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AN OUTLINE OF PAKISTAN STUDIES IN FRANCE

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A few years ago, Pakistan celebrated its jubilee. Because the provinces which are presently in Pakistan were previously a part of the British empire of India, it is still difficult to distinguish between Pakistan studies and Indian Islamic studies. As we shall see later, another reason for which it is difficult to separate Pakistan from the rest of South Asia is that an important scholar in the renewal of Pakistan studies in France, Marc Gaborieau, often used the expression “Indo-Pakistan Islam.” The seminar he held at the EHESS in Paris, for more than twenty years, was entitled: “Islam in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent.” We will examine here the extent this denomination – which implies the predominance of the link between Pakistan and Indian Islam, is specific to the “French school.”

This brief survey of the development of Pakistan studies in France will be presented in a diachronic perspective. This chronological approach will allow us to distinguish three distinct phases. The first will be devoted to archaeology. For many years, the only French scholars working in Pakistan were archaeologists. Very recently, Pakistan studies in France were expanded by political scientists, thanks to some very active scholars such as Christophe Jaffrelot and Jean-Luc Racine. The last phase will examine the development of French knowledge of Pakistan through literature and languages, as well as other social sciences such as history and anthropology.

Precursors and the Dominance of Archaeology

Before turning to the recent spread of Pakistan studies in France, it is important to remind ourselves that several pioneers of the study of Indian Islam were French. It is said

PRESIDENT’S COLUMN

THIRTY YEARS OF PAKISTAN STUDIES

In both Pakistan and the U.S. the formal recognition of Pakistan Studies as a field of academic specialization dates back to 1973. In that year Pakistan opened departments of Pakistan Studies in the universities, and the American Institute of Pakistan Studies (AIPS) was founded in the U.S. In 1983 Pakistan converted the departments into a National Institute on the campus of Quaid-i-Azam University, and centers at the other universities. AIPS has also grown and become more diverse in its representation. Although a thirtieth anniversary lacks the associations of a Jubilee, our decimal habit naturally draws attention to the completion of another decade, and suggests an obvious occasion for some stocktaking, and perhaps rededication.

Stocktaking can never be entirely dispassionate. It is always framed by expectations specific to the moment. Whether the objective is to determine in some detail where we stand in the market for funding, or in the somewhat fuzzier arena of academic achievement, the underlying aim is reassessment in relation to particular challenges, threats or ambitions. The challenges to Pakistan Studies, some inspiring, some discouraging, continue to evolve, as we continue to attempt to stay one step ahead of them.

Whether we like it or not, the state of Pakistan Studies in America is ineluctably tied to the state of Pakistan-U.S. relations, as well as the image of Pakistan in the world insofar as it colors American public opinion. Ironically at the present time while government to government relations

Continued on page 11

that the first grammar of Urdu was written by a French missionary named Francision Maine de Tours (c.1680). The manuscript which was copied by Anquetil-Duperron is still held by the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. But the real beginning of Indian Islam Studies in France was given official acceptance when Joseph Héliodore Garcin de Tassy (1794-1878) became the first professor and chair of Hindustani in 1830 at the École Nationale des Langues Orientales, better known as Langues O. The chair shifted to “Hindustani and Tamil languages” in 1886 when Julien Vinson became Garcin’s successor. Later in 1920, the chair was named “Modern Indian Languages” and it is not until 1963 that we see the renaissance of a chair of Urdu, with André Guimbretière as Professor.

Finally, one can follow the permanence of the study of Hindustani and Urdu in France for almost two centuries. Despite this solid foundation for future Pakistan studies, it is the field of archaeology which first attracted many French scholars. Their interest was due to the existence of the French Archaeological Mission in Afghanistan which was established in the 1930’s.ⁱ Jean-Marie Casal, one of its members, published in 1956 an early paper on the relation between Afghanistan and Indian archaeology.ⁱⁱ Casal then turned to different sites located in the Indus valley, especially Mundigak and Amri. Finally, his work on Pakistan was synthesised in a book devoted to the Indus civilisation (Casal 1969). This first work attracted other archaeologists to Pakistan. The most important was undoubtedly Jean-François Jarrige. His extensive fieldwork on the site of Mehrgarh was given in a publication sponsored by both the government of Sindh and the French ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1997 (Jarrige *et al.* 1997).

Even if there are many other French archaeologists working in Pakistan, it is noteworthy to mention Roland Besenval, who worked for many years in Makran (Baluchistan), and moreover Monik Kervran. Monik Kervran devoted many years to the study of the monuments of the deltaic part of Sindh. She published a very comprehensive study of the Islamic mausoleums in Sindh and Punjab (Kervran 1996). After seven or eight years of research and writing she is completing a study of the famous monument known as Alexander’s fort in Sehwan

Sharif. In 1992 she published a paper in English on the fortress of Ratto Kot (Kervran 1992).

Despite the important work accomplished by the French archaeologists, Pakistan studies were not really considered important to French research. Frankly speaking, there was the very old dominance of Indology and Indianism in France and many scholars felt that all that was related to Islam and the Muslims was not Indian. Consequently, when the Centre for Indian Studies was created at EHESS Paris in 1955, there was no one single scholar trained in Islamic studies. In the 1960’s, Marc Gaborieau, a young scholar who did his graduation in Arabic studies at the Langues O, asked to be sent to Cairo to improve his knowledge of Arabic. Due to unknown administrative circumstances, he was sent to Kathmandu instead. He was however able to carry out extensive fieldwork as an anthropologist studying Nepali Muslims.

After some years, his interest moved to the study of Islamic thought in British India, and finally he devoted some papers to Pakistan studies. His main contribution was as director of the Centre for Indian and South Asia Studies (CEIAS) where he created a research group on Pakistan in 1997. As another capital contribution he established a seminar on “Islam in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent” held for nearly 20 years at the EHESS. It was later re-named “Historical anthropology of the Muslims of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent.” Beyond his works in Pakistan studies proper, he devoted many studies to Sufi congregations in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent.

The Spread of Political Science and the Time of Synthesis

This research group created by Marc Gaborieau in 1997 was headed by himself and a young political scientist, Christophe Jaffrelot. The beginning of this spread of Pakistan studies in French research was also due to the efforts of the French cultural consul of the Embassy in Islamabad, Patrick Desseix, and another scholar from the CEIAS, Jean-Luc Racine. In 1998, Jean-Luc Racine organized a conference with Sofia Mumtaz and Imran Anwar Ali on Pakistan in Paris, at the Maison des Sciences de l’Homme. The proceedings were recently published

Continued on p. 4

THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (PARTIALLY FUNDED BY AIPS TO FACILITATE PAKISTANI PARTICIPATION) IS PLANNED AS PART OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY'S SOUTH ASIA INITIATIVE. SEE PAGE 15 FOR A FULLER STATEMENT.

Local Theory/Local Practice:

Musical Culture in South Asia and Beyond

An International Council for Traditional Music Colloquium and Radcliffe Advanced Seminar

John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Harvard University on February 27, 2004

Seminar participants seek to use theoretical and ethnographic insights gathered at the local level to broaden the discourse among scholars of South Asian music and to forge new connections with allied disciplines and areas. The first day of the seminar is free and open to the public and will consist of brief research presentations, followed by a concert of Pakistani and Indian regional and religious musics from Karachi, Lahore, Baluchistan, and Lucknow.

Contacts: Richard K. Wolf, rwolf@fas.harvard.edu; Kiri Miller, kmmiller@fas.harvard.edu

Tentative Schedule

Introductions

8:30-8:50 Introductory remarks by Richard K. Wolf and Anthony Seeger

Part I: Papers and Response

8:55-9:25 Adam Nayyar: "‘Khusrology’: Amir Khusro and Muslim musical identity in South Asia"

9:30-10:00 Regula Burckhardt Qureshi: "Sina-ba-Sina (from one heart to another): Writing the Culture of Discipleship in Hindustani Music"

10:05-10:35 Rolf Groesbeck: "Disciple And Preceptor/Performer In Kerala"

10:40-11:10 Susan A. Reed: "Locating Tradition: Myth, Place and Practice in Kandyan Dance"

11:15-11:45 Amanda Weidman: "Gone Native? (Post)Colonial Travels of the South Indian Violin"

11:50-12:10 Reflections on apprenticeship and aesthetics by Michael Herzfeld

Part II: Papers

2:00-2:30 Stephen Blum: "Musical Departures and Returns in Iranian and Central Asian Genres"

2:35-3:05 Gert-Matthias Wegner: "Music in Urban Space: Newar Buddhist Processional Music in the Kathmandu Valley"

3:10-3:40 Ashok Ranade: "Aesthetics and Musicology in Oral Tradition: Interplay in Modern Times"

3:45-4:15 Gregory D. Booth: "Local Worlds: Process and Practice in South Asian Brass Wedding Bands"

Responses

4:20-4:35 Martin Clayton

4:40-5:00 Rustom Bharucha

Reception and Concert

5:00-6:30 Reception for all attendees: Music Department Lounge

7:30-9:30 Concert

Boivin (continued from p. 2)

by Oxford University Press, Karachi (Mumtaz, Racine, and Anwar Ali 2003).

Among the books on Pakistan edited by Jaffrelot, one which is to be a classic was recently translated into English. Interestingly, while in French it is simply called Pakistan – without any subtitle – the English translation is *History of Pakistan and Its Origin*, for the same contents. In any case, this is an important book and the first published in French which proposes a comprehensive study of the country. The book is divided into four parts: 1. A nation in search of its identity, 2. Foreign politics of Pakistan, 3. Economic and social structures and 4. A plural culture? It is written in a very pleasant style as well as accessible to the French “honnête homme.”

The scholars who contributed to the volume are mainly involved in political science. This can explain the perspective adopted by the editor. Since the book is mainly an attempt to give answers to political events which occurred in Afghanistan and in other parts of the world because of the growth of radical Islamism, there is a lack of contextualization. For instance, the first chapter of the first part is devoted to “Islamic identity and ethnic tensions.” In that, for instance, Christophe Jaffrelot did not refer to the broad subject of Sindhi nationalism. Pierre Lafrance, ex-French ambassador to Pakistan, wrote the ninth chapter entitled “Between caste and tribe.” This title is reminiscent of the British Gazetteers during the colonial period. More recent works such as Nicholas Dirks’ *Castes of Mind* gave evidence of the part of ideological reconstruction included in these representations.ⁱⁱⁱ Nevertheless, this chapter gives useful insight on the structure of society in Pakistan.

The fourth part is devoted to the plural culture of Pakistan, within which is a chapter on Islam. It is interesting to note the distribution of these 25 pages: 8 pages for the Sunnis, 5 for the Shiites, 2 for the Ahmadis, 1 for Sufism and 10 for the relations between the State and the religious groups, which are mainly the Islamist and radical groups. This distribution is surprising in some ways in that it mainly focuses on the Islamist uprising which echoes international events and internal frustrations. But there is almost nothing on popular religion, especially on the cult of the saints. It is indeed difficult to understand

this choice. Nevertheless, Jaffrelot’s book fills a gap in Pakistan studies in France, and gives evidence of the takeoff of this new discipline.

Another scholar who is presently the head of the cultural and scientific department of the French embassy in Islamabad published a book on the role played by Pakistan in the Afghan war, which was just translated into English in 2003 (Grare 1997 and 2003). In 2002, he edited a book on the consequences on the 9/11 attacks for the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent (Grare 2002 : 73-100). Two other French scholars published books on Pakistan: Max-Jean Zins gave a very comprehensive analysis on Pakistan in a book published in 2002 and Jean-Luc Racine, after organizing a conference on Pakistan in Paris, published another book on Kashmir. These books, even if they are less ambitious than Jaffrelot’s, are important because they propose a contextualization of the problems faced by Pakistan. Also in 2002, Jaffrelot edited a new book with the provocative title: Pakistan, *Nationalism without a Nation?* This book includes contributions of Pakistani as well as French and British scholars. It is important to mention a noteworthy paper by Mariam Abou Zahab, a scholar who devoted many years to the study of the Pakistani Shiites in Punjab (Jaffrelot 2002 : 115-130). She has also recently published a book with Olivier Roy on the role played by the Pakistan Islamist groups in Afghanistan (Abou Zahab & Roy : 2002).

The Expansion of the Field of Pakistan Studies

The spread of political science in French Pakistan studies gives evidence of the extent to which scholars are working in the field of humanities and social sciences. Among others, Denis Matringe is a specialist of Urdu and Punjabi literature, of Sufism in these languages, and the cult of the saints. He published a translation from Urdu of Mir Taqi Mir’s poetry (Matringe 1993). Some of his papers were devoted to Sufi and Sikh literature in Punjabi. He wrote other papers devoted to Sufism and Muslim popular religion. He published a paper on the creation of a recent saint cult, and his most important contribution was a very comprehensive paper on the worship of saints in Pakistan (Matringe 1995).

Even if the field of history did not really attract French scholars, the work conducted by Jean-Marie

Lafont on the Sikh kingdom of Punjab created by Ranjit Singh (Lafont 1992) is noteworthy. On the other hand, it is surprising to observe how attracted the anthropologists were to the subject of the Pakistani Kalash minority. Several PhD's were defended on the topic, but the most complete work on this population of the Hindu Kush was done by Viviane Lièvre and Jean-Yves Loude (Lièvre and Loude 1990). One should also mention other works on different Northern Pakistani languages. Some years ago Gérard Fussman published a very useful atlas of the Dardic and Kafir dialects of North Pakistan (Fussman 1972). More recently, the late Annette Frémont studied the unique language called Burushaski. In relation to the Pakistani languages, there are four books in French, which are devoted to Urdu, Pashtu, Burushaski^{iv} and Khowar.

One of the most famous ethnomusicologists, Jean During, did extensive fieldwork in Karachi and Pakistani Baluchistan.^v He produced several records on the topic of trance and ecstatic music. Michel Boivin worked on Islam and charismatic religion in Sindh, especially on the Khojas and also on the Sufi-related cult of the same province (Boivin 1997 and 2003). Through the study of the Sindhi diaspora, Indianists were attracted by Pakistan studies. Claude Markovits published a comprehensive study of Sindhi networks in modern history (Markovits 2000), and Pierre Lachaier devoted some papers to the study of the Sindhi merchants in India. Recently, a well known Indianist, Françoise Mallison, a specialist of Gujarati literature, extended her interest to Hindu communities of Sindh, especially the Maheshvaris, a Menghwar dominated sect of Hinduism.

