

1890s. It then moves on to Kang's disciple Liang Qichao and his formulation of a 'citizen-state' at the turn of the 20th century. Chapter 3 examines Liang's turn to 'statism' after 1903 and situates it in relation to the influx of Western political theories since the late 19th century. The next chapter on the conservatives investigates how the moderate Zhang Zhidong and the reactionary Hunan clique responded to the reform movement and how they postulated their defence of the imperial system. The revolutionary side of the story starts from Chapter 5, which considers the roles of racial discourse, revived memory, and historicized identity in anti-Manchu politics. Chapter 6 is devoted to the revolutionaries' political polemics, and covers their writing on a broad range of topics from republicanism to socialism. The book ends with two chapters on post-imperial history. Chapter 7 uses the civil and state rituals of the young republic to illustrate how the daily life of citizens as well as the state's representation of itself changed in a world without the emperor. Finally, Chapter 8 discusses the irreversibility of the abolition of the imperial system by looking at the failed attempts at restoration in the early republic.

The book's major contribution is to place political thought back in the centre of the study of late-Qing history. In the past two decades, social and cultural historians and literary scholars have been the driving force in expanding our knowledge of the period immediately before 1911. Zarrow's book reminds us that there was an important conceptual context that informed developments in the late Qing. Political decision-making became difficult at that time exactly because the fundamental concepts underlying sovereignty, power, and politics were called into question. This emphasis on conceptual changes, however, does not mean that other aspects of history are overlooked. Rather, Zarrow demonstrates the interaction between ideas and other historical forces, and engages the findings and methodologies of social history and cultural studies. Zarrow's discussion of the importation of Western theories in the 1870s–90s therefore includes a proper acknowledgement of the complex issues involved in translation, and his analysis of conservative politicians pays special attention to the relationship between their social milieu and their specific psychology. Overall, the book is exemplary in incorporating the most up-to-date English and Chinese secondary literature. Zarrow cites and engages with the field's most significant research of the past 20 years and provides a very useful bibliography. The solid scholarship makes *After Empire* an informative and rewarding read for both scholars and students of modern Chinese history and for those who are interested in the rise of political modernity in general.

George Eberling, *Chinese Energy Futures and Their Implications for the United States*. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2011; xiii + 181 pp. with notes, selected bibliography, index, appendices, tables and figures: 9780739165683, US\$60.00 (hbk)

Reviewed by: Eva Sternfeld, *Berlin Institute of Technology, Germany*

In the past decade, China's impressive economic performance has been accompanied by unprecedented growth in the consumption of primary energy resources. When it joined the World Trade Organization in 2001, the country's energy demand was only half that of the United States, and only 10 years later it surpassed the

world's leading energy consumer. In *Chinese Energy Futures and Their Implications for the United States*, George Eberling examines the competition for resources, the direction it might take, and the possible implications for future Sino-US relations. The cover photo showing oil-well pumpjacks hints at the book's major focus. The more general title is somewhat misleading, so readers should not expect too much information about the future of coal and renewable and nuclear energy resources. The book's main focus is the Chinese petroleum industry and trade and its prospects. Already importing half of its oil demand, China has become the world's number two oil-importing country after the United States. Up to 80 per cent of China's imported oil originates from the same countries and regions that supply oil to the United States.

In his policy analysis George Eberling takes a close look at China's future needs for imported oil and how this will influence Sino-US relations in terms of security policies. He constructs three different scenarios for China's oil futures and examines the possible impacts on different oil-producing regions in the world. The first scenario, a scenario of competitive dependency, is based on the present situation: China imports oil to sustain economic growth and competes with the United States for global oil supplies. The second scenario is a competitive surplus scenario: it assumes that China's fuel-saving policies and technological innovation (such as new technologies and concepts of mobility) will result in a decrease in oil consumption and an increase in production. China and its neighbouring countries are still engaged in a competition for the exploitation of oil resources in the South China Sea. The third scenario assumes a cooperative surplus situation where China predominantly relies on domestically produced oil and cooperates with its neighbouring countries in the development of resources of South China. In all three scenarios Eberling looks at the political and security impacts and implications for different oil-producing regions of the world (Asia Pacific, Central Eurasia, the Middle East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Western Europe, and the Western Hemisphere).

Eberling concludes that the competitive dependency scenario is the most likely scenario, which raises the possibility that China's energy insecurity could fuel global insecurity. Reading the book, one may ask if it is sufficient to look at only one dimension of the problem (China's demand), and assume that the United States remains in a stable situation. However, the situation on the US side might change. For example, the recently published *World Energy Outlook 2012* (Paris: International Energy Agency, 2012) predicts a drastic decrease in US oil imports by 2030. The strength of George Eberling's book is that it provides for those interested in national and international security policies plenty of detailed information about the regional impacts of the international competition for resources. One shortcoming is that most of the statistical data are outdated. For a print edition dating 2011 one would at least expect an analysis covering the past decade. The graphs showing China's daily oil consumption (Fig. 1.1) and oil consumption, transportation, and population (Fig. 1.2) use data until 2004 and 1998, respectively. In sum, the book is suitable for readers interested in policy scenarios. However, it has certain limitations with respect to the analysis and implications of the challenges facing China in meeting its energy needs.