## CONTENTS

### Articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEALY, Dana</td>
<td>New Voices: Socio-Cultural Trajectories of Vietnamese Literature in the 21st Century</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RITTERSBERGER-TILIÇ, Helga</td>
<td>Rückwanderungsdynamiken und Transnationale Familiäre Netzwerke: Erfahrungen von Remigrantinnen in der Türkei</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKANLE Olayinka, CHIOMA Chukwu</td>
<td><em>Alabaru</em>: Head Porterage in Ibadan, Nigeria</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRABOVSKÝ, Milan</td>
<td>The Concept of “BLACKNESS” in Theories of Race</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SORBY, Karol R.</td>
<td>Iraq under the Rule of ʾAbdassalām ʾĀrif (1963 – 1966)</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICHALÁK, Tomáš</td>
<td>The Palestinians and the Outbreak of Civil War in Lebanon (1975)</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reports/Opinions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAGDOLEN, Dušan</td>
<td>The Ancient Egyptian Coffin in the Slovak National Museum: a Preliminary Research Report</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIU Yan, GÁLIK Marián</td>
<td>Sub Aegide Pallas (II): Marián Gálik Octogenerian</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Book Reviews

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LARCHER, Pierre</td>
<td>Le système verbal de l’arabe classique</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURGER, Maya, POZZA, Nicola</td>
<td>India in Translation through Hindi Literature</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEVIA, James</td>
<td>The Imperial Security State: British Colonial Knowledge and Empire-building in Asia</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUCKOVÁ, Martina</td>
<td>Māui: Polynesian Culture Hero. Variations of Motifs in Māui’s Mythological Cycle in East and West Polynesia</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Plates

|                                                                  |                                                                 | 173   |
ABSTRACTS

NEW VOICES:
SOCIO-CULTURAL TRAJECTORIES OF VIETNAMESE LITERATURE
IN THE 21st CENTURY

Dana HEALY
School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London
Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, WC1H 0XG London, UK
dh4@soas.ac.uk

Many important changes have taken place in the domain of Vietnamese literature in the last two decades as the country embraced the new globalized consumer age. This article examines the ways in which contemporary Vietnamese literature responds to the new social and cultural milieu delineated by rapidly developing market economy, globalization, and rise in new technologies, mass media and the internet. It highlights the role of young generation of writers whose enthusiasm, unorthodox creativity, penchant for experiment and resentment of authority contributed to the transformation of Vietnamese literature from a ‘servant of revolution’ to the purveyor of entertainment, modernity and individualism. It also analyses the changes in the publishing industry and evaluates the role of the internet in Vietnam as a vital alternative space which can accommodate various forms of marginalized writing.

Key words: Vietnamese literature, publishing, the internet, popular literature

RÜCKWANDERUNGSDYNAMIKEN UND TRANSNATIONALE FAMILIÄRE NETZWERKEFAHRLUNGEN VON REMIGRANTINNEN IN DER TÜRKEI

Helga RITTERSBERGER-TILIÇ
Department of Sociology, Middle East Technical University
Dumlupınar Bulvarı 1
06800 Ankara, Turkey
helgat@metu.edu.tr

In this contribution, based on a qualitative research conducted in 2008 – 2009 in Ankara and Antalya (Turkey), return migration from Germany to Turkey is analysed. Different dynamics are elaborated. A central return motive is the worsening situation on the German labour market and considerations concerning a possible improvement of social status in the return context. A main question is, in how far family migration networks are explanatory for a discussion of differences return and circular migration patterns? Among others a comparison was made concerning 1) motives, values, emotional affiliations (longing for a home) and 2) circumstances resulting in circular migration strategies or reasons for a permanent settlement in the return context, i.e. educational and job opportunities and also marriage. Gender and generational differences were considered. The decision to return or to engage in circular migration strongly depends on the place of residence of the family members and material and immaterial supports provided by the family. Transnational family- and migration networks, the interconnection of different migrant generations, the exchange of different migration experiences and the resulting transfer of economic, social, cultural and symbolic capital has to be mentioned as important. In addition the legal embeddedness in Germany (residence permits, citizenship, welfare benefits, etc.) as well as better chances on the Turkish labour market and better educational opportunities (school/university) in Turkey turned out to be decisive.

