

terms of sociological, political or historical sciences is given, this concept oscillates from nationalism to militarism, and to revolution. No theory of the differences between "Germanism", "Americanism", "Africanism" or the like underlies the statements, so that one sometimes wonders whether it is really Japan the author is talking about.

This is a pity, because the book — written by a Western author who lived in Japan for a long time — could well have filled the gap of authentic knowledge on a country many outsiders talk of but only a few know.

Heide Simonis

Dagmar Bernstorff, ed., *Wahlkampf in Indien. Untersuchung der allgemeinen Wahlen 1967 und 1971 in Andhra Pradesh.* (Freiburger Studien zu Politik und Gesellschaft überseeischer Länder, Bd. 11.) Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Universitätsverlag, 1971. 380 pages, DM 36,—.

This book, to which six authors contributed, is mainly an analysis of the general elections of 1967 in Andhra Pradesh, or, to be more precise, in the constituencies of Hyderabad and Nalgonda in A. P. Insofar, the title "Election Campaign in India" could be misleading as a heading for the following five chapters: (1) "Politics in Andhra Pradesh" by Hugh Gray; (2) "The Parties Prepare for the Election" by Dagmar Bernstorff, Eckehard Kulke, and Alam Khundmiri; (3) "Electoral Legislation in India" by Rafiuddin A. Khan; (4) "Electoral Legislation in India" by Rafiuddin A. Khan; (4) "Election Campaign in Hyderabad, i.e. "Economic and Social Structure of the Capital of Andhra Pradesh" by Rafiuddin A. Khan, "Secularization and Communalism in Muslim-Constituencies" by Alam Khundmiri, "Maharajganj, the Economic Centre of Hyderabad" by Rafiuddin A. Khan, and "From Traditional to Modern Loyalties: The Industrial Area of Musheerabad" by Dagmar Bernstorff; (5) "A Rural Constituency: Nalgonda, the Centre of Communist Rebellion" by Eckehard Kulke. This main analytical section of the volume is supplemented by three shorter chapters (pp. 275—339) in which (6) Dagmar Bernstorff and Hugh Gray try to link the results of the investigation to recent developments: "Andhra Pradesh from the General Election in 1967 to the Mid-Term Election in 1971"; (7) Eckehard Kulke gives an All-India view of the 1967 and 1971 results: "The General Elections in India in 1967 and 1971", and (8) Dagmar Bernstorff summarizes "The Main Results of the Investigation."

By far the most valuable analysis, which reveals deep insight into, and knowledge of, the area is Eckehard Kulke's study of Nalgonda District (pp. 187—274). To me this chapter, when compared with the other parts of the book, proves again that an analysis of Indian election results in general might give us at best some general trends and hints. But these general trends cover such a diversity of different patterns of modern brokerage and traditional bondage at the local level, where party names are only labels to be used in the factional quarrels of dominant groups, that study of electoral performance is meaningful only at the local level. In her analysis of the industrial complex of Musheerabad, Dagmar Bernstorff hints at this problem when she attempts to show that under the impact of modern industrial modes of production traditional dependency-patterns along caste-lines have been broken up and are merging into a new class-oriented behavior.

This may be so in a relatively isolated industrial settlement. Yet taken for the country as a whole "Voting Behavior" is still an amorphous mass of contradictory data which I would not dare to analyze as such. All that we might gain from it is a general impression of dissatisfaction with The Raj in power, as in 1971 when the old Congress was turned down, a fact that to most of the authors of this book must have come as a surprise.

Detlef Kantowsky

Ernst E. Boesch, *Zwispältige Eliten. Eine sozialpsychologische Untersuchung über administrative Eliten in Thailand.* Bern und Stuttgart: Hans Huber, 1970. 333 pages, DM 28,—.

"Schismatic Elites, a socio-psychological study of administrative elites in Thailand" is the substantial by-product of a research project financed by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and dealing with the impact of two German vocational training institutes. In the course of the evaluation of these schools some 330 members of the

Thai bureaucracy were interviewed in 1966 (the questionnaire and results of the main statistical operations are given in the Appendix pp. 287–316).

The main topic of Ernst Boesch's book is the typical (?) Asian dichotomy of traditional loyalty vs. modern obligations. Since Thai civil servants tend to compensate for a lack of achievement-motivation by particular dedication to their superiors, who themselves have to reciprocate this attitude of submissiveness in a paternalistic mode of behavior, an integrated training programme is proposed to enable them to function more efficiently in a modern hierarchical structure. According to the author there should be (1) programs to concretize problems of job-oriented communication, task-coordination and decision-making. (2) Civil servants should, furthermore, be trained in a proper understanding of the mechanisms and control-devices of a bureaucratic system. (3) A proper understanding of the clientele each bureaucratic agency has to deal with should be aimed at. (4) Yet central to the whole program is a detailed role-training of each civil servant so as to enable him to face the strains of an alien modern system of administration.

To be sure, this training advice is not to be understood as yet another westernization-attack on an indigenous social system. Ernst E. Boesch carefully tries to develop a synthesis in which traditional forms of face-to-face loyalty are blended with the needs of a bureaucratic decision-making machinery as required to cope with the problems of Thailand today.

Detlef Kantowsky

Jörn C. Fitter: *Der Einfluß der Verkehrsinvestitionen auf die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Afghanistans* (Afghanische Studien Bd. 7), Meisenheim am Glan: Anton Hain, 1973. 131 pages, paper DM 25,80.

The Afghan government tried to stimulate economic progress by following a strategy of unbalanced growth, making social overhead investment the focal point of its development activities: Nearly 75 per cent of the total expenditure of the first and second Five Year Plan (1956–62, 1962–67) was directed towards infrastructure. In his study, Fitter tries to evaluate this policy by analyzing the communications system (which, with more than 50 per cent of the total social overhead investment, was the most forced infrastructure sector in this decade) under the aspect of its hitherto identifiable development effects and the question as to whether this investment provided not only the conditions, but also the expected incentives, for further direct productive activities.

After a brief description of the main outlines of the Afghan development policy in the past three decades and the basic data on regional distribution of population and of agricultural and industrial centres, Fitter concentrates mainly on a detailed comparative analysis of the capacity of the road transport system and the demand for road transportation. His main conclusions are: (1) Only a small part of the newly built roads are utilized to their full capacity; from the point of view of present and future needs only the north-south communication linking the Kabul industrial centre to the northern agrarian regions and the Pakistan boarder can be justified. (2) Until now the high investment in road construction has not attracted private investors in industry and agriculture. (3) This, and the negligence of direct productive investment by the government on the one hand, and the necessity of financing the major part of infrastructure projects by foreign aid and deficit spending on the other, caused growing inflation and the burden of high indebtedness to the aid-giving countries. (4) As a result of the decrease in public works which occurred with the accomplishing of most of the road construction projects at the end of the second Five Year Plan, the rate of unemployment grew again.

Fitter's study offers some important historical and statistical information to anyone who wants a glimpse of some of the basic development problems in a poor country like Afghanistan, as well as to those who are interested in empiric investigation of the doctrine of unbalanced growth, which in this special case assumed the concrete form of one-sided promotion of social overhead capital.

Jan-Peter Wülbern