

**Images and Documents Concerning the History of the
“Gesellschaft der Geologie und Bergbaustudenten in Wien”
(Society of Geology and Mining Students in Vienna)**

By

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With 7 figures, 2 attachments

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Summary

The present study is a first attempt to present a short overview of the history of the “Gesellschaft der Geologie- und Bergbaustudenten in Wien” (founded in 1948), and provide new insights dealing with the reasons for the founding of this association. It is suggested that the current view of considering the foundation to have been a singular, local event needs to be subjected to critical review. Recently uncovered documents show the society to appear as part of a planned but unrealized international network, which was to have embraced all European organisations of geology students. The serious investigation of this complex of questions should be an aim of future research.

Introduction

In 1948 - four decades after the foundation of the “Geologische Gesellschaft in Wien” (Vienna Geological Society) - a further scientific association began its activities, following generally similar goals as the already existing one - although with a different focus and above all a different form of organisation. Its name, “Gesellschaft der Geologie- und Bergbaustudenten in der Hochschulstadt Wien” (Society of Geology and Mining Students of the University City of Vienna), reflected a key programmatic issue: the student organisation had two classes of membership: regular and irregular (i.e. supporting) members. Only a student registered at the University of Vienna who had enrolled in Earth Science studies could become a regular member. He (or she) alone had active and passive voting rights. This constellation guaranteed an advantageously youthful makeup of the board members, but because of the resulting short duration in office of the student board members, also brought with it a lack of continuity, which throughout the course of the existence of the society seriously endangered it.

Foundation of the Society of Geology and Mining Students

The Society of Geology and Mining Students in Vienna was founded on 22 April 1948. On that day, at the founding meeting in the auditorium of the Geological Institute of the University of Vienna, the statutes of the society were agreed upon and a three-member board elected: Rudolf Osberger (President), Benno Plöchinger (Secretary) and Fridtjof Bauer (Treasurer). In these statutes, the following objectives were prioritised: deepening and broadening of the scientific education of its membership by means of presentations, field trips and scientific publications; it was also intended to provide graduated members help in finding work.

The content and immediacy of the named goals can only be fully understood in remembering the very precarious state of Europe soon after the end of World War Two, with its shattered economic situation and where food and other daily necessities were only available on a rationed basis. Under these circumstances, the ration cards for mountain boots, which the society had managed to obtain for its members, were worth their weight in gold.

Another uncertainty affecting the country, nominally “liberated” but still strongly restricted in its sovereignty, was that of the duration of Allied occupation. A notable item of this situation was the seamless censorship which affected the entire postal service. Almost the entire early correspondence of the society bears the stamp “Austrian Postal Censorship Department”, an organisation active until 1953.

Thus, hope for the future and fear of it lay cheek by jowl. The optimism of the “reconstruction generation” was partly hamstrung by the gloomy political development in the neighbouring countries to the east, where in 1948 democratically elected governments in Hungary and Czechoslovakia were overthrown and replaced by communist ones. Based on these examples, was not a communist takeover in western Europe to be feared? Under these circumstances, particularly among young graduates who were seeking work, thoughts multiplied about leaving Europe and of building a new life overseas. This background helps explain the intensive correspondence carried out with Austrian and foreign embassies on the subject of work opportunities abroad. Within this context, inquiries about work opportunities in Latin America were particularly plentiful. Along with the systematic inquiries made to official representatives in Austria and abroad, efforts were undertaken to obtain experience reports from Austrian earth scientists who were working, or had worked, abroad. The contents of the reports found in the archives of the Society of Geology and Mining Students, some from very well-known geologists (Karl Krejci-Graf, Heinrich Küpper), deal primarily with their professional experience during the inter-war years; at the time of their being put to paper, they were only of historical interest: too much had changed politically

