

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.

About 90 per cent of the titles are available at (and can be ordered – via inter-library loan – from) the Library of the Institute for World Economics (in the foll.: LIWE), Kiel, Central Library for Economics of Germany, which published the present bibliography. Many of the titles which were added by the editors are very important and should soon be added to the stock of LIWE, too.

If we classify the monographies and articles according to their year of publication, we can prove that "the interest in Japan in recent years has again increased by leaps" (Preface): The time before 1945 is represented with 10 titles, for the period 1945–60 118 titles are given, whereas 334 titles are given for 1961–65 and 378 for 1966–70. The "stagnation" in 1971 (77 titles), the decrease in 1972 (54 titles) and the growing relative share of German research during these two years, may be explained by the partly unavoidable "bibliographical lag" as the bibliography was finished in December, 1972 (Preface; nevertheless 6 titles of 1973 are included). But the lag until the actual publication of the bibliography in mid-1974 seems to be unusually long.

As the items are entered alphabetically (authors and titles respectively), a subject index is necessary. This index contains around 540 subjects, and each title is on average entered under two different subjects. There are of course subjects referring to many titles (e.g. "Wirtschaftswachstum" – economic growth: 138 titles) and other with only one title (e.g. "Arbeitszeit" – working time). Besides this, the bibliography contains indexes of persons, corporations, and regions. The subject index in particular is in principle a most useful key to this bibliography. The editors are to be thanked for having undertaken this painstaking task.

However the bibliography is not without shortcomings. One lies in the important subject index itself. Like all subject catalogues, that of LIWE uses its own sometimes unconventional nomenclature. This presents no problem where the normal term is alphabetically near to LIWE's term (e.g. LIWE: "Ökonometrik" instead of the normal "Ökonometrie"). But in many cases it is difficult to find LIWE's term (e.g. "Staatsausgaben" – government expenditures – is entered in this bibliography as "Finanzhaushaltsausgaben"). In LIWE the problem is solved by including many reference terms in the subject index. Unfortunately, such reference terms have been completely dropped here, so students looking for literature on a special subject should start their search with the different possible terms for their subject.

The second shortcoming is more serious. The preface of the bibliography should have been more detailed at least in two respects: a) The editors should have stated more clearly their principles of selection. Even admitting personal differences in the views as to which studies on "processes of economic, social, and political change" in Japan are more, and which are less, important, the present bibliography contains several inconsistencies that show either the limitations of individual work, which could have been avoided in a bigger editing team (including a librarian), or the limitation of LIWE in this specific field, or both. Here are a few examples: not all the relevant periodicals (even of LIWE) are entered; the "Statistical Handbook" is entered but not the more important "Statistical Yearbook"; the "Estimates of long-term economic statistics" are entered only until 1966; "left-wing" research, which is indispensable for the discussion on the "side-effects" (which may turn out to be main effects) of growth – e.g. the Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars, Ampo, AREAS Bulletin – is not represented adequately; b) The preface should have been supplemented by some remarks on how to obtain information on future research, especially as the entries reach only into 1971/72. For instance, the yearly "Bibliography of Asian Studies" (BAS) should have been recommended. BAS tries to give a complete picture of studies on the Japanese economy in "Western" (incl. Eastern European) languages. (For 1966–70, BAS contains four times as many studies on the Japanese economy as the present bibliography with its – admittedly – more limited scope). BAS might well have been recommended for people near a (university) library that subscribes to BAS. But what could other people interested in new studies on special problems of the Japanese economy do? The editors should have recommended for Germany at least, the following institution where bibliographic information on special problems can be obtained cheaply: Institut für Asienkunde – Dokumentations-Leitstelle Asien – D 2 Hamburg 36, Neuer Jungfernstieg 21.

A third shortcoming of the bibliography is its price at around DM 0.20 per page. I am not a publishing expert and thus in no position to pass judgement as to whether this is a "cost price", or a "monopoly price", taking advantage of the great need for such a bibliography. As

a user, however, and considering that normal copying machines do it for half of this price, I can imagine that the contents of this book might circulate in a way cheaper than that intended by the publisher.

At any rate, this bibliography can be recommended for widespread use.

Siegfried Lörcher

## DOKUMENTATION ZUR DEUTSCHLANDFRAGE

### in Verbindung mit der Ostpolitik

<b>Hauptband VI:</b>	<b>Von der Regierungserklärung Brandts im Oktober 1969 bis Ende 1970</b>	630 Seiten	DM 70,—
<b>Hauptband VII:</b>	<b>Vom Januar 1971 bis zum Inkrafttreten der Ostverträge im Juni 1972</b>	740 Seiten	DM 70,—

**zusammengestellt von Heinrich von Siegler**

Die soeben erschienenen **Hauptbände VI und VII** dokumentieren insbesondere die Ostpolitik der Regierung Brandt/Scheel von der ersten Regierungserklärung Brandts als Bundeskanzler im Oktober 1969 bis zum Inkrafttreten der Ostverträge im Juni 1972.

Die genannten Bände sind Teil der umfassenden, fortlaufenden Dokumentation<sup>1)</sup>, die alle Themen einschließt, welche die Deutschlandfrage betreffen, wie Kapitulation und Besatzungsrecht, Wiedervereinigung und Sicherheit, Berlin-Status, Friedensvertragsentwürfe und Frage eines Separatfriedensvertrags mit der DDR, Alleinvertretungsanspruch der Bundesregierung (Hallstein-Doktrin), Oder-Neiße-Linie und sonstige Grenzfragen, Osteuropa-Politik, Stellungnahmen zu Disengagement-Vorschlägen, private Vorschläge zur Wiedervereinigung und zum Berlin-Status, der „innerdeutsche Dialog“ etc. Die Hauptbände enthalten chronologische und thematische Register.

<sup>1)</sup> Bisher sind erschienen: **Hauptband I:** „Von der Atlantik-Charta 1941 bis zur Aufkündigung des Berlin-Status durch die UdSSR 1958“, 916 Seiten, DM 70,—; **Hauptband II:** „Von der Aufkündigung des Berlin-Status durch die UdSSR 1958 und der Berlin-Sperre 1961“, 885 Seiten, DM 70,—; **Hauptband III:** „Von der Berlin-Sperre August 1961 bis zur Regierungserklärung Erhards November 1965“, 840 Seiten, DM 70,—; **Hauptband IV:** „Von der Regierungserklärung Erhards November 1965 bis zur Deutschland-Diskussion zwischen BRD und DDR November/Dezember 1967“, 900 Seiten, DM 70,—; **Hauptband V:** „Von der Wiederaufnahme der Berlin-Diskussion Januar 1968 bis zur Regierungserklärung Brandts Oktober 1969“, 800 Seiten, DM 70,—; **Annex-Band:** „Wortlaut der Verträge“, wie z. B. Pariser Verträge von 1954, Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Verfassung der DDR, Saar-Vertrag, Nordatlantik-Vertrag, Brüsseler Pakt, Warschauer Pakt etc., insgesamt 17 Verträge, 396 Seiten, DM 70,—.