

**AUSSERORDENTLICHE VOLLVERSAMMLUNG  
DER TSCHECHOSLOWAKISCHEN ANTHRO-  
POLOGISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT BEI DER  
TSCHECHOSLOWAKISCHEN AKADEMIE DER  
WISSENSCHAFTEN UND FESTLICHE TAGUNG  
ZUR EHRUNG DES ANDENKENS DES 120.  
GEBURTSTAG DES PROF. DR. J. MATIEGKA.**

Tschechoslowakische anthropologische Gesellschaft bei der Tschechoslowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften veranstaltete am 25. Oktober 1982 eine festliche wissenschaftliche Tagung, an welcher des 120. Geburtstages des Gründers der tschechischen Anthropologie Prof. Dr. J. Matiegka gedacht wurde. An der Tagung wurden diese Referate vorgetragen:

F. Skaloud: J. Matiegka und seine Stelle in der tschechoslowakischen Anthropologie,

Ch. Troníček: Die Ansichten an die Evolution des Menschens und dessen Rassen von heutigem Standpunkt,

K. Hajniš: Bedeutung der Studien von J. Matiegka über die körperliche Entwicklung der Jugend für die Bewertung der heutigen Population,

V. Novotný: Fortschritte im Studium der Körperstruktur des Menschen seit der Zeit J. Matiegka's,

S. Titlbachová: Personenidentifikation im Werk des J. Matiegka und zu dieser Zeit,

M. Stloukal: Historische Anthropologie in der Zeit J. Matiegka's und heute.

Es ist klar schon aus den Titeln der einzelnen Referate, daß das Werk des J. Matiegka nicht als ein totes, schon lange eingeschlossenes Kapitel ansehen wurde, sondern es wurde die Bedeutung des Werkes des J. Matiegka für die gegenwärtige Anthropologie betont; gleichzeitig aber folgte aus diesen Mitteilungen der Unterschied zwischen dem wissenschaftlichen Erforschungsgrad während der beiden Weltkriege, wann Prof. Matiegka die große Mehrzahl seiner Werke schuf, und der Gegenwart. Die heutigen Anthropologen bekennen sich zum Nermächtnis des Prof. Matiegka — Lehrer. Sie sind sich jedoch bewußt des riesigen Fortschritts, welchen die Anthropologie in den letzten drei Jahrzehnten erreicht hat.

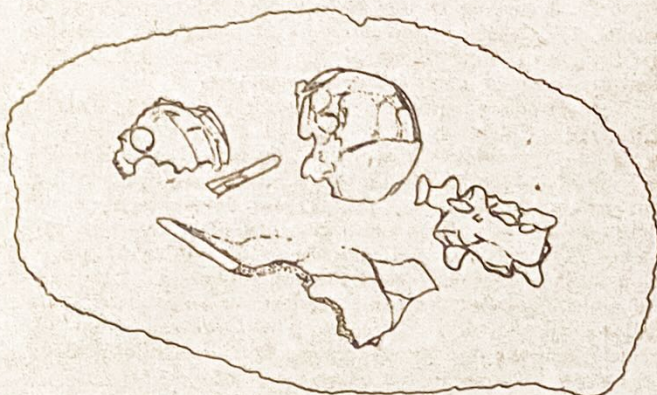
M. Stloukal

**IMPORTANT HALLSTATT PERIOD FINDS  
IN MORAVIA**

Dr. M. Čizmář and dr. J. Rakovský (Archaeological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences) invited me to study human skeletal material found in a Hallstatt Period cultural layer in Obrány near Brno, Moravia.

The archaeological finds demonstrate that the layer belonged to the "Podolí" Culture. This means that their age is between 1000–800 B.C. At the foundations of the fortification construction of this time there were two male skeletons without any archaeological material, but belonging to the same period when construction started. One of them,

an adult individual, was lacking the skull and one leg. The other, a skeleton of an adolescent, was complete. Another interesting anthropological find was discovered in a small pit (80×110 cm) (Figs. 1, 2). In it we found two skulls (children 2 years and 7 years old), five cattle vertebra, a human humerus bone (belonging probably to the older child) and some sherds of the "Podolí" Culture type of the Hallstatt period. Both skulls were without mandibles. No cutting traces or traces of another kind of manipulation were found.



The importance of this find of human remains in a pit hole appears if compared with other similar finds (Jelínek 1957, Behm Blancke 1958, Farkas, Marcsik 1976, Chochol 1974, Vladár 1970, 1972). These finds witness the existence of a characteristic ritual covering a large territory of recent Bohemia, Thuringia, Moravia, Lower Austria, Slovakia and northern Yugoslavia in the Hallstatt Period.

