

# Berichte und Bibliographie Notes and Bibliographies Новости и библиография

## IN MEMORIAM OF PROF. KARL SALLER

Czech anthropologists had a great regard for the fact that among the guests of honour to their 10th Jubilee Congress they could also find Prof. Karl Felix Saller, RND, M. D., Dr. Phil. h. c., Director of the Institute of Anthropology and



Human Genetics, University of Munich, member of the Committee of the World Federation of Scientists, and a great man, primarily for his humanistic mind. The Congress was opened in Prague on August 30th, 1969 and continued on the following five days in the town of Humpolec, where the outstanding anthropologist, Dr. Aleš Hrdlička, was born a hundred years ago. It was generally known that Prof. Saller participated only infrequently in congresses in recent years. He was very busy with the preparation for the new edition of Martin's monumental "Lehrbuch der Anthropologie", later of his own "Leitfaden der Anthropologie", and then of another great work "Rassengeschichte der Menschheit". Besides, he met with a bad accident in 1967 through the fault of a reckless cardriver. Despite the fact that he seemed to be already clinically dead, he remarkable quickly recovered again. At that time he received into his Institute seven Czech anthropologists for short educational stays. New friends were made, old contacts changed into actual international scientific cooperation. In the circle of co-workers of the journal Anthropologie Prof. K. Saller was member already since the revival of the journal in 1962. To the Congress in Prague he came very willingly and took sincere pleasure in the award of the Hrdlička Medal on the occasion of the celebrations in Humpolec on August 31st, 1969. The following Monday he

read a paper at the Congress on the theme „Předmostí und Brünn als Grundformen menschlicher Rassenvariationen“. After a cordial farewell to the city representatives, he hurried back home again to manage to leave for his beloved Velden am Wörthersee in Carinthia, where he used to run courses for „Naturheilärzte“ (treatment by natural remedies) in the first half of September. He still wrote to his friends in Czechoslovakia saying that he would always cherish the best remembrances of Humpolec. We did not anticipate that in Humpolec we had seen him for the last time. Soon after that came the sad news that he had died after a short serious illness in Munich on October 15th, 1969.

Karl Saller was born at Kempten in Bavaria on September 3rd, 1902. He attended the grammar-school in Regensburg and the University in Munich, where in 1924 he took his degree as doctor of natural sciences with the world-famed anthropologist Rudolf Martin on the basis of a thesis on the colour of hair. He was Martin's last pupil and as he himself said he passed his doctor's exams at the death-bed of his teacher. He experienced the time when Martin was preparing the second edition of his great textbook of anthropology and when in his Institute the motto ran: Die Arbeit am Lehrbuch geht allem voran. In the years 1924 to 1926 Saller was assistant in the National Anthropological Collection, which is attached to the Institute in Munich. As early as 1925, with the consent of his teacher Rudolf Martin, he rigorously condemned the racial theory of H. F. K. Günther, thus marking his entire scientific and private fate. In 1926 he took his degree as doctor of medicine with the anatomist Romeis on the basis of an experimental treatise in the field of internal secretion. From 1926 to 1928 he worked as assistant at the University in Kiel, where he also qualified as a university lecturer in anthropology. From 1929 he worked at the Institute of Anatomy in Göttingen, where he qualified as university lecturer anew. The School of Medicine proposed his appointment as professor, but the Nazi authorities refused this proposal. His anti-racial books were banned. Therefore he worked as a leading doctor at the sanatorium of Badenweiler in the Schwarzwald from 1935 till the mobilization for war. After the Second World War he was director of the Robert Bosch Hospital in Stuttgart from 1945 to 1948. In the meantime he had been rehabilitated at the University of Göttingen in 1946 and was called as professor to Munich in 1948, where he worked until his death.

In Munich he was a worthy successor of the famed school, founded here by Johann Ranke. In the years 1917 to 1925 Rudolf Martin worked here who before that time (1899–1911) had worked in Zürich. Martin's pupil, Theodor Mollison, was Saller's forerunner in the years 1925 to 1939.

The large number of papers and articles Prof. Saller published dealt with all branches of biological anthropology. He paid special attention to problems of racial research, human heredity and its relationship to the environment (Umwelt — the world around us), the theory of constitution and experimental anthropology.

In the last few years he often pointed to the factors by which civilization acts on the development of man and gave his thoughts to the future fate of mankind on our planet. His high and noble aims also included the maintenance of peace in the world and the recognition of ethical values among people.

Jaroslav Suchý, Praha

## ZUR PROBLEMATIK DER ANFERTIGUNG VON PLANTOGRAMMEM

JOSEF KLEMENTA

Zur Konstatierung der Morphologie der Längswölbung des Fußes und Wertung der Stufe der Plattfüßigkeit wurden in der Literatur verschiedene Methoden beschrieben (Frejka, 1964; Fridland, 1955; Jaroš, 1950; Klementa, 1964; Pales et Chippaux, 1946; Pavlík, 1939; Stryhal, 1959; Svoboda, 1959; Smirák, 1960 u. a.).