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