BOOK REVIEWS

IN SEARCH OF WEALTH AND POWER. Yen Fu and the West. *By Benjamin Schwartz. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 1964. 298 pp. $5.95.*

"ONCE IT BECOMES AWARE that its old laws can no longer be followed, once it realises that its fixed views and evil customs are harmful, and once it sweeps away corruption and pursues power earnestly, there will be no nation on the five continents like it!" These words were used by the 19th century translator of European literature, Yen Fu, in his commentary on his translation of Montesquieu's *Esprit des Lois*. Unless we were assured that this is the fact, it might easily be believed that the quotation came from the works of Mao Tse-tung, or some other contemporary Chinese Communist writer. For, across the generations which have passed since the Chinese in the second half of the 19th century began that "search for wealth and power" which they perceived to be the only answer to Western encroachment, this has been the constant aspiration of all reformers: to rebuild the Chinese state on new, strong foundations. Yen Fu was among the very first to realise the full scope and magnitude of the task, and to approach it with a long term plan in mind. First discover the secret of the West's "wealth and power" and then apply the lesson to Chinese conditions.

Dr. Schwartz has done the world of Sinology a great service in making available to a wider circle of readers the processes of thought which inspired Yen Fu, and with his example before them, a whole generation of subsequent reformers. His skillful selection from the commentaries which Yen Fu wrote as integral parts of his many translations, and his reconstruction of the influences which at differing times swayed Yen Fu (sometimes towards the purest forms of liberalism and democracy, at others to a more cautious progressive conservatism) illuminate the life and development of a writer and thinker who played a role in China's modernisation far more significant than any contemporary realised. At the same time, he brings out the new angles on the ideas of the 19th century European writers whose work Yen Fu, in translating, also interpreted in a subtly changed form, from the viewpoint of a highly educated Chinese, who was among the first of his people to have a Western education in addition to the traditional learning of his own country.

Yen Fu was one of the early graduates of the Naval Academy set up at Foochow in the reform era following the suppression of the T'ai P'ing rebellion. He actually served briefly as a naval officer and went to England for further training with the British Navy. But his mind soon turned to the

wider question of why and how the England of that age "ruled the seas," and not only the seas; he turned to the study of the thought of the West to find this answer and made it his life's work to translate the works which he judged were the keys to the "search for wealth and power." Herbert Spencer, Adam Smith, Thomas Huxley and John Stuart Mill were the principal writers whose works Yen Fu translated and annotated. Dr. Schwartz in his commentary shows how Yen Fu was not only inspired, above all by Spencer, but how the Chinese scholar interpreted the writings of these 19th century liberals in a way which they may not have expected, or would have wholly appreciated. Essentially Yen Fu saw the value of democracy, liberty, and progress as means of strengthening the state, of reviving China, not as values which secured for the individual citizen a fuller and freer existence in society. The Chinese preoccupation with the plight of their country in the late 19th century, the original spur which set Yen Fu to work to discover the Western secret of "wealth and power" remained, indeed increasingly became, the force which moved him to undertake an immense scholarly task. Determined to reach the class that governed—his own, the scholar gentry—Yen Fu realised that his work must be presented to them in the only acceptable guise, a refined classical Chinese style. Consequently in translating the new terminology of political science he used adapted classical expressions which have not, for the most part, become the current modern Chinese usage. This perhaps makes his work less familiar to the contemporary Chinese and Western student of modern Chinese thought than it should be. This book therefore, will be of great assistance to all students of the Chinese reform period, for it probes and reveals the interpretations of Western thought which inspired that movement.

Australian National University C. P. FitzGerald

China's Cultural Diplomacy. *By Herbert Passin. New York: Frederick A. Praeger. 1962. 133 pp.*

This concise study presents a detailed, factual picture of Communist China's effort to win friends and to promote international understanding. Professor Passin recounts the instances of nine countries (India, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, and Poland), and examines the pattern of exchange, which is often one-way. The data have been painstakingly collected up to the fall of 1960.

The reader in the field of Chinese studies will find great interest in the account of the instances both of those foreigners who have been able to visit mainland China, and of those who have tried to obtain a visa but failed. Apparently whether one succeeds or not depends on a number of factors such as timing, field of research, political reliability and relations. But there are examples of extremely sympathetic persons who have not been able to go,

and of others, not particularly sympathetic, who have been admitted. This is perhaps an indication that not every decision made in Peking is so perfect that nothing is left to chance, that no accidents are possible, or that there must be a good explanation to every Communist move.

While naiveté has its pitfalls, over-skepticism is no substitute for understanding. Look at a somewhat similar picture from the other side. Many Chinese students and their parents in Hong Kong believe that their applications for a visa to the United States will be denied if they are known to have seen Communist movies shown in the Colony. They believe that the American Consulate-General in Hong Kong has a man secretly taking pictures of the attendance at the theatre entrance. They do not seem to realize that this is a rather expensive and impractical way of screening visitors.

In spite of restrictions and limitations imposed by necessity or political considerations, Professor Passin believes that it is better to have seen something of Communist China than to have seen nothing at all. However, he challenges the claim of the short-time visitors to special authority. For the visitors who complain that they have had no opportunity to meet the people, it may be remembered that many foreigners who lived in or visited China before 1949 never found any need or strong urge to meet the people at all.

