In Memoriam
Professor Heinz-Hermann Reichenbach-Klinke

Professor Reichenbach-Klinke, a pioneer in the field of fish diseases, died on 12 July, 1995. He was born in the Mark Brandenburg, Germany, in 1914, and it was there that he had his first contact with Nature and its wonders. He went on to study zoology, botany, geology and chemistry and finished his studies with a Ph.D. (Dr. rer. nat.) in zoology. After a time as assistant at the University of Braunschweig, he moved to the former Bavarian Biological Station (Demoll-Hofer Institute) in Munich, where he worked as a consultant for fisheries. During this time, he gave lectures at the veterinary faculty of the University of Munich and the agricultural faculty of the Technical University in Weihenstephan. In 1962, he received the title of Extraordinary Professor at the University of Munich, followed in 1969 by a professorship at the Munich Veterinary Faculty for fish biology, fish diseases and zoology.

Professor Reichenbach-Klinke was a scientist who was able to fill his students and his staff with enthusiasm. Therefore, it was not surprising that he was able to revive the traditions in fish disease research established by Bruno Hofer and Marianne Plehn at the University of Munich at the beginning of this century. He not only influenced pertinent developments in his own country, but also brought a great deal of inspiration into international groups such as the EIFAC or as a member of the editorial board of scientific journals. The modern development of research into fish diseases and of legislation in many countries, including those of the European Union, would have been unthinkable without his work.

His wide interests were demonstrated by his many publications in all fields of fish diseases, especially fish parasitology, but also in amphibian and reptilian diseases. His manuals have also been translated into other languages.

Heinz-Hermann Reichenbach-Klinke was a lovable and always friendly person who helped and supported whenever he was able. Many of his former students working in and outside of Germany, some of whom now have leading positions in science or administration, can bear witness to this. Long after his retirement in 1979, he worked at his institute, gave lectures, published new results and participated at national and international meetings. Only during his last years was he unable to continue these activities, handicapped by severe illness. However, even during his last days at the hospital, he was at the institute in his mind.

All those who met Professor Reichenbach-Klinke will remember him as one of the great pioneers in the field of fish diseases in the 20th century.

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