

writing these events long after leaves one with a taste of despairing cynicism. . . .”

Even his source references, which are embodied in the narrative, in explanatory notes to each chapter, and in the bibliography, are not without shock for the reader as Simpson reveals the frustrations of the researcher. He finds that documents “have been mislaid,” that the key page of a volume of telegrams is “missing,” but he finds it elsewhere, that the Admiralty War Diary stops “short” of a key decision, that there is no trace “except a receipt” of thirty-five important affidavits which ought to have been in the records of the Board of Trade, but which he finds only on the other side of the ocean, and, most disappointing, that even now the private papers of the then Director of British Naval Intelligence and his staff “are not available for inspection.”

Naturally there are some errors such as that the German military attaché “wore a monocle,” or that the Coroner for County Cork was an “active supporter of the Sinn Féin movement,” but on the whole they are peripheral to the major theme. The book is a thriller, highly to be recommended, and will bring the reader up-to-date on what really happened and why in the “*Lusitania* Case.”

Reviewed by HENRY M. ADAMS

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### *The Fortunate Island*

**Taiwan in Modern Times**; edited with an introduction by Paul K. T. Sih, *Jamaica, N. Y.: St. John's University Press, 1973. 521 pp. \$10.00.*

AT A TIME when the public is deluged with books on China it is refreshing to see a book dealing with a part of China that for various reasons has been conveniently passed over by many new China specialists and old China specialists in new garbs. Sen-

sitive to the direction in which the wind is blowing, they are enthusiastic about that part of China they were not allowed to see until recently, but are deliberately silent about Taiwan, where the government of the Republic of China has always held its door wide open to welcome them.

Snubbing the Republic of China is not all. Worse still, there are those who question whether Taiwan really belongs to China. Patronizing a small band of separatists who live overseas, some have alleged that Taiwan really does not belong to China, and that the natives of Taiwan are not Chinese. Consequently, they assert, the people of Taiwan should have the right of self-determination to become an independent state, which in effect would mean to become the protectorate of an interested third power.

It is against this background that the present volume has come into being. Ten specialists pooled their talents to do the job and the job is well done. There could be no better summary of the general theme and content of the book than the words of its eminent and indefatigable editor, Dr. Paul K. T. Sih:

In all considerations—ethical, cultural, geographical and historical—Taiwan is an integral and inalienable part of China. Anyone who claims that Taiwan can be separated from and independent of China is denying historical facts as well as present-day realities. The substantiation of this premise is the purpose of the present book. The contributors to this volume, four American and six Chinese, are scholars and specialists whose research and study in their own fields have included the historical background or current development of Taiwan, making them eminently qualified for their present contributions. Various approaches to the general theme are undertaken in different chapters, but they are synthesized to achieve the unified and total effect, that Taiwan is inseparable from the Chinese land, state and nation.

In a sense, the cause of Dr. Sih's worry—therefore the *raison d'être* for the present volume—has now been largely dissipated. For what scholars may take years to argue can be put to rest by political leaders with a mere stroke of the pen. This is precisely the case with the so-called problem of Taiwan's status. The issue was disposed of once and for all first in the Nixon-Chou Shanghai communique of February 1972 and then in the Tanaka-Chou Peking agreement in September of the same year. Since then, no sensible person in either the United States or Japan has seen fit to raise the question anew. The ineffectual separatist movement, its leaders bitter about the "sellout" by their American and Japanese backers, has all but evaporated.

But the disappearance of the immediate reason for the publication of this book does not diminish its intrinsic value as a work of solid scholarship. It remains an important contribution to sinological studies, for it fills a void in this field. In fact, it represents the first serious attempt at a comprehensive study of Taiwan from the historical background to modern times. The contributors to this volume not only deal with their respective topics competently, but have blazed new trails and suggested many potential aspects for further research. The information provided, the challenging theses posed, the research frameworks and innovative methodology employed, and much besides, assure the present volume a prominent and permanent place in sinological literature.

