

III. SHORT BIOGRAPHIES

Short Biographies

The following entries contain brief biographical information about the members of the Academy mentioned in the articles of this publication, both in Austria and abroad, and about Academy employees. Information is provided about their scholarly careers and the type of Academy membership they held.

With regard to the information about the Nazi past of particular persons, the following must be noted: Since it was not always possible to ascertain what type of membership an individual held in the various Nazi organizations, the only information that is included is what is currently known about their membership of the Nazi Party, SS or SA. Mention is made in all cases when the respective individual was officially required to register under the *Verbotsgesetz* of 8 May 1945, the law banning the Nazi Party and re-engagement in Nazi activities. This law applied to persons living in Austria “who between 1 July 1933 and 27 April 1945 were members of the Nazi Party [NSDAP] or one of its military organizations (SS, SA, NSKK, NSFK),” and “all aspiring party members and persons who had applied to become members of the SS (Schutzstaffel).”

The biographical details are based on *Almanach* obituaries (for the members), the personnel files held in the AÖAW (for members and employees), the denazification *Politischen Fragebögen der Mitglieder* [Political Questionnaires of Members concerning denazification] held in the AÖAW, the *Österreichisches Biographisches Lexikon*, and the works cited in the bibliography.

Emil **Abel** (2 June 1875–2 April 1958)

Emil Abel was from Vienna, where he studied chemistry at the Vienna College of Technology. He received his doctorate in 1900 at the University of Göttingen. He then worked in Vienna as an industrial chemist. He completed a habilitation in 1905 at the College of Technology and another in 1910 at the University of Vienna. In 1911 he became an associate professor at the Vienna College of Technology and, in 1923, full professor of physical chemistry and department head. In 1938 he was removed from his post on “racial” grounds. Abel was able to emigrate to England in 1939, where he worked at University College London and in private industry. After 1945 he resumed contact with the Vienna College of Technology and held guest lectures. Abel became a corresponding member in Austria (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1929. In 1945, since he lived in London, his membership was re-designated as corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.). He resigned from the Academy on 4 January 1939 and thus was never officially excluded.

Othenio **Abel** (20 June 1875–4 July 1946)

Othenio Abel was born in Vienna. He studied law and natural sciences and received his doctorate in 1899. In 1902 he finished his habilitation and in 1907 was appointed associate professor of paleontology at the University of Vienna. He was appointed full professor of paleontology in 1912 and full professor of paleobiology in 1917. In 1928 the two chairs were combined into a single department, which he then headed. In 1927/28 Abel held the post of dean at the University of Vienna and in 1932/33, that of rector. In the early 1920s he set up a network whose goal was to prevent academics who were Jewish or Social Democrats from finishing their

habilitations or receiving professorships. In 1934 he was pensioned off because of his Nazi leanings. In 1935 he accepted an appointment as professor in Göttingen. After his retirement, he moved to Salzburg to head the *Institut für Lebensgeschichte* [Institute of Life History], a newly founded institution that was part of the SS *“Ahnenerbe”* [Ancestral Heritage] research organization. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. Abel was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) by the Academy in 1921.

Leopold **Adametz** (11 November 1861–27 January 1941)

Leopold Adametz was from Feldsberg, which at that time was part of Lower Austria. He studied zoology at the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna and at the University of Leipzig. He received his doctorate in 1886 and, after working for a short time as a farmer, became an assistant to the Chair of animal husbandry at the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences. Adametz completed his habilitation in 1888 and became an associate professor in Vienna in 1890. From 1891 he taught as an associate professor at the University of Cracow, before accepting an appointment in 1898 as full professor at the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences. In 1901/02 he was rector of the College. Adametz became a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1931 and a full member (f.m.) in 1937.

Ludwig **Adamovich** (30 April 1890–23 September 1955)

Ludwig Adamovich was born in Esseg (Osijek)/Croatia; he studied law at the University of Vienna. After finishing his doctorate in 1913, he began to work in 1920 for the Constitutional Service of the Austrian Federal Chancellery. Adamovich completed his habilitation in 1924 at the University of Vienna. In 1927 he became an associate professor at the German University in Prague. In 1928 he was appointed full professor of public and administrative law at the University of Graz and in 1934 he accepted an appointment at the University of Vienna. From 1930 he was a member of the Austrian Constitutional Court. He was Minister of Justice in the final Schuschnigg Cabinet (1938); after the “Anschluss” he was forced to retire. From 1945 to 1947 he was rector of the University of Vienna. In 1945 he was Vice-President of the Constitutional Court and President from 1946 to 1955. In 1945 Adamovich was elected a full member (f.m.) of the Academy.

Franz **Aigner** (13 May 1882–19 July 1945)

Franz Aigner was born in St. Pölten/Lower Austria; he studied physics at the University of Vienna. He received his Ph.D. in 1906 and completed his habilitation in 1918. In 1925 he became an associate professor and, in 1930, full professor of high frequency telecommunications at the Vienna College of Technology. In 1937/38 he held the post of dean at the Vienna College of Technology. The Academy elected him as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1939.

Otto **Ampferer** (1 December 1875–9 July 1947)

Otto Ampferer was born in Hötting near Innsbruck; he studied mathematics, physics, and geology at the University of Innsbruck, finishing his studies in 1899 with a doctorate. In 1901 he began to work for the Imperial and Royal (k.k.) Geological Survey in Vienna. He was the director of the Federal Geological Survey in Vienna from 1935 to 1937. Ampferer was elected by the Academy as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1925 and as an ordinary member (o.m.) in 1939.

Hermann **Barrenscheen** (19 November 1887–3 November 1958)

Hermann Barrenscheen was born in Stuttgart. After studying medicine, he turned to applied medical chemistry, physiological chemistry, and medical biochemistry. After working as an assistant physician at the University Medical Clinic II, he became a full professor at the Uni-

versity of Vienna in 1941. From 1933 or 1934, Barrenscheen was an illegal member of the Nazi Party and the *Sturmabteilung* (SA), and from 1938 held the rank of *Sturmbannführer*. In 1943 he was not conferred the position of university dean due to opposition from within the faculty. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party and was dismissed from the University of Vienna. After 1945, Barrenscheen worked as a physician at the Salzburg Regional Hospital. In 1941 he was elected by the Academy as a corresponding member (c.m.i.); he was one of very few who no longer appeared in the registries of Academy members after 1945.

Wilhelm **Bauer** (31 May 1877–23 November 1953)

Wilhelm Bauer was born in Vienna, where he studied history and attended the training course at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research. He received his Ph.D. in 1902. He completed his habilitation at the University of Vienna in 1907 and was conferred the title associate professor in 1916. In 1919 he became an associate professor and in 1923 was conferred the title full professor. In 1930 he became a full professor of general contemporary history and co-director of the Department of History at the University of Vienna. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party and in the same year was removed from his position at the University of Vienna and banned from teaching. In 1946 he was forced to retire permanently. The Academy elected Bauer a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1931 and an ordinary member (o.m.) in 1938. In 1945 his Academy membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Hans **Benndorf** (13 December 1870–11 February 1953)

Hans Benndorf was from Zurich; he studied physics at the Universities of Vienna, Heidelberg, and Berlin. He received his doctorate in 1895 and completed his habilitation in 1899 at the University of Vienna. In 1904 he became an associate professor, and a full professor of experimental physics at the University of Graz in 1910. He held the post of dean at the University of Graz in 1920, and in 1933/34 that of rector. He was forced to retire in 1936 but, from 1945 to 1947, he taught at the University of Graz as an honorary professor. Benndorf was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1914 and a full member (f.m.) from 1927.

Franz **Boas** (9 July 1858–21 December 1942)

Franz Boas was from Minden/Westphalia; he studied mathematics, physics, and geography at the Universities of Heidelberg, Bonn, and Kiel. He received his doctorate in 1881 in Kiel, completed his habilitation in 1886 at the University of Berlin, and moved the same year to the United States. In 1892 he became an assistant professor of anthropology at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts. From 1896 he held a directorship position at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and in 1899 became a professor at Columbia University, New York. He taught there until retiring in 1934. Boas was a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) of the Academy from 1923. He was excluded from the Academy on 3 October 1940.

Leopold Karl **Böhm** (11 November 1886–11 September 1958)

Leopold Karl Böhm was from Vienna. After finishing his Ph.D. in 1910, he worked first as an assistant at the College of Veterinary Medicine in Vienna in the Departments of Fish Biology and Pathology, and of General Zoology and Parasite Studies. He finished his habilitation in 1920, and worked from 1927 as an associate professor and head of the newly established Department of General Zoology. He was appointed full professor in 1938. Since he was not a member of the Nazi party, he remained in this position in 1945. From 1948 to 1950, Böhm

was the rector of College of Veterinary Medicine in Vienna. Böhm was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1939 and an ordinary member (o.m.) in 1941.

Walther **Brecht** (31 August 1876–1 July 1950)

Walther Brecht was born in Berlin. He studied history and German philology in Freiburg im Breisgau, Bonn, and Göttingen. He received his doctorate in 1902, completed his habilitation in 1906 at the University of Göttingen, and in 1910 accepted a professorship at the Royal Academy in Posen (Poznan). From 1913 to 1925 he was a full professor at the University of Vienna. In 1926 he moved to Breslau (Wrocław) and, from 1927 to 1937, was a full professor of German language and literature at the University of Munich. Brecht was a corresponding member in Austria (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1916 and a full member (f.m.) from 1919. In 1926 his status was re-designated as corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.), in 1938 as ordinary member (o.m.), and from 1945 again as corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.). He was excluded from the Academy on 3 October 1940.

Ernst Theodor **Brücke** (8 October 1880–12 June 1941)

Ernst Theodor Brücke was born in Vienna and studied medicine both there and at the University of Leipzig. He received his doctorate in 1904 in Vienna and completed his habilitation in 1908. From 1913 he bore the title associate professor. In 1916 he was appointed full professor of physiology at the University of Innsbruck. In 1938 he was removed from his post on “racial” grounds. In 1939 he emigrated to the United States, where he then worked in the laboratory of A. Forbes at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Brücke was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1922. He was excluded from the Academy on 20 February 1939.

Franz Theodor **Brücke** (15 January 1908–25 March 1970)

Franz Theodor Brücke was born in Leipzig; he studied medicine at the Universities of Innsbruck, Vienna, Berlin, and Leipzig. After finishing his doctorate in Innsbruck in 1931, he did research for several years in Berlin, Graz, and Vienna. In 1934 he took an assistant position in the Department of Pharmacology at the University of Vienna. In 1941 he completed his habilitation and in 1948 he was appointed full professor of pharmacology at the University of Vienna, a position he then held until his death. In the years 1954/55 Brücke held the post of dean. He was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1957 and a full member (f.m.) in 1959.

Otto **Brunner** (21 April 1898–12 June 1982)

Otto Brunner was born in Mödling/Lower Austria; in Vienna he studied history and geography, later also art history, German legal history, and governmental sciences. In addition, he completed the training course at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research. From 1923 he worked as an archivist and completed his habilitation in 1929 at the University of Vienna, where he then became an associate professor in 1931. In 1940 Brunner took over the directorship of the Institute for Austrian Historical Research, and in 1941 became a full professor. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. In the same year, Brunner was dismissed from the University of Vienna and banned from teaching; he was permanently pensioned off in 1948. In 1954 he accepted an appointment as full professor of history at the University of Hamburg, where in 1957/58 he held the post of dean and 1959/60 that of rector. Brunner was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1939 to 1944, and from 1944 to 1954 an ordinary member (o.m.) and then full member (f.m.). In 1954 his status was re-designated as corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.). In 1945 his membership was held in

abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Karl **Bühler** (27 May 1879–24 October 1963)

Karl Bühler was from Meckesheim/Baden. He studied medicine at the University of Freiburg im Breisgau, and psychology at the University of Straßburg (Strasbourg). He received his doctorate in 1903 and finished his habilitation in 1907 in Würzburg, whereupon he moved to the University of Bonn. From 1913 to 1918 Bühler worked as an associate professor at the University of Munich, and in 1918 received an appointment as full professor at Dresden College of Technology. In 1922 he became a full professor of philosophy and psychology at the University of Vienna; in 1938 he was removed from his post on “racial” grounds. He emigrated the same year to Oslo and in 1939 to the United States. He initially worked there as a professor of psychology at the College of St. Scholastica in Duluth and, from 1940, at St. Thomas College in St. Paul, Minnesota. From 1945 to 1955 he was visiting clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. Bühler was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1934 and in 1939 was re-designated a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.). On 3 October 1940 he was excluded from the Academy.

Viktor **Christian** (30 March 1885–28 May 1963)

Viktor Christian was from Vienna, where he studied to be a history and geography teacher and also studied Semitic languages. He continued his education at the University of Berlin, eventually returning to Vienna where he took over the academic directorship of the Urania Adult Education Center in 1922. In 1923 he finished his habilitation at the University of Vienna, where he became an associate professor in 1924. In 1930 he was appointed full professor of Early Semitic philology and Oriental archeology. From 1934 to 1936 he was suspended from his post but, from 1938 to 1943, he was then the dean of the University of Vienna's Faculty of Philosophy. Christian, a member of the Nazi Party and an SS member holding the rank of *Hauptsturmführer*, was the head of the Viennese *Lehr- und Forschungsstätte für den vorderen Orient* [Education and Research Center of the Near East] of the SS's “*Ahnenerbe*” [Ancestral Heritage] research association. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party and in the same year was dismissed from the University of Vienna. In 1950 he was permanently retired. Christian did not return to university. He became a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1938 and an ordinary member (o.m.) in 1939. In 1945 his membership at the Academy was deemed terminated; his name appears again in the registry of members for the year 1950.

Hans Peter **Cornelius** (29 September 1888–2 April 1950)

Hans Peter Cornelius was born in Munich; he studied mineralogy and petrography first there and then at the Zurich Institute of Technology. From 1928 to 1945 he worked at the Federal Geological Survey in Vienna. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi. Cornelius became a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1941. In 1945 his Academy membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. His election to full membership (f.m.) was under discussion before he passed away.

Alfons **Dopsch** (14 June 1868–1 September 1953)

Alfons Dopsch came from Lobositz (Lovosice) in northern Bohemia (Czech Republic). He studied geography, history, and art history at the University of Vienna. From 1889 to 1891 he took the training course at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research. After his habilitation in 1893, Dopsch became an associate professor, and then from 1900 to 1937 held a position

as full professor of general and Austrian history at the University of Vienna. In 1920/21 he was rector of the University of Vienna. Dopsch was a member of the Academy from 1903, first as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) and then, from 1909, as a full member (f.m.).

Arnold **Durig** (12 November 1872–18 October 1961)

Arnold Durig was born in Innsbruck, where he studied medicine at the University. Receiving his doctorate in 1898, in the same year he began to work as a junior physician and volunteer in various clinics in Innsbruck. In 1902 he finished his habilitation at the University of Vienna; he was then appointed associate professor at the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna in 1904 and full professor in 1905. In 1918 he took over the chair of physiology at the University of Vienna. In 1938 he was forced to retire for political reasons. According to his own testimony, he joined the Nazi Party in 1941 or 1942. In 1945, he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. Durig became a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1911 and a full member (f.m.) in 1915. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Josef Maria **Eder** (16 March 1855–18 October 1944)

Josef Maria Eder came from Krems/Lower Austria; he studied chemistry and physics in Vienna at both the University and the College of Technology. In 1880 he finished his habilitation at the Vienna College of Technology, and from 1882 he taught at the *Staatsgewerbeschule* [State Vocational School] in Vienna. In 1888, Eder became the director of the *Graphische Lehr- und Versuchsanstalt* (the old *Lehranstalt für Photographie und Reproduktionsverfahren*) [Federal Training and Research Institute for Graphic Art – formerly the Training Institute for Photography and Reproduction Techniques] in Vienna, which he founded and headed until 1922. In 1892 he became an associate professor. From 1902 to 1925 he held the post of full professor of photochemistry at the Vienna College of Technology. Eder was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1903 and a full member (f.m.) in 1916.

Rudolf **Egger** (11 April 1882–7 May 1969)

Rudolf Egger was born in Bruck a.d. Mur/Styria; he studied classical philology, ancient history, epigraphy, and German language and literature at the University of Vienna before entering the teaching profession as a high school teacher. In 1917 he finished his habilitation at the University of Vienna. In 1923 he became an associate professor at the University of Vienna and, in 1929, a full professor. In 1935 he became co-director of the Austrian Archaeological Institute. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. Banned in the same year from teaching and dismissed from the University of Vienna, in 1947 he was pensioned off permanently. He continued to be active at the Austrian Archaeological Institute. Egger was a member of the Academy as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) from 1929, and as a full member (f.m.) from 1937. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Albert **Ehrhard** (17 October 1845–23 September 1940)

Albert Ehrhard came from Lower Alsace. He was ordained a Catholic priest in 1885. He was appointed a professor at the Straßburg (Strasbourg) Seminary in 1889, and then at the University of Würzburg in 1892. In 1898 he was appointed full professor at the University of Vienna, where he held the post of dean in 1899. In 1902 he became a professor at the University of Freiburg im Breisgau, moving in 1903 to the University of Straßburg, where he held the post of rector in 1911/12. From 1920 to 1927 he worked at the University of Bonn. Ehrhard was

elected by the Academy as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1900 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1901. In 1902 his membership was re-designated as corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) and, in 1938, as ordinary member (o.m.).

