

tracting, Lizenzkooperation, Franchising und Leasing. Karlheinz Hottes informiert über Stand, Struktur und Entwicklung von Joint Ventures in Indien. Fritz Becker und Klaus Thiel berichten über Strukturen und Bewertungen deutsch-indischer Joint Ventures. Hier werden insbesondere Wirkungsanalysen und regionale sowie geographische Schwerpunktbildungen und Rückkoppelungseffekte mituntersucht. Dieser Aufsatz, Ergebnis einer längeren Feldstudie in Indien, ist mit über 100 Seiten Umfang allerdings wesentlich zu lang geraten. Dadurch wird der Gesamtcharakter des Buches, der eher in einer überblickshaften Darstellung der Unternehmenskooperationen besteht, etwas verändert. Weniger wäre hier mehr gewesen.

Die übrigen Arbeiten befassen sich mit Korea (Doo-Soohn Ahn), mit der Volksrepublik China (Wolfgang Klenner), Taiwan (Peter Lemke und Tzen Ping Su) sowie den ASEAN-Staaten (Doo-Soohn Ahn). Diese informativen Artikel geben Aufschluß über die vielfältigen Möglichkeiten, Bedingungen und ökonomischen Wirkungen der Wirtschaftskooperation mit asiatischen Ländern. Das Buch ist nicht nur Studenten und Lehrenden der internationalen Wirtschaftsbeziehungen, sondern auch Praktikern zu empfehlen.

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*Michael J. Moser*

**Law and Social Change in a Chinese Community. A Case Study From Rural Taiwan**

Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1982, pp xii, 200, US \$ 35.00

Industrial societies in the West have long grown accustomed to resolving social conflicts through formalised procedures, regulated by laws expounded by lawyers and judges. The coexistence in time, with such Western societies, of nations still philosophically beholden to different, autochthonous modes of conflict resolution, has fostered among some Western students of modern China the notion of a persisting Confucian-inspired disinclination of most Chinese to engage judicial proceedings in pursuit of one's rights. »Litigiousness« being frowned upon in traditional deontology, »harmony« and »conciliation« were portrayed by foreign observers as the principles guiding Chinese parties to a conflict.

Western-style anthropology has produced a number of village studies conducted in mainland China before the Communists' coming to power in 1949, but none of these dealt notably with the administration of justice or other mechanisms of dispute settlement. Mr Moser, himself a practising lawyer as well as an anthropologist, has written a study of formal and informal dispute settlement in a village in Taiwan which will reduce the weight of some mystifying perceptions of otherness in Chinese people's attitudes towards traditional decorum and the law.

Mr Moser's book describes briefly the historical background of the community studied and presents extensively the various forms and layers of contemporary semi-formal and formal procedures employed to resolve disputes among private citizens.

Government-established structures for mediation are analysed, with added synopses of individual cases, and the work of judicial agencies is discussed, with particular reference to landlord-tenant relationships in farming, and family matters. The emerging conclusions will reassure us that the considerations of a would-be applicant for mediation, or a prospective litigant, are not so different from our own: Tactical expectations as to the necessary or acceptable scope for compromise and the balance of harm and benefit resulting from judgments sought, and then to be enforced against persons likely to remain members of one's immediate community, prevail over traditional precepts in the choice of procedures employed in pursuit of perceived rights. The intrusion of the market economy into rural areas, with its concomitant spread of impersonal relationships, and the entrance of more women into the labour market, and their consequently reduced economic dependence on traditional family ties, are further factors enhancing the attractiveness of recourse to the formal legal process.

Taiwan is a special case within China: Its long experience of highly organised colonial rule by Japan and its modest size have favoured the working of administration in comparison with the vast mainland. Still, Mr Moser's study demonstrates for Taiwan that Chinese traditional values regarding the law are as easily susceptible to change under pressure of social circumstances as other peoples'. Wrong characters have been given in the Glossary (pp 188 ff.) for »-chou«, in »baochou«/revenge, and »li«/propriety.

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*Norton Ginsburg/Bernard A. Lalor (eds.)*

**China: The 80s Era**

Boulder, Colorado, and London: Westview Press, 1984, 378 S. US \$ 37.00

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**China und der Weg der vier Modernisierungen – Probleme und Möglichkeiten der Zusammenarbeit**

Materialien zum Internationalen Kulturaustausch, Band 19, Stuttgart: Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen, 1983, 238 S., DM 19,80

The dramatic new departures in Chinese politics, and particularly in the post-»Gang-of-Four« leadership's economic strategies, have been captured by the Western media primarily in terms of political dissidence, an outward reinvigoration of the arts and intermittent euphoria as to the prospects for exports to the Middle Kingdom.