

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

other aspects, the author appears heavily biased in favor of the present regime in South Korea. Useful for the German reader is the publication of most of the relevant documents on the division and unification of Korea in the first of the two volumes, and some of the articles on the 19th century history of Korea. An independent, academic evaluation and analysis of modern Korea in the German language is still missing.

Gerhard Breidenstein

Ulrich Planck, Iranische Dörfer nach der Bodenreform. Sozialorganisation und Sozioökonomik. (Schriften des Deutschen Orient-Instituts) Opladen, Leske-Verlag, 1974. 182 pages, DM 25.-

At the very outset it should be mentioned that Ulrich Planck's study covers much more than the actual field of land reforms. The subtitle "Social Organization and Socio-economics" is the real key to the contents of the book.

Ulrich Planck describes the situation of eight Iranian villages which underwent the process of "White Revolution". Land reforms are, as we know from the widely propagated Royal proclamations of the Shah of Persia, the hard core of his "White Revolution". In its broader implications it means the complete reorganization of the socio-economic life of the villages. This is amply demonstrated by the findings of Ulrich Planck's research.

Land reforms necessarily implied the restructuring of village life when the most important figure of the traditional Persian village - the landlord - lost his key position as a result of these reforms. The landlord was not only a rent receiver but at the same time very often a farmer-entrepreneur, a banker, a village-mayor, a judge, etc. All these functions, formerly concentrated in one person, have now become functions of different agencies. The biggest share has been taken over by the newly created cooperative societies.

The eight villages selected by Ulrich Planck as a representative sample provide the necessary data and information for the book. The study is therefore fairly "down to earth" and prefers to look into the practical effects rather than into the ideological background of the reform measures. Some of the results sound familiar to the student of land reforms in other parts of the world, others are specific to the Iranian situation. In any case, due to the pragmatic approach of the author, the book is an inter-