

farmers (p. 223), a point which can easily be generalized. Even today the Philippines are confronted with these legal problems. The study ends with further discussion of economic policy in the years 1904 – 1906 (chapter 7), where the tariff policy and the investment policies in railway construction play an important role.

Even though the author is predominantly concerned with the American side of the discussion (the study grew out of a dissertation in an institute of Anglo-American history in the University of Cologne), she succeeds in providing concise information about the Philippines as well. The lessons the book provides are manifold: among others, one wonders at how little American governments have learnt in the meantime, if one takes their policies in post-war Germany, their engagement in Vietnam or their policy in Nicaragua into account. Maybe the United States have just become more sophisticated. The book also shows that the root of the special United States-Philippine relationship is not just some 50 years of colonialism but an ideology of knowing best what is good for others.

Unfortunately, given her excellent factual knowledge, the author seems to shy away from theoretical discussion about the roots of dependency and underdevelopment in the Philippines. Positively, the book shows what is desperately needed, namely a study about the Philippine side: how and why was the Philippine population – with only a few exceptions – so accommodating to American rule, why and how did they become so 'Americanised' as they are today? Glaser-Schmidt has indeed set a high standard in her approach to this problem.

Frank Hirtz

Michael Klein: Zur Rechtsentwicklung in der Volksrepublik China. Eine Studie zu ausgewählten Grundsatzfragen des Strafrechts und der Strafrechtspflege 1979-1983. (Studien zum Chinesischen Recht, 4). Bochum: Studienverlag Brockmeyer, 1985. 273 pages.

Monika Ishar, Heidrun Schulz, Konrad Wegmann: Materialien zum besonderen Teil des Strafrechts in der VR China 1979-1984 – eine Dokumentation aus chinesischen Quellen. (Studien zum Chinesischen Recht, 5). Bochum: Studienverlag Brockmeyer, 1986. 423, XXVII pages.

At about the same time as the legal system in the People's Republic of China was enjoying a largely unexpected rebirth, a group at the Ruhr University Bochum was formed to study Chinese law. Initiator was Professor Dr. Konrad Wegmann and he has been the driving force of this remarkable enterprise ever since. He has motivated

sinologists and legal scholars to combine their expertise and so far five volumes have been published, which give ample proof of the fruitfulness of the project.

Michael Klein has written on legal development with special emphasis on fundamental questions of the criminal law during the years 1979-1983. He deals with his subject in four main chapters:

- Ideological basis, position of law in communist ideology, Mao's position on law, influence of the Communist Party on the post-Mao legal system.
- Political-legal (criminal law) development between 1949 and 1979, Hua Guofeng and the mass movement against the "Gang of Four," revitalization of judicial work, the significance of the 3rd Plenum of the XI. Central Committee.
- Basic questions of criminal law, counter-revolutionary crimes, problems of definition and terminology, obstructing and undermining of social order.
- Problems of the criminal process, relationship between Communist Party and judicial institutions, judicial independence, the role of lawyers in the criminal process.

The final chapter consists of a summary of the author's conclusions. The book has no index but a very detailed disposition. Readers will certainly appreciate having the notes at the bottom of the page, altogether 519 footnotes. For all the terminology used in the text we have the Chinese version given in pinyin transcription and placed in brackets. The book is enriched with countless quotations from Chinese publications which help to clarify the points discussed, also displaying differences among Chinese scholars. Thus we get an idea of discussions on legal matters in judicial circles in the People's Republic. This for example is vividly illustrated with quotations selected from works by Wu Lei published in 1957, 1958 and 1981 on the role of lawyers in criminal procedures (pp. 214-223). Here we can see how a person feels compelled to yield to the pressure of circumstances during the Anti-Rightist Campaign and how in his 1981 book he has partly revised his views on some, while maintaining his position on other issues.

The book has a 50 page long bibliography, listing literature in Chinese, English and German language.

The prose of the volume is sober and that of a bona fide German jurist. Nevertheless, Michael Klein's book is highly informative. Legal and non-legal scholars alike as well as people generally interested in the subject will benefit considerably from reading it.

Volume Five of the "Studies on Chinese Law" is a splendid reference work. Criminal cases have been compiled from Chinese sources. This impressive list provides rich information on the criminal process and offenses in general committed between 1979 and 1984. Chinese publications were carefully screened and about 5,500 incidents written down. Because of this vast number the researchers decided

to concentrate on those which can be subsumed under Part Two of the People's Republic's Criminal Law. They selected 1,753 cases and in their presentation followed closely the arrangement mapped out by Part Two "Specific Provisions." Accordingly, the disposition is the same, a classification into eight chapters.

Chapter 1: "Counter-revolutionary Offenses" (69 items).

Chapter 2: "Offenses of Endangering Public Security," (85 items).

Chapter 3: "Offenses of Undermining the Socialist Economic Order," (212 items).

Chapter 4: "Offenses of Infringing the Personal Rights or Democratic Rights of the Citizens," (484 items).

Chapter 5: "Offenses of Encroaching upon Properties," (423 items).

Chapter 6: "Offenses of Obstructing the Governing of Social Order," (266 items).

Chapter 7: "Offenses against Marriage or Family," (114 items).

Chapter 8: "Malfeasance," (100 items).

Within each chapter the order is according to the articles found in the Criminal Law, and if within the framework of one article more items have been found, they are arranged in chronological order.

The individual items follow a distinct pattern. First the headline in Chinese, then transcription in pinyin, followed by the German translation. The source is given with name, date and page and mostly there is some short explanatory information in German, ranging from a few words to a couple of sentences. In the form of marginal notes the relevant article of the Criminal Law is mentioned.

The book is a cornucopia of information. It will hardly be literature for those just generally interested in the People's Republic and its judicial system. For the specialists it certainly is a very useful book; those studying the criminal procedure now have far more "meat to the bones."

Werner Pfennig

Chong-Sook Kang Technologie-Transfer nach China 1949-1982. (Campus Forschung, 452). Frankfurt/New York: Campus Verlag, 1985. 306 pages, DM 58.-

"Technology Transfer" has become a catchword in business with China. Everyone has a different definition of the term. Only in the past five years has the term received a common usage. It is understood as the introduction of technology with know-how and knowledge in the framework of a project. For the Chinese therefore the mere import of foreign equipment is not technology transfer. Concerned experts