

would indeed be desirable to see more studies of this nature published in German, though hopefully on historically somewhat more relevant topics.

Ulrich Teichler

Dieter Blaschke, unter Mitarbeit von Ingrid Lukatis, Probleme interdisziplinärer Forschung. Organisations- und Forschungssoziologische Untersuchung der Erfahrungen mit interdisziplinärer Zusammenarbeit im SFB 16 unter besonderer Betonung des Dhanbad-Projektes. Wiesbaden, Franz Steiner Verlag, 1976.

The ill-fated Dhanbad Project as an object of study! The authors have tried to analyze it as an example of interdisciplinary research and link their findings to the general theories of organizational theory and the logic of scientific discovery and its organizational prerequisites. As a close participant in the project for nearly three years I cannot help wondering about the methods of an interpretative process in the course of which social actions are transformed into sociological explanations. This is of course a problem of the social sciences in general. Yet here I still have my doubts whether this project really was a good example for studying "problems of interdisciplinary research", as the title suggests. I think it would take a long time to find another project in which personality factors and personal antipathies mattered so much and structured formal behavior to such an extent. This is also one of the main findings of the interviews which, together with the many internal documents and protocols, form the material basis of the study. In my opinion, it would have been better to limit the study to a well-documented report on this project, which has, on the whole, not had a very healthy impact on the relationship between Indian and German social scientists.

It is for precisely this reason that I would have appreciated it if the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft had made funds available to publish an English translation. The seven pages of the English summary are not enough to show our colleagues in India that we have tried to learn from our failures.

D. Kantowsky

Mohammed Saeed Chaudhry, Der Kashmirkonflikt: Seine Ursachen, sein Wesen sowie Rolle und Bemühungen der Vereinten Nationen. München, Weltforum Verlag, 1977; 3 Vol., XXXV + 1444 pages, DM 156.-.

The Kashmir conflict has its origin in the creation of the two nation-states, India and Pakistan, after the withdrawal of the British from their colonial possessions in the Indian sub-continent. To recapitulate: In the independence movement against British Imperialism in South Asia, the two most important political parties, the Indian National Con-