Young scholars who are preparing their PhD's now reinforce the growth of Pakistan studies in France. Although it is not possible to give the full list of the names, let us mention Chrystèle Dedebeant who did a DEA (similar to the master's degree) in Anthropology on the Muhanas of Sindh, and turned later to feminist groups in Pakistan as the foci of her PhD research. Luc Belin is completing a PhD in social anthropology on the Baluchis. Another young scholar, Florence Toix, is preparing a PhD in geopolitics, with Jean-Luc Racine as supervisor. Her work is focused on Peshawar and the confrontation between the Afghan refugees and the Pathans of the North-West Frontier Province. Knowing the present

international situation, one can say that her work will attract broad interest.

Conclusion

The study of South Asian Islam has a long history in France. Initially the field of Pakistan Studies was dominated of archaeologists, and then secondly by political scientists. It will be very interesting to compare the progress of Pakistan studies in France with other countries such as the USA, the United Kingdom and Germany. Surely, these different cases will reflect the sensitivities of each country, the historical background, as well as the political strategy. In general, the French study of Pakistan does not appear very different from that of other countries. We can conclude that recent evolution of the field indicates urgency in developing new perspectives – as proposed at the New York Conference at Columbia University, April 2003.

This requires revisiting old topics and searching for new ones. Moreover, the topics are not the only features to be revisited -- the long-term perspective is too often neglected in the field of Pakistan studies. It will be sufficient to address two examples: regional history and anthropology. Most of the works on the history of Pakistani provinces are limited to the relation they had with a centre, for instance the Moghul empire or British imperium. At the Columbia Conference, Richard Barnett (University of Virginia) gave a very insightful demonstration of what the regional historical approach could add to the knowledge of the history of Pakistan. Last but not least is anthropology, without focusing on social anthropology in particular. Anthropology can be a method of knowledge adaptable to other fields. In that way, historical anthropology or political anthropology, among others, seem to be among the best ways for giving more objective knowledge to Pakistan studies.

ⁱSee Françoise Olivier-Utard (1997), *L'histoire de la Délégation Archéologique Française en Afghanistan*, Editions Recherche sur les Civilisations, Paris.

ⁱⁱL'Afghanistan et les problèmes de l'archéologie indienne, *Artibus Asiae*, tome 19, pp. 213-220.

ⁱⁱⁱSee the careful analysis by Nicholas Dirks (2001), *Castes of Mind. Colonialism and the Making of Modern India*, Princeton and Oxford, Princeton University Press.

^{iv}This book was written by a French-speaking Canadian

scholar, Etienne Tiffou, and published in French by a French publisher. See Tiffou 1999. Other French-speaking scholars are working on Pakistan. Gilbert Etienne, from Switzerland, is well known. There are two other scholars from Belgium, Brigitte Piquard and Bernard Hacourt.

^vSome years ago, he published a much-appreciated book on music and Sufism. See Jean During (1988), *Musique et extase. L'audition mystique dans la tradition soufie*, Paris, Albin Michel.

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**Muslim Students' Association
at the
University of Pennsylvania
September 11, 1003**

On September 11, 2003 The Muslim Students' Association at AIPS member institution University of Pennsylvania presented "Muslim Perspectives: Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere" Speakers were Altaf Husain, Former President of MSA National of US and Canada and Alex Krone-mer Producer of the PBS Documentary "Muhammad: Legacy of a Prophet." This presentation was co-sponsored by the Political Science Department, Greenfield Intercultural Center, Chaplain's Office, SPEC Connaissance

**Recent Lectures
at the
AIPS Islamabad Center**

Dr. Robert Nichols (University of Pennsylvania, Stockton College NJ) presented a lecture entitled "Ethnicity and Empire: Pashtuns and the North-West Frontier Province," June 30, 2003.

Dr. Robert Nichols speaks on his current research in NWFP at a seminar in the AIPS Islamabad Center, June 30, 2003

Dr. Edward Haynes (Winthrop University) spoke on "Thoughts on Teaching of Islam and Pakistan in Post 9/11 America" at the AIPS Islamabad Center on May 22, 2003.

Former AIPS grantee **Dr. Julie Flowerday** presented a talk at the Center on July 15th, entitled "Hunza Through History and Culture."

A lecture on "Security and reconstruction in Afghanistan" was presented by **Dr. Marvin Weinbaum** (University of Illinois) on October 10, 2003.

Organization for Pakistan Studies,

1947 to Present

The following is the fifth in our series of excerpts from Maureen Patterson's unpublished work on the history of Pakistan Studies in the U.S.

Three tracks of US involvement in Pakistan

The foregoing chronology of North American contacts with Pakistan and list of early American writing on Pakistan reveal three tracks of involvement and interest (leaving aside the substantial military component): advisory, technical assistance, and academic.

Advisory track:

Ford Foundation and US Government

First, the advisory track was supported in large part by the Ford Foundation, through contracts with several American institutions: Harvard (which played the biggest part), Williams, Yale, Stanford, University of Southern California, and Michigan State were among those involved. Advisors worked on building institutions: for national planning, administrative staff training, and integrated rural development, amongst other areas. The Planning Board/Commission, Administrative Staff College, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, and the Village Academies at Peshawar and Comilla were important products of Ford Foundation investment and advice. US federal agencies teamed with other universities in other advisory roles, as for instance with the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School to establish the Institute of Public and Business Administration at the University of Karachi.

Technical Assistance Track:

US Govt. Universities and Peace Corps

On the second track, the US extended technical assistance for a number of projects in agricultural education, as well as education in general, largely through contracts with American land grant university personnel and facilities such as at Washington State (Pullman) and Colorado State; and at Columbia Teachers' College in New York. Pakistani students came to be trained in the US, and American professors traveled to Pakistan to establish programs

or revamp existing ones. US government technical assistance was always at the mercy of year-to-year Congressional appropriations so was not as reliable as Ford Foundation aid which could be budgeted for long-term projects without such constraints.

We may discuss the short-lived Peace Corps involvement in Pakistan under the head of technical assistance since that was the major focus of the various batches of volunteers sent between 1962 and 1965. In sum, the Peace Corps was probably more important in affecting Americans and stimulating eventual academic interest in Pakistan on the part of many returned PCVs than in effecting much of permanent value in the country itself. To this extent, it has had some influence on the development of Pakistan studies in the US. The martial law context within which volunteers worked made their tasks difficult, but no doubt provided them an education in itself. Charles Lenth has well summarized the Peace Corps predicament in Pakistan in the following passage:

...difficulties encountered by the short-lived and politically manipulated Peace Corps programs in Pakistan and Ceylon highlight...problems....It attempted to establish projects under the constraints of volatile host country political conditions and unstable bilateral relations.... Pakistan accepted [projects in 1961] no doubt pleased to be able to demonstrate its cooperation and close ties with the United States during that period. The program in Pakistan expanded to nearly 200 Peace Corps volunteers (PCVs) by the end of 1963, but then leveled off and began to decline in size as the military government recognized that a large contingent of volunteers was no assurance of American support in other areas and was detrimental to establishing a neutral international status. The program in East Pakistan proved to be troublesome as the PCVs made known their support of the Bengali region against the government in the West. The volunteers were finally withdrawn from the East on the insistence of the military government during the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war....the decision [to terminate] was also intended as a response to the withholding of weapons and supplies by the US to Pakistan during that period. The Peace Corps program in Pakistan was dominated by the existing conditions within US-Pakistani relations and the narrowly defined interests of the military govern-

ment.(Rudolph, L.I., ed., *The Regional Imperative, Atlantic Highlands, NJ: Humanities Press, 1980, pp.368-369*). [In a 1988 resumption of the Peace Corps program in Pakistan, 5 volunteers to teach English began training at the request of the Government of Pakistan and with aid of USIA.]

Academic track

The third track of American involvement and interest was the purely academic, the track most germane to this historical review. In line with agreements with many nations after passage of the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1946 (PL 79-584) and its expansion in 1948 with the Smith-Mundt Act (for US information and educational exchanges), in 1953 the US negotiated an agreement with Pakistan. This agreement led to the establishment of the binational US Educational Foundation in Pakistan (USEFP) which has since handled two-way academic exchanges. Between 1953 and 1989 significant numbers of American academics have journeyed to Pakistan. Of these, many went to carry out research on some aspect of Pakistani culture, while the balance went to lecture in Pakistan on some aspect of American society or to help establish a new program or department in a Pakistani university. The handful of American scholars who went to study Pakistan included persons such as Henry Korson (U of Mass.) who have gone on to become specialists on Pakistan. Other Fulbright grantees such as Henry Schloss, Coldwell Daniel, and Walter Falcon—all economists—have gone on to work in development economics but not specifically or exclusively in Pakistan studies. Of other early Fulbright grantees, John Owen, a sociologist, produced articles and edited a volume on social issues in Pakistan. But by and large, early American leaders in Pakistan studies did not emerge from the Fulbright program.

The Foreign Area Training Fellowships program (first administered by the Ford Foundation and then, as the Foreign Area Fellowship Program, by a joint ACLS/SSRC Committee) was responsible for supporting scholars who later became influential in the study of Pakistan. This was never a large group. Between 1952 and 1972, of the 21 scholars who reported Pakistan as central or marginal to their research, only 7 focused exclusively on Pakistan, and 14 included Pakistan in a comparative study of some kind. The seven, whom we could consider pioneers,

were: Leonard Binder, Freeland Abbott, Charles J. Adams, William Metz, James Spain, Richard Wheeler, and Wayne Wilcox. Of these, Binder, Abbott, Spain, Wheeler, and Wilcox have all published significant studies of Pakistan [cited in previous excerpts].

Rockefeller Foundation officials C. Burton Fahs (humanities) and Chadbourne Gilpatric (social Sciences) in the early days of South Asian studies were constantly on the lookout for fields or areas, either on the cutting edge or relatively neglected, which they believed that the Foundation should fund. Pakistan was one such area. For example, Rockefeller supported Keith Callard, the McGill political scientist, in field work in the early fifties which led to his important 1957 book (listed earlier). In addition Rockefeller funded the first North American “Conference on Pakistan Studies” held at McGill in 1955. The conference was chaired by Wilfred Cantwell Smith (McGill), and was attended by Keith Callard (McGill), Freeland Abbott (Tufts), Stanley Maron (California-Berkeley), and Chadbourne-Gilpatric from the Rockefeller Foundation. In the early sixties, Gilpatric proceeded to promote Rockefeller assistance for the development of Bengali linguistics and other fields at Dacca University in East Pakistan as part of the Rockefeller Foundation’s continuing interest in sponsoring studies of Bengal and Bengali begun at the University of Chicago in 1956. At that time, of course, that constituted a significant contribution to Pakistan studies within their South Asian context.

A big boost to Pakistan studies came in the late fifties and early sixties as erstwhile academic advisers, mostly under Harvard/Ford auspices, came to do research and writing on Pakistan after concluding their advisory stints. A Ford Foundation publication summarizes the academic fallout from the Harvard project as follows:

As to the educational and research “feedback” of the project to Harvard, several faculty members (including former advisers who joined the university following their service in Pakistan) have gained a close knowledge of an important South Asian country and a greater understanding of the development process. At least five on-campus courses and seminars in such subjects as development economics, administration, and finance are based on experience derived from the project. In

addition, the project has added appreciably to the experience of the university's Development Advisory Service, organized in 1962 to expand the pool of American and other expert advisers available for extended service overseas. Finally a major research effort on Pakistan is under way at Harvard, very closely tied to the Planning Commission project and drawing on two former advisers and one member of the Commission staff. Six Ph.D. these and two books are expected to result from this research. [*Design for Pakistan; A Report on Assistance to the Pakistan Planning Commission*, by the Ford Foundation and Harvard University (New York 1965), p.33].

Thus, many early contributions to Pakistan studies were predominantly in economics and public administration, and came for the most part from scholars at Harvard. Another scholar, Henry Goodnow, who had helped to establish the Pennsylvania-Karachi Institute of Public and Business Administration, prepared his work on the Civil Service of Pakistan after his years in Karachi and submitted it as a dissertation to Columbia in 1960; after further research he published it as a book in 1964. [*The Civil Service of Pakistan; Bureaucracy in a New Nation*. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1964].



The President represents AIPS at the CSAL meeting on May 5-6, 2003 in Kandy. Left to right, standing: At-lury Murali, Laila Mulgaokar, Meena Sivarajan, Jag-dish Yadav, Partha Chatterjee, Gillian Evison, Carol Mitchell, Abdul Momin Chowdhury, Graham Shaw (partially behind Chowdhury), Virginie Carey, James Nye, Sumathi Ramaswamy, Mary Ellen Lane, Shalini Urs, (Bernard Reilly -- fully behind Shalini), Purnima Mehta, Anwar Moazzam, Brian Spooner. Left to right, crouching: Toshie Awaya, G. Sundar, S. Theodore Baskaran, Itty Abraham, Satsuki Kato, Kanak Mani Dixit.

Photograph by David Magier

**You are cordially invited
To attend a reception
Celebrating the
30th anniversary
of
The American Institute
of
Pakistan Studies
(1973-2003)**

**Saturday October 25
9-11 PM
The Assembly Room
First floor lobby level**

The Madison Concourse Hotel

are perhaps as close as they have ever been, public opinion is not so favorable. Pakistan's ups and downs--whether in domestic politics, in relations with the U.S., or in the larger international arena--have given Pakistan Studies a history unique among area-studies fields. (The formal history of Pakistan Studies in America has been described by Maureen Patterson, whose unpublished work continues to be serialized in this issue.) For its first 25 years, out of just 56 years to-date, Pakistan for understandable reasons offered little encouragement to foreign scholars. After 1971 it opened up to an encouraging extent. But some parts of the country have never been entirely free from travel restrictions, and since 1981 the areas open to long term research by foreign scholars have contracted again. Pakistan Studies have therefore never dealt explicitly with the whole country. Most research has been carried out in a small number of major cities, or in the Northern Areas. The number of projects pursued by foreign academics unrelated to development agencies in other parts of the country would probably not require the fingers of both hands. What is new about the current stage of Pakistan's historical trajectory is that the events of 9/11 have finally given it a position on the world stage that is independent of its regional role. For this reason if for no other it is now time to assess the contribution of Pakistan Studies not simply, as in previous exercises, to the understanding and development of Pakistan. What we need to know now is what has been learned from the study of Pakistan, in whatever discipline of the social sciences or the humanities that can be of value for the study of the larger region--not only South Asia, but also Central Asia, Western Asia and the Persian Gulf--and beyond that for larger comparative and theoretical work. For this reason we are marking our thirtieth anniversary with a roundtable with this focus at this year's South Asia Conference in Madison. The aim of our stocktaking at the end of this third decade, therefore, takes account of the expansion of the global arena in which modern Pakistan plays a role, and in which Pakistan Studies now stands as a recognised research orientation.

