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**Badrah'i**, Faridun, born in 1315/1936 in Iran, he received a Ph.D. in 1350/1961 from Tehran University. His writings include *Ravish-i nivishtan-i panivis* (1970), and *Guzarishi dar barah-i Farhangistan-i Iran* (1976). LC

**Badre** (Badr), Albert Y., born in 1912, he was joint author, with Simon G. Siksek, of *Manpower and oil in Arab countries* (Beirut, AUB, 1960). NUC, 1968-1972

**Badri**, Hajjah Kashif, fl. 1979, she took a M.Sc. in history, was a founding member of the Sudan Women's Union, a member of its Executive Committee, and its chairman, 1956-1957. Since 1983 she was chief representative of the League of Arab States Mission for India. Her writings include *al-Harakah al-nisa'iyyah fi al-Sudan* (1984), and *Women's movement in the Sudan* (1986). LC

**Badri**, Malik B., fl. 1967. His writings include *Saykulujiyat rusum al-afal* (1966), *Islam and alcoholism* (1976), and *The dilemma of Muslim psychologists* (1979). LC

**el Badry**, Mohamed Abdel-Rahman, born 16 November 1920 at Cairo, he studied at Cairo and London, where he received a doctorate in statistics from the Imperial College of Science and Technology. For seventeen years he was a professor of statistics at Cairo University before he became UN population expert. In 1986 he was back in Cairo at the Demographic Centre. His writings include *Demographic projections in historical perspective* (1981), and *Aging in developing countries* (1986). LC; Unesco; *Who's who in the Arab world*, 1978/9

**Badt**, Hermann, born 13 July 1887 at Breslau, Germany, he received a Dr.jur. in law in 1909 from the Universität Breslau for *Die rechtliche Natur der Grundsätze über die materielle Rechtskraft der Zivilurteile*. In 1919 he studied the colonization in Syria and Palestine during a brief journey. Afterwards he was a politician in high office in the German Government, the first Jew to do so. After the national socialists' rise to power in 1933, he was dismissed and emigrated to Palestine, where he died in Jerusalem in September 1946. DiBE; Wininger

**Baer**, Eva née Apt, born 20 February 1920 at Berlin, she studied at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and SOAS, where she received a Ph.D. in 1963 for *The sphinx and the harpy in medieval Islamic art*. Thereafter she was a professor of Islamic art and archaeology at Tel Aviv University until her retirement. Her main fields of research were metalwork, iconography, and ornament. She was a member of the Israel Oriental Society, Israel Exploration Society, and MESA. Her writings include *Sphinxes and harpies in medieval Islamic art* (1965), and *Metalwork in medieval Islamic art* (1983). LC; Private; Sluglett

**Baer**, Gabriel, born 13 January 1919 at Berlin, he was educated at AUB and the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, where he received a Ph.D. in 1957. For thirty years he was a professor of modern history of Islamic countries at the Hebrew University. His writings include *History of landownership in modern Egypt* (1962), *Egyptian guilds in modern times* (1964), *Studies in the social history of modern Egypt* (1969), and *Fellah and townsman in the Middle East* (1982). He died shortly after his sabbatical year spent in the United States on 22 September 1982 in Jerusalem. ConAu, 5; *der Islam* 61 (1984), pp. 8-9

**Baesjou**, René, fl. 1972. His writings include *An Asante embassy on the Gold Coast* (Leiden, Afrika-Studiecentrum, 1979). LC

**Baethgen**, Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf, born 10 January 1849 at Lachem, Germany, he studied at Göttingen and Kiel, where he received a Dr.phil. in 1878 for *Untersuchungen über die Psalmen nach der Peschita*. He subsequently taught Biblical subjects at Halle, Greifswald, and Berlin. His writings include *Fragmente syrischer und arabischer Historiker* (1884), *Beiträge zur semitischen Religionsgeschichte* (1888), and *Die Psalmen* (1897). He died in Rohrbach, 5 September 1905. DiBE

**Baeva**, Sonia, fl. 1966, she was a literary historian at the Bulgarian Academy of Science. Her writings include *Петко Славейков; живот и творчество* (1968), and *Петко Р. Славейков* (1980). LC

