Guide to proper names and references in Gödel's "Protokolle" notebook

People

Abel	Othenio Abel (1875-1946) professor of paleontology and paleobiology at the University of Vienna. Founder of the group of professors known as the "Bärenhöhle" that blocked the appointment and promotion of Jews
Adele	Adele Nimbursky, née Porkert (1899–1981), Gödel's girlfriend, separated from her first husband; she and Gödel would marry in September 1938
Bachmann	Friedrich Bachmann (1909–1982), mathematician, doctoral student of Scholz's at Münster, where he received his Ph.D. in 1933; from 1935 at University of Marburg, as assistant then Privatdozent
Behmann	Heinrich Behmann (1891–1970), German mathematician; his reply to Perelman's criticism of Gödel's result had appeared in the journal *Mind* in April 1937. He was dismissed from his position at the University of Halle after the war for his Nazi Party activities
Beer	Gustav Beer, member of the Vienna Circle and Menger's Mathematical Colloquium
Benjamin	Abram Cornelius Benjamin (1897–1968), American philosopher of science on the University of Chicago faculty 1932 to 1945
Bernays	Paul Bernays (1888–1977), Swiss mathematician and logician; close collaborator with David Hilbert on the foundations of mathematics and the axiomatization of set theory
Brentano	Franz Brentano (1838-1917), resigned as priest, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Vienna, founder of Gestalt
Brunsvick	Egon Brunswik (1903–1955), Hungarian-born psychologist, assistant to Karl Bühler in Vienna, active member of Otto Neurath's "Unity of Science" movement
Bühler	Karl Bühler (1879–1963), professor of psychology at the University of Vienna. He led an effort to reorganize Vienna's city schools by

incorporating scientific findings from child psychology. Detained briefly by the Nazis in March 1938, he fled the country and became a professor at University of Minnesota in 1940

Ch Bühler

Charlotte Bühler (1893–1974), German-born child psychologist, wife and collaborator of Karl Bühler

Carathéodory

Constantin Carathéodory (1873–1950), Greek mathematician, who spent most of his career in Germany

Carnap

Rudolf Carnap (1891–1970), philosopher of science and key founding member of the Vienna Circle; he resigned his position at the German University of Prague and became a professor at University of Chicago in 1936

Comte

Auguste Comte (1798–1857), French philosopher and founder of positivism

Dempf

Alois Dempf *(891–1992), German Catholic philosopher and historian, appointed as Schlick's successor at the University of Vienna in 1937

Descartes

René Descartes (1596–1660), French philosopher

Dubislav

Walter Dubislav (1895–1937), logician and philosopher of science. He committed suicide in Prague in September 1937 after stabbing his girlfriend to death. In late 1936 he had fled from Berlin while facing prosecution for assaulting another woman friend, which is probably the legal action Gödel refers to on p. 3

Eckstein

?Walther Eckstein (1891–1973)

Eibl

Hans Eibl (1888–1952), professor of philosophy at University of Vienna. He had received the appointment in 1924 after the intervention of the Christian-Social Party–run Ministry of Education, resulting in Viktor Kraft being passed over for the position. Eibl, an anti-Semite and conservative Catholic metaphysician, later sought to act as "bridge builder" between the Nazis and the Catholic Church

