



ABB. 1.

Ein Teil der
Fundschiichtoberfläche

holsteinzeitlichen Fundstellen. Ins Cromer wurde auch Vértesszöllös versetzt und ferner wurde eine Gliederung des gesamten Cromer in drei warme Waldzeiten und zwei kühle Steppenphasen vorgebracht. Während der älteren Steppenphase verlief die paläomagnetische Inversion Matuyama/Brunhes vor etwa 700.000 Jahren.

D. Collins: „Das Altpaläolithikum in England“. Es gibt ein Clactonien im älteren Holstein und ein Acheuléen im jüngeren Holstein. Eine neue Auswertung der alten Funde aus der Kent's Cavern ergab, daß dort eine Fauna und eine Industrie mit Faustkeilen aus dem jüngeren Cromer vorliegt.

G. A. Cubuk: „Die altpaläolithischen Funde von Hélin in Belgien“. Ergebnisse einer etwa dreijährigen Grabung in einer Kiesgrube bei St. Symphorien, wo in den Basisschichten eine reiche Clactonienindustrie geborgen wurde.

G. Kurth: „Die alt- und mittelpleistozänen Homindenfunde“. Eine breit gefaßte Übersicht mit Erwägungen über den Entwicklungsprozeß.

B. Gramsch: „Beobachtungen von Arbeitsspuren an Silexgeräten von Bilzingsleben und deren funktionelle Interpretation“. Ergebnisse mikroskopischer Untersuchungen der Artefakte. Neben zahlreichen Arbeitsspuren wurden sekundäre Beschädigungen der Kanten festgestellt.

V. Gábori-Csánk: „Die Funde von Vértesszöllös“. Zusammenfassung der bekannten anthropologischen und archäologischen Funde.

K. Valoch: „Die Mikrolithik im mitteleuropäischen Alt- und Mittelpaläolithikum“. In Mitteleuropa kann man eine lang lebende Tradition mikrolithischer Steingeräte feststellen, der auch Bilzingsleben angehört.

J. Bárta: „Das Mikromoustérien von Bojnice“. Ergebnisse einer mehrerer Jahre dauernden Grabung auf einer eozänen Travertinkuppe in Bojnice.

Eine Exkursion nach der Fundstelle Bilzingsleben mit Besichtigung der zahlreichen Funde sowie ein Besuch des Spengler-Museums in Sangerhausen boten eine angenehme Unterbrechung der Tagung. Die interessanten Funde er-

weckten Interesse und Diskussionen und es kann geschlossen werden, daß Bilzingsleben zu einem der bedeutendsten altpaläolithischen Fundplätze Europas wird. kv

THE XIIIth CONGRESS OF CZECHOSLOVAK ANTHROPOLOGY IN BRNO.

The XIIIth Congress of Czechoslovak Anthropology was held in Brno from 1st to 4th September, 1975. The main organizing body for this gathering of scientific workers was the Brno branch of the Czechoslovak Anthropological Society, under the auspices of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, together with the J. E. Purkyně University, Brno, whose Rector, Prof. Vladimír Kubáček, MUDr., along with the Vice-President of the C.S.A.S., Academician Josef Poulík, and the Mayor of Brno, Ing. Vladimír Štroner, sponsored the whole congress. President of the congress was Dr. Jan Jelínek, Vice-President Dr. Anna Lorencová (doc.), and General Secretary Dr. Milan Dokládál (doc.).

The proceedings of the congress were ceremonially opened on the afternoon of Monday, Sept. 1st, in the Knights' Hall of the New Town Hall of Brno, with choral pieces of the Brno renaissance composer J. G. Handl, sung by the Academy Choir, and the string quartet by Leoš Janáček, performed by the Brno Janáček Quartet. There followed two formal speeches, in the first of which M. Dokládál outlined the development of Czechoslovak anthropology during the past thirty years, and in the second of which J. Jelínek considered the present state and the possible future development of this branch of science. After a short interval papers were read in plenum by V. P. Jakimov of Moscow, G. Kurth of Braunschweig, D. Ferembach of Paris and J. Jelínek of Brno.

Seventy-five Czechoslovak anthropologists and over forty foreign delegates took part in the congress, and in all

over 120 papers were delivered. It would, therefore, be completely impossible to mention all the titles here, apart from the fact that it was beyond the powers of one individual to take note of all the amendments and additions which became necessary during the proceedings. The congress was divided according to the subject matter of the papers into the following sections: one section was devoted to paleoanthropology, historical anthropology and paleopathology, another to physiology, medical anthropology, seroanthropology and human genetics; a special section included papers concerning morphological anthropology, the growth and development of Man, and in addition there were sections for dermatoglyphics, ethnical and cultural anthropology, and a section for questions of anthropological methods. On the occasion of the congress there also met a symposium on the anthropology of the Australian population.

