

revealing differences between Marx's theory and Stalin's practice, thus came to be viewed as treason. The function of the "classical" writings for political leaders and scientists alike acquired a strange similarity to the function of a street-lamp for a drunkard: not as a source of enlightenment but as a stabilising prop.

Was, then, the result of these discussions nothing but a lot of hot air and ideological opportunism? As Kößler also shows, this is far too simple a conclusion: the participants did not only produce categorical systems of doubtful quality. A considerable number of them succeeded in producing genuine, deeper insights into real historical developments. It is not the least merit of this book that it gives information about the substantial contents of the debates which were formerly accessible only to a small circle of "insiders". It shows that despite all distortive influences certain information concerning the historical reality of the respective countries is still of considerable interest for scientists interested in "Asiatic" societies and their peculiarities as compared to European feudal societies.

I hope that the importance of R. Kößler's book has become clear enough by now: it deserves to become mandatory reading for all interested in the formation of Soviet ideology and dogmatic "Marxism-Leninism". It is also a must for scientists interested in colonialism and anticolonial movements. Last not least: by its critical assessment of the "application" of Marxist theory to non-capitalist societies this book also gives helpful hints as to how historical materialism could really be used for an analysis of those societies.

Tilman Schiel

WOLFGANG-PETER ZINGEL / STEPHANIE ZINGEL-AVE LALLEMANT (eds.):
Pakistan in Its Fourth Decade. Current Political, Social, and
Economic Situation and Prospects for the 1980s. (Mitteilungen
des Deutschen Orient-Instituts, Vol. 23). Hamburg: Deutsches
Orient-Institut, 1983. VIII + 374 pages.

With the present volume the editors have published most of the proceedings of an international conference on "Pakistan in Its Fourth Decade: Test Ahead for the Islamic State", held from May 27-30, 1980 in Hamburg and organized by the "German Orient Institute". As the subtitle shows the articles are characterized by a wide range of subjects. In the foreword the editors draw attention to the fact that the authors as scholars from various fields of study represent contradicting points of view, but nevertheless their explanations often supplement each other. The contributions are arranged in four "blocks" - namely 1. "constitution and law", 2. "ideology and regionalism", 3. "economy", and 4. "foreign policy" - there are four papers on each topic. Of course

as an anthropologist I am not competent to deal with all the sixteen articles, so I will briefly touch on their content and restrict myself to a few remarks concerning the second section.

M. Rafi Raza's paper on the continuous process of abrogating and re-writing the constitution shows that the general impression current among many students of Pakistan that the title of Herbert Feldman's book "From crisis to crisis" (London 1972) still holds true. M. Rafi Raza deals with problems of provincial autonomy, the establishment of a parliamentary or presidential system, "controlled" or "basic" democracy, martial law etc. The author's following statement is quite clear: "Pakistan has indeed been a constitutional laboratory in which almost every experiment has been made and issue debated" (p.4). Leslie Wolf-Phillips discusses questions of constitutional legitimacy by means of a detailed political chronology, especially for the period between 1977 and 1982. Dieter Conrad then analyses the role of the courts and their judicial efforts during the different crises of the state. The first part on "constitution and law" is rounded off by L. Michael Hager's contribution on the relationship between law and development.

The second topic "ideology and regionalism" to which I will refer later is followed by the section on "economy" in Pakistan. Nurul-Islam Mian analyses the impact of nationalisation and de-nationalisation on the economic development, especially in the sphere of manufacturing industries, life insurance companies, banks and shipping. Then Jamil Rashid discusses the emphasis on manpower-export under the present martial law government. M. A. Hussein Mullick finally explains a new strategy for the as before urgent problem of rural development: He proposes the founding of new growth villages within a micro-orientated, step-by-step process. Wolfgang-Peter Zingel rounds off the "block" with his comprehensive article on "Some economic and social problems of Pakistan in the 1980s".

Important aspects of Pakistan's foreign policy are presented in the fourth section which begins with Muhammad Anwar's contribution "Pakistanis in Britain and their continuing links with Pakistan". By the way, this very interesting topic of migration and subsequent acculturation was recently analysed in case of the United States by Iftikhar Haider Malik ("A study of the acculturation of the Pakistanis in south-east Michigan in reference to three variables: family, profession and ethnicity", Ph.D. 1979, Michigan State University). A related problem is investigated by Daniela Bredi in her notes on the relationship between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. The internal dynamics and changing characteristics of Indo-Pakistan relations are discussed by David Taylor. Finally, Dieter Braun draws attention to the situation and consequences for Pakistan's foreign policy since the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

