STRAUBE, HELMUT (*1923; †1984)
Helmut Straube was born in Neisse (Upper Silesia) and attended school in Dresden, Berlin and Göttingen before finally graduating from high school in Munich in 1940. He served in the military in World War II and, after being released from captivity, he studied at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University of Frankfurt am Main. After attending classes in different fields and departments, he finally enrolled in anthropology, geography and history. Being a student of Leo Frobenius and Adolf Ellegard Jensen, he felt drawn to the cultural morphology that was taught at the Frobenius Institute. In 1952, Straube received his PhD in anthropology under the supervision of Jensen, with a thesis on African religion *Die Tierverkleidungen der afrikanischen Naturvölker* [Animal costumes of African primitive people]. From 1952 to 1965, he held several positions at the Frobenius Institute and participated in the 1954–56 research expedition to southern Ethiopia with Jensen, Eike Haberland and Elisabeth Pauli. In 1967, he habilitated at the University of Cologne with a study on Nilotic people. Between 1973 and 1974 he went back into the field to southern Ethiopia and his analysis of divine kingdoms and research on awarding leading offices by feasts of merit are pioneering studies. In 1968, he had taken up a professorship at the University of Munich and he held the chair at the Institute of Anthropology and African Studies until his death in 1984.

STRIEDTER, KARL HEINZ (*1938)
Karl Heinz Striedter was born in 1938 in Seck in the Westerwald. After studying sociology in Frankfurt am Main, he took up employment in data processing before starting to study ethnology and prehistory at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University in Frankfurt and subsequently becoming a research assistant at the Frobenius Institute in 1970. In 1979, he received his PhD with a thesis on rock art, *Felsbilder Nordafrikas und der Sahara* [Rock art of North Africa and the Sahara]. Later he focused his studies on traditional earth architecture in the Maghreb, creating a rich photographic record of the topic during his field research. He assisted in preparing an exhibition on earth architecture that was shown at the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris and subsequently, in 1981, in Frankfurt. Striedter continued to work at the Frobenius Institute on several projects, mainly on the topic of rock art. He produced a vast inventory of photographic material on petroglyphs. In 1970–71 he accompanied Eike Haberland, Ulrich Braukämper and Sigfried Seyfarth to Ethiopia. Using his data processing skills, Striedter created the database and documentation system for the literature and pictures in the Institute’s library and the photographic department. He retired in 2003, but is still active in digitizing the large photographic archive that he created during his time at the Frobenius Institute.