

It is impossible to omit the specific, broad, scientific hinterland which anthropology provides. It allows for a special complex view of man as part of a certain population. In this content it is also necessary to mention the big task with the solution of which the sports anthropologist is still faced. It is the treatment of the question relating to the complex conditions pertaining to members of various human races as to the individual sports performances.

In order to give a concrete example of how anthropology and sports medicine cooperate, we shall have a look on this cooperation at the Institute of Sports Medicine at the Medical Faculty in Prague, which at the same time is a training place for this branch, attached to the Institute for Postgraduate Education of Physicians.

The beginnings of anthropological work at this Institute date as much back as to the time of its foundation in 1947.

Anthropological problems form the introductory part of instruction in sports medicine for students at the Medical Faculty of General Medicine in the therapeutic and stomatologic branches, at the Faculty of Hygiene, and in postgraduate study courses for future physicians. With this pedagogical aspect is also associated the authors' share in textbooks on sports medicine. Thus students of medicine get to know, in special chapters, the fundamentals of physical anthropology, first of all the problems of sports anthropology and functional ability tests.

The significance of anthropological program in scientific and research works is well obvious from its participation in almost all themes that are being dealt with by the Institute, be it research registered in a faculty, departmental, or state plan of research.

In the routine examination of every day, the results of anthropological laboratory tests to which more than a thousand sportsmen are subjected every year, contribute to a complex appreciation of the sportsman from the viewpoint of sports medicine.

Anthropological problems in sports medicine enjoy great interest also abroad. Proof of this is furnished by some exquisite works of Polish, Italian, German, American, Japanese, and other writers.

As is evident from our brief report, anthropology has always had an important place in physical culture and sports medicine. As today anthropology as well as sports medicine are interested in keeping a man healthy, and in raising the bodily ability of present and future populations, it is most probable that there will be more and more linking points between the two branches of science, and that anthropology will not only keep, but also increase its importance for sports medicine.

Prof. Dr. J. A. Král, Doc. Dr. V. Novotný,  
institute of Sports Medicine, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Prague 2, Salmovská 5.

#### SYMPOSIUM OF THE SECTION OF HUMAN ADAPTABILITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL PROGRAMME "MAN IN AFRICA"

After previous successful regional meetings of members of the Section of Human Adaptability of the International Biological Programme (Warszawa, April 1965; New Delhi, September 1965; German Democratic Republic, November 1966) a Symposium of students of African population groups was held in Warszawa from June 24-27, 1968. The initiator of the meeting was Prof. Dr. J. S. Weiner, the organisational aspect was seen to be by the Polish Anthropological Society guided by its President, Prof. Dr. T. Dzierzykraj-Rogalski.

The programme of the Symposium comprised six parts, the content of which is to be gathered best from the quotations of the titles of the individual lectures:

1. Introductory session:
  - J. S. Weiner: African Studies within the HA Section of IBP.
  - K. Michałowski: Archaeology and Anthropology: Research and Cooperation in the Nile Valley.
  - R. Stopa: Africa as a Cradle of Human Culture.
2. Hunting-gathering peoples:
  - N. Barnicot: Studies on the Hadza of Tanzania.
  - L. L. Cavalli-Sforza: Research on African Pygmies.
  - R. Singer and J. S. Weiner: Investigations on the Biology of Hottentot and Bushman Populations in Southern Africa.
3. Savanna and West African peoples:
  - J. Huizinga: Human Biological observations on Some African Populations of the Thorn Savanna Belt.
  - J. Gomila: Studies in Senegal.
  - H. E. Boyo: Some Human Polymorphisms in Nigeria.
  - R. O. Ojikutu: The Longitudinal Study of Skin Colour Changes in Nigerian Children from Birth to 1 Year.
4. Egypt and neighbouring countries:
  - J. A. Valšík and others: Biology of Man in Egyptian Nubia.
  - E. Strouhal: Age Changes in Some Metrical Features in Nubian Men.
  - A. Wierciński: Time-spatial Regularities in the Distribution of Anthropological Structures in Egypt.
  - M. Olekiewicz: Some Statistical Aspects of Human Adaptability.
5. Biodemographic aspects of African Populations:
  - A. Rosset: Average Duration of Life in Africa.
  - T. Dzierzykraj-Rogalski: The Influence of Biological Rhythms on the Mortality of Contemporary Inhabitants of Alexandria.
  - E. Promińska: Mortality of the Old People in Alexandria in Relation to Social Environment.
6. Physiological and developmental adaptations:
  - J. L. A. Chesquierre: Standards for Working Capacity of Population Groups in Congo.
  - Z. Sprynar and others: La constitution, la composition du corps et la capacité fonctionnelle des étudiants d'éducation physique en Algérie.
  - E. J. Clegg and P. Dawson: Some Aspects of Child Growth in High-and-low Altitudes Populations in Ethiopia.
  - M. Prokopec: A Developmental Study of African Youth.
  - M. Gregorczyk: Bioclimates of Africa.