Albert Eichler (26 April 1879–8 December 1953)

Albert Eichler was born in Vienna, where he studied English and German language and literature. After receiving his doctorate in 1902, he took the examinations for the teaching profession and became a high school teacher. He completed his habilitation in 1908 at the University of Vienna, and in 1912 became an associate professor at the University of Graz. In 1918 Eichler was appointed full professor in Graz. In 1925/26 he held the post of dean. From 1938 to 1944 Eichler was the pro-rector of the University of Graz. In 1945, he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party; in 1946, due following a negative ruling by the denazification committee, he was dismissed from his teaching post. Eichler did not return to university work. He was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1944. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Friedrich Emich (5 September 1860–22 January 1940)

Friedrich Emich came from Graz, where he studied chemistry at the College of Technology. After his studies, he worked first at a high school for girls in Graz. He completed his habilitation in 1888, becoming an associate professor at Graz College of Technology in 1889, and a full professor in 1894. He held the posts of dean and rector several times. Emich retired in 1931. He was elected by the Academy as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1917 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1928.

Friedrich Engel-Janosi (18 February 1893–7 March 1978)

Friedrich Engel-Janosi was born in Vienna; at the University of Vienna he first studied law (1919 Dr. iur.), and then history (Ph.D. 1921). He completed his habilitation in 1929 at the University of Vienna and held the title of associate professor from 1935. From 1924 he directed the family company, a wood and parquet flooring factory in Vienna-Heiligenstadt. Persecuted on “racial” grounds, Engel-Janosi emigrated to England in 1939 and, in 1940, to the United States, where he worked at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. From 1942 to 1959 he was a professor at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. After having returned from exile, he took over the chair of contemporary history at the University of Vienna in 1959. Engel-Janosi was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1963.

Karl Federhofer (5 July 1885–6 November 1960)

Karl Federhofer came from Knittelfeld/Styria; he studied civil engineering at Graz College of Technology, receiving his Ph.D. in 1909. He worked for the Austrian State Railways and the Public Building Services of the Styrian provincial government before finishing his habilitation in 1913 at Leoben College of Mining. In 1920 he was appointed full professor at Brno College of Technology. In 1923 he returned to Graz College of Technology as a full professor of technical mechanics, working there until his retirement in 1956. From 1925 to 1927 he held the post of dean of the civil engineering school at Graz College of Technology; in 1928/29 he was the Institute’s rector. In 1945, he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party; in 1946, after a positive ruling by the denazification committee, he was allowed to continue teaching. Federhofer was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1935, and elected an ordinary member (o.m.) in 1939. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Heinrich **Ficker** (22 November 1881–29 April 1957)

Heinrich Ficker was born in Munich; he studied at the Universities of Vienna and Innsbruck. In 1906 he received his doctorate at the University of Innsbruck, and in 1909 finished his habilitation. In 1911 he became an associate professor at the University of Graz. In 1919 he was appointed full professor in Graz. In 1923 he accepted an appointment as full professor at the University of Berlin and became director of the Prussian Meteorological Institute. Ficker, as acting Secretary of the Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin, was involved in the exclusion of Albert Einstein from the Academy in 1933. From 1937 until his retirement in 1953 he worked as a full professor of geophysics at the University of Vienna and directed the Central Institute for Meteorology and Geodynamics. Ficker became a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1922; in 1923 his status was re-designated as corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.). In 1937 his status was again re-designated as corresponding member in Austria (c.m.i.), and in 1939 he was elected an ordinary member (o.m.). Ficker was the President of the Academy from 1946 to 1951, and then Vice-President until his death.

Ludwig **Flamm** (29 January 1885–4 December 1964)

Ludwig Flamm was born in Vienna, where he studied physics at the University. He received his doctorate in 1909, completed his habilitation at the University of Vienna in 1916, and became an associate professor at the Vienna College of Technology in 1919. From 1922 until his retirement in 1956, Flamm was a full professor of physics and head of the Department of Physics II at the Vienna College of Technology. From 1929 until 1931 he held the post of dean at the Vienna College of Technology and was its rector during the academic year 1930/31. Flamm was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1928 and became an ordinary member (o.m.) in 1940.

Erich **Frauwallner** (28 December 1898–5 July 1974)

Erich Frauwallner came from Vienna, where he studied classical philology, Indology, and Iranian studies. He received his Ph.D. in 1921. He initially worked as a high school teacher, and then completed his habilitation in 1928 at the University of Vienna. In 1939, a letter from Hitler announced Frauwallner's appointment as associate professor. In 1945 Frauwallner was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi. Removed from his post at the University of Vienna the same year, banned from teaching, and permanently pensioned off in 1948, in 1955 he again became an associate professor at the University of Vienna and head of the Department of Indology. In 1960 he finally became a full professor. He was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1940 and a full member (f.m.) in 1955. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again on the 1948 registry of members.

Lucia **Freiberg** (* 3 December 1926)

Lucia Freiberg was employed by the Academy as a war-time replacement worker when she was not yet sixteen. She worked as a mid-level bookkeeper in the accounting department. She was recruited because the chief accountant, Leopold Liegler, had become seriously ill. In 1947 she finished the external general upper secondary exams, whereupon she became an upper grade civil servant. In 1949 she passed an exam in public auditing. In 1962 Freiberg succeeded Leopold Svajda as director of the accounting department; she retired in 1983.

Paul **Funk** (14 April 1886–3 June 1969)

Paul Funk was born in Vienna; he studied mathematics and physics in Tübingen, Vienna, and Göttingen. He received his doctorate in 1911 in Göttingen. In 1915 he finished his habilitation at the German University in Prague, where in 1921 he became an associate professor. In

1928 he was appointed full professor at the same university. When Czechoslovakia was occupied in 1939, Funk was forced to retire; he was later deported to Theresienstadt concentration camp, from which he was liberated in 1945. In the same year he accepted an appointment as professor of mathematics at the Vienna College of Technology; he also taught as an honorary professor at the University of Vienna. He was elected a full member of the Academy in 1950.

Philipp Furtwängler (21 April 1869–19 May 1940)

Philipp Furtwängler came from Elze near Hannover; he studied mathematics at the University of Göttingen. He received his doctorate in 1895. From 1899 he worked as an assistant at the Geodesy Institute in Potsdam before being appointed full professor at the Agricultural Academy in Bonn in 1904. In 1907 he moved to Aachen College of Technology, returning to the Agricultural Academy in Bonn in 1910. From 1912 to 1940 he was a full professor of mathematics at the University of Vienna. Furtwängler was a member of the Academy as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) from 1916, and from 1927 as a full member.

Viktor Moritz Goldschmidt (27 January 1888–20 March 1947)

Viktor Goldschmidt was born in Zurich; he studied mineralogy, geology, and chemistry at the University of Oslo, where he received his Ph.D. in 1911. In 1914 he became a professor at his *alma mater*, becoming director of its Department of Geology and Mineralogy. In 1929 he accepted an appointment as professor of mineralogy at the University of Göttingen. He left the German Reich in 1935 because of “racial” persecution. He then worked again in Oslo as a full professor, institute director, and director of the state committee for natural resources. After the *Wehrmacht* [armed forces] occupied Norway in 1940, Goldschmidt was able to remain until 1942. After being temporarily interned, he was able to flee to the United Kingdom via Sweden. Goldschmidt was a corresponding member of the Academy (c.m.a.) from 1928. He was excluded from the Academy on 12 February 1941.

Roland Grassberger (26 November 1867–4 December 1956)

Roland Grassberger came from Salzburg; he studied medicine in Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1892 and, after several years of working as a pathologist, became an assistant at the Department of Hygiene at the University of Vienna in 1897. After finishing his habilitation, he became an associate professor at the University of Vienna in 1906. In 1917 he was conferred the title of full professor and in 1924 was appointed full professor of hygiene. In 1937 Grassberger was elected as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy.

Karl Grobben (27 August 1854–13 April 1945)

Karl Grobben came from Brünn (Brno)/Moravia (Czech Republic); he studied natural sciences in Vienna, majoring in zoology. He received his doctorate in 1877, finished his habilitation in 1879, became an associate professor in 1884, and accepted an appointment as full professor of zoology at the University of Vienna in 1893. He was director of the Department of Zoology I at the University of Vienna from 1896 until his retirement in 1925. Grobben was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1891 and a full member (f.m.) in 1895. Following the death in 1937 of Hans Molisch, Vice-President of the Academy, Grobben was elected his temporary successor at the end of January 1938. He resigned from this post on 18 March 1938.

Adolf Grohmann (1 March 1887–21 September 1977)

Adolf Grohmann was from Graz; he studied Semitic philology and Egyptology at the University of Vienna, receiving his doctorate in 1911. He completed his habilitation in 1916 in Vienna and, in 1921, became an associate professor at the German University in Prague. There, in 1923, he was appointed full professor of Semitic philology, Islamic studies, and Arabian

papyrology. In 1930 he was dean. In Prague he was head of the “Oriental Institute” of the Reinhard Heydrich Foundation, established in 1942. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. Driven out of Prague in 1945, from 1949 to 1962 he gave lectures as an honorary professor at the University of Innsbruck. From 1949 to 1956 he held a position as professor of Muslim history and archaeology at the University of Cairo. The Academy elected Grohmann as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1937 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1961. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Otto **Grosser** (21 November 1873–23 March 1951)

Otto Grosser was born in Vienna, where he studied medicine. He received his doctorate in 1899, completed his habilitation in 1902, and held the title of associate professor from 1907. From 1909 he was head – now a full professor of anatomy – of the Department of Anatomy at the German University in Prague. Grosser held the post of dean at the German University in Prague from 1913 to 1915, 1922/23 and 1936/37, and of rector in 1928/29 and 1934/35. From 1918 he was the chairman of the German Association of Sciences and Arts, which in 1941 was converted into the German Academy of Sciences in Prague. In 1945, Grosser was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. He was elected by the Academy as a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) in 1937. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. As he was now living in Austria, his status was re-designated as corresponding member in Austria (c.m.i.).

Adolf **Günther** (21 March 1881–14 January 1958)

Adolf Günther came from Munich; he studied philosophy, law, and governmental sciences in Munich, Kiel, and Erlangen. He completed his habilitation in 1910 at the University of Berlin. In 1920 he accepted an appointment at the Nuremberg *Handelshochschule* [School of Commerce], where he held the post of rector in 1921/22. In 1923 Günther was appointed full professor at the University of Innsbruck, where he also held the post of dean in 1924/25 and 1930/31, in 1927/28 he was the rector. In 1938/39 he was again dean. He was given the rank of SA-*Sturmführer*. In 1940 he was appointed full professor of economics and sociology at the University of Vienna. In 1945, he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party and was dismissed from his teaching post in 1946 following a negative ruling by the denazification committee. In 1948 he was pensioned off permanently from the University of Vienna. He was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1941. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Martin **Gusinde** (29 October 1886–20 October 1969)

Martin Gusinde was born in Breslau (Wrocław); he studied theology in St. Gabriel near Mödling. In 1911 he was ordained a missionary priest. In 1912 he went to Santiago/Chile, where he worked as a teacher and at the ethnological museum. In 1917 he accepted an appointment as professor at the Universidad Católica in Santiago/Chile. Between 1918 and 1924 he carried out research expeditions to Tierra del Fuego, which resulted in his well-known, multi-volume work on the native population of Tierra del Fuego. Gusinde received his doctorate in 1926 from the University of Vienna. After working at the Lateran Museum in Rome from 1925 to 1927, he became a member of the Anthropos Institute in St. Gabriel in 1930. In 1949 he was appointed professor of ethnology at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., where he worked until his retirement in 1957. Gusinde was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1967.

Leo **Hajek** (8 January 1887 – July 1975)

Leo Hajek was born in Prague; he studied to be a teacher of mathematics and physics at the University of Vienna. After working for a short time as a high school teacher, in 1913 he began to work at the Phonogram Archive Commission of the Academy, first as an associate academic assistant and from 1921 as a full assistant. In 1928 he took over the directorship of the Phonogram Archive and, in 1937, finally received the title of *Kustos* 1st Class. After the “Anschluss”, Hajek was persecuted on “racial” grounds, suspended from his job and, in 1939, dismissed from public service. He was able to emigrate to the United States in the same year. Later he lived in Israel.

Günther **Hamann** (12 October 1924–13 October 1994)

Günther Hamann was born in Vienna. He studied history at the University of Vienna and completed the training course at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research. He finished his habilitation in 1961, became associate professor in 1964, and full professor of modern history at the University of Vienna in 1971. Hamann was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1970, and a full member (f.m.) in 1974.

Friedrich **Hartmann** (29 March 1876–16 January 1945)

Friedrich Hartmann was from Troppau (Opava); he studied civil engineering at Brno College of Technology. Between 1902 and 1916 he was employed as a design and structural engineer by various railway companies and plants in Vienna and northern Bohemia (Czech Republic). During World War I, he accepted an appointment as full professor of bridge engineering at the Vienna College of Technology. He stayed in this position until his death in 1945. Between 1922 and 1924 he held the post of dean at the Vienna College of Technology, and in 1928/29 that of rector. Hartmann was one of the first engineers to be elected a full member (f.m.) of the Academy (1925).

Hugo **Hassinger** (8 November 1877–13 March 1952)

Hugo Hassinger was born in Vienna, where he studied geography, history, and geology at the University. He received his doctorate in 1902 and obtained a teaching certificate in 1903, whereupon he worked as a high school teacher. He completed his habilitation in 1914 at the University of Vienna. In 1918 he became an associate professor and then was appointed full professor at the University of Basel. In 1924/25 he held the post of dean. From 1927 to 1930 he worked as a full professor at the University of Freiburg im Breisgau, returning in 1931 as a full professor of cultural geography at the University of Vienna. In 1931 Hassinger was instrumental in founding the Viennese *Südostdeutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* [Southeast German Research Council], which he headed until 1934. Hassinger was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1931 and a full member (f.m.) from 1934.

Berthold **Hatschek** (3 April 1854–18 January 1941)

Berthold Hatschek came from Kirwein (Skrbeň)/Moravia; he studied medicine and natural sciences at the Universities of Vienna and Leipzig. From 1885 to 1896 he worked as a full professor at the German University in Prague. In 1896 he was appointed full professor of zoology at the University of Vienna, where he directed the Department of Zoology II until 1925. After 1938, Hatschek was persecuted on “racial” grounds, dying in Vienna before the major deportations began. Hatschek was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1896 and a full member (f.m.) from 1932. He resigned from the Academy on 31 December 1938 and thus was not officially excluded.

Franz **Heritsch** (26 December 1882–17 April 1945)

Franz Heritsch was from Graz, where he studied geology at the University. He received his doctorate in 1906, and after his habilitation in 1909, worked first as a visiting lecturer. In 1921 he became an associate professor at the University of Graz, and in 1924 was appointed full professor, holding the chair for geology and paleontology. Heritsch was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1935 and a full member (f.m.) from 1941.

Marie **Hesch** (28 October 1888 – December 1970)

Marie Hesch was born in Lechwitz (Lechovice), near Znaim (Znojmo) in southern Moravia, where she went to elementary school. Until the age of eighteen, she worked on a farm. In 1906 she moved to Vienna and worked as a cook for various employers until 1933. After her marriage to the Academy's janitor, Emerich Hesch (1877–1939), she supported him in his work, taking over his position after he died in 1939. On reaching retirement age in 1953, her employment as a cleaning woman was terminated. However, she continued to work as the Academy's janitor. Marie Hesch retired in 1956 on health grounds.

Victor Franz **Hess** (24 June 1883–17 December 1964)

Victor Franz Hess was born in Deutschfeistritz/Styria. He studied physics at the University of Graz. He received his doctorate in 1906 and finished his habilitation in 1910. He worked until 1919 as an assistant in the Department of Physics II at the University of Vienna, and the Institute for Radium Research at the Academy of Sciences. In 1919 he was conferred the title of associate professor. In 1920 he became an associate professor at the University of Graz, but shortly thereafter went to the United States for two years to take part in developing the research laboratory of the Radium Corporation. In 1925 he was appointed full professor of experimental physics at the University of Graz. In 1929/30 he held the post of dean. In 1931 he accepted an appointment at the University of Innsbruck. In 1936 he received the Nobel Prize in Physics for his discovery of cosmic rays in 1912. In 1937 he was again appointed full professor at the University of Graz. In the authoritarian *Ständestaat* [Corporate State], Hess had sat as representative of science on the *Bundeskulturrat* [Federal Cultural Council]. In 1938 he was dismissed from his position as professor, imprisoned, and released. Hess then emigrated to the United States with his Jewish wife, where he took a position as professor in the Department of Physics at Fordham University in New York. Hess was a corresponding member of the Academy from 1933 (c.m.i.); his status was re-designated as a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) in 1938. He was excluded from the Academy on 3 October 1940.

