

sinking city, air to live, a roof over one's head). But in none of the three chapters is it made clear how important Bangkok is for Thailand, both politically and socially, i.e. the solution to Thailand's vital problems depends on decisions made in Bangkok and the constellation of power there.

Donner aims at depicting an aspect of Thailand which tends to be overlooked by the average tourist. He succeeds in doing so thanks to the pleasantly readable language of the book and also to the fact that it is not steeped in dry statistics and scientific analyses. Every visitor to Thailand should take Donner's book with him.

Rüdiger Korff

Ricardo G. Abad / Elisabeth U. Eviota: *Philippine Poverty. An Annotated Bibliography, 1970 – 1983.* (IPC Papers No 15/PIDS Monograph Series No 6). Manila: Philippine Institute for Development Studies/Institute of Philippine Culture, 1985. 75.- Phil. Peso

To review a book of 220 pages with about 630 entries is next to impossible. However, anybody concerned with Philippine social reality is well advised to have this bibliography on his/her bookshelf, for it will save many an hour in the search for appropriate material about the Philippine poverty situation. Both compilers have succeeded in providing sensitive and fair summaries of the many studies they present. Additionally, in their introduction they share worthwhile reflections on the state of research on Philippine poverty. It also shows how comparatively advanced the Philippine discussion is with regard to roots and causes, indicators and measurements of poverty. Social policy makers in the Philippines and those responsible for foreign aid programs will have to consult this bibliography constantly. The areas where further research is needed, e.g. the combination of factors leading to or sustaining poverty, are well delineated in the introduction. Most helpful is an index of authors and a location index to the libraries in the Philippines where the various reports can be found.

Since it is not possible to go into the individual reports, here are the main subdivisions of the bibliography: I General Works (overview and frameworks/indicators), II Social Institutions and Poverty (agriculture and agrarian reform/commodities and the transnational corporations/economy: labour and unemployment agencies/economy: income and wages/education/health and nutrition/housing/energy and infrastructure/law/mass media), III Disadvantaged Groups and Communities (ethnic groups/women/fishing communities/upland areas and social forestry/urban areas and relocation), IV Social Processes and Social Psychological

Correlates (community organisation and people's participation/social stratification and mobility/population/social psychological correlates), V General policy, VI Related bibliographies.

Frank Hirtz

Gerd Koch: Malingdam. Ethnographische Notizen über einen Siedlungsbereich im oberen Eipomek-Tal, zentrales Bergland von Irian Jaya (West-Neuguinea), Indonesien. (Schriftenreihe Mensch, Kultur und Umwelt im zentralen Bergland von West-Neuguinea: Beitrag 15). Berlin: Dietrich Reimer Verlag, 1984. 156 pages, DM 198.-

In 1974, when the explorations began, the Eipomek valley was not yet opened up – neither by missionaries nor by the Indonesian administration. Thus it seemed a most appropriate field of activity for the members of the main point program "Interdisziplinäre Erforschung von Mensch, Kultur und Umwelt im zentralen Hochland von West-Irian (Neuguinea)", sponsored by the 'Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft'. Within the scope of this comprehensive and exemplary project, in which a team of scientists from several branches of knowledge participated, the contribution in hand came into existence.

As far as field research is concerned, Koch, at that time director of the Berlin 'Museum für Völkerkunde', could draw on his great experience acquired by many stays in different regions of the Pacific Islands. This ample knowledge is reflected in this book, especially in Koch's facile and sure treatment of the facts and in his pertinent descriptions of observations.

At the moment of research the people of Malingdam, belonging to the Eipo culture group, were still very typical representatives of New Guinea's Highlands population, though obviously a rather simple and marginal variant. The Eipo lived in village associations which were socially, politically and economically independent units waging war on each other frequently. So-called men's houses functioned as centres of cults and social life. Classified technologically as 'neolithic', the Eipo's economic life was marked by the cultivation of sweet potatoes and taro.

Koch had about seven months at his disposal to collect his material, a period in which, according to his research priorities and the planned schedule of the complete program, he confined himself to a descriptive culture survey, to an ethnographic registration of data: further material was to be collected in a restudy; specialized problems were to be investigated by a trained social anthropologist. Whoever seeks for detailed and authentic information on the material culture of the Papuan