

Orient

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bulletin

History and Cultures in Asia, the Middle East and Africa

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In memoriam Ulrich Haarmann

New departures such as the one we hope to document in this newsletter often have a dark side that includes separation and even sadness. In this case, the paradox is a particularly bitter one. We begin by bidding farewell to Ulrich Haarmann, the one person who was involved more than anyone else in propelling the Centre towards new shores.

Prof. Dr. Ulrich Haarmann died on 4th June 1999, the first director of the *Zentrum Moderner Orient* in a permanent position and, indeed, the first of all three *Geisteswissenschaftliche Zentren* („Research Centres in the Humanities“) here in Berlin. This position was the peak in a remarkable career as an outstanding scholar in Oriental and Islamic Studies that earned him degrees at Princeton and Freiburg i.Brsg.; visiting professorships in Cairo, UCLA, McGill and Basel; fellowships at the Institutes for Advanced Study in Princeton and Berlin; in 1978-80 the directorate of the distinguished *Orient Institut* of the *Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft* in Beirut; full professorships in Freiburg and Kiel, and finally at the Institute of Islamic Studies at the Freie Universität Berlin. With a long list of academic publications he became a leading expert on philological and historical approaches in his discipline, notably on the early modern history of the Middle East with focus on the Mamluk period.



Ulrich Haarmann's untimely death at the age of 56, after only 14 months in office, still has an element of the unreal for us. His presence at the Centre was a continuous source of energy, encouragement and inspiration, even during his long months of struggle with the disease. Although his time and strength were limited, Ulrich Haarmann gave essential impulses to our work and, with his enthusiasm and ability for dialogue, a vision of the new shores to set sail to gradually began to take shape. The term „shore“ (*sahil* in Arabic) is meant here literally, in both senses of the word. Ulrich Haarmann recognised the Centre's unique opportunity of becoming a mediator between disciplines, research institutions and universities. He also drew attention to the historical

zones of contact and encounter between areas of the Middle East, Asia and Africa that are researched at the Centre – such as Central Asia, the „shores“ of the Sahara and of the Indian Ocean.

It was with a deep sense of gratitude, almost bewilderment, that we witnessed how, up to a few days before his death, Prof. Haarmann went through all the drafts of our next research proposal in which both new shore and the continuity of our work were to be realised. He was not to see the success of this proposal (see below, NEWS). Ulrich Haarmann's commitment and warmth will remain with us, challenging us to turn this vision into reality.



No. 1, December 1999

Editorial

Welcome to the first issue of the **Orient Bulletin** - the newsletter of the *Zentrum Moderner Orient*! Two or three times a year the Bulletin will issue information about ongoing activities and debates at the Centre, thus making it more familiar to a wider professional audience of colleagues, partners and friends. We hope the regular columns under the headings **Calendar, Profiles, Activities, Guests, Publications** and **News** will satisfy some of the curiosity that has accumulated among colleagues, partners and friends during the first few years of the Centre's existence. Please do not hesitate to write to us with comments, suggestions or further questions that may come up while reading. More detailed information, especially on forthcoming events, can be found on our home page www.zmo.de.



calendar

Public Seminars at the Centre

- 27th January 2000, 17.00: *Thomas Phillip* (Erlangen)
- 24th February 2000, 17.00: *Gerd Spittler* (Bayreuth)
- 9th March 2000 17.00: *Alexander Flores* (Bremen)
- 23rd March 2000, 17.00: *Tunde Adeleke* (New Orleans)



profiles



Zentrum Moderner Orient / Centre for Modern Oriental Studies – a Portrait

The *Zentrum Moderner Orient* (ZMO) is an interdisciplinary research centre dedicated to historical, social and cultural research on the Middle East, South Asia and Africa, with particular interest in societies influenced by Islam. In the academic landscape it is located somewhere between well-established departments and institutes for the study of „non-European areas“ and, still nascent, those involved in comparative research with a stronger thematic focus. The Centre's own research programme is carried out by 20 full-time, non-tenured research fellows who are employed for a maximum of five years. As a „Centre“, it has the specific vocation of supporting the building of networks and exchanges between researchers, programmes and institutions of diverse origin, working in related fields inside and outside of the universities, both on a regional and international level.