Alfred **Hettner** (6 August 1859–31 August 1941)

Alfred Hettner was born in Dresden. He studied geography at the Universities of Halle, Bonn, and Straßburg (Strasbourg). He received his doctorate in 1881, completed his habilitation in 1887 at the University of Leipzig and, in 1897, became an associate professor at the University of Tübingen. In 1899 he moved to the University of Heidelberg, where in 1906 he took over the chair for geography, remaining in this position until retiring in 1928. Hettner was elected as a corresponding member (c.m.a.) of the Academy in 1930. He was excluded from the Academy on 3 October 1940.

Karl **Hillebrand** (26 December 1861–10 January 1939)

Karl Hillebrand was born in Vienna; he studied astronomy, theoretical physics, and mathematics at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1890, worked from 1892 as an assistant at the Vienna Observatory and, from 1897, was a visiting lecturer at the University of Vienna. In 1902 he became an associate professor at the University of Graz. From 1911 until 1933 he presided over the Graz University Observatory as a full professor of astronomy.

Hillebrand was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1926 and a full member (f.m.) from 1936.

Alfred **Himmelbauer** (6 February 1884–18 April 1943)

Alfred Himmelbauer was born in Vienna, where he studied natural sciences at the University, specializing in mineralogy and petrography. He received his doctorate in 1906, and after finishing his habilitation in 1908, taught from 1910 at the University of Vienna as a visiting lecturer. In 1921 he was appointed full professor of geognosy at the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna. From 1927 until his death, he was the head of the Department of Mineralogy and Petrography at the University of Vienna. In 1937/38 he held the post of dean. Himmelbauer was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1929 and a full member (f.m.) from 1931.

Hans **Hirsch** (27 December 1878–20 August 1940)

Hans Hirsch was born in Zwettl/Lower Austria; he studied history at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1903 and, after completing his habilitation in 1908, became an associate professor at the University of Vienna in 1913. In 1918 he was appointed full professor at the German University in Prague. In 1923/24 he held the post of dean. In 1926 he returned to the University of Vienna as a full professor of medieval history and historical auxiliary sciences, taking over as head of the Institute for Austrian Historical Research. From 1934 he headed the *Südostdeutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* [Southeast German Research Council] in Vienna and was in charge of its early development. In 1936/37 he held the post of dean at the University of Vienna, and from 1939 he was the pro-rector. Hirsch was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1927, and a full member (f.m.) in 1931. Between 1938 and his death, he served as Secretary of the Academy.

Ferdinand **Hochstetter** (5 February 1861–10 November 1954)

Ferdinand Hochstetter came from Hruschau (Hrušov)/Austrian Silesia (Czech Republic); he was known as an expert in the field of comparative and systematic anatomy and comparative embryology. He finished his habilitation in 1888. In 1892 he became an associate professor at the University of Vienna, and in 1896 accepted an appointment as full professor at the University of Innsbruck. In 1908 he returned to Vienna as head of the Department of Anatomy II, where he worked until his retirement in 1932. Hochstetter was elected by the Academy as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1900 and a full member (f.m.) in 1911.

Karl **Höfler** (11 May 1893–22 October 1973)

Karl Höfler was from Vienna, where he studied natural sciences, mathematics, physics, and chemistry. He received his doctorate in 1919 and completed his habilitation in 1925 at the University of Vienna. In 1935 he took over as temporary head of the Department of Botany and Plant Physiology at the University. In 1937 he became the head of the department as associate professor, and in 1940 was appointed full professor of botanical anatomy and physiology. In 1945, he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party, was removed from his post at the University of Vienna and banned from teaching. In 1949, Höfler was again appointed full professor at the University of Vienna. Höfler was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1942. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. In 1951 he became a full member (f.m.) of the Academy.

Otto **Höfler** (10 May 1901–25 August 1987)

Otto Höfler was born in Vienna, where he studied German and Scandinavian languages and literature, and philosophy, receiving his doctorate in 1926. He completed his habilitation in 1931. In 1935 he was appointed full professor of Germanic *Altertumskunde* [archeology] and philology at the University of Kiel and, in 1938, full professor of Germanic philology and ethnology at the University of Munich. From 1943 Höfler headed the *Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut* [German Scientific Institute] in Copenhagen. In 1945 he was removed from these posts and, because of his membership in the Nazi Party, was banned from teaching. In 1950 he was given permission to teach Scandinavian languages and literature again. In 1954, after having proven his political integrity, he was appointed associate professor of Nordic philology and Germanic archeology in Munich. In 1957 he was appointed chair of German language and literature at the University of Vienna. He retired in 1971. Höfler was elected a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) of the Academy in 1956 and a full member (f.m.) in 1964.

Alexander **Hold-Ferneck** (10 October 1875–25 January 1955)

Alexander Hold-Ferneck was born in Vienna. He studied law at both the University of Vienna and the University of Innsbruck. He received his doctorate in 1899 and completed his habilitation in 1903 at the University of Vienna, where he became an associate professor in 1912. In 1919/20 he was the substitute chair for criminal law at the German University in Prague. In 1922 he was appointed full professor of international law and philosophy of law at the University of Vienna. In 1929/30 he was dean at the University of Vienna and in 1934/35, its rector. In 1945, he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party and, in the same year, was sent into permanent retirement from the University of Vienna. Hold-Ferneck was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1940. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Friedrich **Hopfner** (28 October 1881–5 September 1949)

Friedrich Hopfner was born in Trautenau (Trutnov) in Bohemia (Czech Republic); he studied mathematics, physics, astronomy, and geophysics at the German University in Prague and in Munich. He received his doctorate in 1905 in Prague and then worked at the meteorological institutes in Berlin, Innsbruck, and Vienna and in the Imperial and Royal (k.k.) Naval Observatory in Trieste. In 1921 he became chief astronomer for scientific surveying and mapping in the *Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen* [Federal Office for Calibration and Measurement] in Vienna. In 1936 he was appointed full professor of higher geodesy and spherical astronomy at the Vienna College of Technology. In 1938 he was removed from his post at the Institute. In 1945 he was given back his chair and became dean. In 1948/49 he was rector of the Vienna College of Technology. Hopfner was elected a full member (f.m.) by the Academy in 1945.

Anton **Huber** (24 January 1897–31 August 1975)

Anton Huber was born in Teufelhof near St. Pölten; he studied mathematics and related fields at the University of Vienna and at the Vienna College of Technology. In 1922 he passed the exams for a teaching certificate, received his doctorate in 1924 and completed his habilitation in 1927 at the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna. In 1928 he became an associate professor and in 1933 accepted an appointment as full professor at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland. In 1938 he was appointed full professor of applied mathematics at the University of Vienna. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi and, in the same year, was dismissed from the University of Vienna and banned from teaching. From 1952 he worked as a mathematical consultant at the nitrogen plants in Linz. Huber was a

corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1941. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance; his name appears again in the 1949 registry of members.

Johan Huizinga (7 December 1872–1 February 1945)

Johan Huizinga was born in Groningen/Netherlands, where he began to study Dutch philology, history, and geography. He received his doctorate in 1897 and from 1903 taught ancient Indian literature and art history at the University of Amsterdam. In 1905 he took over the chair for general and Dutch history at the University of Groningen and in 1915 obtained the chair for general history at the University of Leiden. From 1927 to 1931 he was dean of the University of Leiden and in 1932/33, its rector. He remained a full professor of history until the University was closed in 1942. After being interned by the German occupying forces in the summer of 1942 and forbidden from returning to Leiden, he took up residence in Arnheim. In 1937, he was elected by the Academy as a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.).

Adolf Jarisch (23 February 1891–31 August 1965)

Adolf Jarisch was from Innsbruck and studied medicine in Graz. He received his doctorate in 1914 and from 1919 worked at the Department of Pharmacology at the University of Graz. He completed his habilitation in 1922 and was appointed professor at the University of Innsbruck in 1923. In 1930 he accepted an appointment at the University of Düsseldorf but returned to Innsbruck as the chair for pharmacology in 1931, remaining there until his retirement in 1958. Jarisch was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1951.

Viktor Junk (18 April 1875–5 April 1948)

Viktor Junk was born in Vienna, where he studied German language and literature at the University. He received his doctorate in 1899 and completed his habilitation in 1906 at the University of Vienna. In 1926 he was conferred the title of associate professor. In 1900 Junk became a *Konzeptsbeamter* [paralegal secretary] at the Academy, bearing the title First Chancery Clerk. His title was changed in 1903 to Second Actuary. Junk was an illegal Nazi; in 1945 he retired.

Hermann Junker (29 November 1877–9 January 1962)

Hermann Junker was born in Bendorf am Rhein/Germany; in 1896 he entered the seminary in Trier, where he studied Catholic theology. After being ordained, he became a chaplain in Ahrweiler. At the same time he studied Egyptology, Semitic languages, and Sanskrit at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin. He received his doctorate in 1903 in Berlin and, after his habilitation 1907, became an associate professor at the University of Vienna in 1909. In 1912 he was appointed full professor in Vienna, where he headed the Department of Egyptology and African Studies, which had been established for him. Junker directed the excavations in Gizeh. As head of the German Archaeological Institute in Cairo, he taught and carried out research at the Universities of Vienna and Cairo until 1939. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. Having been pensioned off in 1945, he taught as an honorary professor at the University of Vienna from 1948 until being made emeritus professor in 1953. He was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1914, and a full member (f.m.) in 1919. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Leo Jutz (3 March 1889–6 December 1962)

Leo Jutz was born in Frastanz/Voralberg; he studied German and Romance languages and literature at the University of Innsbruck. He received his doctorate in 1914 and, after completing

his teaching certificate, began to work as a high school teacher in 1918. In 1923 he took a job as an academic librarian. He completed his habilitation in 1926 at the University of Innsbruck and, in 1932, was conferred the title associate professor. In 1936 he became an associate professor at the University of Graz and in 1940 was appointed full professor of German language and literature. In 1945 Jutz was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. In 1946, following a positive ruling by the denazification committee, he was allowed to continue teaching, which he did in Graz until his retirement. In 1941 the Academy elected Jutz a corresponding member (c.m.i.). In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. In 1961 he was elected a full member (f.m.) of the Academy.

Friedrich Kainz (4 July 1897–1 July 1977)

Friedrich Kainz was born in Vienna, where he studied philosophy, psychology, German language and literature, and art history. He also studied history and musicology. He received his doctorate in 1921 and in 1923 became a lecturer at the Teachers' Training College of the City of Vienna. Kainz completed his habilitation in 1925 at the University of Vienna. From 1931 he was conferred the title of associate professor and, in 1939, received an associate professor position. In 1945 Kainz was subject to registration as an aspiring member of the Nazi Party and in the same year was relieved of his duties at the University of Vienna. In 1949 he was again appointed associate professor and in 1950, full professor of philosophy. From 1950 to 1954 he was the head of the Department of Dramatics. In 1950 he was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy and in 1955, a full member (f.m.)

Rafael Kaiser (6 July 1892 – ?)

Rafael Kaiser was born in Vienna. After completing elementary school, he did an apprenticeship as a gardener and then worked as a gardening assistant in various commercial and private gardens. In 1920 he was employed by the Institute for Experimental Biology (BVA) as a gardener and, in 1921, received civil servant status. In 1945 Kaiser was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party and in the same year lost his civil servant status, whereupon he left his job at the Institute. In 1946 he was permanently pensioned off.

Josef Keil (13 October 1878–13 December 1963)

Josef Keil was from Reichenberg (Liberec) in northern Bohemia (Czech Republic); he studied classical philology, archeology, ancient history, and epigraphy at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1903. From 1904 to 1914 he was Secretary of the Austrian Archaeological Institute in Smyrna (Izmir). After finishing his habilitation in 1920, he became an extraordinary associate professor at the University of Vienna in 1925. From 1927 to 1935, Keil worked as a full professor at the University of Greifswald. In 1936 he returned to the University of Vienna as a full professor of Greek history, archeology, and epigraphy, remaining in this post until his retirement in 1951. In 1946 he was temporarily removed from his position but was allowed to return after one month. Keil was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1938 and an ordinary member (o.m.) from 1939. He was the Academy's General Secretary from 1945 to 1959.

Hans Kelsen (11 October 1881–19 April 1973)

Hans Kelsen was born in Prague; he studied law at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1906, completed his habilitation in 1911, and in 1915 was conferred the title associate professor. In 1918 he became an associate professor and in 1919 was appointed full professor of constitutional and administrative law at the University of Vienna. From 1919 to 1930 he was a member of the Austrian Constitutional Court. From 1930 to 1933 he was a full

professor of international law at the University of Cologne, and from 1933 to 1940 at the Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales in Geneva. In addition, from 1936 to 1938 he was a guest professor at the German University in Prague. From 1940 to 1941 he worked as a lecturer at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., and also as a guest professor at Wellesley College. From 1942 he was guest professor and then lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley, where he was appointed full professor in 1945. He retired in 1951. The Academy elected him as a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) in 1947.

Gerhard **Kirsch** (21 June 1890–15 September 1956)

Gerhard Kirsch was born in Vienna, where he studied physics and geology. After receiving his doctorate in 1920, Kirsch was employed at the Institute for Radium Research and as an assistant at the Department of Physics II. He completed his habilitation in 1925 at the University of Vienna and from 1932 had the title of assistant professor. In 1938 he became commissarial head of the Department of Physics III at the University of Vienna and was also in charge of the Gastein Research Institute. In 1939 he became an extraordinary professor and, in 1941, was appointed full professor of physics and director of the Department of Physics I at the University of Vienna. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi, was dismissed from the University of Vienna in the same year, and in 1947 was pensioned off permanently. Kirsch did not return to university. From 1940 he was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Josef **Kisser** (19 September 1899– 28 July 1984)

Josef Kisser was born in Vienna, where he studied chemistry and botany at the University. He completed his habilitation in 1927 and in 1930 moved to the Institute for Experimental Biology. In 1934 he was conferred the title associate professor and became an employee of the Museum of Natural History in Vienna. In 1936 he became an associate professor and headed the Department of Botany at the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna. He was dismissed in 1938 for political reasons, whereupon he worked until 1941 at the Institute for Experimental Biology. In 1945 he temporarily took over the directorship of the Department of Botany and Gardens at the University of Vienna. In the same year he again became head of the Department of Botany at the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences. In 1946 he was appointed full professor of botany. He retired in 1971. Kisser was the rector of the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences eight times. He was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1968.

Raimund **Klebensberg** (14 December 1886–6 June 1967)

Raimund Klebensberg was from Brixen (Bressanone); he studied geology and paleontology at the Universities of Munich and Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1910 and completed his habilitation in 1915. He became an associate professor at the University of Innsbruck in 1921. In 1925 he became full professor and head of the Department of Geology and Paleontology. In 1933/34 and from 1942 to May 1945, Klebensberg presided over the University of Innsbruck as rector. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. In 1946 he was dismissed from his post as professor and banned from teaching. In 1949 he was rehabilitated and again appointed full professor. Klebensberg was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1942. His membership was held in abeyance in 1945. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. In 1950 he was elected a full member (f.m.).

Fritz **Knoll** (21 October 1883–24 February 1981)

Fritz Knoll was born in Gleisdorf/Styria; he studied natural sciences at the University of Graz, majoring in zoology and botany. He received his doctorate in 1906 and finished his habilitation in 1912 in Graz. He then became an assistant in the Department of Botany at the University of Vienna in 1913. In 1922 he was conferred the title of associate professor. The same year he became an associate professor at the German University in Prague and director of the Department of Botany and Gardens. In 1926 he was appointed full professor. In 1930 he held the post of dean. In 1933 Knoll was appointed full professor at the University of Vienna, where he headed the Department of Botany and the Botanical Gardens. In 1938 he was named commissarial rector of the University of Vienna, remaining in this post until 1943. In 1938 he was also charged with safeguarding *the interests of the regional administration of the Nazi party in Austria* at the Academy of Sciences. In 1945 Knoll was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi. In 1945 he was dismissed from the University of Vienna and, in 1947, permanently pensioned off. He never returned to the University. Knoll was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1934, and an ordinary member (o.m.) from 1939. His membership was deemed terminated in 1945. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. From 1957 to 1959 he served as Secretary of the Academy and, from 1959 to 1964, was its General Secretary.

Rudolf **Köstler** (15 June 1878–11 February 1952)

Rudolf Köstler was born in Mödling/Lower Austria; he studied law at the Universities of Czernewitz, Vienna, and Bonn. He received his doctorate in 1901 and completed his habilitation in 1908 at the University of Czernowitz, where he was appointed associate professor in 1912. In 1913 he became an associate professor at the University of Vienna and in 1923 was appointed full professor of ecclesiastical and German law. He held the post of dean in 1928/29 and 1946/47. The Academy elected him as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1941, but this was not confirmed until 1943. He was a full member (f.m.) from 1947.

Ludwig **Kofler** (30 November 1891–23 August 1951)

Ludwig Kofler was born in Dornbirn/Vorarlberg; he studied botany and pharmacology at the University of Vienna, and later also medicine. Finishing his habilitation in 1922, he was appointed associate professor at the University of Innsbruck in 1925. He also took over the directorship of the Department of Pharmacognosy. In 1929 he was appointed full professor of pharmacology. In 1934/35 he was dean and 1935/36 rector of the University of Innsbruck. In 1938 he was appointed *Gaudozentenführer* [*Gau* head of the Nazi Association for university teachers]. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi. In 1946, following a negative ruling by the denazification committee, he was dismissed from his post and banned from teaching. He did not work again in higher education. Kofler was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1941. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance; he died before his foreseeable reinstatement.

