

(„Land der Konflikte. Das Ineinander von Außen- und Innenpolitik“). Sowohl das oft komplizierte Verhältnis zu den unmittelbaren Nachbarländern (Indien, Afghanistan, China) als auch die Rolle anderer, externer Akteure (USA, Saudi-Arabien) werden hier kenntnisreich beleuchtet.

Regelmäßig lockern Bilder, Tabellen oder erklärende Kästen den Text auf. Insbesondere die grau unterlegten, in der Regel halb- bis ganzseitigen Kästen sind eine gelungene Ergänzung zum Fließtext und erläutern spezielle Begriffe und Besonderheiten (z.B. Ahmadiyya, Zwei-Nationen-Theorie, CSS oder FCR) oder stellen wichtige Personen und Familien genauer vor (z.B. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Ayub Khan, den Bhutto- und Sharif-Clan oder Abdul Qadeer Khan). Die Autoren verzichten auf Quellen- und Literaturnachweise und auf einen Fußnoten- oder Anmerkungsapparat. Dies ist durchaus legitim und erhöht den Lesefluss. Gleichwohl mag sich gerade der kundige Leser hin und wieder fragen, woher eine spezifische Zahlenangabe stammt oder aus welcher Quelle eine bestimmte Begrifflichkeit übernommen wurde. Statt konkreter Angaben im Fließtext finden sich am Ende des Buches neben einem sehr hilfreichen Personenregister allgemeine Literaturhinweise, welche in einer eigenen Kategorie auch belletristische Titel versammeln. Zudem überzeugt der Anhang durch eine Zeittafel und durch zahlreiche nützliche Tabellen mit Daten und Fakten zu Bevölkerung, Wirtschaft, Entwicklung und Sicherheit.

Insgesamt kann „Pakistan. Land der Extreme“ uneingeschränkt empfohlen werden. Katja Mielke und Conrad Schetter haben ein hochaktuelles Werk vorgelegt, welches sowohl Südasien-Experten als auch Pakistan-Neueinsteigern eine lohnende Lektüre bietet. Durch seinen umfassenden und zugleich einführenden Charakter ist das Buch darüber hinaus auch für die akademische Lehre im Rahmen grundlegender Veranstaltungen gut geeignet.

Pierre Gottschlich

Vatthana Pholsena, Oliver Tappe (Hgg.): Interactions with a Violent Past. Reading Post-Conflict Landscapes in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam

Singapur: NUS Press, 2013. 312 S., USD 32,00

Even though, as Oliver Tappe and Vatthana Pholsena, the editors of this volume, noted, the history of the Second Indochina War, the “Vietnam War” (“American War” in Vietnam) is subject to continuous and important scholarship, the editors focus on a very different perspective. The nine chapters of this volume discuss the complex aftermath of the war as it manifests itself in the Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese landscapes as well as their inhabitants’ everyday lives. A recurring pattern is the reference by most authors to Pierre Nora’s *lieux de mémoire*, self-conscious sites of memory.

Sina Emde concludes in the first chapter that the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, the tribunal, which investigates the tortures and mass murders perpetuated on the two sites of Tuol Seng (“S21”) and Choeng Ek (“The Killing Fields”), is more than a legal matter. It is an emotional memoryscape that reconfigures individual and collective memories of the Khmer Rouge period. The “different mnemonic” worlds that constitute memoryscapes, however, do not contest the contemporary collective narrative of a nation of victims. The evident complexities of blurring and shifting boundaries between victims and perpetrators are not fully explored in court.

Oliver Tappe deals with Viengxay, the so-called “Birthplace of the Lao People’s Republic”, as a key site of memory in present Laos as a site where memories converge and condense and people engage (controversially) with their pasts, as a national *lieu de mémoire*. The historiography remains largely state-centered and voices of the victims of the camp system still remain excluded. This is evident but until now lacks

the potential to undermine the official hegemonial discourse on Viengxay.

Markus Schlecker uses the term “perdurability” to emphasize and explore the materiality of commemorative stelae as solid, lasting objects where he pays special attention to the renewed significance of stelae in Thanh Hà (a commune in rural Northern Vietnam) for the commemoration of war martyrs. Schlecker concludes that with regard to soldiers who suffered violent deaths, the fashioning of war-martyr stelae is a deliberate attempt undertaken by local kin groups to extract, as it were, individual war martyrs from the state domain of historiography and war-time commemoration. The stelae can be considered part of a wider trend to reclaim the significance of land as the medium for relatedness between those above and below it, against official representations of land.

Elaine Russel’s article is titled “Laos. Living with Unexploded Ordnance. Past Memories and Present Realities.” While the first ten pages of her contribution largely consist of bombing data and historical narration, Russel then leads to individuals with fates connected to the threat of unexploded ordnance (UXO) (mostly cluster bomblets) and finally offers an overview about progress in the UXO sector, funding, and victim assistance as well as the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Russel tries to cover countless aspects in this article and therefore offers a less analytical and more descriptive contribution to this volume. Yet, Russel also considers UXO as a *lieu de mémoire*; a danger up to one-third of the country cannot escape. The UXO sector has ironically, at the same time, become a part of rural economies, providing jobs and income.

