

torical traditions, especially the importance of Marxism and Confucianism, for the future development of Vietnamese society. Although critical of the interpretation of Marxism by the Vietnamese leadership, Pfeifer rejects the question "Whether Confucius or Marx" and asks for a combination of both (and other) traditions, instead of just another imitation, this time of the Western development experience. But unfortunately this "advice" is only presented in vague general terms, a discussion of necessary political actions is missing.

Notwithstanding these shortcomings, especially the first two chapters give an informative introduction to the development and problems of the contemporary Vietnamese economy. There is another point worth mentioning. As already noted, the author is staff-member of the Humboldt University in East Berlin. In view of the fact that the main parts of the book were already written before the collapse of the GDR, this book shows the extent to which even in the GDR experts on developing countries were challenging the official views on socialism in the "liberated countries".

Klaus Fritsche

RODERICH PTAK, PETER HABERZETTL, *Macau im Wandel. Fünf Studien zur Geschichte und Wirtschaft des Territoriums in der jüngeren Vergangenheit.* (Sinologica Coloniensia, 14). Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1990. 169 pp, DM 58.-

Anyone interested in profound, detailed analysis and review of Macau's history should certainly read the book *Macau im Wandel*. In five in-depth chapters it analyzes Macau's historical roots and their relevance for the present, describing the projects aimed at gaining additional land from the sea, showing the economic ties between Macau and its hinterland (Zhu-hai), presenting the development of tourism in the 1980s and discussing the surge of Macau's international trade between 1980 and 1987. The pleasant and interesting text is supplemented by many detailed statistics. The large bibliography is a superb basis for further reading and research.

Since the foundation of a Portuguese trading mission over 400 years ago, Macau has been an interesting mixture and meeting point of Western and Eastern culture. But political and cultural tension and economic interlinkage between the Chinese hinterland and Portuguese Macau also characterized this period of its history. In the first chapter R.

Ptak explains China's stand towards Macau. This chapter is a fascinating piece as it deals on the one hand with practical politics between China and Macau, and on the other hand it provides deep insight into the ideological basis of Chinese conduct of politics. Especially valuable is the time-span of this analysis from the 17th century until the recent development in the 1980s when the close economic cooperation between Macau and China developed and the Chinese-Portuguese Treaty on Macau was signed in 1987. This chapter provides good ground for the exploration of the other topics covered in the book and is a solid basis for an in-depth discussion on how China deals with the West.

The second chapter refers to the special geographic situation of Macau which is entirely surrounded by the sea and in need of more land due to its expansion. P. Haberzettl presents a detailed description of the development of the projects to gain land from the sea from 1866 onwards. Today one third of Macau's land has been gained from the sea. The historic dimension of this chapter well captures the interlinkage between the socio-economic developments and the land needs and Macau's land projects. All the projects are interlinked with infrastructural plans like the development of the harbor earlier this century. Future land projects depend very much on Macau's attractiveness and how many people desire to live there. It would have been interesting to be informed about some of the practical problems of these land developments, especially the costs and their repercussions on Macau's economy.

Very closely interlinked to the development of Macau is the topic of the third chapter (written by R. Ptak), which analyses the development of the city of Zhuhai and its economic ties to Macau during the 1980s (1979-1987). The recent development of the special economic zones in this region are important as Zhuhai borders directly on Macau; both regions are therefore very much dependent on each other. From the original area of 6.81 sq.km the special economic zone gradually expanded to a large area covering the hinterland of Macau. At the outset of Zhuhai as a special economic zone, tourism was the dominant sector for investments. After the extension of the special economic zone in 1983 industry became more of a focus. Foreign investors, mostly via joint-ventures, were warmly welcomed in Zhuhai. Macau and Hong Kong were dominant investors in Zhuhai, which reflects the local economic dynamics. Macau's investments in Zhuhai were supported by the finance sector which is partly under ownership of the Bank of China.

The last two chapters cover the two main economic factors in Macau, namely tourism and trade. P. Haberzettl describes in depth the development of tourism and the hotel sector which was initiated and still maintained by various casinos. At its beginning in the 1980s tourism reached a new dimension as China opened its doors for tourists. To provide an appropriate infrastructure several first-class hotels were built and, remarkably enough, a hotel school was set up to provide sufficiently trained personnel. In 1987 Macau saw c. 8 million visitors, about 1.8 million of whom were not from Hong Kong.

The development of Macau's foreign trade under special consideration of the EEC forms the topic of the fifth and last chapter of the book (written jointly by R. Ptak and P. Haberzettl). As a traditional trading centre Macau developed strengths in the production of goods, since the situation in China after 1949 no longer allowed very much exchange of goods. In the 1960s and 1970s Macau exported mainly textile goods to other Portuguese overseas provinces. The great dependency on the textile sector prevails even today, and the resulting vulnerability could not be reduced. The path towards more diversification will doubtless be difficult as the necessary structures and skills still have to be developed.

The book was completed at the time of the terrible events in Beijing in June 1989. Certainly this was not the best time to look at the prospects until 1999 when Macau is finally handed over to China. In terms of "next steps" towards exploring further topics on Macau, the development options during the next decade would certainly be worth considering. An other interesting topic would be (to explore) the reasons why Macau's industry failed to diversify more and the preconditions necessary for developing a more balanced industrial structure.

Thomas Jetter

AUSTIN COATES, *Macao and the British, 1637-1842: Prelude to Hong Kong*. Hong Kong, Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1988. xi + 232 pp, £ 5.95 (ISBN 0-19-582782-1)

When this book was first published by Routledge and Kegan Paul in 1966 under the title *Prelude to Hong Kong*, it appeared at a time when the evil effects emerging from the ultra-leftist ideology in mainland China were just about to seriously disrupt the quiet and peaceful life in Europe's first outpost on the China coast, the Portuguese settlement of Macao. The present edition has come out under different auspices: Lisbon, in 1987,