

sellschaft und mit ihrer rechtlichen Einordnung sowie mit der KHGB-Novelle von 1984 befaßt. Große Schwierigkeiten macht dem Ausland z.Zt. noch das Urheberrechtsdenken des Landes, weil ausländische Urheber in Korea bis jetzt in den meisten Fällen nicht geschützt werden. Trotz einer Revision der koreanischen Vorschriften ist die Rezeption noch nicht vollzogen.

Der letzte Aufsatz handelt vom koreanischen Strafrecht. Dieses wurzelt im chinesischen Recht, dessen geistige Grundlage die konfuzianische Lehre war und das mit dem T'ang-Kodex von 624 n. Chr. eine Art *Constitutio Criminalis Carolina* mit einem Grundsatz wie "*nulla poena sine lege*" besaß, aber auch "feudale Grundsätze" wie Sippenhaft. Wiederum modernisierten die Japaner das koreanische Recht, und nach dem 2. Weltkrieg übernahm man nicht nur die deutsche Gesetzgebung im Bereich des Strafrechts, sondern auch die Strafrechtswissenschaft. Namen wie *von Liszt* und *Radbruch, Welzel* oder *Frank* sind koreanischen Studenten ebenso bekannt wie deutschen. Koreanisches Strafrecht hat dieselbe Einteilung der Deliktslehre, und Begriffe wie z.B. "finale Handlungslehre" oder "Vorwerfbarkeit" sind vertraut.

Der kleine, 1990 erschienene Band schließt mit einer nützlichen Bibliographie über deutsche und koreanische Rechtsliteratur in beiden Sprachen und kann insgesamt als gutes "Einstiegerwerk" empfohlen werden.

*Dagmar Reimann*

*Walter Georg / Klaus Rütters / Winfried Schneider-Deters* (Hrsg.)

**Vocational Education and Training, Employment and Labour Relations in the Republic of Korea**

Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden, 1991, 187 p., DM 38,--

This is an essay collection by knowledgeable German and Korean experts, a study that is a part of the Frankfurt Studies of Educational Research published by the German Institute of International Pedagogical Research. The treatises deal with education, vocational training and the labour market in South Korea. It is a slender volume (#7 of the series) of only 187 pages but it nevertheless contains (apart from the editors' general introduction) a convincing survey of the most important problems.

"What the World Bank called an 'outstanding success story' as long ago as 1980 is now increasingly being compared to Japan's economic miracle, itself the model - even if undesired - for the decision-makers in Korean industry and administration" (p. 9). No doubt this success story goes back to the outstanding level of the populations' education based on the American model and the highly qualified administration that expanded during the Japanese colonial period. From the 1960's onwards the South Korean government took all possible measures to enforce economic development. "In order to ensure efforts to improve the living conditions of the people in Asia, even undemocratic emergency measures may be

necessary ... It is also an undeniable fact that the people of Asia today fear starvation and poverty more than the oppressive duties thrust upon them by totalitarianism" (p. 99).

The essays are independent of each other. Their topics range from professional education within the general educational system to governmental politics in this area to the labour market and its structural changes to collective bargaining. The texts are not "inter-connected" or even completely homogeneous in terminology. Though absolutely to the point and highly technical in most respects, some are enriched by astonishing personal experiences and first hand information.

When reading the book, it becomes evident that South Korea faces problems in some areas similar to those of Germany. In both countries forecasts show a chronic shortage of skilled workers because vocational schools, which provided both countries with abundant qualified labour are turning into "dustbin" schools (p. 19) as everybody begins to seek higher education. The socio-economic factors (p. 98 ff.) that characterized South Korea are shifting and leading to structural changes in the labour market. South Korea went from "unlimited labour supply to relative scarcity of labour supply" which led to changes in the human resource management practices that were and possibly still are "in a transitional stage between traditional and modern" (p. 131). When in 1987 the authoritarian government shifted towards a more "participatory type of government" (p. 157) this also meant new developments in trade unionism and legislation that found its way into the system of collective bargaining. Although *Moo Ki Bai* - in the last essay - points out that Korea is in an "embryonic stage" (p. 185) in some respects, it has no doubt come far and will go further.

The collection provides a succinct portrait of its topics, but it lacks a table of contents. The list of contributors at its end, which does not mention the titles of the essays, does not make up for that. There is no complete bibliography, although some sources, and literature can be found after most of the articles. The book is filled with more graphs, tables and general statistics than the average reader could care to remember let alone digest, something experts in the field of Korean vocational training may find very worthwhile.

*Dagmar Reimann*

*Günter Rath*

**Papua-Neuguinea. Ein südpazifisches Entwicklungsland auf dem Weg in das Jahr 2000**

Mitteilungen des Instituts für Asienkunde Nr. 178, Hamburg, 1989, 124 S., DM 18,-

Die vorliegende Monographie enthält eine im wesentlichen volkswirtschaftlich orientierte Gesamtdarstellung der Geschichte, der politischen und ökonomischen Entwicklung sowie der Zukunftsaussichten des unabhängigen Staates Papua-Neuguinea.