



## EDITORIAL

The present issue of *Anthropologie – International Journal of the Science of Man* is a Special Issue, which is dedicated to the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the journal. *Anthropologie* was founded by Jindřich Matiegka at Charles University in Prague in 1923 with financial assistance from Aleš Hrdlička. The journal was published in Prague until 1941, when it was banned by the Nazis. Later, in 1961, Jan Jelínek managed to get permission for a new edition of the journal *Anthropologie*, under the auspices of the Anthropos Institute of the Moravian Museum in Brno. Jan Jelínek became the editor of the first issue of the journal in 1962, with the mission of "promoting the journal on an international field and to further develop its level".

The publishing of the journal *Anthropologie* was just one of the steps that Jan Jelínek took to support the scientific level of the new-established Anthropos Institute of the Moravian Museum. The Anthropos Institute was founded by Jan Jelínek modelled on ideas from Karel Absolon as an institute documenting the entire breadth of the origin and development of man and his culture. Jan Jelínek, therefore, established the Anthropos Institute as a facility which combines anthropology, Palaeolithic archaeology, and Quaternary palaeontology.

The multidisciplinary nature of the Anthropos Institute, in a decisive way influenced the thematic direction of the journal. *Anthropologie* began to publish articles from a wide range of fields concerning the study of human on an international level, such as palaeoanthropology and human evolution, human biology and ethology, human variability and adaptation, primatology, prehistoric archaeology, prehistoric art, social and cultural anthropology. To this day, *Anthropologie* continues to be an international "four field" journal, publishing articles from all the disciplines studying the human sciences.

The 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Issue of the journal *Anthropologie* illustrates the development and scope of the journal's aims through the study of Jan Jelínek, editor of the journal from 1962–1995. This issue contains reprints of Jelínek's articles published in *Anthropologie*, which thematically touch on palaeoanthropology, bioarchaeology, and prehistoric art and its symbolism.

The first two articles of this issue are devoted to palaeoanthropology. The article, "The discovery of a Neanderthal jawbone (Kůlna I) in Kůlna Cave, Moravia" (pp. 147–166) presents the finding of a Neanderthal maxilla from the Mousterian layer of Kůlna Cave (Moravian Karst, Czech Republic) found in 1965. The article, "The Mladeč finds and their evolutionary importance" (pp. 167–175) is a revision of findings of early *Homo sapiens sapiens* from Mladeč (Czech Republic), which Jelínek discusses in the context of the rest of European palaeoanthropological findings.

The next four articles document the scope of Jelínek's field research at Bronze Ages sites such as Cezavy near Blučina and Velim (Czech Republic): "A Late Únětice pit with human remains in Cezavy near Blučina" (pp. 177–188), "Three trephined Early Bronze Age skulls from Bohemia" (pp. 189–197), "Human sacrifice and rituals in Bronze and Iron Ages: the state of art" (pp. 199–208), and "Dismembering, filleting and evisceration of human bodies in a Bronze Age site in Moravia, Czech Republic" (pp. 209–226). Jelínek, in these studies, focuses primarily on human post-mortem interventions on the bodies of the deceased and brings new knowledge related to anthropophagy, burial rites, and human victims in the Bronze Age.

In the next article, "Rembranga ethnographical notes" (pp. 227–248) Jelínek describes ethnographic observations of the life of a traditional hunting tribe, the Rembranga, based on his expeditions to Australia, which took place in 1969 and 1973 under the auspices of UNESCO. The expeditions were focused on anthropology and demography of

tribal life, which at the time was being influenced by Western civilisations. The ethnographic approach Jelínek applied also in the interpretation of Palaeolithic art, specifically in the well-known stone relief from Laussel (France); see article, "'Ethnographical' contribution to the interpretation of the Laussel Paleolithic relief" (pp. 249–253). In the last article of this issue, "Considerations on Saharan rock art symbolism" (pp. 255–262). Jelínek describes the results of his expeditions to Central Sahara in the years 1978–1981, which studied the rock carvings and paintings of prehistoric hunters in the area.

The articles published in this issue have had only minor editorial changes and printed almost in their original state. One article (pp. 147–166) has been translated from German into English. For several of the articles the editors added abstracts and key words, which were missing from the original versions. Several articles have had the numbering of the figures and tables altered, so that they match the order in the text. Tables and the format for references have been unified according to the current Guidelines for authors.

We are grateful to many people who contributed to the preparation of this Special Issue. We would like to thank, Martin Reissner, Petr Neruda, Martin Oliva and Zdeňka Nerudová for their ideas and comments on the structure and aim of this issue. We would also like to thank Tamara Janků, Miroslav Klíma, Jan Eigner and Irena Rozsypalová for their help in the preparation of the documents for the individual articles and Jana Klíčová and Robin Alexander Smith for translation and proofreading. We believe that our readers will find this issue very interesting and will read it with interest.

*Martina Galetová*  
*Editor-in-Chief*