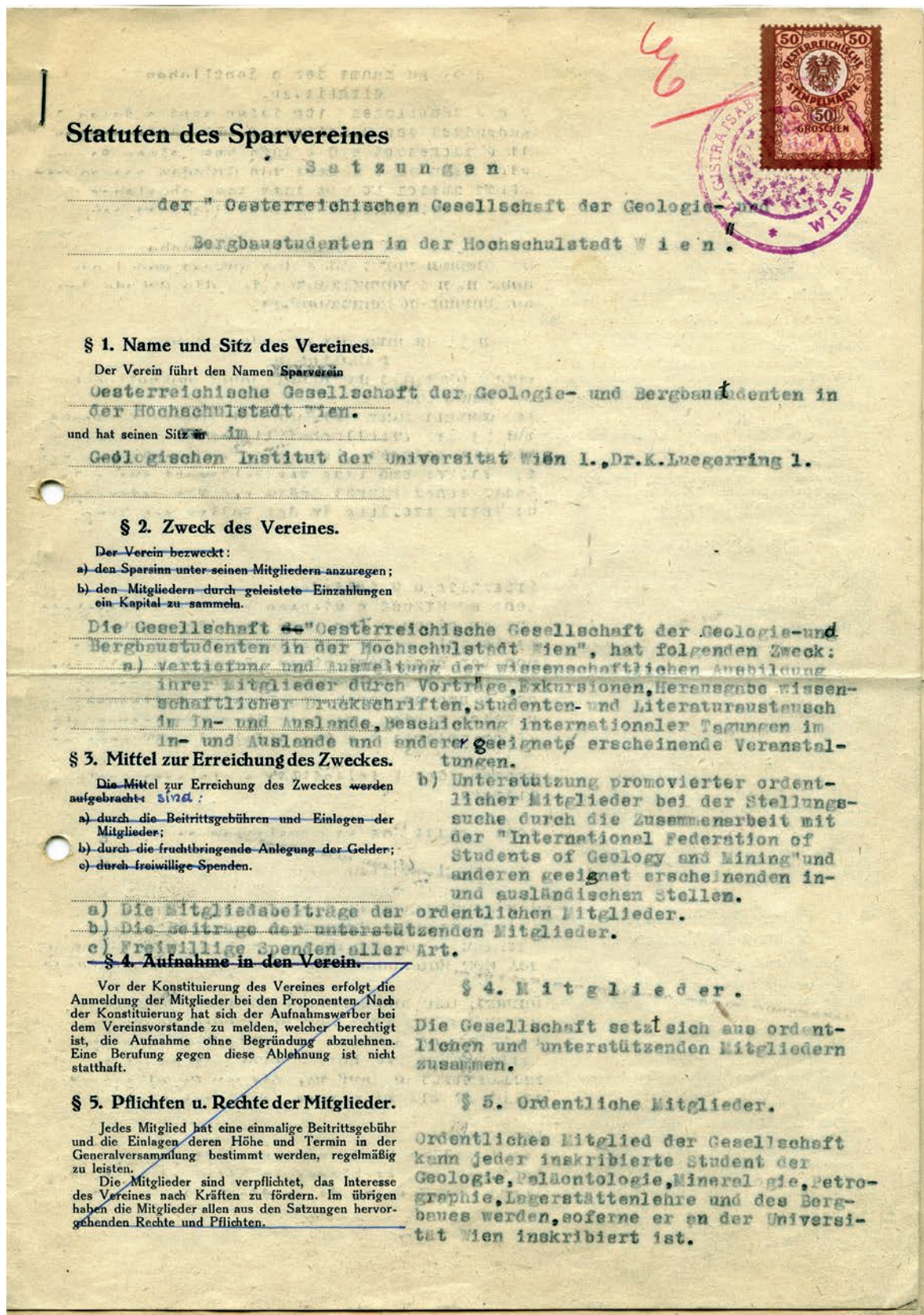


Fig. 1: In the year 1948 in order to comply with the official requirement of registering the statutes of the Society of Geology and Mining Students, and due to the lack of any suitable pre-printed forms for this purpose, registration had to be carried out on a form meant for statutes of savings associations. This detail throws some light on the continuing precarious material situation, three years after the end of World War Two.

since then. But even more recent reports, dealing with the possibility of being hired as a petroleum geologist in Syria (report by Dipl.Ing. Dr. Weissel from Aleppo), or the hopes of landing a job as a geologist in Portugal (Dr. Carl Wesely, Lisbon) were only of slight use in providing much hope in this matter. Looking back, this very massive attempt to provide employment for young graduates did not achieve much success. Despite this sobering result, help in providing work was maintained in the society’s statutes as one of its primary functions.

A further point set under the heading of “Goals of the Society” (§ 2) aimed at the “deepening and broadening of scientific training” of its membership, thus impacting core competencies of the university, which in the first post-war years it was not able to adequately fulfil. The lectures being offered were reduced to the bare necessities, and there was a lack of funds for training in special fields (especially those demanded in the workforce), for professional experts and for scientific equipment. It was here that the “Student Society” jumped in: it not only organised a voluminous program of oral presentations, given by persons from outside of Vienna, but also organised multi-day geologic field trips. It also made efforts to hook the necessary experts to carry out special practical seminars. How challenging this was is illustrated by the following example (Fig. 2), the organising of an ore microscopy course, for which it was finally possible to commit W. Siegl of Leoben University, after several others had bowed out. Another example is provided by the rock samples collected in the course of doctoral thesis field work; these could only then be subjected to further

examination once the “Student Society” had made the necessary chemicals available.

No History Without a Background

The foundation of a student society with such extensive aims, among which is the publication of a scientific journal of international format, must today appear to be without precedent. This begs the question of where the idea for this revolutionary concept came from. In no way is the great achievement of the founder of the society, Rudolf Osberger, reduced by the fact that he had pursued an initiative which had reached him from outside, since he brought it to fruition in a local environment. One should recall, within this context, the numerous initiatives begun immediately after the end of the war, which aimed, through the organising of exchanges of ideas and of regional professional organisations, to reach beyond national boundaries - an important prerequisite for the long path toward a common Europe. This great project for the future and for peace was aimed mainly at the young. One of the first initiatives in this direction originated in the Netherlands. In October of 1947, at an internationally-attended conference in Amsterdam for students of geology and mining engineers in training, an umbrella organisation, the International Federation of Students of Geology and Mining (IFSGM) was founded, which was meant to serve as the organisational framework for joint projects. A prerequisite for the success of this project was that all geological student organisations (which existed in nearly all university locations) join the IFSGM. In Austria, it was Osberger who, from Vienna, worked

A Significant Society Member:

Rudolf Osberger (1924 - 1972)



Born in Mautern (Lower Austria), Osberger, immediately after graduating from high school in 1942, was drafted into the Wehrmacht. Upon his return from the war, he studied geology at the University of Vienna from 1945 to 1949. Beginning in 1947, he became involved in the planning of the founding of an international association of geology and mining students. A side product of these efforts was the founding, at his initiation, of the Society of Geology and Mining Students in Vienna (“Gesellschaft der Geologie- und Bergbaustudenten in Wien”). Following a short

stint as petroleum geologist with the Soviet Mineral Oil Office in Vienna (later to become ÖMV), his further career path led him, in 1952, thanks to the mediation of his academic teacher Leopold Kober, to Indonesia, where he was employed in the exploration and exploitation of local tin deposits and, on the side (and never sufficiently recognized for it), he participated in numerous projects of public utility (among others the founding of a museum in Billiton). “Of course I am fed up with Indonesia and would rather pack my bags today than tomorrow”, he wrote in a letter to Leopold Kober in 1962. After 1965, he was busy as a United Nations advisor for a variety of exploration projects in western Africa. He died in Salzburg in 1972, on home leave, as a result of a suddenly required operation. In many details, especially concerning his professional activities in development aid and his unbroken faith in progress, to which he clung to the end, he reminds one of a type of person masterfully sketched by Max Frisch in his novel “Homo Faber”. The Society of Geology and Mining Students he had been instrumental in creating, immediately after his death dedicated a memorial volume to its founding president. Osberger was laid to rest in the cemetery of his birthplace, Mautern.