University of Maryland CHÜN-TU HSÜEH

THE STRUCTURE OF POWER IN NORTH CHINA DURING THE FIVE DYNASTIES. *By Wang Gungwu. Kuala Lumpur: University of Malaya Press; London: Oxford University Press. 1963. 257 pp. M$25.00.*

MANY CRUCIAL CHANGES from late T'ang to early Sung molded China for the subsequent thousand years till modernization. While the economic and social transformations are generally well known, the political evolutions are not. Historians past and present have been apt to give or imply an erroneous impression that the T'ang system was essentially re-established by the Sung government, except for certain modifications, simply because they gloss over the first half of the tenth century, the interlude of the Five Dynasties. It was precisely during this time of troubles that evolving processes went on. Only a painstaking scholar like Professor Wang Gungwu can adequately disentangle the bewildering skein of this period to piece together the broken threads. Starting from various research results (some Western, mostly Japanese, and notably that of Y. Sudō) Wang plunges into numerous primary sources and comes up with narrations hithertofore available only in Chinese, tabulations of significant data done for the first time in any language, and above all a revealing analysis of how the control measures and mechanism under the regional military rulers actually laid the foundation for some characteristic features of the Sung government, in turn the model for later dynasties.

This valuable work deals with North China between 883 and 947 (principally the regimes of Chu Wen and the Shato Turks) with solid, meticulous, perhaps sometimes burdensome, details. At the risk of oversimplification, the reviewer here takes the liberty of condensing the main theme into an analytical outline. During the chaotic struggles, an emerging militarist such as Chu, who may be taken as a pioneering example, built up his power structure brick by brick, while watchful of danger signals from all sides. With a province as his base and a personal army as the core of his power, he gradually expanded his control by accepting the surrender of those who switched allegiance personally to him, by recruiting additional officers and support from wealthy families, by imposing discipline upon the enlarged army, by assigning his kin and other trusted agents as supervisors or commissioners to watch over it. He then consolidated his administration, especially the financial, in a similar manner by relying upon the civilian officials of humble origins, rather than gentry, whose prominence was dependent on his favor. The major problem was regional power: though the governors were his senior officers and close retainers, they must not be given much power as the T'ang system had. On the contrary, he retained a direct line of control, separate from theirs, again through supervisors and commissioners, directly over the prefects. Here was the genesis of centralization.

The evolving system did not last, for time was short, external rivalries many, and control strained by geographic distance. Its basic weakness was the personal rather than the institutionalized nature of both leadership and loyalty. This picture offers an enticing comparison with the Nationalist era in recent decades.

To make a long story short, however, once the direction toward power consolidation was set, others followed; the evolution continued till the Sung emerged with its institutional maturity. Characteristically, this new type of centralized government kept its exclusive control of military power, of recruiting dependent bureaucrats through the examination system, and of local administration down to the prefectural level. In military affairs as well as in regional and local government, there were separation of powers, overlapping of jurisdictions, and duplication of functions, not for efficiency, but a web of checks and balances for the security of the central power which dominated all.

The author does not accept the views of Professor Wolfram Eberhard which stress sociological interpretations and the non-Chinese influences. A review by Eberhard (in the *Journal of Asian Studies,* Vol. 24, 1965, pp. 498-500) points out the narrow scope of the book as well as its value within such limitations. This reviewer fails to see much incompatibility between two quite different approaches to what are essentially two different sets of problems. Sinology is well served by constructive competition and complementary contribution.

Stanford University JAMES T. C. LIU

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES IN TIBET. *By Robert B. Ekvall. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1964. 313 pp. $8.50.*

THIS CULTURAL STUDY can be recommended not only to the specialist in Buddhist religion but also to any reader interested in traditional Tibet. It is a work of refreshing clarity, logically arranged, and loaded with a happy minimum of footnotes. Few writers can be better qualified to undertake this kind of study than Mr. Ekvall who spent more than eight years in the ethnically Tibetan province of Amdo and lived for a large proportion of that period in a monastic centre of the dominant Gelugpa sect. In more recent years, he has been associated with the Inner Asia Research Project of the University of Washington and has therefore had the opportunity of supplementing his earlier experiences with several years of study in the company of the Sakya lamas in residence at Seattle under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation.

In *Religious Observances in Tibet* Mr. Ekvall discusses the forms of ritual that most affected the layman in Tibet before the Chinese invasion of 1950. There has perhaps been no country in the twentieth-century world in which religion and daily life have been linked so intimately as in Tibet. Mr. Ekvall provides a convenient structure for his exposition by considering six different ways in which religion was made manifest in the life of the ordinary Tibetan Buddhist: the Attitude of Faith; the Practice of Verbalized Religion; the Making of Offering; the Performance of Salutation; the Performance of Circumambulation; and Divination. He precedes the sections which deal with these aspects of religious observance by a group of chapters outlining the environmental and psychological influences that have helped to shape the peculiar Tibetan form of Buddhism, and reconstructing as far as our knowledge allows the background of pre-Buddhist belief and practice. Finally, with a charmingly unacademic eccentricity, he ends his book with a chapter that is virtually a short story showing how religion might shape the life of a Tibetan Everyman.

One is impressed, in reading *Religious Observances in Tibet,* by the extent to which the system of religious offerings in all its ramifications affected the economic life of Tibet by assuring a primitive accumulation of capital and assisting the development of trade. Mr. Ekvall also makes it clear that, deeply involved as the Tibetan layman may be in his religion, his observance of it takes on, more often than not, a mechanical form which the Protestant Christian mentality finds hard to accept; here the former missionary in Mr. Ekvall is inclined to show himself at times perhaps too openly.

