

analysis is the question of how integration and cooperation among developing countries can succeed in overcoming the structural and financial problems of development. Therefore, a first chapter is dedicated to general considerations about the main problems of regional cooperation among developing countries, including the analytical framework of the economic prospects and advantages delivered by traditional trade theories. Consideration is also given to socio-economic categories elaborated on by Dieter Senghaas, like self-reliance, autarky and auto-centered development.

The second chapter concentrates on the special historical, structural, economic and political situation these member countries are confronted with in the development of ASEAN. It becomes obvious that the cultural, political, ethnological and economic heterogeneity of the region provides a very small framework for efficient economic cooperation. This means that political developments in the region - the emergence of three communist countries in Indochina since 1975 and dependence on the Japanese economy - do not allow a simple reduction of ASEAN activities, as has been observed in other integration constructs in Africa or South America.

The final chapter considers the possibilities of ASEAN members strengthening their economic ties through the reduction of tariff trade barriers, Package-Deal-Projects, complementation industries etc. It concludes that from 1967 till now none of the instruments of cooperation has been working sufficiently well.

This background study is distinguished by photo illustrations that are designed to appeal to a broad range of readers rather than only ASEAN experts or economic analysts. A main advantage of the book is that it tries to fill the information gap in the Federal Republic of Germany on this association.

Waldemar Duscha

TONI SCHÖNENBERGER: *Der britische Rückzug aus Singapore 1945-1976.* (Beiträge zur Kolonial- und Überseegeschichte, Bd. 20). Zürich und Freiburg: Atlantis, 1981. 230 pages.

The economic development of Singapore, alongside with that of Hongkong, Taiwan and South Korea, has often been propagated as a model for other Third World countries to emulate. This is a lot to ask for, since "economic miracles" cannot be duplicated by the rest of the world and, besides, where is the market (and purchasing power!) to absorb all these exports resulting

from similar export-led growth like that of the above-mentioned "gang of four"? Another noteworthy point is that international agencies, business circles and the majority of the press do not seem to see a contradiction in the co-existence of an "enclave-growth" economy like Singapore's or South Korea's, and a dictatorial form of government, be it a civil or a military dictatorship.

The book on the withdrawal of the British colonial forces from Singapore by T. Schönerberger provides a very readable and interesting background to these questions and is, moreover, one of the rare academic studies on the transitional period of the city-state. In addition, it illustrates a case of 'successful' decolonization, even though the economic domination moved from Britain to the US. Interestingly enough, as T. Schönerberger shows in his study, the leftist and the conservative forces in Singapore opted against a withdrawal of the British because the military base provided at least 20 % of the working population with their means of existence (p. 65). Once the British had pulled out their troops, it seemed that the unemployment rate, which rose in 1962 to about 15 %, might amount to unmanageable dimensions. A point not mentioned in this study is that the mere presence of British troops during the crucial years Lee Kuan-Yew was fighting a majority of intra-party opposition (which later became the Barisan Socialis) helped keep up "law and order" and support for the future Prime Minister, even though the troops did not have to be used in street riots. However, it is unlikely that the British, with whom LKY was in constant secret contact, would have stood by idly if the left would have been able to capture state power in Singapore.

Schönerberger's book has a two-pronged approach which is very appropriate to the topic. The author has looked into the files which document the intricate process of decision-making on the British side and in parallel he analyses the various consequences in the Singaporean arena. The study systematically follows a number of important aspects like the economic interests of Britain and the 'base people', psychological motivations, military-strategic considerations and, finally, the genesis of the "economic miracle" which resulted out of the urgent need to industrialize the island rapidly in order to cope with unemployment and necessary food imports. In this context the author shows that a low-interest loan of 50 million Pounds Sterling, which the British gave as starting aid to the Singapore government in 1968 in addition to all facilities of the base, the infrastructure and housing areas, helped for a smooth transition from service-center and entrepot-trade to export-led growth and rapid industrialization (p. 129).

Though the author admits that, without exaggeration, Singapore may be called a 'police state', he puts little emphasis on the role of the state and class struggle during the years of the British withdrawal. Therefore, the book reflects "Sachzwänge" (the forces of circumstance) rather than the deeper social context of decolonisation and the later disappointment of the people when Lee Kuan-Yew turned out to be a clever broker of foreign interests and market forces. The reason for these shortcomings in the domestically orien-

tated perspective of the study may be that the author ignored using those books which deal with the Singapore 'side'. In addition, the choice of interview partners could have been somewhat more balanced: the common people of Singapore are not present, especially those from the Chinese stream of education.

Hans U. Luther

R. ANDREAS DOMSCHKE und RUDOLF GOOSMANN: Korea-Bibliographie I. Verzeichnis der deutschsprachigen Literatur 1655-1949. (Veröffentlichungen der Sejong-Bibliothek des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen bei der Universität Bonn, Reihe C: Dokumentationen, Bd. 1) München, Köln, London: Weltforum Verlag, 1982. 233 pages, DM 49.-

The first volume of a bibliography of German language publications on Korea has been brought out by R. A. Domschke and R. Goosmann and manages to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the setting up of diplomatic relations between Germany and Korea (1883-1983). It deals with the period from 1655-1949, i.e. from the German edition of M. Martini's "Novis Atlas Sinesis", a work which contains the first historical and folkloristic study of Korea, right up to Gräfin Dönhoff's "Cold War in Korea" which appeared in the "Zeit" 1949, No. 6. Other less serious accounts such as K. Debler's "Report from Korea" in the monthly paper for Catholic teachers 1912 are also mentioned, along with H. Lautensach's major work on Korea. Although the preparation for it included many scientific and academic essays, it was only in 1945 during the last weeks of the War that it was finally published. The title was: "Korea. An Introduction to the Country based on Personal Travels and Korean Literature". The 1 207 page work includes many articles from different newspapers and magazines, something which makes it very difficult to organise the material in a bibliography. However, this publication by the Sejong Library which is attached to the Department of Oriental Languages at Bonn University is so complete that not one omission could be found by the reviewer.

Furthermore, it gives an insight into the nature and importance of Korean studies in Germany up to 1950. Apart from the scientific studies of two renowned experts on Korea, namely A. Eckardt and H. Lautensach, the vast majority of the publications listed are characterised by a fascination with the 'exotic' aspects of the subject matter and not so much by an interest in Korean history and culture. A further characteristic was the overwhelming lack of depth, meaning that treatment of the subject matter was merely superficial. In fact, the bibliography goes a long way towards explaining the general lack of interest in Korea among Germans at that particular time. The preface, written by