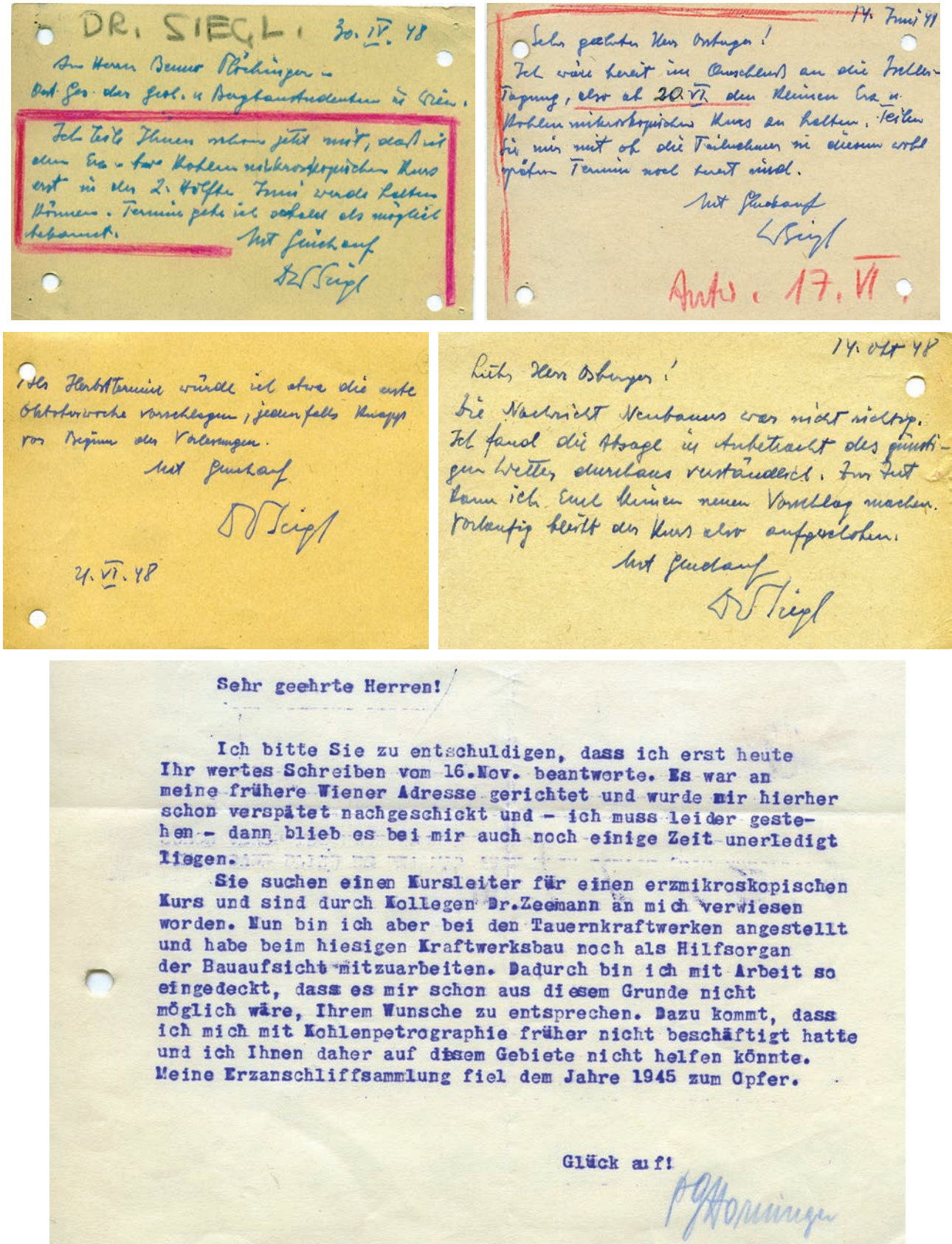


Fig. 2: The search for a presenter for an ore microscopy practical course: Dr. Georg Horninger, who had originally been considered for this, had to turn down the opportunity, having just been offered a job with the Tauern Energy Company. In addition, his collection of coal-petrography and ore microscopy samples had been lost in 1945. Further correspondence with Dr. Siegl, who was finally secured as presenter of the course, took many weeks.



Fig. 3: The Founding Fathers of the Society

energetically toward putting this great idea into practice, by attempting to place the existing Austrian geology student societies under a national umbrella organisation and achieving similarity of their individual statutes. His efforts were in vain. The geology students of Graz seem not to have participated from the outset, and on 10 March 1948, Hellmut Wopfner, the representative of the Innsbruck geology students, sent a negative response. There was only general agreement with the student organisation of Leoben. On the basis of the only slightly altered statutes of the Viennese “Geology and Mining Students” (founded on 22 April 1948), the sister organisation “Society of Geology and Mining Students of the University City Leoben” was formed on 3 June 1948. The main actors of this event were Günther Hattinger, Peter Weiss and Georg Sterk - all persons who would occupy important positions in their future careers. The further good relationship between these two sister organisations is documented by a voluminous correspondence lasting to the beginning of 1951. At this point our present-day knowledge concerning the further fate of the Leoben student society ends.

The Founding Fathers of the Society (1948 - 1951)

In the minutes of the Vienna founding meeting of 22 April 1948, along with the names of the elected board members (Osberger, Plöschinger, Bauer), a group of others is mentioned, who must be recognised for their contributions to the founding of the society: Günther Frasl (1924 - 1993), Ernst Fleischmann, Richard Hofbauer (1926 - 2008), Ferdinand Oszuski, Johann Sabata (1925 - 2012), Erich Voglsinger (1922 - 1993), Franz Weber (1926 - 2013), and Jo-

hann Weidl (1923 - 2007). What they had in common was that all had served as soldiers during the war, and they now had to attempt to make up the time undeservedly lost for their studies as best they could. To a greater extent than the following generation of students, their own hopes for a better future were inextricably bound to the founding of the society and its maintenance.

Taking the depressing material situation of the first post-war years into account, the efforts of this “founding generation” who determined the fate of the society from 1948 to 1951, borne by unbroken optimism, are astonishing: the founding of a journal, entitled “Mitteilungen der Geologie- und Bergbaustudenten in Wien” (“Notifications of the Society of Geology and Mining Students in Vienna”), of which 6 issues appeared in these three years, the importance of which was recognised by many (Fig. 3). Two annual reports printed in the “Mitteilungen” (Vol.1/Nr.3, p.44 and Vol. 2/Nr.2, p.45) inform us of the amazing efforts carried out by the students’ organisation of the Geological Institute: numerous field excursions and oral presentations, establishing of a foraminifera database, etc. . .

Once the proactive founding generation entered the workforce, however, the society lost much of its momentum. After only three years of existence, the students’ publication ceased to appear. The “society” went into deep sleep mode, from which it almost never awakened.

Re-founding of the Society (1955 - 1961)

At about the same time as the new Professor of Geology, Eberhard Clar (1904 - 1995) took up tenure, a new generation of highly motivated students had begun their academic

Two Women with Different Concepts of Life

Given the very similar early lives of the two persons being compared here (born in the same year, initiating their university studies at the same time, board members of the Society of Geology and Mining Students at the same time and both highly talented), the dilemma of making a choice concerning professional self-fulfilment within a partnership of equally gifted persons can more easily be understood. The very different responses of the two women circumscribe the issue, without, however, providing a satisfactory solution for similar cases.