Religious Observances in Tibet concerns religion almost entirely from the point of view of the lay worshipper; perhaps some day Mr. Ekvall will complement it by a work on the more sacerdotal aspects of Tibetan religion. Few scholars in his field can have had so much direct contact with lamas both in their monastic setting and outside Tibet.

This is so excellent a book that it seems almost ungrateful to criticize.

Yet some omissions and flaws must be mentioned. Mr. Ekvall pays no attention, for example, to the dance and drama which, for the ordinary Tibetan, were an important and recurrent aspect of his religious life. His field of reference is limited almost entirely to what he has learnt from Gelugpa and Sakya lamas, but these are only two of the many Buddhist Tibetan sects, and reference to Karmapa, Kargyupa and Nyingmapa practices would have revealed some interesting variations in observances. At times Mr. Ekvall accepts too uncritically the explanations of his Tibetan informants; for example, the explanation of the custom of dismembering corpses for the birds to eat as a product of Buddhist compassion for all living beings ignores the fact that, in the legends of Central Asian Shamanism, to which the primitive Tibetan religion of Bon was related, the dismemberment of bodies for quasi-religious purposes is very important. Finally, Mr. Ekvall and his associates at the University of Washington have added to the confusion created by existing transliterations of Tibetan by adding to those of Sarat Chandra Das and Jaeschke a third system equally removed from phonetic reality. So far as the general reader is concerned the remoteness of such transliterations from any contemporary Tibetan pronunciation is a major flaw; it is time a working transliteration related to current Lhasa speech be agreed upon and brought into use.

Despite these criticisms, this is one of the best books yet written on the practice of Tibetan Buddhism. One hopes that in his next book Mr. Ekvall will take us deeper into these little-travelled fields of knowledge.

Vancouver INGEBORG WOODCOCK

ON ANCIENT CENTRAL-ASIAN TRACKS. Brief Narrative of Three Expeditions in Innermost Asia and Northwestern China. *By Sir Aurel Stein. Introduction by Jeannette Mirsky. New York: Pantheon Books. 290 pp. $5.95.*

IN THE LAST DECADE of the nineteenth century and the first two of this century, geographical exploration of Sinkiang, marked by great names like Prjeval'skii, Grenard, Hedin and Huntington, was followed by the intensive archaeological researches and sensational discoveries of Grünwedel, Von le Coq, Aurel Stein, and Pelliot. Among these names, none shines brighter than that of Aurel Stein. He estimated that he travelled more than 25,000 miles in Sinkiang and the fringes of Kansu, Mongolia and Tibet, and he was geographer, cartographer, excavator, interpreter of history, elucidator of texts, and art historian, all in one. He owed much of his success to his tact and friendliness and his ability to get the most out of Chinese scholarly assistants, Indian surveyors and Turki (they would today be called Uighur) treasure-seekers and caravan men.

Most of Stein's writing, as in *Ancient Khotan* and *Ruins of Desert*

Cathay, was pedestrian and prolix, though lightened by the extraordinary historical and human interest of his material. Some of it, as in the stately volumes of *Serindia,* is hardly accessible outside of major libraries. *On Ancient Central-Asian Tracks* holds a special place. First published in 1933, it is the text of his Lowell Lectures. The occasion made it necessary to concentrate his material and condense his narrative more than was his habit. Though it does not give us an account of his later journeys in Iran and Afghanistan, it does give us a marvellously succinct and continuously exciting account of his major achievements in Central Asia.

To many of today's generation the area where China, the Soviet Union, India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan adjoin is a new focus of power politics. It is well to be reminded—and with such a wealth of artistic beauty and references to ancient empire-builders and travellers—that 2,000 years ago, and intermittently thereafter, it was the marching ground of peoples in migration and conquering armies, the transit area of religious pilgrims and Hellenistic, Indian, and Chinese artists, and the meeting place of traders from the Roman Empire (and later the Arab Empire), and China.

Leeds University OWEN LATTIMORE

AN EASTERN ENTREPOT: A COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF HONG KONG. *By G. B. Endacott. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office. 1964. 294 pp.*

THE COMPILER OF THIS VOLUME is pursuing the history of Hong Kong from the inside (see his *A History of Hong Kong,* Oxford University Press, London, 1958). The fifty-one documents in this volume, divided into eight sections with brief introductions, deal with the founding of the colony, its relations with the Treaty Ports and the Opium Trade, the early disappointment over its commercial fate and the subsequent growth of its entrepot trade, as well as the colony's domestic currency and finance, constitutional arrangements, and the extension of its boundaries to include the New Territories. Two maps in color and a dozen pages in the Foreword on "the development of Hong Kong as an entrepot" are useful for orientation.

Mr. Endacott's documents include key items such as treaties and ordinances, tables of trade returns, and other materials available in research libraries. But also included are hitherto unpublished documents from the Colonial Office archives and a variety of other key materials culled from the Hong Kong Government Gazette, sessional papers and administration reports. Most items deal with the 19th century but some come down to the 1930's. References by which the originals may be found are generally clear, if brief.