This task is underpinned with conferences, workshops and public lectures, often in cooperation with universities and other partner institutions, as well as a visiting scholar programme. In addition, the Centre issues three publication series (see **Publications**), and its fellows teach at various university departments and institutes, mainly in Berlin. The Centre has a well-stocked reference library (accessible to external users), now containing in its main collection approximately 38.500 volumes and 85 periodicals on and from the research regions of the Centre. There is also a full equipment of computer and information technology for the use of fellows and guests.

Evolving from a section of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, the Centre was re-established in 1992, initially under the auspices of the Max Planck Society. In January 1996, the Centre became one of Berlin's three *Geisteswissenschaftliche Zentren* (Research Centres in the Humanities) under the umbrella of a newly-registered society of the same name which comprises, among others, the three major Berlin universities and several academies of science. Its recurrent budget (approx. one third of the total costs, including both technical and directorial staff and „hardware“) is provided by the State of Berlin, whereas funds for research activities and guests have to be gained from other sources. At present, most of these costs are covered by the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (DFG), after thorough examination of project and extension proposals regularly submitted for this purpose.

Since 1996, the Centre has focused its research activities on non-European experiences of what is known today as „globalization“. Under the overall research theme **„Dissociation and Appropriation in Response to Globalization: Asia, Africa and Europe since the 18th Century“** different local and regional perceptions, adaptations and consequences of global processes and discourses are examined in a historical and comparative perspective. Due to this geographical focus, the experience of the colonial encounter and of postcolonial conditions figures prominently in the analyses. The overall programme comprises three group projects, each consisting of several sub- projects:

Group Project 1 examines Middle Eastern and North African **Muslim Perceptions of the „West“** and responses to heterogeneous rhythms of change in modern and contemporary history. Of special interest are groups such as travellers, migrants, politicians, the military, and intellectuals, all of whom experienced intensely the fragility of boundaries between „we“ and „them“, „indigenous“ and „alien“, „old“ and „new“, „faith“ and „hypocrisy“, „Islamic World“ and „the West“. Particular historical turning-points are taken as keys to these experiences. The six individual case studies in this group range from the Turkish image of Europe and the Europeans before and after 1900 (*Börte Sagaster*, completed in December 1998), the biographies and world-views of Muslim migrants in Central Europe 1900-1950 (*Gerhard Höpp*), the scientific-technological debates in the journal *Al-Mustaqbal*

Al-Arabi 1978-1987 (*Sonja Hegasy*), the world-view of the Sudanese opposition leader Sadiq al-Mahdi (*Ellinor Schöne*), to the reactions of Moroccan political parties to the European Union from the mid-1970s to the 1990s (*Steffen Wippel*) and the perspectives of Arab Centres for Strategic Studies on the end of the East-West-conflict (*Henner Fürtig*).

Combining cases from Asia and Africa, Group Project 2 addresses **Agents of Change** as keys to conflict and synthesis between Oriental and Occidental cultures. Operating at the interfaces of competing cultures and facilitating change in a variety of ways, these individual and social agents were influenced at the same time by local traditions, Western efforts at modernization, capitalist development and colonial rule. The eight sub-projects, ranging from the 18th century to the end of the colonial period, are concerned with biographical studies and group portraits between „oriental“ society and „occidental“ influences, where domains of difference overlapped and composite identities were constantly contested and renegotiated. There is a major focus on the contribution of these agents to social and cultural change, as well as on the perception of their own role in this process. In a comparative approach, the similarities and variations among the cases are examined. The processes of cultural mediation under study resulted in both integration and confrontation, while constantly creating new forms of cultural articulation that were neither traditional nor Western. The case studies look at different religious groups such as South-Indian Christian converts (*Heike Liebau*) and African-American missionaries (*Katja Füllberg-Stolberg*) in the pre- and early colonial period, and at Islamist movements in colonial India (*Dietrich Reetz*); at cultural brokers such as popular film-makers in colonial India (*Annemarie Hafner*); and at pre-independence activists such as Indian peasant leaders (*Petra Heidrich*), Tanzanian bureaucratic elites (*Andreas Eckert*), West-African war veterans (*Brigitte Reinwald*) and an Indian educationist (*Joachim Oesterheld*).



