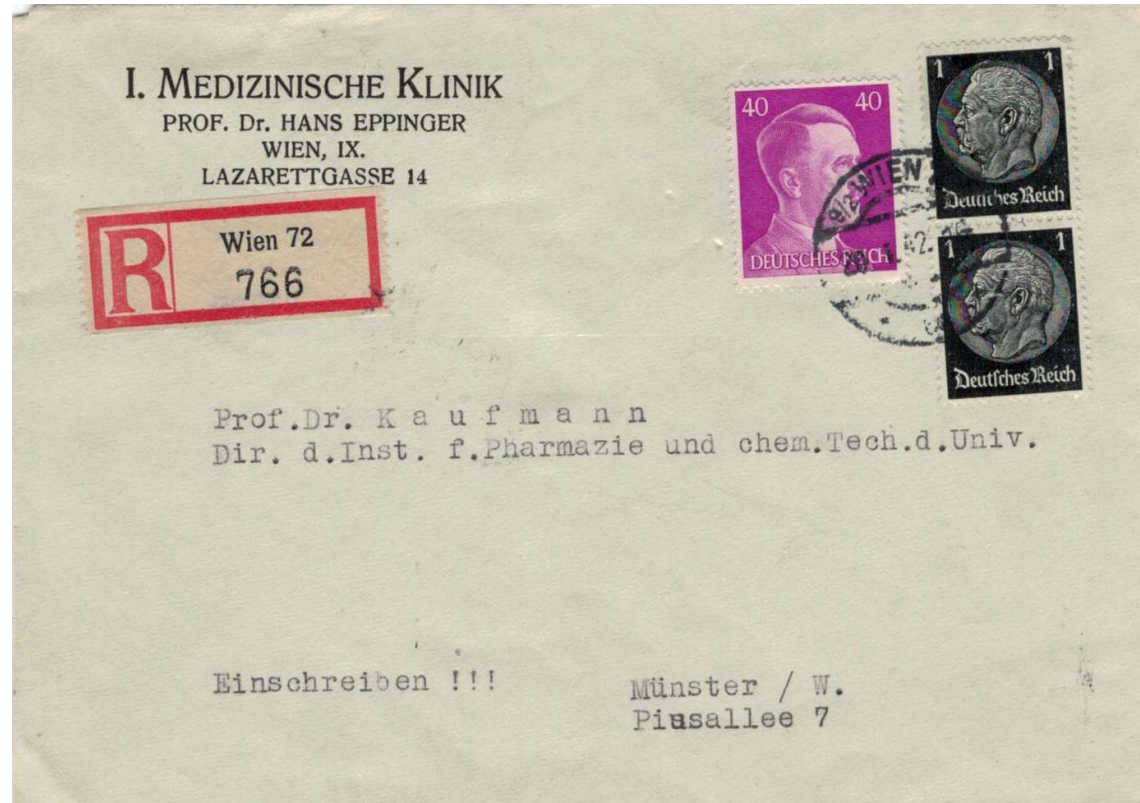


013 - Two researchers as they can not be more different

When searching for covers, now and then chance comes to the rescue and one can find one's "special cover" from hundreds of offers - it does not even have to be expensive. This is what happened to me with the following inconspicuous envelope:



Two researchers write to each other in 1942, the sender from the I. Medical Clinic in Vienna to the recipient at the Institute of Pharmacy and Chemical Engineering at the University of Münster. The franking Hitler and Hindenburg, who look at each other (whereby Hindenburg had only contempt for Hitler [Hindenburg: the Bohemian corporal...]) - one could have glued the two also mutually [cf. political correctness]...

The sender, Prof. Dr. Hans Eppinger [Junior], born in 1879, studied in Graz and Strasbourg. In 1903 he received his doctorate in the Styrian capital and became an assistant at the Medical Clinic there. In 1909 he qualified as a professor of internal medicine in Vienna and became an associate professor in 1918. In 1926 he was appointed to Freiburg im Breisgau and Cologne. In 1933 he became director of the Clinic for Internal Diseases at the General Hospital in Vienna. We note: a storybook career! Eppinger is one of the illegals, i.e. those Austrians who want the "Anschluss" to Germany. From 1937 he is listed as a "member of the NSDAP in a leading position" [the NSDAP is banned in Austria at that time and his membership is illegal]. Before the Anschluss in March 1938, Eppinger's home serves as a Nazi cell; his subordinate doctors are almost all SA or SS officers. From 1943, Eppinger is a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Plenipotentiary for Health Care under Karl Brandt. Eppinger now plays a leading role in the research department of the Army High Command and, from 1944, is significantly involved in the torturous and life-threatening seawater experiments on Sinti and Roma. After the war, Eppinger was to be indicted in the Nuremberg Doctors' Trial; however, he departed this life by suicide before the trial began in 1946.

Angewandte Philatelie

Now let us turn to the recipient of the letter: The recipient is Prof. Dr. Hans Paul Kaufmann, born in Frankfurt am Main in 1889. He studied chemistry in Jena, Heidelberg and Berlin. He is a member of the compulsory-beating fraternity Arminia at the Burgkeller in Jena, where he receives his doctorate from the university in 1912. His doctoral supervisor was the pharmaceutical chemist Ludwig Knorr. Kaufmann habilitated in 1916 while on leave from the front - in 1919 he became ao. professor and director at the analytical department of the Chemical Institute at the University of Jena. Knorr died in 1921, Kaufmann now had to transfer to the Pharmaceutical Institute at the University of Jena, studying pharmacy in order to continue Knorr's teaching activities. After 1925 Kaufmann publishes over 500 "Studies in the fat field". In 1931 he becomes a full professor at the University of Münster. Now he is not only a well-known and respected researcher, but also a master organizer. In 1936, he founded the German Society for Fat Research (DGF). He succeeds in saving the DGF from the German government's policy of Gleichschaltung. In 1943, he came to Berlin as a professor of pharmaceutical chemistry, but returned to Münster after the war in 1946. The DGF - like all scientific organizations - is dissolved by the Allies after the World War. In 1948 he re-founded the DGF. After his retirement in 1958, he remains director of the Institute for Pharmacy and Food Chemistry. After the war, Kaufmann also founded the German Institute for Fat Research, and in 1953 it was affiliated with the Federal Dairy Research Institute. Many of his other foundations are ultimately absorbed into the Max Rubner Institute (MRI), the Federal Research Institute for Nutrition and Food. In the end, he remained a university professor: Kaufmann supervised 150 doctoral students and 1600 examinations; he published a chemical textbook for physicians and a two-volume work on the analysis of fats and fat products. His Lipid Chemical Review, begun in 1936, still exists today as the European Journal of Lipid Science and Technology.

Further reading: Wikipedia

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