

moved to action by base motives of greed, ambition, and sexual desire. They do not tell a coherent, logical story. Rather, they show climactic scenes of conflict and reconciliation. The spoken word is relatively unimportant; dance and music are the mainstay of action. Action is often crude and through its unbridled sexuality even offensive. It provokes the audience to participate with cries of approval or dismay. It demands close interaction between viewer and player.

For the Western spectator, the play is not immediately understandable. Dieter Eikemeier's analysis of the action, the performance techniques, and the historical and intellectual environment of the mask dance drama of Yangju is therefore most welcome. In the appendix he has also provided a useful sketch of the sequence of the various acts, an identification chart of masks, a chronological table of Korean history, and a map that indicates the places where mask plays used to be and still are performed. The book ends with some thirty pages of magnificent color plates, providing superb illustration of the variety and multiformity of the Yangju mask play.

Dieter Eikemeier and Michael Gööck have produced a most readable and visually pleasing work on a traditional art form that is largely unknown in the West. The Belser publishing company must be congratulated on having the courage to publish this book which, despite its many qualities, may only gradually attract the Western reader's attention.

*Martina Deuchler*

JÜRGEN M.H. MORHARD, *Wirtschaftliche Sicherheit und Politik in Japan. Ein Faktor in der Konzeption der japanischen Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik.* (Mitteilungen des Instituts für Asienkunde, 177). Hamburg: Institut für Asienkunde, 1989. 204 pages, DM 28.-

The subject of this book is the great Japanese dependence on economic factors (e.g. raw materials, energy, the monetary system, absence of protectionism, technology, sea-lines) and the Japanese answer to this dependence during the last twenty years. The author describes the changes in the Japanese attempt to handle this problem, the scope for solving this dependence on economic factors and its influence on Japanese foreign and security policy.

Jürgen M.H. Morhard has done his research carefully. He describes his subject in detail, using a lot of background material, statistics, empirical data, but unfortunately only limited material in Japanese.

This descriptive analysis is problematical when political interpretation is necessary. Analysis of the influence of the economic dependence within Japanese politics requires a description of the two different Japanese reactions: development of a concept to handle crises with traditional (military and political issue) and with economic instruments (comprehensive security). Because Japan's dependence was a consequence of the decline of American power, Jürgen M.H. Morhard has tended to concentrate his study on the economic instruments at the expense of the linkage between the two patterns e.g., the National Defense Program Outline of 1976, not mentioned in the study, was also a product of the 'oil crisis' in 1973). The Fukuda-Doctrine expresses this duality, too. It was a concept of 'being friend to everyone', but it was also a further step to forming a zone of Japanese security interests as far as Taiwan (see the concept of sea-lines defense of 1000 sea miles from the year 1981 as the last step of this development). Another point not sufficiently analyzed is the answer to the question why the various concepts of Japanese policy have had only very limited success. Jürgen M.H. Morhard does not mention the range of the various concepts and instruments. Nonetheless, a useful study with some small omissions.

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