Fritz **Kohlrausch** (6 July 1884–17 September 1953)

Fritz Kohlrausch was from Gstettenhof/Lower Austria; he studied physics and mathematics at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1907 and worked from 1908 to 1920 as an assistant at the Department of Physics II at the University of Vienna. He completed his habilitation in 1911. He was a lecturer at the Vienna Music Academy and, from 1917/18 to 1920, taught at the *Kunstgewerbeschule* [College of Applied Arts] and the *Graphische Lehr- und Versuchsanstalt* [Federal Training and Research Institute for Graphic Art] in Vienna. From 1920 he held the title of associate professor. In the same year he was appointed full professor of physics at Graz Institute of Technology. Kohlrausch was dean of the Institute in 1922/23 and

from 1946 to 1948, and in 1923/24, he held the post of rector. The Academy elected Kohlrausch a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1929 and an ordinary member (o.m.) in 1939.

Erwin **Kolbenheyer** (30 December 1878–12 April 1962)

Erwin Kolbenheyer was born in Budapest; he studied zoology and philosophy in Vienna. After his studies he turned to writing and the art of poetry. From 1919 he lived in Tübingen; in 1932 he moved to Munich, where he cultivated a lively career giving lectures. He was a member of the Nazi Party and received numerous awards for his support of Nazi cultural efforts. In 1948 the denazification tribunals classified him as “incriminated” and later as a “follower.” The Academy elected him an honorary member in 1941. In 1947 he resigned from the Academy.

Dietrich **Kralik-Meyerswalden** (15 August 1884–27 December 1959)

Dietrich Kralik-Meyerswalden was from Vienna; he studied German language and literature at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1907 and finished his habilitation in 1914. He was appointed full professor at the University of Würzburg in 1923. He returned in 1924 as a full professor of German language and literature to the University of Vienna, where he then worked until retiring in 1957. In 1934/35 he held the post of dean. In 1945 Kralik-Meyerswalden was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party and, in the same year, was dismissed from his teaching position. In 1949 he was again appointed full professor. The Academy elected him a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1925 and a full member (f.m.) in 1935. From 1941 to 1945 he held the post of Secretary at the Academy. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Josef **Krames** (7 October 1897–30 August 1986)

Josef Krames was from Vienna; he studied for a teaching certificate in mathematics and descriptive geometry, and civil engineering at the Vienna College of Technology. He received his doctorate in 1920, completed his habilitation in 1924, and in 1929 became an associate professor at Brno College of Technology. In 1932 he was appointed full professor of descriptive geometry at Graz College of Technology, where he was also dean and pro-rector in 1938/39. In 1939 he took over the Department of Descriptive Geometry II at the Vienna College of Technology. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party and, in the same year, was dismissed from his university position. He was then employed from 1948 to 1956 at the *Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen* [Federal Office for Calibration and Measurement] in Vienna. In 1957 he became a full professor and the head of the Department of Geometry I at the Vienna College of Technology. There he also held the post of rector in 1961/62. He retired in 1969. The Academy elected Krames a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1942. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. In 1962 he was elected a full member (f.m.).

Eberhard **Kranzmayer** (15 May 1897–13 September 1975)

Eberhard Kranzmayer was born in Klagenfurt; he studied linguistics and Germanic *Altertums-kunde* [archeology] in Vienna and Innsbruck. He received his doctorate in 1925 and joined the staff of the Academy's *Wiener Wörterbuchkanzlei* [Austrian-Bavarian Dictionary Commission]. He completed his habilitation in 1933. In 1940 he became an associate professor at the University of Munich and, in 1942, at the University of Graz. In the same year, Kranzmayer was appointed head of the Institute for Carinthian Archeological Research, which was part of the SS's *“Ahnenerbe”* [Ancestral Heritage] research organization. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party and was dismissed from his position as professor. After

returning to Vienna, his teaching credentials were reinstated in 1949. In 1959 Kranzmayr became an associate professor and in 1961 a full professor of German language and medieval German literature at the University of Vienna. The Academy elected him a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1951 and a full member (f.m.) in 1967.

Ludmilla **Krestan** (10 May 1911–3 October 1998)

Ludmilla Krestan was born in Vienna, where she studied classical philology and Romance languages and literature. After receiving her teaching certificate in 1935, she was initially employed as a schoolteacher. From 1938 she worked as an academic assistant at the Commission for Editing the Corpus of critically amended texts of the Latin Church Fathers and, from 1941, she also worked for other commissions of the Academy. From 1945 to 1976 she was the second Actuary of the Academy. In 1950 she was conferred the title of *Kustos* 2nd Class and received civil servant status. In 1954 she received the title of *Kustos* 1st Class.

Paul **Kretschmer** (2 May 1866–9 March 1956)

Paul Kretschmer was born in Berlin, where he studied linguistics and archeology. He received his doctorate in 1889 and completed his habilitation in 1891 at the University of Berlin, where he then taught until 1896. In 1897 he became an associate professor at the University of Marburg. In 1899 he continued his academic career at the University of Vienna as a full professor of comparative linguistics. He stayed in this position until retiring in 1936. The Academy elected Kretschmer a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1902 and a full member (f.m.) in 1909.

Erwin **Kruppa** (11 August 1885–26 January 1967)

Erwin Kruppa was born in Bielitz-Biala (Bielsko-Biala)/Silesia; he studied civil engineering, mathematics, and descriptive geometry in Graz and Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1911 in Graz and completed his habilitation in the same year at the University of Czernowitz. In 1921 he was conferred the title of associate professor at the Vienna College of Technology. In 1929 he was appointed a full professor there and headed the College's Department of Descriptive Geometry I until his retirement. Kruppa was dean from 1933 to 1935 and then again from 1940 to 1945. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. In 1953/54 he was rector of Vienna College of Technology. Kruppa was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1935 and a full member (f.m.) from 1937. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. Between 1957 and 1960 he held the post of Vice-President of the Academy.

Othmar **Kühn** (5 November 1892–26 March 1969)

Othmar Kühn was born in Vienna, where he studied botany and paleontology. He received his doctorate in 1919, whereupon he worked first as a high school teacher and then in the Geological-Paleontological Department at the Museum of Natural History Vienna. In 1944 he was conferred the title of *Kustos* 1st Class and in 1949 became director of the Geological-Paleontological Department. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. In 1951 he accepted an appointment as full professor of paleontology at the University of Vienna, where in 1956/57 he held the post of dean and, in 1960/61, that of rector. Kühn retired in 1964. Kühn was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1952 and a full member (f.m.) from 1955.

Robert **Lach** (29 January 1874–11 September 1958)

Robert Lach was from Vienna, where he studied first law and then musicology. He received his doctorate in 1902 at the German University in Prague and completed his habilitation in 1915 at the University of Vienna. He directed the music collection of the Imperial and Royal (k.k.) Court Library from 1912 to 1920. In 1920 he became an associate professor at the University of Vienna and in 1927 was appointed full professor and head of the Department of Musicology. He directed the Department until his retirement in 1939. In addition he worked as a professor at the Vienna Music Academy from 1924 to 1945. In 1945, Lach was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi. The Academy elected him a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1918. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Viktor **Lang** (2 March 1838–3 July 1921)

Viktor Lang was from Wiener Neustadt; he studied physics at the Universities of Vienna, Heidelberg, and Giessen, where he received his doctorate in 1858. He completed his habilitation in 1861 at the University of Vienna and became an associate professor at the University of Graz in 1864. In 1865 he was appointed full professor of physics at the University of Vienna. In 1870 he held the post of dean and in 1884 and 1889, that of rector. He retired in 1908. Lang was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1866 and a full member (f.m.) from 1867. From 1898 he was charged with the post of Secretary and from 1899, with that of General Secretary. From 1911 to 1915 Lang was the Vice-President of the Academy and from 1915 to 1919 he presided over the Academy as its President.

Max **Layer** (17 September 1866–24 January 1941)

Max Layer was born in Graz; he studied law at the Universities of Graz, Vienna, and Heidelberg. He received his doctorate in 1889 and completed his habilitation in 1902 at the University of Graz. In 1903 he became an associate professor at the University of Vienna. In 1908 he was appointed full professor of public law and, for a time, ecclesiastical law at the University of Graz, where in 1912/13 and 1924/25 he held the post of dean. From 1924 to 1929 he was a member of the Austrian Constitutional Court. In 1928 he was appointed full professor of constitutional and administrative law at the University of Vienna. In 1933 he was forced to retire because of having initiated nationwide protests against the dissolution of the Constitutional Court. Layer was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1934 and a full member (f.m.) from 1940.

Albin **Lesky** (7 July 1896–28 February 1981)

Albin Lesky was from Graz, where he studied classical philology. After successfully completing his Ph.D. and teaching certificate exams (both in 1920), he taught high school. He completed his habilitation in 1924. In 1932 he became an associate professor at the University of Vienna. In 1936 he was appointed professor at the University of Innsbruck, where in 1937/38 he was also dean, and in 1942 pro-rector. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. In 1946, based on a positive ruling by the denazification committee, he was allowed to continue teaching and in 1949 was appointed full professor of classical philology at the University of Vienna. He held the post of dean there in 1958/59 and of rector in 1963/64. He was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1942. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. In 1950 he was elected a full member (f.m.). He was Secretary of the Academy from 1959 to 1963, Vice-President from 1963 to 1969, and President in 1969/70.

Kurt **Leuchs** (14 September 1881–7 September 1949)

Kurt Leuchs was from Nuremberg; he studied natural sciences at the University of Munich, in particular geology and paleontology. He received his doctorate in 1906, completed his habilitation in 1912 in Munich, and was conferred the title of associate professor in 1919. From 1925 he taught at the University of Frankfurt. In 1936 he accepted an appointment as a full professor at the University of Ankara, where he also held the post of dean in 1938/39. In 1939 he moved to the University of Vienna and from 1940 headed its Department of Geology. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi and, in the same year, was dismissed from the University of Vienna. From 1948 he worked again in his former department. In 1943 he was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Alphons **Lhotsky** (8 May 1903–21 June 1968)

Alphons Lhotsky was born in Vienna, where he studied history and art history, and also completed the training course at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research. He received his doctorate in 1925. In 1927 he was employed at the Office for Adult Education at the Federal Ministry of Education, where in 1937 he received the status of civil servant. In 1938 he became an advisor for historical matters at the *Kunsthistorisches* [Art History] Museum of Vienna. In 1945 he completed his habilitation at the University of Vienna, where he was appointed associate professor in 1946 and, in 1951, full professor of Austrian history. Lhotsky was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1946 and a full member (f.m.) from 1950.

Leopold **Liegler** (30 June 1882–8 October 1949)

Leopold Liegler was from Vienna. From 1899 he worked in the billing department of the Imperial and Royal (k.k.) Ministry of Finance. In 1913 he became an assistant accountant at the Academy and, from 1914, worked as a billing assistant. His application in 1924 to become the successor of Kohl as First Actuary failed. In 1925 he became the successor of the accountant Streicher. From August 1942, Liegler could no longer serve as the head of the accounting department for health reasons. He was pensioned off in 1946.

August **Loehr** (31 March 1882–11 July 1965)

August Loehr was from Vienna; he studied history, art history, classics, and geography there and in Heidelberg and Grenoble. Later he also studied law. He completed the training course at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research. He received his doctorate in 1911 and, in 1913, took over the directorship of the numismatic collection at the *Kunsthistorisches* [Art History] Museum in Vienna. In 1929 he became an honorary professor at the University of Vienna. He was retired in 1938. In 1945, Loehr became the first director of the *Kunsthistorisches* [Art History] Museum and resumed lecturing at the University of Vienna. In addition, he served as director general of the Cultural History Collections of the Federal Republic. Loehr was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1933; he became a full member (f.m.) in 1945. He was excluded from the Academy on 29 March 1939.

Karl **Luick** (27 January 1865–20 September 1935)

Karl Luick was born in Vienna. He studied English language and literature at the University of Vienna, received his doctorate in 1889, and completed his habilitation there in 1890. In 1891 he was appointed associate professor of English at the University of Graz and, in 1898, full professor. In 1908 he accepted an appointment as full professor at the University of Vienna. Luick held the post of dean in 1920/21 and, in 1925/26, that of rector. From 1909 he was

corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy and from 1915, a full member (f.m.). In 1926 Luick took over the post of chairman of the Academy's Phonogram Archive Commission.

Fritz **Machatschek** (22 September 1876–25 September 1957)

Fritz Machatschek was from Wischau (Vyškov)/Moravia; he studied geography at the University of Vienna before becoming a high school teacher in Vienna and Brno. He completed his habilitation in 1906 and in 1915 accepted an appointment as full professor at the German University in Prague. From 1924 he headed the Department of Geography at Zurich Institute of Technology. He then obtained a position at the University of Vienna in 1928. Machatschek helped establish the *Südostdeutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* [Southeast German Research Council] in Vienna and was a board member. He was suspended from his position in 1934, whereupon he accepted an appointment in 1935 as full professor of physical geography at the University of Munich, where he worked until 1946. From 1949 to 1951 he worked at the University of Tucumán in Argentina and then returned to Munich. He was elected a full member (f.m.) of the Academy in 1929; in 1936 his membership was re-designated as corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) and in 1938, ordinary member (o.m.). From 1945 he was again a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.).

Heinrich **Mache** (27 April 1876–1 September 1954)

Heinrich Mache was born in Prague; he studied physics and astronomy in Prague and at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1898. After finishing his habilitation in 1901, in 1906 he became an associate professor at the University of Innsbruck. In 1908 he became an associate professor of physics at the Vienna College of Technology and then, in 1911, full professor. From 1916 to 1918 Mache held the post of dean at the Vienna College of Technology and, in 1925/26, that of rector. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. Mache was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1924 and a full member (f.m.) from 1927. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Hermann Franz **Mark** (3 May 1895–6 April 1992)

Hermann Franz Mark was from Vienna, where he studied chemistry and physics. From 1922 he carried out research at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Fiber Chemistry in Berlin. Mark completed his habilitation in 1925 and, in the same year, became department head. In 1927 Mark moved to Ludwigshafen to become deputy director of the I.G. Farben company. At the same time he taught as an extraordinary professor at Karlsruhe College of Technology. In 1932 Mark returned to the University of Vienna to become a full professor of physical chemistry. He was expelled from his post in 1938, whereupon Mark emigrated to Canada. In Ontario he worked as a head of research in a large company. In 1940 Mark became an associate professor at the Polytechnic Institute of New York in Brooklyn and, in 1942, full professor. In 1944 he founded the Institute of Polymer Research in New York, which he headed until 1964. The Academy elected Mark as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1934 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1935. He was excluded from the Academy on 3 October 1940. In 1945 he was reinstated as a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) and in 1970 he was finally elected an honorary member.

Hans **Mayer** (7 February 1879–27 October 1955)

Hans Mayer was from Vienna, where he studied law and governmental sciences at the University. While working at the Imperial and Royal (k.k.) Finance Administration, he completed his habilitation. In 1912 he became an associate professor at the University of Fribourg in

Switzerland. In 1914 he was appointed to the newly established chair of political economics at the German Polytechnic Institute in Prague. Due to the war, he only returned to this post in 1919. In 1921 he accepted an appointment as full professor at the University of Graz. From 1923 to 1950 he taught as a full professor of political economics at the University of Vienna. There Mayer held the post of dean in 1927/28 and, in 1945/46, that of pro-dean. From 1932 Mayer was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy and from 1941 he was ordinary member (o.m.) and then full member (f.m.).

Karl **Mayrhofer** (24 March 1899–24 July 1969)

Karl Mayrhofer was from Kastelruth/South Tyrol; he studied mathematics and physics at the Universities of Innsbruck and Munich and at the Colleges of Technology in Munich and in Vienna. In Innsbruck he received his doctorate in 1922 and finished his habilitation in 1927. He did research in 1927/28 at the University of Hamburg, whereupon he became a lecturer at the University of Tübingen. From 1929 he was an assistant at the University of Vienna. In 1935 he was conferred the title associate professor. He was appointed full professor of mathematics at the University of Vienna in 1936. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi; in the same year he was dismissed from his post and banned from teaching. In 1947 he was permanently pensioned off. In 1954 his teaching credentials were reinstated and in 1957 he returned to the University of Vienna as a full professor. The Academy elected Mayrhofer as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1937 and as an ordinary member (o.m.) in 1941. In 1945 his Academy membership was deemed terminated. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Richard **Meister** (5 February 1881–11 July 1964)

Richard Meister was born in Znaim (Znojmo)/Moravia; he studied Indo-Germanic languages and literature, classical archeology, philosophy, and education at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1904 and a high school teaching certificate in 1905. Before he began teaching in Austria, he was sent by the Academy of Sciences in Vienna in 1906/07 to work with the team producing the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* at the University of Munich. In 1918 he became associate professor of classical philology at the University of Graz and in 1920 he returned to the University of Vienna to take the same position. There he was appointed full professor of education in 1923. In 1930/31 he held the post of dean. Before and during the period of the authoritarian *Ständestaat* [Corporate State], Meister was a member of various organizations promoting Greater Germany. From 1934 to 1938 he had sat as representative of science on the *Bundeskulturrat* [Federal Cultural Council]. Relieved of all his political functions, he was transferred in 1938 to the chair for classical philology. In 1945 Meister returned to his position as professor of education (expanded to include cultural philosophy), where he remained until his retirement in 1956. In 1945 he was pro-rector and, in 1949/50, rector of the University of Vienna. The Academy elected him as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1931 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1934. In the years 1945 to 1951 he served as Vice-President of the Academy and from 1951 to 1963 as its President.

