Today, a generation later, an independent, strong, and socialist China is able to draw on advanced Western—including American—science and technology without any fear of again becoming a victim of imperialism, and many Chinese who earlier benefited as individuals from American and other cultural relations programs can renew their contacts, to the benefit of their country and the world.

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The geographical proximity and linguistic similarity of Japan and China, coupled with the continued interest of Japan in China, have made the Japanese the most prolific writers on Chinese law outside China. They have authored many excellent studies on Chinese legal history, the civil code of the Republic of China, and other Republican law. Despite the fact that the Chinese Communists controlled parts of China in the 1930s and 1940s, however, Japanese studies on Chinese Communist law began only after the end of World War II. After a long period in which the study of communist law was suppressed, academic freedom was restored in 1945 by the Allied occupying authorities, but economic conditions and civil war in China made it difficult for Japanese scholars to study Communist Chinese law until the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949. Since then, many articles and books have been written about various branches of Communist Chinese law. Despite the existence of such rich, though primarily secondary, sources on Chinese law, Japanese scholarship has hitherto rarely been used by Western students of Chinese law. This may be partially due to the lack of bibliographical work in this area.

Dr. Tao-tai Hsia, Chief of the Far Eastern Law Division of the Library of Congress, and his staff had previously compiled two useful bibliographies on Communist Chinese law: Guide to Selected Legal Sources of Mainland China (1967); and The People's Republic of China and International Law, A Selective Bibliography of Chinese Sources (1972). The volume under review compiled by Mr. Sung Yoon Cho is a welcome addition to the bibliographies on Chinese law.

With the exception of a few items published in the PRC but reproduced in Japanese periodicals, the 1,086 entries in this bibliography comprise articles, books, and other materials dealing with Communist Chinese law published in Japan in Japanese between 1946 and 1974. Although the items selected are primarily concerned with Communist Chinese law, general items which appeared to be closely related to legal topics, such as those dealing with politics, economics, land reform, the people's communes, and international relations, are also included. The entries are numbered consecutively in one sequence, and are arranged alphabetically, generally by author, under various subject headings, such as Theory of State and Law, Constitutional Law and Related Laws, International Law and Relations, Collection of Laws and other Documents.

The book presents relevant bibliographical data in English translation or in romanization (both, for books). Brief annotations in English describe the content of
the items. The majority of the items included here are available in the collection of
the Library of Congress. The book has a "List of Periodicals Cited" and an "Author
Index," both with corresponding names in Chinese characters.

This book is a useful bibliographical guide to the study of Communist Chinese
law. Its only shortcoming is its omission of English publications in Japan, such as
The Japanese Annual of International Law, which occasionally also include some
articles on Communist Chinese law.

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Dragon and Eagle: United States-China Relations, Past and Future. Edited by

This book provides a well balanced introduction to intelligent discourse on the
subject of U.S. relations with China. Conceived as a project of the China Council of
the Asia Society, it contains essays by thirteen authors, all of whom are widely
recognized specialists in the field. A book of this type can be reviewed in terms of
several questions. How unique is it among publications of similar intent and con-
tent? How good are the individual essays it contains? How do they fit together?
Who would benefit from reading the volume?

The last question is easy to answer: this is a book for the general reader, not the
specialist, who would find relatively little unfamiliar material. Yet there is much to
admire in the book, even from a specialist's point of view. For one thing, the editors
have taken pains to present a comprehensive discussion of the past, present, and
future of U.S.-China relations. The essays are unique in the field in their systematic
treatment of political, military, economic, and cultural relations between the two
countries, in both a bilateral and a multinational framework. They also discuss other
countries' policies and interests as they bear on U.S.-China relations. This very
comprehensiveness, however, sometimes forces the editors to make arbitrary and
artificial connections. They make a great deal of the importance of developing a
historical perspective on the present, for example, but it is not altogether clear how
an understanding of U.S.-China relations in the past helps in dealing with current
diplomatic issues. Their bilateral ties in the past were, as some of the authors point
out, such a minor part of their respective national histories that they could hardly
 teach us much about coping with current events and future prospects.

There are other problems with the bilateral focus; one of the editors, Oxnam,
writes: "we need to examine both sides of the Sino-American relationship not only
in terms of our direct interactions, but also in terms of the domestic considerations
and constraints in the United States and China" (p. 46). An entirely admirable and
acceptable suggestion—until one begins to wonder who the "we" here refers to.
Does he simply mean Americans, or both Chinese and Americans? Does he seriously
believe Chinese will participate in such dispassionate discourse?

These questions are not as frivolous as they appear, for one of the central issues
addressed by the authors in this volume, and indeed one of the key problems in the
study of interactions between countries of different cultural roots, is that of the
linkage between international and intercultural relations. That is to say, both
societies have developed as cultural systems, embodying certain assumptions and