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.

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**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-WEIDNER, 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.