

Korean states are not considered. One major aspect of development has been neglected most probably because of the limited space: the different speed of development within the countries concerned - not only within the sectors, but above all within the regions, which is a major cause of regional conflicts and hampers overall development. In the case of the biggest country, PR China, this must be considered as particularly unfortunate. The categorization of "high speed" and "low speed" India (pp. 16ff.) is also too simple, apart from the fact that calling Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan "high speed" and West Bengal "low speed" is very questionable. Within the states too the role of the mega-cities such as Bombay/Maharashtra in promoting very different levels of development has been mostly overlooked - Bangkok/Thailand (pp. 104ff.) being a noteworthy exception.

Dirk Bronger

MARCEL BEARTH, *Weizen, Waffen und Kredite für den Indischen Subkontinent. Die amerikanische Südasienpolitik unter Präsident Johnson im Dilemma zwischen Indien und Pakistan, 1963-1969.* (Beiträge zur Kolonial- und Überseegeschichte, Bd. 46). Stuttgart: Franz Steiner, 1990. 323 pp, DM 64.-. ISBN 3-515-5659-9

"Entanglement" is the title of a cartoon, reproduced as a frontispiece of Bearth's dissertation on U.S. South Asia policy under President Johnson between 1963-1969. The main title of the book indicates what Washington was willing to offer: wheat, weapons and credits for the Indian subcontinent. The subtitle points to the dilemma in which Johnson was caught with regard to India and Pakistan. The cartoon depicts Johnson, entangled between the then South Asian political leaders, grimly trying to spin wool overflowing from the Kashmir basket. If Johnson is replaced by President Clinton and the bobbins renamed after the present prime ministers in India and Pakistan, Narasimha Rao and Benazir Bhutto, the cartoon would illustrate exactly the dilemma Clinton now faces: being entangled in messy Kashmiri wool, under which some hidden nuclear bombs have to be imagined.

Interestingly, Bearth's analysis of Washington's South Asia dilemma in the 1960s serves as a meaningful warning of exaggerated hopes pinned on new U.S. attempts to tackle the still unresolved, and even more complicated, Kashmir conflict in the 1990s. At the same time, it can be read

as a contrasting study comparing the global implications and considerations of Johnson's South Asia policy at the height of the East-West confrontation with the present post-Cold War situation, which hypothetically extends Washington's freedom of manoeuvre in South Asia.

The Swiss author follows a threefold methodological approach: firstly, he analyses U.S. regional intentions within the context of global repercussions. Starting with an overview of U.S. (mis-) perceptions of India's non-alignment policy and the emerging, though short-lived, military alliance with Pakistan under the preceding administrations (chapter I), Bearth closely examines the multi-faceted, sometimes self-contradictory regional policy of the Johnson administration. The final break between the communist "brothers", the Soviet Union and China, in 1958-59, made them pursue opposing interests in global politics and vis-à-vis the South Asian antagonists, thus providing the framework for U.S. regional initiatives. Pakistan's growing estrangement from Washington and gradual tilt towards China, which shortly after Johnson's presidency incidentally facilitated Washington's secret rapprochement with China, mark one side of Johnson's regional dilemma. India's ever deepening relationship with Moscow, the latter's diplomatic success in mediating the Tashkent agreement after the 1965 Kashmir war and, among other controversies, Washington's irritation about India's criticism of U.S. involvement in Vietnam mark the other side of Johnson's South Asia headache.

Secondly, within a coherent, interrelated analytical framework, Bearth breaks up the U.S. South Asia policy into four different and sometimes divergent areas of bilateral, resp. regional interactions. In chapter II he examines the whole range of diplomatic-political relations, keeping in mind the above-mentioned linkage between global and regional considerations. Chapter III complements the preceding one by explaining the motivations for supplying or curbing military assistance to the regional rivals. In chapter IV, a detailed analysis of Johnson's economic aid policy to the subcontinent is given. The controversial PL 480 wheat supply programme, the famous "Green Revolution", basically introduced on the insistence of the Johnson administration, and Johnson's overall food policy vis-à-vis India are examined in chapter V. All chapters are supplemented by additional statistical data in the annexes.

Thirdly, the author presents an in-depth study of Johnson's personality, how far his personal, workaholic style was reflected in his policy priorities, sometimes hampering the decision-making within the administration or reversing decisions already made by officials.



Here, as in the case of other overriding topics, Bearth makes systematic use of various U.S. archives such as the "Lyndon Baines Johnson Library" (LBJL) or the "Declassified Documents Reference System" (DD). He points out that most of the documents have not yet been published and only recently declassified, thus providing firsthand research material. For area specialists more familiar with the Indian or Pakistani interpretations, Bearth's study may serve as a complementary analysis, examining the U.S. perspective with a sympathetic, yet critical mind.

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DIETMAR ROTHERMUND, *Staat und Gesellschaft in Indien*. (Meyers Forum). Mannheim, Leipzig, Wien, Zürich: B.I. Taschenbuchverlag, 1993. 128 Seiten, DM 14,80. ISBN 3-411-10301-9

Mit seinem neuesten Buch demonstriert Dietmar Rothermund sein Können, komplexe Themen sachgerecht und leicht verständlich darzustellen. Breit angelegt - die Kapitel reichen von "Der indische Freiheitskampf und die britischen Verfassungsreformen" über "Die Funktionsweise der parlamentarischen Demokratie in Indien" bis hin zu den sozialen Strukturen, den Religionsgemeinschaften, Kasten und Stämmen und schließlich "Indiens Aufgaben in der Gegenwart" - aber dennoch prägnant bearbeitet, gelingt es dem Autor, ein Bild Indiens im 20. Jahrhundert zu entwerfen, das kritisch und instruktiv zugleich ist. Aktuelle Themen, wie z.B. der "Hinduismus" und "Hindu-Nationalismus" werden dabei als Konstrukte westlichen Denkens enttarnt, wie auch die Vorstellung, der "Transfer of Power", also die Übergabe der Macht von den Engländern an die Inder und Pakistani 1947, sei ein geordneter Prozeß gewesen.

Indien bezeichnet sich selbst gern und nicht zu Unrecht als die größte Demokratie der Welt. Doch dem wird hierzulande wenig Glauben entgegengebracht, weil man das indische Staatswesen als labil und von Glaubenskämpfen zerrissenes Land über die Medien vorgestellt bekommt. Diesem durchweg negativen Bild tritt D. Rothermund in "Teil B, Die Entwicklung des politischen Systems" ohne jede Polemik entgegen. Da werden zunächst die Nach- und anschließend die Vorteile des Mehrheitswahlrechts beleuchtet, das nach Auffassung von Politikwissenschaftlern zwangsläufig zu einem Zweiparteiensystem führen muß. In Indien trat das zur Verwunderung aller nicht ein, sondern das System