

Gottfried-Karl Kindermann (ed.): *Stimmen des anderen China – Nationalchinesische Experten zu entwicklungspolitischen Alternativen für China.*

Weltforum Verlag, München 1974, 88 pages with chronology, bibliography and list of authors, pamphlet, DM 15,—.

At a time when German publications on the People's Republic of China are becoming more and more numerous and the key to development problems of backward countries is supposed to be found in Mao's country, the director of the seminar for International Politics at Munich University has undertaken to draw public attention to the alternative program of the Republic of China. As bastion of the National Chinese Government of Chiang Kai-shek since 1949, Taiwan indeed offers an abundance of remarkable facts and achievements which are part and parcel of a complete notion of China.

Kindermann has limited himself the book to a concise preface to analysing the problem-structure and the self-interpretation of the „other China“, and to taking into particular account the opposite ideological stand of the Kuomintang founded by Sun Yat-sen. Most of the well-documented exposés have been written by leading political National-Chinese experts who report here on the conception and practical results of a Chinese development policy which in two and a half decades has successfully transformed this south-east Asian island and its now 15 million people, from a country of peasants into an industrial state and one of the most powerful exporting countries of East Asia. Minister of Economics Yun-suan Sun outlines the mainsprings of the country's boom which in the most recent past has resulted in a volume of foreign trade which to some degree exceeds that of the People's Republic. The agrarian reform, considered internationally as exemplary, is also dealt with. The country's minister of education, who took his doctor's degree in Germany, describes the latest approaches of National-Chinese reforms in the field of education. Yang Hsi-kun, a diplomat well-known for his successful Africa-policy, discusses ideological and foreign policy aspects of the National-Chinese resistance. The survey concludes with a detailed analysis of Taiwan's defence problems.

Apart from some passages marked by a rather personal and emotional touch, the exposés offer a fairly unbiased documentation of the way in which the Chinese are handling today's development problems in a relatively liberal system. But one should not expect this booklet to offer "development alternatives for China", as announced in the subtitle. Considering the quantitative, geographical and historical distinctions between Taiwan and the mainland, some of the solutions presented prove to be, in an overall Chinese context, complementary variants rather than transposable alternatives. Social aspects have been neglected altogether, a field in which the Taiwanese do not always differ unfavourably from the mainlanders.

M. H.

James Riedel, *The Industrialization of Hong Kong*, Kieler Studien 124, Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), 1974. VIII, 160 pages, DM 43,—.

This is a book of a very high standard. Of all the studies on the economy of Hong Kong Riedel's book is the most theoretical. He has primarily employed the tools of neo-classical theory to analyze the remarkable economic growth achieved by Hong Kong since 1949.

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. to delineate the major factors contributing to the Colony's industrialization,
2. to discuss the obstacles in the way of Hong Kong's future development, and
3. to relate Hong Kong's experience to other less-developed countries.

Although the study covers virtually every aspect of industrialization in Hong Kong, the manufacturing sector has been chosen as the core of the analysis. This unbalanced treatment is, however, justified for the following two reasons: the manufacturing sector has been the heart of the economy since 1949, and statistical data are most easily available for this sector; the book contains a good statistical collection.

Riedel has tried hard to formulate a so-called "Hong Kong Model of Industrialization". The "model" has the following features: (1) the *laissez-faire* policy which granted entrepreneurs the greatest freedom to achieve a high degree of flexibility in the manufacturing sector, (2) specialisation in the manufacture of standardized consumer goods, (3) production for export

to high income countries in the West, (4) reliance on Asian countries for imports of raw materials on the one hand, and on Western countries for the provision of capital goods on the other.

Although this "Hong Kong Model of Industrialization" has brought a development miracle to the Colony, the model, as was cautioned by Riedel himself, is unlikely to lend itself readily to other developing countries because these countries lack the conditions necessary for making the model operative.

Tzong-Biau Lin

Hans Peter Schipulle, *Ausverkauf der Intelligenz aus Entwicklungsländern? Eine kritische Untersuchung zum Brain Drain*. (Reihe „Studien zu Entwicklung und Politik“ des Arnold-Bergstraesser-Instituts, Freiburg i. Br.) München: Weltforum Verlag, 1973, 403 pages, DM 74,—.

This book is less exciting to read than its title (*Sellout of Brains from Developing Countries?*) suggests. It is, in fact, a sober and comprehensive compilation of the relevant facts and figures, and research findings, on the problem of emigration of highly qualified specialists (brain drain) from developing countries; it is perhaps the most exhaustive documentation available on the subject.

The book covers a wide range of subtopics. The very brief introductory Part One deals with the contribution of general migration theories to the explanation of the brain drain, concentrating mainly on Hoffmann-Novotny's recent sociological approach. Part Two gives a concise description of the extent and direction of the main international flows of 'elite migration', based on several tables in the Appendix usefully compiled and elaborated by the author from the vast amount of available data. Part Three surveys the factors causing the brain drain, more specifically a) work conditions in the countries of origin, b) material conditions in the countries of origin and destination, as well as c) unemployment and d) political uncertainty in the countries of origin. The main factors determining the extent and direction of migration, in particular a) the absorptive capacity, b) the immigration policies and c) the educational assistance of industrial countries are discussed in Part Four.

In addition to offering the reader a great amount of relevant information, backed by more than 1200 footnotes and a very comprehensive bibliography, the author has attempted to discuss critically some of the often divergent approaches and findings of various scholars. Amongst other things, several hypotheses on the influence of variables like per capita income differentials, unemployment in the country of origin, and education abroad, are tested using rank correlation analysis. Due to the wide scope of the subject, these analytical efforts are somewhat less rigorous and profound than might be desired and are often submerged in the welter of information. The discussion of the economic losses and gains involved in the brain drain and the tentative conclusions on the net (drain-deducted) value of foreign aid somewhat lack a sufficiently clear conceptual framework, which is perhaps understandable since the author is not an economist himself.

Seen as a comprehensive documentation, which the author intends it to be, the book is a most valuable contribution to the understanding of the extent and the determinants of the brain drain from the developing countries, and may serve as a useful basis for further research.

Heinz Ahrens

Japan. Bibliographie ausgewählter ökonomischer und sozialer Studien. Bearbeitet von Heide Simonis. (Kieler Schrifttumskunde zur Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft, Bd. 19). Kiel: Verlag des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft, 1974. 197 pages, DM 40,—.

A bibliography of studies on "processes of economic, social, and political change in the quickly expanding economy" of Japan, including "critical studies on the side-effects of the quick economic growth" (Preface) will be welcomed by all students of present day Japan who might otherwise be confronted unsystematically and maybe even helplessly with the ever growing literature on this field.

The present bibliography contains 1071 items; about 30 per cent refer to monographies, 60 per cent to articles, and 10 per cent to some sort of periodicals (academic journals, white papers, etc.) with sometimes many volumes. Most of the studies (about 86 per cent) are in English, some 12 per cent are in German, the remaining 2 per cent in French and Japanese.