The library. View into the reading room

Finally, Group Project 3 explores the construction of spatial and social order in modern African and Asian history, focusing on the relationship between **Locality and the State**. „Locality“ is understood here as a changing frame of reference of social actors who define their position and limits in space through practice and cognition and who constitute local communities in the process. Modes of cultural production and socio-political negotiation of small-scale (sub-national) identities and boundaries are addressed in a long-term historical perspective, placing them in the context of the global emergence and recent transformation of the territorial state and of alternative forms of global integration. Six case studies are carried out on the basis of empirical field work, archival research and analysis of locally produced texts. They focus on discourses of locality, ethnicity and nation state in SW Nigeria since 1800 (Axel Harneit-Sievers) and in the current Afghan war (Bernt Glatzer); on territorial (re-) constructions of political and religious identity in peripheral areas of North India (Antje Linkenbach-Fuchs), NW Zambia and NE Tanzania since 1900 (Achim v. Oppen); and on gendered narratives of locality in Malawi (Brigitte Bühler) and post-conflict Lebanon (Anja Peleikis).

Work on the overall theme „Dissociation and Appropriation in Response to Globalization“ will be completed by the end of 2000. A number of publications already published (see PUBLICATIONS) or still in production present major results from the groups and projects listed above.

In January 2000, this work will overlap and gradually be taken over by the Centre's next research agenda. The agenda has three key fields of research with new projects and sub-projects. Under the keyword „translocality“ the first field of research provides a focus on spaces „in-between“ established places and areas of the non-European

world as sites of political, social and cultural networks on the move. The second field, currently called „public sphere“, addresses the project of the nation state and of a national public against a background of eroding state power in Asia and Africa. It should be emphasized that we do not subscribe to the current polemic on „the end of the state“. The specific focus here is on processes of constructing arenas of debate where political legitimacy and general social norms are discussed and contested. The third field or axis, known as „History Culture(s)“, links the first two fields by looking at forms of collective memory as well as at „local“ conceptions of translocal and national history. An important general aspect here is the focus on „translocal“ processes and relations both within and between South Asia, the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa.

This new agenda, prepared over the last 12 months, culminated in a comprehensive proposal which has been accepted and even applauded during its subsequent external evaluation. In a recent decision by the DFG, funds were granted for the realisation of this proposal from 2000 to 2002 (see below, NEWS). Details on the new research programme will be presented in the next issue of the newsletter.



activities

The research work mentioned earlier was presented and discussed in 1999 at a variety of **workshops and other events at the Centre** in which fellows, visiting scholars and external participants exchanged their findings and views:

On 13th July the Project Group „Agents of Change“ organised a workshop on „**Franz Osten in India**“ in collaboration with the Seminar for History and Society of South Asia at the Humboldt University Berlin. After the showing of a documentary film on the life and work of the German film producer who worked at the famous „Bombay Talkies“ film studios in the 1930s, Dr. Annemarie Hafner (ZMO) and Dr. Hannelore Loetzke-Bauhaus (Humboldt University), both of whom are doing research on Indian film production, opened the discussion with further insights into the historical background to the success story of the „Bombay Talkies“.

