

Furthermore, many contributions are illustrated with reproductions of photographs, woodcuts, stone rubbings etc., to which the reader would sometimes have no access otherwise. These illustrations are very often of high information value, which makes this periodical attractive to the general reader.

The editors state that the subjects of their so-called "book publication series" are the traditional cultures of East Asia and their cultural significance in modern times. They exclude articles on political topics, as well as "contributions likely to offend individual nations". When dealing with the field of traditional history and culture it may be easier to fulfill these intentions, especially to avoid offending sensitive regimes and their - in certain respects - sometimes thin-skinned leaders. But one generally becomes acquainted with traditions mainly by history, and history is often used as a source of justification for the present state of affairs. So it remains doubtful whether a serious scholarly discussion of historical problems is always possible under these conditions (e.g. the discussion of H. Franke and W. Eberhard: *Is Sinology still Confucian-Minded?*).

Peter Greiner

MARTIN KROTT: *Programm für Chinas Zukunft*. (Mitteilungen des Instituts für Asienkunde Hamburg, 95). Hamburg: Institut für Asienkunde, 1978. 145 pages,

This brochure presents a wealth of information on three important documents from the year 1975 and a German translation of them: 1. Deng Xiaoping's "On the General Program of Work for the Whole Party and the Whole Nation", 2. "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development" by the same author, 3. Hu Yaobang's "Outline Report on the Work of the Academy of Sciences". These documents were the starting-point of a violent internal conflict in the Chinese Communist Party and were denoted as the "Three Big Poisonous Weeds". After Zhou Enlai's death (January 1st, 1975) this caused Deng's second overthrow, he lost all his party offices and was then the target of bitter criticism and severe attacks by the group led by Jiang Qing. After Mao Zedong's death (September 9th, 1976) and the arrest of the Jiang Qing group - now called the "Gang of Four" - and their followers, Deng was rehabilitated and he regained all his former posts. He then became the most powerful leader in China after Mao, and step by step he realized his formerly criticized program for the national economy.

The editor Martin Krott provides a detailed chronology of the events of the years 1975-1977 and gives most interesting accounts of his personal experiences, especially at the Tiananmen Square during the incident of 4th and 5th April 1976. The excerpts from the critical articles about the three

"poisonous weeds" are also of considerable interest: the reader gains some insight into the methods used by oppositional groups to camouflage their attacks on Mao and the group of Jiang Qing. They quoted the sayings of chairman Mao and the official slogans of the party apparently with much devotion, but by putting them into another context the citations assumed quite a different meaning. The peculiarities of the Chinese language provide many opportunities for the use of this method. It is thus very enlightening that the editor gives many examples of how this camouflaged criticism is unveiled.

The three documents edited by Martin Krott can be regarded as an early draft of the policy of Deng Xiaoping in the years after his rehabilitation. In the main the conflict between the "Gang of Four" and Deng focused on the question whether or not it is permissible to modify the policy of the pure communist doctrine according to the needs of the economy.

Peter Greiner

WOLFGANG TAUBMANN, URS WIDMER, THOMAS HEBERER: Chinesische Wirtschaftspolitik in der Nach-Mao-Ära. (Texte zur wissenschaftlichen Weiterbildung). Bremen: Universität Bremen - Zentralstelle für Weiterbildung, 1985. 120 pages, DM 10.-

The book reviewed is based on the manuscript for a seminar which was held last year in the premises of the Chamber of Commerce in Bremen. Wolfgang Taubmann, Urs Widmer and Thomas Heberer have been studying China and Chinese affairs for years already and gathered a large portion of their knowledge during their various trips to China. The study gives a comprehensive and concise description of the past years which saw China's economy in transition and hence it provides an excellent introduction for prospective customers and other interested parties alike. The rapid liberalization of the country's economy makes the business man take a look at the Free Trade Zones (FTZ) and certain industrial branches which are being vigorously promoted. The book is intended to provide the reader with an insight into the basics of China's development policy and gives a brief idea of the various possibilities of commercial cooperation. It comprises three parts contributed by the authors separately but published jointly: modernization of industry, development of the FTZ's, and economic reforms in the post-Mao era.

In the first part Wolfgang Taubmann renders an account of the sectoral and regional aspects of industrial modernization in progress. The reader is presented with an outline of Peking's attempts to restructure its industrial set-up and achieve rising output in production. After the experience of rather slow motion the government is promoting the concept of balanced economic planning. Various tables and charts highlight different important aspects and enable comparisons. The changes in regional industrial structure and the