It is worth repeating here that throughout the difficulties of the past thirty years AIPS has consistently maintained good relations with successive Pakistani governments, and the consistency has been reciprocated

by generous support, for which we are especially grateful. It is another irony of the current situation that despite the current closeness of Pakistan-U.S. relations, for two years now we have been unable to offer fellowships or to fund any travel to Pakistan. The post 9/11 interdiction against the use of U.S. funds for our programs in Pakistan continues, and there is tacit agreement with this policy on the side of Pakistan. Although we understand the arguments from considerations of security on which it is based, we continue to question the "blanket" nature of the interdiction and lobby for some degree of relaxation. It is important to remember, however, that Pakistan does continue to issue visas to individual applicants, and those who make the journey are still able to use our Center in Pakistan, which continues to be supported by funding from the U.S. Department of Education's Title VI Program.

Given the uncertainty of the current world situation, we must recognise the possibility that the interdiction will not be lifted in the foreseeable future. It would be impractical of us not to search for alternative ways to nurture and promote our field, lest we fail to attract new recruits. Over the past year we have launched several new projects with this aim in mind. I would like to introduce some of them to you here.

Firstly, we are working closely with two newly established centers that have a regional mandate: the South Asia Language Resource Center (SALRC), and the Center for South Asia Libraries (CSAL). You will find links to their websites on our new website, which is described in more detail below. We have taken the opportunity to play a role in both these new centers in order to ensure a full range of opportunities for Pakistanists in the regional arena. In the meantime that arena has grown larger with the establishment of a new American Institute of Afghanistan Studies, hosted by Duke University. So AIPS now has the opportunity to pursue its objectives in collaboration with six other American research centers working in the region as well as twelve in the U.S. In the region these are the American Institutes of Afghanistan Studies (AIAS), Bangladesh Studies (AIBS), Iranian Studies (AIrS), Indian Studies (AIIS), Sri Lankan Studies (AISLS), and CSAL; while in the U.S. we have SALRC and the National Resource Centers for South Asian Studies in eleven American universities, which together

form a major component of our institutional membership. This growth of American research interests in the region, significantly enhanced since 9/11, which has been encouraged and facilitated by the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), provides unprecedented opportunities for collaborative activity. We are therefore cultivating these regional relationships in the hope of developing alternative possibilities for Pakistan-oriented research. Unfortunately, however, there are still no ideas on the table that could lead to a quick resumption of support for student training and research.

SALRC is a new Title VI center, based in the University of Chicago, with a pedagogical materials program at the University of Pennsylvania. It is designed "to create and disseminate new resources for teaching and research on South Asian languages, mostly via the World Wide Web; to offer advanced courses in language pedagogy in conjunction with the South Asia Summer Language Institute; to develop a shared infrastructure for delivery and archiving of South Asia language resources; and to share infrastructure and approaches with other institutions having overlapping language interests, such as other Language Resource Centers, most notably those for the Middle East and Central Asia" (see <http://salrc.uchicago.edu>). Our support of Pakistan-related interests in SALRC workshops at the University of Pennsylvania last winter was reported in the last issue of this newsletter. Since then we have agreed to work with SALRC to ensure that Pakistan-oriented language projects are developed in close collaboration with related projects in neighboring countries, and that their products are made accessible through our website. We shall also be supporting an SALRC workshop in December on the languages of Afghanistan in order to coordinate efforts in those languages that are spoken on both sides of the long border between the two countries.

CSAL, on the other hand, is an American overseas research center, with a presence in South Asia, and already admitted to membership in CAORC. It is designed "to facilitate scholarly research and teaching on South Asia in all academic disciplines through improved preservation of and access to the heritage of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, as embodied in their intellectual and artistic output in all forms. It functions as a research support facility for American scholars in the

region by providing infrastructures and facilities to enhance research effectiveness and the exchange of scholarly information. These aims are accomplished through current and planned activities of the Center operating in conjunction with several organizations and institutions in South Asia holding similar objectives" (see <http://dsal.uchicago.edu/csal>). As a contribution to the work of CSAL, and in order to ensure that Pakistan is able to play a full role in its activities, we have recently launched a new project to produce over the coming year an analytical description of the private and archival holdings in Pakistan. There is currently little publicly available information on private libraries in Pakistan, and this project will enable both Pakistan and Pakistanists to play a larger role in the cultural life and academic research in the region as a whole. A brief initial report is given elsewhere in this issue. The project (see page 4) is being led by Dr. S. Nomanul Haq (University of Pennsylvania), who will give a progress report on it in Madison on Friday October 24.

Over the past few years library projects have risen to some prominence in our programs. In addition to the projects described above we continue to provide field support for projects associated with the Digital South Asia Library at Chicago (see <http://dsal.uchicago.edu>), and we have begun to invest more time and effort into building the research library in our Center in Islamabad. Visitors there will soon find an expanded collection. In our efforts to build the Center's resources and make it more useful to visiting scholars we have now contracted for regular shipments from the Library of Congress South Asia offices, which will include relevant titles from India and other South Asian countries as well as Pakistan.

You may point your favorite browser to links to all these organizations and projects on our new website at www.pakistanstudies-AIPS.org where you will also find all the information you need about AIPS. This site has been in gestation for some time but will take still more time before it reaches anything like maturity. We aim to build it as a major resource not only for Pakistan Studies but for related fields in which Pakistan, its component communities and its pre-1947 geographical territory have been significant players. We would like it to function as a cyber-center for the study of Pakistan in the context of the eastern Islamic world. We have therefore compiled and posted to it among other things a directory of

scholars and research that have been associated with AIPS over the past thirty years. We intend to build it further into a directory of all research related to Pakistan in the social sciences and the humanities. As readers of this newsletter, (which will also be available on the site) we hope you will consult it and help us correct any errors and omissions.

Life at our Center in Islamabad continues much as it was before 9/11, despite the introduction of various security-related procedures and devices. Seminars and talks by visiting American scholars continue to be given at a rate of almost one a month. Recent visitors have included Drs. Nigel Allen, Elena Bashir, Grace Clark, Julie Flowerday, Edward Haynes, Mark Kenoyer, Robert Nichols, David Pinault, Marvin Weinbaum, and Anita Weiss. Attendance by local Pakistani scholars is undiminished. The staff also remains at full strength, and much of their time is taken up with the organization of itineraries for Pakistani scholars invited to visit the U.S. for lecture tours and conferences. In recent months the following have visited the U.S. on our Pakistan Lecture Series program: Drs. Ihsan Ali, Sabir Badalkhan, Sikander Hayat, Rukhsana Qamber, Tariq Rahman, Aslam Syed, Muhammad Wa-seem, and Naseem Zehra. Invitations to Asif Aslam, Fazlur Rahim Marwat, Zulfiqar Ali Gilani are in process for the coming months. For the early spring we are also expecting Dr. Adam Nayyar and a number of distinguished musicians, who will take part in seminars and performances at Harvard, Columbia and elsewhere. This special program, which has been organized by Dr. Richard Wolf (Harvard) is described briefly on page 13.

This year's Middle East Studies Association (MESA) meeting is the first at which we will be represented as a MESA institutional member. However, since the meetings this year are being held in Alaska in late November, a place and time unlikely to attract many with interests in Pakistan, we decided it would be cost effective to let CAORC represent us as part of a combined exhibit and reception for all its members. Apart from our major presence at the Madison South Asia Conference this year, we shall however participate as usual in the annual South Asia Conference at Berkeley and we shall hold our usual reception for members at the next annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies in San Diego on Saturday March 6, 2004.

The most important conference for AIPS this past year was of course the First Biennial Conference of Pakistan Studies that was held in collaboration with Columbia University's Southern Asian Institute April 9-11. The key person in the organization of this conference was Dr. Saeed Shafqat, who currently holds Columbia's Quaid-i-Azam Chair. His report appears on page 16.. It was a remarkable event, and an auspicious launching of the series, with as many as 200 participants at some sessions, and significant support from the expatriate community. The second Conference in this biennial series is currently in the planning stage for spring 2005 at the University of Pennsylvania. The dates will be published in our next issue in March, along with deadlines for submission of proposals for presentations in a variety of categories.

Finally, I am happy to announce further additions to our membership, at both the institutional and the individual levels. Both Harvard and Princeton Universities have joined AIPS, and in the case of Harvard their move is part of a significant effort at the university level to expand their programs on South Asia (see item on p. 15). On the individual level also our membership has increased sufficiently to enable us to elect three individual-member trustees to the Board for the coming three-year term. At thirty members the size of the AIPS board is at an all time high. I appeal to you to communicate with your representative on the board. What can AIPS do for you?

The number and variety of these activities and the news items that fill these pages are sufficient excuse for an anniversary party, and we shall hold one at the Madison conference on Saturday October 25. I hope to see many of you there. But I also hope that the opportunity for relaxation in such a traditional rite of intensification will refuel our enthusiasm for greater efforts in the study of Pakistan and related subject matter. As usual I appeal to you to keep us informed of your work. The Institute can serve you better, and provide a better newsletter, if you keep us fully informed of your publications, and other work related to Pakistan--events, achievements, honors, both academic and popular. We want to hear from you at aips@pardis.sas.upenn.edu, and via the other options which are now available at www.pakistanstudies-AIPS.org

Brian Spooner

Private Library and Archival Survey Project PLASP--New AIPS Library Project

Two months ago, in August 2003, AIPS launched a new project aimed to make Pakistan's rich private library holdings better known and more accessible to the research community, and also to support Pakistan's participation in the activities of the newly established Center for South Asia Libraries (CSAL). The project, which will be known as "The Private Library and Archival Survey Project" (PLASP), is being led by Dr. Nomanul Haq (University of Pennsylvania), who works with an advisory committee in Pakistan. PLASP recognizes four bibliographic categories: (i) published books; (ii) published periodicals; (iii) manuscripts; and (iv) archives. Works in all languages are included: English, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Pashto, Sindhi and Baluchi, as well as other local languages where documents in them exist. A full report is expected within one year.

The final product envisaged for the project will be participation in a South Asian union catalogue (to be sponsored by CSAL) and the development of an exchange relationship between the private libraries and AIPS in association with CSAL in exchange for consultation and assistance relating to modern library practice. As a result of Dr. Haq's work so far the following scholars have attended meetings and agreed to work together on the project's advisory committee:

- (1) Dr. Jamil Jalibi, formerly Chairman of National Language Authority (Muqtadira Qaumi Zuban) and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi
- (2) Dr. Nawaz Ali Shauq, Professor of Sindhi Literature, University of Karachi
- (3) Dr. Nasim Fatima, Professor of Library Science, University of Karachi
- (4) Dr. Kalim Lashari, Director, Sindh Archives, Karachi
- (5) Dr. Sohail Umar, Director, Iqbal Academy, Lahore
- (6) Dr. Zafar Ishaq Ansari, Director, Islamic Research Institute, Islamabad

The meetings were also attended by Dr. Salim Qarshi, Professor of Library Science at Punjab University; Dr. Khizr Naushahi, former librarian of Hamdard University Library and such senior schol-

ars as Mr. Ikram Chughtai, and Mushfiq Khwaja. The latter provided a tour of his own particularly important library in Karachi. The meeting in Islamabad was hosted by the Islamic Research Institute (IRI).

In August Dr. Haq was also able to visit several private libraries in Karachi, and more significantly in interior Sindh. In Karachi, Mr. Khalid Ishaq showed him his collection, which is considered to be the largest in the city, and Mr Mushfiq Khwaja also opened his collection, which from an archival point of view may be unique in South Asia. Elsewhere Dr. Haq was able to review the rich manuscript holdings of the Qazi family in Hala, Hyderabad District, the large body of published volumes in Islamic studies and Urdu literature of Dr. Yusuf Memon in Mirpur Khas, and finally, in a village called Faqir Ghulam Ali Legahri Goth, in Degree District, the Leghari family library.

Dr. Haq also made a survey of Pakistani literature on libraries including manuscript catalogues, studies, surveys, and dissertations. More details of this and of the project may be heard at a presentation at the Madison South Asia Conference at 5pm October 24. A fuller report will also appear in the next issue of PSN.

HARVARD LAUNCHES "SOUTH ASIA INITIATIVE"

Harvard University, through its South Asia Initiative (Asia Center), recently hosted a remarkable 3-day conference, "South Asia: Bridging the Great Divides." Remarkable because it is rare in these days of subcontinental conflict and even nuclear bluster to see politicians, policymakers, intellectuals, and bankers from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh sharing ideas on their countries' problems at the same podium -- and more often than not, agreeing with each other. The panel discussions were far ranging, covering questions of identity, sovereignty and citizenship, religion and human rights, human equity and development, Partition demography and border culture in literature and film, the media, business and globalization, and visions for the future in South Asia.

Among the participants were Nobel prizewinning economist Amartya Sen, author Amitav Ghosh, Infosys partner and philanthropist Sudha Murty, politicians Margaret Alva, Jairam Ramesh, Saleem Sherwani (India), Abida Hussain and Sherry Rehman (Pakistan), and Abul Hasan Chowdhury (Bangladesh), all past or present Members of Parliament from the subcontinent's governing as well as opposition parties. Also speaking were Syed Refaat Ahmed, a Justice on Bangladesh's Supreme Court, Manzur Elahi, the head of the banking association of Bangladesh, Suman Chattopadhyay and Ejaz Haider, the editors of major newspapers from India and Pakistan (with readerships in the millions), Victor J. Menezes, Senior Vice-Chairman of Citigroup, Inc., Larry Summers, the President of Harvard, professors Sugata Bose (Harvard) and Ayesha Jalal (Tufts), business professors Tarun Khanna and Yasheng Huang (HBS) and a constellation of other distinguished faculty from Harvard and area universities. The international, invited-only audience also encompassed graduate students and professors, venture capitalists and infotech tycoons, economists and journalists.