On 11th and 12th June, a workshop on „**Africans and Asians in European Wars**“ was convened by Gerhard Höpp and Brigitte Reinwald at the Centre. The aim was to bring colleagues of different disciplines together in order to take stock of a subject which, in spite of its historical importance, has still not been given appropriate scientific consideration beyond commonly discussed issues of military and political history. Emphasis was first and foremost put on individual and collective experiences of Africans and Asians who fought on European battlefields in the first half of the 20th century. The issues raised by the participants focussed on the situation and status of African and Asian soldiers - colonial subjects, conscripts and volunteers – in European armies. It concentrated on their experience during the First and Second World Wars as combatants, POWs, deserters and defectors, as well as on their position as demobilised and as veterans. A wide geographical and geo-political range of cases were produced as evidence, using both published and unpublished sources that included written and oral self- testimonies. These were of help in understanding how the men coped with war and post-war experiences, and what the social, political and mental consequences of their temporary migration were for their communities and societies at home. The general discussion raised common points of departure for further comparative research in this field. Examples are the significance of the categorisation and inventorisation of the „Other“ as sustaining the functioning of the Asian and African war contingents; the potential for rewriting war history on the basis of the (self)-testimonies of „foreign“ combatants; and the concept of the „camp“ as a common marker of their experiences. Publication of workshop proceedings is forthcoming.

On 29th September, the Centre had an Open Day on the occasion of the **Asia Pacific Weeks** which took place in Berlin for the second time. Fellows at the Centre who work on the history, religion and culture of South Asian countries talked about their research activities during the Open Day and also gave information on the work being done at the Centre on Africa and the Middle East.

On 15th October, members of all three Project Groups of the Centre – Dietrich Reetz, Ellinor Schöne and Bernt Glatzer – convened a workshop on „**Sendungsbewußtsein oder Eigennutz: Zu Motivation und Selbstverständnis islamischer Bewegungen in der Politik**“ (Sense of Mission or Utility: Motivation and Identity of Islamic Movements in Politics). Nine contributions by scholars from Berlin, Leipzig, Erfurt and Marburg discussed what caused Islamic religious movements to get involved in politics. Three sessions on aspects of

„history“, „concept“ and „movement“ covered a geographical area stretching from Tunisia, Egypt and Sudan to Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Uzbekistan. There was particular interest in how religious, doctrinal and secular arguments intertwined in the view of the respective movements on their Islamic political engagement. The interregional comparison spelt out the specifics but also pointed to new forms of networking and cross-border influences. German summaries of the papers are accessible on the Centre's website. Publication of the papers in the in-house series *Arbeitshefte* is planned.

On 22nd and 23rd October, an international workshop on „**Making or Shaking the State? The Transformative Capacities of Locality in South Asia, Africa and the Middle East**“ was held by Project Group 3 (Locality and the State). The basic concern here was to overcome an understanding of locality as being in principle opposed to the state. Instead, the emphasis was on perceptions of and influences on processes of state formation „from below“ in a socio-spatial sense, i.e. by „local“ and „translocal“ actors. The evidence suggested that their activities and visions have a potential for challenging the nation state at large and moving it into new directions, as well as for helping its institutions to take root through interaction and negotiation in local arenas. Altogether, 14 papers were presented and discussed by both senior and junior scholars from Halle, Frankfurt/Main, Cairo, Neuchâtel, Oxford, New Delhi, Mainz, Bayreuth, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Illinois and Berlin, with case studies from India, Aghanistan, the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, Algeria, Mali, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Zambia and Mozambique. Their different foci structured the workshop into four sections, each dealing with a particular set of interactions: firstly, borderland communities and transborder movements with demands for boundedness and control by the territorial state; secondly, claims voiced by the „provinces“ for a greater share of the national cake, but also for outright secession, which are often based on popular historical arguments; and thirdly, the making of local „public spheres“, both in Habermas' sense of civic opposition to state power and in the sense of creating new arenas of social contest and moral debate. In sum, the extremely general question raised by the workshop, although useful in provoking new ideas, can only be answered ambiguously. It served the main purpose of bringing together quite diverse area-related debates and disciplinary approaches and must be followed up with more specific sets of questions. In this context, fresh looks at some basic concepts of Group Project 3, such as „the“ state and its relation to „locality“, are also in order.

