Three years later he returned to Frankfurt where he took up a professorship in the Department of Historical Anthropology and became the director of the Frobenius Institute. In the early 1970s he continued to carry out research on Ethiopia and received the Haile Selassie prize for Ethiopian Studies in 1971. When the socialist regime took power in Ethiopia shortly after, he shifted more and more of his attention to Burkina Faso, its loam architecture and its material culture. Knowledge of indigenous languages, the intensive study of societies’ material culture, and collaboration with other sciences, especially archaeology, were all of great importance to him. Haberland died in 1992.

JENSEN, ADOLF ELLEGARD (*1899; †1965)
Adolf Ellegard Jensen was born in Kiel in 1899. He served as a soldier in World War I. After the war he studied mathematics, natural sciences and philosophy in Kiel and Bonn, finishing his dissertation on Max Planck and Ernst Mach in 1922. In 1923 he became an assistant at the Institute for Cultural Morphology, newly founded in Munich by Leo Frobenius. As Frobenius’ student, he habilitated in 1933 with a study on circumcision and maturity rites. Before World War I he participated in many of the Frobenius Institute’s expeditions to South Africa, Libya, southern Ethiopia and Ceram (Indonesia). In 1936 he became custodian at the Anthropological Museum (today: Museum for the Cultures of the World) in Frankfurt. After Frobenius’ death in 1938, Jensen was supposed to be his successor as the director of both the Institute and the Anthropological Museum. But his appointment was blocked because of his refusal to collaborate with the Nazi regime and the fact that he was married to a Jewish woman; his permission to teach was also later withdrawn and he was again recruited as a soldier in 1939. After the war ended he became director of the Anthropological Museum before finally taking up a full professorship at the Institute for Social Anthropology and the directorship of the Frobenius Institute. Together with the Hamburg anthropologist Franz Termer, he founded the German Anthropological Association. Between 1951 and 1955 he led two research expeditions to Ethiopia. In 1952 he married his third wife, his assistant Elisabeth Pauli. Jensen adapted Frobenius’ ideas on cultural morphology and applied them to his research on religion. His attempt at analysing religious beliefs and practices through the different stages defined in cultural morphology opposed the usual theoretical positions of his time. Jensen died shortly after his retirement in 1965.

KULS, WOLFGANG (*1920; †2002)
Wolfgang Kuls was born in Königsberg and grew up in Rhein, East Prussia. He had intended to study engineering after finishing school, but instead he was drafted into the military to fight in World War II. He was taken prisoner during the war but, after his release in 1946, he studied biology, botany, chemistry, geology, philosophy and zoology at the University in Frankfurt am Main. His PhD in geography secured him employment as a scientific assistant at the Geographical Institute at the Frankfurt University. In 1954 he participated in the Frobenius Institute’s expedition to southern Ethiopia to undertake cultural geographic and phyto-sociological
research, especially on the cultivation of *ensete*. During this trip he met Adolf Ellegard Jensen, Eike Haberland, Helmut Straube and Elisabeth Pauli, with whom he collaborated and conducted joint research. He habilitated in 1958 with a study on the cultural geography of the southern Ethiopian lake region. In 1963 he took up a professorship at the Department of Geology in Bonn, where he continued his agricultural geographic studies in southern Ethiopia. He was consultant and chairman of the geographical evaluation team of the German Research Foundation before he retired in 1985. He died in 2002 in Bonn.

LANGE, WERNER JÜRGEN (*1946)
Werner Jürgen Lange’s interest in Ethiopia began when he was studying for his MA in anthropology and psychology at the Ohio State University, from which he graduated with a thesis on the political systems of southwest Ethiopia. He subsequently joined the Frobenius Institute as Eike Haberland’s PhD student. He took part in the sixth and last research expedition to Ethiopia. Funded by the German Research Foundation he carried out research among the Kafa and Sheka in 1972 and 1973. He afterwards received two further years funding from the same foundation to finish his dissertation at the Frobenius Institute. He also worked on an inventory of photographs taken during the expedition and of the 300 ethnographic objects collected. In 1975, having received his PhD from Frankfurt University for his dissertation *Gimira. Remnants of a vanishing culture*, he left Germany for the USA. Apart from his interest in the ethnography of Ethiopia, Lange’s publications in anthropology are mainly concerned with the Afro-American anthropologist W. E. B. DuBois. In 1994 he received a second PhD from Ashland Theological Seminary and was ordained as minister of word and sacrament in 1996. He then pastored a small non-denominational congregation in Ohio and taught sociology, religious studies and philosophy at several universities in the US. Lange is also active in politics and has run for congress four times as an independent candidate.

NEGASSO GIDADA SOLON (*1943)
Negasso Gidada Solon was born the son of one of the first local ministers of a Protestant church in the Dembidolo area in western Ethiopia. He went into exile in Germany in 1974 and came to the Frobenius Institute as one of Haberland’s PhD students. In 1984 he attained his PhD for his dissertation *History of the Sayyoo Oromo of southwestern Wallaga, Ethiopia, from about 1730 to 1886*. In 1985 he became director of the *Dritte-Welt Zentrum* in Frankfurt am Main. During his exile in Germany he became an active member of the *Oromo Liberation Front* (OLF). After the overthrow of the socialist regime in 1990, he returned to Ethiopia. He became minister of information in the transitional government, helping to draft the new constitution, and went