After an extended introduction that ties the eleven chapters to a general theme, the main body of the book is divided into two parts chronologically. The first comprises seven chapters which trace the early settlement of Taiwan by Chinese many centuries ago through the successive dynasties until Taiwan was ceded to Japan in 1895. The second part includes essays on Japan's half-century rule of Taiwan and on the island's modern era under the Chinese Nationalists. The chapter on Taiwan's geography by Dr. Chiao-min Hsieh of the University of Pitts-

burgh is brief, but the author's conclusion from geological evidence that Taiwan was once a part of the mainland is significant. Professor Ting-ye Kuo of Academia Sinica, the Republic of China's most prestigious research institute, traces the sinicization process of Taiwan, from its first mention in ancient Chinese chronicles in A.D. 230 to the intermittent migrations of Chinese from the mainland from the thirteenth through the seventeenth century when Taiwan was made a prefecture of China. Dr. George Beckmann of the University of Washington deals with the brief Dutch and Spanish rule in parts of Taiwan in the mid-seventeenth century. He finds that the Dutch colonial exploitation was so unscrupulous that even the missionaries' religious aims were subordinated to the Dutch East India Company's practice of obscurantism. Interesting too is his finding that in Taiwan, the Dutch succeeded in converting to Christianity many of the aboriginal tribesmen, but not the culturally superior Chinese. Dr. Parris Chang's essay on Cheng Cheng-kung (Koxinga) is a gem. In this cogently argued piece, Dr. Chang, of Pennsylvania State University, carefully examines the record of the man who restored Taiwan to Chinese rule from the Dutch. He reaches the conclusion that Cheng was a patriot, a nationalist and above all a nation-builder.

Dr. Chang's essay ends with Koxinga's death in 1662. The story is then picked up by Professor Kuo in a second essay, covering the period 1683-1891. This leaves a gap of two decades and many significant events uncovered, particularly the story of how Taiwan, then ruled by Koxinga's son and remaining loyal to the overthrown Ming Dynasty, was finally defeated by the Manchus. Surveying government policies and developments in various fields in the next two hundred years, Professor Kuo finds that the population of the island increased from one half million to three million, and the combined agricultural and industrial growth made Taiwan one of the most economically advanced provinces in China by

the time it was ceded to Japan in 1895. Professor Kuo's survey is complemented by an essay on Taiwan's foreign relations during the same period, by Dr. Chan Lien of Taiwan University. In great detail, Dr. Lien recounts the long history of foreign interest and ambitions in Taiwan, particularly in the nineteenth century, when gunboat diplomacy and unbridled economic encroachment were commonplace along the China coast. Some overzealous American diplomats on the scene actually recommended "acquiring" the island during the heyday of land-grabbing in China. Fortunately, Washington resisted the temptation.

Dr. Harry Lamley of the University of Washington examines the significance of the short-lived Taiwan Republic that was proclaimed on the island when word of cession first arrived there. Dr. Hyman Kublin of Brooklyn College, City University of New York, critically reviews the half-century of Japanese rule in Taiwan. Both writers reach important conclusions backed by solid facts. Dr. Lamley asserts that the proclamation of the Republic was a desperate attempt to prevent Taiwan from falling to the Japanese, rather than to establish an independent state. The Republic was a façade, for the real purpose of it was to oppose Japan, not to separate the island from China. Dr. Kublin notes that the acquisition of Taiwan marked a very important turning point in Japanese history, since it elevated Japan to membership in the "colonial club," with all its implications. He cites the grim fact that in terms of human casualties the suppression of resistance to Japan in Taiwan was costlier than the Sino-Japanese war itself. To Japan, Taiwan was a colony and was treated as such through peace and war. Certainly, under Japanese rule Taiwan made material progress in order to benefit the mother country, but the police-state control, the various discriminatory and obscurant features of the Japanese administration all tend to bear out Dr. Kublin's conclusion that "Taiwan, not the Taiwanese, represented the greatest concern of Japan."