Chritina Schwenker discusses this irony further in chapter five, dealing with war debris in postwar society. Central to her argument is the emerging tension between risk aversion in the field of professional demining and risk confrontation in the scrap metal industry. A third field is “Base

Waste”: objects left behind by U.S. forces and now a commodity in the international war tourism industry. War debris therefore claimed and shaped the lives of thousands of civilians and group actors simultaneously. The actors involved (deminers, scrap metal collectors, international trainers, NGO officers, tour guides, tourists) all have contributed in unique ways to reshaping postwar economic, social and memorial landscapes – while at the same time maneuvering within very different moral economies of risk.

Vatthana Pholsena analyzes Laos’ Route 9 in its complexity as a colonial project to a cold war front line; a chain of postwar reeducation camps to a symbol of national reconstruction and progress. The now paved Route 9 is – despite being cleared of war debris – dotted with mnemonic sites, visible (public sites of war commemoration) and invisible (traces of former reeducation camps). Pholsena sharply connects these sites to a dividing line from the political center down to the village level between those who feel they have the right to speak about the violent past and those who are denied this privilege.

Susan Hammond discusses the complex, political and emotional discourse of the herbicide Agent Orange and the dioxin poisoning related to it and responsible for its notoriety. The article deals with its use, its victims, and finally the role of the issues in the bilateral relations between the United States and Vietnam. Hammond suggests that Agent Orange-infected people have become themselves terrible *lieux de mémoire* for the American-Vietnam war, eliciting and embodying memories and images of inhuman violence.

Krishna Uk looks at alternative vessels of memory produced through the arts of sculpting, painting and weaving in Northeast Cambodia. The artists Uk visited included pictures of weaponry in their work. War-associated objects have become an established feature of the post-conflict landscape. This reproduction of weapon effigies “can

provide a means to control one's traumatic experience.

Ian G. Baird closes this volume with an article on the resettlement of the ethnic Heuny people and their struggle for places. Baird connects this issue with what Porteous and Smith call "domicide": the destruction of home. Despite government efforts the connection of the Heuny people stayed strong after resettlement and the Heuny have managed to maintain close links to their homelands through reproducing memories of the past as well as deepening their material connections to the landscape through various practices.

Despite the occasional repetitive historical outlines given by the individual authors, this volume aims at a highly specified audience.

Simon Preker

Sammelrezension: Music Studies on Indonesia

Jeremy Wallach: Modern Noise, Fluid Genres. Popular Music in Indonesia 1997–2001

Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 2008. 323 S., incl. CD, USD 24,95

David D. Harnish, Anne K. Rasmussen: Divine Inspirations. Music and Islam in Indonesia

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011. 383 S., USD 99,00

Anne K. Rasmussen: Women, the Recited Qur'an, and Islamic Music in Indonesia

Berkeley: University of California Press, 2010. 312 S., USD 29,95

A growing scientific interest in the music of Indonesia can be noticed in recent years, shifting its focus from descriptions of classical traditional sounds and musical arrange-

ments like the Gamelan orchestra to more sociological analyses of modern music culture. The expansion of this research field is reflected in a growing number of articles on the topic in high ranked journals like "Ethnomusicology"; two books already have established themselves as classics and must-reads for anyone attempting to discover the world of contemporary music in the archipelago: Craig A. Lockard's "Dance of Live. Popular Music and Politics in Southeast Asia" (1998) and Emma Baulch's "Making Scenes. Reggae, Punk, and Death Metal in 1990s Bali" (2007). The contents of these readings cover a broad spectrum of music's meaning and power: Besides private fun and leisure music can be used by the state to foster nation-building, it can be a tool for political protest and for alternative subcultural identity-making. That music matters is further proven by today's news on arrested punks in Aceh in December 2011 and the state-cancelled Lady Gaga concert in Jakarta in the spring of 2012.

Three relatively new books are giving fresh insights on the contexts in which music can be understood and on the scientific methods music can be analyzed with. "Modern Noise, Fluid Genres. Popular Music in Indonesia 1997–2001" (2007) by Jeremy Wallach should be added to the list of must-reads because of its directory on the musical artifacts that can be analyzed in order to evaluate the role of music and its meaning in a society. Wallach draws on thank-you-lists of cassettes or investigates the arrangement of CDs and cassettes in music stores. The author takes the reader on a journey to the streets of Jakarta where noise and music is all around, he visits music studios, music video shootings and concerts of different genres. For the reader who once experienced everyday life in Jakarta a lot will sound familiar, especially the author's observations on the concept of *rame* (crowded/noisy/fun) as well as the culture of *nongkrong* (hanging out) where music often plays a central role. Wallach's thick description of these phenomena is one of the strengths of the book.