

increasingly financed by the poor and directed by the rich' (p213) but retains a reformist inclination, contrasting with the critics who have recurrently called for the two institutions to be wound up.

Heribert Dieter (Ed)

The Evolution of Regionalism in Asia

Routledge, Abingdon, 2007, 208 pp.

Heribert Dieter is a political economist based in Berlin who has written extensively on contemporary international issues, particularly the tensions arising from regionalism and its contradictory relationship with globalisation. He has contributed two articles to this journal on related themes, also drawing on his first-hand observations of Australian economic policies. Here he puts the spotlight on contemporary developments in Asia. Ten chapters by contributors from Japan, France, Belgium, Australia and the USA examine concepts of regionalism and inter-regional relations; regionalism in trade, finance and production; and questions about how regional integration affects the prospects for peace and security. Attention is given to historical conceptions of an 'Asian community', the rise of China, the role of Japan, bilateral trade agreements, monetary regionalism and corporate strategy. The various chapters originated in a conference at the University of Warwick, UK, held in 2005. Dieter himself provides two of the chapters and a useful 'scene-setting' introduction. The book should be of specific interest to readers concerned with understanding contemporary attempts to foster regional integration in Asia.

David M. Andrews (Ed)

International Monetary Power

Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 2006, 216 pp., \$58.95

Distributed in Australia by Footprint Books, 1/6a Prosperity Parade, Warriewood, NSW 2102.

This title has obvious appeal at a time of global financial crisis. We certainly need good explanations of international monetary arrangements, their problems and what regulatory changes might produce more stable and equitable economic outcomes. However, that is not