

In his four case studies Bohle proves how modern development strategies contribute to the polarization of very few exceedingly rich landowners and the spreading of mass poverty. His study should be read as a classic of a development from inequality within traditional security to misery within abundance.

Klaus Seeland

WERNER RÖLL, ULRICH SCHOLZ, HARALD UHLIG (eds.): Symposium: "Wandel bäuerlicher Lebensformen in Südostasien". (Giessener Geographische Schriften, Heft 48). Giessen: Geographisches Institut der Justus Liebig-Universität, 1980. 168 pages, Summaries in English, DM 25.- (To be ordered from: Geographisches Institut, Justus Liebig-Universität, Senckenbergstr. 1, 6300 Gießen, West Germany)

The volume contains eleven papers read at a symposium in 1979. Eight of them focus on Indonesia (A. Bodenstedt, Ländliche Sozialstruktur und angepasste Agrartechnologie in Südostasien - das Beispiel Indonesien (Java); J. Metzner, Eigenständige Weiterentwicklung traditioneller Formen bäuerlicher Zusammenarbeit in ihrer Wirkung auf die Agrarstruktur - das Beispiel Adonara/Ost-Indonesien; S. Groeneveld, Agrarberatung und sozialökonomische Feldforschung am Beispiel der Agrarberatungszentren in Westjava - ein Plädoyer für Aktionsforschung; K. Horstmann, Die Erhöhung der Tragfähigkeit des ländlichen Java durch nichtbäuerliche Erwerbstätigkeit; W. Röll, Siedlung und Agrarwirtschaft von Pygmäen steinzeitlicher Kulturstufe im zentralen Bergland von Irian Jaya, Indonesien; G. R. Zimmermann, "Landwirtschaftliche Involution" in staatlich geplanten indonesischen Transmigrationsprojekten; G. Burger, Traditioneller Landbau und Regionalentwicklung im Konflikt: das Beispiel des Rawa Pening-Beckens in Zentral-Java; A. Leemann, Probleme der indonesischen Entwicklungsstrategie), one on Thailand (U. Scholz, Spontane Neulanderschließung in den Waldgebieten Südost-Thailands), and finally, two which have a wider geographical scope (A. Junghans, Entwicklungstendenzen landwirtschaftlicher Betriebssysteme im Malayischen Archipel; H. Uhlig, Innovationen im Reisbau als Träger der ländlichen Entwicklung in Südostasien).

Besides the variation in topics, the papers also differ considerably as regards their length and quality. As limitation of space prohibits a discussion of all articles, some comments on two of them may suffice.

Uhlig's paper - by far the longest of all - contains a wealth of technical information on changes in rice cultivation methods, putting them in their historical perspective, and is completed by an impressive bibliography. Unfortunately, the

concluding section in which the author attempts to defend the "Green Revolution" (a term which he rejects) against criticism does not measure up to the quality of the foregoing parts. He does not have anything new to add to the debate and his unspecified attack on critics (p.57) is completely out of place.

Junghans' article which sketches developments in Malaysia and Indonesia from the colonial era to the present in bold strokes tends to leave the reader puzzled. Throughout the paper references to support the author's statements are rare being often limited to his own studies and those of a few German colleagues, and is even sometimes sloppy. For example, Lippoldes 1936 (p.15) is missing in the bibliography; also, one does not know which studies of the Agro Economic Survey of Indonesia are referred to (p.24). This is most annoying in view of his almost enthusiastically positive evaluation of Dutch colonial policies in Java, British policies in Malaysia in the 1950's and Indonesia's development after 1965. The total disregard (or ignorance?) of any of the relevant sources on these issues speaks for itself.

As is often the case with publications of this kind, the present volume is more of a loose assortment of various topics than something coherent, and the editors have deliberately refrained from attempting to provide a synoptic overview of the problems addressed. The short comments, questions and answers attached to most of the articles under the heading "discussion on the paper" look somewhat awkward - it is hard to imagine that the participants should not have had more to say. Most of the papers are based on the author's own empirical research, and yet explanations regarding the context, scope and duration of the studies as well as the methods of data collection are scanty and in some cases completely lacking, although it would only have taken a footnote to provide them. Finally, some background information on the contributors would have been useful.

All in all, the volume appears to have been somewhat hastily prepared for publication. Nevertheless, it is a valuable source of information for anyone interested in rural development in Southeast Asia.

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MATTHIAS BAUERMEISTER: Die Antwort der ASEAN-Staaten auf die Expansionspolitik Japans in der Nachkriegszeit. (Berliner Beiträge zur sozial- und wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Japan-Forschung, Bd.11). Bochum: Studienverlag Dr. N. Brockmeyer, 1981. XXXI, 138 pages, DM 24.80

The title of Matthias Bauermeister's study suggests an integrated three-fold