Ehrenhaft	Felix Ehrenhaft (1879–1952), Austrian physicist; he left his position at the University of Vienna following the Anschluss, but returned after the war.
Feigl	Herbert Feigl (1902–1988), philosopher and KG's close friend as a student in Vienna, early member of the Vienna Circle. Coming to the U.S. in 1930 to escape rising anti-Semitism, he established at University of Minnesota one of the leading centers for the study of philosophy of science
Feigl, Frau	Wife of Herbert Feigl; she had left Feigl and their four-year-old daughter in Iowa and returned to Vienna to study child psychology
Fichte	Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762–1814), German philosopher
Frank	Philipp Frank (1884–1966), mathematician and philosopher, professor at University of Prague until 1938
Frenkel/Fraenkel	Else Frenkel-Brunswik (1908–1958), Polish-born Austrian psychologist, doctoral student of Karl Bühler, associate professor at University of Vienna Psychological Institute from 1931 to 1938, and research assistant to Charlotte Bühler. Of Jewish origin, she fled Austria in 1938. She subsequently married Egon Brunswik, committing suicide in 1958 three years after her husband.
Furtwängler	Philipp Furtwängler (1869–1940), German number theorist, one of Gödel's professors at the University of Vienna who inspired him to pursue mathematics
K. Gödel	Carl Gödel, cousin of KG; an Academy painter in Vienna
Gomperz	Heinrich Gomperz (1873–1942), Austrian philosopher; the Gomperz Circle, whose membership to some extent overlapped with Moritz Schlick's Vienna Circle, met on occasion at his student Edgar Zilsel's house, as did some of the 1937–38 meetings that Gödel recorded in this notebook. Forced into early retirement from the University of Vienna in 1934 for refusing to support the Dolfuss regime, he emigrated to the US in 1936
Hahn	Hans Hahn (1879–1934), mathematician, KG's doctoral adviser at the University of Vienna
Hegel	Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831), German philosopher

Heisenberg	Werner Heisenberg (1901–1976), German physicist, pioneer of quantum mechanics. The attack on Heisenberg mentioned on p. 4 appeared in the Nazi weekly *Das Schwarze Korps* in July 1937, in an article by Johannes Stark, winner of the 1919 Nobel Prize for physics. Stark accused Heisenberg of being a "white Jew" who though not Jewish himself colluded in the "Jewish conspiracy" against "German physics"
Helmer	Olaf Helmer (1910–2011), German-born logician and philosopher, Carnap's assistant at University of Chicago, 1937. He wrote an article that year refuting Perelman's claims to have found an error in Gödel's incompleteness proof
Hempel	Carl Hempel (1905–1997), philosopher of logical empiricism; Carnap's assistant at the University of Chicago, 1937–38
Hilbert	David Hilbert (1862–1943), German mathematician
Hildebrand	Dietrich von Hildebrand (1889–1977), German Catholic philosopher and theologian; forced to flee Germany in 1933 for his outspoken anti-Nazi views, he was a professor at the University of Vienna until forced to flee again in 1938
Hofreiter	Nikolaus Hofreiter (1904–1990), Austrian number theorist; student of Hans Hahn and Philipp Furtwängler.
Hollitscher	Walter Hollitscher (1911–1986), a student of Moritz Schlick; described himself as the only "declared Marxist and Communist" of that circle
Husserl	Edmund Husserl (1859–1938), German philosopher
Hutchins	Robert Maynard Hutchins (1899–1977), president of the University of Chicago from 1929 to 1951
Jentsch	Erich Jaensch (1883–1940), German psychologist
Jesperson	Otto Jesperson (1860–1943), Danish linguist and philosopher of language; author of *The Philosophy of Grammar* (1924)

Juhos	Béla Juhos (1901–1971), Hungarian-born philosopher, student of Schlick and Reininger, one of the younger members of the Vienna Circle
Kant	Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), German philosopher
Kastil	Alfred Kastil (1874–1950), German-Austrian philosopher, member of the Brentano school
Kraft	Viktor Kraft (1880–1975), member of the Vienna Circle, did not go into exile and did not join the Nazi Party. Became professor at the University of Vienna 1926, forced into retirement 1938-45. 1950-52 professor. Author of the first history of the Circle published in Vienna 1950.
Kretschmer	Ernst Kretschmer (188–1964), German psychiatrist; developed classification of body types that he believed were related to distinct personality traits
Kries	Ernst Kris (1900–1957), Viennese psychoanalyst and art historian, known for his work in child psychology; fled Austria in 1938 and later settled in New York
Kröner	Franz Kröner (1889–1958), Austrian philosopher, student of Gomperz; gave two talks in the Gomperz Circle in 1930 on Heidegger. After 1938 taught philosophy in Graz; dismissed as a Nazi 1945
Külpe	Oswald Külpe (1862–1915), psychologist, student of Wundt, teacher of Bühler, founder of the so called Würzburg School of Psychology.
Leibniz	Gottfried Wilhelm (1646–1716), German philosopher and mathematician
Mach	Ernst Mach (1838–1916), Austrian physicist and philosopher of science, whose notion of "phenomenalism," with its insistence that science should rest strictly on observable phenomena, was a forerunner of many of the ideas of the Vienna Circle
Mayrhofer	Karl Mayrhofer (1899–1969), professor of mathematics at University of Vienna; his selection for the position in 1935 over the much more qualified Karl Menger was vehemently but