**Baevskii**, Solomon Isaakovich, born 24 July 1923 at Mogilev, Ukraine, he took his first degree at Leningrad in 1946, he received a doctorate in 1953 for *Модальные значения глагольных форм современного персидского языка*. His writings include *Описание персидских и таджикских рукописей Института народов Азии* (1962); he edited *Фарханг-и зафангуя ва джаханпуя* (1974). LC; Milliband; Milliband<sup>2</sup>

**Bag**, Amulya Kumar, born in 1937, he received a Ph.D. in 1969 from the University of Calcutta for his thesis, *History of the development of mathematics in ancient and medieval India*. Under the title, *Mathematics in ancient and medieval India*, he published a revised version of his thesis in 1979. In 1975 he was a member of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi. LC

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## Gabriel Baer An Obituary

Professor Gabriel Baer, of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, who passed away on 22 September 1982, at the age of sixty-three, leaves a void in Middle Eastern studies, which will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill. His death is a sad loss not only to his family (his wife, Prof. Eva Baer, is an expert on Islamic art in her own right) and numerous colleagues and students, but to Orientalist research and scholarship in general.

A widely-known authority on the social history of the modern Middle East, Baer dedicated his most fruitful efforts to the analysis and interpretation of Egypt's social history, chiefly that of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Well aware of the fact that Egypt comprised a large and important society facing the challenges of the early stages of modernization, Baer undertook the laborious task of re-examining all available sources in order to better evaluate tradition and change. He appraised facts and processes both on a wide scale and in narrower but no less original monographs.

His *History of Landownership in Modern Egypt, 1800-1950* (Oxford University Press, 1962) clarified numerous points in modern Egypt's socio-economic history through the prism of agrarian relations in Egypt; this will doubtlessly remain a definitive study for many years to come. Later, his *Egyptian Guilds in Modern Times* (Jerusalem, 1964) provided another breakthrough in a rather neglected area of research — where he convincingly proved not only the pervasive influence of the guilds but their continuing activity later than had been assumed. Subsequently, Baer studied Ottoman guilds and published his findings about them, too. His *Studies in the Social History of Modern Egypt* (University of Chicago Press, 1969, subsequently published in Arabic translation, 'Ayn Shams University, 1976) comprised thirteen of his papers about the Beduins, the village Shaykh, the Waqf reform, the nonsubmissiveness of the Fellaḥ, the Egyptian Penal Code, the beginnings of urbanization, the abolition of slavery and the beginnings of municipal government: a wide range of topics, all pertaining to Egypt's social history and offering new insights. Lastly, his *Fellaḥ and Townsman in the Middle East* (Frank Cass, 1982) presents several mono-

graphs offering comparative dimensions on rural and urban development in Egypt and the Fertile Crescent.

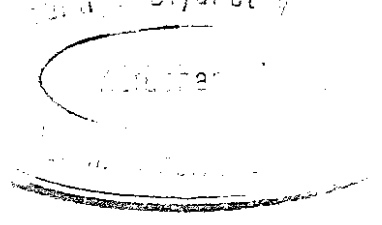
In addition, Baer contributed papers to the *Encyclopaedia of Islam* and other compendia, to numerous journals in various languages and to international conferences (where he was a familiar figure). Since he believed that a scholar's duty towards the academic community lay not only in research, but in teaching and supplying required tools, his *Population and Society in the Arab East* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1964) was a model textbook, widely used at Israeli universities (in its Hebrew version, 1973) and abroad. Hence his indefatigable activity within the Israel Oriental Society, over which he presided for several years, and his long-term editing of the society's two journals, the Hebrew *Ha-Mizrah He-Hadash* ('The New East') and the English *Asian and African Studies*.

When Baer died prematurely, he had just returned to Israel from a sabbatical year spent in the United States, chiefly at Princeton. During that year he had prepared a sizeable part of his study on the social role of the Waqf in Muslim lands, a subject in which he had become increasingly interested during his last years. This and other, equally significant projects on which he had worked, have perforce remained incomplete. However, his valuable contributions to the research of Middle Eastern modern history, its study at the university level, and the fostering of public interest therein will remain a lasting memorial to Gabriel Baer.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Jacob M. Landau

1992



# STUDIES IN ISLAMIC SOCIETY

CONTRIBUTIONS IN MEMORY OF GABRIEL BAER

Edited by  
GABRIEL R. WARBURG  
and  
GAD G. GILBAR

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HAIM SHAKED is Senior Lecturer at the Department of the History of the Middle East and Africa and Associate Director of the Shiloah Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies, Tel Aviv University. He studied at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the University of London, where he received his doctorate. The present article is based on an M.A. seminar paper written in 1966.