Research results from the Centre were also presented for discussion by its fellows in the form of numerous **contributions to regional, national and international conferences, workshops and seminars outside the Centre**. As in previous years, they will be listed fully in the forthcoming Annual Report. In return, as it were, numerous lectures and papers were given by guests in **seminars (co-)convened by the Centre**. In the course of 1999, the Public Seminar series (*Externes Kolloquium*) took place at least once per month. In addition, the Centre regularly convenes seminars and panels outside its premises in cooperation with academic partner institutions. These are, for instance, the „*Berliner Seminar*“ of the *Arbeitskreis Moderne und Islam* at the Institute for Advanced Study; panels within the annual DAVO conference and the *Berliner Afrika- und Asienkolloquium*, in cooperation with the Institute for African and Asian Studies of the Humboldt University and with the Interdisciplinary Commission of Berlin Africanists (IKBA). Details on past and forthcoming events in these series can be found on our website.



Distinguished guests in the main hall



Teaching activities by fellows of the Centre constitute a significant form of cooperation in particular with universities. In 1999 more than half the fellows once again taught courses in extra time, helped to supervise, and acted as referees for graduate and doctoral students (see Annual Reports).

Finally, on various occasions the fellows of the Centre shared their expertise on particular non-European regions and problems with the wider non-academic public in the form of interviews in the mass media and ad hoc reports to politicians and development planners.

guests

During 1999, a number of distinguished scholars from a variety of countries have been invited as guests of the Centre:

Prof. **Gabriel R. Warburg**, one of the most noted experts on the political and ideological history of the Sudan, was present in April and May in connection with Group Project 1 (Islam and Globalization). He also gave a lecture on *Religion and Ethnicity in the Sudan. History and Memory* at the Centre's monthly public seminar. Born in Berlin in 1927, he emigrated to Palestine with his parents in 1933. In 1961, he began studying Arabic language and literature as well as the history of Islamic countries, first at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and later at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in London where he completed his Ph.D. in 1966. He worked for almost thirty years in the Department of History of the Middle-East at Haifa University and, for a period, as Rector of the same University. He has held numerous visiting academic appointments and research fellowships at universities and research institutes in Toronto, Los Angeles, Miami, Berkeley, New York, Philadelphia, Berlin, and Bergen. Apart from his editorship of the Israeli orientalist journal „Asian and African Studies“, Professor Warburg has published a large number of books and articles.

Another guest of Group Project 1, in May, was Dr. **Ahmed Abdallah**, a political scientist from Egypt. Known as an outspoken and controversial observer of national politics, democratisation and the military in his country, Dr. Abdallah has recently published work on the issue of globalization and the role of the intellectuals. During his stay at the Centre, he gave a talk on *Arab Intellectuals and Globalization*. Ahmed Abdallah, who received his Ph.D. at Cambridge University in 1984, is the author of *The Student Movement and National Politics in Egypt* (London 1985) and editor of *The Army and Democracy in Egypt* (in Arabic, Cairo 1990). Combining his academic interests with practical involvement in pressing youth issues in Egypt, he founded the al-Jeel Centre for Youth and Social Studies in 1994, one of the most important Egyptian NGOs for years. Al-Jeel („The Generation“) provides learning facilities, toys and medicine for working children in the poor district of Ain El-Sera. Dr. Abdallah, the current Director of al-Jeel, and his volunteer co-workers give the children an opportunity of spending Fridays at that centre, independent of external funding. Al-Jeel also produces regular contributions on social issues.