As the title suggests, the conference -- and its host organization, the South Asia Initiative -- aims at "bridging the great divides" in the subcontinent, particularly the Hindu-Muslim divide in India, which has cost thousands of (mostly Muslim) lives in the last decade, and the India-Pakistan dispute, which

has resulted in three wars since 1947, and which has brought the subcontinent to the brink of nuclear confrontation in the last five years. The South Asia Initiative (SAI) has an ambitious plan for developing South Asia studies "without borders" at Harvard, and aims to create a center of expertise and excellence on a par with Harvard's other nationally recognized Asia programs. The founder and Director of the SAI is Professor Sugata Bose, Gardiner Professor of Oceanic History and Affairs.

**Association
for Asian Studies
Annual Meeting
March 4-7th, 2004
Town and Country Resort
San Diego, California**

www.aasianst.org/annmtg.htm

Association for Asian Studies Regional Conferences 2003

<http://www.asianst.org/regional.htm>

New England Conference October 24-25, 2003. Harvard University, Cambridge MA

Western Conference, October 9-11, 2003. Arizona State University, Tempe AZ

Midwest Conference on Asian Affairs October 10-12, 2003. Illinois State University, Normal IL

Southwest Conference October 10-11, 2003. University of Houston, Houston TX

New York Conference October 17-18, 2003. University of Buffalo, SUNY

Mid-Atlantic Conference October 24-26, 2003. George Washington University, Washington DC

CONFERENCE REPORTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

International Conference on Pakistan

April 11-13, 2003

Columbia University, New York

It was an 'historic' weekend for Pakistan Studies at Columbia University from April 11-13, 2003, during which the Southern Asian Institute, the Center for Pakistan Studies and the American Institute for Pakistan Studies (AIPS) hosted a conference entitled "*New Perspectives on Pakistan: Contexts, Realities, and Visions for the Future.*" With the goal of fostering the image of Pakistan as a modern, dynamic, diverse and complex society and not as a breeding ground for terrorism and extremism. Thirty five scholars and professionals were invited from Pakistan, Europe and United States as paper presenters and panel moderators. About 200 participants attended the conference throughout the weekend. The massive effort undertaken to assemble this conference enabled attendees to enjoy a rare opportunity of glimpsing Pakistan from multiple angles. The conference accomplished several goals; firstly, it provided a chance for those unfamiliar with Pakistan to acquire a broad introduction to the nation's history, culture, politics, literature and security concerns; secondly, a sizeable group of Pakistan scholars who were in attendance also expressed their delight in the diversity of professional specialties represented in their colleagues and brought together in forum. Thirdly, a distinguishing characteristic of this conference was its inter-disciplinary range—the way in which it brought together the political scientist, an anthropologist, a historian, a linguist, for example, who are experts in different fields and who usually find themselves in different forums, but all of whom share a common interest in Pakistan. Finally, it clearly demonstrated that Pakistan Studies is not some remote academic field; it may have been slow in developing but is growing and expanding responding to challenges of globalization.

Prof. Ainslie Embree, distinguished Professor Emeritus of History at Columbia University opened the conference on Friday evening April 11, by providing some historical context upon which to reflect

before considering the issues of contemporary Pakistan, he noted the special circumstances of Pakistan's birth: it came into existence as a state whose history is rooted not merely in the territory that it occupies, but in India, Central Asia and Middle East. It was also from its inception a state marked by violence, beginning with Partition, and continuing in ongoing animosity with India. Embree also noted the tension in the relationship between Islam and Pakistani culture and politics. He reminded us of the words of Pakistan's founder Mohammed Ali Jinnah, at his historic speech on August 11, 1947: "You are free to go to your temples; you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed—that has nothing to do with the business of the state." Over 50 years later, as religious violence affected Pakistan and Kashmir, and the separation of religion and state is questioned and challenged in Pakistan, Embree pondered the significance of Jinnah's words.

Next day, on Saturday April 12, the first formal presentation focused on "*Jinnah, Charisma and State Formation in Pakistan.*" During a panel entitled **Rethinking Processes of State Formation in Pakistan**, Sikandar Hayat from Quaid-i-Azam University in Islamabad used the concept of charisma to explain how Jinnah's charisma was 'routinized /institutionalized' in the state, rather than a political organization like the Muslim League which he himself had led to create the new nation-state of Pakistan. In this context, he highlighted the weaknesses and failures of its leadership, along with a host of other difficulties accompanying the partition of India, and argued that for this reason, Jinnah had no choice but to entrust the task of state-building to the bureaucracy—the state had to be formed from 'scratch.'

Saadia Toor from Cornell University examined religion and its impact on state formation in Pakistan during the 1950's and 1960's, before the "explicitly Islamic" regime of General Zia-ul-Haq. In her paper "*A Poet, A Nation, A State: Religion,*

Culture and State-Formation in Pakistan (1947-71),” Toor studied the work of national poet-philosopher Allama Mohammed Iqbal and the ways in which his work was borrowed, quoted (and reinterpreted) by the state and competing political groups to forward their particular agendas. Ironically, the widespread appropriation of his work, Toor argued, contributed to “contradictory understanding of national culture and identity.” Then Amina Yaqin, SOAS, University of London, in her paper titled, “*What is Pakistani Culture?*” weaved a relationship between literary writings, history and political change in the country. Chad Haines, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in his paper entitled, “*Remapping Pakistan’s Liminal Geo-body along the Silk Route,*” provided fascinating analysis of the Karakoram Highway in promoting nation-building in Pakistan. The Silk Route, he argued, “grounds both nation and state offering Pakistan an avenue for overcoming its territorial liminality.” Richard Barnett, University of Virginia, built linkages between regional and national history in his paper entitled “*Ripping Yarns and Rippling Dunes: State Building in Early Modern Cholistan.*”

Mid-day on Saturday, five scholars presented papers on a panel entitled, **Challenges of Pluralism: Social Forces and Interest Groups.** Two panelists focused on Musharraf and his impact on democracy in Pakistan, Mohammad Waseem from Quaid-i-Azam University in his paper entitled “*Democratization in Pakistan: The 2002 Elections and After,*” discussed the strategies employed by the Musharraf government to influence the 2002 elections in his favor. He asserted that, Musharraf’s strategies leading up to the 2002 elections resulted in a fragmented polity, a hung parliament, and a surprise vote for Islamic parties, not to mention a major casualty: democracy.

While Waseem argued that Musharraf’s government closely followed the undemocratic and dictatorial nature of his military predecessors, Cynthia Bottern from Shippensburg University in Pennsylvania noted that Musharraf was attempting to arrest democracy by using new strategies. In her paper entitled “*Striking at the Heart of Democracy: Leadership Education Requirements in Musharraf’s Constitutional Order,*” she presented a graphic analysis of the Musharraf regime’s restructuring of district and provincial level political offices and its impact on

parliamentary members holding office, especially minimum educational degree requirements. Bottern illustrated how Musharraf was able to change and influence the political makeup of the legislature with adverse consequences to democratic processes. Her analysis suggested that Musharraf was actually manipulating the democratic process to achieve specific ends. For example, she compared the current Parliamentary representation with that of 1997, and noted that a significant absence of former members was due to member not holding university degrees, especially in the case of former PML (N) members. Oskar Verkaaik, University of Amsterdam, changed the course of discussion somewhat with his paper entitled, “*Sindhi Sufi’s, Muhajir Modernists, Tribal Fundamentalists: The Ethnicization of Islam*” where he analyzed how the interplay and impact of forces of tradition and modernity were transforming the various facets of ethnicity and Islam in Pakistan. Verkaaik was provocative in challenging those who assert that nation building has failed in Pakistan; on the contrary, he argued, “the process of nation-building has been quite successful in Pakistan.” In order to understand this he continued, “it is important to not see Islam and ethnicity as mutually exclusive”. He examined this complex interaction in the case of North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Sindh and concluded that, nation building is, by definition ‘an unfinished project.’ Naveed-i-Rahat, Quaid-i-Azam University, presented her paper on the, “*Empirical Comparative Study of Cultures of Pakistan.*”

Later on Saturday afternoon, several prominent security studies scholars considered the subject of **Fighting Terrorism and Promoting Democracy.** Charles Kennedy from Wake Forest University, in his paper “*The Creation and Development of Pakistan’s Anti-Terrorism Regime,*” presented an interesting study of the Anti-Terrorism Ordinance to explain the dynamics of anti-terrorist courts, military courts, sectarianism and The Supreme Court of Pakistan. He concluded that Pakistan’s anti-terrorist regime has been both “a success and failure”. A failure in the sense of not meeting its declared goals of, “reducing terrorism, punishing terrorists, improving the efficiency of legal system and providing the dispensation of speedy justice...it has been a success in terms of public relations ,and as a tool of domestic and international politics.”

Robert Wirsing of the Asia-Pacific Center for Security, in his paper entitled “*Pakistan Strategic Options: from Cold War to War on Terrorism*,” considered the impact on Pakistan’s strategic interests of Musharraf’s decision in October 2001 to join the global coalition against terrorism. After examining Pakistan’s improved relations with the United States and China, Wirsing argued that the war against terrorism may have the ironic consequence of improving its strategic position. Nevertheless, he cautioned against too much optimism, considering the threat posed by the intractable conflict with India over Kashmir and for which he foresaw no likely resolution in the near future. Nevertheless, he suggested that the US had a “fleeting opportunity” to engage the two nations in negotiations at a rare moment in time when the US enjoys good relations with both India and Pakistan. Jean-Luc Racine, Center for the Study of South Asia, CNRS, Paris presented his paper entitled, “*Pakistan’s Indian Policy: What is ‘The Core Issue’ After 9/11?*” Evaluating the positions of the both sides, Racine asked the question, “to what point is a dialogue possible over Kashmir?” Noting the stubbornness of both sides his conclusion was grim. Moeed Pirzada, London School of Economics and Political Science presented his paper entitled, “*Kashmir: Globalization and the Strategic Dilemma for India and Pakistan*,” in which he provided a refreshing analysis of predicaments of the two states in coming to grips with the Kashmir problem. Michel Boivin, CNRS, Paris, presented his paper entitled, “*Jihad as a Symbol: Reflections on Western theories related to Islam and Pakistani Society*.” He started with the premise that popular support for Jihad in Pakistan originated with Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and grew and expanded subsequently. He also provided insights on the functioning of various Jihadi groups in Pakistan.

The Sunday morning panel exemplified—as Peter Hook from the University of Michigan described it—a taste of the great richness that is waiting to be revealed when people start turning their attention away from all Pakistan issues to more regional and local questions. The focus of the panel entitled **Contributions from the Study of Pakistani Languages** was linguistics, linguistic anthropology, folklore and literature. Elena Bashir from the University of Chicago presented an interesting case study of Khowar, a regional language spoken in Chitral district of the

Northwest Frontier Province, and examined changes in the language as a result of a convergence with other languages such as Punjabi or Urdu. While many scholars have anecdotally remarked all along that interaction between languages was common throughout Pakistan, Bashir’s paper, “*Contact-Induced Change in Khowar*” was one of few linguistic studies to analyze specific developments in the grammar and lexicon of any of Pakistan’s languages as they come into contact with one another. Her study of Khowar revealed how bilingualism had accelerated change in a language through the merging of vocabulary and syntax. Interestingly, increased literacy also has induced change through spelling and pronunciation modifications. As Bashir noted, “If there is a standard written language it will necessarily be an abstraction from the spoken vernacular.” In her paper, “*Izzat se BaiThe hue, Allah kii Raah par Lage*,” Maggie Ronkin from Georgetown University analyzed the narratives of Tahira, a divorced Urdu-speaking domestic worker, in which she reveals her reasons for sending her oldest daughter to a Madrassa near Lahore. It is a study in speech patterns /interactions and a cultural critique of the Madrassa.

Sabir Badalkhan from the University of Oriental Studies in Naples in his Paper, “*An Introduction to Balochi Oral Poetry*” noted that oral poetry (in Baluchistan) has been important to maintaining “the integrity of the Balochi language and its dialects.” Badalkhan described and discussed an oral tradition of poetry and song that was not only notable for its artistry and unique cultural identity, but also as a representation of a historic lifestyle and social structure in tribal Balochistan that had resisted documentation. Historically, the poet held a privileged position in society, and his counsel and opinions carried great influence. Even today, Badalkhan noted, no Balochi political gathering terminated without the recital of poems. “Poetry has served the Baloch as a record of their past history” and it had served as a ‘uniting force’ for Balochis who had memorized and recited epic poems about the migration of the Baloch as well as other themes.

Christina Oesterheld from the University of Heidelberg offered a study of contemporary Urdu literature in her paper “*Urdu Literature in Pakistan: A Site for Alternative Visions and Dissent*.” While Oesterheld examined the work of Pakistan’s na-

tional poet, Allama Mohammed Iqbal, she also focused extensively on the work of the popular, contemporary author and talk show host, Mustansar Hussain Tarrar to examine the use of literature as a means of political dissent. Tarrar's novel Raakh (Ashes) addressed themes such as racism, the trauma of East Pakistan, religious intolerance, political corruption and the neglect of cultural heritage. Furthermore it describes various cross-sections of Pakistani society as they confronted the challenges of life in Pakistan through out the last several decades.

After a morning of regional case studies, the final panel of conference broadened the scope of the subject matter to consider the theme of **Globalization and Economic Transformation**. Omar Noman from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) presented a striking analysis of how conflict was central to an understanding of economic outcomes. Furthermore, he linked Pakistan's economic distress most significantly to the stability of Karachi. In his paper, "*Economy of Conflict: Kashmir and Karachi*," Noman used data on foreign direct investment and Pakistan's defense spending to illustrate his point, and after reaching a dismal conclusion, he listed several suggestions for reviving the economy. These included a Pakistan millennium fund, a 'Karachi-Kalashnikov swap' weapons disarmament program, deepening technology, reforming the madrassas, reviving the civil service, and last but not least, securing peace with India. Jurgen Clemens, South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg provided an absorbing analysis of Pakistan's energy crisis and predicaments in his paper entitled, "*Implications of Energy Policies on Rural Development and Rural Strategies- The Case of Pakistan*."