A Significant Society Member:

Edith Kristan-Tollmann (1934 - 1995)



Edith Kristan, the daughter of the elementary school teacher Eduard Kristan, was born in Vienna in 1934. Following turbulent events in German-occupied Czechoslovakia, where her father had been posted during World War Two, having returned to Vienna at the end of the war, she attended a teacher training institute, from which she graduated in 1953. As her parents showed no willingness to support any further studies by their daughter, she was obliged to finance this as a working student. Given this double burden, she only made slow progress in her studies at the University of Vienna, begun in 1953. She very energetically overcame these difficulties. From 1955 to 1959 she was employed as a full-time scientific assistant at the Geological Institute, and during this time produced, in her capacity of editor of the "Mitteilungen", five volumes of this journal, simultaneously working on her doctoral thesis. She finalized her studies in 1960. A sample of Upper Triassic marl, which she discovered in the Hohe Wand region as part of the mapping for her thesis, and which contained numerous heretofore unknown foraminifera species, set her upon her future professional path, which ended in 1995 when she died, far too early, of cancer. In her short lifespan, she described, in 123 scientific papers (some of which are of monographic

education. The nearly extinguished student association was reactivated and a new board was elected in 1955; the principal positions (presidency and secretariat) were taken over by two women, Erna Weber and Edith Kristan. In 1956 the latter succeeded in reviving the dormant society journal, which from then on, in a new external appearance and dif-

ferent format (octavo), appeared regularly under her supervision until 1960. As the journal represents the principal sign of life of the society to the outside world, thanks to her successful efforts in ensuring a continuous appearance of the publication, Kristan has rendered the most significant service to the association.

Erna Weber (later Vohryzka) (1934 - 2001)



Erna Weber was born in 1934 in Wienerbruck (Lower Austria), where her father was Operations Manager of the Stierwaschboden power plant. The poor educational infrastructure of this thinly-populated region resulted in her having to cover great distances and even cross provincial boundaries in order to go to higher levels of school. The latter would not be an issue today, but in 1945 it was, especially when these boundaries were also those of different zones of occupation. In order to avoid repeated crossing of the Russian occupation zone boundary, beyond which the closest higher place of education was located, Erna Weber was obliged to attend a boarding school in St. Pölten (The School of English Misses), from which she graduated in 1953 with honours. In the fall of that year she began studying geology in Vienna. In 1955, she became the President of the Society of Geology and Mining Students, which had been without a regularly elected board for two years and had not published anything for four years, placing it at the very edge of existence. Unfortunately, there is no known extant documentation concerning her leadership. In 1957, she married her colleague Dr. Kurt Vohryzka; in 1960, she graduated sub auspiciis, but renounced any further professional position in order to devote herself to her family (3 children). Despite the significant time she devoted to her family, she was often able to find a way to make use of her great professional talent, for example as an external contributor to the Geological Survey of Austria, where she participated in the mapping of the Muehlviertel area (Leonding map sheet). She also served as an expert in hydrogeologic issues, using her well-founded knowledge in the area of hydrogeology in a number of professional evaluations.

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The Journal

Among the most ambitious projects, as well as the most significant legacies, of the student society was the founding and long-time publication of a scientific journal. In this sector, the association differed from the numerous other (often short-lived) geologic student societies existing in Europe at the time. The fact that the “Mitteilungen” was to be primarily open, as a vehicle of publication, to young graduate students, allowing them to present the most important results of their theses to a wider audience (see Forward by Kober, Attachment 1), initially led to a strong regional geologic fo-

cus of the journal. That such a thematic focus need not necessarily be disadvantageous is shown by the example of the “Karinthin”, a journal which was founded at approximately the same time as the “Mitteilungen” (in 1948) and which was easily able to survive for forty years in its self-chosen niche of regional geologic and mineralogical subject matter (Pertlik & Pertlik 2008). In order to ensure long-term survival in this rough environment, two conditions needed to be fulfilled: a solid and continuous financial base and long-term personal continuity of the editorial board. Both items were weak points of the society, leading to several longer interruptions in the publication of the journal. De-

