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The Chinese and Their Future: Beijing, Taipei, and Hong Kong

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This work deals with the essential facts of the sea stories about diesel boats that I listened to as a nuclear submarine junior officer in the early 1960s from seniors who had been in both types. I never thought that I would forget those lessons "under the olive trees," but I have, and although this was not a book I would once have bought, I would now do so—if I did not already have my reviewer's copy.

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Lin Zhiling and Robinson, Thomas W., eds. *The Chinese and Their Future: Beijing, Taipei, and Hong Kong*. Washington, D.C.: The AEI Press, 1994. 554pp. \$39.75

The Chinese and Their Future is based on a conference organized by the American Enterprise Institute in January 1991, when the world, still in the after-shock of the 1989 Tiananmen Massacre, was anxious about developments in that part of the world. Fifteen of the seventeen excellent papers presented are contained in this work. They analyze the political, economic, social, and security dimensions of China (the remaining communist power after the Cold War), Taiwan (known as the "other China," but with a democratic system), and Hong Kong (the last symbol of the British empire).

The essays examine how these societies interact with one another, as well as the factors that might affect their trilateral relationship. It also discusses the relevant trends and forces in the

Asia-Pacific and global arenas which the Chinese are to deal with in the near future.

Every aspect of post-Tiananmen China is scrutinized rationally and intelligently. Readers may find several essays of special interest. "Playing the Provinces: Deng Xiaoping's Political Strategy of Economic Reform," by Susan Shirk, offers an in-depth account of the changing relationship between China's central government and the localities, and of the problems that Beijing authorities must cope with in the future. Chi-ming Hou's "Toward Taiwan's Full Participation in the Global System" correctly points out Taiwan's strengths and weaknesses in the internationalization of its economy. "The Evolution of a Divided China," by Byron Weng, presents a detailed analysis of the theories and formulas that could affect the possibility of unification between Beijing and Taipei. Thomas Robinson puts mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong into regional context in his essay, "Post-Cold War Security in the Asia-Pacific Region." He observes the evolution of regional balance of power through a wide-angle lens, and in the concluding chapter he identifies several domestic and international scenarios and discusses their impact upon the future of these three countries.

One of the editors' most important contributions is their attempt to explore the validity of a "greater China" linking all three countries geographically and economically but remaining politically divided. They point out that Beijing considers that there is only one China and that Taiwan and Hong Kong should rejoin the motherland under the

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formula of "one country, two systems." However, Taiwan and Hong Kong are the two indispensable channels for foreign capital and technologies flowing into China. It was the intent of Lin and Robinson neither to conceptualize the term "greater China" nor to provide a definitive answer to whether there will be a "greater China." This book does provide, however, a better understanding of the factors that may affect the nature and direction of the relationship between China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.

It took the editors three years to get their then-timely observations to publication. Since the conference, the Washington-Moscow-Beijing strategic triangle terminated with the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Taipei and Beijing have set up semiofficial agencies for bilateral negotiations, and the Chinese Communist Party has carried out several major political-military leadership reshuffles, beginning with its Fourteenth Party Congress in 1992.

Even with the editors' considerable efforts at revision, the book still fails to offer sufficient updated information regarding the developments in the three Chinese societies. Therefore, for China experts and policy makers, the value of this long-overdue material is somewhat reduced. However, the merit and integrity of each essay remain solid, and this book will serve as a useful reference for a general readership as well as for students in their contemplation of contemporary Chinese affairs.

Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, just celebrated his ninetieth birthday; Hong Kong has less than one thousand days before it is formally

returned to Beijing's rule; and Taiwan is conducting an all-out operation to win international recognition. Given these rapid changes in the "greater China," the editors may want to organize another international conference on the same subject, or begin working on a revised edition of this important book.

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Eftimiades, Nicholas. *Chinese Intelligence Operations*. Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 1994. 169pp. (No price given)

This timely book discusses the widespread and expanding espionage operations of the People's Republic of China, the PRC. The author is an Asia specialist and an analyst in the Defense Intelligence Agency's counterintelligence assessment branch; thus, he is amply qualified to address this topic. In addition, his assessments are based in part on interviews of many Chinese dissidents, defectors, and active intelligence officers, which lends his work a credibility not normally found in academic assessments of intelligence operations.

Eftimiades briefly describes China's evolving intelligence needs, focusing on the two central requirements: for intelligence on security threats (internal and external) and for the acquisition of foreign technology. He then shifts to a discussion of Chinese foreign and domestic human source intelligence (HUMINT) operations and how they are organized. Over half of this book has been dedicated to describing the Chinese intelligence