Key words: return migration, transnational social spaces, Turkey-Germany, family networks

ALABARU: HEAD PORTERAGE IN IBADAN, NIGERIA

Olayinka AKANLE and Chukwu CHIOMA
University of Ibadan, Faculty of the Social Sciences
Department of Sociology
Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria
The informal economy has remained a major part of Sub-Saharan African economic systems. Critical to this are marketplace transactions where people meet to purchase and sell wares. Due to the socio-cultural, geographic and economic infrastructures of many traditional African societies, goods to be sold and purchased are transported from one location to another for various purposes. The head porters (alabaru) are thus needed to transport market goods and wares particularly since the African urban market spaces are mostly unmotorable and heavily congested, and the adoption of related technologies is mostly traditionally and culturally determined. Also, against the backdrop of huge unemployment, especially of women, in Nigeria and Africa, head porterage has become and remained an important leeway. Unfortunately, head porterage is poorly studied in scholarly literature. Through comprehensive qualitative data collection and analysis, this article explores head porterage in Ibadan, Nigeria.

**Key words:** alabaru, head porterage, informal economy, Nigeria, Africa, Bodija

---

**THE CONCEPT OF “BLACKNESS” IN THEORIES OF RACE**

Milan HRABOVSKÝ
Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences, Comenius University
Mlynské luhy č. 4, 821 05 Bratislava, Slovakia
milan.t.hrabovsky@gmail.com

The present study deals with the analysis of the concept of “blackness” and its meaning and impact on theories of race and racism. The concept of “blackness” (black skin) was used for both external and internal characteristic of a “black group” (or “race”). The study describes the formation of the concept from ancient times, through the Middle Ages to modern times, when it became a basis for emerging theories of race. The reader will get an overview on the etymology of both concepts: “blackness” and “race”. We will analyse the impact of these concepts on the theories of the Swedish botanist Carl Linné (Carolus Linnaeus, 1707 – 1778), the German physician and naturalist J. F. Blumenbach (1752 – 1840), the German physiologist of the Romantic era C. G. Carus (1789 – 1869) and the French diplomat A. Gobineau (1816 – 1882).

**Key words:** race, racism, blackness

---

**IRAQ UNDER THE RULE OF ĀBDASSALĀM ĀRĪF (1963 – 1966)**

Karol R. SORBY
Institute of Oriental Studies, Slovak Academy of Sciences
Klemensova 19, 813 64 Bratislava, Slovakia
kaorkaso@savba.sk

Despite Prime Minister Ābdalkarīm Qāsim’s refusal to join the United Arab Republic during his reign (1958 – 1963), the pan-Arab dynamic continued to be a persistent feature of Iraqi politics. This could be illustrated by the policies of his successor Ābdassalām Ārif, who participated in a series of summit talks with the Egyptian president, and in 1964 the two countries prepared plans for the integration of their military and economic policies with the intention of achieving full union in 1966. In order to bring Iraq’s economic structure into alignment with Egypt, Ābdassalām Ārif nationalized all banks and insurance companies as well as several large manufacturing firms. However, even as he cooperated with Egypt, he had to placate other factions of officers opposed to unification. He was forced to proceed with such caution that by the time of his death in 1966, little real progress had been made toward the full integration of Iraq and Egypt. Arab unity, so ardently desired by powerful leaders in Syria, Egypt and Iraq, remained an elusive dream battered by the crosscurrents of political instability, ethnic discord and personal ambition.

**Key words:** The End of the Ba‘th regime, Iraq and Arab Summit Meetings, The Provisional Constitution, Moderate Arab Nationalism, Nationalism and Unity

---

**THE PALESTINIANS AND THE OUTBREAK OF CIVIL WAR IN LEBANON (1975)**
After its expulsion from Jordan in 1970, the Palestinian liberation movement began to operate from south Lebanon, where the mountains around Mt. Hermon offered favourable natural conditions for guerrilla activities. The weakness of the Lebanese state and support from some Lebanese factions and Arab states enabled the Palestinians to build a state within a state in Lebanon (similar to the one they had previously built in Jordan) with refugee camps under Palestinian control, all important Palestinian organizations having an independent base in Beirut and widespread infrastructure and fortifications in southern Lebanon.1 Palestinian guerrilla squads carried out attacks against Israel or fired rockets into their territory. There was a permanent cycle of Palestinian attacks and Israeli retaliations. However, Israeli bombing affected not only Palestinians but also Lebanese from the countryside – especially Shiites, thousands of whom were forced to flee their homes and move to the crowded suburbs of Beirut, angered by a government that did not protect them from the Palestinians or the Israelis. Moreover, conflicts arose between Palestinian armed groups and the Lebanese army, which was trying to prevent the assaults. Political tension in Lebanon was growing.

**Key words:** Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, shift of the PLO headquarters to Beirut, growing political and sectarian tension in Lebanon, outbreak of the civil war.