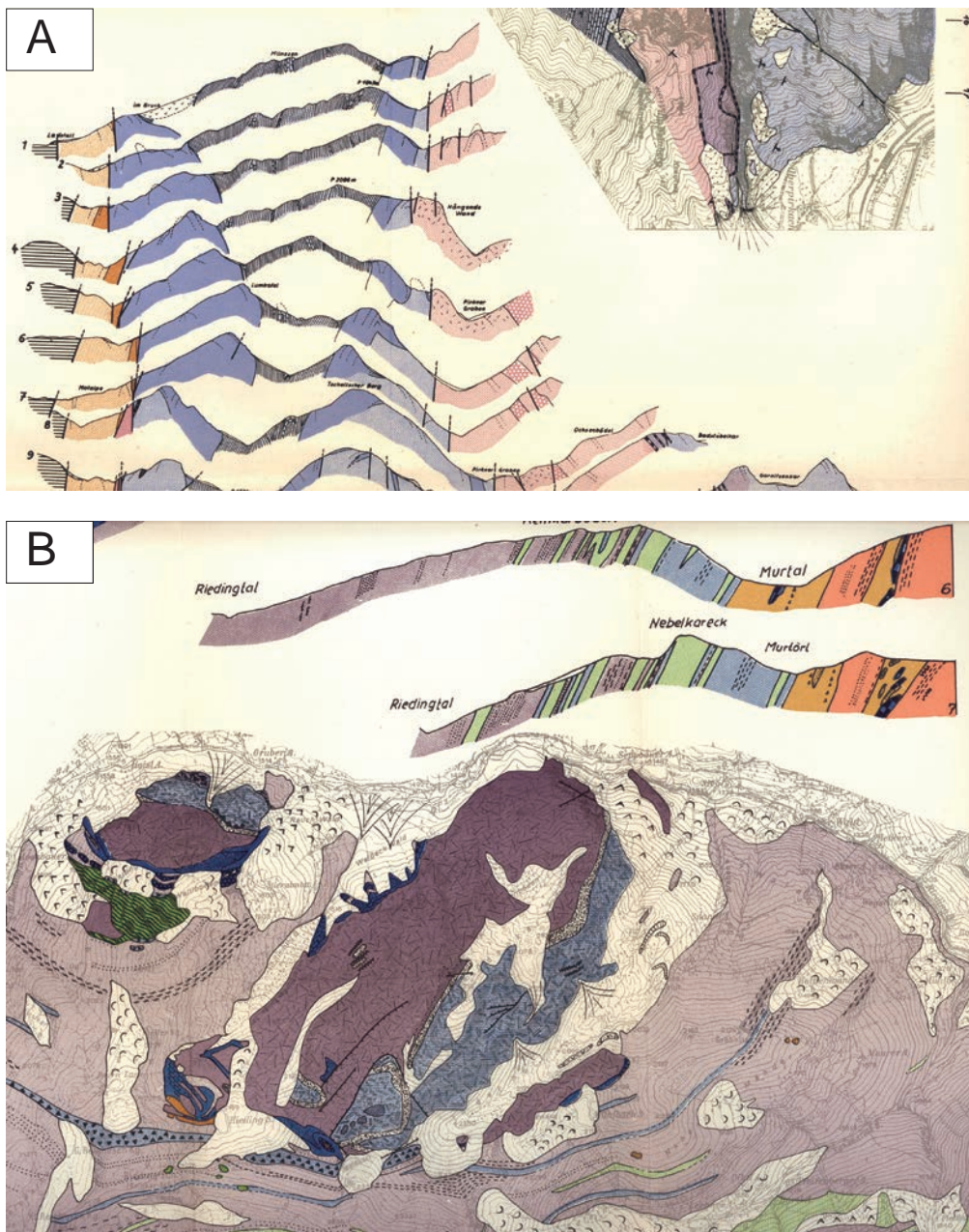


Fig. 4: For many potential subscribers, it was the inclusion of coloured drawings which was the deciding factor in subscribing to the Mitt. Ges. Geol. Bergbaustud. Österr. Details of the first coloured attached geological cross-sections and maps of the issue 13. **A** SCHLAGER (1963) - Lienz Dolomiten. **B** THALMANN (1963) - Kammzug area between Mur- and Riedingtal.

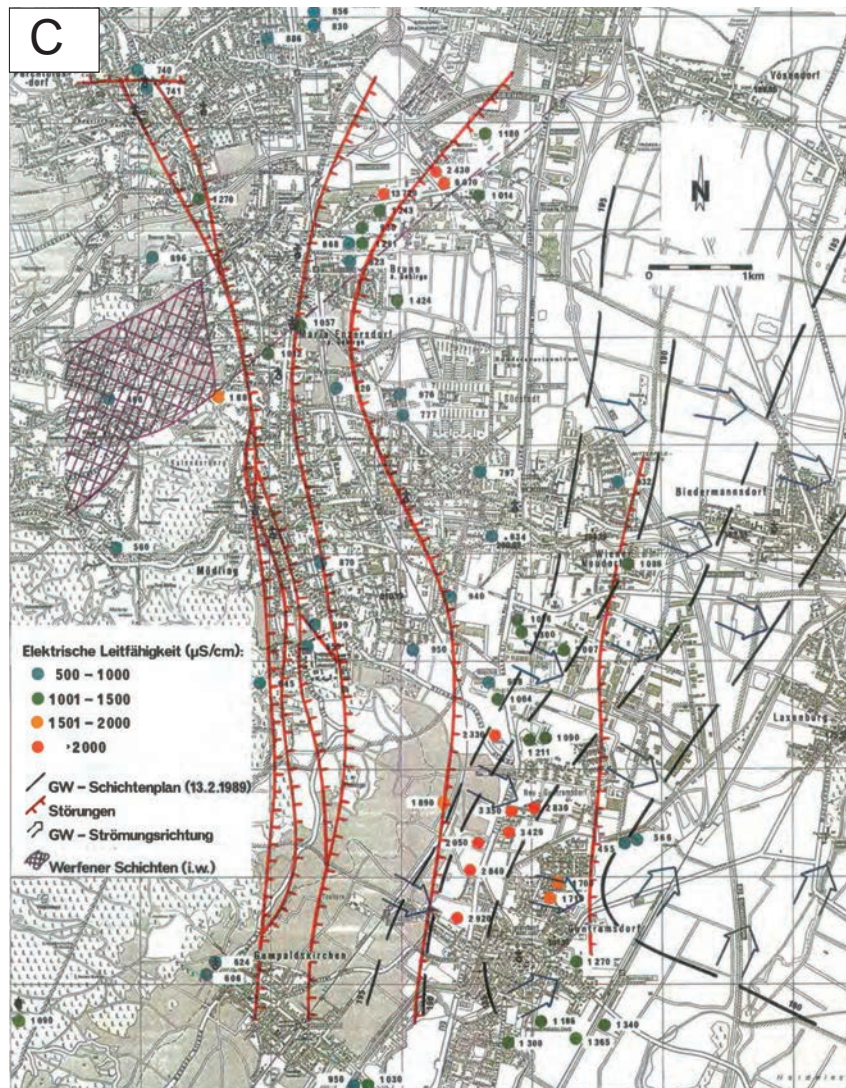


Fig. 4: Details of the first coloured geological figure and map included in the issue 37 of the Mitt. Ges. Geol. Bergbaustud. Österr. C Fig. 2 from GIER (1991) - distributional pattern of the electrical conductance of the “Werfner Schichten”.

spite the creative solution of counting of the first issues of the “Mitteilungen” as separate volumes and the issuing of numerous double volumes, the lacunae in the society’s line of publications cannot be hidden: in the 68 years of its existence, it has only reached Vol. 55. Given this background, the long periods of professionally undertaken editing and publication by Edith Kristan (1956 - 1960) and Wolfgang Frank (1961 - 1966) were of significant importance for the reviving of the society after its first crisis.

In view of the small circulation volume, which even in recent times never exceeded the number of 500 issues, printing costs were always higher than whatever proceeds could be achieved through sales. A circulation level of over 1000 would have been necessary to break even. The resulting financial gap had to be plugged by the modest contributions from membership fees and eventual contributions. Given these conditions, the issues from the years 1956 to 1961 were strongly limited in the number of pages and illustrations. However, there had been a marked improvement

since the appearance of the issues published in the initial years: instead of the A4-sized journals produced by hectography during the era of the society’s foundation, now, according to the standards of the time, bound, octavo linotype volumes were produced. More was required, however, to keep up with times characterised by the dynamics of increasing economic activity.

Despite these problems, there was heightened interest in the new journal. Numerous requests for regular supply of the “Mitteilungen” were received (Fig. 7), which meant that the original circulation amount of 100 soon had to be increased accordingly.

