

meticulous researcher, he has consulted various sources, both in Russian and English, and the notes and bibliography are an immense contribution to other scholars.

Having written several research articles on the Soviet Union and Southeast Asia, culminating in this volume, I am confident Buszynski will not stop here. More interesting events have unfurled since the mid-1980s and since Gorbachev's Asian initiatives. From his vantage point in Australia, Buszynski will perhaps attempt yet another follow-up in contemporary Soviet policy towards Southeast Asia.

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ASEAN in Regional and Global Context. Edited by Karl D. Jackson, Sukhumbhand Paribatra and J. Soedjati Djwandono. Berkeley, California: Institute of East Asian Studies, 1986. 357pp. ISBN 0-912966-87-4. US\$20.

This volume is an important collection of 23 papers that grew out of the Third U.S.-ASEAN Conference on "ASEAN in the Regional and International Context", held in Chiangmai, Thailand, in January 1985. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Institute of East Asian Studies of the University of California, Berkeley, the Institute of Security and International Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, and the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia. The editors, Karl Jackson of the University of California, Sukhumbhand Paribatra of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies, and Soedjati Djwandono of the Centre of Strategic and International Studies, have brought together the works of eminent scholars from eight countries representing a broad spectrum of specialists concerned with domestic, defence and foreign policies of the region.

The theme of the volume centres on the domestic and foreign policies of the ASEAN countries, emphasizing the relationship of domestic politics to foreign policy-making in each of the ASEAN states. In addition to the Introduction by Karl Jackson, the volume is divided into four sections: an Overview consisting of three papers; Politics and Foreign Policy of the ASEAN States, consisting of nine papers; Regional Relations, consisting of four papers, and ASEAN and the Major Powers, consisting of six papers.

This is a further addition to the literature on the domestic and foreign policies of the ASEAN states, even though there is a tendency in the anthology to present it as a kind of U.S.-ASEAN dialogue. While it is not possible to summarize all the papers here (because of their number), there is a general consensus that domestic politics do impinge on foreign policy, besides the critical role of the international environment in shaping the foreign policy of the regional states. While most of the chapters are presented as opinion papers, there is a wealth of information, new and old, especially for the discerning reader. It also provides an excellent survey of perspectives about the major domestic and foreign policy issues of the diverse region.

However, like most edited works, the volume is undulating in quality and focus, and greatly marred by repetitions. This is disappointing in view of the scholarly credentials of the contributors. In addition to the lack of uniformity in value and importance, the volume also lacks a conceptual framework that would unify the disjointed chapters. The Introduction, for instance, does not provide the reader with guidelines for discerning similarities and differences among the ASEAN states, say, on responses to the external environment. While there is a degree of comprehensiveness in the organization of the volume, surprisingly there is no chapter on ASEAN's relations with Japan. Similarly, the addition of a conclusion could have summarized the divergent strands in the volume. In their revised papers, the Gorbachev effect, especially in Leo Rose's "The Soviet Union and Southeast Asia", could have been considered. Indeed, the international context discussed at the Chiangmai conference appears to have become "dated" as a result of changes in the Soviet Union, especially *vis-à-vis* its policies towards the Asia-Pacific region, and a postscript could have bridged this development. Finally, some attention could have been paid to the future of ASEAN in a post-Kampuchea era, especially *vis-à-vis* ASEAN-Indochina relations.

Notwithstanding this, the volume is a valuable asset for scholars and policy-makers interested in ASEAN affairs.

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