Anjum Khurshid, from the University of Texas, Austin, focused on Information Technology, a topic that is more often associated with India. In his paper, "*Technology Policy and Pakistan's Economic Revival*," Khurshid used IT as an example of what globalization offered developing countries and discussed what had been done so far in Pakistan, and what potential for expansion existed in the future. His study expressed concern that efforts to develop the domestic IT market had been weak and poorly implemented. While Pakistan had a large human resource base and modern telecommunications infrastructure to exploit. Khurshid argued that Pakistan must establish consistent policies for IT promotion

replace bureaucratic inertia with private sector agility and make other serious efforts to develop domestic IT professionals.

Shamila Chaudhary, from USAID, offered a critical analysis of feminist organizations in Pakistan and their perception by Pakistani society as "foreign to the political and cultural fabric of Pakistan." In her paper, "*Foreign Feminists: The Roles of Feminists and the Women's Movement in Pakistan*" she questioned why feminists were not perceived to represent the views of majority of Pakistani women. She maintained that feminists assumed certain roles that reinforced this perceived as "both mirrors and emissaries of western culture, practices, and ideas." Defense of this analysis is based on author's interactions with feminist NGOs and review of literature. Consequently, while feminism in Pakistani society was important in resisting such state authoritarianism and militarism, there were ways in which feminists themselves could reform their image and organizations to achieve greater relevance and acceptance in Pakistani society.

Tariq Rahman of Quaid-i-Azam University gave the final presentation of the conference entitled, "*Denizens of Alien Worlds: A Survey of the Education System of Pakistan*." After distributing questionnaire's to 488 students from Pakistan's three different school systems-the Urdu Medium schools, the English medium schools and the Madrassas, Rahman was able to process the data into a comparative analysis of institutional biases and the influence of the various school systems on the views of students. Despite the small sample size, Rahman's fieldwork provides interesting insights on the perceptions and orientations of the students. For example, he found that the English and Urdu medium school students were better informed about domestic and global events as they had access to television and print media as compared to Madrassa students whose access was either restricted or forbidden altogether.

Overall, the conference was a great success as it provided an international forum for almost two hundred scholars, professionals and students to exchange their views on diverse and complex aspects of Pakistani society, culture, history, politics and possible future directions. The Conference it is hoped will deepen our appreciation of the long term challenges and opportunities that the 21st Century

will bring for the region.

Plans are underway to publish these papers in the form of a book by the beginning of 2004.

Saeed Shafqat

**South Asian Language Analysis
Roundtable XXIII**

October 10-12, 2003

The University of Texas at Austin

<http://ccwf.cc.utexas.edu/~sala23>

Pakistan and Urdu related papers presented:

na and nahII in Hindi and Urdu - Elena Bashir
(AIPS Trustee, University of Chicago)

Wh-movement and wh-split in Indo-Pakistani Sign
Language—Roland Pfau (University of Amsterdam)
& Ulrike Zeshan (La Trobe University)

Invited Talk: Kashmiri Stress - Megan Crowhurst
with Sadaf Munshi (University of Texas at Austin)

On word order, information distribution and narra-
tivedevelopment in Kashmiri - Asha Tickoo (Southern
Illinois University)

Interfaces of literacy and orality: esthetics of resis-
tance in the mystical poetry of Pakistan and India -
Shemeem B. Abbas (University of Texas at Austin)

**9th Annual South Asia Conference at the
University of California at Berkeley**
**Sponsored by the Center for South Asia
Studies, International and Area Studies, UC
Berkeley**

February 13-14, 2004

[http://www.ias.berkeley.edu/southasia/
guidelines.html](http://www.ias.berkeley.edu/southasia/guidelines.html)

**International Conference on
The Rise of Civilization in the
Greater Indus Valley and Saraswati:
Recent Interpretations**

October 17-19, 2003

California State University, Long Beach

<http://www.csulb.edu/depts/as/indus/>

The Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies and the India Studies Program at California State University, Long Beach hosted a major conference that brought speakers from around the world. Experts from the United States, India and Pakistan discussed the origins, development and ending of a leading civilization on the Indian Subcontinent. Discussions included controversial claims by some archaeologists that counter past accepted historical perspectives and scientific evidence.

The following were presented at the conference hosted by CSU.

Opening Remarks: Jonathan Mark Kenoyer, University of Wisconsin—The Indus Civilization and Its Modern Relevance

*Panel 1 - The Indus Civilization: Overviews of
Chronology and Biological Dimensions*

Richard H. Meadow, Harvard University—
Chronology of the Indus Civilization and Neolithic
Cultures

Brian Hemphill, California State University, Bakersfield—Bioanthropology of the Indus Valley: Overview, Neolithic to Late Harappan

Steven Weber, Washington State University Vancouver—Palaeoethnobotany of the Indus Civilization: Overview, Early to Late Harappan

Ajita Patel, Harvard University—Archaeozoology of the Indus Valley: Overview, Early to Late Harappan

Panel 2 - Urbanization and Trade in the Indus Region

Rita Wright, New York University—Tracing the Urban Process: City and Countryside in the Upper Indus Valley

Randall Law, University of Wisconsin—Internal Trade and Raw Materials in the Indus Region: Overview, Early to Late Harappan

Heather M.-L. Miller, University of Toronto—The Organization of Craft Technologies in the Indus Urban Center

Panel 3 - Issues and Perspectives

Steve Farmer, Palo Alto—'Writing' or Non-Linguistic Symbols? New Light on the Old 'Indus Script' Problem

Ihsan Ali, University of Peshawar, Pakistan—Early Historic Archaeology of the Frontier Province, Pakistan

Shereen Ratnagar, Jawaharlal Nehru University—Indology or Anthropology: Some Issues in Harappan Studies

Panel 4 - Special Presentation

B.B. Lal, Former Director General, Archaeological Survey of India—Who could have been the Authors of the Harappan Civilization? A Fresh Analysis of the Recent Data

Iravatham Mahadevan, University of Chennai, Indian Administrative Service (Retired) —Reflections on the Indus Script

Summary Remarks were presented by: Jonathan Mark Kenoyer, University of Wisconsin; Richard H. Meadow, Harvard University; Gregory L. Possehl, University of Pennsylvania.

The Writers Forum Egroup is a Canadian organization promoting Pakistani and Urdu literature and culture. Over 650 members are reported. They provided us with these useful links;

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Writers_Forum/

Or contact munir.saami@rogers.com

**20th Annual Meeting of the
North American Council for the Study of
Islamic Societies**

(formerly The American Council
for the Study of Islamic Societies)

May 2-3, 2003

**University of Victoria
British Columbia**

<http://faculty.wm.edu/txsonn/ACSIS/>

“The American Council for the Study of Islamic Societies is a private, non-profit, non-political organization of scholars and other persons interested in the study of Muslim societies throughout the world. Its purpose is to offer opportunities to scholars and the public to study Muslim societies from religious, cultural, economic, social, and political perspectives. Its objectives are to promote high standards of scholarship and instruction, to facilitate communication among scholars and the public through conferences and publications, and to promote cooperation among persons and organizations, both in the United States and abroad, concerned with the scholarly study of the Muslim world.”

The following papers related to Pakistan Studies were presented:

“The Shia as a Minority Community in Pakistan and India,” David Pinault, AIPS member Santa Clara University

“Shia Political Activism in Pakistan” Mumtaz Ahmad, Hampton University

**UNDERGRADUATE ESSAY
COMPETITION**

The AIPS Board of Trustees has resolved to establish an annual prize for the best undergraduate essay in the field of Pakistan Studies. The first deadline for the submission of essays will be announced soon. In the meantime, inquiries may be addressed to aips@pardis.sas.upenn.edu

**Languages and Language Policy
In and Around Afghanistan
December 12-14, 2003
University of Pennsylvania**

A workshop focused on Languages and Language Policy in and around Afghanistan will be held December 12-14 at the University of Pennsylvania. The workshop is funded by the Pedagogical Materials Project of the South Asia Language Resource Center; the South Asia Center of the University of Pennsylvania; the Consortium for Language Policy and Planning; and the Consortium for Language Teaching and Learning. Different sessions will focus on different language groups, as well as language policy issues in the area.

Purpose of this workshop:

- (a) To survey what languages are spoken in the area in and around Afghanistan, i.e. in Afghanistan and its neighboring states (Iran, Pakistan, western China, and the Central Asian republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan. And where a group that has a "homeland" (e.g. Uzbekistan) also exists as a minority in adjacent territories.
- (b) Attendees would come with resources and data in order to report and share hard data.
- (c) Reports on literacy and education on the languages of this area.
- (d) Language Policy in the areas in question.
- (e) Refugee Issues.
- (f) A publication on the above will be produced.

Hal Schiffman
Pedagogical Materials Project
South Asia Language Resource Center

**Democracy and Terrorism
The Asia Society
Upadhyaya Lectures 2003
Panel Discussion**

September 26, 2003

**Cocponsored by the Asia Society and
Upadhyaya Foundation**

www.asiasociety.org

How can democratic societies meet the challenge of terrorism without undermining the democratic foundations of society? This is a challenge facing the United States as well as India and other democracies. This conference focused on the terrorist threat in India, South Asia, and the larger international community. Kashmir has been the main target of terrorists, and the conflict between India and Pakistan constitutes a major hurdle in the way of establishing lasting peace in the subcontinent. The Honorable Tere-sita Schaffer, member of the Kashmir Study Group, discussed one possible solution to the Kashmir problem. Dr. Ved Prakash Nanda and Dr. Kamal Kher presented a different viewpoint. Peter Bergen discussed terrorism and the threat to democracy. The program was moderated by Dr. Walter Andersen, Associate Director of South Asia Studies, Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, The John Hopkins University. Ways to marginalize terrorism, acceptable forms of international cooperation against terrorism, and future prospects of terrorist activity were discussed.

The Upadhyaya Foundation was organized in 1977, in the name of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, to provide a scholarly forum for the free exchange of ideas on current social, political and philosophic issues. The Foundation has held lectures on a wide variety of topics over the past two decades, first in New York City and now in Washington, D.C. The then External Affairs Minister and the present Prime Minister of India Atal Behari Vajpayee inaugurated the first lecture.

32nd Annual Conference on South Asia
University of Wisconsin, Madison

October 23-26, 2003

conference@southasia.wisc.edu

Papers and Panels relating to Pakistan Studies

Panel Session 1

8:45 AM - 10:30 AM, Friday October 24

Fringes of Empire - Chair: Mrinalini Sinha, Penn State

Inventing a Frontier: Imperial Motives and Sub-imperialism on British India's North-West Frontier, 1889-98 - Sameeta Agha, Pratt Institute

Beyond Nostalgia and Pathology: New Engagements with the Archive of Partition Narratives - Chair: Daisy Rockwell, University of California-Berkeley

Particularities of Partition Literature: Looking Beyond the Master Narratives of Partition Studies - Daisy Rockwell, University of California-Berkeley

The Trauma of Division and Negotiating Normality in Rushdie, Hyder and Ghosh - Anis Ahmed, New York University

Constructing Identity: State, Religion and Regionalism - Chair: Zillur Khan, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

The Boundary of Imagination: Identity Politics and the State in South Asia Mehnaaz Momen, Texas A&M International University

Panel Session 2

10:45 AM - 12:30 PM, Friday October 24

Reassessing Relations between Pakistan and India: New Approaches to the Kashmir Dispute - Chair: Clifford Singer, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Water, War, and Peace: Linkages and Scenarios in the India-Pakistan Conflict - Nasrullah Mirza, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Kashmir in a Nuclear Sub-Continent - Faisal Cheema, Civil Service of Pakistan

Nuclear Kashmir: The Role of Citizens' Initiatives and Track II Diplomacy - Anirudh Suri, Haverford College

Stories of O: Desire and Desirability in South Asian Literature - Chair: Lawrence Cohen, University of California-Berkeley

Guilty Pleasures: Nazir Akbarabadi and the Urdu Literary Canon - Aditya Behl, University of Pennsylvania

Film and Identity-Formation across Borders - Chair: Hena Ahmad, Truman State University

Spaces of Hope, Stories in Silence: Relocating Narratives of Nation through a Semiotic Analysis of "Border" - Kiran Pervez, American University

Panel Session 3

2:00 PM - 3:45 PM, Friday October 24

Politics in a Transnational Perspective: Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and India - Chair: Margo Kleinfeld, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater

Jehadi Organizations & Politics of Gender in Pakistan - Farhat Haq, Monmouth College

Inspired by Pauline Kolenda (Part I): Marriage, Family, Caste, and Gender Through Fieldwork Over Time - Chair: Sarah Lamb, Brandeis University

To "Marry One's Own" or to "Marry Outside": Muslim Alliance Patterns in Historical Perspective - Sylvia Vautuk, University of Illinois at Chicago

The Printed Word (Part I): Orality and Performance in the Genealogy of Print in India - Chair: Christian Lee Novetzke, University of Pennsylvania

Tracing Orality in the Printed Text: Colonial era Punjabi Popular Literature and its Performative Context - Farina Mir, University of Michigan

Panel Session 4

4:00 PM - 5:45 PM, Friday October 24

South Asia Language Resource Center - Chair: Steve Poulos, University of Chicago

Planning (Intermediate Urdu) - Amy Bard, Columbia University

Project initiation (Beginning Sindhi) - Jennifer Cole, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

The Printed Word (Part II): Orality and Performance in the Genealogy of Print in India - Chair: Chris Lee, Canisius College

Ghalib's Poetics: Classical Urdu Ghazal in Performance and Print - Fran Pritchett, Columbia University

That's Mushaira Poetry...It Won't Go In My Book!: Performed and Written Ghazals in Contemporary Banaras - Chris Lee, Canisius College

Panel Session 5

8:45 AM- 10:30 AM, Saturday October 25

Other Voices of Progressive Urdu Poetry Chair: Ali Mir, William Paterson University

Progressive Poetry in Pakistan: A Tradition Survives - Raza Mir, William Paterson University

Urdu's Progressive Wit: Sulaiman Khatib, Sarvar Danda and the Subaltern Satirists Who Could Speak Up - Syed Akbar Hyder, University of Texas at Austin

The Crowded Margins of Progressive Urdu Poetry - Ali Mir, William Paterson University

Current Issues in South Asian Archaeology - Chair: Michael Korvink, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

The Indus Script: A Statistical-Positional Approach - Michael Korvink, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Religious Conversion in India: Meaning, Nation and Transformation - Chair: Theodore P Wright, Jr., SUNY Albany (Emeritus)

Conversion: A Roadblock to Inter-religious Unity - Ifan Omar, Marquette University

Panel Session 6

10:45 AM- 12:30 PM, Saturday October 25

Fictions of Violence: Literary Responses to Troubling Times - Chair: Christi Merrill, University of Michigan

Partition, Gendered Violence and the Literary Imagination - Priya Kumar, University of Iowa

Listening to Pain: Narratives of Violence of the Liberation War of 1971 - Yasmin Saikia, Cornell University

South Asian Religions through Western Lenses - Chair: Will Sweetman, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Religion and Region: Forging State Ideology and Social Identity in Kashmir - Mridu Rai, Yale University

Panel Session 7

2:00 PM- 3:45 PM, Saturday October 25

Pakistan Studies in the Larger Context of South Asia - Chair: Jonathan Mark Kenoyer, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Brian Spooner, University of Pennsylvania

Craig Baxter, Juniata College

Richard Barnett, University of Virginia

David Gilmartin, North Carolina State University

South Asian Convergence: A Reassessment - Chair: Hans Henrich Hock, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

South Asia and Turkic: The Central Asian Connection? - Hans Henrich Hock, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

New Themes in Colonial and Postcolonial History - Chair: Yvette Rosser, University of Texas at Austin

"Re-calling the Partition: Shaheed-E-Mohabbat and Gadar: Ek Prem Katha" - Ellen E. Sweeney, University of Iowa

Panel Session 9

10:45 AM- 12:30 PM, Sunday October 26

Aspects of Mughal History and Culture - Chair: Munis D. Faruqi, University of Dayton

Mughal Women, Mughal Power: 1556-1707 - Munis D. Faruqi, University of Dayton

AWAAZ:

Giving Voice to South Asians in America

April 5, 2003

Baruch College, New York NY

AWAAZ, a conference for and by South Asians provided a chance to speak and be heard, and provided an exploration of issues that affect the community directly and indirectly.

