

decimal point, no less, for a country just coming out of the statistical Dark Ages) that might have been of absorbing interest to Chinese reformist readers in 1986 when the book was first published, but is of considerably less appeal to non-Chinese reviewers in 1991.

Postscript: Wang Xiaoqiang was until mid-1989 deputy director of a top economic think tank under the State Council. When the English language edition came out in 1991, he was on a Ford Foundation fellowship in Boulder, Colorado. His co-author, Bai Nanfeng, was arrested and incarcerated in the post Tiananmen crackdown.

JAN PRYBYLA

*Inferno Tibet. Gespräch mit dem Dalai Lama, Friedensnobelpreisträger, 1989.* By BRUNO ZORATTO. [Böblingen: Anita Tykve Verlag, 1990. 273 pp. DM29.80.]

"Gulag," "genocide," "extermination," "torture," "terror," "colonialism," "forced sterilisation," "the forgotten holocaust" and "suppression of the national spirit of the Tibetan people" are some of the categories used in this book to characterize the People's Republic of China's attitude towards its "Little Vietnam." The author combines some second-hand general information on Tibetan history, culture and religion (pp. 11–181) with a documentation section (pp. 185–273) containing, for instance, a German translation of the constitution of Tibet of 10 March 1963. Bruno Zoratto, who was born in 1946 in Italy and has been living in Germany since 1964 as editor of a periodical for Italians in Europe, has no tibetanistic or sinological background. His book is a journalistic pamphlet on human rights in Tibet and for the Dalai Lama, who contributed a half-page foreword. Zoratto's only original accomplishment is the transcript of an interview with the Dalai Lama in 1989 (the exact date is not indicated, one of several imprecisions to be found in this publication) (pp. 109–150). The Dalai Lama predicts that by the year 2000, without a change of the actual situation, Tibet (the geographical scope of which he does not define) will become a land of Chinese. In order to prevent such a development, he advocates a policy of negotiation and compromise with the PRC, warns against Tibetan self-destruction through violence and praises the peaceful strategy of Mahatma Gandhi.

HARRO VON SENGER

*China: Punishment Without Crime: Administrative Detention.* By AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL. [London & New York: Amnesty International Publications, 1991. 62 pp. \$6.00.]

In this report Amnesty International (AI) has detailed the incarceration of hundreds of thousands of Chinese citizens each year without formal charges or access to the judicial process. Because of administrative regulations which afford wide discretion to unaccountable officials, individuals can be held for years with no protection of their rights and no opportunity for redress should their detention later prove wrongful. More than a million people, including those AI terms