Also in May, Dr. **Norma Kriger**, a political scientist from South Africa, stayed at the Centre for a short period. Dr. Kriger has taught for many years as Associate Professor at the Department of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and was awarded a Visiting Research Fellowship at the Department of Political Science of the New School of Social Research, New York, from 1997-1998. She is currently a visiting professor at the Graduate School of Asian and African Studies in Kyoto University, Japan. Internationally known for her outstanding research on the guerrilla war in Zimbabwe, she is presently working on a broader comparative study of post-war politics in former colonies that gained their independence through wars of liberation. In this context, during her stay at the Centre, she gave a lecture at the Seminary of Asian and African Studies at the Humboldt University on *Building Nation States: Power and Privilege*, in which she explored the interaction between veterans and the government, thus giving an insight into broader issues of state-society relations, and more specifically, the (re)construction of states and societies in the aftermath of wars in postcolonial countries.

Prof. **Krishna Kumar** from the Department of Education, University of Delhi was also a guest of the Centre in May 1999. He did his Ph.D. in Educational Theory in Toronto and has been lecturing at the University of Delhi since 1982. Moreover, he has served on various committees appointed by the Indian Government to improve educational standards, and is author of several publications ranging from *The Child's Language and the Teacher* to *Social Character of Learning* and *Political Agenda of Education*. He has edited readers for primary grades and a selection of great poems for small children, both of which are in Hindi. In addition to his academic writing, Krishna Kumar writes on childhood and education in English and Hindi for the popular press. During his stay, Prof. Kumar delivered a lecture on his present Jawaharlal Nehru Fellowship project *The Freedom Struggle in Textbooks of India and Pakistan* at Humboldt University, Berlin. *India in the Next Millenium from an Educationist's Perspective* was the topic of his talk at the Centre's monthly public seminar. Professor Kumar, who is interested in educational issues of present-day Germany, visited several schools in Berlin where he gave lectures on contemporary India to history classes and enquired about German reunification among pupils and teachers.

In August, Dr. **Tilak Raj Sareen** from India, Vice-President of the International Association of the Historians of Asia, stayed at the Centre. Dr. Sareen was particularly interested in studying the material on India left by the German historian, Dr. Horst Krüger, which has been deposited and is currently being catalogued at the Centre for Modern Oriental Studies. During his stay, he gave a lecture on *Archives in India – Scope and Facilities*.

In October, Prof. **Javeed Alam**, at present Senior Fellow of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), resident at the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi, India, was a guest of Group Project 3 (Locality and the State). He is one of the most noted contemporary Indian political scientists, and taught Political Science at Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, until recently. His main fields of research are social theory and contemporary Third World politics. Prof. Alam presented a paper at the workshop „Making or Shaking the State?“ and gave an inspiring lecture at the Centre’s public monthly seminar on Secularism and Modernity in the Context of India. During his stay in Berlin, he showed great interest in recent political developments in Germany, particularly in the structures, problems and interactions evolving after reunification. In this vein, he exchanged views with political activists in Berlin and gave a talk on *The present political situation in India and the role of the Left*.

Finally, Dr. **Michèle Centlivres-Demont** and Prof. **Pierre Centlivres** of the Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland, stayed at the Centre in October and November 1999. Both are social anthropologists with a regional focus on Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan and well-known specialists on ethnicity, identity, diaspora and migration. They participated at the workshop „Making or Shaking the State?“ where they gave a paper on State, National Awareness and Levels of Identity in Afghanistan. During their stay, they continued work on their book on Afghans in exile and diaspora, and met colleagues from academic and cultural institutions in Berlin, as well as members of the Afghan community.

Among the visiting scholars expected during the coming months are:

Prof. **Abdul Sheriff**, National Archives and Department of Antiquities, Zanzibar/Tanzania (December 1999 to January 2000)

Dr. **Pardis Minuchehr**, Middle East Institute, Columbia University, New York/USA (January to March 2000)

Dr. **Adapa Satyanarayana**, University of Delhi/India (February 2000)

Dr. **Tunde Adeleke**, Department of History and Africana Studies Programm, Loyola University, New Orleans/USA (March to April 2000)

Apart from the visiting scholars, a number of **other guest researchers** are resident at the Centre for certain periods. They work on external programmes which are related to the Centre’s general research themes. In 1999, there were several fellows among them from the Berlin *Arbeitskreis Moderne und Islam*. Dr. **Gerdien Jonker**, who is doing research on the participation of Muslim women in Berlin mosques, a project of the *Förderprogramm Frauenforschung* of the Berlin State Government is also working on the Centre’s premises.