The further rise of the journal (so to speak from the Regional to the National League) was due to the effect of three factors/persons: first, through a significant increase in available financial means; secondly, thanks to the attractive possibility of being able to add a coloured map in every issue; and finally, thanks to the leadership of an experienced

editor (Wolfgang Frank). By carrying out the brilliant (but at the same time highly risky) business idea of the geology student Georg Riehl-Herwirsch, who had suggested to the board of the society the purchase of a copying machine (“Xerox”) and with it provide copying services to students, the association was able to accumulate the funds necessary to cover the losses permanently occasioned by the production of the “Mitteilungen”. As a result of the increased income resulting from the copying services, not only could the content size of the individual volumes of the journal be doubled; a long-time dream could now be realized: the production in-house of coloured geologic maps (from 1962 onward). With the rapid increase of draughting work at the Geological Institute, a technical draughtsman (Leo Leitner) was hired, half of whose salary was paid by the student society; he was responsible for the final draughting of the illustrations of the journal as well as the production of the required annual coloured map. With the appearance of Vol. 13 (1962), once again the external appearance of the jour-

nal changed (Fig. 5), which it maintained until 1999.

Thanks to the obvious expansion of the themes handled in contributions to the “Mitteilungen”, a larger circle of readership was established. Above all the publication of work from the expanded area of applied geology was pushed. Nevertheless, the number of submitted papers dealing with this professional area was beneath expectations. In the following years, more and more palaeontological contributions were published, many of which include important first descriptions.

The Final Years

The inevitability of the chain of subsequent events only becomes clear when one recalls the situation at the beginnings of the society: with the founding of the journal, a vehicle was created which was to serve the purpose of publishing important thesis results. The further rise of the jour-

Georg Riehl-Herwirsch (1937 - 2003)



Among the circle of often highly talented graduates of the Vienna Geologic Institute under Eberhard Clar, Riehl-Herwirsch, born in Wiener Neustadt (Lower Austria), occupied a special place. As a rather edgy personality, following only his own aims and fundamentally disregarding the conventional expectations of those around him, Riehl-Herwirsch possessed a great capacity to forge ahead, which either achieved his goal rapidly, or led to complete failure, as was initially the case in school, which he only completed after a delay of two years. Constantly brimming with (often brilliant) ideas, he found it hard to concentrate upon a single project and bring it to fruition. Only in cases where a very patient colleague continued to work on one of his numerous plans was any success assured. Despite this handicap, he was able to carry out many important projects, such as the founding of the Geocentre in Hüttenberg and a geologic school in Peyerbach, the expansion of the Grillenberg mining exhibit, and the establishment of the Breitenau experimental rubbish treatment plant, which he managed for many years. He earned the lasting gratitude of the Society of Geology and Mining Students by proposing and implementing a photocopying station at the University of Vienna Geological Institute, which for many years supplied an additional cash flow to the society.

The artist of hand-drawing maps, figures and sketches...

Leo Leitner (1947 - 2002)



Among the personalities who have had the longest-lasting effect upon the image of the “Society” from the outside, Leo Leitner of Krems (Lower Austria) occupies a prominent position. Proof of his talent and his painstaking work are to be found in countless issues of the “Mitteilungen”, for the graphical outlay of which he was responsible. It was at the urging of Riehl-Herwirsch, who recognised Leitner’s draughting capabilities at an early date, that the latter was able to be hired in 1967 as a technical draughtsman. From his place of work at the Geological Institute, Leitner tended to the needs of both institutions, drawing one half of his salary from the “Society of Geology and Mining Students” and the other from the University of Vienna. Leo Leitner’s field of activity was broadly defined: it ranged from the draughting of text figures (an undeniable demonstration of his talent as a technical draughtsman) to more artistic efforts. In addition, as an outstanding illustrator of prehistoric finds, he was a respected and indispensable partner of professionals of prehistoric research. The humorous sketches he produced, on a variety of everyday events, were particularly popular (Fig. 6).



Fig. 5: On previous page. In the course of its existence, the journal several times changed its format, its exterior look and, toward the end, even its name.



Fig. 6: Leitner, Leo (1978). Humorous sketches were in great demand by students preparing to announce their upcoming graduation.

nal from a product born of necessity to a publication equal to other scientific periodicals (and in constant competition with them), had at the time of its foundation neither been foreseen nor planned. In particular, the latent competitive relationship with the older Viennese Geological Society (Geologische Gesellschaft in Wien) constantly sharpened the profile of the student journal; at numerous times, in this hidden “competition”, the student publication was in a leading position. With time, however, the necessity to make the editorial board more professional was recognised, in order to survive in this state of permanent competition. This was achieved by a step contradicting the statutes of the society, with students relinquishing the editing of the journal. The last student editor was Martin Jung, who from 1991 on was able to publish three volumes. In 1999 this position was taken over by Hans-Jürgen Gawlick. The editor-in-chief of the journal moved to Leoben (1999 - 2017). It had already once before been necessary to temporarily entrust the editing of the journal to a faculty member (Richard Lein; 1976 - 1977), in order to prepare for a new appearance of the journal, following a three-year pause. What had earlier been considered “contrary to the statutes” by some critics (albeit urgently necessary to salvage the situation), had by 1999 become quietly accepted as the norm.

Beginning in 1991, further changes occurred in the external appearance, as well as the title, of the “Mitteilungen”. Following the trend of the day, and for reasons of cost control, beginning with Vol. 37 the format was changed to DIN A4. Subsequently, the unwieldy title of the journal and of the organisation it represented, considered by some as outmoded, increasingly became the subject of discussion. Following two clumsy attempts at changing the name (in Vols. 45 & 46), which caused great confusion among the subscribers of the journal, beginning with Vol. 47 (2005) a more fitting, programmatic title was chosen, which best described the contents and aims of the publication: “Journal of Alpine Geology”. In the meantime, natural depletion through graduation had led to a significant drop in membership of the society, and many institutional subscribers of the journal were lost through the merging of libraries.

No new additions from the student body were forthcoming, so that board members departing upon their graduation could no longer be replaced. In this way, the society had “extinguished itself” and thus become a victim of its own statutes.

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Unpublished documents

Private collection of Richard Lein of documents concerning the history of „Gesellschaft der Geologie- und Bergbaustudenten“.