The day long symposium was sponsored by The Network of Indian Professionals-New York featured seminars, workshops and interactive discussions about contemporary issues -- the beginning of what the group hopes will be an ongoing dialogue among South Asian Americans.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS FROM
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
KARACHI**

Pakistan at the Millenium, ed. Charles Kennedy, Kathleen McNeil, Carl Ernst, David Gilmartin, OUP Karachi 2003, U.S. \$20

The Politics of Managing Water, ed. Kaiser Bengali, (paperback) OUP Karachi, 2003, US \$22

Written in the Season of Fear, Iftikhar Arif, OUP Karachi 2003, US \$22

Women in Nursing in Islamic Societies, ed. Nancy H. Bryant, OUP Karachi 2003 US \$18

Chaukhandi Tombs: Funerary Art in Sind and Baluchistan, Saome Zajadacz-Hastenrach, OUP Karachi 2003, Rs. 475

From Dusk to Dawn: Autobiography of a Pakistan Cricket Legend, Fazal Mahmood, OUP Karachi 2003, Rs. 595, US \$16

Travels, Tales, and Encounters in Sindh and Balochistan: 1840-1843, Matianne Postans, OUP Karachi 2003, Rs. 525, US \$20

Liaquat Ali Khan: His Life and Work, Muhammad Reza Kazimi, OUP Karachi 2003, Rs. 595, US \$22

Woman vs Man: Socio-Legal Gender Inequality in Pakistan, Rashida Patel, OUP Karachi 2003, Rs.395 US \$13

Islamic Architecture in South Asia: Pakistan-India-Bangladesh, Ahmad Nabi Khan, with foreward by R.E. Mortimer Wheeler, OUP Karachi 2003, Rs. 1200 US \$45

Pakistan National Development Report 2003: Poverty, Growth and Governance, by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) OUP Karachi 2003, Rs. 450

Unlikely Beginnings: A Soldier's Life, Major A.O. Mitha, OUP Karachi 2003, Rs. 695, US \$26

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AIPS received a publication entitled *Ralli Quilts*, written by Patricia Ormsby Stoddard. Her research was referred to in an article written for *Pakistan Studies News*, Summer 2001 Vol. III, Issue 2, New Series No.6, pp.9-10. The book was published by Schiffer Publishing Ltd., Atglen PA 2003, as part of the Schiffer Books for Designers and Collectors Series.

BOOK REVIEWS

Charles H. Kennedy, Kathleen McNeil, Carl Ernst, and David Gilmartin, eds., *Pakistan at the Millennium*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2003.

This volume contains a selection of papers given (and, when printed, greatly expanded) at a conference, "Pakistan at Fifty" held at Wake Forest University, August 28-31, 1997. It is not clear how the selection was made, but it can be noted that two of the four editors have papers in the book.

With a gap of six years between the conference and the publication of the book it is clear that many of the papers are dated. An example of this through no fault of the writer is "Pakistan's Nuclear Posture: Quest for Nuclear Deterrence" by Rodney Jones. It is simply that events, dangerous events, have occurred since, notably the confrontation following the attack on the Indian Parliament building.

As I recall as the moderator of one panel, the rules as to time were the usual ones: twenty minutes. (A veteran moderator tells me that this means ten double-spaced pages.) As usual these rules were not followed by many paper givers, but the length of several of the chapters in the book demonstrate that not only were the time limitations frequently ignored at the conference but also that there is great and occasionally what appear to be unnecessary extensions in publication. One chapter goes to 59 pages, surely much longer than the attention span of the reader.

As the principal editor states, "the volume is not dominated completely by political themes" (p. vii). There are a number of chapters that illustrate this statement: Marcella Sirhandi on painting, Regula Qureshi on music, David Gilmartin and Michelle Maskiell on Punjabi folk studies, and Christopher Shackle on Urdu literature. History is represented by Ian Talbot and Robert Nichols, the former in the longer time frame in his excellent paper "Back to the Future?" and the latter on a specific incident in the Frontier during the colonial period. An interesting urban study by Frank Spaulding looks at the development of Islamabad, interestingly noting the placement of the presidential palace on an elevated place

recalling the location of the vice-regal palace in New Delhi, contrasting with the placement of the legislative branch in Washington on Capitol Hill.

Other papers deal with Balochistan (by Paul Titus and Nina Swidler, the relationship between Sufi leaders and mullahs (by Katherine Ewing), and women's movement (by Kathleen McNeil).

What might be described as political are chapters by Rasul Bakhsh Rais on state and nation building and by Hasan-Askari Rizvi on the military. In the same category is the chapter by Jones noted earlier.

Greater discipline on the length of several of the chapters might have permitted the inclusion of a few more papers. One paper that this writer recalls as being more than worthy of inclusion and has been omitted is the archaeological study by Mark Kenoyer and Richard Meadow. Nonetheless, however outdated some chapters may be, the collection is a useful contribution to Pakistan studies.

Craig Baxter
Juniata College

Robert Nichols, *Settling the Frontier. Land, Law and society in the Peshawar Valley 1500-1900*, Karachi, Oxford University Press 2001.

This book, which is a renewed version of his doctoral thesis is the first to be published by the author.

This pioneering research work – with good documentation (16 documents in appendices and 6 local maps, between pages 50 and 51) is devoted to the social, economical and political aspects of four centuries history of the Peshawar valley. The author's aim, as presented in the preface (p.ix), is to propose a better understanding of the local history of a valley where population was coined by many clichés during colonization, for instance "religious fanatics," "relentless rebels," or "savage warriors." These representations which are still used have nevertheless contributed to the false impression of a homogenous

and static society. In the same mood, the category of “tribes” seems to be now obsolete for the understanding of the modern evolution of feudal populations settled in the plains.

The author’s social history points to dialectics between the external and internal aspects of domination, resistance and change phenomena. For that, he focuses on a chronological field which encompasses the Moghuls, Sikhs and Durrani before ending with the most important historical period, the British colonization. Many anthropological works are devoted to tribal zones (the Federally Administrated Tribal Agencies, or FATA, of present-day Pakistan). This method gives the author the opportunity to open a new field of study: the social and economical evolution of a valley where localisation, near the famous Khyber Pass, made it a strategic place of the highest interest since Alexander’s times.

The book is divided into three main parts – without titles - for which logic is not obvious in this shortened version, when compared to the dissertation. One wonders which were the criteria for the selection of events in his historical relation. It is true however that the chosen period – from the 16th to the 20th century – provided him a bird’s-eye view.

In the first chapter, Nichols uses narratives as well as anthropological works for the description of the settlement of the Pashtun clans coming from the West (Yusufzai, Mandanr, Utman Khel, Muhammadzai and Gadun). Islam and the tribal code, the Pashtunwali, are used as normative sources for both the tribes and clans of these barren and independent mountains. But as soon as the 16th century, the changes made by the Moghul state system of cooptation reinforced the leadership of some clans. The cultivated land added a new stake to clan territory (*tappas*). In the second chapter, Nichols studies how different historiographies have developed in the same period, being based on genealogical tables produced by these same elites. One can find the *Tarikh-i Hafiz Rahmat Khan*, an anonymous work, or the *Tazkirat al-Abrar* by the Sunni reformist Akhund Darweza (d. 1727), or more the subjective history written by Khattak’s great son in the 18th century. According to Nichols, the quest for a new identity among these Pashtun tribes could be understood as a reaction to Moghul domination. In the lower classes of the local society, the slow vanishing of the egalitarian tribal system – based on a periodical re-

sharing of the land, the *wesh*, made the life of the peasants harsher and harsher.

In the third chapter, Nichols gave some samples of the Pashtun literature, for instance the anonymous *landey* of the popular oral poetry, and also the famous *ghazals* composed by the poet-amir Abd al-Rahman. The fourth chapter highlights the continuity of the trend studied in the second chapter under the Afghan regime of the Durrani, using once more the historiographical relations of the time. Elphinstone, while returning from a mission due to the Russian advance in Central Asia, publishes the first detailed British report on the Pashtun society in 1809. All these relations are evidence of the adjustment of the tribal system to the new feudal hierarchies coming from the clan system.

In the fifth chapter, Nichols studies different interpretations of the *jihadi* movement of resistance against the Sikhs and the British, which occurred at the beginning of the 19th century. The main questions are about the religious or economic origin of these movements, as well as about the circumstances and their short life. The author also proposes a picture of local sociology through the statistics collected by the imperial administration (chapter 6). This second part is completed by a chapter where the author attempts to demonstrate that relations between the local elites and the imperial system were enhanced in the first phase of the British administration, namely between 1849 and 1857.

The last part focuses on the colonial period, especially on the implications of the colonial system on clan and traditional society in the valley. The eighth chapter thus describes the consequence of the introduction of a new administration, and the influence of the colonial values, like property, order and justice. It is very interesting to learn how the Pashtun elites were able to evade the law and rules, thanks to their good knowledge of them, in order to increase their own power. In the second half of the 19th century, the British had to face the consequences of their frontier strategies based on clientelism and coercion. The more the British control on the valley increased, the more the clan resistances split and multiplied, resulting in important military expenses. In the last part of the century, the economic, political and cultural consequences of the British colonization give birth to major changes.

The ninth chapter is devoted to these changes, in the unstable context of the second Anglo-Afghan war (1879-1881), of the implementation of the Durand line (1893), and of the first implications of the coming of capitalism and technological modernism. The gap between the elites and the middle and low peasant classes is at its apex.

Finally the last chapter comments on the different interpretations of colonization. The big peasant rebellions of 1897 and the *jihadi* movements, though very brief, were perceived as expressions of fanaticism which was peculiar to the "savage" Pashtun tribes, according to a generation of British officers educated in the Victorian ethics. The Pashtun nationalists of the 20th century understood these movements as the birth of a nationalist consciousness. It is in this last part that the strength of Nichols's argument is more convincing. This work helps to build a better understanding of an unknown history of a region which is nevertheless an important topic in present international affairs.

Florence Toix
Université Paris

Nancy H. Bryant, ed., *Women in Nursing in Islamic Societies*, Oxford University Press, 2003.

Women in Nursing in Islamic Societies is edited by Nancy H. Bryant, a leading educator in international public health and in nursing for over five decades, who served as an Assistant Professor and Director of the Bachelor of Science Nursing Program at the Aga Khan University, Karachi. It is a needed and welcomed book for, in addition to its central focus on women, nursing, and Islamic society, it provides as well information on topics such as the complexities of the health planning process ("Nursing Health Human Resources in Pakistan" by Yasmin Amarsi) and on the history and contemporary state of education for Muslim women ("Educating Girls and Women in Islamic Countries: What is the Problem?" by Nagat El-Sanabary). Overall, the literature on the health professions in South Asia and the Middle East, the role of women in health professions in these regions, and health in

Islamic societies is urgently in need of many more contributions like this one by Bryant and her colleagues. Let us hope this volume published by Oxford University Press is a precursor to more explorations on health systems, services and professionals in contemporary Islamic and South Asian societies.

Because of this wide and deep gap in information, this book has had to address a broad range of topics. Women's roles, education, and status as well as the history and status of nursing in Islamic societies, are among the many subjects discussed. In addition, the volume covers a number of Islamic countries, ranging from Saudi Arabia to Afghanistan, which vary widely both in economic status and in the roles women are allowed to play. A review of specific chapters reveals the range of issues covered in the book, highlighting both the strengths and the problems of trying to cover the needed terrain. The book includes sixteen chapters, including an "Introduction," a final chapter, "Reflections and Future Directions," and "The Malayasian Example," all by the editor, Bryant.

Chapters 2 through 6 focus on the structural framework in which nursing functions, including an overview chapter, "Nursing and Midwifery: The Global Context," by Gillian Biscoe, which identifies the efforts undertaken and the goals achieved in integrating nursing and midwifery into a country's overall health system, within the standards now established by international and national nursing, health education, and health services regulatory agencies. Two chapters, "Issues of Control: The Role of Nursing in Regulation of the Profession" by Fadwa A. Affara and "Remuneration of Nursing in Islamic Countries: An Economic Factor in a Social Context" by Hedva Safirati address the status of nursing through analysis of the professional control, regulatory guidelines (licensing and certification, for example), and salary scales nurses need to achieve in order to be recognized as independent health professionals. Struggles for integrity and autonomy are staple themes in the history of nursing; these chapters ably bring out the cultural elements that affect the efforts in Islamic societies. An important phenomenon identified in "Issues of Control"-- that of the preponderance of male nurses in many Islamic societies--leads the author to caution against solely relying on a gender lens for analyzing the secondary place of nurses. Affara states, "the pervasive image of a nurse, male or

female, as doctor's helpmates...continues to keep nurses in a dependent and powerless role" (p. 46).