Lise **Meitner** (7 November 1878–27 October 1968)

Lise Meitner was born in Vienna, where she studied physics and mathematics. She received her doctorate in 1906; the second woman to do so in physics at the University of Vienna. She also completed a teaching certificate. In 1907 she moved to Berlin and in 1912 became an assistant to Max Planck. In the same year she was taken on as a guest research fellow in the Hahn Section of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry. She completed her habilitation in 1922 at the University of Berlin and in 1926 – as the first woman to hold this position in the German Reich – she became an associate professor. In 1933 Meitner's teaching qualifications were taken

away on “racial” grounds. As an Austrian citizen, she was allowed to keep her professional position. Because of the “Anschluss” in 1938 she was forced to emigrate to Sweden, where she continued to carry out research at the Nobel Institute. In 1946 she was a guest professor at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. From 1947 until her retirement in 1960 she worked at the Department of Physics at the Stockholm Institute of Technology, where she directed the research unit for nuclear physics. In 1948 Meitner was the first woman to be elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy.

Ernst **Melan** (16 November 1890 –10 December 1963)

Ernst Melan was born in Brünn (Brno)/Moravia (Czech Republic); he studied civil engineering at the German Polytechnic Institute in Prague. He received his doctorate in 1917, whereupon he worked as a construction engineer. He completed his habilitation in 1922 at the Vienna College of Technology. In 1923 he became an associate professor of structural mechanics and the mechanics of material strengths at the German Polytechnic Institute in Prague. In 1925 he returned to the Vienna College of Technology as a full professor of structural engineering, where he remained until his retirement in 1962. From 1946 to 1948 he held the post of dean at the Vienna College of Technology and, in 1952/53, that of rector. The Academy elected him as a full member (f.m.) in 1945.

Max **Mell** (10 November 1882–12 December 1971)

Max Mell was born in Marburg (Maribor). He studied art history and German language and literature at the University of Vienna, receiving his doctorate in 1906. He then worked as a poet, playwright, and author. Although he resigned from the P.E.N. Club in 1933 in protest at the book burning in the German Reich, he headed the *Bund Deutscher Schriftsteller Österreichs* [Association of German Authors in Austria], which was sympathetic to the Nazis and, after 1938, published in Nazi anthologies. Mell is considered one of the most important post-1945 Catholic Austrian authors. He became an honorary member of the Academy in 1956.

Oswald **Menghin** (19 April 1888–29 November 1973)

Oswald Menghin was from Meran (Merano); he studied prehistoric archeology at the University of Vienna. He also completed the training course at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research. He received his doctorate in 1910 and finished his habilitation in 1913. In 1918, he became an associate professor and, in 1922, full professor at the Department of Prehistory at the University of Vienna. He headed the Department until 1945. In 1928/29 Menghin held the post of dean at the University of Vienna and, in 1935/36, that of rector. Also at this time he was a member of the *Siebzehnerausschuss* [Committee of Seventeen], which tried to integrate illegal members of the Nazi Party into the political life of the authoritarian *Ständestaat* [Corporate State]. After the “Anschluss” Menghin served as Minister of Education in the cabinet of Seyss-Inquart. In this function, he was responsible for the “racial” and political “cleansing” of the universities. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party and, in the same year, was dismissed from the University of Vienna. In December of 1945 he was placed on the so called “*erste Kriegsverbrecherliste*” [first list of war criminals]. He was imprisoned until 1947 by the U.S. occupation forces. In 1948 he fled to Argentina, where he taught at the Universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata. In 1957 Menghin was permanently pensioned off from the University of Vienna. From 1927 he was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy; after several unsuccessful attempts, he was finally elected a full member (f.m.) of the Academy in 1936. In 1945 his Academy membership was held in abeyance. Following a decision taken by the Academy, Menghin was again listed as a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) from October 1959.

Johannes **Mewaldt** (29 April 1880–1 May 1964)

Johannes Mewaldt was born in Posen (Poznan); he studied classical philology and medicine in Berlin. Finishing his habilitation in 1907, he worked as a lecturer at the University of Berlin before accepting an associate professor position at the University of Greifswald in 1909. In 1914 he was appointed full professor at the University of Marburg. In 1916 he returned to the University of Greifswald and in 1923 received an appointment at the University of Königsberg (Kaliningrad). From 1927 to 1931 he worked at the University of Tübingen and in 1931 finally became a full professor of classical philology at the University of Vienna. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party; in the same year he was dismissed from the University of Vienna and was permanently pensioned off in 1946. In 1932 Mewaldt became a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy and, in 1937, a full member (f.m.). In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Hans Horst **Meyer** (17 March 1853–6 October 1939)

Hans Horst Meyer was from Insterburg (Chernyakhovsk)/East Prussia; he studied medicine in Königsberg (Kaliningrad), Leipzig and Berlin. He received his doctorate in 1877, completed his habilitation in 1881 in Straßburg (Strasbourg), and in 1882 accepted an appointment as full professor of pharmacology, dietetics, and the history of medicine at the University of Dorpat (Tartu, Estonia). From 1884 to 1904 he headed the Department of Pharmacology as a full professor at the University of Marburg. Meyer was twice dean at the University of Marburg and, in the year 1900, rector. In 1904 he took the chair for pharmacology at the University of Vienna, where he remained until his retirement in 1924. After the “Anschluss”, Meyer was persecuted on “racial” grounds. He was a member of the Academy from 1905, first as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) and, from 1920, as a full member (f.m.). He declared his resignation from the Academy on 13 December 1938 and thus was never officially excluded.

Stefan **Meyer** (27 April 1872–29 December 1949)

Stefan Meyer was born in Vienna; he studied physics, mathematics, and chemistry in Vienna and at the University of Leipzig. He attended courses in engineering at the Vienna College of Technology. He received his doctorate in 1896 from the University of Vienna. In 1897 he became an assistant at the Department of Physics at the University, working for Ludwig Boltzmann. He completed his habilitation in 1899 at the University of Vienna. From 1908 he took over the planning and unofficial directorship of the Academy's Institute for Radium Research. The Institute, the first scientific institution devoted to research on radioactivity, was opened in 1910. In 1911 Meyer became an associate professor at the University of Vienna, in 1915 received the title of full professor, and in 1920 he was appointed full professor at the University of Vienna. At this time he also became the official director of the Institute for Radium Research. Immediately after the “Anschluss”, Meyer requested his retirement. Meyer was persecuted on “racial” grounds but survived the Nazi era by living in seclusion in his summer residence in Bad Ischl. The Academy elected Meyer as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1921 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1932. He declared his resignation from the Academy on 24 November 1938 and thus was never officially excluded.

Franz **Miltner** (28 October 1901–23 July 1959)

Franz Miltner was from Vienna, where he studied classical antiquity. He received his doctorate in 1925, completed his habilitation in 1932, and in 1933 became an associate professor of ancient history, including the history of the ancient Orient, at the University of Innsbruck. In 1939, as associate professor, he was appointed dean (holding this post until 1943). In 1940 he was appointed full professor of ancient history and in 1941 became director of the Institute for

Ancient History and Epigraphy. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi and, in the same year, was dismissed from the University. In 1947 he was pensioned off. In 1950 he was admitted into the Asia Minor Commission and the Limes Commission at the Academy. In 1954 Miltner was again given a position with civil servant status at the Austrian Archaeological Institute, where he headed the excavations in Ephesus as "State Archeologist 1st Class." Miltner was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1943. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Hans **Molisch** (6 December 1856–8 December 1937)

Hans Molisch was from Brünn (Brno)/Moravia (Czech Republic); he studied natural sciences in Vienna, receiving his doctorate in 1879 and finishing his habilitation in 1885. In 1889 he became an associate professor at the Graz College of Technology. From 1894 to 1909 he worked as a full professor at the German University in Prague. From 1909 until his retirement in 1928, Molisch was a full professor of plant anatomy and physiology and head of the Department of Plant Physiology at the University of Vienna. In 1922/23 he was dean and, in 1926/27, rector. Molisch was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1894 and a full member (f.m.) from 1908. Between 1931 and 1937 he served as Vice-President of the Academy.

Josef **Nadler** (23 May 1884–14 January 1963)

Josef Nadler was born in Neudörfel (Nová Veská)/Bohemia (Czech Republic); he studied German language and literature, and classical philology at the German University in Prague. He received his doctorate in 1908 and in 1912 became an associate professor (without having written a habilitation, but based on the first volume of his *Literaturgeschichte der deutschen Stämme und Landschaften* [Literary History of the German Tribes and Regions] at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland, where he became a full professor in 1914. From 1925 he was full professor at the University of Königsberg (Kaliningrad). In 1931 he accepted an appointment as full professor of German language and literature at the University of Vienna. From 1941 to 1945 Nadler was director of the Department of German Studies at the University of Vienna. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party; in the same year he was dismissed from his post at the University of Vienna and banned from teaching. In 1947 he was permanently pensioned off. He was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1933 and a full member (f.m.) from 1934. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Emma **Neumann** (30 April 1900–1 April 1974)

Emma Neumann, daughter of the former Actuary of the Academy Emil Kohl (1862–1924), was born in Vienna and graduated from the *Handelsschule des Schulvereines für Beamtentöchter* [Commercial College of the School Association for Daughters of Civil Servants]. In 1924 she was employed as a clerk at the Academy. From 1928 she worked full time as a Chancellery Clerk but was not given a contract with civil servant status. In 1938 she received an employment contract from the Academy; she left her job in August 1945. From 1946 she was employed by the Department of Mechanical Technology at the Vienna College of Technology, where she worked as an administrator until retiring in 1965.

Eduard **Norden** (21 September 1868–13 July 1941)

Eduard Norden was from Emden/Germany; he studied classical philology at the University of Bonn. He received his doctorate in 1891 and completed his habilitation in 1892 at the

University of Straßburg (Strasbourg). In the following year he became an associate professor at the University of Greifswald, where in 1895 he was appointed full professor of classical philology. This was followed by appointments at the University of Breslau (Wrocław) in 1898 and at the University of Berlin in 1906. In 1927/28 Norden was rector of the University of Berlin. After 1933 Norden was persecuted on “racial” grounds and in 1935 his teaching qualifications were withdrawn. He was able to emigrate to Switzerland in 1939. Norden was a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) of the Academy from 1923. He declared his resignation from the Academy on 20 December 1938 and thus was never officially excluded.

Viktor **Oberguggenberger** (3 February 1893–2 March 1963)

Viktor Oberguggenberger was born in Innsbruck, where he studied physics, mathematics, and astronomy. He received his doctorate in 1921, completed his habilitation in 1926, and worked from 1929 as an associate professor at the University of Innsbruck. In 1945 Oberguggenberger was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party; in 1946, following a positive ruling by the denazification committee, he was allowed to continue teaching. He retired in 1956. Oberguggenberger was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1940. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. In 1954 he was elected a full member (f.m.).

Wilfried **Oberhummer** (2 April 1900–26 March 1982)

Wilfried Oberhummer was born in Munich; he studied chemistry at the Universities of Vienna and Berlin. After completing his Ph.D. in 1923, he gained his teaching qualifications in 1936. In 1937 Oberhummer started working for the Academy as an Actuary. He was Second Actuary until 1945, whereupon he became First Actuary. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. In 1966 he was awarded the *Goldenes Ehrenzeichen für Verdienste um die Republik Österreich* [Grand Decoration of Honor in Gold for Services to the Republic of Austria] by the Federal President, and from 1971 he bore the title *Hofrat* [Court Councilor]. In 1972 the Academy awarded him a golden “Bene Merito” medal.

Gustav **Ortner** (31 July 1900–24 November 1984)

Gustav Ortner was born in Haus im Ennstal/Styria; he studied mathematics and physics at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1923, completed his habilitation in 1931, and in 1938 took over provisional directorship of the Academy’s Institute for Radium Research. From 1939 Ortner was a scheduled associate professor and he remained the Institute’s head until 1945. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi; in the same year he was dismissed from the University of Vienna and banned from teaching. From 1950 to 1955 he was a full professor at the University of Cairo. In 1960 he was appointed full professor of nuclear physics at the Vienna College of Technology. In 1961 he became chairman of the Atomic Institute of the Austrian Universities. He remained in both positions until his retirement in 1970. He was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1941. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. In 1964 he was elected a full member (f.m.).

Viktor **Patzelt** (8 July 1887–17 September 1956)

Viktor Patzelt was born in Prague; he studied medicine there and in Freiburg im Breisgau and in Graz. He received his doctorate in 1913 at the University of Graz and finished his habilitation in 1923. In 1928 he became an associate professor and took over – now as a full professor – the Department of Histology and Embryology at the University of Vienna. In 1945 he was

subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. In the same year he was pardoned and, since there was no one who could replace him, he remained in his post. In 1950 he was again appointed full professor. Patzelt was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1940. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Wolfgang Pauli (11 September 1869–4 November 1955)

Wolfgang Pauli was from Prague, where he studied medicine at the German University. He received his doctorate in Prague in 1893 and moved in the same year to Vienna, where he completed his habilitation in 1899 at the University of Vienna. Pauli worked as a physician in various departments at the University of Vienna, as well as at the Rudolf Hospital and the General Polyclinic of Vienna. In 1907 he was conferred the title of associate professor. In 1913 he was appointed associate professor at the University of Vienna and, in 1922, full professor of biological-physical chemistry. In 1934 he retired due to age but continued to teach. After the “Anschluss” he was forbidden to teach in any way. Persecuted on “racial” grounds, he emigrated the same year to Zurich, where he was able to work at the Department of Chemistry at the university. Pauli was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1935. After his emigration, his membership was re-designated as corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) in 1938. On 28 January 1939 Pauli was excluded from the Academy.

Eduard Pernkopf (24 November 1888–17 April 1955)

Eduard Pernkopf was born in Rappottenstein/Lower Austria; he studied medicine at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1912 and completed his habilitation in 1921. In 1927 he was conferred the title associate professor. In 1929 he was appointed associate professor at the University of Vienna and, in 1933, full professor of anatomy and embryology. From 1938 to 1943 Pernkopf was dean of the Medical Faculty and, from 1943 to 1945, rector of the University of Vienna. He was an illegal member of the Nazi Party from 1933 and from 1934 a member of the SA. In 1938 he was given the rank of *SA-Obersturmbannführer*. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi and, in the same year, was dismissed from the University of Vienna. He was then imprisoned in the Glaserbach internment camp until 1947. In 1949 he was permanently pensioned off. The Academy elected Pernkopf as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1939 and as an ordinary member (o.m.) in 1940. In 1945 his Academy membership was deemed terminated. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Otto Pesta (8 June 1885–5 April 1974)

Otto Pesta was born in Innsbruck, where he studied zoology and botany. He also obtained a teaching certificate for natural history, with physics and mathematics as subsidiary subjects. He received his doctorate in 1907 and then became an assistant at the Imperial and Royal (k.k.) Court Museum of Natural History in Vienna. In 1922 he received a teaching position at the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna and in 1933 he was conferred the title of associate professor of zoology. He completed his habilitation in 1937 at the University of Vienna. In 1938 he was named commissarial head of the Museum of Natural History and continued to teach at the University of Vienna. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi and, in the same year, was banned from teaching. Pesta was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1939. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Anton **Pfalz** (4 December 1885–11 November 1958)

Anton Pfalz was from Deutsch-Wagram/Lower Austria; he studied German language and literature and related subjects at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1910, completed the exams for a teaching certificate in 1911, and finished his habilitation in 1919 at the University of Vienna. He became an associate professor there in 1931. From 1912 Pfalz also worked as first assistant at the Academy's newly established *Wiener Wörterbuchkanzlei* [Austrian-Bavarian Dictionary Commission]; he took over its directorship in 1920. In 1945 Pfalz was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi; he was dismissed from the University of Vienna and banned from teaching. In 1949 he was permanently pensioned off. He did not return to the university. He was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1939. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. His name appears again in the 1949 registry of members.

Ernst Peter **Pick** (18 May 1872–1 January 1960)

Ernst Peter Pick was born in Jermer (Jaroměř)/Bohemia (Czech Republic); he studied medicine at the German University in Prague. There he received his doctorate in 1896, whereupon he worked as a researcher for three years in the Department of Physiological Chemistry at the University of Straßburg (Strasbourg). In 1899 Pick joined the staff of the state Serotherapeutic Institute in Vienna. He completed his habilitation in 1904 at the University of Vienna, where he became an associate professor in 1912. In 1924 he was appointed full professor of pharmacology and applied medical chemistry at the University of Vienna. He also became head of the Department of Pharmacology and director of the Pharmacological Experimental Research Institute. In 1932/33 he held the post of dean and, from 1933 to 1937, that of vice-dean. In 1938 Pick was forced to retire on "racial" grounds and was temporarily imprisoned. He was finally able to emigrate to the United States, where from 1939 to 1946 he worked as a clinical professor at Columbia University, at the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, and at the Merck Research Institute. Pick was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1931. He declared his resignation from the Academy on 1 January 1939 and thus was never officially excluded.