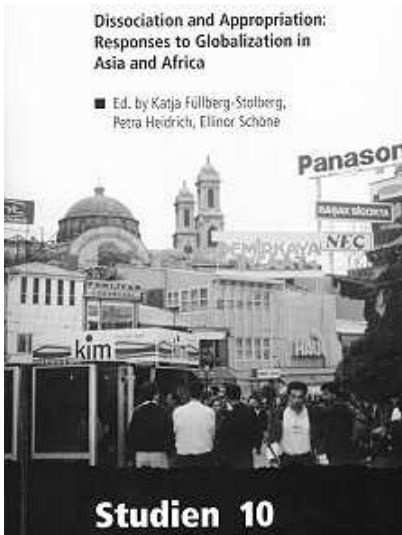
publications

ZMO Publications in 1999

1. Studien („Studies“)

Vol 9.: *Bühler, Brigitte*: Mündliche Überlieferungen: Geschichte und Geschichten der Wiya im Grasland von Kamerun, Berlin 1998.

Vol. 10: *Füllberg-Stolberg, K./P. Heidrich/E. Schöne* (Eds.): Dissociation and Appropriation. Responses to Globalization in Asia and Africa, Berlin 1999.



Vol. 11: *Gerdien Jonker* (Ed.): Kern und Rand. Religiöse Minderheiten aus der Türkei in Deutschland. Berlin 1999.

Vol. 12: *Kößler, R./D. Neubert/A. von Oppen* (Eds.): Gemeinschaften in einer entgrenzten Welt, Berlin 1999.

2. Schriften des Arbeitskreises Moderne und Islam

Vol. 1: *Aygen, Zeynep* (Ed.): Bürger statt Städter. Bürgerbeteiligung als Strategie der Problemlösung und der sozialen Integration, Berlin 1999.

(A backlist of earlier ZMO Publications is available on request)

3. Other publications by the fellows in 1999

Eckert, Andreas: Grundbesitz, Landkonflikte und kolonialer Wandel. Douala 1880-1960, Stuttgart 1999, 504 p.

- Historiker, „nation-building“ und die Rehabilitierung der afrikanischen Vergangenheit. Aspekte der Geschichtsschreibung in Afrika nach 1945. In: Rüsen, J. et al. (Eds.), *Geschichtsdiskurs V. Globale Konflikte, Erinnerungsarbeit und Neuorientierungen nach 1945*, Frankfurt a. M. 1999, pp. 162-187.
- African rural entrepreneurs and labor in the Cameroon Littoral. In: *Journal of African History* 40(1999)1, pp. 109-126.
- Arbeitergeschichte und Geschichte der Arbeit in Afrika. In: *Archiv für Sozialgeschichte* 39(1999), pp. 502-530.
- Familie, Sklaverei, Lohnarbeit: Kinder und Arbeit in Afrika im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. In: *Sozialwissenschaftliche Informationen* 28(1999)2, pp. 131-136.
- Konflikte, Netzwerke, Interaktionen. Kolonialismus in Afrika. In: *Neue Politische Literatur* 44(1999)3, pp. 446-480.
- mit *Becher, J./K. Bromber:* Erziehung und Disziplinierung in Tansania, 1880 bis 1940. In: *Rothermund, D. (Ed.), Aneignung, Vermittlung und Selbstbehauptung. Antworten auf die Transformationen der europäischen Expansion.* München 1999, pp. 299-316.

Füllberg-Stolberg, Katja: African Americans in Africa: Black Missionaries and the „Congo Atrocities“, 1890-1910. In: *Diedrich, M./H. L. Gates Jr./C. Pedersen* (Eds.), *Black Imagination and the Middle Passage*, London 1999.

