

such will have to be revised. The undoing of many prognoses is the fundamental lack of certitude and limitability of the long-run change in manpower structures. Accordingly, even using the most refined methods it is hardly possible to prepare purposeful prognoses for the labour force and education in developing countries. And in elucidating this the author justifiably questions a certain line of thought in the economics of education. It is doubtful whether further scientific efforts in this direction are worthwhile. This conclusion should be of interest and of benefit not only for experts but for everyone open to the socio-economic problems of developing countries, particularly in view of the solid empirical and theoretical argument.

Klaus Glaubitt

DIRK BRONGER: Die Industrie der Philippinen. Geschichte - Struktur - Entwicklungsprobleme. (Mitteilungen des Instituts für Asienkunde, No. 108). Hamburg: Institut für Asienkunde, 1979, 211 pages, DM 18.-

The central theme of Bronger's study is the role of industrialization in overcoming two of the most pressing problems of developing countries: growing unemployment and widening regional disparities. These problems are particularly pronounced in the Philippines. The country has to cope with a rate of population growth of 3 per cent per annum, which implies that at least 650 000 jobs have to be created annually if the already difficult situation is not to become worse. In addition, the process of urbanization has led to a concentration of economic activities in metropolitan Manila, where almost two-thirds of the country's industrial production originate.

After describing the available data and their limitations and briefly sketching the history of industry in the Philippines, Bronger examines the structural changes it underwent during the 1960s and '70s. Special attention is given to the employment generation capacity and the regional dispersion of manufacturing. From the analysis it is obvious that industrialization has not been able to achieve the objective of absorbing an increasing proportion of the growing labour force, nor has it promoted regional integration. This is attributed primarily to historical developments and to ill-conceived government policies, which are evident, for example, in the construction of large-scale, capital-intensive projects in the Manila area.

In the final part of the book various problems that affect the performance of manufacturing enterprises, especially small and medium-scale units, are described. The author mentions, among other factors, the lack of transporta-

tion facilities, energy shortages, scarcity of skilled labour and experienced management and unavailability of financial resources. These bottlenecks provide a further explanation for the failure of industry to realize the objectives emphasized above. In addition, it would have been important to investigate to what extent the process of industrialization has fostered agricultural development, particularly as it is pointed out at the beginning of the analysis that only an integrated approach can achieve the desired results.

Overall, Bronger's study represents an introduction to the development and the current structure of Philippine industry. It contains a vast amount of data on the subject (indeed, two-thirds of the book consists of tables), which so far have not been published in such a comprehensive form. Therefore the book provides a basis for other studies that intend to analyze specific aspects of the industrial sector in the Philippines.

Hans-Paul Bürkner

EINHART SCHMIDT: *Raumplanung in Malaysia - Imperialistische und nationale Einflüsse auf räumliche Planung in einem Land der Dritten Welt.* (Sozialwissenschaftliche Studien Nr. 5). Bochum: Studienverlag Dr. N. Brockmeyer, 1979. 293 pages; 20 tabs.; 2 graphs; 8 maps. DM 39, 80.

As stated in the Preface, this study is the slightly altered version of a doctoral thesis accepted by the Dept. of Regional Planning, Dortmund University. It consists of four parts, namely

- (1) "Introduction" (pp. 5-17) with reflections on "Regional Planning and Development Studies", and the author's intentions.
- (2) "Malaysia-Model Case of a Neo-Colony" (pp. 18-114);
- (3) "Regional Planning in West Malaysia - the Example of the New Settlement Regions" (pp. 115-202);
- (4) "Main Features of the Housing Policies since 1957" (pp. 203-268)

Part One ("Introduction") discusses theories of modernization vs. theories of imperialism under the aspect of social equality. Why? It is important to analyse the causes, extents, and consequences of the existing deformations of regional structures" (p. 12). Later: "Despite farreaching parallels... each of the regions has its particular economic structure and regional distribution of productive forces" (p. 16). Finally: "The differences - and this is my principal thesis - express the changing balance of power between imperialist and comprador interests on the one hand, and national interests on the other. Regional planning is one of the fields of class conflict between international and national bourgeoisies" (ibid.).