

However, three main "strategic groups" in Korea, the reform-oriented Confucians, the orthodox Confucians, and the utopian peasant rebels, were not able to consolidate their common interests for building a new socio-economic order; they only built coalitions in the partisan war against the Japanese seizure of Korea. In consequence, the internal dynamics of Korean society was absorbed into the external power, the capitalistic world system represented by Japan.

The methodological frame in Choe's work is based on the "social and structural history" which has been refined by some sociologists and historians in Bielefeld.

Furthermore, Choe applies Norbert Elias' theory of "courtly society" to the life-style of the Korean aristocratic class. Choe's work also gives us important information about the present state of discussion among the Korean and Japanese scholars who have participated in debates on the pre-capitalist social formation in Korea.

German-language sources of well-founded analysis of Korean society have hitherto been scarcely available. In this respect the present volume thus offers stimulation and valuable help for Korean studies.

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LIEM NGO-HUY: *Ausländische Privatinvestitionen auf den Philippinen. Voraussetzungen und Auswirkungen auf die sozialökonomische Entwicklung - Eine Fallstudie.* (Entwicklung und Frieden: Materialien, Bd. 16). München/Mainz: Kaiser/Grünewald, 1982. VI + 250 pages, DM 29.50

This study by Liem Ngo-Huy provides the reader interested in the economic and social development of the Philippines with a wealth of information and insights. Along with the declaration of martial law in September 1972 went an aggressive, export-oriented development strategy, and the study aims at demonstrating empirically the influence of private investment - welcomed with open arms - on the development of the country. The macro-economic impact, from the point of view of the legal and institutional framework as well as the supportive measures are linked with the micro-economic impact on individual enterprises. To this end detailed source material from forty enterprises, belonging mainly to the manufacturing industry and situated largely in the Bataan Export Processing Zone, was evaluated. The following areas were selected as reference framework: investment motives; impact on employment, income and balance of payments; company social benefits and working conditions; transfer of technology; sectoral and regional effects as well as the market and bargaining powers of industry vis-à-vis the state.

The only conclusion to be drawn from the findings of the study is: the high-pitched expectations as regards this development strategy have by no means been fulfilled. The hoped for positive balance of payments as a result of foreign private investment has not materialised because of the high migration of capital (the ratio fluctuates between 1:2 and 1:7). Only to a very limited extent has the Philippine economy become integrated into the international division of labour. This is seen quite clearly in the case of the Japanese Sogo Shosha that have a more or less complete monopoly of marketing of the products, which means that Philippine export policy is largely dependent on the behaviour of foreign enterprises. Typical of this behaviour, apart from manipulation of the indigenous capital market, is the practice of transfer pricing facilitated by intra-firm trade (particularly in the Bataan Export Processing Zone where free import and export is permitted) as well as application of restrictive business practices, which renders fair integration of the Philippines into the international economy much more difficult.

Not only are foreign private investment and the transnationals represented in all branches of the economy, from the manufacturing industry to banking; they in fact predominate in the respective sectors. Close cooperation and the interlocking of the (family) enterprises in control of the Philippine economy, i.e. the Marcos clan and their cronies, assure market dominance of the foreign enterprises.

The author gives a differentiated overview of the impact on employment. While the direct contribution towards creation of jobs has proved greater than was actually planned by the corporations, a serious problem is the very high percentage of female workers and trainees. For example, the proportion of female workers in the Bataan Export Processing Zone is, on average, 71 % (family structure!). This is due to the fact that more than half the enterprises situated here belong to the clothing and electrical industry (mono-industrialisation). The "positive" impact on employment in the Bataan Export Processing Zone must be considerably modified in view of the number of negative social effects, namely the high influx of young workers from the neighbouring provinces and failure to provide measures for improving the living conditions of the residents.

The suggestion made by Liem Ngo-Huy in his concluding remarks, above all to non-governmental and, in particular, to Church organisations to concern themselves much more with the social affairs of those working for foreign enterprises (building of training colleges, construction of residences and community centres for young workers etc.) fall somewhat short of the mark. Provisions for counteracting the abuses can only be radical social reforms, and these have hitherto been more or less completely lacking in the Philippines. What one misses in Liem Ngo-Huy's otherwise excellent study is his failure to treat the whole problem of a "development strategy" based on authoritarian rule. After all, the political consequence is confirmation of the hypothesis that authoritarian regimes serve to support the international division of labour. Both go hand in hand.

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