

sponsive to environmental problems. Since 1978 more exact data on the environmental situation have been published. The introduction of modern technologies imported from other countries is intended to solve environmental problems and, at the same time, contribute to the modernization of the Chinese economy.

This book is well arranged, informative, and precise. For readers with a deeper interest in this subject, the 1979 "Environmental Protection Law in the People's Republic of China -- For Trial Implementation" has been appended. Ms. Sternfeld has included a bibliography containing - separately - Chinese and Western sources. From the reader's point of view, however, in terms of accessibility of the literature, it would have been better had the author cited the various research reports from the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin in their more recent, published versions.

Bernhard Glaeser

Shao-chuan Leng and Hungdah Chiu: Criminal Justice in Post-Mao China: Analysis and Documents. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1985. XIX, 330 pages.

During the Cultural Revolution Chairman Mao allegedly emphasized "depend on the rule of man, not on the rule of law". However, in 1978 proponents of a legal system thought it advisable to invoke the same chairman, who said as early as 1962 that "criminal as well as civil codes are needed. At present we are in a lawless state. It won't do not to have law; we must go ahead with the preparation of a criminal code and a civil code. Not only is it necessary to enact laws, but it also is necessary to compile model cases" (bian an li). This being so, the endorsement was given in 1962, but 18 more years passed before a criminal law finally became enforced. In the late 1970s China's leadership declared that to establish "great order across the land" and to modernize China a sound socialist legal system was necessary. The revisions of the constitution and the enactment of the criminal law as well as the law of criminal procedure are viewed as vital components of the programme to modernize the country. The "Arrest and Detention Regulations" of February and the "Joint Venture Law" of July 1979 were decisive for the effort to attract domestic support and external assistance.

Leng and Chiu concentrate on criminal justice and its political environment. They intended to write "an introductory survey of the formal criminal justice system" but did far more than that! Both scholars have already published extensively and with distinction on Chinese law. This volume is a concise presentation of developments in criminal law and legal practice with emphasis on the years 1978 to 1983, a book that abounds in information.

The subject is described and evaluated in five main chapters. One is dedicated to earlier developments between 1949 and 1978 while another deals with historical and ideological aspects. Various supplements are a much appreciated service for the readers. Altogether 16 documents are translated into English, six from the 1950s, the others from 1979 onwards. Here we have the criminal law, the law of criminal procedure, excerpts from the 1982 constitution, the provisional act on lawyers, etc. In addition there are a glossary of Chinese terms (pinyin and the characters), a highly informative, useful bibliography (15 pages), four tables and a ten page detailed index. The notes are arranged at the end of each chapter, all in all more than 740, and many of them provide references for further reading.

We are given a scrutinizing description and assessment of the legal structure, and also of numerous other institutions that affect people's lives. The public security apparatus includes for example various mass organizations and social groups such as resident committees and security defense committees. While presenting to us the dual existence of the formal and informal (societal) model, the whole description is close to daily life in China.

Perhaps the University Press was under pressure when the book was prepared for publication. There are some typographical errors and some misspelled names in the bibliography. However, this does not hamper the reader's understanding.

Shao-chuan Leng and Hungdah Chiu have written a comprehensive as well as concise book that is highly informative and worth reading. There are numerous publications on China's legal reforms but to the best of my knowledge this is the first monograph on criminal justice in post-Mao China. It is to be welcomed and highly recommended to specialists and interested laymen alike.

Werner Pfennig

Karl-Rudolf Korte: *Nippons neue Vasallen? Die Japanpolitik der Europäischen Gemeinschaft.* (Mainzer Beiträge zur Europäischen Einigung, Band 3). Bonn: Europa Union Verlag, 1984. 103 pages, DM 19,80.-

The author, a staff member of the Institute for Political Science at the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz, has been systematically analyzing the policy of the European Commission towards Japan since the beginning of the 1970's. His special concern was not only to depict the activities arising from the economic relations and to make them clear, but also to include foreign and security policy. It is clear that, due to the constantly growing imbalances in the current accounts, trade policy has been the dominating subject in the dialogue between the two