At the close of the congress excursions were organized for the delegates to the most significant of the archaeological excavations of south Moravia. Some of the delegates then left for Humpolec, where the ceremonial presentation of the Dr. A. Hrdlička Medal took place. This commemorative medal is presented to eminent Czechoslovak and foreign anthropologists by the Humpolec Municipal National Committee on the recommendation of the Czechoslovak Anthropological Society under the auspices of the C.S.A.S. The committee of the Anthropological Society proposed that in International Women's Year the medal should be presented exclusively to women, and nominated Dr. V. Lípková of Bratislava, Dr. L. Malá of Prague, Dr. M. Nováková of Prague, Dr. A. Šobová of Hradec Králové, and, of the foreign delegates, Dr. M. Ciovirnache of Bucharest and Prof. I. Schwidetzky of Mainz. A condition of the awarding of the medal is the personal participation of the nominee in a ceremonial public sitting of the Municipal National Committee in Humpolec. On this occasion each of the medallists made a short speech, telling the assembled inhabitants of Humpolec something of their work.

In 1975 this occasion was for the first time also the scene of the awarding of the Dr. Aleš Hrdlička prize for newcomers in the field of physical anthropology. The first national competition for this prize was announced in 1974, and it was awarded to the first three laureates in the jubilee year of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia and the 80th anniversary of the foundation of the Dr. A. Hrdlička Museum in Humpolec. The works submitted were adjudicated by a Scientific and Editorial Board composed of leading Czechoslovak anthropologists and representatives of the town of Humpolec, and then the decision as to the awarding of the prizes was made according to these recommendations by the Commission for the Award of the Dr. A. Hrdlička Prize, made up of representatives of organizations and firms in Humpolec.

The first prize of the first year of the award went to J. Tomáš of the Medical Faculty of the Charles University of Pilsen for his work "The Calcification of Milk Molars during the Foetal Period" (autor Dr. J. Slípka [doc., MUDr.]), the second prize to L. Petkáčová of the Pedagogical Faculty of the U.P.J.S. in Prešov for her work "The Eruption of M. & I. Types of First Permanent Teeth in Prešov" (under the guidance of Dr. J. Labanc), and the third prize to O. Kolbová of the Department of Child Biology and Schools Hygiene of the Pedagogical Faculty of the Palackého University at Olomouc for her work "Contribution to the somatometry of Young Deaf Mutes" (Head of the Department Dr. J. Klementa [doc., RNDr.]).

The Humpolec ceremony was not directly connected with the Brno Congress, but was by its very nature its logical climax. The proceedings of the actual congress were

extremely well organized, and in its entirety it confirmed the usefulness of this type of gathering to the further development of science.

Milan Stloukal

A JUBILEE CONFERENCE OF THE POLISH ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY IN POZNAŃ.

The Polish Anthropological Society held a Jubilee Conference to celebrate the 50th anniversary of its foundation in Poznań. The conference, held from 16th to 18th October, 1975, was attended by virtually all active Polish anthropologists, and by a number of delegates from abroad. The ceremonial introductory session was held in the hall of the Academy of Physical Education, and after the delegates had been welcomed the principal speech was given by Prof. Tadeusz Dzierżykray-Rógalski, Chairman of the Committee-in-Chief of the Polish Anthropological Society. The speech summarized the history of the society and its significance for the development of anthropology during the last half-century. The next speaker to take the rostrum was the only surviving founder-member of the society, Prof. Michal Godycki, who spoke about the personality of Adam Wrzosek, the real creator of the society, for many years its president, and the founder of the magazine *Przegląd Antropologiczny*, the 100th anniversary of whose birth occurred this year. The second day of the conference was given over to a scientific session, consisting of papers on the theme "Polish Anthropology — the Present State of Research". There were nearly a hundred papers on the programme, delivered in sections for ontogenesis, practical anthropology, morphology, dermatoglyphics, for bone material, and one section devoted to the problematics of the biology of populations. The speakers included foreign delegates N. G. Gejvall (Stockholm), G. Česnys (Vilnius), H. Ullrich (Berlin, GDR), B. Herrman (West Berlin), S. Pavlov (Plovdiv) and others. At the end of the scientific session there was an evening of celebrations, and the next day a visit to the historical places of interest in the town was organized for the foreign delegates.

Milan Stloukal

THE IIIIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SLAVONIC ARCHAEOLOGY.

The IIIrd International Congress of Slavonic Archaeology took place from 7th to 14th September, 1975, in Bratislava (the first two congresses were in Warsaw and Berlin). A great number of archaeologists from all parts of the world attended the congress, even though, of course, most of the delegates represented those countries most involved in research into Slavonic archaeology, i.e. the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and of course the host country, Czechoslovakia. The proceedings of the congress went on in four parallel sections each day, and were literally overfilled with papers. There were only two papers of an actually anthropological nature (J. Jelínek and M. Stloukal), but the great majority of the other contributions had immense significance for anthropology. During the congress the delegates also had an opportunity to visit the museums of Bratislava, and, in two excursions, the most important archaeological sites of southern Moravia and south-west Slovakia (Pohansko u Břeclavě, Staré Město u Uherského Hradiště, Sady, Mutěnice, Pác-Cifer, Ducové and Nitra).

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