

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

G. Henderson, is learned and to the point and provides encouragement for anyone who was thinking of going deeper into this question.

The Bibliography of Korea, Volume I will very likely prove to be not merely of interest to the student of Korea, but also of tremendous value to those doing research in associated fields.

For these, and indeed for a wider public, it will be found to offer an excellent guide to the wealth of literature available. With regard to the index, however, use could have been made of the titles of articles etc. in order to organise it systematically according to subject matter. The present system whereby the material is ordered alphabetically according to catchwords is somewhat chaotic.

It is with impatience that all of those interested in Korea (a country which, since 1950 at least, is becoming more and more important for Germany) now await the next volume of the Bibliography of Korea. One hopes that it will be edited with the same care.

Eckart Dege

SUNG-JO PARK, TAIWHAN SHIN, KI ZUN ZO (eds.): *Economic Development and Social Change in Korea*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus Verlag, 1980. 400 pages, DM 48.-

ULFERT SAUER, ULRICH GEISLER: 'Land der Morgenstille' : Land im Aufbruch. München: Verlag Simon + Magiera, 1982. 55 pages, DM 12,60.-

DU-YUL SONG (ed.): *Wachstum, Diktatur und Ideologie in Korea*. (Sozialwissenschaftliche Studien, Nr. 7). Bochum: Studienverlag Dr. Brockmeyer, 1980. 233 pages, DM 19,40.-

The so-called NIC-phenomenon - the emergence of newly industrializing countries - is central to development theory. The alleged progress in countries like South Korea (henceforth: SK) is supposed to be the final stamp of approval for the 'modernization theory' or - quite the contrary - an example for the failure of a socially unbalanced development strategy.

The volume edited by Sung-Jo Park, Taiwhan Shin and Ki Zun Zo presents articles on various themes of relevance in the current debate on South Korean economic and social development. Historical conditions of economic development (Ki Zun Zo), characteristics of the postwar economic growth (Woo Hee Park), and the interplay of economic plans and industrialization (Soon Cho) are evaluated in chapter I. Chapter II comprises sectoral analysis of agriculture (Ki Hyuk Pak) and changes in the industrial structure (Myun Suk Lee)