

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.