

lungsexperten ist: ohne Kenntnisse der Thai-Sprache und ohne Sensibilität für bestimmte Verhaltenskodices wird es dem Ausländer nur schwerlich gelingen, in dieser Gesellschaft Akzeptanz zu finden. Dem zukünftigen Entwicklungshelfer im weitesten Sinne werden mit diesem Buch viele Anlaufschwierigkeiten genommen, er gewinnt Einblick in komplexe Strukturen, ihre Entstehung und die damit verbundenen Probleme und kann sich so auf die Perspektiven, aber auch Grenzen seiner zukünftigen Tätigkeit gezielt einstellen.

Dorothea Rüländ

CLAUDIA PFEIFER, *Konfuzius und Marx am Roten Fluß. Vietnamesische Reformkonzepte nach 1975*. Unkel/Rhein und Bad Honnef: Horlemann, 1991. 191 pages, DM 28.-

The radical changes in Eastern Europe have had dramatic consequences for the former socialist "brother country" Vietnam. But, as is clearly demonstrated by Claudia Pfeifer, the economic difficulties of this South-East Asian country can not only be attributed to the cut of foreign aid by the former socialist countries. The author, staff-member of Humboldt-University in East Berlin, analyses the situation at the time of military victory in 1975 and the development strategy which has been pursued by the Hanoi leadership since then. Mainly based on Vietnamese sources she elaborates theory and practice of the Vietnamese path of development, which is ideologically determined by the Soviet model, and shows its structural shortcomings in different sectors of the economy. Even leaders of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) had to admit the disastrous results by announcing that between 1975 und 1987 the material losses were higher than during the whole war.

The ignoring of specific Vietnamese conditions is seen by Pfeifer as one of the main reasons for the failure of the economic strategy. As a consequence Hanoi was forced to adopt the strategy of *Doi Moi* (renovation) in 1986. The results of the reforms are investigated up to the end of 1989. The assessment made by Pfeifer is contradictory. On the one hand she underpins the positive economic developments, especially in agricultural production, but emphasizes, on the other hand, the negative social consequences for a large part of the population.

Pfeifer does not only give a description of the development of the last 15 years, but also discusses the influence of Vietnamese cultural-his-

torical traditions, especially the importance of Marxism and Confucianism, for the future development of Vietnamese society. Although critical of the interpretation of Marxism by the Vietnamese leadership, Pfeifer rejects the question "Whether Confucius or Marx" and asks for a combination of both (and other) traditions, instead of just another imitation, this time of the Western development experience. But unfortunately this "advice" is only presented in vague general terms, a discussion of necessary political actions is missing.

Notwithstanding these shortcomings, especially the first two chapters give an informative introduction to the development and problems of the contemporary Vietnamese economy. There is another point worth mentioning. As already noted, the author is staff-member of the Humboldt University in East Berlin. In view of the fact that the main parts of the book were already written before the collapse of the GDR, this book shows the extent to which even in the GDR experts on developing countries were challenging the official views on socialism in the "liberated countries".

Klaus Fritsche

RODERICH PTAK, PETER HABERZETTL, *Macau im Wandel. Fünf Studien zur Geschichte und Wirtschaft des Territoriums in der jüngeren Vergangenheit.* (Sinologica Coloniensia, 14). Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1990. 169 pp, DM 58.-

Anyone interested in profound, detailed analysis and review of Macau's history should certainly read the book *Macau im Wandel*. In five in-depth chapters it analyzes Macau's historical roots and their relevance for the present, describing the projects aimed at gaining additional land from the sea, showing the economic ties between Macau and its hinterland (Zhu-hai), presenting the development of tourism in the 1980s and discussing the surge of Macau's international trade between 1980 and 1987. The pleasant and interesting text is supplemented by many detailed statistics. The large bibliography is a superb basis for further reading and research.

Since the foundation of a Portuguese trading mission over 400 years ago, Macau has been an interesting mixture and meeting point of Western and Eastern culture. But political and cultural tension and economic interlinkage between the Chinese hinterland and Portuguese Macau also characterized this period of its history. In the first chapter R.