Fürtig, Henner: Das Al-Ahrâm - Zentrum für Strategische und Politische Studien und die Neue Weltordnung: Arabisches konzeptionelles Denken nach dem Ende des Ost- West-Konflikts. In: *Orient*, Hamburg 40(1999)3, S. 393-426.

- Das „Wirtschaftszentrum“ des Vorderen Orients: Die Golfstaaten zwischen Stagnation und Modernisierung. In: Pawelka, P./H.-G. Wehling (Eds.), *Der Vordere Orient an der Schwelle zum 21. Jahrhundert*, Opladen, Wiesbaden 1999, pp. 81-100.

- Universalist Counter-Projections: Iranian Postrevolutionary Foreign Policy and Globalization. In: Füllberg-Stolberg/Heidrich/Schöne (Hg.), *Dissociation and Appropriation ...*, loc. cit., p. 53-74.

Glatzer, Berndt: (Ed.), *Landesmappe Afghanistan*, Bad Honnef 1999, 20 p.

Hafner, Annemarie: The Local and the Global in a Workers' Milieu: The Example of Colonial Bombay. In: Füllberg-Stolberg/Heidrich/Schöne, *Dissociation and Appropriation ...*, loc. cit., pp. 265-274.

Harnett-Sievers, Axel: European Traders in Nineteenth-Century Nigeria. In: T. Falola/A. O'Hear (Eds.), *Economic History of Nigeria in the 19th Century*, Madison, Wisc., 1999.

Heidrich, Petra: Bharatbarshe jatibeth pratha adhikarer janya - B.R. Ambedkar sangram. In: *Vishvaviksha*, Calcutta 1999, pp. 80-95.

Hegasy, Sonja: Modell Marokko. In: *Blätter für deutsche und internationale Politik* 44(1999)4, pp. 408-411.

- Islam, Science and Technology Transfer in the Muslim World. In: *Civilization, Modern Technology and Sustainable Development*. Prepared for the 8th International Conference on Management of Technology. Part 1, Cairo, pp. 369-381.

- Technologietransfer und die arabische Welt. In: *INAMO*, 4(1998)16, pp. 7-9.

Höpp, Gerhard: Der Gefangene im Dreieck. Zum Bild Amin al-Husseinis in Wissenschaft und Publizistik seit 1941. In: Zimmer-Winkel, R. (Ed.), *Eine umstrittene Figur. Hadj Amin al-Husseini - Mufti von Jerusalem*, Trier 1999, pp. 5-23.

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news

The current time in-between the millenia is also a period of break and transition at the Centre for Modern Oriental Studies. In the first half of 1999, as mentioned earlier in the Profiles, a new, comprehensive research agenda was completed and proposed to the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (DFG) for funding. Prof. Dr. Ulrich Haarmann was the director who submitted the proposal at the time. His death in early June after having suffered a serious illness since 1998 came as a tragic blow (see Obituary at the beginning). The DFG decided, nevertheless, to send its referees to the Centre in early July for its routine on-site evaluation of the proposal. They concluded by making a recommendation for funding eight out of nine projects, and 23 out of 29 proposed fellows to execute them, beginning in the year 2000. Three existing group projects will bring the current research programme to a successful end, and five new smaller projects will mark the departure into the new thematic „fields“ -

„translocality“, „public sphere“ and „history cultures“ (see next issue of the Orient Bulletin). This success, combined with very positive remarks on the Centre's research performance in general, is clearly encouraging not only for the Centre itself, but also for its other sponsors, notably the Berlin State Department of Science and Culture. The next necessary step, however, is the appointment of a new director to guide implementation of the new agenda. Efforts in this direction finally came to fruition in the latter part of the year. A caretaker director was appointed to take office from 1st January 2000. The selection process for a permanent holder of the directorship has begun in conjunction with the Faculty of Historical and Cultural Studies at the Freie Universität Berlin (see advertisement on our website).