The resulting volume may best be regarded as a useful appendix to the earlier historical volume. The period covered in these fifty-one documents

is too broad to permit monographic treatment or startling new disclosures. A framework is, however, presented and on it future researchers may build when the subject of Hong Kong takes its rightful place as one of the most interesting in modern East Asian history.

Harvard University — JOHN K. FAIRBANK

ŌKUBO TOSHIMICHI. THE BISMARCK OF JAPAN. *By Masakazu Iwata. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1964. $7.00.*

THIS BIOGRAPHY of Ōkubo Toshimichi, which is the first of any substance in a Western language, is a useful addition to the literature of the Restoration and early Meiji period in Japan. It is moderate in its judgments, steering a middle course between the traditional view of Ōkubo as the great loyalist and patriot, on the one hand, and the more recent interpretation, which sees him as the principal architect of absolutism, on the other. Moreover, it is firmly based on the wealth of published materials in Japanese: Ōkubo's letters and papers, his diaries, and the standard biography in three volumes by Katsuda Magoya. One might even say that it is too firmly based on such materials, for despite an occasional excursion into the discussion of general issues, like that on the causes of the Meiji Restoration (pp. 103-111), the basic pattern of the book has more in common with the Japanese, than with the Western, tradition of biographical writing. Its central thread is the narrative of Ōkubo's career, and the treatment is more chronological than topical.

The picture which emerges is that of an ambitious politician whose greatest achievements were, first, forming the coalition which overthrew the Tokugawa, and second, holding together enough of the victors to make possible an effective central government under Meiji. He lacked, it is clear, the imagination of Kido, and the wholehearted commitment to the modern which characterised Itō. Nor had he the personal appeal which made a popular leader out of Saigō. His skills were rather those of the intriguer: suppleness of mind and conscience; a sure knowledge of the motivations of human behaviour, especially in the context of Tokugawa political society; an almost unfailing recognition of the limits of the possible. Yet he was saved from mere opportunism and self-seeking by a sense of purpose. His ruthless pursuit of policies which he thought would strengthen Japan typified in many respects the kind of emotional drives underlying the anti-Tokugawa movement itself; it was perhaps for this reason that he was able to lay the foundations of a regime which, after his death, proved remarkably enduring, despite the rapid pace of social and economic change.

School of Oriental and African Studies, London — W. G. BEASLEY

POLITICAL MODERNIZATION IN JAPAN AND TURKEY. *Edited by Robert E. Ward and Dankwart A. Rustow. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1964. 502 pp. $8.75.*

THIS BOOK is the third in the series, Studies in Political Development, sponsored by the Committee on Comparative Politics of the (U. S.) Social Science Research Council. Its object is to explain both the relative success which Japan and Turkey have achieved in modernization and the difference in their rates and patterns of modernization. It consists of a series of essays (each by a leading expert on the country in question) treating the history of each country since about the eighteenth century under the following heads: The Nature of Traditional Society, Environmental and Foreign Contributions, Economic and Political Modernization, Education, The Mass Media, The Civil Bureaucracy, The Military, and Political Leadership and Political Parties.

On the basis of these essays the Editors explain Japan's greater success at modernization principally in terms of the following. The Japanese, when they experienced the impact of the West in the mid-nineteenth century were a compact, homogeneous people far distant from Europe. The threat of Western imperialism was thus of manageable proportions and evoked from them a creative response. The Japanese, unlike the Turks, were used to cultural borrowing on a fairly large scale; literacy was fairly widespread, as was a strong sense of craftsmanship; there was not only the material for an expanded bureaucracy but also an experienced merchant class ready to play its part in carrying out economic development; the society was predominantly secular and many traditional institutions, such as the monarchy, could be utilized in the process of modernization. Japan was also lucky in being able to embark on modernization some forty years earlier than Turkey, when the expectations of her people were still low. Moreover, the Japanese leaders carried out economic modernization in parallel with the political: rising standards of living made the new ways popular with the people.

The Editors wisely warn against making generalizations from Japanese and Turkish examples and applying them in the different situation confronting emerging nations today: Japan and Turkey were less subject to external forces, they were not former colonies, and they were not perplexed by a variety of conflicting, competing models to choose from.

Although, as is inevitable with a work of this nature, there is a fair amount of repetition, the book is nevertheless a valuable contribution to an important subject. Among the essays on Japan this reviewer found in the following a particularly satisfying balance between facts and explanation: "The Nature of Traditional Society" (by J. W. Hall), "The Civil Bureaucracy" (by Masamichi Inoki) and "Political Leadership and Political Parties" (by Nobutaka Ike).

Australian National University D. C. S. SISSONS

NAGAUTA: THE HEART OF KABUKI MUSIC. *By William P. Malm. Rutland, Vt. and Tokyo: Charles E. Tuttle. 1964. 344 pp.*

IN 1959, Mr. Malm's excellent book, *Japanese Music and Musical Instruments,* was published. Not since the publication of Sir Francis Piggots's study in 1893 had any significant study appeared on Japanese music in Western languages. Mr. Malm's present study of *Naga-uta* reflects his interest in the theatrical music of the Edo Period and presents for the first time in English a serious study of this *genrê. Naga-uta* (meaning "long song") is sung narrative poetry. It evolved during the seventeenth century out of a galaxy of narrative forms which existed at the close of the Momoyama period (1568-1615). During this period which witnessed a lively cross-fertilization of musical styles, the narrative music accompanied by the *biwa* lute was transferred to the *shamisen (sangen)* to a large degree when this instrument was introduced from the Ryukyu Islands. The Kabuki drama itself represents the product of a cross-fertilization of a number of musical and dramatic forms.