The significant part on "ideology and regionalism" begins with two extensive contributions by Munir D. Ahmed and Durán Khalid, both renowned experts on Pakistan as well as on Islam. The first-named author points out similarities and differences in conflicting definitions of the Islamic State in Pakistan. For example, he discusses the ideas of the famous Maulana Abul Ala Maududi,

founder of the Jamat-i-Islami, and of other theorists. Moreover, Munir D. Ahmed throws light on current trends of thought in Pakistan about the Islamic State. It would be interesting to follow up this subject from a national down to a more local level. Even in backward areas the question of the Islamic State and of Islamization in general is often emphatically discussed. By the way, the kingdom of Nager (Karakorum) should be mentioned which was transformed at the end of the 19th century into a distinctly Islamic State by the influence of local Ulama - to this extent a unique phenomenon in the Northern Areas. Among the extremely pious Nagerkuts who adhere to the Shia-Imamiya, sharia-law was practised, legislative, consultative, and executive bodies existed, and the king (Tham, Mir) was regarded as viceregent of the twelfth Imam. It would be a worthwhile study to compare this historic political system of Nager with concepts of the Islamic State.

In his article Durán Khalid describes the development of the "Islamic system" (Nizam-i Islam) and the replacement of parliamentary democracy under General Zia ul-Haq. The author gives a lot of background information and shows that this system essentially consists of nativistic and millenarian elements. Durán Khalid makes clear reference to the measures which have been adopted so far under the Islamic system, i.e. repression, abuses and restraints in various spheres of life.

The last two articles of the second section relate to the regionalism prevailing in Punjab and Baluchistan. Christopher Shackle gives special reference to language types in a maximally defined Punjabi area, classifying mainly central Punjabi, Siraiki, and Hindko (predominantly in NWFP). He mentions the development of local movements based on literary activities and stresses for example "a consciously worked-out provincial identity" (p.181) as the result of the "Punjabi Movement". Considering Punjab and in a wider sense Pakistan's "four-fold provincial scheme", the author concludes that local identities are primarily expressed in terms of the language and dialect of a particular group. As there is no hint to the situation in the Northern Areas I want to draw attention to the fact that there equal emphasis is placed on religious groups, indigenous history and language. Although the Northern Areas have an official status as "disputed territory" their administrative structure and general position are quasi-provincial, so they - and not Punjab - can obviously be regarded as the linguistically and ethnically most diverse "province" of Pakistan. Moreover, there seems to be the tendency among scholars studying Punjab to name it inappropriately "Northern Pakistan" as the title of Christopher Shackle's article shows. Inayat Allah Baloch finally gives an interesting historical picture of the rise of nationalism in Baluchistan. He analyses especially the activities of the "Anjuman-i-ittehad-Baluchistan" (Organization for the Unity of Baluchistan) and the Kalat State National Party, as well as the role of the Khan of Kalat and the resistance and uprising when the newly created Pakistan came into being. The author's explanations are a valuable supplement to Selig S. Harrison's "In Afghanistan's Shadow: Baluch Nationalism and Soviet Temptations" (New York - Washington 1981).

Of course, the topic "Pakistan in Its Fourth Decade" could have been extended, for example, to current problems of local social and economic change, religious sects and minorities, to further questions of ethnicity and cultural identity, and to the development of tourism, but a conference can scarcely cover all fields of interest. Even if the present volume "does not attempt to give an introduction to Pakistan" (p.IV), it will serve as a valuable survey of the current political, social, and economic situation in the country. The book, which is completed by a select bibliography, notes on authors/editors and an index, is recommended for students of Pakistan Studies, politicians, experts etc.

Jürgen Frembgen

CHRISTIAN KLEINERT: *Siedlung und Umwelt im zentralen Himalaya*. (Geological Research, Vol.4). Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1983. 269 pp., DM 98.-

Kleinert gives a descriptive analysis of the settlement patterns and the environment in the Central Himalaya, i.e. the area from the Sutlej river valley in the west to the Arun river valley in the east. During the seventies he travelled widely in Nepal and gathered data on house patterns, settlement and environment in different parts of the country. This study is a final account of his research and is complemented by literature on those areas of the Central Himalaya (Sutlej, Garhwal, Kumaon) where the author did not travel himself.

The book is divided into three parts. The first part gives a regional analysis of house and settlement patterns, the second part gives a typological classification of these patterns and the third part shows the results of man's influence on the natural living conditions in the Central Himalaya.

In part one Kleinert analyses the settlements of Kumaon Himalaya, West, Central, and East Nepal with special respect to the Terai, the Outer Himalayan Range, the Inner Himalayan Range and the most important river valleys and gorges of this area. After this regional survey he proceeds to a typological classification of house and settlement patterns. Criteria for his classification are mode of construction, appearance, use and distribution. There are 11 types of houses: two in the Terai, five in the Outer Himalaya, three in the Inner Himalaya and one in the Tibetan Himalaya.

Three patterns of settlement are to be found in the Terai: the traditional scattered settlement of the plains or a cluster alongside the road; the regularly built colonist settlement and the bazaar settlement alongside the road or at junctions. The Outer Himalaya shows farm settlements, mostly lying at a lower altitude on the southern slopes of the hill ranges. There are more closely built settlements in the middle or on top of the hill ranges, which are