

Mayor J. Koten who invited everybody to a common lunch and to an evening Farewell Party.

The papers were given by D. H. Ubelaker and R. A. Tyson (USA), M. Prokopec, E. Strouhal and M. Dokládál (Czech Republic). Frank Spencer (USA) was expected to attend the Congress and to give a talk on Hrdlička. He passed away on May 30th, 1999 at the age of 58. He was badly missed in Humpolec. The main papers were published in English and Czech in the form of a booklet "Aleš Hrdlička, 130th Anniversary of Birth" and distributed among the listeners.

The festive awarding of Aleš Hrdlička medals took place after the lunch. Five medallists were anthropologists, recommended to Town Council by the Czech Anthropological Society: D. F. Roberts (United Kingdom – in absentia), P. V. Tobias (South Africa), D. H. Ubelaker (U.S.A.), H. Greil (Germany), M. Dobisíková and H. Zlámalová (both from the Czech Republic). Another three were selected by the Town Council: G. Mahler, the world-renowned composer, born in the vicinity of Humpolec (in memoriam), L. Pokorný – professor, head of Department of Germanistics and Bohemistics at the South Bohemian University in České Budějovice and B. Trnka – linguist, professor of Charles University, founder of the scenography system based on phonology.

There was an option to visit the Museum of Aleš Hrdlička, with an exhibition on the development of Man and on the life and work of Aleš Hrdlička and with a hall of Gustav Mahler, or to attend the Choir "Čech and Lech". The Children's Dance Group "Škubánek" performed at lunchtime and a brass band of the pupils of the Music School at the Farewell Party. Each congress member received a token from Humpolec: A solid handbag and a cup, both decorated with a coat of arms of Humpolec.

Social and cultural events were available in Prague (Black Light Theatre, Saxophone Quartet, Evening on the River, etc.). Official closing of the congress took place at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday. Among the speakers were: P. V. Tobias (South Africa), C. Susanne (Belgium), M. Stloukal, General Director of the National Museum (Czech Republic) and P. Bláha (Czech Republic). The Congress enabled personal contacts and exchange of ideas of about 320 participants from 32 countries who carried home a detailed program (36 pages) and book of abstracts (162 pages). It was a privilege for the organizing bodies and for the Czech Republic to host so many outstanding scientists from the all over the world.

SESSIONS, SYMPOSIA AND WORKSHOPS:

Sessions

Variability of human genome
Molecular pathology of human genome
Palaeontology
Primate behaviour, evolution and ecology
Social and cultural anthropology
Human growth and development
Human ecology and palaeoecology
Evolutionary anthropology and palaeoanthropology
Kinauthropology and functional anthropology
Historical anthropology and palaeodemography
Clinical anthropology
Forensic anthropology and osteology
Methodology and problems of anthropological interpretation
History of anthropology

Symposia

Children, food and growth
The 2nd symposium of clinical anthropology and morphology
Humans place in nature
Human DNA polymorphism
Primate brain evolution
Growth and development in a changing world
The state of social and cultural anthropology in Central and Eastern Europe
Puberty and related problems

European dietary trends from past to present
Bone displasia

Workshops

Palaeoanthropology and genetics
Gravettian human remains in Central Europe
Obesity: measurements, prevalence, genetic and environmental factors
Demographic aspects of human impact in nature
Development anthropology
Primate ontogeny
Anthropology of displacement and rehabilitation in the context of globalization and the new economic order
Ethnic epigenetics
Computer-assisted palaeoanthropology and palaeoprimateology

Miroslav Prokopec

100th ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF PROFESSOR JIŘÍ MALÝ

Jiří Malý was born in Mělník on November 6th, 1899. There he spent his childhood and youth as a pupil of the local Grammar School and met the founder of modern Czech anthropology Professor Jindřich Matiegka, found interest in his work and helped him to arrange the famous Mělník ossuary during several summer vacations. Having finished medical studies at the Charles University in Prague Malý specialised in paediatrics. He became Assistant to Professor Matiegka and since 1924 he helped him to develop a modern Institute of Anthropology in the new building in Albertov Street in Prague and to edit the journal ANTHROPOLOGIE from its very beginning. An acid test of his all-round qualities came when he became secretary of the international Anthropological Congress held in Prague in 1924 of which Matiegka



was president. Malý's thesis to become Assistant Professor was an analysis of a series of deformed skulls from Tiahuanaco in Bolivia.