The majority of lectures had the character of a "progress report" on proceeding, not yet completed or unelaborated research themes. Yet it can be seen from them that Africa is given for good reasons an outstanding place in the research of human adaptability, because due to its geographical, climatic, cultural and socio-economic heterogeneity it promises a multitude of new findings. Neither can the fact be overlooked that it is populated by different races (Negroes, Whites, Hottentots and Bushmen, Pygmies) so that the question of adaptability can be studied also in relation to the race factor.

Some of the presented papers are the result of great, often complex expeditions, using up-to-date instruments and a rich expedition outfit, others came into being rather through the enthusiasm of smaller teams that could not afford higher financial costs or get hold of some important apparatus, and/or came across technical difficulties. In this case the coordinators of HA/IBP research should lend a helping hand to prevent unnecessary loss of information so important for science.

The papers read by the Czechoslovak participants of the Symposium met with a good response, especially the results of the United Czechoslovak-Arab Anthropological Expedition to New Nubia. Great attention was roused by the finding that in almost 60 per cent of all Nubian Men marriages between first cousins take place and that almost 90 per cent of all marriages are between relatives. This circumstance follows from the conservative traditions of life in Old Nubia. The growth and development of Nubian youth was found to be retarded and prolonged, so that young men between 19 and 22 years of age have not yet finished the growth of all body dimensions. Most Nubian girls menstruate for the first time around 15 years. This is undoubtedly connected with quantitatively and qualitatively poorer food and with the

monotonous mode of former life in the out-of-the-way and mutually fairly isolated villages of Old Nubia. Czechoslovak-Arab research laid the foundation for learning about the anthropology of the Nubian population. Further investigations in the future will show how this characteristic ethnographic group manages to adapt itself to the conditions of the new environment into which they were transferred (around the Upper Egyptian town of Kom Obo) and the changes resulting therefrom.

Eugen Strouhal

## LE VIII<sup>e</sup> CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL A TOKIO

Le VIII<sup>e</sup> Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques a eu lieu à Tokio et à Kyoto dans les jours du 3 au 10 septembre 1968. Il a été organisé par le Conseil Scientifique du Japon en coopération avec l'Union Internationale des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques, représentée par son secrétaire, le professeur L. Krader (U.S.A.), et par ses vice-présidents, à savoir par le professeur G. Olivier (France) et le professeur J. Schaeuble (R.F.A.).

Les débats se faisaient parallèlement dans toute une suite de sections, dont 8 étaient anthropologiques et 13 ethnologiques; d'autres séances étaient consacrées à l'archéologie, à la démographie et à la muséologie. A Kyoto, 18 symposiums se sont tenus au total.

Au symposium consacré aux aspects anthropologiques de la croissance, le professeur H. Suzuki a parlé de l'étude expérimentale des facteurs de croissance et de l'action des mouvements physiques. Il a apporté des preuves relatives à l'action exercée par le bruit et la lumière sur la croissance. Mme Dr. Pařízková a donné les résultats de l'étude longitudinale du développement physique et de la constitution et de la structure du corps humain en fonction de l'intensité du régime de mouvements chez les enfants normaux et obèses. M. Dr. Cheek a parlé sur les données anthropométriques et la constitution physique qui sont des indicateurs de la croissance des enfants. M. L. Novák a fourni les résultats de la comparaison des mesurages de la constitution physique effectués par différentes méthodes (hydrométrie, teneur en K<sup>40</sup> établie à l'aide de compteurs pour l'ensemble du corps, excrétion de la créatinine-24 heures/kg du poids, etc.). M. E. E. Hunt a produit les données concernant le développement des enfants à Boston, le professeur Baker a parlé de son étude faite sur des enfants péruviens de la tribu Quechua et de l'influence de l'altitude sur la croissance et le développement des enfants. M. Dr. M. Prokopc a fait une conférence sur les facteurs sociaux et économiques de la croissance des enfants tchèques de différentes régions, le professeur Hiernaux sur les méthodes à employer en vue de déterminer les différences de croissance chez diverses populations. M. Dr. Mareš a donné les résultats de l'étude longitudinale de la croissance faite sur les enfants de Denver à l'aide de radiogrammes, spécialement au point de vue de leur alimentation, M. Dr. Heshi a parlé des recherches faites sur la croissance physique des métis japonais-américains à l'âge de 6 à 15 ans, et M. Dr. Bailey de l'étude de la croissance dans la zone du Pacifique Occidental. M. Dr. Koh a mis en comparaison la croissance et l'état de l'alimentation chez les enfants de la ville et de la campagne en Corée, et M. Dr. Galbright a analysé la croissance des enfants en rapport avec des facteurs sociaux et économiques au Guatemala. Les rapports présentés au Congrès seront publiés en Human Biology ou à l'American Journal of Physical Anthropology.

