

Furthermore, unfounded assertions are frequently made about the Soviet Union's intentions: for example, in the Persian Gulf region the Soviet Union has a long term concept, called a "double strategy of subversion and revolutionary takeover of power" (p.71). It is the East-West contrast which has been projected into the Indian Ocean region and the author is in no doubt as to who is the aggressor and who is the responsible power. It is not surprising, therefore, to find on page 108 the author's regrets about the lack of US efforts with regard to the war in Vietnam which was so negatively influenced by the "militant left in the Western countries".

One last inadequacy of this publication should be mentioned: no footnotes are given in the book and only in a few lines at the end and in very general terms does the author give his source material. Obviously, not a single source, neither a newspaper nor a scientific or military journal, from any of the Indian Ocean littoral states has been consulted. Not a single politician or strategist from these countries has been quoted. Besides publications from the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, and the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, the only source used are from the Federal Republic of Germany. No wonder the publication is written from the ethnocentric point of view of a major industrial power, and the author shows no interest in taking into account the scientific or political arguments of those primarily concerned.

Herbert Wulf

K.William Kapp, Luc Bigler, Brigitte Janik, Peter Wirth,
Neue Wege für Bangladesh - Sozio-ökonomische Analyse der
Entwicklungsaufgaben und -möglichkeiten des neuen Staates.
(Mitteilungen des Instituts für Asienkunde Hamburg Nr.63),
Hamburg 1975, pp. XIV 223.

This book is divided into three sections. The first section analyses the historical and economic background of the separation of East Bengal from Pakistan in 1971. The main cause of the separation is seen by the authors in the growing economic disparity between the two parts of the country. They further stress that it could have been avoided if the industrial policy of the government had not one-sidedly favoured industrialization in the Western part of the country at the cost of East Bengal.

Beginning with a short description of the damage suffered by the economy during the struggle for separation, the second section discusses the present economic and social

structure of Bangladesh. It includes chapters on agriculture, the infrastructure, the industrial sector, foreign trade and the population. The third section is devoted to policy recommendations for a long-term development strategy for the removal of poverty and social discord. The authors are of the opinion that Bangladesh must try to become self-sufficient in food supplies through the proper development of the agricultural sector for which they suggest the introduction of appropriate technological changes, land reforms, agricultural financing, cooperative farming etc. Technological and institutional changes should be introduced side by side if further economic inequalities and social tensions are to be avoided in this sector. Developments in the rest of the economy, viz., the industrial sector, education and transportation, should be guided by the needs of agriculture too.

On the whole, the book makes interesting and easy reading. It takes into account available ideas on development economics without going too deeply into theoretical discussions and inter-country comparisons. This book would, to some extent, fill the information gap in German literature on the economy of Bangladesh.

J. P. Agarwal

Youn-Soo Kim, Die Teilung und Wiedervereinigung Koreas 1945 - 1973. Analyse und Dokumente. (Manuskripte aus dem Institut für Recht, Politik und Gesellschaft der Sozialistischen Staaten der Universität Kiel, Bd.1) Kiel, 1973, 133 pages.

Youn-Soo Kim (editor), Modernes Korea - Geschichte und Politik 1860 - 1960. (Manuskripte aus dem Institut für Recht, Politik und Gesellschaft der Sozialistischen Staaten der Universität Kiel, Bd.3) Kiel, 1974, 188 pages.

These two publications aim to close the gap in information in German on Korean affairs, a very wide gap indeed. But even for German readers this goal is not achieved since the author has not considered the more recent research on Korea from the United States and Japan. Most of the papers - some of them overlapping - are the author's narrative, a distorted and contradictory compilation of well-known facts or simply South Korean propaganda, omitting, however, important facts particularly on North Korea. Moreover, the papers, though published in 1973 and 1974, do not report on the developments since 1971, e.g. the Dialogue Politics of 1972 and the complete destruction of democracy in South Korea in 1971/1972. Here, as in many