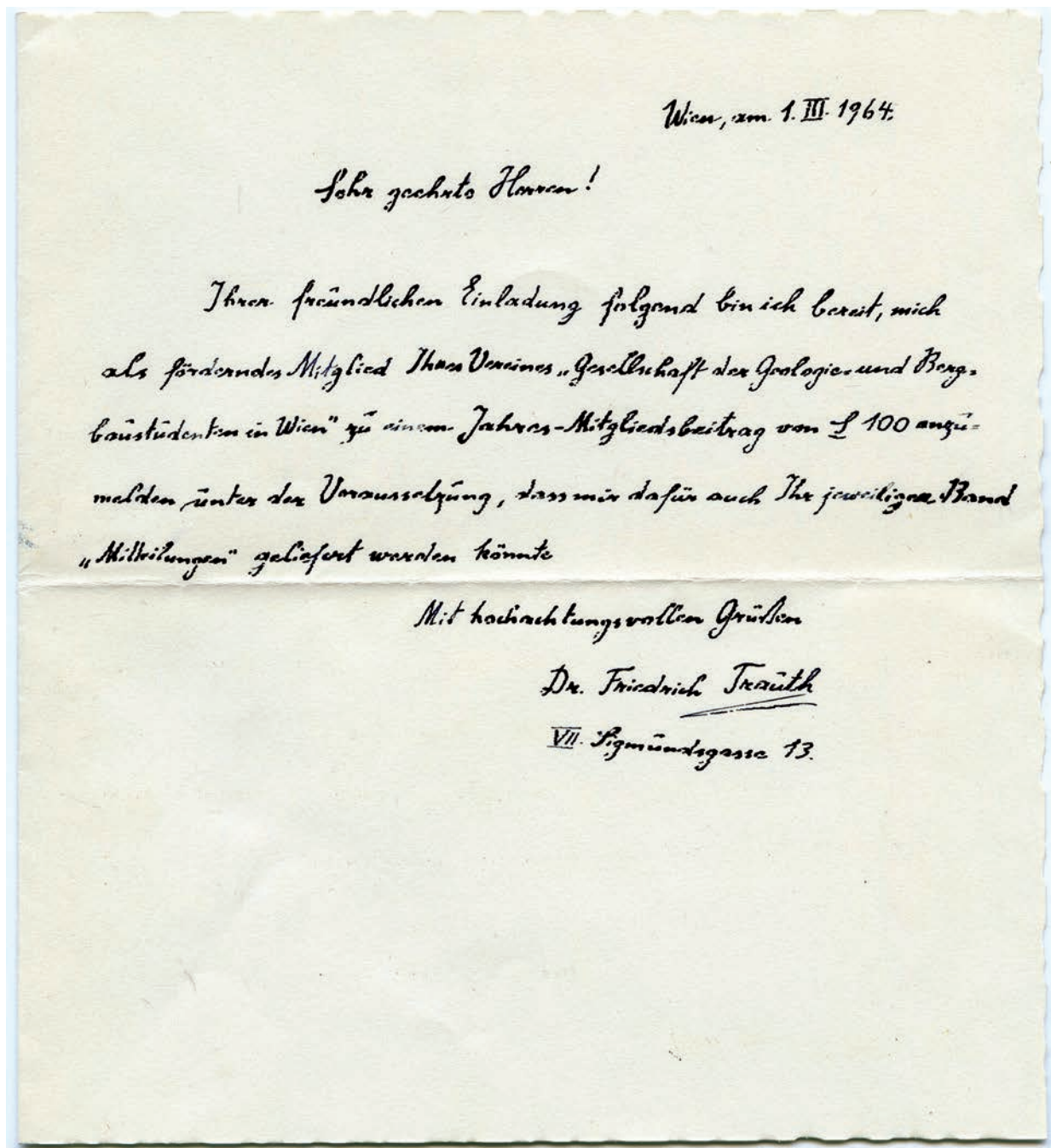


Fig. 7: Since the issue of volume 14/15 with a lot of important contributions, the number of subscribers of the journal rapidly enlarged. Even the 80 years old, highly recognized paleontologist Friedrich Trauth asked for admittance as supporting member of the scientific society.

Z u m G e l e i t .

Die Geologiestudenten der Universität Wien haben sich **in einem Verein** zum Schutze Ihrer Interessen zusammengeschlossen. Ihre Aktivität hat es ermöglicht, daß durch Förderer der Vereinigung die Mittel geschaffen wurden, diese "Mitteilungen" erscheinen zu lassen. Sie sollen Übersicht über die wissenschaftliche Tätigkeit der Vereinigung geben. Sie sollen vor allem die Ergebnisse der Dissertationsarbeiten der Öffentlichkeit bekannt machen. So werden diese Mitteilungen zu einem wertvollen Publikationsorgan. Sie können nur neue Erkenntnisse bringen, aus den verschiedenen Gebieten österreichischer und alpiner Geologie. Derzeit sind Arbeiten im Gange über: Geschichte der geologischen Erforschung Österreichs, Arbeiten über ostalpine - karpathische Mollassezone, Arbeiten über Kalkalpen - Flyschgrenze im Raume von Hainfeld bis Waidhofen, dann im Gebiete des Traunsteins und Ost davon. Weiter im Westen liegt bereits eine Arbeit über den Nordrand der Osterhorngruppe vor. Das Hallstätter - Dachsteindecken - Problem wird eingehend studiert, so im Salzkammergut, im Gebiet von Liezen. Arbeiten in den Radstädter Tauern, dann weiter im Westen, im Gebiete von Zell am See bis Mayrhofen im Zillertal werden wertvolle Beiträge zur Geologie des Tauernfensters bringen. Dessen Südrand ist gleichfalls neu studiert worden. Das Engadinerfenster wird im Norden neu untersucht.

...So werden in Summe diese Mitteilungen als wesentliche Beiträge zur Geologie Österreichs zu sehen sein, die für die Theorie wie für die Praxis von Bedeutung sind. Mögen auch in Zukunft Freunde der Gesellschaft das Erscheinen dieser Mitteilungen ermöglichen. Es ist Arbeit im Dienste des Aufbaues der Geologie Österreichs.