MOSHE MA'OZ is Senior Lecturer in the History of the Muslim Countries at the Institute of Asian and African Studies, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He studied at the Hebrew University and at Oxford University where he received his doctorate. He has published a number of studies on the modern history of Syria and Palestine, among them *Ottoman reform in Syria and Palestine 1840-61* (Oxford, 1968).

GABRIEL WARBURG is Senior Lecturer and Head of the Department of History of the Islamic Countries at Haifa University. He studied Middle Eastern History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and undertook post-graduate studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, where he received his doctorate. He is author of *The Sudan under Wingate* (Frank

Eastern History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. At present he is about to complete his Ph.D. thesis on 'The social status of the Muslim woman in Israel as reflected in the *Sijill* of the *shari'a* courts'. He has contributed to *Asian and African Studies* and to *Hamizrah Hehadash* several studies on religious communities in Israel. In the years 1963-1966 he was Assistant Adviser on Arab Affairs at the Prime Minister's Office.

GABRIEL BAER, the editor of this volume and general editor of *Asian and African Studies*, is Professor of the History of the Muslim Countries and Director of the Institute of Asian and African Studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He is author of *A History of landownership in modern Egypt, 1800-1950* (Oxford, 1962); *Population and society in the Arab East* (London, 1964); *Egyptian guilds in modern times* (Jerusalem, 1964); *Studies in the social history of modern Egypt* (Chicago, 1969); and various other studies dealing with the social history of the Middle East.

## IN MEMORIAM

GABRIEL BAER, 1919–1982

Professor Gabriel Baer, a leading scholar in the study of the history of the Middle East, and the editor of *Asian and African Studies* since its foundation in 1965, is no longer with us. He died unexpectedly on 22 September 1982, in a Jerusalem hospital at the age of 63, leaving behind a bereaved family and a host of friends and colleagues, who are shocked beyond words at this terrible loss.

To examine and appraise Gabriel Baer's monumental work as a scholar who achieved, in his lifetime, world-wide acclaim for his research in the social history of the Middle East in general and of Egypt in particular, is impossible at this stage and would be presumptuous. However, while these lines are written less than a month after Baer's death and without the perspective, or the time, required for a comprehensive study of his work, we cannot avoid mentioning at least some of the highlights of his achievements.

Gabriel Baer has written three books on the social history of Egypt: the first, *A History of Landownership in Modern Egypt, 1800–1950*, was published by Oxford University Press in 1962; *Egyptian Guilds in Modern Times* was published in the Jerusalem-based series *Oriental Notes and Studies* in 1964, while his comprehensive *Studies in the Social History of Modern Egypt* was published in 1969 by The University of Chicago Press. All three books have been recognized as major contributions to the understanding of modern Egyptian society, not only throughout the academic community in the West but also by leading scholars in the Soviet bloc and the Arab world. Gabriel Baer's books became textbooks in Egyptian Universities long before the peace process between Egypt and Israel started and despite the fact that his permanent affiliation with the Hebrew University of Jerusalem was well-known. Moreover, two of Baer's books were translated into Arabic by well-known Egyptian scholars while his penetrating insight into Egypt's social problems received wide acclaim in leading Egyptian and Lebanese newspapers. His new book *Fellah and Townsman in the Middle East*, published recently by Cass in London, is a comparative study of social phenomena in several regions of the Middle East, with special attention to Egypt and the Fertile Crescent. In addition, Baer has written several text-books,