Jan Jelínek

**THE STUDY OF HUMAN ECOLOGY IN THE  
PRESENT CZECHOSLOVAK ANTHROPOLOGY  
(IInd ANTHROPOLOGICAL DAYS, BRNO,  
3–4. May 1983).**

In the last years ecological problems begin to be a vitally important question in the whole world. That is why also the theme of the IInd anthropological days organized by the Czechoslovak Anthropological Society of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, under the presidency of J. Jelínek, was organized in this direction.

In a very pleasant environment of the Knínič dam, 50 scientific workers, mostly University anthropology researchers, met for mutual information and for coordination of pedagogical work at high schools in the section of ecology which is taught in the frame of anthropology and further biological subjects. At the opening of the scientific session, J. Jelínek, president of the Society stressed the necessity of including anthropology in the process of solving the deteriorating ecologic situation in the world. He recommended that Czechoslovakian anthropology should pay attention to these questions in pedagogy and in scientific research. He asked then delegates of various faculties to give reports of their pedagogical activity in the sphere of ecology, of their own experiences in this direction, and of the results of their scientific research.

Ch. Troníček was the first speaker for the Faculty of Natural Sciences, Charles University, Prague. He stressed the political significance of ecological problems for our present society and the conflict of economic interests for production — which must be respected — with the interest of the protection of nature. He drew attention to small space given to teaching ecology, because of the emphasis of lectures on phylogenesis, which have to be maintained, as no space is left for phylogenesis in the lectures on human biology. S. Titlbachová from the same Faculty remembered the late J. Suchý who many years ago wrote in an ecological essay that every individual ought to be an active and positive agent in the evolution and development of man. From the point of view of pedagogy she mentioned the great interest of students in ecology. In these lectures besides the tasks prescribed by the official curriculum there





are included also results of personal research from which is revealed everything that influences the growth of body height and body mass of child and adult. She also mentioned the discovery of the effect of environmental noise upon the size and development of foetus in mothers during their pregnancy.

J. Beneš (Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of J. E. Purkyně, Brno) told also about the extent of lectures in his Faculty on ecology and presented a project for a very extensive and scientifically demanding program of future lectures. According to this project the lectures ought to include such themes as the influence of population explosion, civilization, endangerment of the biosphere, and analyses and prognoses of man's influence on nature.

J. Riegerová (Faculty of Natural Sciences, Palacký University, Olomouc) in her speech about the content of lectures on ecology stressed that among other topics they pay special attention to the questions of phylogenetic and ontogenetic development, of historical development, to the questions of population and races, biological rhythms, problems of civilization, and of relations of man to nature.

V. Novák (Pedagogical Faculty of Palacký University Olomouc) indicated the extent of lectures on ecology in the Pedagogical Faculty, Olomouc. They proceed from the questions of the ecology of animals and of general ecology, they drew attention to the diversity of ecosystems, and the insufficient information of students of other faculties, especially of the technical departments, and about the negative ecological impacts and consequences.

M. Pospíšil (Natural Science Faculty, J. A. Komenský University, Bratislava) indicated that it is necessary to move out beyond the basic aims studied. It is necessary that the graduates of high schools, who will be the future teachers, should be professionally prepared to face the always growing deterioration of the environment of man. He recommended therefore, to include in future teaching the entire extent of ecological problems including special sections; e.g. adaptability, ecology of nourishment, molecular anthropology, urbanization, socio-economical environment, the environment of work, and even demography.

V. V. Novotný (Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University Prague) stated that even at the Faculty of General Medicine within the lectures on sports medicine, attention is paid to economical problems. The doctors have a special possibility of influencing the activity of population toward the protection of environment, by real facts. The impairment of atmosphere, water and food, has an influence not only on health but also on the development of man. It seems that elimination of heterogeneous matters affecting the organism of man, is a mere vision at present, and it is possible to consider only their limitation. Flashes of hope come from the results of research indicating the possibility of adaptation to the toxic influences of matters arising from the environment which is becoming worse and worse. Individuals adapted to moderate physical load stand better the toxicity of heterogeneous matters than individuals without a specific movement activity. Therefore the hard fight against those who cause the deterioration of environment including ecological problems in the realm of anthropology in the lectures on sports medicine, is well founded.