In his study, Mr. Malm traces the evolution of the various narrative forms. He discusses the classifications of *Naga-uta* which are based on whether the work is dance or lyric in nature and whether or not the work has a plot. Another chapter deals with the various forms which *Naga-uta* may take.

Naga-uta is a musical style based on *patterns*. These patterns are essentially melodic and rhythmic formulae. An analysis of the patterns of the various instruments forms the core of the study. Here the author does an effective piece of work. He deals with the vocal patterns and in turn the patterns of each instrument which participates. Since the *shamisen* is the most vital instrument in *Naga-uta,* the author explores in considerable detail the many traditional patterns. In the *hayashi* (the ensemble) Mr. Malm analyzes the drum patterns which like the *shamisen* are traditional in nature. The flutes of the *hayashi*—the Noh flute and the bamboo flute—by the nature of their character, perform a much freer function and therefore are not nearly as concerned with the pattern principle.

The final section of the book deals with the extensive analysis of specific works in the *naga-uta* repertoire; for the first time, *naga-uta* has been transcribed in Western notation in open score. Included are complete transcriptions of *Tsuru Kame* and *Gorō Tokimune*. It should be noted that Mr. Malm is an accomplished performer on all these instruments. He has not only made a vital contribution to world musicology in this study of Kabuki music but has created a foundation for future analytical work in other aspects of Japanese music which still remain relatively unexplored.

University of British Columbia ELLIOT WEISGARBER

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EAST ASIA. *Edited by Kenneth Berrill. New York: St Martin's Press. 1964. 435 pp. $12.00.*

THIS INTERESTING BOOK is made up of a number of papers presented by a variety of authors to a conference held in Japan by the International Economic Association. It also contains reports of discussions that took place at the Conference and a most helpful introduction by the Editor. Apart from two theoretical papers, the book is concerned with the actual problems of development encountered by particular countries and, as might be expected, Japan's experience receives much attention. The questions discussed range over most of the factors that are generally considered to have made a major contribution to growth: population increases, savings and capital accumulation, entrepreneurship, technical innovation, foreign trade, fiscal policy and agricultural policy. The papers of the Japanese economists, which are directed towards elucidating the leading causes of their own country's development, are especially informative and authoritative.

Among the more lively and controversial papers, Professor Nicholl's contribution on the place of agriculture in development stands out. As the Editor says in his summary of the paper: "To him a substantial food surplus from the rural sector is the only key which will open the door to economic growth and industrialisation, and he claims that quite small amounts of capital can produce remarkable results in agriculture, if intelligently used in the Japanese fashion." It may be suggested that this latter proposition can be applied to other sectors of an under-developed economy also.

In this connection one may take issue with Mr. Berrill on a point made in his own paper. On pp. 242-3 he declares that countries during take-off adopt the latest methods of production available "rather than try to adapt the technology to the factor endowments they possess at that moment." It may be objected that this is true only for industries in which the "latest techniques" have overwhelming advantages, even for countries whose factor endowments are very different from those of the countries where the techniques originated. There has usually been a wide range of activities in which this has not been true, and for them the developing countries that have used their resources wisely have in fact adopted techniques and forms of organisation adapted to their own factor endowments. This indeed was, in part, the basis of the dual economy in Japan and elsewhere; by no means all the labour-intensive small-scale production in Japan has been found in the industries that were survivals from the past. The reviewer is also puzzled by the Editor's comment that Professor Kimura's paper shows that the importance commonly attributed to the land tax as a source of resources for early Japanese industrialisation has been exaggerated; for Professor Kimura's paper seems to confirm the commonly-held view.

Despite the book's substantial merits, there is one most serious omission,

namely a failure to deal with the part played by social and political institutions and attitudes. Professor Kitamura (p. 247) is almost alone in stressing the crucial importance of these factors, and nowhere do they receive the attention they deserve.

University College, London G. C. Allen

The Economic Development of China and Japan. Studies in Economic History and Political Economy. *Edited by C. D. Cowan. New York and London: Frederick A. Praeger. 1964. 255 pp. $8.50.*

Fourth of the studies on Modern Asia and Africa sponsored by the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, this volume contains nine papers prepared originally for an international seminar in July 1961. They now appear under the editorship of C. D. Cowan, together with a parallel volume on *The Economic Development of Southeast Asia.*

While miscellaneous in subject, the essays published here are substantial studies for the most part, weighty with facts and analysis. Mark Mancall gives a closely written account of the "Kiakhta trade" across the Sino-Russian land frontier from 1689 to 1858. Alexander Eckstein skilfully assesses Sino-Soviet economic relations in the context of rapid industrialization, a century later, concluding that the benefits were heavily on the Chinese side from 1950 to 1959. A companion essay by K. R. Walker sets forth criticisms of China's unbalanced industrial growth at this latter date as voiced even within the country by the non-Communist economist Ma Yin-ch'u during the Hundred Flowers period.

