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Nota di contenuto	Preface: Why Do We Need a Different Approach to the Study of Chinese Law?Introduction: The History-of-Practice Approach to Studying Chinese LawChapter 1: Community Mediation, Past and PresentChapter 2: Centralized Minimalism: Semiformal Governance by Quasi-Officials and Dispute ResolutionChapter 3: Divorce Law Practices: The Origins, Myths, and Realities of Judicial "Mediation"Chapter 4: "Reform" in Evidence Procedure: Reasonable and Unreasonable Practices of Divorce LawChapter 5: Civil Adjudication, Past and PresentChapter 6: Court Mediation, Past and PresentChapter 7: Whither Chinese Law?Conclusion: Past and Present
Sommario/riassunto	The culmination of twenty years of research, this essential book completes distinguished historian Philip C. C. Huang's pathbreaking trilogy on Chinese law and society from late imperial times to the present. Huang shows how, at the level of ideology and theory, traditional Chinese law has been rejected time and again in the past century by China's own lawmakers, first in the late Qing and the republic, then in the revolutionary and Maoist periods of the People's Republic, and finally again in the current reform era. Considering legal

theory alone, modern Chinese law can only be Western law, and past Chinese law-traditional or Maoist-can have no role under the leadership's current preoccupations with modernization and marketization. But what has actually happened historically at the level of judicial practice and the daily lives of common people? In exploring this central question, Huang draws on a rich array of court records and field interviews to illustrate the surprising strength of traditional Chinese civil justice. Albeit much altered, its legacy can be traced in informal and semiformal community justice (e.g., societal and cadres mediation), as well as in multiple spheres of court-administered formal civil justice, including property rights, inheritance and old-age maintenance, and debt obligations. He also identifies the influence of Maoist justice, especially its divorce and civil court mediation practices. Finally, despite the reform era's massive importation of Western laws, legal reasoning employed in judicial practice has shown remarkable continuity, with major implications for China's future legal system.
