

the welfare gap between the North and the South has widened, social, economic and technical dualism within the underdeveloped countries have not been overcome. Based on this experience, doubts are rapidly growing in the industrialized countries as to whether the aims and means of development aid are adequate to solve the basic problems of underdevelopment. The present book calls our attention to two such problems: the situation in the rural areas and growing unemployment and underemployment.

In the first part of the book, Hermann Priebe pleads for "development from below" and especially for "development from the rural basis". He examines the basic facts of traditionalism and dualism, describes certain signs of the beginning of a process of rethinking, and then puts forward several guiding principles for a development policy from the basis: Incremental steps to mobilize the know-how of the traditional agricultural population, actively using the oft denounced watering-can principle, decentralized development activities and a combination of agricultural and industrial strategies are thought to be of the utmost importance in reconciling economic and social aspects of development.

In the second part, Otto Matzke deepens this approach by investigating the possibilities of labour mobilization. First he stresses the special responsibility (Eigenverantwortung) of the developing countries themselves in looking for other goals than growth of the GNP, and in taking the initiative in the introduction of appropriate technologies and population control. "Development via employment", not "employment via development" should be the slogan, and social marginal productivity should be the decisive criterion for investment decisions. Only in a supplementary way and under very specific conditions is traditional development aid thought to be of real help. Structural adjustment in the industrialized countries and reduction of their protectionism, on the other hand, are held to be the real issues of development aid.

Probably, the critical reader will consent to all or nearly all the analysis given and the proposals made in this small book, but since no way is shown as to how structural adjustment and reduced protectionism could be reached in the world of reality, he may well reach the conclusion: "I got the message but I can't believe it" — or as the Germans say: "Die Nachricht hört ich wohl — allein mir fehlt der Glaube!" Udo Ernst Simonis

Rolf Sutter und Karl Wolfgang Menck, *Investieren in Südostasien*. (Herausgegeben von: Ostasiatischer Verein e. V. und HWWA-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Hamburg). Hamburg: Verlag Weltarchiv GmbH, 1973. 247 pages, DM 24,50.

"Investieren in Südostasien" (Investing in South East Asia) is a concise handbook informing potential foreign, in particular German, investors on investment conditions prevailing in nine South East Asian countries — India, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and Thailand. By providing the relevant facts and figures, the book is aimed at promoting direct investment in these countries in a general way and, more specifically, at aiding potential investors in their locational decisions.

While the countries are dealt with separately in the book, inter-country comparisons are greatly facilitated by the uniform structure of the 9 chapters: After some general, partly perhaps too general, remarks on (1) the political and economic situation of the respective country follows (2) a description of the relevant investment regulations pertaining to sanctioning procedures, transfer of capital and dividends, and fiscal provisions and (3) supplementary information for foreign investors on (a) conditions affecting the choice of location, (b) the labour market, (c) the employment of foreign staff, (d) banking and finance, (e) foundation procedures for firms, (f) patenting and licensing laws and (g) foreign trade regulations. Finally, (4) a statistical appendix covering the major macro-economic variables including development aid and foreign direct investment is supplied. It is interesting to note that according to the — admittedly inhomogeneous — statistics, of the total direct investment to the 9 countries amounting to 4.824 billion US \$ up to the end of 1970, 36% was accounted for by India, 28% by Indonesia, 12% by Taiwan, 9% by the Philippines, 7% by Singapore and 4% by Korea. Following the USA, with a share of 35% in total direct investment, the next major investors in these countries were Great Britain (21%) and Japan (11%), while Western Europe has played a rather insignificant role so far.



The book largely draws on material presented at an international meeting on "Foreign Investment in Asian Developing Countries" held in Hamburg on 8–10 March, 1973, convening representatives of the 9 countries and of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, and mainly German investors. A report on the meeting is given in the Appendix to the book. Heinz Ahrens

Manfred Turlach (Ed.), *Gesellschaft und Politik in Süd- und Südostasien* (Schriftenreihe des Forschungsinstituts der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Band 93), Bonn-Bad Godesberg: Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, 1972, 316 pages, DM 32,-.

This volume contains fifteen articles of young, mostly German scientists, which were originally presented to a seminar on 'Social Groups within the Socio-Political Development Process in Asian Countries', which was organized by the Research Institute of the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation in Bad Münstereifel, Germany, in December 1971.

The articles are devoted to five major themes: 1) Religious Groups in Politics and Social Development, 2) Students and their Socio-Political Function, 3) Minorities and Sub-Privileged Groups in Modern Asia, 4) Rural Population Groups in the Development Process, and 5) The Military and Social Policy in Indonesia. Regionally the articles focus on Indonesia and India, to which respectively six and five contributions are devoted. Only two articles — one on Manipulation and Repression of Tribal Minorities in South Asia, the other on Socio-Economic and Managerial Aspects of the Technical Progress in Agriculture in South Asian Countries — deal with regional rather than with national problems. In addition, the volume contains an Interim-Report on the preparation of an inventory of the sources of Asian History, to be made at the direction of the International Council of Archivists.

The themes and articles have been selected very well, indeed. The role of economic power structures has been consciously left out, but with the military, religious groups and the students three major incumbents of political power have been dealt with. The political role of the students and students-organizations has been demonstrated again recently in the coup-d'état in Thailand, for which one would wish an analysis as outlined in the article of J. P. Neelsen on the social and political role of the students in India (pp. 90 ff.).

All based on field research, the individual articles provide valuable and up-to-date material as well as stimulating evaluations of the problems dealt with. The book is at its best, however, where articles focus on single themes. It provides much insight by different approaches to the same problem, as e.g. by the articles on the military in Indonesia, and material of considerable comparative value, as e.g. by the articles on religious groups, and, perhaps somewhat less, on the students.

The book clearly addresses itself to those scientifically interested in socio-political problems, not to the general public.

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