

**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 der 120. Geburtstag 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 Menschen 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, Chochoł 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