In 1929 he undertook a study tour to the USA where he studied under Dr. Aleš Hrdlička, curator of Anthropology in the National Museum of Natural History in Washington DC, and accompanied him on his third trip to Alaska. Both scientists travelled in a light craft down the Yukon River, studied local Indians and Eskimos and searched for proofs for the northern passage of the first inhabitants of the American continent on their way from Asia. The trip was very successful and Dr. Hrdlička decided to sponsor the developing of a Museum of Man in Prague. Obviously Matiegka and Malý were a good garrancy to him that his funds would be wisely used for that purpose. The Hrdlička's museum of Man at the Charles University in Prague (though not in its own building and being of a smaller scale than were the original plans of the founder) is more or less a memorial of Malý's hard work on its development. The Museum was opened to the public in 1937.

Czech biologists were aware of the dangerous and unscientific activities in the neighbouring Nazi Germany and issued a book "The Equality of European Races" in 1934. Malý's contribution was entitled "Equality of Human Races in Physical Capacities". After Professor Matiegka retired in 1934, Malý took over the leadership of the Institute. During the war period, when the Czech University was closed by the Nazi occupants, Malý was sent to early retirement and lived with his family in constant insecurity. He was questioned by the Gestapo allegedly in connection with the transfer of skeletal remains of the great national poet Mácha from Litoměřice, which belonged after the occupation in March 1939 to the "Reichsgebiet", to Prague.

When World War II was over in May 1945, Malý immediately renewed, with his assistant, the function of the institute and devoted himself intensively to pedagogical work not only at the faculty but also in institutions outside of Prague. He published textbooks and lectures. He became director of the Institute in Physical Education. In 1946, Malý himself became the second Professor of Anthropology at the Charles University after Matiegka. He surrounded himself with devoted collaborators and pupils whom he trained and thus created a modern anthropological school, which realises step by step his program of child growth and adult morphology surveys to which he laid the foundations. He was an initiator of applied anthropology and of forensic anthropology in this country. He was the first diplomat to report in court in cases of dubious parenthoods, individual identification from skeletal remains and of human hair. He was a member of the Czech Academy of Science and Art, of the Royal Czech Society of Science and of many other societies. He found great understanding for his scientific work in his wife, who had a doctorate in anthropology. Later, both of his children chose an academic career. His daughter chose science – anthropology, and his son chose medicine – at present he is deputy director of the Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine (IKEM, one of the biggest hospitals in Prague).

Jiří Malý died suddenly due to heart failure in his study at the institute amidst full work on July 7th, 1950 at the age of 51, most likely as a victim of the tobacco habit. He worked in all sections of anthropology. He published a series of works from osteology: deformed skulls from Čelákovice, fossil skulls from Dolní Věstonice, skulls from the old Prague church of St. Karel Boromejský, skeletal remains of outstanding personages of Czech history (Karel Havlíček Borovský, Karel Hynek Mácha, Albrecht Wallenstein, remains of Czech kings) as well as skeletons of Pygmies from Central Africa. His works focusing on methodology are: "The Sloping of the Front Part of the Orbits in the Skull", "Luminiscence of Bones in Ultraviolet Light", "Projection of the Skull Cavity on its Surface".

He dedicated just as much attention to the living people. He studied the growth of children in Ruthenia, physical status of students of the Faculty of Science and of Czechs and Slovaks living in other countries in respect to environmental influences on man. He was interested in the racial composition of Slavonic people. Professor Malý studied the relation of chest circumference to age, body height, and weight in children. He devoted a detailed study to the eminent Czech biologist Jan Evangelista Purkyně (Purkinje) who repeatedly dealt with anthropology wherever

opportunity allowed. He translated chapters from the book "Metoposcopy by Tadeáš Hájek z Hájku" from Latin into Czech and wrote detailed obituaries for his teachers Matiegka and Hrdlička and for his collaborator from the Institute for the Study of Children – Ludmila Lukášová, the first Czech woman physician. He wrote for popular scientific journals and used to lecture in broadcasting programs.

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Miroslav Prokopec

650th ANNIVERSARY OF THE LUXEMBURGS RULE OVER MORAVIA, CZECH REPUBLIC ANTHROPOLOGICAL-MEDICAL RESEARCH OF JOST OF LUXEMBURG

At the turn of the years 1349 and 1350, the Czech king and Roman Emperor Charles IV conferred the rule over the Moravian Land to his younger brother John Henry. Thus, the history of Moravia in the 14th and early 15th centuries is connected with the rule of margraves John Henry and his son Jost of Luxemburg.

This period represents the climax and the utmost expansion of the Middle Ages in Moravia. Moravia was an independent political unit headed over by the royal Luxemburg family.

In 1350, John Henry, the Moravian margrave, had founded in Brno an Augustinian monastery with the church of St. Thomas. The church was set as the burial place for the members of the royal Luxemburg family. Historical sources relate, however, only the crypt inside the church



FIGURE 1. Skull (Jost of Luxemburg) – frontal view.