

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.

Wolfgang Clauß

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

area of evaluation: firstly, it analyses economic expansionism of Japan in the post-World War II period, including the main features and strategies of Japanese politics in Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. Secondly, it shows that the states in Southeast Asia (SEA) have become acutely aware of growing Japanese influence. Thirdly, it points out that the configuration of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is very much concerned with building up an integrated economic area and concentrating on the principles of self-reliance and regionalism in order to attain more independence from the Japanese economy.

As far as this three-fold structure is concerned, the author gives a good approximation of the political and structural problems faced by the ASEAN states in their attempt to create their own poles of growth and development and find a regional context of mutually balanced and advantageous cooperation.

In my opinion there are two very important aspects that are insufficiently treated in the evaluation: (1) The "response" of the ASEAN states to these developments is only discussed in the last third of the analysis. That means the major part of the study consists of a descriptive analysis of Japan's industrialisation process. Furthermore, the statistical analysis of Japan's trade and investment policies in SEA does not provide a basis to understanding the systematic and aggressive strategies to increase Japan's influence in key economic sectors in SEA. For example, no consideration is given to the extremely important support policies and means provided by Japanese state authorities. (2) The other point that needs broader evaluation is the diverse structure of ASEAN interests in the region. On the one hand, ASEAN depends on Japanese technical and financial support for bigger industrial projects, on the other hand, the ASEAN private industry tries to build up complementation industries to get rid of Japanese domination.

Nevertheless, the study provides a good introduction to the complexity of economic interests and structural interdependencies between Japan and ASEAN.

Waldemar Duscha

FRANZ R. HERRES: ASEAN. Ein Weg aus der Unterentwicklung? Grenzen und Möglichkeiten regionaler Wirtschaftszusammenarbeit. München: Verlag Simon + Magiera, 1981. 144 pages, DM 16.80

This study by Franz R. Herres provides an overview and introduction to the 'Association of South-East Asian Nations' (ASEAN). The main topic of the