The substantive chapter on educating girls and women by El-Sanabary provides insights into the status and role of women's education useful to all interested in this topic, not just those with a health professions' perspective. A chapter on "Violence Against Nurses: Violation of Human Rights" offers information on world-wide findings and directives on domestic and workplace violence, with a few select examples of cases of violence against nurses from Pakistan, and reference to findings in Bangladesh, Lebanon, and Turkey.

The country-specific chapters offer two chapters on Pakistan, one each on Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Iraq, and Lebanon and one on the Eastern Mediterranean region. On Pakistan, Kausar S. Khan authored "Women of Pakistan: Trapped but Struggling." This chapter provides a brief overview of the status of women in Pakistan with respect to their health, to safe motherhood, and to the thorny issue of the "missing girls and women" in the population ratio of males and females, a demographic phenomenon shared by the South Asian region and China. The role of the women's movement, with examples of activism by nurses in Karachi, is also covered. "Nursing Health Human Resources in Pakistan," by Yasmin Amarsi, in addition to presenting the socio-political context of health services and data on health personnel in Pakistan, offers a fascinating account of a research study on the process of planning and policy-making for health resources. This study reveals the gap between the knowledge and perspective of policy planners and the health professional leadership, including those in nursing, which illuminates reasons for the frequent failure of health plans and their implementation on the ground.

The remaining chapters on particular societies in South Asia and the Middle East contribute both to knowledge about regional and country-specific issues as well as to the overall theme of nursing in Islamic societies. In this book, Bryant and her co-contributors have furthered our understanding of the sociocultural, the economic, and the political parameters in which young women enter the profession of nursing, facing obstacles and challenges common to nurses world-wide as well as those particular to their own societies. They have done so through the

presentation of solid research and perceptive insights, and with a sensitivity to the goals achieved by Muslim women in nursing, as well as to the formidable task of securing full professional status and recognition that remains before them.

Helen E. Sheehan
University of Pennsylvania

The Council of Social Sciences Pakistan (COSS)

www.coss.dnpk.org

The AIPS office recently received the Spring 2003, Issue No.4 of The Bulletin of The Council of Social Sciences Pakistan (COSS). The newsletter includes articles; reports of conferences, seminars and special lectures; developments in academia in Pakistan; a listing of books and articles of interest published during 2001-03; and notes regarding a donation to the National Archives of Pakistan among other items of interest.

The following excerpt highlights a concern of the Council. "Declining Interest in Social Sciences: According to the statistics in the BA/BSc Gazettes 2002, the number of students choosing social sciences as optional subjects is rapidly decreasing. The statistics show that out of the 34,524 regular candidates of the Punjab University's BA exam for 2002, only around 250 candidates, less than one percent of the total students appearing, chose optional subjects related to the social sciences. For example, only one student each chose Political Science and Philosophy as an optional subject and five students each chose Geology and Journalism. In comparison, the number of candidates choosing subjects like Punjabi, Persian and Arabic was in the thousands Information Technology (IT) has replaced most of these subjects..."

Those interested in joining COSS please visit the COSS website www.coss.dnpk.org or email coss-pakistan@yahoo.com and inayat@apollo.net.pk

The Bulletin is edited by Dr. Inayatullah and Dr. M.N. Qureshi, the Bulletin is for free distribution among COSS members and those interested in the development of social sciences in Pakistan.

EDITOR'S CHOICE of Recent Publication on Pakistan (all from Oxford University Press, Karachi, except where otherwise noted):

HISTORY:

From Kashmir to Kabul: The Photographs of John Burke and William Baker 1860-1900, by Omar Khan. Ahmedabad: Mapin Publishing in association with Prestel Verlag, Munich, 2002. ISBN 81-85822-92-1, 1-890206-36-9, 3-7913-2786-0.

This is a work of exquisite scholarship, connoisseurship and taste. It is in 9" x 11" "landscape" format, and contains 136 photographs, harvested with considerable effort from a variety of locations, and excellently printed. The photographs are distributed among 208 pages of intriguing text, followed by good endnotes, a bibliography and an index. Both the photographs and the text will fascinate all who have studied this sector of the circum-Himalayan area, travelled in it, or (I suppose) have read M.M.Kaye's *The Far Pavilions*.

Burke and Baker are introduced as "among the finest forgotten photographers of the British Raj, pioneers whose work has almost been lost under the shifting sands of history" (p. 11). The scholarly value of the work lies in the effort devoted to the contextualization and annotation of the photographic technology, the lives and careers of the photographers, and the selection of their subjects, as well as the social and historical content of the photographs. While the unique quality and appeal of the photographs qualifies the book for a place on the best coffee tables, it is in fact at the same time a scholarly resource that should be of enormous value to anyone interested in the history and culture of the area from one end of the Grand Trunk Road to the other for years to come.

The author comments that John Burke might be considered "the photographer of the Great Game" (p. 15). But this book is not simply a confirmation of the now well known British imperial "gaze." There is much of both historical and ethnographic interest in the photographs that will be new to most readers. A good example is the documentation of the "First Yarkhand Journey" (pp. 53-55), when Robert Shaw was imprisoned by the local ruler, who as yet knew nothing of England. Another is the development of

Murree as a "sanitarium," initially for the troops at Peshawar, starting in 1851. Especially noteworthy is the documentation of personages such as the contemporary Amirs of Afghanistan and the Khan of Kalat and his sardars. Several items capture scenes and incidents from the Second Afghan War, while the final chapter with twenty photographs is devoted to scenes in Lahore. This collection and analysis of a previously unutilized set of data for the illumination of the way things were understood at the time is an unusual service to scholarship. I recommend it highly to the attention of all who are interested in the area from Kashmir to the Frontier, whether in the colonial period or before or after.

Politics in Sindh 1907-1940. Muslim Identity and the Demand for Pakistan. By Allen Keith Jones, 2002. ISBN 0-19-579593-8.

This publication of Allen Jones' 1977 doctoral dissertation is late, but will be much appreciated by students of this aspect of Pakistan's pre-history. It is a mark of its continuing value that it is introduced by Hamida Khuhro, who has also contributed some important photographs from the period.

Islamic Political Thought: A Reconstruction. By Allama Mohammad Iqbal. Edited with an Introduction by Fateh Mohammad Malik, Islamabad: Al-hamra. ISBN 969-516-098-0

This is a timely edition of an important work by this writer who was so crucial for the history of the idea of Pakistan. His "reconstruction" of the trajectory of Muslim political thinking makes interesting reading in current times. F. M. Malik is to be thanked for making it accessible and congratulated for his detailed and thoughtful introduction.

ART:

The Rugs of War. By Tim Bonyhady and Nigel Lendon. Canberra: The Australian National University School of Art Gallery, 2003. ISBN 0-7315-3030-6.

This slim volume (37pp.) was produced to accompany a recent exhibit in Canberra. It is interesting for its illustration and discussion of the rugs with innovative war motifs that have been produced in the

Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan over the past two decades. These motifs represent a historic departure from the "oriental" repertoire, and have that for reason sometimes been deprecated by specialists. From other points of view, however, they provide unusually interesting examples of vibrant vernacular creativity.

The Magnificent Mughals. Edited by Zeenut Ziad, with Foreword by Milo Cleveland Beach, 2002. ISBN 0-19-579444-3.

A gorgeous volume, subsidized by Citibank, 317pp. in large format, with essays by the luminaries in the field, including Shamsur Rahman Faruqi, Irfan Habib, Annemarie Schimmel, Wheeler Thackston, among others, and exquisite reproductions of paintings and illustrations of architecture.

ECOLOGY and DEVELOPMENT:

The Politics of Managing Water. Edited by Kaiser Bengali, and published for the Sustainable Development Policy Institute, 2003. ISBN 0-19-579792-2.

This is a valuable addition to the available information on water in Pakistan. It contains 26 papers, grouped in sections on Development, Policy and Conflict. Copious detail facilitates the comparison of the Pakistani situation with other important river basins.

The Indus River. Biodiversity, Resources, Humankind. Edited by Azra Meadows and Peter Meadows, and published for the Linnean Society of London, 1999. Proceedings of a Symposium held at the Linnean Society, Burlington House, London, 13-15 July 1994. ISBN-19-577905-3.

This is an unusual and comprehensive work of ecological and related detail on the Indus and everything related to it--441pp. in large format. It includes chapters by distinguished writers on wildlife, flora and fauna (past and present), fisheries, geology and geomorphology, archaeology and prehistory, pollution and development.

TEXTBOOK:

South Asia. A Historical Narrative. By Mohammed

Yunus and Aradhana Parmer, 2003. ISBN 0-19-579711-6. \$11

This well balanced historical account of South Asian history will be interesting to compare in the classroom with other recent texts, to which it provides a useful complement.

TRANSLATIONS from the German:

Chaukhandi Tombs, Funerary Art in Sind and Baluchistan, by Salome Zajadacz-Hastenrath, 2003, \$18. Translated from the German edition of 1978. ISBN 0-19-579771-X. US \$18.

This work is a valuable translation of a descriptive analysis of monuments from rural cemeteries in Sindh and Baluchistan.

Nomadism and Colonialism. A Hundred Years of Baluchistan 1872-1972, by Fred Scholz, 2002. Translated from the German publication of 1974 by Hugh Van Skyhawk, 2002. ISBN 0-19-579638-1.

Scholz provides an important geographical study of Baluchistan, with a point of view independent of the usual British-South Asian dialogue. It concludes with two case studies, one from the northeast of the province and the other from the central Sarawan (Brahui) district. Both are important additions to the literature. It would be interesting to compare the latter to the work on a neighboring group by Warren Swidler (Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, Ph.D. dissertation, 1968), which however does not appear in the bibliography.

REPRINTS:

Travels in Baloochistan and Sinde. By Henry Pottinger, with an Introduction by Rosie Vaughan, 2002. Original publication 1816. ISBN 0-19-579635-7.

This work is the classic source on Baluchistan (from Somniani to Kerman) at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Pottinger was only twenty years old when he set out in 1809 on one of the most daring ventures of exploration that resulted from Napoleon's interest in a land route to India and began Great Britain's preoccupation with its North West Frontier. (He later became the first Governor of

Hong Kong.) It includes a new introduction by Rosie Vaughan (Cambridge).

Tales of the Punjab. Told by the People. By Flora Annie Steel, with Foreword by Harold Lee and Introduction by Tariq Rahman, 2002. Original publication 1894. ISBN 0-19-579789-2.

This welcome reissue of a classic of Panjabi folklore is illuminatingly introduced by Tariq Rahman, who relates it to other collections and explains its significance.

Travels, Tales, and Encounters in Sindh and Balochistan

1840-1843. By Marianne Postans, with an Introduction by R. A. Raza, 2003. \$20. Original publication date does not appear in the book or in RLIN, but was probably 1844. ISBN 0-19-579795-7 Rs. 395.

This is early source on Sindh, useful and colorful, but to be used with critical care.

REVIEWS in other Journals.

Attention is also drawn to useful reviews of a number of recent works relating to Pakistan in Volume 62, number 2 (May 2003), of the Journal of Asian Studies. They are:

Beyond the Gorges of the Indus: Archaeology before Excavation, by Karl Jettmar (2002, \$20), reviewed by J. Mark Kenoyer.

Pakistan: Political Roots and Development, 1947-1999, by Safdar Mahmood (1999, \$29.95), and

The Making of the Pakistan Resolution, by Muhammad Aslam Malik, (2001, \$35), both reviewed by Craig Baxter, and

Pakistan: Founders' Aspirations and Today's Realities, by Hafeez Malik (2001, \$35), reviewed by Saeed Shafiqat.

Brian Spooner

University of Pennsylvania Museum

**The Journal of the
Islamabad Policy Research Institute
(IPRI Journal)**

www.ipripak@ipripak.org

The AIPS Office recently received the Summer 2003, Volume III, Number 2 of the IPRI Journal. The Journal includes articles by Imtiaz H. Bokhari, Noor ul Haq, Maqsoodul Hasan Nuri, Aly Zaman, Ghulam Ali and Rafi uz Zaman Khan. Also included are book reviews and documents. Subscription rates are Rs. 450 annually (two issues) inclusive of postage, and overseas rates are US \$20 annually (2 issues) inclusive of postage. Individual copies are also available. The editor may be contacted by contacting the Editor-in-Chief, Imtiaz H. Bokhari at editor@ipripak.org, or by writing :

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Islamabad Pakistan

**South Asian Muslim Studies
Association
(SAMSA)**

South Asian Muslim Studies Association (SAMSA) brings together scholars in the study of Muslims throughout South Asia. The SAMSA newsletter may be obtained by contacting editor Theodore Wright at, wright15@juno.com

NEWS OF MEMBERS

David Pinault (Santa Clara University) spoke at the "Islam and Minorities" conference sponsored by the American Council for the Study of Islamic Societies in Victoria BC. The title of his talk was "The Shia as a Minority Community in Pakistan and India."

He also reports publication of his article called "Shia-Sunni Relations in Contemporary Pakistan" in the Spring 2003 issue of *The Journal of South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies* (vol.26, no.3), pp.62-84.

On April 11, 2003 **Cabeiri de Bergh-Robinson** (Cornell University) presented an invited paper entitled "Victimized Women and Militant Men: Surveillance, Secrecy, and (De) Politicization of Women's Suffering in Kashmir" as part of the Conference "Women and the Contested State: Religion, Violence, and Agency in South Asia" at the Kroc Institute for International Peace, Notre Dame University (April 10-11, 2003).

She also participated in Swarthmore College's 3-day conference on peace in Kashmir. The conference, entitled DIALOGUE FOR PEACE INITIATIVES: KASHMIR held on 19th September 2003-21st September 2003, brought together a wide spectrum of panelists, ranging from nuclear-politics experts, historians and political leaders to journalists, authors and human rights activists to discuss the hostile and belligerent atmosphere in South Asia. Along with creating awareness about the conflict, *Dialogue for Peace Initiatives: Kashmir* hoped to promote peace-building measures between experts, the South Asian Diaspora and the general public. The conference offered itself as one of the foremost conferences ever to be held on the conflict in Kashmir in the U.S.

