

i.e. engagement with the mainstream will not be completely imposed externally, but local agency will also come to play a role.

Both books under review are full of fascinating detail and innovative perspectives. Fischer's is a seminal contribution to the literature on Tibet's development, while Zenz throws new light on minority education, stressing the potential of local agency in one of the most problematic cases. Their findings on the education-employment nexus — though coming from very different disciplinary approaches — are mutually reinforcing in many ways. Interestingly, it is the anthropologist Zenz, steeped in discourse analysis, who seems to take 'the market' at face value as a force driving these employment dynamics, whereas the economist Fischer points out that in Tibet more than anywhere else the economy is so much dominated by the state that economic trends are in fact political artefacts. Both books are essential reading for anyone interested in Tibet's current development.

Björn Alpermann

John F. Copper: Historical Dictionary of Taiwan (Republic of China)

Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield, 2015. 383+51 S., 110 EUR (hardcover) / 78 EUR (e-book)

The first edition of this dictionary, which is part of the "Historical Dictionaries of Asia, Oceania, and the Middle East" series edited by Jon Woronoff, was published in 1993, and as vast changes have taken place in Taiwan since then, it is laudable that Professor Copper updates this book regularly. The title might mislead readers into believing that it only covers Taiwan under the Republic of China (ROC), i.e. from 1945 until today, but this is not the case. Both the chronology — ending with December 2013 — and the introduction, each 50 pages long, provide short, but informative accounts on earlier eras (Aborigines, Spanish/Dutch, Koxinga, Qing-China, Japan). At the end of

the volume, there is a list of Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Premiers since 1949 (but not of the Japanese Governor-Generals from 1895 to 1945), selected statistical data (on only two pages) and a very valuable 60-page bibliography. The book does not contain an index.

The dictionary itself consists of more than 600 entries on 266 pages and mostly concentrates on the Republican period, especially its politics. The reader will find short biographies of rulers and politicians, short summaries on institutions, parties and historical events as well as information about cities, islands, indigenous peoples, newspapers, writers and even weapon systems. Moreover, common catchwords and phrases from both political camps are listed, such as "De-Sinification" (p. 110) or "Green Terror" (an extremely unfriendly "term used by the critics of the governance of Chen Shui-bian and the Democratic Progressive Party from 2000 to 2008, depicting it as a dictatorship", p. 143). There are also many cross-references which make the dictionary even more useful.

So even though not excessively long, this book contains an impressive amount of highly helpful information, and since it is also well written, it makes interesting and enjoyable reading for anyone interested in Taiwan. It is especially recommendable for students, journalists, and researchers.

As with all dictionaries, some of its users may miss certain entries which in their view would have been worth including. At least some foreigners of certain significance to Taiwanese history such as the Canadian missionary George Leslie Mackay (1844–1901) or the American diplomat George H. Kerr (1911–1992) can be found in the bibliographical section. Other important persons, however, are missing altogether: Chiang Wei-shui 蔣渭水 (1890?–1941), an important political activist during the Japanese colonial period, is not mentioned at all, in contrast to his contemporary Lin Hsien-t'ang 林獻堂 (p. 181); the influential writer

Wu Chuo-liu 吳濁流 (1900–1976) does not appear, either. The I-Kuan Tao religion 一貫道 is mentioned on page 244 but not explained, which is especially regrettable since it is banned in China. Apart from that, it is of course understandable that Copper sticks to the most prominent among the many democracy activists that the recent history of Taiwan has to offer. However, including a non-aligned and more radical character like Cheng Nan-jung 鄭南榕 (1947–1989) would have provided an even better picture of the bustling political scene of the 1980s. At the same time, there are two articles that are basically identical with others: The “China Youth Party” (p. 93) is discussed again on page 314 as the “Young China Party”, and the “Chinese Professional Baseball League” (p. 94) can also be found on page 246 as “Republic of China Professional Baseball League”. Presumably, these articles were listed under different names accidentally. Considering that, Copper could have easily added some of the persons or items I mentioned before.

There are very few factual errors in this book. On page 17, for example, Copper says that “in February 1947 [...] police killed a woman selling black-market cigarettes on a Taipei street”, which eventually led to an island-wide rebellion against the Kuomintang. In fact, this woman named Lin Chiang-mai 林江邁 was brutally beaten, but not killed; instead, a student named Ch'en Wen-ch'i 陳文溪, one of the onlookers, was shot by the police and died the next day. On page 20, the author says that “in the fall of 1971, Mao's government was admitted to the United Nations, and Chiang's government was expelled.” As Denny Roy and others have pointed out, the ambassador of the ROC to the UN announced the withdrawal of his country from the organization minutes before the decisive vote took place; so technically, the ROC was not expelled (but it must be added that on page 296 Copper himself corrects his earlier statement to some degree). In a few cases, incorrect Chinese

terms are given, e.g. on page 110, where the name of the Democratic Socialist Party should read “Min-chu she-hui tang”, not “Min-chu chin-pu tang”. Unfortunately, there are some more instances where the transcription of Chinese terms is erroneous, the most common problems being missing apostrophes, “ü” being replaced by “u”, and occasional switching from Wade-Giles to Pinyin even when Taiwanese terms are transcribed. All this can affect the search for terms in the e-book, but these minor errors do not diminish the overall value of the volume.

The only serious flaw I can see in this book is that, for whatever reason, it does not contain a single Chinese character, so every time you want to know how the name of a certain Taiwanese person or term is written in Chinese, you will have to consult other sources. Since including the characters might also render many of the transcriptions easier to understand, it is to be hoped that the next edition will include Chinese characters — which would further improve this already very useful dictionary.

Thilo Diefenbach

Astrid Lipinsky (Hg.): Immigration Societies. Taiwan and Beyond

Wien: LIT, 2014. 232 S., 34,90 EUR

Die erste Ausgabe der Vienna Taiwan Studies Series ist das Produkt einer Vortragsreihe am Institut für Ostasienwissenschaften an der Universität Wien und befasst sich mit einem global immer relevanteren Thema.

Der im Titel und der Einleitung angekündigte ambitionierte Versuch, die vielschichtigen Aspekte und Facetten von Immigration in einem Band zu fassen, ist jedoch nur teilweise gelungen. So bearbeitet die Hälfte der acht Beiträge das Phänomen der so genannten „Heiratsimmigration“ nach Taiwan. Demnach wäre der Titel „Taiwan's Bride Immigration and Beyond“ passender gewe-