unsuccessfully opposed by Moritz Schlick; he secretly joined the Nazi Party in 1937

Meinong	Alexius Meinong (1853–1920), Austrian philosopher and experimental psychologist
Meister	Richard Meister (1881–1964), professor of pedagogy at University of Vienna; although he did not join the Nazi Party, he was a leading figure in the circle of anti-Semitic members of the Philosophy Faculty (the "Bärenhöhle) who beginning in the 1920s worked to block the appointment and advancement of all Jewish academics
Menger	Karl Menger (1902–1985), Austrian mathematician and philosopher and a close associate of Gödel's; he resigned his position at University of Vienna following the Anschluss and accepted a permanent position of professor of philosophy at Notre Dame University in Indiana, where he invited Gödel to come as a visiting lecturer in the spring of 1939
Christian Morgenstern	Christian Morgenstern (1871–1914), German poet
Morris	Charles William Morris (1901–1977), American philosopher and colleague of Carnap on the University of Chicago faculty, who beginning in the 1930s closely collaborated with him and Otto Neurath on logical empiricism and the "Unity of Science" movement
Mostowski	Andrzej Mostowski (1913–1975), subsequently renowned Polish mathematician, student of the logician Alfred Tarski, attended Gödel's lectures on set theory at the University of Vienna in spring 1937
Natkin	Marcel Natkin ( ), member of the Vienna Circle and close friend of Gödel's as a student. After moving to Paris, he became a leading portrait and artistic photographer.
Neider	Heinrich Neider (1907–1990), Austrian philosopher; regular member of the Vienna Circle from 1927, later owner of one of the leading bookshops in Vienna.
Neurath	Otto Neurath (1882–1945), Austrian philosopher and political economist, a key member of the Vienna Circle; owing to his

	socialist views and political activism, he was forced to flee Austria in 1934
Nöbeling	Georg Nöbeling (1907–2008), German mathematician, student of Karl Menger's and member of Menger's Mathematical Colloquium
Perelman	Chaïm Perelman (1912–1984), Polish-born philosopher of law, who also earned a doctorate in mathematics under the set-theorist Gottlob Frege; his article "Les paradoxes de la logique," which appeared in the April 1936 issue of the journal *Mind*, dealt with the famous paradoxes posed by Bertrand Russell in set theory. In another article that year, Perelman claimed to have found an error in Gödel's incompleteness theorem.
Pieper	?Josef Pieper (1904–1997), German Catholic philosopher
Poetzl	Otto Pötzl (1877–1962), physician and psychoanalyst; head of the psychiatric clinic at the General Hospital in Vienna
Reich	Emil Reich (1864–1940), associate professor of philosophy and aesthetics at University of Vienna, until dismissed by the Nazis in 1938 because of his Jewish ancestry
Reininger	Robert Reininger (1865–1959), professor of philosophy at University of Vienna, member of the anti-Semitic network at the university (the "Bärenhöhle") that blocked Jewish appointments and promotions
Rose	Rose Rand (1903–1980), Polish-born logician and philosopher; went into exile but did not succeed in getting a regular position in the USA
Sauter	Johann Sauter (1891–1945), professor of philosophy at the University of Vienna School of Law and Political Science. A secret member of the Nazi Party, he had denounced Freud's works as "pornography disguised as science" and under both his own name and the pseudoym "Dr. Austriacus" penned polemical apologies for Schlick's murderer, dismissing Schlick as "an exponent of Jewry" and asserting that as "Christians living in a Christian-German state . . . it is we who will decide which philosophy is good and appropriate"