Theodor **Pintner** (5 September 1857–9 September 1942)

Theodor Pintner was from Brünn (Brno)/Moravia (Czech Republic); he studied zoology at the University of Vienna, where he received his doctorate in 1888. From 1885 to 1887 he worked at the Department of Mineralogy and Geology at Brno College of Technology, and then as a prosector at the Department of Zoology at the University of Graz. In 1894 he became a conservator in the Department of Zoological Comparative Anatomy at the University of Vienna. Following his habilitation in 1897, he became an associate professor in 1905. In 1913 he was appointed full professor of zoology at the University of Vienna. From 1925 until his retirement he was the head of the Department of Zoology I at the University of Vienna. Pintner was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1920 and a full member (f.m.) from 1937.

Otto **Porsch** (12 September 1875–1 January 1959)

Otto Porsch was born in Vienna, where he studied zoology and botany. He received his doctorate in 1901 and completed his habilitation in 1906 at the University of Vienna. From 1909 he headed the Department of Botany at the College of Veterinary Medicine in Vienna. In 1911 he became an associate professor at the University of Czernowitz, where he was appointed full professor of botany in 1914. In 1920 he moved as a full professor of botany to the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna. There, in 1932 and 1939–1941, he held the post of rector. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi and was pensioned off in

the same year. The Academy elected him a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1940. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Arnold Pöschl (14 May 1880–15 October 1959)

Arnold Pöschl was born in Graz, where he studied law. Later he continued his education in Graz, Vienna and Bonn, studying mathematics and history. Pöschl completed his habilitation in 1908 in Graz and in 1909 became an associate professor. In 1915 he received an appointment there as full professor of ecclesiastical law. In the years 1920, 1930, 1938, and 1939 he was dean at the University of Graz and, in 1927/28, rector. From 1934 to 1938 Pöschl was forced to retire. In 1938 he was again given a post as associate professor. In 1945 Pöschl was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi and in 1946, following a negative ruling by the denazification committee, he was dismissed from his teaching post. Pöschl was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1920. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Camillo Praschniker (13 October 1884–1 October 1949)

Camillo Praschniker was born in Vienna; he studied classical antiquity at the University of Innsbruck. He received his doctorate in 1908 in Graz and completed his habilitation in 1914 at the University of Vienna. In 1923, after having been conferred the title of associate professor, Praschniker took a professorship at the German University in Prague. In 1930 he accepted an appointment at the University of Jena; in 1931 he returned to University of Vienna as an associate professor. In 1934 he was appointed full professor of classical archeology and in 1935 he became the director of the Austrian Archaeological Institute. In 1945 Praschniker was subject to registration as an aspiring member of the Nazi Party and he was dismissed in the same year from the University of Vienna. In 1948 he was again named full professor. The Academy elected Praschniker as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1932 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1937. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Adalbert Prey (16 October 1873–22 December 1949)

Adalbert Prey was born in Vienna, where he studied physics, mathematics, and astronomy at the University. He received his doctorate in 1896 and, in the same year, became an assistant at the Vienna University Observatory. In 1900 he became an assistant at the Austrian Bureau of Geodesy. In 1902 he finished a habilitation at the University of Vienna and, in 1906, at the Vienna College of Technology. In 1909 Prey was conferred the title of associate professor and he became head of the Innsbruck Observatory. In 1911 he became an associate professor. In 1917 he moved to the German University in Prague, taking a position as full professor of astronomy. In 1930 he returned to the University of Vienna, where he worked in the Department for Theoretical Astronomy until his retirement in 1939. Nevertheless he acted as chair until 1945 and continued to work as an honorary professor until shortly before his death. Prey was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1929 and a full member (f.m.) from 1935. From 1945 to 1949 he was Secretary of the Academy.

Alfred Francis Přibram (1 September 1859–7 May 1942)

Alfred Francis Přibram was born in London; he studied history at the University of Vienna and completed the training course at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research in Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1882 and became a lecturer in 1887. In 1893 he was conferred the title of associate professor and, in 1900, that of full professor. In 1913 he was appointed full

professor of medieval and modern history at the University of Vienna. After the "Anschluss" he was persecuted on "racial" grounds. In 1939 he emigrated to the United Kingdom, where he taught at the London School of Economics until his death. Přibram was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1919. He resigned from the Academy in December 1938 and thus was never officially excluded.

Hans **Przibram** (7 July 1874–20 May 1944)

Hans Przibram was born in Lainz near Vienna; he studied zoology at the Universities of Vienna, Leipzig, and Straßburg (Strasbourg). He received his doctorate in 1899 from the University of Vienna and finished his habilitation in 1903. In 1913 he was conferred the title of associate professor and, in 1921, became an associate professor at the University of Vienna. In 1903 Przibram and the botanists Leopold Portheim and Wilhelm Figdor bought the Vivarium, an exhibition aquarium in the Prater in Vienna. They transformed the building into a research institute for experimental biology; this private research institution was called the Institute for Experimental Biology (BVA). In 1914 the founders presented the Institute to the Academy. Przibram was the director of the zoology department, which he had founded. He was dismissed in 1938 on "racial" grounds, whereupon he emigrated to Amsterdam. In 1943 he and his wife were deported to Theresienstadt concentration camp, where they both perished in 1944.

Karl **Przibram** (21 December 1878–10 August 1973)

Karl Przibram was born in Vienna; he studied physics, chemistry, and mathematics there and at the University of Graz. He received his doctorate in 1901 in Graz and completed his habilitation in 1905. In 1912 he started work at the Institute for Radium Research, first as a private scholar and from 1920 as an assistant. In 1927 he became an associate professor at the University of Vienna. In 1938 he was forced to retire on "racial" grounds. Having lived in exile in Brussels from 1940 to 1946, he was appointed associate professor of physics in 1946 and, in 1947, was named a full professor. He headed the Department of Physics II at the University of Vienna until his retirement in 1951. The Academy elected Przibram as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1946 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1950.

Ludwig **Radermacher** (31 October 1867–28 June 1952)

Ludwig Radermacher was from Siegburg/Germany. At the University of Bonn he studied first medicine and then classical philology and German language and literature, receiving his doctorate in 1891. He then taught high school before returning to the University of Bonn to complete his habilitation in 1897. In 1903 he became an associate professor at the University of Greifswald. In 1906 he moved to the University of Münster as an associate professor and finally, in 1909, to Vienna, where he took over the chair for classical philology. In 1936 he retired. The Academy elected Radermacher as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1914 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1915. From 1918 to 1929 he served as Secretary of the Academy and from 1929 to 1933 as its General Secretary.

Oswald **Redlich** (17 September 1858–20 January 1944)

Oswald Redlich was born in Innsbruck; he studied history and geography both there and in Vienna, and he completed the training course at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research. He received his doctorate in 1881, and in 1887 and in 1890 finished the habilitation in historical subsidiary sciences and Austrian history at the University of Innsbruck. In 1893 he became an associate professor at the University of Vienna, where from 1897 until his retirement in 1929 he was a full professor of history and historical auxiliary sciences. In 1908/09 he held the position of dean at the University of Vienna and, in 1911/12, that of rector. From 1926 to 1929 he was director of the Institute for Austrian Historical Research. From 1918 to

1924 he worked as the Archival Commissioner of the Republic of Austria. Redlich was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1899 and a full member (f.m.) from 1900. In 1915 he was the Academy's Vice-President and, in 1919 and 1938, served as its President.

Karl Renner (14 December 1870–31 December 1950)

Karl Renner was born in Unter-Tannowitz (Dolní Dunajovice)/Moravia (Czech Republic); he studied law and governmental sciences at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1898. From 1895 he worked as a librarian at the *Reichsrat* [National Council] Library and from 1907 he represented the Social Democrats in the National Council. Upon the founding of the First Republic in 1918, he took over the office of State Chancellor, which he held until 1920. From 1920 to 1934 Renner was a representative in the National Assembly and, from 1931 to 1933, the Assembly's President. In 1938 he affirmed the "Anschluss" in the referendum of 10 April. During the Nazi era he stayed in Gloggnitz/Lower Austria, where he undertook scholarly and writing activities. On 27 April 1945, Renner was appointed Chancellor of the provisional state government. In the same year, he was elected the first Federal President of the Second Republic of Austria by the National Assembly. He served in this office until his death in 1950. Renner is considered one of the founders of the First and Second Republics. The Academy elected him an honorary member in 1947.

Marie Repototschnig, née Calabek (14 July 1895–30 October 1953)

Marie Repototschnig, née Calabek, was born in Žižkov near Prague. She graduated from the *Handelsschule des Schulvereines für Beamtentöchter* [Commercial College of the School Association for Daughters of Civil Servants] in Vienna. From 1911 to 1915 she worked at the Academy, first as an assistant in the chancellery, then as a chancellery official and finally, from 1925, as an accounting assistant. She retired in 1941 for health reasons.

Oswald Richter (8 June 1878–8 April 1955)

Oswald Richter was born in Prague; he studied botany at the German University in Prague, where he received his doctorate in 1903 and completed his habilitation in 1906. He completed another habilitation in 1908 at the German Polytechnic Institute in Prague. From 1898 he was an assistant at the Department of Plant Physiology at the German University in Prague. In 1910 he became an assistant at the identically named department at the University of Vienna. In 1912 he became associate professor. In 1920 he was appointed full professor at Brno College of Technology, where he was dean in 1925/26 and rector in 1927/28. In 1938 he was also professor of botany at the German University in Prague. In 1941 Hitler appointed Richter full professor and director of the Department of Botany, Commodity Sciences, and Technical Microscopy at the German Technical University in Brno. In 1945 he was expelled from Czechoslovakia with his family. He took up residence in 1948 in Hannover, where he received a guest professorship at the College of Veterinary Medicine. Pensioned off in 1951, he continued to teach. Richter was a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) of the Academy from 1926. In 1938 his membership was re-designated as corresponding member in Austria (c.m.i.). In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again – as a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) – in the 1948 registry of members.

Richard Rössler (7 June 1897–4 May 1945)

Richard Rössler was from Ebensee/Upper Austria; he studied medicine at the University of Innsbruck. He received his doctorate in 1922 and became an assistant in the Department of Pharmacology at the University of Vienna in 1924. After a two-year research sojourn in Cambridge, Oxford, and London, he completed his habilitation in 1931 at the University of

Vienna. In 1934 Rössler was conferred the title associate professor. In 1938 he was given the position of full professor of pharmacology and director of the Department of Pharmacology at the University of Vienna, taking over these posts from his advocate Ernst Peter Pick, who had been persecuted on “racial” grounds and dismissed. Rössler was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1941.

Hans **Rupprich** (28 October 1898–4 January 1972)

Hans Rupprich was born in Alt-Ruppersdorf/Lower Austria; he studied German language and literature, and history at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1924, completed his habilitation in 1929, and in 1939 became an associate professor. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party and, in the same year, was dismissed from the University of Vienna. In 1949 he was again named associate professor and worked from 1952 until his retirement in 1970 as a full professor of German language and literature at the University of Vienna. Rupprich was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1944. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. In 1969 he was elected a full member (f.m.).

Walter **Ruth** (25 September 1905–23 July 1956)

Walter Ruth was born in Waidhofen an der Thaya/Lower Austria; he studied English, German language and literature, and experimental phonetics at the University of Vienna. From 1928 he worked as an academic assistant in the Phonogram Archive Commission of the Academy; he received his doctorate in 1937. In 1938 he started teaching courses in experimental phonetics at the University of Vienna, which were expanded in 1940 to include English phonetics. In 1938 he took over provisional directorship of the Phonogram Archive from Leo Hajek, who had been suspended (and was later dismissed) on “racial” grounds. Ruth completed his habilitation in 1941. He received a position as lecturer in phonetics and was given civil servant status at the Academy in 1942. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi. After returning from a prisoner of war camp in Yugoslavia in 1946, he was again appointed head of the Phonogram Archive. He held this position until his death.

Franz **Ruttner** (12 May 1882–17 May 1961)

Franz Ruttner was born in Kalk-Podol (Vapeny Podol)/Bohemia (Czech Republic); he studied natural sciences at the German University in Prague, receiving his doctorate in 1906. In the same year he became an assistant at the Biological Station in Lunz and, in 1908, its deputy director. He held the position of director from 1924 until his retirement in 1957. Finishing his habilitation in 1925, he was conferred the title of associate professor in 1927. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. He was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1952.

Rudolf **Saliger** (1 February 1873–31 January 1958)

Rudolf Saliger was born in Spachendorf (Leskovec ned Moravici) near Troppau (Opava) in Austrian Silesia (Czech Republic); he studied civil engineering at the Vienna College of Technology. He worked initially in the bridge building office of the Imperial and Royal (k.k.) Austrian Southern Railway. This was followed by several spent in the German Reich, Belgium, and France for study or work. In 1908/09 he became an associate professor at the German Polytechnic Institute in Prague and in 1909 accepted an appointment at the Vienna College of Technology, where he worked until his retirement in 1939 as full professor of reinforced concrete building and structural engineering. He was dean at the Vienna College of Technology from 1920 until 1922, and rector in 1924/25 and 1938. In addition he worked as a building

advisor for the City of Vienna. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. Saliger was elected as an ordinary member (o.m.) of the Academy in 1939. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance; his name appears again in the 1949 registry of members.

Leo **Santifaller** (24 July 1890–5 September 1974)

Leo Santifaller was from Kastelruth/South Tyrol; he initially studied astronomy and natural sciences at the University of Vienna and then history. He received his Ph.D. in history in 1919. He completed the training course at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research and finished his habilitation in 1928 at the University of Berlin. In 1929 he became a full professor at the University of Breslau (Wrocław) and, in 1943, moved to the University of Vienna. In 1945 he took over the directorship of the Institute for Austrian Historical Research. In 1946 he was temporarily banned from teaching but was returned to his position in the same year by order of the ministry. In 1952/53 he served as dean. In addition, from 1945 he was director general of the Austrian State Archives. The Academy elected Santifaller as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1943 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1945.

Fritz **Schachermeyr** (10 January 1895–26 December 1987)

Fritz Schachermeyr was from Urfahr near Linz; he studied ancient history, history, and geography at the Universities of Graz, Berlin, Vienna and Innsbruck. He received a Ph.D. in ancient history in 1920 at the University of Innsbruck. From 1921 to 1931 he taught at the *Städtisches Mädchenrealgymnasium* [State Girls' High School] in Innsbruck. He completed his habilitation in 1928. In 1931 he was appointed full professor of ancient history in Jena, in 1936 in Heidelberg, and in 1941 in Graz. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi; he was dismissed from the University of Graz in the same year and was retired in 1946. He continued work at the department and was appointed full professor of Greek history, archeology, and epigraphy at the University of Vienna in 1952. He retired in 1966. The Academy elected Schachermeyr as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1954 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1957.

Josef **Schaffer** (13 October 1861–27 April 1939)

Josef Schaffer was from Trient (Trento)/Italy; he studied medicine at the University of Graz. He received his doctorate in 1886 and completed his habilitation in 1889 at the University of Vienna. In 1894 he was conferred the title of associate professor. From 1899 he headed the Department of Embryology at the University of Vienna. In 1908 he was granted the title of full professor. In 1911 he was appointed full professor at the University of Graz. From 1913 until his retirement in 1933, Schaffer was a full professor of histology at the University of Vienna. The Academy elected Schaffer as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1906 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1923.

Friedrich **Schaffernak** (27 April 1881–12 March 1951)

Friedrich Schaffernak was born in Windischgraz (Slovenj Gradec)/Lower Styria (Slovenia); he studied civil engineering at the Graz College of Technology. He received his doctorate in 1914, whereupon he was employed by the Styrian Provincial Public Works. He had already been working since 1909 at the Department for Hydroelectric Power Stations in the Imperial and Royal (k.k.) Ministry of Public Works in Vienna. He completed his habilitation in 1917 at the Vienna College of Technology, where he was appointed full professor of hydraulic engineering in 1919. In 1929/30 he held the post of rector of the Vienna College of Technology and, in 1930/31 and 1938, was its pro-rector. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party; in the same year he was dismissed and, in 1947, was retired. The Academy elected Schaffernak as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1927 and as a full member (f.m.) in

1934. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Josef **Schatz** (3 March 1871–23 March 1950)

Josef Schatz was from Imst in Tyrol; he studied German language and literature, classical philology, and comparative linguistics at the University of Innsbruck. He received his doctorate in 1895 and completed his habilitation in 1897. For a short period he carried out research at the University of Leipzig before becoming an associate professor at the University of Lemberg (Lwiw)/Galicia (Ukraine) in 1905. In 1911 he was conferred the title of full professor, whereupon he returned to the University of Innsbruck in 1912 as a full professor of German language and literature. In 1917/18 Schatz was dean at the University of Innsbruck and, in 1922/23, its rector. He retired in 1939 but was re-employed from 1943 to 1945. The Academy elected Schatz as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1920 and as an ordinary member (o.m.) in 1939.