The discussion included the following speakers: Ch. Tróniček, M. Pospíšil, J. Jelínek, V. V. Novotný, K. Hajniš, H. Malá, A. Lorencová, S. Tílbachová, M. Prokopec, J. Beneš, V. Šedivý and others. From these speakers came the following requirements: to define with more precision some terminological data, to coordinate and scientifically intensify and deepen the lectures on ecology, to widen the scientific research in this direction, to join other research plans, even internationally, to give diplomas in the field on ecology, to enlarge the authority of graduates in the area of ecology, to enlarge the knowledge of the public, and to emphasize that an interest in the environment of man penetrates into the subconsciousness of all people.

At the end J. Jelínek evaluated the whole session and stated that it was very successful and stimulating. The IIrd anthropological days became a starting point toward the coordinated work of anthropologists in ecology. It is necessary to prepare a fixed pedagogical and scientific research program so that Czechoslovak anthropology will even in this field contribute to future perspectives of man.

Therefore the IIIrd Anthropological days in 1984, the theme of which will be Molecular Anthropology will surely bring in the reports from various work-places news about further process in the problems of the ecology of man.

V. V. Novotný

INTERNATIONALE DEMOGRAPHISCHE  
KONFERENZ „POPULATIONSEVOLUTION  
IM KONTEXT DER GESELLSCHAFTLICHEN  
ENTWICKLUNG“ IN SMOLENICE.

In den Tagen von 2. bis 5. Mai 1983 trat im Haus der wissenschaftlichen Arbeit der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Smolenice eine internationale demographische Konferenz zusammen, an welcher außer vielen tschechoslowakischen Demographen auch Gäste aus der UdSSR, Polen, Ungarn, Bulgarien, DDR, Rumänien und Jugoslawien teilgenommen haben. Das Thema der Konferenz wurde schon durch ihren Titel gegeben; in einzelnen Sitzungen wurde dann über die Fragen der gesamten Populationsevolution, über die Natalität in entwickelten Ländern und über die Fragen der Populationspolitik geredet. Das Hauptinteresse aller Teilnehmer wurde selbstverständlich an aktuelle Fragen und Erforschung der gleichzeitigen Population konzentriert, aber schon im Eingangsreferat von Z. Pavlík und weiter auch in vielen anderen wurde die Notwendigkeit des Studiums der historischen und der prähistorischen Materialien für das Erkennen der Gesetzlichkeit der Populationsevolution betont. Im Gegenteil die Referate, die an dieser Konferenz vorgetragen wurden und welche gleichzeitig in einer selbständigen Broschüre ausgegeben wurden, bringen sehr interessante Informationen, wichtige für die Forschung der alten Populationen, aber vor allem für die Interpretation der paläodemographischen und historischdemographischen Ergebnisse.

M. Stloukal

EXCAVATIONS IN THE MORAVIAN KARST, 1981  
TO 1983.

Between 1981 and 1983 altogether 15 cave sites have been excavated in the Northern and Central parts of the Moravian Karst. The excavations yielded new stratigraphic, palaeontological, palaeobotanical and archaeological evidence, covering a period ranging from the Upper Palaeolithic (Cave No. 184, Kateřinská Cave) to the Middle Ages (Hladomorna Cave at Holštejn). The project has been joined by collaborators from the Anthropos Institute of the Moravian Museum, the Archaeological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and other specialized institutions.

During the 1982/3 field seasons we have concentrated on excavating the Magdalenian site of Kolibky near Jedovnice. The first excavations here were made as early as 1907 by J. Knies, who gained palaeontological evidence and some Magdalenian artifacts. However, the site was later strongly damaged, probably by speleologists enlarging the cave entrance in search for new prolongations. That's why we have found numerous bones and stone artifacts in redeposited layers outside the cave. Undisturbed Magdalenian layer was discovered and followed in the open air further from the cave.

The stone industry of Kolibky comprises different types of burins, notches, atypical end-scrapers, a borer and a backed blade. A fragment of a bone point was also found. The most typical find, however, are numerous plaquettes and blocs of sedimentary rocks, some of them with shallow pan-like depressions. On the basis of certain French analogies some of them could be explained as lamps. Since the pieces of ochre and other colouring matters are present as well, it is also possible that at least some of them had served for grinding ochre.

Actually the sediments before Barová Cave are under study. The site is promising for its stratigraphic sequence including Upper Palaeolithic materials and several later prehistoric layers, associated with the palaeontological and malacological materials, but also for its location above the well-known cave of Býčí skála.

J. Svoboda, L. Seitl