

Reviews

an expansion of higher education, especially by "vertical substitution". This concept is, however, not sufficiently discussed. (The term itself does not even appear in the index.) Teichler points out that the prospects of education humanizing society are largely undermined by the process of social selection which it is expected to perform. Focussing on this dilemma, he goes into detail about the *shiken jigoku* (i. e. examination hell) of Japanese university admission (which determines future positions in society) and elaborates the effects on curricula, learning processes, and business recruitment. The extension of educational opportunities seems to have created a "prestige hierarchy" of educational institutions and relentless competition among applicants. There is also a tendency towards "irrelevance in the curriculum." While qualification loses importance, status distribution becomes the central question. These topics are treated mainly in volume two, which makes a timely and valuable contribution to the current international debate about higher education. The first volume presents a readable survey of the historical development of Japanese universities and provides a clear background for the subsequent discussion of current problems. The author mainly avoids explicit comparisons with other modern societies. Thus the actual relevance and prognostic significance of his observations is not definitely clarified. The cultural relativity of Teichler's findings should have been considered more systematically. What the books do not provide, because they are based on a more economy- and policy-centered survey, than on a man-oriented one, is a presentation of the cultural value system underlying Japanese higher education. The question remains as to what extent the Japanese education system may be viewed as a model for modern industrial society. The attempt to single out particular structures has nevertheless produced thought provoking results. This comprehensive, informative and rewarding work will be interesting not only for those committed to the sociological, economic and political problems of higher education but also to everybody studying modern Japanese society. A substantial summary in English has been added to both volumes, which makes them recommendable to non-German readers, too.

Wolfgang Wilhelm

Sigrid Westphal/Hellbusch/Heinz Westphal, *Hinduistische Viehzüchter im nord-westlichen Indien. II. Die Bharvad und die Charan. Forschungen zur Ethnologie und Sozialpsychologie*, Bd. 9. Berlin: Duncker u. Humblot, 1976. 262 pages, 32 photos. DM 84. -

This volume completes the studies of the authors on the cattle-breeding groups in the North-West of the Indian Subcontinent. We published already a review of the volume in which the material concerning the Rabari was analyzed (IASF VI (1975), 545/46). This volume on the Bharvad and Charan follows the same pattern, i. e. a detailed cultural and ethnographic description for each of the two communities is given. A final sequence to each part deals with the problems of adjustment that each community faces in a changing and modernizing environment.

What makes this volume valuable for the wider scientific community is the English appendix on pp. 214-244. Here we get the translation of the summaries in the Jat-Study ('Zur Geschichte und Kultur der Jat', Berlin: 1968), in the study of the Rabari ('Hinduistische Viehzüchter im nordwestlichen Indien. I. Die Rabari') and in this volume. We also get the translation of the general conclusions that the authors draw from relating their findings in the North-West of the Subcontinent to their earlier field-work among the buffalo-breeding communities in the marshes of South-Iraq. It seems as if the art of buffalo-breeding has not only pre-Islamic but even pre-Arian roots in indigenous forms of buffalo-keeping, (similar probably to those) as found among the Nagas today.

D. Kantowsky

Hans Siegfried Lamm/ Siegfried Kupper, DDR und Dritte Welt. Schriften des Forschungsinstituts der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik E. V., Bonn. München/Wien: R. Oldenbourg Verlag, 1976. 328 pages, DM 64.-

The recent development in Africa seems to verify the widely held impression that the German Democratic Republic (GDR) is a dependant of the UdSSR in its strategy for world-dominance. Besides such spectacular events as in Ethiopia we are rather ill-informed about the many-sided approaches the GDR is using to gain influence in developing countries. The study "GDR and the Third World" is therefore an important contribution to our understanding of development policy as an instrument in the East-West conflict.

In the first part of their study the authors analyze the ideological background of the GDR's activities in the Third World. They argue that not all these activities are masterminded from Moscow but have indeed been designed so as to prove a certain independence and sovereignty of the GDR Government. Therefore it is exactly in this field of the GDR's foreign policy, that the dilemma of class-solidarity versus self-interest of the nation-state is most acute. The second part of the study describes in detail the goals, methods, and results of the GDR's development-policy. This description is further illustrated through a detailed study of the GDR's relationship with Egypt and India respectively.

Extremely informative is the appendix pp. 213-328. In the first part of it we get short descriptions of various projects; though this list is, for obvious reasons, not exhaustive it is more than sufficient to prove the extraordinary flexibility with which the GDR is able to adjust her own ideological priorities to regional demands. The second part of the appendix lists in 34 tables the quantitative aspects of the GDR's development policy, especially vis-a-vis Egypt and India. And finally we get on pp. 295-328 the texts of nine agreements between the GDR and Third World countries.

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