Ferdinand **Scheminzky** (17 February 1899–9 June 1973)

Ferdinand Scheminzky was born in Vienna, where he studied medicine. He received his doctorate in 1925 and his habilitation in 1927. He became an assistant at the University of Vienna in 1929. In 1933 he was conferred the title associate professor. In 1942 he became an associate professor in the Department of Physiology at the University of Innsbruck; in 1944 he was appointed full professor of physiology. From 1936 to 1938, and again from 1945, he held a second position as head of the Research Institute of Balneology in Gastein. In 1952 Scheminzky took over the directorship of the newly founded Department of Balneology in Innsbruck. He was dean at the University of Innsbruck in 1945/1946 and from 1951 to 1953. He was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1946 and a full member (f.m.) from 1952.

Wilhelm **Schlenk** (22 March 1879–29 April 1943)

Wilhelm Schlenk grew up in Munich; he initially studied philology at the University of Munich and then chemistry. He received his doctorate in 1905, began to work as an industrial chemist, but then returned to Munich and completed his habilitation in 1910. In 1913 he was appointed associate professor at the University of Jena; in 1918 he became a full professor at the University of Vienna. In 1921 he went to Berlin as the successor to Emil Fischer. In 1935, because of his democratic convictions, he was transferred for disciplinary reasons to the University of Tübingen, where he took over as head of the Department of Chemistry. The Academy elected Schlenk as a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) in 1917 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1918. In 1921 his membership was re-designated as corresponding member (c.m.i.) and in 1938 as ordinary member (o.m.).

Wilhelm **Schmidt** (16 February 1868–10 February 1954)

Wilhelm Schmidt was born in Hörde near Dortmund. When still a youth, he became a member of the German Catholic *Societas Verbi Divini* [Society of Divine Word Missionaries]. He became an ordained priest in 1892. From 1893 to 1895, Schmidt studied Semitic languages at the University of Berlin. In 1895 he moved to the mission house St. Gabriel near Mödling in Lower Austria. In 1921 he completed his habilitation at the University of Vienna. In 1924 he was conferred the title associate professor. In the same year, by order of Pope Pius XI, he took part in the development of the Museo Missionario-Etnologico in the Vatican, whereupon Schmidt was the museum's acting director from 1926 to 1938. After the "Anschluss" Schmidt was temporarily interned by the Nazis and his teaching qualifications were rescinded. He was able to emigrate to Switzerland by way of Rome; he also transferred the Anthropos Institute, which he had founded, to Switzerland. From 1939 he taught at the University of Fribourg/

Switzerland, as full professor from 1942 to 1948 and as an honorary professor from 1949. Schmidt was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1906; after his emigration in 1941, his membership was re-designated as corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.).

Arnold Schober (16 April 1886–15 August 1959)

Arnold Schober was born in Windisch-Landsberg (Podčetrtek)/Lower Styria (Slovenia); he studied art history and archeology in Graz, Berlin, Munich, and Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1909 in Graz. From 1912 was an assistant at the University of Vienna, where he completed his habilitation in 1921 and became an associate professor in 1927. In 1935 he was appointed associate professor and chairman of the Department of Archeology at the University of Graz. In 1940 he became a full professor. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party; in the same year he was permanently pensioned off. In 1946, following to a negative ruling by the denazification committee, he was dismissed from his teaching post. He was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1940. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Ernst Schönbauer (29 December 1885–3 May 1966)

Ernst Schönbauer was born in Windigsteig/Lower Austria; he studied classical philology in Vienna and German language and literature and law in Prague, where he received his Ph.D. in 1911 and, in 1915, his Dr. iur. As a member of the Austrian Constituent National Assembly, he was part of the Austrian delegation at the peace negotiations in St. Germain in 1919. He resigned his mandate at the National Assembly in 1930. After finishing his habilitation in 1919 at the University of Vienna, Schönbauer became an associate professor of Roman and civil law in 1924 and a full professor in 1929. He was dean of the Law Faculty of the University of Vienna from 1938 to 1943. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party and, in the same year, was permanently pensioned off by the University of Vienna. He was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1933 and an ordinary member (o.m.) from 1939. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Erwin Schrödinger (12 August 1887–4 January 1961)

Erwin Schrödinger was born in Vienna, where he studied mathematics and physics. He received his doctorate in 1910 and completed his habilitation in 1914 at the University of Vienna. In 1920 he became an associate professor at the University of Jena but moved the same year to the Stuttgart College of Technology and the University of Breslau (Wrocław). In 1921 he took over a full professorship for theoretical physics at the University of Zurich, before accepting the appointment in 1927 of the chair for theoretical physics at the University of Berlin (as the successor to Max Planck). In 1933 he received the Nobel Prize in Physics. In the same year Schrödinger, who was an opponent of National Socialism, left the German Reich and took a position at Magdalen College in Oxford. In 1936 he became a full professor at the University of Graz. In 1938, after a short stopover as a guest professor in Ghent, he emigrated to Ireland, where he was director of the School of Theoretical Physics in Dublin from 1940. He returned to Vienna in 1956 and taught at the Department of Theoretical Physics at the University of Vienna. He was a corresponding member (c.m.a.) of the Academy from 1928. His membership was re-designated corresponding member abroad (c.m.i.) in 1936. Schrödinger was excluded from the Academy in October 1940. In 1945 his membership was again re-designated, this time as corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.). He was a full member (f.m.) of the Academy from 1956.

Siegmund **Schumacher-Marienfrid** (26 January 1872–31 May 1944)

Siegmund Schumacher-Marienfrid was from Innsbruck; he studied medicine at the Universities of Innsbruck, Munich, and Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1898 in Vienna, completed his habilitation in 1904 at the same university, and in 1908 was conferred the title associate professor. In 1912 he became an associate professor at the College of Veterinary Medicine in Vienna and, the next year, at the University of Innsbruck. In 1916 he became full professor of histology and embryology. In 1918/19 he was dean. In 1937 Schumacher-Marienfrid was sent into early retirement. The Academy elected him as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1933 and as an ordinary member (o.m.) in 1941.

Egon **Schweidler** (10 February 1873–12 February 1948)

Egon Schweidler was from Vienna, where he studied physics and mathematics. He received his doctorate in 1895 and finished his habilitation in 1899. In 1911 he became an associate professor at the University of Vienna. From 1911 to 1926 he headed the Department of Experimental Physics at the University of Innsbruck, where in 1923 he was also dean and, in 1925/26, rector. In 1926 he returned to the University of Vienna as a full professor and chairman of the Department of Physics I; in 1938 he took over as head of the Department of Physics II, holding this post until his retirement in 1939. The Academy elected Schweidler as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1921 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1925. From 1929 to 1933 he served as Secretary of the Academy, from 1933 to 1938 as General Secretary, and from 1938 to 1945 as Vice-President.

Hans **Sedlmayr** (18 January 1896–9 July 1984)

Hans Sedlmayr was from Hornstein/Burgenland; he studied architecture at the Vienna College of Technology and art history, physics, and law at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1923 from the University of Vienna in the field of art history. In 1933 he completed a first habilitation at the College of Technology and, in 1934, another at the University of Vienna. In 1936 he accepted an appointment as full professor of art history at the University of Vienna. Sedlmayr became a member of the Nazi Party in 1930 but declared his resignation in 1932. From 1938 to 1945 he was again a member of the Party. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Party; in the same year he was dismissed from his post at the University of Vienna and banned from teaching. In 1946 he was permanently pensioned off by the University of Vienna. In 1951 he was appointed full professor at the University of Munich. From 1965 to 1969 he was a guest professor in the Department of Art History at the University of Salzburg. Sedlmayr was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1939 and an ordinary member (o.m.) from 1941. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. In 1951 his membership was re-designated as corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) and, in 1966, as full member (f.m.).

Heinrich **Sequenz** (13 January 1895–11 May 1987)

Heinrich Sequenz was born in Vienna; he studied engineering, mathematics, and physics at the University of Vienna, Vienna College of Technology, and Karlsruhe College of Technology. He received doctorates in various fields (1927 Vienna College of Technology, 1938 University of Vienna) and completed his habilitation in 1932 at the Vienna College of Technology. In 1937 he accepted an appointment at Stuttgart College of Technology. In 1939 he was appointed full professor of electrical machines at the Vienna College of Technology. From 1942 to 1945 he served there as rector. In 1945 Sequenz was subject to registration as a suspected illegal member of the Nazi Party. In the same year he was dismissed from the Vienna College of Technology

and he was banned from teaching or publishing. He was held in various internment camps by the U.S. occupation forces (including Glasenbach) until 1947. In 1952 his teaching credentials were reinstated and in 1954 was again appointed full professor and charged with the directorship of the Department of Electrical Installations at the Vienna College of Technology. Sequenz was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1941. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance; his name appears again in the 1949 registry of members.

George Harrison **Shull** (15 April 1874–29 September 1954)

George H. Shull was born in Clark County, Ohio. After working for several years as a teacher, he studied at Antioch College. He then worked for various governmental agencies, including the United States Bureau of Forestry, the National Herbarium in Washington, D.C., and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In addition he studied plant physiology at the University of Chicago. From 1915 until his retirement in 1942 he taught at Princeton University. Shull was elected a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) of the Academy in 1939.

Anton **Skrabal** (12 April 1877–4 November 1957)

Anton Skrabal was born in Schwechat/Lower Austria; he studied chemistry at the Vienna College of Technology. He received his doctorate in 1903, worked for a time in a mining and smelting company and then completed his habilitation in 1905. In 1911 he was conferred the title associate professor. He was appointed associate professor at the University of Graz in 1912. In 1917 Skrabal became a full professor of chemistry and head of the Department of Chemistry in Graz. He stayed in these posts until his retirement in 1943. In 1927/28 he held the post of dean. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. The Academy elected Skrabal as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1919 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1924. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Josef **Soukup** (13 January 1866–4 May 1942)

Josef Soukup was from Gmunden/Upper Austria. In 1903 he began to serve as the Academy's janitor and concierge. In 1914 he took over the administration of the publication archive, which was separate from the administration of the chancellery and library. Due to his indispensability he was exempted from military service during World War I. After Emerich Hesch became the Academy's janitor in 1922, Soukup became more involved in the administration of the library and the publication archive. In 1933 he was honored with the Silver Medal for Services to the Republic of Austria. Despite having reached pension age, his indispensability meant Soukup only retired in 1941.

Ernst **Späth** (14 May 1886–30 September 1946)

Ernst Späth was born in Bärn (Moravský Beroun)/Moravia; he studied natural sciences at the University of Vienna, majoring in chemistry. He received his doctorate in 1910, completed his habilitation in 1917, and in 1921 became an associate professor at the University of Vienna. From 1924 until his retirement in 1944 he headed the Department of Chemistry II at the University of Vienna as full professor of chemistry. In 1932/33 he held the post of dean at the University of Vienna and, in 1937/38, that of rector. Späth was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1925 and a full member (f.m.) from 1926. From 1938 to 1945 he served as General Secretary of the Academy and from 1945 to 1946 he presided as the Academy's President.

Othmar **Spann** (1 October 1878–8 July 1950)

Othmar Spann was born in Vienna; he studied philosophy, economics, and social studies at the University of Vienna, and at the Universities of Zurich, Bern, and Tübingen. He received his doctorate in science of state in 1903 in Tübingen. In 1907 he completed his habilitation at the German Technical University in Brno. From 1908/09 to 1910 he headed the preparations for the population census of 1910 at the Central Commission for Statistics in Vienna. In 1909 he became an associate professor at Brno College of Technology. From 1911 to 1919 he was employed there as a full professor of economics and statistics. From 1919 to 1938 Spann was a full professor of economics and sociology at the University of Vienna. Immediately after the "Anschluss" Spann, who was a theoretician for the authoritarian *Ständestaat* [Corporate State], was dismissed, arrested, and imprisoned for four months in Munich. After this, he moved back to his home in Neustift in Burgenland. In 1945 Spann's post was not reactivated; he was given leave and, in 1949, was pensioned off. Spann was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1933.

Hans **Sperl** (13 November 1861–3 March 1959)

Hans Sperr was born in Weyer/Upper Austria and studied law at the University of Graz. He received his doctorate in 1884 and finished his habilitation in 1895. In 1899 he became an associate professor in Graz and accepted an appointment in 1900 as full professor of law and governmental sciences at the University of Vienna. He remained there until his retirement in 1933 but resumed teaching during World War II. In 1903/04, 1913/14, and 1923/24 he held the post of dean at the University of Vienna and, in 1924/25, that of rector. Sperr also taught at the Austrian Consular Academy. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party and in the same year was finally pensioned off. He was an honorary member of the Academy from 1942. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Heinrich **Srbik** (10 November 1878–16 February 1951)

Heinrich Srbik was from Vienna, where he studied history. He received his doctorate in 1902 and became a research fellow at the Commission for Modern Austrian History. In 1907 he completed his habilitation in Austrian history in Vienna, and in 1910 his teaching credentials were expanded to include general history. In 1912 he became an associate professor of general history at the University of Graz. In 1917 he accepted a full professorship of modern history and economic history. In 1922 Srbik became a full professor of history at the University of Vienna. From 1929 to 1930, he was Minister of Education in the third cabinet of Schober. Returning to the University, Srbik served as dean in 1932/33. In April 1938 he was elected President of the Academy and in the same month was named a member of the Greater German Reichstag. In 1945 Srbik was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party and, in the same year, was dismissed from the University of Vienna and banned from teaching. In 1948 he was permanently pensioned off by the University of Vienna. Srbik was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1919 and a full member (f.m.) from 1923. Between 1933 and 1938 he held the post of Secretary of the Academy and, from 1938 to 1945, he was the Academy's President. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Adolf **Staffe** (2 November 1888–9 March 1958)

Adolf Staffe was born in Klantendorf (Kujavy)/Moravia; he studied animal husbandry at the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna, receiving his doctorate in 1913. He

first worked as a farming supervisor on a number of properties and was also politically active. In 1920 Staffe completed his habilitation at the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, where in 1928 he became an associate professor. In 1932 he was conferred the title of full professor and in 1938 became a full professor of animal husbandry and dairy farming. From 1941 to 1944 he served as rector of the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi and, in the same year, was released from his post. He took a position first at the Agricultural College in Zurich and, in 1951, went to Bogotá/Columbia. Staffe was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1941. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Eugen Steinach (27 January 1861–14 May 1944)

Eugen Steinach was born in Hohenems/Vorarlberg; he initially studied chemistry and zoology at the University of Geneva and later medicine at the Universities of Vienna and Innsbruck. He received his doctorate in 1886 from the University of Innsbruck. From 1886 to 1888 he was an assistant in the Department for Physiology in Innsbruck, and then at the German University in Prague, where he completed his habilitation in 1890. He became an associate professor there in 1895 and, in 1906, a full professor and the first chairman of his newly founded Laboratory for General and Comparative Physiology. In 1912 he established the Department of Physiology at the Institute for Experimental Biology (BVA) in Vienna, which he directed until 1932. In 1919 Steinach was appointed full professor of physiology at the University of Vienna. He retired in 1932. After the "Anschluss" Steinach was persecuted on "racial" grounds. In 1938 he did not return to Vienna again from a lecture series in Switzerland.

Harold Steinacker (26 May 1875–29 January 1965)

Harold Steinacker was born in Budapest; he studied ancient history and classical philology at the University of Vienna, and also completed the training course at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research. He received his doctorate in 1898, whereupon he began to study law. He completed his habilitation in 1905 at the University of Vienna and in 1909 became an associate professor at the University of Innsbruck. In 1917 Steinacker accepted an appointment as full professor of historical auxiliary sciences in the German University in Prague. He returned in 1918 to Innsbruck where he had been appointed full professor of medieval history and historical auxiliary sciences. In 1924/25 he held the post of dean at the University of Innsbruck and, from 1938 to 1942, that of rector. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi. In 1946, following a negative ruling by the denazification committee, he was dismissed from his teaching post. The Academy elected Steinacker as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1932. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. In 1964 he was elected an honorary member.

Walter Steinhauser (7 February 1885–3 August 1980)

Walter Steinhauser was born in Vienna, where he studied German language and literature. In 1934 he was appointed associate professor and, from 1935 to 1945, was a full professor of Germanic language history and archeology at the University of Vienna. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi and, in the same year, was dismissed from the University of Vienna and banned from teaching. In 1947 he was permanently pensioned off by the University of Vienna. His chair was abolished. Steinhauser was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1940. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Artur **Steinwenter** (17 May 1888–15 March 1959)

Artur Steinwenter was born in Marburg (Maribor)/Lower Styria (Slovenia) and studied law at the University of Graz. In 1914 he completed his habilitation, becoming an associate professor in Graz in 1918 and in 1926 was appointed full professor of Roman law. In 1930/31, 1947/48, and 1949/50 he held the post of dean at the University of Graz. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. In 1946, following a positive ruling by the denazification committee, he was allowed to continue teaching. In 1958 he went into retirement. He was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1935 and an ordinary member (o.m.) from 1943. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Georg **Stetter** (23 December 1895–14 July 1988)

Georg Stetter was born in Vienna, where he began his studies in mechanical and electrical engineering at the Vienna College of Technology. After World War I he continued his studies at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1922 and became an assistant at the Department of Physics II. In 1928 he completed his habilitation at University of Vienna, was conferred the title of professor in 1934, and in 1939 became a full professor and head of the Department of Physics II. In 1943 he took over the directorship of the newly established Four-Year Plan Institute for Neutron Research in Vienna. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi and, in the same year, was dismissed from the University of Vienna. In 1953 he was again appointed full professor and head of the Department of Physics I. He was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1940. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members. In 1962 he was elected a full member (f.m.).

