of the total Nubian population of Egypt. Material was collected which will provide the answer to a number of questions connected with the present physical state and geographic differentiation of the Nubians, as well as with the history of their race. For the first time in history, the examination of children will supply us with firm norms of growth and development of the Nubian children. In addition to this, it was possible to provide some information on the Ababds, who are the original inhabitants of the Eastern Desert, so different in culture and nature from the actual Nubians.

Presently merely an examination of the Sudanese part of the country is missing, to complete the anthropological structure of Nubia. Therefore the Czechoslovak members of the expedition having finished their research work visited Khartoum, a place where discussions were started with the responsible institutions, to enable the studies of the Sudan Nubians, partly in their original regions of settlement, partly in the new region near Chasm el Ghirb, in the East Sudan, where a part of their inhabitants were moved in connection with raising the water level of the new Assuan Dam.

Successful Czechoslovak-Arab cooperation has been ensured by bilateral treaty even for future times. The plan suggests, e.g., the study of puberty in the Nubians, anthropological examination of the inhabitants of the Nil valley, of Upper Egypt as well as an investigation of the nomadic tribes of the Eastern Desert.

Eugen Strouhal