research, especially on the cultivation of ensete. During this trip he met Adolf Ellegard Jensen, Eike Haberland, Helmut Straube and Elisabeth Pauli, with whom he collaborated and conducted joint research. He habilitated in 1958 with a study on the cultural geography of the southern Ethiopian lake region. In 1963 he took up a professorship at the Department of Geology in Bonn, where he continued his agricultural geographic studies in southern Ethiopia. He was consultant and chairman of the geographical evaluation team of the German Research Foundation before he retired in 1985. He died in 2002 in Bonn.

**LANGE, WERNER JÜRGEN (*1946)**

Werner Jürgen Lange's interest in Ethiopia began when he was studying for his MA in anthropology and psychology at the Ohio State University, from which he graduated with a thesis on the political systems of southwest Ethiopia. He subsequently joined the Frobenius Institute as Eike Haberland’s PhD student. He took part in the sixth and last research expedition to Ethiopia. Funded by the German Research Foundation he carried out research among the Kafa and Sheka in 1972 and 1973. He afterwards received two further years funding from the same foundation to finish his dissertation at the Frobenius Institute. He also worked on an inventory of photographs taken during the expedition and of the 300 ethnographic objects collected. In 1975, having received his PhD from Frankfurt University for his dissertation *Gimira. Remnants of a vanishing culture*, he left Germany for the USA. Apart from his interest in the ethnography of Ethiopia, Lange’s publications in anthropology are mainly concerned with the Afro-American anthropologist W. E. B. DuBois. In 1994 he received a second PhD from Ashland Theological Seminary and was ordained as minister of word and sacrament in 1996. He then pastored a small non-denominational congregation in Ohio and taught sociology, religious studies and philosophy at several universities in the US. Lange is also active in politics and has run for congress four times as an independent candidate.

**NEGASSO GIDADA SOLON (*1943)**

Negasso Gidada Solon was born the son of one of the first local ministers of a Protestant church in the Dembidol area in western Ethiopia. He went into exile in Germany in 1974 and came to the Frobenius Institute as one of Haberland’s PhD students. In 1984 he attained his PhD for his dissertation *History of the Sayyoo Oromo of southwestern Wallaga, Ethiopia, from about 1730 to 1886*. In 1985 he became director of the Dritte-Welt Zentrum in Frankfurt am Main. During his exile in Germany he became an active member of the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF). After the overthrow of the socialist regime in 1990, he returned to Ethiopia. He became minister of information in the transitional government, helping to draft the new constitution, and went
on to become the country’s first president, serving from 1995 to 2001. In 2008 Negasso became a founding member of the *Forum for Democratic Dialogue* (FDD), a coalition of opposition parties, and one year later joined the *Unity for Democracy and Justice Party* (UDJ) of which he was chairman for several years.

**PAULI, ELISABETH (*1906; †1984)**
Elisabeth Charlotte Pauli grew up in Cologne in a bourgeois environment. She learnt to draw at a young age but artistic talent was not valued in her family. At the age of twenty-seven she met Leo Frobenius and, impressed by his personality, she joined his Institute. In 1933 she participated in the Institute’s expedition to the Libyan Sahara, where she copied the rock paintings. Expeditions to Transjordan followed in 1934/35 and to Italy in 1937. She also drew environments, people, material culture etc. to supplement the photographic documentation of the field research. Increasingly she also did her own ethnological investigations. During World War II, when most of her male colleagues were in military service, she perfectly managed the formalities, accounting, collection and correspondence of the Institute. During this period she also did research on the ethnography of Ethiopia. The resulting publication helped secure her a place on the next expeditions to Ethiopia in 1950–52 and 1954–55 as, not only as illustrator, but also an anthropologist. Besides her scientific field research, she was responsible for the general organization, the baggage and the correspondence and wrote a detailed report comprising several hundred pages on the expedition. Her reports and letters give excellent insights not only in the detailed circumstances of the field research but also in the private relations of the researchers, their ethical attitudes and their humour by reporting small anecdotes. In 1952 Pauli married Adolf Ellegard Jensen. She died in 1984.

**SCHULZ-WIEDNER, WILLY (*1916; †2004)**
Willy Schulz-Weidner studied social anthropology in Berlin under Richard Thurnwald. He had begun to work on his dissertation, but was forced to stop because of the outbreak of World War II. After the war he moved to the Rhineland and finished his dissertation on the social status of shamans in Siberia at the University of Mainz in 1948. In 1950 he was employed by the Frobenius Institute as a scientific assistant. In the following year he joined the expedition to south Ethiopia, where he did field research primarily among the Aari and Zala. Schulz-Weidner returned to Frankfurt in autumn 1951 and worked, for another three years, at the Frobenius Institute on the publication of the expedition and the film material that he had recorded there. In the 1960s he published several reviews in *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie* and worked, under Hermann Baumann, on a habilitation thesis. In 1968, he left academia to work as an editor in the science department of Suhrkamp – a well-known German publishing house. Schulz-Weidner died in 2004.