

underestimated: suspicion, hypocrisy and opportunism, a combination of behavioural features that F. Billeter calls “pathology of virtue” (p. 343) and D. Moser refers to as “schizophrenia” in the sense of a “split perception” (p. 343). Such diagnosis, which, given the above-mentioned resistance and changes in situational register, should, in this reviewer’s opinion, not be generalized, refers to the Maoist era. In the post-Maoist era official language has lost its dominant power. Yet, Chinese citizens still seem to play the language game, avoiding the discussion of specific topics, such as Taiwan, Tibet and Xinjiang: “People go through daily life – making money, enjoying fashions, playing sports, traveling, finding romantic partners, and doing things that people could not easily do during the Mao era – while simply avoiding the areas in the world of ideas that could cause ‘trouble’.” (p. 348).

While this avoidance strategy of the continuing language game reflects an omnipresent danger, inherent in it is another danger that arises from heightened nationalism and chauvinism.

In the Epilogue (pp. 349–355) the author reflects on the common characteristics of the three topics rhythm, metaphor, and politics: inadvertency (going unnoticed) and meaningfulness. Overcoming inadvertency, in other words becoming aware, “leaves us more free to think for ourselves” (p. 352). Furthermore, studying inadvertencies of language may help both to understand the workings of the human mind and, in a transcultural perspective, to avoid cultural misunderstandings. Last but not least, “there is also something fun” (p. 355).

All in all, Perry Link has written a fascinating book with a wealth of linguistic material, vast theoretical, political, and socio-psychological implications and insightful questioning of history and English language strategies.

Gudula Link

DAVID J. LORENZO, *Conceptions of Chinese Democracy. Reading Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek, and Chiang Ching-kuo*. Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 2013. 257 pages, €20.84. ISBN 1-4214-0917-8

David J. Lorenzo deals with an important and current issue. The latest developments around the so-called “Sunflower-Movement” and the student-led protests and occupation of the Legislative Yuan in the Republic of China (ROC, Taiwan) were an impressive demonstration that there are still huge differences in the interpretation of Chinese models of democracy. This book is a helpful contribution to understanding and following the ongoing debate. By analysing the thoughts, theories and concerns of ROC’s former presidents towards democracy, David J. Lorenzo offers helpful input for a deeper understanding of Chinese ideas of democracy.

Lorenzo divides the book into five chapters. The first offers a well-structured introduction to the topic. Lorenzo starts by summarizing the current situation on Taiwan and raises questions about how the Chinese concepts of democracy of its former leaders may have influenced its current democratic system. Furthermore, he explains which definitions and types of democracy constitute the framework for his analysis. At the end of this chapter, Lorenzo summarizes how Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek and Chiang Kai-kuo and their conceptions have previously been described in the ongoing debate. The chapter closes with a description and overview of the available sources and the methodology the author uses for his analysis.

The second chapter of the book focuses on the democracy concept and related ideas of Sun Yat-sen. In contrast to the Chiangs, Sun developed his understanding of democracy as part of a larger attempt to solve the problem of China's weakness and the disappointing developments after the foundation of the republic in 1911. Adhering strictly to the analytical methods introduced in the first chapter, the author compares the key elements in Sun's concept and how they differ from classic Western theories of democracy. In the end he claims that Sun Yat-sen neither portrayed himself as a "Westernizer" nor someone who created a model of democracy uniquely for China. Instead he understands himself as a democratic theorist whose model is more advanced, generic and also democratic and, therefore, the best for China.

The next chapter deals with Chiang Kai-shek's understanding and justification of democracy and his contribution to Chinese democracy. By delimiting his justification of democracy, which is rooted in human nature rather than a contextual variation of government, to Sun's thoughts, the author argues that Chiang's rhetorical contribution was significantly greater than his governmental practice. He concludes that Chiang Kai-shek presented himself as someone who supports a Chinese variant of democracy and did not see democracy as a Western concept only.

Chapter Four highlights the contribution of Chiang Ching-kuo. In contrast to his father and Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Ching-kuo is described by the author as a leader with an ambivalent view of a desirable type of democracy. In general, in his discussion of democracy the younger Chiang focused less on unity and general will and more on the reality and legitimacy of pluralism. Lorenzo claims that Chiang Ching-kuo integrated more and more aspects of the liberal democratic model and acclaimed it shortly before his death. On the other hand, Chiang Ching-kuo also expanded on his father's ideas of democracy rooted in Chinese tradition and culture.

Finally, the author turns his attention to the current understanding of democracy in Taiwan and on the Chinese mainland. In the case of Taiwan, David J. Lorenzo describes the concepts of democracy within the two major parties (KMT, DDP) and the extent to which the current views of the Taiwanese elites are influenced by the unitary models of Sun Yat-sen and the two Chiangs.

Furthermore, he points out the extent to which these models are used to justify changes in the electoral law in Taiwan. Afterwards, in a comparison of their methods, the author analyses the influence of the concepts of the Taiwan's former leaders on the discussion in mainland China and the role of appeals to the Chinese unitary and liberal democratic models. He closes the book with some final thoughts that summarize the main results of his study.

All in all, Lorenzo's clear style and frequent references to his methodical framework are valuable aspects of this very useful, well-substantiated account of the different ideas of "Chinese democracy". His contribution should not be underestimated, especially in the light of the language barrier and the relatively few of sources and analyses available in English. It would be desirable to have more literature on this issue in the future, as the development of ROC's democracy is still an issue in cross-strait relations and might again play an important role in terms of stability in East Asia. It will be interesting to see which theoretical fundament the People's Republic of China will choose for its future.

Florian Siekmann

JÖRN KECK / DIMITRI VANOVERBEKE / FRANZ WALDENBERGER (eds),
*EU-Japan Relations, 1970–2012. From Confrontation to Global
Partnership*. (Routledge Contemporary Japan Series, 46). Abingdon:
Routledge, 2013. XX, 356 pages, \$170.00. ISBN 978-0-415-65872-0

First-hand accounts by current and former EU officials who were engaged in EU-Japan relations make up the core of the book under review. Due to the nature of these relations in the post-war era, economic issues like trade and investment are emphasized, but the emerging role of political relations and wider public diplomacy topics, such as cooperation in science and technology, are also covered in some depth, particularly for more recent years. The editors, two of whom are academics, have sought to provide the "first comprehensive account of the EU's ... relationship with Japan" (p. xv); they have succeeded.

In an introductory chapter, major contextual factors of the evolving relationship are outlined, with the focus on the process of European integration, Japan's economic development and changing global economic development. Part I of the book, covering some 200 pages, deals in considerable detail with various phases of the emerging relations, namely the periods 1970 (and earlier) to 1982, 1983–1987, 1987–1990, 1990–1995, 1996–2000, and 2000 to 2010. Another chapter revisits those years by distinguishing different trade (deficit) and exchange rate concerns. In some 75 pages, Part II offers careful case studies of individual issues, that is Japan's liquor taxation as a form of discrimination against European high-quality spirits, passenger car trade, which discusses mainly Japanese access to the European market, pork-meat trade, harbour