

A great deal of empirical evidence illustrates this line of argument. Three 'national' case studies are presented: the arms race between Greece and Turkey, and arms production in Iran and India, where the first provides an example of the build-up of integrated arms production and the second an attempt at autonomous local production. Acknowledging all the differences in the lines of development of local arms production, the authors still come to the general conclusion that the proliferation of arms production and the growing militarization of peripheral countries lead to the extended use of military power for internal repression, while - in spite of the alleged positive impact of arms industries on the developing economy - the basic needs of the masses ("the 80 % that are poor") cannot be met.

Birgit Sommer

Heinrich Bechtoldt, Chinas Revolutionsstrategie. Mit der Dritten Welt gegen Rußland und Amerika. München, Deutscher Taschenbuchverlag, 1969. 372 pages.

This is the paperback edition of the original 1967 publication. This revised edition was published in 1969 and therefore does not include the important events in China's foreign policy since the Cultural Revolution.

Bechtoldt writes about Sino-Soviet relations, the foreign relations of the People's Republic in general and devotes a great deal of space to what he calls "China's revolutionary strategy". He describes the attitude of the Chinese leadership towards the Third World, Afro-Asian solidarity, world revolution and nuclear strategy. However, he has failed to provide serious answers to two important questions:

- Does the Chinese leadership actively promote the export of revolutions?
- Is China's foreign policy aggressive?

Bechtoldt presents old-fashioned person-orientated historiography. Not much is said about political and social forces within society and their influence on the formation of foreign policy. We learn a great deal about foreign affairs but they seem to happen somewhere in a vacuum for interdependence is not discussed. Many details are given and many names are mentioned which unfortunately do not form a clear picture but contribute to the reader's confusion. The details given about the Cultural Revolution for example, are irrelevant and are not used to help explain Chinese foreign policy.

The author uses a somewhat strange and unclear terminology. There are "Chinese satellites", a "red summit conference" was held, the "Pravda wrote saucily" and the "Red Guards were always counted as one of the pillars of the Red Trinity"; (p.348). This language is quite often close to political journalism. On page 67, for example, we read that "thus the first buoys for China's ideological voyage were set". Important events are mentioned en passant. On page 67 "China made war against India from the Himalayas". That is all, nothing more is mentioned!

The book also presents a mixture of transcriptions for Chinese names. On page 329 someone called Ta Tschu is mentioned. It should be T'ao Chu.

The whole book lacks a systematic approach. Historical perspectives are given but the author is stepping back and forth in history does not contribute to the book's clarity. There are long passages of quotations, but quite often important ones are given without note or reference, and the book has only a poor bibliography.

This is not a book for academic circles. Is it a book for the interested public? Yes!

It provides interesting reading for those who want to learn something about politics in Third World countries. However, the new edition came too early for the author to be able to include important events such as the policy of OPEC, the renaissance of Chinese foreign policy after the Cultural Revolution and the new concept of the "Three Worlds" which transformed the Theory of the Intermediate Zones.

The author should make use of a new edition to include the important new developments, which may cause him to rethink many of his former statements and could induce him to rewrite the whole book.

Werner Pfennig

Barbara Böttger, 700 Millionen ohne Zukunft? Faschismus oder Revolution in Indien und Bangladesh. Reinbek, Rowohlt-Taschenbuchverlag, 1975. 255 pages.

Barbara Böttger's answer to the question as to the future of the 700 million inhabitants of the subcontinent is not an optimistic one. Concentrating mainly on material from West-Bengal and Bangladesh, she argues that we will witness a growing polarization between the haves and the have-nots in India in general. Though she has to admit that the country lacks a nation-wide movement with the political capaci-