

pathology. It comprised lectures on Italian, American Indian, Old Slavonic, Saharan Neolithic, ancient Polish and Egyptian, medieval French and Turkish populations. Some of them were oriented generally, others dealt with specific diseases and diseases of children. Forming part of this section were also the papers on the research of ancient Egyptian mummies in Bristol and Manchester.

Several very interesting papers were presented in the traumatological section, e. g. a detailed paper on the occurrence, localization and healing of trephinations in various periods of the Danish prehistory, on traumatic changes on the neck of femur in various prehistorical and historical populations of Germany, trephinations in Sardinia in the Eneolithic and Bronze periods, relation between tangential traumas of the cranial vault and trephinations, etc.

As regards congenital defects, attention was paid to the atlanto-axial joint, to spondylolysis, acrocephaly, genetic anaemia, etc. In the group of infectious diseases there were lectures on lepra and on syphilis. In the group of nutritional defects two papers focused on scurvy, one of the authors demonstrating macroscopically and microscopically extensive changes of a lethal form of this disease in the skeletal remains of Dutch whale hunters buried on the Spitsbergen Islands in the 17th and 18th century. The branch of oncology was represented by a single paper on the revision of three already published and on one not yet published tumours in ancient Egyptians. The section of Miscellaneous consisted also of several interesting topics, such as the histological study of naturally preserved brain, faecal deposits in the early medieval York, palaeopathology of the feet of mummies and the distribution of leprosy hospitals in medieval England.

Eugen Strouhal

EXCAVATIONS AT STRÁNSKÁ SKÁLA IN 1984

Since 1982, a cultural layer attributed to the Levallois leptolithic technocomplex of the Bohunice-type is being excavated in the loess cover of the Stránská skála hill (site III) within the framework of the research project of the Archaeological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Part of the area was excavated by the Anthropos Institute of the Moravian Museum.

The lithic industry, composed mainly of fragments, flakes and cores, represents the results of intensive primary processing of local hornstones. It is related to an Interstadial soil dated to $38\,200 \pm 1100$ B. P., GrN 12 297 (excavations of the Anthropos Inst.) and $38\,500 \pm 1400 - 1200$ B. P., GrN 12 298 (excavations of the Archaeological Inst.; the datations were kindly mediated by dr. K. Valoch). The gathered evidence suggests that the stone-workers were hunters of horses living in a steppic environment with rare arboreal elements (Anthropologie 21, 147-158; Přehled výzkumů 1982, 11-13; IIIrd Seminar in Petroarchaeology Plovdiv, 153-167).

New evidence has come to light during the 1984 working season. In section of the site numbered III a, Bohunice-type tools appears in the uppermost part of a thick solifluction layer (the lower cultural horizon), redeposited most probably at the end of the First Würmian Pleniglacial. It is superimposed by interstadial soil (the upper cultural horizon), containing charcoal and even a circular hearth. The upper industry, still of workshop character, is nevertheless different from the lower one, and it includes typical Aurignacian tool types. Whereas almost all of the rare retouched tools found at Site III were made of rocks brought from elsewhere, the tools found at Site IIIa (both horizons) are made of local hornstone similarly as the rest



Section of the site Stránská skála III a. The arrows indicate position of the two cultural horizons.

The technological analysis of industry and the geological, palaeobotanical and other studies of the site are actually in course. It is believed that the site will contribute not only to our knowledge of the primary working processes right at the raw material deposits, but also to the stratigraphy and ecology of the Early Upper Palaeolithic in Moravia.

Jiří Svoboda

A GLANCE AT THE SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ANTHROPOLOGY

(The Activity of the Czechoslovak Anthropological Society of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in 1984)

The tradition of the Czechoslovak anthropology the beginnings of which are connected with the name of J. E. Purkyně at the beginning of 19th century, obligates. The leaders of the Czechoslovak Anthropological Society of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (CSAS) realize that the names of the outstanding anthropologists Aleš Hrdlička and J. Matiegka, the first professor of anthropology and rector of Charles University, mean responsibility. The aim of the activity of the CSAS is to see to the development of anthropology both through scientific research and through education of young scientists. With this basic activity is connected the publication of scientific results for the use