

tion of Concepts of Human Initiatives and Elimination of Three Big Differentials.

Audrey Donnithorne: Foreign Trade as a Factor in the Foreign Policy of the People's Republic of China.

Frank H.H.King: China's Foreign Aid: Theory and Practice. Shinkichi Eto: Motivations and Tactics of Peking's New Foreign Policy.

Robert A.Scalapino: First Results of the Sino-American Détente.

Robert W.Barnett: Sino-Soviet Relations Since the Czechoslovakian Crisis.

The articles are more or less as they were presented at the conference. Only some of them have been printed in a revised form (e.g. those from Baum and Joffe).

Each paper is published along with a short summary of the discussion which followed the presentation of the paper at the conference. Unfortunately, we have here the main weakness of the book. Most of the papers had been distributed well in advance, so that the participants at the conference had enough time to be well prepared for the discussion. However, the book gives only a very inadequate summary of these discussions. This condensed form is certainly not sufficient and sometimes even misleading. The important part of the conference was the exchange of different views and they would have been well worth printing.

One main problem for China is the assimilation of foreign culture and transferred technology without negative effects on a socialist society. Baum's paper and the subsequent discussion dealt with this problem. In presenting Barnett's paper Jürgen Domes explained his "generation theory" of Chinese leadership, an approach he has elaborated since. All this is not included in the book. Richard Löwenthal's concluding remarks on China's "Turn to World Politics" are also missing.

The book certainly is worth reading. But it presents only one - admittedly important - part of the conference.

Werner Pfennig

Karl Hax und Willy Kraus (eds.): Krise des Wirtschaftswachstums. Lebensqualität in Japan und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Tübingen und Basel: Horst Erdmann Verlag, 1975, 335 pages, DM 32.-

This book is a collection of the 13 papers presented at the fourth Japanese-German Seminar on Cultural Exchange in Düsseldorf in October 1973, just before the "Oil-Crisis". The subtitle of the seminar was "Qualitative ef-

fects of quantitative economic growth in the economic, social and human spheres". Since a short review of the lectures held was published in "Internationales Asienforum" 5.1974, p.102 f., the following review need not elaborate on all the papers, some of which have lost their of relevance in the light of the events in the one and a half years since that seminar. (It can be mentioned in passing that the proceedings of earlier seminars have appeared twice as quickly and more than three times cheaper.)

The paper by Kraus on "Japanese Post-War Development as seen from Germany" (p.296-332) is interesting, whereas the corresponding lecture by Tsuchiya on "Economic Development in the Federal Republic of Germany as seen from Japan" does not give an adequate picture of the different views on German development in different Japanese circles. The longest article in the collection (p.65-114), by Simonis, on the impact of trade expansion on the "Quality of Life" in Germany stimulating is. Simonis seems rather pessimistic, but - as is correctly pointed one in the "Comments" by Triesch (p.116 f.) - some of his findings do not support such pessimism. In this and other cases, a report on the actual discussions at the seminar would have been helpful and informative.

The methodical approach of most of the papers seems homogenous: an inductive approach of verbal explanations (on a non-Marxian basis) is preferred to stringent deductions on the basis of econom(etr)ic models, an approach that also seems to be preferred at similar Japanese-American seminars. This methodical homogeneity may be partly due to the fact that the same authors have already been together in the earlier seminars, but further seminars could gain from the participation of (Japanese) Marxian economists and/or econometricians.

The publisher of the book has done a poor job: the book contains many misprints and mistakes (e.g. parts of p.190 f. should be inserted on p.184; p.211 corrects parts of p.133), and - contrary to the proceedings of the seminar in 1969 - it does not contain an index, something which is indispensable in a volume like this.

Siegfried Lörcher

Johannes Siemes, Die Gründung des modernen japanischen Staates und das deutsche Staatsrecht. Der Beitrag Hermann Roeslers. (Schriften zur Verfassungsgeschichte, Band 23). Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 1975, 168 pages, DM 39.60.

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