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS  
GABRIEL BAER

I. Social History — General Trends

1. *The Arabs of the Middle East, Population and Society*. Tel Aviv, Hakibbutz Hameuchad Publishing House, 1st. ed., 1960, 267 pp.; revised ed. in cooperation with M. Hoexter, 1973, 324 pp. (in Hebrew).
2. *Population and Society in the Arab East*. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul and New York, Frederick A. Praeger 1964, 275 pp.
3. 'Social Change in Egypt: 1800-1914,' in P.M. Holt (ed.), *Political and Social Change in Modern Egypt*, London, Oxford University Press 1967, pp. 135-161. Shortened in *Studies*, Ch. 12 (see I, 4).
4. *Studies in the Social History of Modern Egypt*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press 1969, 259 pp. In Arabic: *Dirāsāt fī al-Ta'rīkh al-Ijtimā'i li-Miṣr al-Ḥadītha*, translated and prefaced by 'Abd al-Khāliq Lāshīn and 'Abd al-Ḥamīd Fahmī al-Jammāl, Cairo, Maktabat al-Ḥurriyya al-Ḥadītha, 'Ayn Shams University 1976.
5. 'Basic Factors Affecting Social Structure, Tensions and Change in Modern Egyptian Society,' in M. Milson (ed.), *Society and Political Structure in the Arab World*, New York, Humanities Press 1974, pp. 3-27. In Hebrew, Van Leer Foundation, Jerusalem 1977, pp. 1-23.
6. 'The Impact of Economic Change on Traditional Society in Nineteenth Century Palestine,' in M. Ma'oz (ed.), *Studies on Palestine during the Ottoman Period*, Jerusalem, Magnes Press 1975, pp. 495-498.
7. 'Social Change in Nineteenth-Century Egypt,' in G. Gilbar (ed.), *The Modern Middle East: Studies in Macro-Economic History, 1800-1914* (forthcoming).

\* Prepared by Dr. Miriam Hoexter

## NOTES AND COMMUNICATIONS

IN MEMORIAM: Professor Gabriel Baer, Berlin 1919 – Jerusalem 1982

Gabriel Baer passed away unexpectedly on 22 September 1982, leaving behind a bereaved family and many friends, colleagues, and students who mourn his death. The heritage he has left us in the areas of research and teaching is incomparable.

Gabriel Baer possessed an extraordinary knowledge of Islamic history and civilization and an exceptional mastery of the Arabic and Turkish languages which he acquired at the American University of Beirut and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He also had a profound working knowledge of the behavioral sciences, in particular; sociology and economics. This rare combination led Baer to original and fascinating insights into historical processes and has yielded numerous works which have become cornerstones in the study of the social history of the modern Middle East.

His Ph.D. dissertation, which formed the basis for his *A History of Landownership in Modern Egypt, 1800-1950* (London: Oxford University Press, 1962), showed how state lands were transformed into private ownership and traced the development of increasing inequality in the distribution of capital and incomes. The importance of this study lies, inter alia, in the explanation it gives of the socioeconomic foundation of the Egyptian political elite in the first half of the twentieth century. His following two major works also dealt with the social history of Egypt in the modern era. *Egyptian Guilds in Modern Times* (Jerusalem: Israel Oriental Society, 1964) gives a detailed description and analysis of this institution and its decline. Here, too, the implications of his findings bear on several major contemporary issues; for example, in the way they point to the reasons for the political weakness of Middle Eastern urban communities. *Studies in the Social History of Modern Egypt* (Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 1969) brings together Baer's studies on additional social institutions, such as the village community, slavery, municipal government etc., and the transition they underwent during the modern period.

Already in these works Baer referred to similar developments in other areas of the Middle East, particularly the Fertile Crescent. It was only natural, therefore, that in the next stage of his research he examined social institutions and social relations and their transformation in Anatolia, Syria and Palestine. His recently published *Fellah and Townsman in the Middle East, Studies in Social History* (London: Frank Cass, 1982) contains the fruits of his research on these areas of the Ottoman Empire.

In recent years Baer increasingly came to concentrate his attention on *waqf*. The more his research convinced him that through the study of *waqf* various social and economic developments could be better understood, the further did it lead him to extend its scope and to include in it all Middle Eastern countries in both medieval and modern times. Some of his works on the Muslim *waqf* have meanwhile appeared in print and others will hopefully be published in the near future.

With all his scientific enthusiasm for the study of social developments during the nineteenth century and the period leading up to it, Baer's numerous publications on contemporary topics show an equally keen interest in current social phenomena. His *Population and Society in the Arab East* (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1964) and *The Arabs of the Middle East, Population and Society* (Hebrew) (Tel-Aviv: Hakibbutz Hameuchad, first ed. 1960, second ed. 1973) opened new horizons for the understanding of our area.