

unsettled, debates on this complex and ambiguous concept by simply pointing to various, in their turn also controversial, constitutional norms.

The second central term, "occupational diversification", remains as vague as the first. It refers to all sorts of changes in occupational roles and relations which may occur inside or outside a village: — the emergence of new occupations and the disappearance of old ones, the loosening of the traditionally close ties between caste and occupation.

Having empirically tested — in no clearly specified way — the proposition of a positive correlation between the thus defined occupational diversification (independent variable) and leadership modernization (dependent variable), and having found hardly any empirical evidence for it, the author comes to realize that he has misunderstood the conclusions which T. S. Epstein drew from her study. Her emphasis was, among other things, on problems of leadership change, the replacement of the old dominant social groups by new ones and not, as the author had believed, on processes of leadership modernization.

Apart from giving this example of an embarrassing confusion, the study has nothing to contribute, neither of the problem of occupational diversification, nor to the problem of leadership modernization, not to mention the interrelationship of these two variables.

Inge Kaul

Heide and Udo Ernst Simonis (eds.), *Japan. Economic and Social Studies in Development*. (A Publication of the Institute of Asian Affairs in Hamburg). Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1974. V, 339 pages, DM 38,—.

This reader, written for the most part by Japanese scholars, contains 16 articles in English on various economic problems. The editor, U. E. Simonis, Professor at the Technische Universität in Berlin, is well-known for his studies on infrastructure policy and on international economic policy; his wife is also an economist. The purpose of this book as presented in the preface is, first, to help compensate for the lack of European, and particularly German, research on Japanese politics and economy and, second, to give a survey of contemporary economic and social studies related to the general theme of development.

Although the concept "development" is not further defined, and — as is often the case with readers — the contributions are rather heterogeneous, a certain emphasis is evident in the selection. The emphasis has been placed on those economic and political problems to which attention has been drawn as confidence in the "economy-first" policy has wavered in Japan: the relationship between economic growth and social change, international economic relations, and economic and social planning. Post-war developments are analyzed and attention is drawn to current or anticipated changes in most of the articles which, on the whole, are clearly structured, informative and of considerable interest to the reader with some background in economics.

Shigeto Tsuru, President of Hitotsubashi University in Tokyo, touches on the concept underlying the reader in his article, "In Place of Gross National Product": "The age of calculators is gone; that of humanists is succeeding". The end of a purely growth-oriented economy — which had created social wealth at the cost of worsening social problems, environmental disruption and growing international tensions — is described together with cautious signs of a new political orientation. This emphasis is particularly evident in those articles which deal with economic growth and structural change, infrastructure policy and measurement of welfare. As can be seen in the lack of concern shown here for the public's reaction to the problem, the unnamed addressee of these considerations is the planner in government and in business management who is to be won over to the concept of balanced planning. A number of contributors have unfortunately confined themselves to a description of developments without making this underlying intention explicit.

This volume gives the best insight yet available in English into the way problems have come to be perceived in Japan, and it points out approaches to economic and social planning which have been developed further in Japan than in other capitalist countries as a result of that nation's specific problems. The secret hope for an enlightened economic policy which could reconcile economic growth and social welfare should inspire not only readers who are interested in the development of Japan, but also those who are concerned about the development of their own countries.

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