Of particular interest to historians are two excellent case studies of Chinese business entrepreneurship in the late Ch'ing era. The misadventures of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, 1873-85, and the disappointing record of the Hanyehping Coal and Iron Company after 1894 are chronicled revealingly by K. C. Liu and Albert Feuerwerker respectively. They underscore weaknesses of poor business judgment and political mismanagement that plagued the system of *kuan-tu shang-pan* from start to finish. Feuerwerker's essay is additionally valuable for eight tables of Chinese industrial statistics for the period 1894-1913, taken from a recent compilation that includes much hitherto inaccessible data, *Chung-kuo chin-tai kung-yeh shih tzu-liao* (Peking, 1957). The sixth China paper by Jean Chesneaux surveys China's industrial labor force in the 1920's, but in terms that are largely familiar.

Three first-rate essays on Japan once again remind us of the contrast between China and Japan in historical data to support macro-economic analysis, as well as in the substantive economic progress of the two countries. Henry Rosovsky offers a compact summary and interpretation of capital formation during the years 1887-1940, relating it to the phasing of growth in

general. Miyohei Shinohara once again restates his thesis concerning the crucial role of Japanese foreign trade, especially the periodic declines in the terms of trade.

Finally, G. C. Allen draws on his unrivalled background to interpret Japan's whole Industrial Revolution as a response to "a remarkable convergence of influences" reaching well back into pre-Restoration times. This reviewer particularly welcomes his emphasis on the disorderly "boom-and-bust" character of economic progress, which in turn has required a resilience in entrepreneurship and plasticity of wages and costs that is still much in evidence even today.

Princeton University WILLIAM W. LOCKWOOD

A NEW SOVIET HEARTLAND? *By David J. M. Hooson. Princeton and Toronto: D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc. Searchlight Books. 1964. 132 pp. $1.45, paper.*

THE MODERN HISTORY OF SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA. *By Geoffrey Wheeler. New York: Frederick A. Praeger. 1964. 272 pp. $7.00.*

IN 1904, the British geographer Sir Halford J. Mackinder set forth his fallacious but influential "heartland" theory of the significance of the central region of the Eurasian land mass in world affairs. Bringing him up to date, on economic rather than strategic bases, Professor Hooson now finds another heartland, this one an elongated one stretching from the middle reaches of the river Volga to Lake Baikal, which he considers to be the Soviet Union's land of the future. Although containing only a quarter of the present Soviet population, it has been growing much faster than other regions, and contains most of the accessible reserves of energy and raw materials upon which Soviet industrial, military and political power depend. Rejecting the usual Soviet political divisions, which bear little relation to economic potential, Hooson examines climate, soil, vegetation, mineral resources and urban growth. Out of this emerge several zones ("the Volga-Ural oil region," "the Ural-Ob forge and granary," and "the Central Siberian energy storehouse"), each discussed at length. The book is an illuminating review of the essentials of Soviet power from a geographic approach, and a preview of what seems certain to be an important element in the world power situation during the next century.

Although outside this economic "heartland," Soviet Central Asia is nonetheless economically vital to the USSR, and strategically is a strong Soviet advance post in the heart of Asia. Colonel Wheeler's long service in the Middle East and his post as director of the Central Asian Research Centre give him unique authority in this field. His book is a concise, highly readable account which sums up most of what is known or surmised about Soviet Central Asia, past and present. He takes up in turn the land and the

people, early history, the situation before and after the Russian conquest, the revolution and civil war, and the consolidation of Soviet power. He refutes Soviet claims as to the extent of British intervention in the region during the civil war, shows why the Russians have been able to retain their colonial empire, analyzes the effects of sovietization on the native population, and appraises Soviet accomplishments, both real and asserted. There is a fine selection of plates, and the maps and index are well done. This is an important book on a little known region.

Queen's University RICHARD A. PIERCE

THE ARTS OF KOREA. An Illustrated History. *By Evelyn McCune. Tokyo and Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle. 1962. 452 pp. $17.50.*

THE ART OF KOREA is all to often overlooked in the concentration of studies on Chinese and Japanese art. Although Korean art is founded upon the Chinese tradition, it developed a strong individual character. Korean pottery, the best known of its arts, is considered by many Western and oriental connoisseurs to be finer than many Chinese wares. Paintings found on the walls of the early Korean tombs reflect an art which has not survived in China. Korean architecture, too, is worth study. Korea, in fact, produced masterpieces in all the major art forms of the Far East and also played an important role as an intermediary between China and Japan, so that a study of its art is essential to the understanding of Japanese art.

The growing appreciation for Korean art in the West has resulted in a number of recent books in English on Korean art. Mrs. McCune's book is the most comprehensive of these studies, bringing up to date the long standard *A History of Korean Art* by Andreas Eckhardt (translated from the German by J. M. Kindersley, London, 1929) which had been the best and most detailed history of Korean art available in Western languages. While Eckhardt treated architecture, sculpture, painting and crafts separately, Mrs. McCune's book is arranged chronologically. Part One deals with Early Korea from the archaeological relics of prehistoric time to the art of the Chinese colony at Lo-lang. Part Two describes the art of the Three Kingdoms and United Silla; Part Three, the art of the Koryo Dynasty; and the longest section, Part Four, the art of the Yi Dynasty with a chapter for every century from the 15th to the 19th, and a final chapter on Yi architecture and minor arts. Each part is prefaced by an outline map and is followed by a corpus of illustrations, a fair number in color. The text, mainly descriptive, is informative but undistinguished. Although the author does not attempt any fresh interpretations of Korean art, she has produced a useful and reliable reference book, and certainly a welcome addition to the literature of this neglected subject. One feels, throughout, that Mrs. McCune's general assessment of the merits of Korean art is justified and not overemphatic; she agrees with Eck-

hardt that the best qualities of Korean art were the direct result of Korea's comparative poverty: "It was as if, acknowledging inability to compete with the Chinese in magnificence, they made a virtue of necessity and proudly created lovely things out of simple materials by means of techniques of which they were masters. They aimed at strength of expression rather than brilliance and often achieved it with marked success."

