

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. Troníček, M. Pospíšil, J. Jelínek, V. V. Novotný, K. Hajniš, H. Malá, A. Lorencová, S. Titlbachová, 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 IInd 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 Gesetzmäßigkeit 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, Katerinská 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 malaeological materials, but also for its location above the well-known cave of Býčí skála.

J. Svoboda, L. Seitl