Le Congrès a été clôturé par une assemblée plénière. Le professeur Hulse a été proposé pour être président du prochain Congrès qui se tiendra dans cinq ans aux États-Unis.

Les délégués ont encore pris part à une réunion de la section Human Adaptability tenue dans le cadre du programme biologique international de l'I. B. P. (son centre de documentation et d'exploitation intégrale des données se trouvera en Hollande et ses prochains symposiums seront consacrés aux problèmes de biologie de l'homme dans le Pacifique, en Inde et en Amérique Latine), à celle de l'Association of Human Biologists (dont le secrétaire général est le professeur Hiernaux, Belgique), à une séance des membres de la Current Anthropology, et à d'autres réunions aussi.

## Liste des rapports prononcés

- „The Evolution of Man in Asia as seen in the Lower Jaw.“ (T. Dale Steward, Smithsonian Inst., Washington, USA).
- „Finds of Mousterian Men in USSR and Their Significance for the Problem of the Origin of Homo Sapiens“ (V. P. Yakimov, University Moscow).
- „Mt. Carmel Man: Morphological Relationships“ (W. W. Howells, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA).
- „Amud Man and Shanidar Man“ (Hisashi Suzuki, University of Tokyo, Japan).
- „Some Observations on the Endocranial Cast of the Amud Man“ (Teizo Ogawa and the late Hiroshi Hosokawa, University Tokyo).
- „Neanderthals vs. H. Sapiens, Behavioral Adaptability to Arctic Environment“ (Hitoshu Watanabe, University Tokyo).
- „The Use of Serial Cephalograms to Study Racial Differences in Development“ (Fujio Miura and R. E. Moyers — University Tokyo, University of Michigan, USA).
- „Intrinsic Nature of Dental Traits used in Comparative Studies of Populations“ (A. A. Dahlberg, University of Chicago, USA).
- „Mongoloid Dental Complex in the Permanent Dentition“ (Kazuro Hanihara, Sapporo, Japan).
- „Dentition of the Amud Man from the Amud Cave, Israel“ (Hajime Sakura, University of Tokyo, Japan).
- „Evolutionary Characters of the Human Dentition“ (Georges Vandebroek, University of Louvain, Belgium).
- „Dental Evidence in the Interpretation of Phylogenetic and Adaptive Aspects of Early Hominids“ (J. T. Robinson, Univ. of Wisconsin, USA).
- „Monkey Canine Tooth Sexual Dimorphism“ (M. R. Zin-geser, Beaverton, USA).
- „Tooth Eruption and Growth in Rhesus Monkeys“ (J. A. Gavan, Univ. of Missouri, USA).
- „The Intergeneric Variability of Maxillary Incisors Among Primates“ (D. R. Swindler and J. E. Sirianni, Univ. of Washington, USA).
- „Role of the Study of Dental Variability in Understanding Primate Evolution“ (J. Frisch, Sophia University, Tokyo).
- „General Problems in Biomechanics of the Upright Posture and Gait“ (B. Kummer, University Köln, Germany).
- „Influence de la Démarche verticale sur la Croissance et le Vieillessement du Squelette“ (B. A. Nikituk, Moscow, URSS).
- „Computer Methods and Functional Morphology in Primates“ (Ch. E. Oxnard, Univ. of Chicago, USA).
- „Propulsive and Prehensile Capabilities in the Hands and Feet of the Great Apes: A Preliminary Report“ (R. H. Tuttle, Univ. Chicago, USA).
- „A Comparative and Experimental Investigation of Locomotor Adaptation“ (F. P. Lisowski, Univ. of Birmingham).
- „Anatomical Variation of Limb Muscles in Primates from the Viewpoint of Locomotion“ (Hidemi Ishida and Shiro Kondo, Kyoto University, Japan).
- „A Dynamic Analysis of the Human Walking“ (Banri Endo and Tasuku Kimura, Univ. of Tokyo, Japan).
- „Etude de la station verticale et de la locomotion bipède par l'électropodographie“ (Prof. P. Rabischong, Univ. of Montpellier, France).
- „The Human Vertebral Column from the Biomechanical Viewpoint“ (F. Gaynor Evans, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA).
- „Changing Patterns of Differential Fertility in the Population of Japan“ (Kazumasa Kobayashi, Tokyo).
- „Differential Fertility and the Genetic Constitution of an Isolated Population“ (D. F. Roberts, Univ. of Newcastle upon Tyne, England).
- „Some Aspects of Differential Fertility in Two American Indian Tribes“ (J. V. Neel, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA).
- „The Maximum Opportunity of Selection Due to Differential Fertility in Some Human Populations“ (J. N. Spuhler, Albuquerque, USA).
- „Biochemical Polymorphisms in Man and Other Primates and Their Anthropological Implications“ (N. A. Barnicot, Univ. College, London).
- „Evolutionary Implications of Biochemical Polymorphisms in Man“ (A. B. Motulsky, Univ. of Washington, USA).
- „Anthropological Implications of the Relationship between