The Yugo-Slav

E. Knezevich
maximum length male 190.0mm.  maximum length female 182.8 mm.
minimum " " 169.8mm.  minimum " " 168.0 mm.

Maximum breadth male 152.6mm.  maximum breadth female 152.0mm.
minimum " " 137.2mm.  minimum " " 137.2mm.

maximum aricular height male 148.0mm.  maximum aricular height female 143.3mm.
minimum " " 137.2mm.  minimum " " 132.5mm.

maximum cephalic index male 84.25  maximum cephalic index female 86.72
minimum " " 73.60  minimum " " 70.79
average cephalic index male 83.48  average cephalic index female 83.48

maximum length height index male 81.91  maximum length height index female 82.80
minimum length height index male 73.80  minimum length height index female 75.90
average length height index male 77.11  average length height index female 80.05

maximum nasal index male 69.5  maximum nasal index female 64.7
minimum " " 48.0  minimum " " 50.1
average " " 60.6  average " " 51.4

maximum stature males 1920mm.  maximum stature females 1727mm.
minimum " " 1490mm.  minimum " " 1450mm.
average " " 1772mm.  average " " 1673mm.
mean average for both groups 1722mm.

The above table was taken from a series of two hundred measurements. A compass and sliding calipers were the instruments used.

H. Meyers

THE Y UGO-SLAV

I shall naturally be somewhat prejudiced in this situation: A fault which is quite excusable - a comment that indicates how deeply imbedded the fault lies.

This sketchy paper is more of an introduction to matters Slavic than one filled with 'meaty' details. This may be a relief to those of us whose daily, unvaried fare is minute, uniformly shaped facts flavored by the wit of instructors which, often, be frank, due to lack of synthetical ability and to the spontaneous humor of the Greeks, makes knowledge all the more like the notorious army diet.

What should interest the ethnologist: Here can be seen an entire history of a people who have always been, more or less, about the center of development in western civilization. In spite of being surrounded by groups of people which normally would have removed any distinctive trait, they hold a unique position which is not to be envied.
That of the physical anthropological aspect: These reasons we can easily guess. Here are seen the Jugo-slavs who differ so greatly from their neighbors in stature, cranial and somatotype. His origin is still unintelligible because of its puzzling mysteriousness. They say that the physical anthropologist is to solve the matter is like expecting him to know Peter's grandfather through the acquaintance with little Peter. And then we all know the simile— trying to unscrew eggs which have been scrambled—an impossibility.

Psychological and literary material: In a week or so ago in the New York Times that courses for those interested in the southern Slavs were being evolved in an Eastern University. Even in this tourist journalistic account the report elaborated with statements which expressed amazement at the western world for overlooking such a literary gold-mine.

While reading the above mentioned newspaper article I recalled the words of Max Eastman, 'Sorrow is a great mother of poetry'. To appreciate Eastman's remark one might turn to Serbian literature. Of all the most truly spontaneous literatures that have ever existed, the Serbian holds a lofty rank.

Grim and Gothic place the Serbian epic poems side by side with the Iliad and the Odyssey, two of men's greatest works.

Now, with the above, I conclude by saying: to study the Yugo-slav is of great value and interest indeed.

E. Knezevich

Tarahumara Belt Weaving and Design

The Tarahumaras are a Mexican Indian tribe, speaking a language of the Uto-Aztecan stock, who dwell in the high Sierra and deep barrancos of the southwestern part of Chihuahua. They are a very large (between twenty and forty thousand) and primitive group whose mainstay is agriculture and some hunting. The tribe has comparatively few handicrafts, but it is famous for its weaving. Belts, mantas, blankets, ribbons and-fajas are woven, but for the purpose of this article I will consider only the belts or girdles which are so skillfully and beautifully made.

The archaeological researches of Zingg have shown that in early Post-Hispanic times the art of weaving belts—decorated with tesselated bands was practiced. The girdles made now-a-days are all made of wool, prepared by the natives themselves from their own sheep.

1 - The Tarahumara; page 96