Otto **Stolz** (31 March 1881–4 November 1957)

Otto Stolz was from Innsbruck, where he studied geography and history and also completed the training course at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research in Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1905 and completed his habilitation in 1912 while working as an archivist in Innsbruck. In 1923 he was conferred the title of associate professor and in 1926 became a full professor of history and archival sciences the University of Innsbruck. He was concurrently also the head of the *Statthaltereiarchiv* [Archives of the Governor's Office] (1932–1946) in Innsbruck. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. In 1946, following a positive ruling by the denazification committee, he was allowed to continue teaching. He was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1935. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Franz Eduard **Suess** (7 October 1867–25 January 1941)

Franz Eduard Suess was from Vienna, where he studied natural sciences, majoring in geology. He received his doctorate in 1891 and then worked as an assistant in the Department of Mineralogy and Geology at the German Polytechnic Institute in Prague. From 1893 to 1908 he worked at the Imperial Geological Institute in Vienna. In 1898 he completed his habilitation at the University of Vienna, in 1905 he was conferred the title of associate professor, and in 1908 he became associate professor at the University of Vienna. In 1911 he accepted an appointment as full professor of mineralogy and geology at the German Polytechnic Institute in Prague but moved the same year to the University of Vienna, where he worked as a full professor of geology until his retirement in 1936. In 1923/24 Suess held the post of dean. After

the “Anschluss” he was persecuted on “racial” grounds, being classified a “‘Mischling’ of the second degree.” Suess was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1911 and a full member (f.m.) from 1915. He was excluded from the Academy on 2 December 1939.

Leopold **Svajda** (8 October 1896 – August 1976)

Leopold Svajda was born in Vienna, where he studied law at the University. From 1920 he worked at the Ministry of Finance, first in the chancellery, from 1925 in the planning and billing department, and finally as deputy head of the chancellery. He was the head of the chancellery from 1934 until the dissolution of the Ministry of Finance in 1940. He then took on a position at the Academy. In 1941 he was appointed tax commissioner and seconded to the Registrar of academic institutions of higher education in Vienna, where he was transferred to Section P of the *Oberfinanzpräsidium* [Higher Revenue Office]. From 1942 he was effectively the only person responsible for the Academy’s accounting office and in 1946 he took over this position officially. In 1945 Svajda received the title *Amtssekretär* and in 1955 that of *Wirklicher Amtsrat*. He retired in 1961.

Hermann **Tertsch** (19 February 1880–14 December 1962)

Hermann Tertsch was from Alt-Petrain (Starý Petrůň)/Moravia; he studied natural sciences at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1903 and after completing his teaching certificate he worked as a high school teacher until 1920. He completed his habilitation at the University of Vienna in 1910, where he taught from 1921 to 1933. In 1922 he was conferred the title associate professor. In 1943/44 he stood in temporarily as chair of the Department of Mineralogy at the University of Vienna. In 1945 Tertsch was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. He was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1931. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Karl **Terzaghi** (2 October 1883–25 October 1963)

Karl Terzaghi was born in Prague; he studied mechanical and civil engineering and geology at Graz College of Technology, where he received his doctorate in 1912. He then worked as an engineer in Austria and abroad before taking a professorship at the Engineering College in Istanbul in 1916. In 1919 he continued his career at Robert College in Istanbul and from 1925 was a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States. From 1929 to 1938 he taught hydraulic engineering at the Vienna College of Technology. Terzaghi was an opponent of Nazism and emigrated to the United States in 1938. He then taught at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., where he retired in 1953. Terzaghi was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1932 and a full member (f.m.) from 1937. In 1945 his membership was re-designated as corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.).

Rudolf **Thiel** (2 March 1902–2 June 1972)

Rudolf Thiel went to elementary school in Vienna and was apprenticed as a bookbinder, although he did not finish the trade examinations. From 1922 he worked as a clerk or assistant in various firms, including Brown-Boveri in Vienna. In between were periods of unemployment, sometimes lasting several years (for example, 1932–38). In 1940 he replaced Ferdinand Weiss, who had been drafted, at the Academy, where he worked as an assistant until his own conscription in 1942. After the war, Thiel returned to Vienna and took over supervision of the Academy’s library and its publication archive. He retired in 1967.

Karl **Toldt** (7 January 1875–25 January 1961)

Karl Toldt was from Vienna, where he studied zoology and chemistry. He received his doctorate in 1899 and then became a academic with civil servant status at the Imperial and Royal (k.k.) Court Museum of Natural History. In 1923 he became deputy director of the Museum's zoology department. After retiring in 1925, he moved to Innsbruck, where he took over as academic director of the zoological collection of the Ferdinandeum Museum, an honorary post. In 1945 Toldt was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party; in 1946, following a positive ruling by the denazification committee, he was allowed to remain in his post. Toldt was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1942. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Erich **Tschermak-Seysenegg** (15 November 1871–11 October 1962)

Erich Tschermak-Seysenegg was born in Vienna; he studied agricultural sciences at the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna and at the University of Halle, and biology at the University of Vienna. In 1896 he received his doctorate in Halle. After finishing his habilitation in 1900 he was conferred the title of associate professor at the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna in the year 1903. In 1906 he was appointed associate professor. At the same time, he took over the directorship of the newly founded Department of Plant Breeding. He was appointed full professor of plant breeding in 1909 and in the following years he established numerous research laboratories in Moravia, Bohemia (Czech Republic), Western Hungary, and Lower Austria. He worked as a full professor at the College of Natural Resources and Life Sciences until his retirement in 1941. The Academy elected him as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1926 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1930.

Hans **Voltolini** (31 July 1862–25 June 1938)

Hans Voltolini was from Innsbruck. He studied history at the Universities of Innsbruck and Vienna and completed the training course at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research. He received a Ph.D. in history in 1887, whereupon he studied law at the University of Vienna, receiving a doctorate in 1892 and completing his habilitation in 1899. In 1900 he was appointed associate professor at the University of Innsbruck and, in 1902, full professor. In 1908 he returned to the University of Vienna as a full professor of German law and Austrian imperial history, remaining in this position until his retirement in 1934. Voltolini was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1903 and a full member (f.m.) from 1909.

Adam **Wandruszka** (6 August 1914–9 July 1997)

Adam Wandruszka was born in Lemberg (Lwiw)/Galicia (Ukraine); he studied history, art history, and German language and literature at the University of Vienna and completed the training course at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research. He received his doctorate in 1936. In World War II he served in the *Wehrmacht* [armed forces] and was held as a prisoner of war by the U.S. forces. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party. From 1949 to 1958 he worked as a journalist at the Austrian daily *Die Presse*. He completed his habilitation in 1955 at the University of Vienna. In 1959 he accepted an appointment as full professor of medieval and modern history at the University of Cologne. In 1963/64 he served as dean. From 1969 to 1984 he was a full professor of Austrian history at the University of Vienna. Wandruszka was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1969 and a full member (f.m.) from 1970.

Friedrich **Weber** (22 May 1886–28 October 1960)

Friedrich Weber was born in Salzburg; he studied natural sciences at the University of Vienna, majoring in botany. He completed his habilitation in 1918 at the University of Graz, where he became an associate professor in 1929. In 1936 he was appointed full professor of plant anatomy and physiology in Graz; he remained in this post until his retirement in 1957. The Academy elected him as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1935 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1955.

Hermann **Weber** (27 November 1899–18 November 1956)

Hermann Weber was from Bretten/Baden (Germany); he studied natural sciences and physics at Stuttgart College of Technology and at the University of Tübingen. He received his doctorate in 1922 and became a lecturer at the University of Bonn in 1928. From 1930 to 1935 he was an associate professor at Danzig (Gdansk) College of Technology. In 1935/36 he stood in for the chair of Forest Zoology in Freiburg im Breisgau. From 1936 to 1939 he worked as a full professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at the University of Münster. He then worked from 1940 to 1941 as a professor at the University of Vienna and, from 1941 to 1944, as a full professor of zoology at the Reich University of Straßburg (Strasbourg). In 1945 he was retired from the University of Vienna and banned from teaching. From 1951 to 1956 Weber was a full professor and head of the Department of Zoology at the University of Tübingen. He was elected as an ordinary member (o.m.) of the Academy in 1940; in 1945 his membership was re-designated as corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.).

Albert **Weiser** (17 May 1909 – April 1995)

Albert Weiser was born in Vienna. After elementary school, he completed three years at the Technical School for Precision Engineering, completing his trade exams as a technician in 1929. From 1932 to 1934 he attended further training courses at the Technical College for Electrical and Mechanical Engineering in Vienna. In 1935, as successor to his father Albert Weiser and on a temporary contract, he became an official staff member at the Institute for Experimental Biology (BVA), where he had worked since 1932. Weiser continued to work there from 1935 to 1946 as a laboratory technician; he was released from his post by the Academy in 1945. He then worked as a state employee at the Chemical Laboratory II of the University of Vienna as a laboratory technician.

Ferdinand **Weiss** (15 January 1905 – January 1996)

Ferdinand Weiss was from Mödling/Lower Austria. After attending a trade school, he became an apprentice as a shoemaker, receiving a journeyman's certificate in 1922. Between 1922 and 1939 he worked, with interruptions, as a horsehair sorter in various Viennese firms. In 1939 Weiss was employed by the Academy as an errand boy and attendant. In 1942 Weiss gained civil servant status. Held as a prisoner of war by the U.S. forces, after returning in May 1945 he again took up his post in the publication archive. In 1960 Weiss was named head supervisor. He retired in 1969. In the same year he was honored with the Silver Medal for Services to the Republic of Austria.

Leopold **Wenger** (4 September 1874–21 September 1953)

Leopold Wenger was born in Obervellach/Carinthia; he studied law at the Universities of Graz and Leipzig. He received his doctorate in 1897 at the University of Graz and completed his habilitation in 1901. In 1902 he became an associate professor. From 1904 he taught at the Universities of Vienna (1904), Graz (1905–8), Heidelberg (1908/09), and Munich (1909–34). In Munich he founded the Department of Papyrology and Ancient Law History. He also served there in 1924/25 as rector. In between, in 1926/27, he also held a full professorship in

Vienna. In 1935 he accepted an appointment as full professor of Roman law and ancient law history at the University of Vienna. He retired in 1938. Wenger was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1926 and a full member (f.m.) from 1935.

Josef **Weninger** (15 May 1886–28 March 1959)

Josef Weninger was born in Salzburg; he initially studied civil engineering at the Vienna College of Technology before studying archeology, folklore and ethnology, anthropology, and geography at the University of Vienna. From 1918 to 1927 he worked at the State Historic Monuments Office as a monument conservationist and secretary. In 1926 he completed his habilitation at the University of Vienna, becoming associate professor and head of the Vienna Anthropological Institute in 1927. From 1934 to 1938 he headed the Institute as full professor. Weninger was relieved of his professorship after the “Anschluss” because his wife was Jewish. Thanks to the influential dean and SS-member Viktor Christian, who had helped Weninger to advance, he was given a job at the Academy during the Nazi era, where he analyzed anthropological samples collected from prisoner-of-war camps by his teacher Rudolf Pöch. In 1945 Weninger was returned to his post, from which he retired in 1955. Weninger was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1937. He was excluded from the Academy on 3 May 1939. In 1945 he was elected a full member (f.m.).

Otto **Wettstein-Westersheimb** (7 August 1892–10 July 1967)

Otto Wettstein-Westersheimb was born in Vienna, where he studied zoology at the University. He received his doctorate in 1915, working from the same year at the Imperial and Royal (k.k.) Court Museum of Natural History, and from 1918 to 1945 as curator of the reptile department at the Museum of Natural History. In 1945 he was subject to registration as an illegal Nazi and, in the same year, was pensioned off. He continued to teach and carry out research as an independent scholar. In 1954 he was conferred the title associate professor. He was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1940. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Friedrich **Wild** (11 November 1888–5 April 1966)

Friedrich Wild was from Vienna, where he studied German, English, and Romance languages and literature. He received his doctorate in 1913. After completing his teaching certificate in 1912, he worked as a high school teacher. He completed his habilitation in 1918 at the University of Vienna, was conferred the title of associate professor in 1927 and full professor in 1931. In 1935 he became a full professor of English philology at the University of Vienna. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party; in the same year he was dismissed from the University of Vienna and, in 1948, permanently pensioned off. From 1949 Wild took on teaching assignments and in 1955 returned as a full professor of English and American language and literature at the University of Vienna. He retired in 1960. The Academy elected him as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1937 and as an ordinary member (o.m.) in 1938. In 1945 his membership was held in abeyance. The Amnesty Law of April 1948 permitted his membership to be reinstated; his name appears again in the 1948 registry of members.

Richard **Willstätter** (13 August 1872–3 August 1942)

Richard Willstätter was born in Karlsruhe; he studied natural sciences at the University of Munich. He received his doctorate in 1894, completed his habilitation in 1896, and became an associate professor and chairman of the Department of Organic Chemistry at the Institute of Chemistry at the University of Munich in 1902. In 1905 he accepted an appointment as full

professor of general chemistry at Zurich Institute of Technology. From 1912 to 1916 he headed the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry in Berlin-Dahlem, after which he was appointed professor of chemistry at the University of Munich in 1916. In 1915 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. In 1924 he resigned from his position as professor in protest at the growing anti-Semitism, whereupon he worked as an industrial chemist. From 1933 Willstätter was persecuted on "racial" grounds. In 1939 he emigrated to Switzerland, where he worked as an industrial chemist. He was elected a corresponding member abroad (c.m.a.) of the Academy in 1920. He was excluded from the Academy on 28 January 1939.

Moriz **Wlassak** (20 August 1854–24 April 1939)

Moriz Wlassak was from Brünn (Brno)/Moravia (Czech Republic); he studied law at the University of Vienna. He received his doctorate in 1877 and, following his habilitation (1879), taught at the Universities of Czernowitz (1879), Graz (1882), Breslau (Wrocław) (1884), and Straßburg (Strasbourg) (1895). He held the post of professor of Roman law at the University of Vienna from 1900 to 1926. The Academy elected Wlassak as a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1909 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1914.

Karl **Wolf** (13 November 1886–10 January 1950)

Karl Wolf was born in Bielitz (Bielsko)/Austrian Silesia (Czech Republic); he studied to be a teacher of physics and mathematics at the University of Vienna. In 1909 he received a teaching certificate and in 1910 finished his Ph.D. In 1911 he became an assistant at the Department for Pure Mechanics at the Vienna College of Technology. In 1915 he completed his habilitation. In 1922 he became an associate professor and was appointed head of the Department of Mechanics and Graphic Statics at the Vienna College of Technology. In 1924 he was appointed full professor of mechanics. He was dismissed from his position at the Institute in 1938 on political grounds. In 1945 his professorship was reinstated and he stayed in this position until his death. In 1948 he became President of the Urania Adult Education Center in Vienna. In 1945 he was dean at the Vienna College of Technology and, in 1946/47, its rector. Wolf was a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy from 1946.

Richard **Wolfram** (16 September 1901–30 May 1995)

Richard Wolfram was born in Vienna, where he studied German and Scandinavian language and literature, art history, and English. He received his doctorate in 1926. Finishing his habilitation in 1936, in 1939 he was appointed associate professor and first chair for Germanic-German Folklore at the University of Vienna. From 1938 to 1945 Wolfram was head of the *Lehr- und Forschungsstätte für germanisch-deutsche Volkskunde* [Teaching and Research Institute for Germanic-German Folklore] at the *Außenstelle Süd-Ost* [South-East Branch] of the SS "*Ahnenerbe*" [Ancestral Heritage] research organization in Vienna and Salzburg. He was also a member of a commission that recorded the cultural heritage of the South Tyrolean German-speaking population before their resettlement. In 1945 he was subject to registration as a member of the Nazi Party; in the same year he was dismissed from his post at the University of Vienna and banned from teaching. The Institute was dissolved. In 1954 his teaching credentials were reinstated. In 1959 Wolfram again became an associate professor and in 1963 was appointed full professor of Austrian and comparative European Folklore. He founded the Department of Folklore at the University of Vienna and served as its head from 1961. Wolfram retired in 1972. The Academy elected him a corresponding member (c.m.i.) in 1968 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1971.

Konrad **Zwierzina** (29 March 1864–20 March 1941)

Konrad Zwierzina was born in Vienna, where he studied German language and literature, classical philology, and philosophy. He received his doctorate in 1886 and completed his habilitation in 1897, whereupon he became a lecturer at the University of Graz. In 1899 he took over a position as full professor of German philology at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland. In 1906 he moved to the University of Innsbruck, and finally returned to the University of Graz in 1912, where he worked until his retirement in 1934. In 1930/31 he was rector of the University of Graz. Zwierzina was elected a corresponding member (c.m.i.) of the Academy in 1917 and as a full member (f.m.) in 1925.

Silke Fengler
(together with Maximilian Kral and the Editors)