

the determinants of "technical progress" as embodied in capital or in labour or by relating it to research and development expenditures. In this context table 17, in which Timmermann relates research and development expenditures to the growth rate, is somewhat misleading as the problem is not the relation between these two figures but between the R and D expenditures and the unexplained rest of the growth rate (technical progress).

Timmermann then gives a description and critique of the models of dualism of the Lewis, Fei-Ranis and Jorgenson type. Unfortunately he does not present more recent versions of this group of theories which describe either the problem of the agricultural surplus transfer (Zarembka, Dixit, Hornby) or that of growing dualism (Bacha and Taylor).

The third chapter presents theories of international trade, such as the vent for surplus theory, the pure theory of trade and neomarxist versions of unequal exchange. The latter is rejected, as it postulates international exploitation whenever the real wage rate between trading countries is different, even if the difference is reduced by trade replacing a situation of autarky. Timmermann then investigates the colonial heritage of developing countries and its impact on the prospects of development and the Singer Prebisch model.

The last chapter deals with strategies of economic development, in particular with balanced versus unbalanced growth and import substitution versus export promotion. The linkage of this chapter to the theoretical ones is not as strong as could be, and some strategic concepts are not treated at all - such as the strategy of intersectoral resource transfer or the strategy of rural development. Almost no reference is made to the basic needs strategy.

The book is highly selective. Problems of poverty, income distribution, unemployment, land reform, intersectoral migration and flow of resources between sectors, the role of money and finance and foreign aid are hardly treated at all. However, it gives a good insight into the process of industrialization and combines historical description with economic theory and empirical research on "typical" structural changes.

Hans-Bernd Schäfer

KLAUS SEELAND: Ein nicht zu entwickelndes Tal. Traditionelle Bambustechnologie und Subsistenzwirtschaft in Ost-Nepal. (Konkrete Fremde, Vol. 1). Diessenhofen (Switzerland): Verlag Rüegger, 1980. 168 pages, SFr. 28.-

To scholars as well as to amateurs, the title of this study: "A valley that cannot be developed. Traditional bamboo technology and subsistence economy in East-Nepal" promises interesting reading about the case you too may have been looking for: are there places in this world that cannot be developed any

more because they are either so advanced or so out of the way, in terms of their socio-economic existence, that contemporary development programs cannot touch and transform them?

Seeland fulfills his promise: he takes us to a village in the Shangri-La country, dream of many a Westerner, and he maintains that this is a) a place not in need of what is called development in that part of the world where journals such as this are published and read, and b) another place which will most probably not be allowed to maintain its course of subsistence (which, in fact, is described as a restricted type of subsistence).

However, Seeland first invites the reader to an introductory 38-page trip through rugged sociological lands. Having repeated this trip several times, the reviewer still feels that - though interesting and enlightening in several details - this introduction does not supply the reader with a sufficiently clear and manageable set of categories and socio-logical instruments for a better understanding of the major part of the study, the "Case study of a technological system" (pp.45-138).

Fortunately, this shortcoming does not seem to hamper the understanding and usefulness of the village study itself. Anybody who wants to improve her/his understanding of the basic issues and dynamics of the socio-economy of an agricultural subsistence village may profit from the detailed descriptions. This will probably be more true for laymen than for ethnologists.

In a time where subsistence culture thinking is becoming prevalent again in the industrialized countries, while subsistence agri-culture as the culture per se seems to be vanishing in the so-called developing countries, this study may be very valuable. It deserves circulation and discussion in the context of questions such as 'what is development', and 'how can mankind subsist'? As much as naive people like the reviewer may feel inclined spontaneously to help conserve the "valley that cannot be developed", one should perhaps think about the possibility of conserving or recreating technocultural subsistence systems in one's own environment.

Uwe Luck

RUEDI BAUMGARTNER: *Trekking und Entwicklung im Himalaya. Die Rolwaling-Sherpa in Ost-Nepal im Dilemma zwischen Tourismus und Tradition.* (Konkrete Fremde, Vol. 2). Diessenhofen (Switzerland): Verlag Rüegger, 1980. 252 pages, SFr. 28.-

The study "Trekking and Development in the Himalayas. The Rolwaling Sherpa in East Nepal in a Dilemma between Tourism and Tradition" offers rewarding reading for people who want to know more about conditions of life in remote parts of Nepal, and about interaction (past and future) between the people living