The last three chapters—"Taiwan's Movement into Political Modernity," by Dr. Richard Walker of the University of South Carolina, "Economic Development of Taiwan," by Dr. Anthony Koo of Michigan State University and "Taiwan: A Modernizing Chinese Society," by Dr. Yung Wei of Memphis State University—have a common purpose, that of telling a success story, and each does it in a serious and convincing way within his own field of specialization. Dr. Walker's analysis follows a recent trend in political science, namely, the study of political culture in the interpretation of the political development of non-Western societies; however, he is careful not to create the impression that ends justify means. He points out that although a one-party rule, the Nationalist rule is an enlightened one and that by any standard it has given Taiwan stability and prosperity, a feat accomplished with fewer restraints on basic human rights than in many other developing countries. While stressing the importance of the political direction set by the Nationalist Party in promoting economic and social progress and noting the trend toward increasing pluralism and flexibility, Dr. Walker nevertheless expresses reservation about the one-party system. Dr. Koo examines the story of Taiwan's economic development which has been regarded by many as almost a miracle, considering the severe damage Taiwan suffered during the war. Aided by charts and tables, he reviews the systematic way in which Taiwan's economic development has been carried out, from basic reforms such as land reform, to policy reorientation, such as the development of an export trade, which has made possible the sustained high rate of growth throughout the last twenty-three years.

Dr. Wei's essay is the most comprehensive of the three and like the Messrs. Walker and Koo, he is mindful of the implications of Taiwan's modernizing efforts for other developing nations. This author first defines modernization, then sets up a sensible scale of criteria, and finally checks

the accomplishments in Taiwan against the criteria, adopting an interdisciplinary approach based on empirical data. He uses a three dimensional framework in which to examine the modernization process: (1) the material dimension (e.g. factories, automobiles, etc.), (2) the institutional dimension (e.g. government administration, banking system, etc.), and (3) the resulting evolution of the thought and behavior of the people in a society. He identifies some of the factors behind the success, such as American aid, the availability of talents and the flexibility of policies, but he also frankly discusses the birth pains attending the modernization process when old values and institutions are being replaced by the new, with the inevitable dislocations and occasional loss of directions.

Two years ago, alarmists were predicting doomsday for the Chinese Nationalists in Taiwan. They saw handwriting on the wall; countries all around the world were rushing to establish diplomatic relations with Peking; Taiwan was mercilessly expelled from the United Nations; Mr. Nixon made the first incumbent American President's visit to China—a trip that for all practical purposes was to be the capstone of a political mausoleum for the Nationalist cause. But once again, the experts were proved wrong, despite their persuasive but abstract logic. For in terms of political, economic and cultural reality, Taiwan is hard to write off. Indeed, Taiwan has proved to the world that not only can it survive severe diplomatic setbacks but can prosper in spite of them. This is due to something over and above the visible material well-being enjoyed by the inhabitants, something more fundamental and more spiritual. It is the sense of dedication among the people to a way of life that, whatever its imperfections, is theirs by free choice, not imposed by coercion from above. This way of life cannot be fitted into any conventional model, but it is unmistakably an alternative, a distinctly Chinese alternative to the rigid Communist system prevailing on the mainland.

The fifteen million thriving Chinese in Taiwan have no illusions about life under communism. Nor do they have any stomach for the cant of those who live the capitalistic life while singing proletarian praises. They have proved that despite their much-disdained "authoritarian tradition," (which nation in the world does not have in its past an "authoritarian tradition"?), and given an opportunity, the Chinese people are capable of making a choice and of proving what they can accomplish without having to be subjected to total regimentation. One of the propaganda lines of the Chinese Communists familiar to most Chinese is this: "The people's eyes are bright." (Meaning the people cannot be fooled but can always see their way clear to make the right choice.) This seems to be an apt description of the situation in Taiwan.

Reviewed by TA-LING LEE

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### *Apartheid and Diplomacy*

**South Africa and the World: The Foreign Policy of Apartheid**, by Amry Vandebosch, *Lexington: The University of Kentucky Press, 1970. vii + 303 pp. \$8.50.*

DR. AMRY VANDENBOSCH, currently professor emeritus at the University of Kentucky and an acknowledged expert on Dutch foreign and colonial policy, wrote his first book, *Neutrality of the Netherlands in the World War*, in 1927; in 1959, he wrote the more comprehensive diplomatic history, *Dutch Foreign Policy since 1815: A Study in Small Power Politics*. In the intervening thirty-two years he had published books on the Dutch East Indies, the United Nations, South East Asia, as well as countless articles in the fields of comparative and