

Korea, especially to what extent the banking system has been made use of as an active instrument for supporting the national development process. The last chapter contains a number of suggestions on how the task of the banking system, i. e. the mobilization of savings to finance development, could be fulfilled more efficiently (development of a wide-spread savings-bank system, liberal money and credit policy, more competition among banks, development of a domestic capital market).

The reader who is eager to find a discussion of the function of the banking system in a developing country strongly oriented towards export markets will be very disappointed. The specific development model of South Korea is not dealt with. Neither is the problem of the functioning of a banking system in a dependent, developing country: the fact that South Korea is a developing country is hardly mentioned. What "economic development" means or could mean is not discussed.

Few readers will read the book from beginning to end. Others will be helped by the index to find those passages that are most interesting for them.

Gerd Junne

WOLFGANG SENFTLEBEN: *Background to Agricultural Land Policy in Malaysia*. (Schriften des Instituts für Asienkunde in Hamburg, Band 44). Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1978. XXIII, 347 pages.

Meant as "A Concise Manual of Land Tenure, Land Administration and Land Development in Malaysia" (p. 304), the book aims at "description, but main emphasis has been given in pinpointing certain problem areas in the situation of agricultural land . . . , and in giving recommendations for the improvement of the present deficiencies" (p. XV).

Accordingly, it is divided as follows:

"Part One: Introduction", with a "Statement of Objectives", and a short review of general facts and figures relevant to further understanding; government and regional structure; population; agricultural land utilization; diversification of agriculture.

"Part Two: Land Tenure and Land Administration", with detailed reference to customary rights and modern legislation (including rights for special groups, inheritance, taxation, government control, etc.).

"Part Three: Agricultural Development Institutions", minutely describing the complex network of agencies, tasks, and competences in question.

"Part Four: Land Reform and a More Rational Use of Existing Land", dealing with the technical, legal and political problems of land ownership, tenancy, fragmentation, rehabilitation and consolidation of split-up agricultural holdings.

"Part Five: Land Development and Land Colonization", giving a full account of the many types and stages of implementation in connection with individual farming, co-operatives, public estates, youth development schemes, ex-servicemen schemes, Orang Asli Planting Schemes, etc. This part ends with an "Evaluation of Land Development Measures in Malaysia".

All in all, a large spectrum within a relatively limited space, but the book serves its purpose to be a helpful guide through a very complex range of subjects. Of course, there are short-comings, especially in interpretation. We have, e.g., on p.262: "It is one of the curiosities that despite serious unemployment problems, a regional and seasonal shortage of unskilled and semi-skilled labour can be noticed in East and West Malaysia ... Especially young people are very choosy (!) and because of strong family connections, reluctant to go to remote areas under contract labour". One would expect at least a question mark against the "seriousness" of unemployment (and many other gaps between the academic views and practical reality).

But in the main the author's course is accurate description, and his "recommendations for improvement" are kept in limits. This was wisely done, for any lengthy discussion of such topics would have led into the boundless fields of possible strategies and their respective technical ways and means not to mention all the undesirable by-effects that are inevitably tied to each decision. Pitfalls like these were avoided. The result is a book which can be recommended to every reader seeking handy background-information, especially on relevant corporate bodies, their organization, policies, and points of law, with many definitions and a particularly comprehensive bibliography. Really a "Manual" for practical application.

Dietrich Kühne

H. DEQUIN: Indonesien - zehn Jahre danach, Agrarwirtschaft und Industrie in der Regionalentwicklung einer tropischen Inselwelt, Riyadh: King Abdullah Research Centre, 1978, 344 pages, DM 48,-, (Distributor for Europe: Götze u. Co., Hermannstraße 5-7, D-2000 Hamburg 1)

"Ten years afterwards" refers to the period after Sukarno, during which the author, a regional and agricultural planner, had the opportunity to visit and work in Indonesia several times and evaluate the progress the country was making.