

6. Ethnical Anthropology

L. Brian (Geneva) — Les types de constitutions anthropométriques dans la systématique des races et des variantes raciales humaines.

E. Strouhal (Prah) — Morfologická variabilita nubijského lidu v Egyptě (Morphological Variability of the Nubian People in Egypt).

F. H. Hussien, E. Strouhal (Bratislava) — Endogamie v egyptské Nubii (Endogamy in Egyptian Nubia).

E. Strouhal (Prah) — Příspěvek fyzické antropologie k problémům nubijské skupiny X (A Contribution of Physical Anthropology to the Problems of the Nubian Group X).

A. Wierciński (Warszawa) — Racial Differentiation in Ancient Mesoamerica.

M. Pospíšil (Bratislava) — Dermatoglyfy obyvatelstva Kuby (Dermatoglyphics of Cuba's Population).

C. Maxia, A. Fenu, G. Floris (Cagliari) — Digital, Palm and Sole Dermatoglyphics in Sardinian Peoples.

D. Davide (Turin) — Le crâne neural et facial dans un échantillon d'Égyptiens dynastiques.

7. Seroanthropology

C. Corrain, M. A. Capitanio, P. Gallo (Padua) — Les premiers résultats des recherches hématologiques et anthropométriques entre les populations de les Vallées Ladinnes (Trento, Italy).

C. Corrain, M. A. Capitanio (Padua) — Tentative de discrimination entre populations humaines sur la base de quelques caractères hématologiques.

C. Corrain, F. Pesarin (Padua) — La distribution des caractères hématologiques entre les populations du Carnago.

8. Historic and Prehistoric Anthropology

T. S. Weiner (London) — The Sandawe of Tanzania and the Khoisan Question.

L. T. Angel (Washington) — Disease and Culture in the Ancient East Mediterranean.

F. Wokroj (Poznan) — The Anthropological Structure of the Old Slavs Population at Mlynówka Cemetery — Wollin Island.

K. Saller (München) — Předměstí und Brünn als Grundformen menschlicher Rassenvariationen.

I. Schwidetzky (Mainz) — Multivariate Methoden in der historischen Anthropologie.

A. Czarnetzki (Tübingen) — Die anthropologischen Probleme der „Allées couvertes“ in Westdeutschland.

A. Wiercińska (Warszawa) — Changes in the Long Bone of Wislica Population in the Last Millenary.

L. Vyhnánek, M. Stloukal (Prah) — Degenerativní nemoci zjišťované v historickém kostním materiálu (Degenerative Diseases Established in Historic Bone Material).

M. Stloukal, L. Vyhnánek (Prah) — Deformační spondyloza v kostním materiálu z Mikulčic (9. stol.) (Deformation Spondylosis in the Bone Material from Mikulčice (9th cent.)).

M. Dokládá (Brno) — Další příspěvek k morfologii spálených lidských kostí (Another Contribution to the Morphology of Burnt Human Bones).

As can be gathered from this list of papers, the Congress at Humpolec was attended, besides Czechoslovak anthropologists, also by a relatively large number of foreign scientists. The papers presented at the Congress will be summarily published in a special volume.

M. Stloukal

IN MEMORIAM

PROF. JOHANN SCHAEUBLE

Johann Schaeuble, professor of anthropology at the University of Kiel, West Germany, was born on September 25th, 1904 at Kuppenheim in Baden as the son of Eugen Schaeuble and Mathilda, née Fleig. After attending the elementary school and the grammar-school at Kuppenheim and Rastadt, he proceeded to the Universities of Heidelberg, Zürich, Kiel, and Freiburg where he studied medicine and anthropology. He took his degrees in both branches of sciences simultaneously. In the years 1934 and 1935 he undertook an expedition to Southern Chile. Enriched by field experience he was charged with lectures in anthropology at the University of Freiburg in 1937, and two years later he was qualified as a university lecturer. In 1940 he was appointed associate professor and in 1952 professor of anthropology in Freiburg. In 1956 he left for Kiel, where he was engaged as professor until his unexpected, sudden departure from this world towards the end of November 1968.

In organisational respect, Professor Schaeuble was active in the German Anthropological Society, whose president he was in the years 1956 to 1958. In the last year of this office he was host to the All-German Congress of this Society in Kiel. His name is associated with the journal „Zeitschrift für Morphologie und Anthropologie“ of which he was editor for a number of years.

Czechoslovak anthropologists knew Prof. Schaeuble from international congresses and from his participation in the Anthropologists' Congress at Smolenice in Slovakia. They shall always remember his cordial and candid character.

Professor Schaeuble's scientific work focuses primarily on questions relating to investigations of the relationship between the heredity in Man and his life environment.

Dr. Miroslav Prokopec, Dr.Sc.
Institute of Hygiene, Prah