University of British Columbia

MARY MOREHART

KOREA: A PATTERN OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. *Edited by C. I. Eugene Kim. Western Michigan University (for the Korea Research and Publication Inc.). 1964. 200 pp. (Mimeographed).*

DR. EUGENE KIM and his colleagues at Western Michigan University have sought to broaden understanding of political development by producing this series of thirteen short articles on themes relevant to Korean politics, together with a brief introduction. The articles deal with the origins of Korean political leaders, the particular characteristics of Korean pressure groups, Korean political parties, Korean student values and the 1960 student revolution, village and town political structure and behavior, the 1963 elections, the three constitutions of Korea, communication problems on the island of Cheju, certain educational aspects of the Japanese colonial period and certain facets of Korean-Japanese relations. Dr. Kim is author of three and co-author of a fourth; a former American Fulbright professor, Dr. Garver, has contributed another, and the remainder are by ten Korean scholars of the post-World War II generation, all but two of whom are active in Seoul. The editor is to be congratulated on being one of the first to introduce serious contemporary Korean study to a broader American public. It is a criticism more of the lack of serious American university interest than of Dr. Kim that, in matters of polish and detail, Dr. Kim was not better assisted in this worthy effort.

The work is needed. As the editor suggests, the absence of serious American study of Korean internal politics is appalling considering the depth of U. S. political commitments to Korea. The articles are, on the whole, well-selected and welcome. Each subject bears importantly on the Korean political process. None grinds a particular political axe. Two or three are of real importance, notably "The Village Social and Political Structure," by Lee Man-gap (a noted Korean sociologist), and "Interest Articulation: Pressure Groups," by Sin Sang-ch'o (political commentator for Korea's largest newspaper, the *Tong-A Daily,* himself a practising politican). The former applies careful field research to the question of the rural roots of Korean politics; the latter contains, though briefly, some of the first bits of convincing theory concerning the basic Korean political process to appear in English. Mr. Yang's bibliography of source materials on contemporary Korean politics

is most useful. Professor Garver's article on Cheju communications grapples, on the whole, adequately with its confined theme.

The other articles present useful material and conclusions, but are too brief to live up to the importance of their subject matter. Analysis is woven closely around the content and fails to penetrate the underlying forces and continuities of the Korean political pattern. Such failure, together with the scattering of the subjects covered, prevents the emergence of a basic thesis as to the nature of Korean politics which could have bound these contributions together. The results, though welcome, do not live up to the title. Neither *pattern* nor a coherent picture of political *development* emerges.

The reasons for this lack are familiar: much Far Eastern scholarship tends to view "modern" phenomena as quite distinct from traditional, is chary of admitting the appositeness of past patterns for the study of the present. If there is, as the reviewer believes, a Korean political *pattern,* it was not forged after 1945 or even during the Japanese colonial period, but during the Yi period, particularly in its last decades. Of this possibility, the present compendium contains no hint.

The article on the social origins of Korean political leaders makes the case clearer. This subject is one calling for penetration of the social culture of the 1880-1910 period. Instead the article sidesteps consideration of the Korean social system, substituting for it a listing of occupations (landlord, businessman, laborer) on the assumption that these are the criteria of Korean social status and class. From such unexplained assumptions, the authors derive the conclusions that Korean political leaders tend to be of high social rank, that social mobility is hindered and that obstacles to this mobility must be removed to achieve political stability. Had they started with Korea's native social structure, they would have discovered nearly opposite conclusions. Such conclusions would have been extremely important, probably more pertinent for the basic Korean political process than any of those articulated in this volume. By extension, they might even have proved stimulating for those concerned with the dilemmas of instability facing the U. S. in Vietnam. Far Eastern scholarship will do us great service if, by tracing trends from the past, it helps us discern not simply the surface of the Western-influenced politics of the present, but the basic pattern which lies beneath.

Harvard University GREGORY HENDERSON

THE POLITICS OF KOREAN NATIONALISM. *By Chong-sik Lee. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1963. 327 pp. $6.50.*

PROFESSOR LEE, now of the University of Pennsylvania, has presented us with the first comprehensive account of the politics of Korean nationalism to appear anywhere. The book deserves warm praise as the best to appear on Korean politics in any Western language and should be the standard work on its part of that field for many years to come. Professor Lee traces Korean

nationalist politics through the Tonghak rebellion, the Sino-Japanese War, the reform attempts of 1894-98, the extinction of an independent Korea, the various phases of the Japanese occupation, the March 1st independence movement, the Korean provisional government in Shanghai, the various Korean independence movements in Manchuria, Siberia, Chungking and within Chosen itself. Detailed coverage of developments so diverse in time, space and character demands a wide grasp of source materials, major problems of organization and assimilation and considerable versatility of judgment. Professor Lee vaults his hedges neatly, professionally and with a cool eye for the dangers he must pass. His mastery of a major repertory of source materials, most of them Japanese intelligence documents, which have rarely if ever been examined before let alone brought together by any scholar, is eye-opening. His utilization of them clear and convincing. He displays, above all, an impartiality of spirit admirable in a man whose upbringing in Korea could not have left him without strong emotions on his theme. His technique of allowing himself only Japanese quotations to construct criticism of Japan demonstrates high restraint.