Edward Haynes, Associate Professor of History at Winthrop University, reports that current publications under contract include: *Jagirdars and Government: Rajput Kingship and Kinship Polity in Alwar State Under British Paramountcy, 1775-1947*, Delhi: Manohar, under contract (expected 2003); (with Rana Chhinar) *Medals and Decorations of Independent India*; Delhi: Manohar, under contract (expected 2003);

From Izzat to Honour: Changing Modes of Representing Honor in Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century India, Delhi: Manohar, under contract (expected 2003).

New AIPS Trustee **Chad Haines**, Research Associate for the University Center for International Studies, and Lecturer in Department of Anthropology at University of North Carolina, is writing a book, to be published by Indiana University Press, tentatively entitled *Remapping Pakistan: From the Silk Route to the Karakoram Highway*. He has also written several articles, one forthcoming in *Ethnohistory* and another under review for *American Anthropologist*. Chad continues to work with a group of community activists in Gilgit concerned with strengthening local voices in development processes. As part of his current work, he is developing a project comparing the portrayal of Kashmir in school textbooks in Pakistan and India and is founding co-ordinator of the Progressive South Asia Forum, a local group of students, faculty, and community members engaged in increasing understanding about social issues in South Asia.

Amy Bard, Mellon fellow in Columbia University's Society of Fellows in the Humanities, teaches an Asian literature survey, courses on Islam in South Asia, and Urdu/Hindi language and literature. Her article "No Power of Speech Remains: Tears and Transformation in South Asian Majlis Poetry," is forthcoming in *Holy Tears: Weeping in the Religious Imagination* (Princeton University Press). Next year she will be South Asia book review editor for *The Journal of Asian Studies*. She has recently received funding from the Consortium for Language Teaching and Learning and the South Asian Language Resource Center to develop an intermediate Urdu textbook. Her other current projects include a book entitled *Desolate Victory* about piety and poetic performance among South Asian Shi'i women, and she is organizing an Urdu literary workshop and poetry recitation to be held at Columbia in March 2004.

Lucy Chester, from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, reports that she delivered a paper this June at the International Conference on the History of Cartography (Portland, ME and Bos-

ton, MA), on "Competing Cartographies: Indian and Pakistani Maps of Kashmir." She reports that her dissertation "Drawing the Indo-Pakistani Boundary During the 1947 Partition of South Asia," which was made possible in part by an AIPS grant, was awarded Yale's John Addison Porter Prize, for an outstanding dissertation of interest across the disciplines, in May. She thanks AIPS for its support.

Julie Flowerday, former AIPS grantee, spoke at Baltit Fort, Hunza, Pakistan on June 28, 2003 "Three Views of History for Ganish Khun" She presented a tribal history, a history from a western perspective, and a third history which targets cultural transitions of the built environment of Ganish Khun chronicled in the last one hundred years.

Carl Ernst (AIPS Trustee University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) reports the following lectures, readings, and a new book:

January 31-Feb. 1, 2003: "The Qur'an as Scripture" Weekend Seminar on the Qur'an, Program in Humanities and Human Values, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

February 6-7, 2003: Steel Lecture; on "Understanding Islam in the Contemporary World," "Religion without History? Fundamentalist Islam and the Protestant Principle." Steel Center for the Study of Religion and Philosophy, Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas

February 27, 2003: "Islam and the European Concept of Religion" Lecture Series in Islamic Studies, Stanford University, Stanford, California

March 6-18, 2003: "Religious Studies and Islamic Studies in Post-Soviet Uzbekistan" State Institute of Foreign Languages, Samarkand, Uzbekistan, Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

April 8, 2003; "Rethinking Islam (and religion) in Post-Soviet Uzbekistan." Pacific Basin Institute, Pomona College, Claremont, California

April 15, 2003: "Issues in the understanding of Islam today" Chapel Hill Rotary Club, Chapel Hill, NC

May 5 -26, 2003: Four Lectures on "The Pool of Nectar: Muslim Interpreters of Yoga" Centre

d'Études de l'Inde et de l'Asie du Sud, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France

May 6, 2003: "L'Islamisation du yoga en las traductions de l'Amrtakunda." Université Jean Moulin-Lyon III, Lyon, France

June 13-14, 2003: "The Qur'an as Scripture" Weekend Seminar on the Qur'an, Program in Humanities and Human Values, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

June 24, 2003: "Islam in South Asia" Predeparture Orientation, Fulbright-Hays Summer Seminar Abroad for India, Sri Lanka, and Nepal, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC

July 24-27, 2003: Teachers' Workshop on Islam and the Qur'an, Religious Studies in Secondary Schools, College of Preachers, National Cathedral, Washington, D.C.

October 24, 2003: "Islamic Ethics, from the pre-modern to the postcolonial." Department of Philosophy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM

Oct. 29, 2003: reading from *Following Muhammad: Rethinking Islam in the Contemporary World*, Bull's Head Bookstore, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

November 10, 2003: a reading from *Following Muhammad: Rethinking Islam in the Contemporary World*, Regulator Bookshop, Durham, NC

November 21, 2003: "Redefining Religion in Court: The Case of the Missing Sufi Master." Panel on "Expert witnessing by religion scholars in US courts: What are we doing and who are we working for?" North American Association for the Study of Religion, Atlanta, GA

December 11, 2003 "Sufi Interpreters of Yoga." Annemarie Schimmel Memorial Lecture, Royal Asiatic Society, London, U.K.

Dr. Ernst is author of *Following Muhammad: Rethinking Islam in the Contemporary World* (UNC Press, 2003) <http://uncpress.unc.edu/books/T-7369.html>

Anita Weiss, Trustee from University of Oregon, reports a month-long trip to Pakistan in mid-October, funded by the Freeman Foundation.

Publisher's Weekly: The International News Magazine of Book Publishing and Bookselling. October 14, 2002 reviews **Shahla Haeri's** new book - *No Shame For the Sun: Lives of Professional Pakistani Women.* Syracuse University Press, \$49.95 (368p) ISBN 0-8156-2960-5; paper \$24.95. Her book will also be reviewed in an upcoming issue of *The Middle East Journal.*

Michael Meister, University of Pennsylvania, and **Randall Law**, former AIPS Fellow, University of Wisconsin, Madison, attended a South Asian Archaeology Conference in Bonn this summer. In addition, they are planning a Salt Range conference to be held in 2003 either at the U of Wisconsin - Madison or Penn.

Maggie Ronkin, Georgetown University, attended a session on "New Approaches to Face-Work in Verbal Interaction" at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, New Orleans. She also participated in a Session on Women, Language Use and Performativity in Muslim South Asia and Beyond, at the Annual Conference on South Asia, University of Wisconsin at Madison. This Spring 2003 she attended a workshop on the Panjabi folk poetry of Bullhe Shah at the Southern Asia Institute of Columbia University.

Saeed Shafqat, of member institution Columbia University, visited Lahore and Islamabad this summer. He has been invited by Manzooruddin Ahmed (former Vice Chancellor of Karachi University) to help celebrate the birth centenary of Dr. I.H. Qureshi (Columbia University and later the Vice Chancellor of Karachi University) which will be celebrated by holding a memorial conference in December 2003. Dr. Shafqat has been requested to act as the coordinator in the USA.

Additionally, the COSS Bulletin Spring 2003 Issue No.4 reports that Dr. Shafqat is doing research on the following topics— United States, Pakistan and China: Contours of a Complex Trilateral Relationship; Federalism, Decentralization and Challenges of Governance in Pakistan; Pakistan's Security Environment: Kargil, Afghanistan and Beyond; and Re-

ligion and Culture of Violence: Governance and Prospects of Democracy.

Dr. Manzooruddin Ahmed, holder of the newly revived chair dedicated to Dr. I.H. Qureshi at University of Karachi, reports that Dr. Shafqat has been requested to act as US coordinator of the birth centenary of Dr. Qureshi celebration and memorial conference to be held in December of this year. Dr. Ahmed also proposes to resume publication of the *Journal of Pakistan Studies.* Dr. Qureshi spent almost six years at Columbia University, and then later as the Vice Chancellor of Karachi University where he held office for about ten years.

AIPS welcomes new Berkeley Trustee **Daisy Rockwell.** Having just arrived in Berkeley from Chicago where she taught Hindi-Urdu and South Asian literature for five years, she holds a doctorate in Hindi literature from the University of Chicago South Asia

South Asia Language Resource Center (SALRC)

<http://salrc.uchicago.edu/grants/>

Made the awards to support the following work on Pakistani languages—

Intermediate Urdu Textbook Project: Amy Bard, Columbia University

The Development of an On-line Course in Spoken and Written Sindhi: Jennifer Cole, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Web-based Resources for the Study of Pashto Literature: Wilma Heston, University of Pennsylvania

Standard Proficiency/Competency Examination for Pashto: Benedicte Grima Santry, University of Pennsylvania

**The Art of the First Cities
Exhibit on Pakistan at the
Metropolitan Museum of Art**

Mark Kenoyer (AIPS Trustee) helped organize and participated in "The Art of the First Cities," an exhibit which opened in New York at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on May 8 and was on view at the Metropolitan Museum through August 17, 2003. The landmark exhibition surveyed the flourishing of the world's earliest civilizations in Mesopotamia and surrounding regions—stretching from the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean across Iran and Central Asia to the Indus Valley—during one of the most seminal and creative periods in history.

**Tulip of Sinai: Imagination and Metaphor
in Iqbal's Poetry**

On April 18, 2002, the Penn Pakistan Society presented an evening in honor of Allama Iqbal, the "Poet of the East" and national poet of Pakistan, on the occasion of his death anniversary.

The evening included a lecture by Professor Noman-ul Haq, sonorous recitations of Iqbal's most beautiful works and a lively recitation of Shikwa and Jawab-e-Shikwa

The evening included an open microphone session for participants to recite their own or other poems and come share their love for poetry.

Professor Noman-ul Haq is currently on the faculty of Penn's Department of the History of Art and of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies. He studied in England, where he also worked for the BBC Urdu Service, eventually going to Harvard and completing his doctorate as a transfer student from London University. Professor Haq, who is General Editor of Oxford University Press Pakistan's *Studies in Islamic Philosophy* series, has written about and taught Iqbal's poetry extensively. He is currently completing a book in Urdu which addresses the question of Iqbal's relationship with the thoughts of the famous sufi Hallaj.

**Film: "Terror's Children"
at**

The Asia Society

Sharmeen Obaid/2003/45 min./video
Cosponsored by Discovery Times Channel
October 2nd
Asia Society, 725 Park Avenue, New York
Phone: 212-517-ASIA

In recent years, hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees have crossed the border into Pakistan. Most of them are children whose lives are filled with violence, hatred and terror. Sharmeen Obaid, a young Pakistani woman educated in the U.S., recently returned to Pakistan to document the lives of refugee children. Taking her video camera to the unforgiving streets of Karachi, Obaid found young girls and boys forced to bear the responsibilities of grown men and women. The film presents poignant stories of the aftermath of war and raises questions about whether the harsh conditions in Pakistan may be a breeding ground for a new generation of terrorists.

Discussion with filmmaker, Sharmeen Obaid, and Sam Zia-Zarifi, Deputy Director, Asia Division of Human Rights Watch, followed after the screening.

Moderated by Ruchira Gupta, Anti-Trafficking Expert, Development Alternatives, Inc., and President, Apne Aap, Bombay, India.

Visit the Asia Society Events Calendar to find out about more events, or to sign up to receive their weekly Events Digest emails. www.asiasociety.org

Amriki Idara-e Pakistaniaat
Logo by Muntaz Hussain, 2002





The American Institute of Pakistan Studies

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The American Institute of Pakistan Studies

The American Institute of Pakistan Studies is managed by elected officers, an executive committee, and a board of trustees. The incumbent officers are Brian Spooner (President), Wilma Heston (Treasurer), and David Gilmar-tin (Secretary). The Board of Trustees is composed of representatives from each of the Institutional members, plus one elected trustee to represent every 20 individual members. Individual membership is open to all Pakistanists--all students and scholars of Pakistan and related subjects in whatever discipline. Annual membership dues are \$25.00, payable before the beginning of the academic year. Members receive the Newsletter and participate in the Institute's programs, including panels at the annual meeting of the South Asia Conferences at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in October, Middle East Studies Association in November, Berkeley in February and the Association of Asian Studies in March.

Funding

In addition to the dues of Institutional members, AIPS currently receives substantial annual funding from the U.S. Department of Education, the Council of American Overseas Research Centers and the Ministry of Education (Government of Pakistan).

Pakistan Studies News

This newsletter is the eleventh of a new series, and normally appears twice a year. It has two purposes: (a) to serve as the organ of the American Institute of Pakistan Studies, recording its activities and publicizing its programs, and (b) to improve communication in the field generally and enhance the sense of community among all Pakistani-studies in whatever discipline.

The details of how to achieve these objectives will no doubt evolve from year to year as we learn more about the work of colleagues and gain experience in the solicitation of materials. However, apart from a series of statements and reports on particular programs of the Institute, each issue will feature a particular current project, brief reports of current work, and news of recent publications, with reviews, at least one of which will be substantial. Each issue is likely to emphasize some disciplines and topics at the expense of others, if only for reasons of space. But care will be taken to even out the coverage of some fields over time. Overall, our editorial ability to cover the field will depend entirely on your willingness to keep us informed and to send in contributions.

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Table of Contents

“An Outline of Pakistan Studies” by Michel Boivin.....	page 1
President’s Column	page 1
Harvard Program Announcement, Musical Culture in South Asia and Beyond.....	page 3
Recent Lectures at AIPS Islamabad Center.....	page 7
“Organization for Pakistan Studies, 1947 to present” by Maureen Patterson.....	page 8
Private Library and Archival Survey Project.....	page 14
Harvard Launches South Asia Initiative	page 15
Conference Reports and Announcements.....	page 16
Recent Publications from Oxford University Press.....	page 25
Book Reviews.....	page 26
News of Members	page 33
Related Events.....	page 37

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Members receive *The Pakistan Studies News* and participate in the Institute’s programs, including panels and receptions at the annual meetings of the South Asia Conference at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in October, the Middle East Studies Association in November, and at the Association for Asian Studies Meetings in March. We welcome you and look forward to your membership in our organization.

Please send check for \$25 annual dues payable to
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