

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

consider it to be a process, beginning with the acquisition of information and concluding with the technology diffusion. The import of machinery may be a technology transfer, if it is accompanied by the transfer of knowledge and know-how, and if it sets a diffusion process in motion.

Many different mechanisms can contribute to the realisation of technology transfer, such as symposia, studying abroad, information exchange, institution building, working practically abroad, technical assistance or economic co-operation.

The author attempts to treat technology transfer to China from 1949 after the "Liberation" to 1982 with the start of the "open door policy" by dealing mainly with the importation of foreign-manufactured machinery to China. She has failed to take into consideration the whole complexity associated with the transfer of Soviet technology to China during the 1950s. Neither does the reader find out how Soviet technology was absorbed or adapted and which diffusion processes were stimulated thereby.

This historical development continues to be of significance since current Chinese technology is still based upon the developments of the 1950s.

Today it is generally recognised that the present inability of Chinese industry to innovate technology goes back to the development of that era.

The book also fails to reveal the role US-trained Chinese scholars, scientists and engineers assumed with regard to technology transfer and technology development upon their return to China during the 1950s. This group of well-qualified personnel contributed both directly and indirectly in many respects to technology transfer. The consequences of which may still be observed today.

No explanation is, indeed, required here for the fact that the technology transferred to China in the 1960s was negligible. It would be interesting, however, to determine to what extent a relationship existed between technology transfer in the fifties and technology development in the sixties, and which diffusion processes in the sixties were triggered off by the technology transfer of the fifties. That Japanese technology, if only minimally, was transferred to China in that period, is also not mentioned by C.S. Kang. Prior to the "Cultural Revolution" some individual Chinese scientists were sent, for example, to Western European countries in order to acquire knowledge and scientific information; this is also a fact worthy of mention in connection with technology transfer.

C.S. Kang should have analysed the development from 1972 to 1982 more systematically. She might have done better to concentrate on the technology transfer from Japan to China, since she knows the Japanese language. She could also have analysed why no technology transfer could be carried out properly via Hong Kong. She could also have examined what real difficulties were encountered by technol-

ogy transfer from Western Europe to China. These aspects are of critical interest in the framework of applied China research.

Without doubt C.S. Kang has taken great pains to fulfil her undertaking. Unfortunately, she has not been successful in working out systematically the particular characteristics of technology transfer nor in analysing the key problems in the context of technology transfer to China. She could have pointed out problems specific to the cultural framework, and as a political scientist she should have concentrated on the political exigencies.

Research on "Technology Transfer" can not be accomplished by studying books. Without actually having seen China with one's own eyes it is not possible to convey clearly the process of technology transfer and to present a comprehensive picture of the problems concerned. Regrettably, diligent work can not compensate for research which is far removed from reality.

T. Z. Chung

Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation: Agriculture in China. Prospects for Production and Trade. Paris: OECD, 1985. 84 pages, FF 65/US \$ 13.

This study analyses the dramatic policy changes affecting China's agriculture since 1978 and takes stock of their immediate effects on production, consumption and trade. The study is thoroughly researched, and with 47 tables extremely well documented in its statistical analysis, often supplying useful time series from the late 1940s to the early 1980s, thus illustrating the effects of China's erratic agricultural and rural policy decisions.

China, which continues to be a predominantly agricultural nation – its rural population is estimated to have grown from 350 mio (1953) to 850 mio (1980) – subjected its farm sector in the last 40 years to a rapid succession of extreme policy measures from a land reform (1952) to collectivization, the Great Leap Forward's disastrous rural industrialization campaign (1958/60) and the set-up of the People's Communes, the subsequent policy corrections and economic recovery, the Cultural Revolution and "Gang of Four"'s rule with its Dazhai campaign involving compulsory labour for large irrigation projects and focussing on grain output as prime agricultural production target (1966-78), and the transition to effective private management in agriculture since 1979, following the introduction of the "responsibility system".

Since 1981 and more so since 1983, "the family farm commitment" does away