

solidarity with Afro-Asian states. The importance of China's relation with Japan is also pointed out correctly.

Writing before the Sino-Japanese normalization took place one really could not foresee that Japan's attitude towards China would be so subservient that Peking would be able to achieve its goals so surprisingly fast. It was Tokyo which had to compromise on vital questions, not Peking. And it was Peking which skillfully manipulated the domestic scene in Japan, including Sato's retreat.

Speaking about China's future compromises with Japan the authors probably underestimated Peking's diplomatic ability which is especially obvious in dealing with its neighbours.

At the end of the book the student interested in China's foreign policy will find a brief annotated bibliography including the most important books and periodicals on the subject.

Joachim Glaubitz

Gudrun Eger, *Familienplanung in Pakistan. Forschung zur Familienplanung und die Entwicklung des Familienplanungsprogramms in Pakistan 1952 bis 1971.* (SSIP-Schriften Heft 15). Saarbrücken: Verlag der SSIP-Schriften Breitenbach, 1973. 146 Seiten, DM 28,—.

The main concern of this book is to provide information on the state of family planning research and politics in Pakistan. Since hardly any publications on this subject are available in Germany, the Author went to Karachi and Lahore for about five months to survey the relevant literature there in both Sociology and related fields.

While no more than a superficial treatment is given to the political aspect of the problem (such as national population programmes and government family planning schemes), great attention is devoted to the review of the family planning studies undertaken between 1952 and 1971 by social scientists in Pakistan. For most of the rather numerous studies a brief outline is given referring to the respective author(s), the object of research, sample(s) selected, and region and period of time covered. Yet hardly anything is said about the results and conclusions reached by the vast number of reports, articles, and monographies.

An explanation for this "omission" is given in the concluding chapter. Though a great amount of research work has been done in the field of family planning in Pakistan, the most relevant and interesting data (such as data on factors influencing the fertility patterns of different socio-economic classes) are, as Gudrun Eger maintains, still missing. According to her, this is due to various theoretical and methodological weaknesses which most of the literature is suffering from: no elaborate theoretical frameworks or set of hypotheses have been formulated so far on which the empirical studies could have been based; the sampling techniques are handled in a rather careless way; and only very simple statistical tools are used analyzing the empirical data. This may be true. However, who has the financial resources and technical equipment necessary for carrying out an analysis of variance or a factor-analysis? And moreover, who would be interested in such an analysis? The Pakistani family planning doctors and workers, the nurses, and, last but not least, the women troubled by frequent pregnancies would surely be able — if only asked — to tell us enough about the problem of birth control. Talking and listening to them would probably reveal more interesting findings than any refined theory or complex statistical analysis designed to meet all the (western?) requirements of scientific research.

Yet, even though little information is given about the actual situation as reflected in the findings of existing studies, Gudrun Eger's book is a very comprehensive and definitely useful introduction to the literature on family planning in Pakistan.

Inge Kaul

Uwe G. Fabritzek, *Gelber Drache — Schwarzer Adler. Geschichte der deutsch-chinesischen Beziehungen.* München, Gütersloh, Wien 1973. C. Bertelsmann Verlag. 320 pages, DM 25,—.

The reader of literature on this subject already knows Mr. Fabritzek. He has written numerous articles in German periodicals on Sino-Soviet, Sino-European and Sino-German relations. Now we can read his first book entitled *Yellow Dragon — Black Eagle, History Of German-Chinese Relations.* It is to be hoped that this zoological title was not invented by the author himself but proposed by a public-relations man of the publishing company.

In the space allotted here, there is not room enough for a detailed review; the following will,

therefore, be a mere presentation of the contents of the book. A long period is covered: after a short general historical introduction of Western contacts with China, the author starts with the early beginnings of German-Chinese relations and ends with reflections upon the Chinese attitude towards the European Community and conferences on subjects like MBFR; all this is set against a brief background on the general development of Chinese history. The book tells more than just the story of Chinese-German political relations; large passages are devoted to economic and cultural affairs which consist, in part, of interesting tables. One chapter deals with the relationship between Germany and the Republic of China (Taiwan). A useful bibliography with about 130 titles, eleven well-chosen documents and three maps, help to complete the book. (The map of the People's Republic of China still has the autonomous region of Inner Mongolia within her old boundaries, but this is really a minor criticism. There also seems to be some "pluralism" in the transcription of Chinese words throughout the book.)

The reader gets the impression that much literature has been used to compile the book. There is more description than analysis. The author relates many interesting details about Germans in China. The role of Marshall Waldersee is introduced with remarks about German imperialism and the encroachments of German Catholic missionaries which played a role on the eve of the Boxer Uprising (p. 23 ff). Passages of the book seem to be good criminalistic craftsmanship. Fabritzek has succeeded in putting together a jigsaw-puzzle out of scattered pieces of information; it shows the activities of German military and political advisers in China. It is difficult to judge the significance of these people for Chinese development on the whole; some of them may have played an important role, others failed to do so. But the author can certainly take credit for his attempt to follow the concealed machinations of those Germans during their stay in China. While doing so, Fabritzek mentions details which are not yet common knowledge to the club of China observers. It remains to be seen whether all of them are correct. One obviously is not. On page 107, we read that Chiang Kai-shek studied in 1913 and 1918 in Germany. The author gives no evidence for his rather sensational information. Although this part of the Generalissimo's career has been somewhat obscure up to now, it is generally believed that he never set foot on German ground. In 1912 Chiang went to Japan, and besides other activities "studied German in preparation for a projected trip to Europe" which was never realised¹. Fabritzek says that already at this time, Chiang had a special liking for Germany. But the time he mentions (1913/1918) is far too early; Chiang's stronger interest developed after 1934/35. On page 240 the author writes that the town hall of Bonn was stormed by "Maoist" organisations during Breshnev's visit in May 1973. In fact, this happened during President Thieu's visit on April 10th². The two tables on page 250 are confusing. Figures are given about German experts, students and trainees in Taiwan and vice-versa. But there is no explanation as to what the specified figures stand for. On the following page, an institution is called the Deutscher Akademischer Auslandsdienst; its correct name is Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD). One gets the impression that in the process of final editing, the author must have been rushed. These inaccuracies should be corrected in the next edition.

The present Chinese-German relations are characterised by a climate favourable for the establishment of Friendship Clubs and Friendship Societies. Most of them talk about the traditional friendship between German and Chinese people. It is good to have Fabritzek's book in order to get an overview and see the context of these developments. His book fits very well into the series of monographs on this subject from Driesch, Filchner, Schenke, Majonica, etc.³. Where others have dealt with shorter periods or personal reminiscences, he tries to give us the full story.

Werner Pfennig

¹ Howard L. Boorman and Richard C. Howard (eds.), *Biographical Dictionary of Republican China*. New York, London 1967. Vol. I, p. 320.

² See the coverage on this affair in German newspapers on April 11 and 12.

³ Hans und Margarete Driesch, *Fern-Ost. Als Gäste Jungchinas*. Leipzig 1925. Wilhelm Filchner, *Tschung-Kue. Das Reich der Mitte. Alt-China vor dem Zusammenbruch*. 2nd edition. Berlin 1938. Wolf Schenke, *Mit China allein. Entscheidende Jahre. 1939-47*. 2nd edition. Hamburg 1971. Ernst Majonica, *Bonn - Peking. Die Beziehungen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland zur Volksrepublik China*. Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln, Mainz 1971.