Schächter	Josef Schächter (1901–1994), Austrian-born rabbi and philosopher, student of Moritz Schlick, member of the Vienna Circle; emigrated to Palestine in 1938
Schelling	Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling (1775–1854), German philosopher
Schllick	Moritz Schlick (1882–1936), physicist and philosopher, a founder of logical positivism, leader of the Vienna Circle; he was shot and killed in June 1936 by a mentally unbalanced former student who had been stalking him for years, an event that deeply shook Gödel
Scholz	Heinrich Scholz (1884–1956), theologian and logician at University of Münster
Schönerer	Georg Ritter von Schönerer (1842–1921), Austrian politician and leader of the right-wing, virulently anti-Semitic Alldeutsch Partei (Pan-German Party), which inspired the young Adolf Hitler
Schopenhauer	Arthur Schopenhauer (1788–1860), German philosopher
Schweidler	Egon Schweidler (1873–1948), Austrian physicist, professor at University of Vienna
Spann	Othmar Spann (1878–1950), professor of economics and sociology at University of Vienna, known for his extreme anti-liberal economic and social views; joined the Nazi Party in 1930
Spinoza	Baruch Spinoza (1632–1677), Dutch philosopher
Tarski	Alfred Tarski (1901–1983), Polish-born mathematician; alongside Gödel, one of the twentieth century's preeminent logicians
Taussky	Olga Taussky (1906–1995), Austrian-born mathematician, famous for seminal work on number theory and matrices
Twardowski	Kazimierz Twardowski (1866–1938), Austrian-born Polish philosopher, student of Brentano

von Neumann	John von Neumann (1903–1957), mathematician, computer scientist, polymath; founder of game theory; developer of the basic architecture of the digital computer
Vorländer	Karl Vorländer (1860–1928), German neo-Kantian philosopher, author of *The History of Philosophy* (1903) and several standard works on Kant
Waismann/Waissmann	Friedrich Waismann (1896–1959), mathematician and physicist, studied philosophy under Moritz Schlick; for a time he was a close associate and collaborator of Wittgenstein's
Wald	Abraham Wald (1902–1950), Hungarian-born mathematician and statistician, was a student of Karl Menger's at the University of Vienna and associate of Gödel's; his death in an airplane crash in India in 1950 deeply shook Gödel
Wittgenstein	Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889–1951), Austrian-born philosopher
Zilsel	Edgar Zilsel (1891–1944), Austrian-born historian and philosopher of science; fled Austria after the Anschluss because of his Marxist views and Jewish identity. He committed suicide in the United States in 1944

Places etc.

Café Arkaden	Coffeehouse near the University of Vienna where members of the Vienna Circle often met (the location is today occupied by the much altered Café Votiv)
Gasthaus Regina	Hotel opposite the Votiv Church
Rekawinkel; Purkersdorf	Two sanatoriums outside Vienna where Gödel stayed on several occasions, most notably during his extended psychological breakdown in January through April 1936
Rockefeller Foundation	Scientific research foundation in New York City; provided stipends for many refugee scholars from Nazi Germany

Café Schottentor	Coffeehouse located at Dr. Karl-Lueger-Ring 10; long since gone
Künstler Café	"Artists' Café" coffeehouse in Vienna
Krise und Neuaufbau	Series of popular lectures presented in 1934 by Karl Menger's circle in Vienna, "Krise und Neuaufbau in den exakten Wissenschaften"
Erkenntnis	Journal of the Vienna Circle philosophers