L. K o b e r .

Attachment 1: KOBER, L. (1949): Zum Geleit. - Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft der Geologie- und Bergbaustudenten, 1: 1, Wien. [Translation: The students of geology of the University of Vienna have jointly established an association for the protection of their interests. Their activity has allowed supporters of the society to provide the financial means to make possible the publication of the "Mitteilungen". The aim is to provide an overview of the scientific activities of the society. Above all it should present to the public the results of doctoral theses. In this way, these "Mitteilungen" will become a valuable organ of publication. They will only provide new insights into the various areas of Austrian and Alpine geology. At present, studies are being carried out on the history of geologic research in Austria, on the East Aline-Carpathian Mollasse Zone, and on the boundary between the Calcareous Alps and the Flysch Zone...] ... [All in all, these "Mitteilungen" will be seen to be important contributions to the geology of Austria, of theoretical as well as of practical importance. May friends of the society continue, in the future, to make the appearance of this journal possible. It is work in the service of the understanding of the geology of Austria.]

Attachment 2: List of Board Members of the Society. Members of the Executive Committee of the „Gesellschaft der Geologie- und Bergbaustudenten in Wien“.

O	Obmann/Obfrau (President)	SCH	Schriftleitung, Satz und Layout (Editors)
Ost	Obmann-Stellvertreter (Vice-President)	R	Rechnungsprüfer (Scientific Council, Controller)
K	Kassier (Treasurer)	B	wissenschaftlicher Beirat (Scientific Council)
Sf	Schriftführer (General Secretary)	Z	Zeichner (hand-drawing Artist)

Alber Johann	Ost, K	Jung Martin	SCH, Sf	Popp Friedrich	Sf
Bachmayer Wilhelm	Sf	Jung G.	K	Pollak Wolfgang	O
Bartl Roland	Sf, R	Klaus Helga	Sf	Prohaska Walter	K
Bauer Fridtjof	O, K	Kopf Gudrun	Sf	Riehl-Herwirsch Georg	SCH, B
Baumgartner Walter	Ost	Kristan Edith	SCH, K	Rockenschaub Manfred	K
Bechstädt Thilo	SCH	Kuparz Heinz	Sf	Schauer Martin	Ost
Brandner Rainer	(SCH)	Kupka Ernst	K	Schlaf Jürgen	SCH
Bryda Gerhard	Sf	Küpper Klaus	O, Sf	Schmitz Günther	Ost
Daurer Albert	Ost	Kurzweil Hans	O	Schnabel Wolfgang	Ost, K
Decker Kurt	SCH	Lahodynski Roman	Sf	Schöllnberger W.	O, Ost, SCH, B
Demmer Wolfgang	Ost	Lein Richard	SCH, Ost, B	Schultz Ortwin	O, K
Deutsch Alexander	O	Leithner Werner	O, SCH	Schwingenschlögl Rudolf	R
Eichhübl Peter	O	Leitner Leo	Z	Sokal Johann	Sf
Esterlus Michael	K	Lieberman Henry M	R	Spaun Georg	K
Exner Ulrike	Ost	Lobitzer Harald	Ost	Steininger Harald	K
Frank Wolfgang	SCH, B	Matura Alois	O	Sterba Hedwig	K
Faupl Peter	K, R	Mauracher Josef	K	Strauß Philipp	O
Frik Gerd	K	Medwenitsch Walter	Ost	Summesberger Herbert	O, Sf
Frimmel Hartwig	SCH	Messner Konrad	Ost	Theyer Peter	Sf
Frisch Wolfgang	O, R	Meyer Johann	O	Thöni Martin	Sf
Fuchs Reinhard	SCH	Mikura Erik	K	Thöni (Stelzhammer) Monika	SCH
Fürlinger Werner	Sf	Missoni Sigrid	SCH	Thum Ingomar	Ost
Fusseis Florian	Sf	Morauf Walter	O, Sf	Ucik Friedrich Hans	O, K
Gabl Gernot	K	Moser M.	Sf	Wagner W.	SCH
Ganter-Ullmann Hellmuth	K	Mostler Helfried	SCH	Wagreich Michael	Sf
Gattinger Traugott	O, Sf	Müller Wolfgang	O, Ost	Walderdorff Wilderich	Sf
Gawlick Hans-Jürgen	SCH, B	Neuhuber Stefanie	K	Weber (Vohryzka) Erna	O
Gawlick Kerstin	SCH	Nowotny Axel	R	Weber Leopold	O, Sf
Gödel Susanne	Ost	Osberger Rudolf	O	Weigert (Pistotnik) Ulrike	Sf
Grubinger Herbert	Ost	Ottner Franz	Ost	Wille (Janoschek) Ursula	Sf
Grum Walter	SCH	Papadopoulos Christos	K	Woletz G.	SCH
Hagenguth Gerd	O	Pausweg Franz X.	O	Zimmer Wolfgang	O, Ost
Hamilton Walter	SCH	Pavlik Wolfgang	K, R		
Hartl Johann	Ost, Sf	Peer Helmut	Ost, Sf		
Häusler Hermann	Sf, R	Peresson Herwig	SCH, Ost, Sf		
Heinz Herbert	Ost	Perschinka Else	Sf		
Hejl Ewald	SCH	Piller Werner	SCH		
Hermann Michael	K	Pinz Franz	Ost, Sf		
Holnsteiner Robert	O, Ost, K	Pirkl Herbert	K, Sf		
Hösch Konrad	O	Pistotnik Julian	Sf, SCH		
Janda Christoph	K	Plöchinger Benno	Sf		
Janoschek Werner	Ost	Pober Elisabeth	Sf		
Jarnik Marion	SCH, K	Poisel R.	B		



1. ICH MÖCHTE IHNEN EINEN GANZ EINFACHEN FALL ERKLÄREN, WIE ER DEM KARTIERENDEN GEOLOGEN AUF SCHRITT UND TRITT ALLENTHALBEN BEGEGNET.....

2....WICKELN SIE DIE POTENZIERTEN FALTEN EINER SCHEINSERIE UNTER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG DER KASCHIERTEN FENSTER UND DOPPELHALBKLIPPEN AB.....



3...WOBEI DURCH BASALAMPUTATION UND LOKALEN SCHRÄGZUSCHNITT....



4... MEHRPHASIG EINGEWICKELTE
SCHUBFETZEN EINER
AUTOCHTHONEN DECKE
... EXTENSIONSÜBER =
SCHIEBUNG



5... WIE SIE SEHEN, EIN



GANZ EINFACHER
FALL

6.. WIE IHN DER
KARTIERENDE
GEOLOGE UNTER BE =
RÜCKSICHTIGUNG FOLGENDER
NEUER METHODEN
..... MÜHELOS INNER =
HALB EINES TAGES
LÖSEN KANN !





Zeichnung: Leitner, Leo (1990). - Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft der Geologie- und Bergbaustudenten, 36: 225, Wien.