Inevitably, some sections are stronger than others. The handling of the classic past is accurate but lacks the suppleness of intimate acquaintance. The chapters on the middle and last phases of Japanese rule in Korea are less complete than other sections, no doubt because of Dr. Lee's separation from sources within Korea. For example, he does not even mention Kim Song-su, one of Korea's most quietly constructive nationalists, and leaves us wanting to hear more of the activities of Yŭ Un-hyŏng, Chang Tŏk-su and the staffs of the Chosŏn and Tong-A newspapers.

Social analysis of the independence movement is also weak: one cannot quite agree that, in 1919, it was "truly national" (p. 124). Not one of the thirty-three signing partriots belonged to the former ruling class and not more than two or three belonged even to the outer extremities of the *yangban;* the real aristocrats who were asked to sign refused to do so in part, apparently, for social reasons. While this does not detract seriously from the significance of the movement, it does cast some light on its leadership problems. In a broader sense, analyses drawn from Korea's social structure would have added depth to the reasons Dr. Lee adduces for the tragic lack of cohesion in the independence movement.

These are small matters in a great and complex panorama. Dr. Lee account of the ill-fated struggles of the provisional government, of the Manchurian and Siberian nationalist and communist movements, of rightist and leftist contributions to the anti-Japanese war opens chapters little known to Western readers. Depth and richness is also added to the story of China's anti-Japanese struggles. The differing quality of these efforts still holds meaning for a divided Korea. Few who read Dr. Lee's masterly description are likely to forget these dramas.

Harvard University GREGORY HENDERSON

SOUTHEAST ASIA: PROBLEMS OF UNITED STATES POLICY. *Edited by William Henderson. Cambridge, Mass.: The M. I. T. Press. 1963. 273 pp. $6.75.*

IN MAY 1963 a conference sponsored jointly by the Asia Society and the Association for Asian Studies met in New York to consider American policy towards Southeast Asia. The volume under review is composed of papers presented to the meeting by a distinguished list of contributors (largely but not exclusively academic). In content they range widely over the historical background, and the social, diplomatic, military, economic and psychological elements of the Southeast Asian situation.

Symposia of this kind are apt to date very quickly. This one has retained a good deal of its topical interest partly because the increasingly acute character of the Viet Nam crisis has continued to focus American public attention upon the area, but also because the papers addressed themselves to broad, general, and on the whole permanent, issues, for example, the images of America to be found in Southeast Asia (Roger M. Smith), the limitations of diplomacy (John M. Allison), and Southeast Asian responses to international politics (David Wurfel). Clifford Geertz in a stimulating essay warns against the tendency to see States as expressions of cultures; Charles Wolf Jr. attempts to assess the "value" of Southeast Asia to the United States (and to consider what such a question involves); P. M. A. and G. C. Linebarger reflect upon the implications of the increase in literacy in the region.

Such a general approach has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. It feels its way towards an appropriate framework within which the American record may be considered, but it is necessarily of very limited usefulness in helping to resolve immediate problems of policy. One may agree, for example, with such broad conclusions as that "domestic political considerations in Southeast Asian foreign policies must be given greater attention in the process of United States foreign policy formulation" but the problem remains of applying this sort of maxim to any particular situation. A good deal of the discussion is at this level of generality. The symposium in consequence hardly meets the promise of its title. Insofar as more specific evaluations of policy are attempted the goals of American action tend to be assumed and are not really discussed. For example it is assumed by many, though not all, of the contributors that Southeast Asia should be seen primarily in cold war terms. The end paper maps suggest such a theme, and it is taken up in the Introduction and at other points in the symposium. This element is certainly a part of the total picture but whether it should be regarded as the dominant element in the light of which all other elements are fitted into place is at least deserving of debate.

In general the symposium bears out the axiom that meetings of this kind are of importance rather in enabling an exchange of views amongst the participants than in leading to a presentation of argument and conclusions to a

wider audience. In this case the effect of the published papers is of an oddly disconnected conversation on a broadly common subject, but without adequate continuity of argument or any genuine exploration of ideas.

Monash University J. D. Legge

The Economic Development of Southeast Asia. Studies in Economic History and Political Economy. *Edited by C. D. Cowan. New York and London: Frederick A. Praeger. 1964. 192 pp. $8.50.*

This modest volume would benefit from a less pretentious title and a more reasonable price. It contains eight papers prepared by members of a study group of historians, economists and geographers convened at the London School of Oriental and African Studies in the summer of 1961. The study group was organized by Professor C. D. Cowan, who served as editor of the volume and has provided a brief introductory essay in which he "seeks to provide the means of placing them [the papers] in their historical context."

The two most ambitious and at the same time most successful essays are contributed by James C. Ingram and J. A. M. Caldwell. The former in "Thailand's Rice Trade and the Allocation of Resources" engages in a wide-ranging analysis of production, trade and terms of trade for Thai rice over the last century. Comparable in scope but somewhat less enterprising in research and statistical analysis is Caldwell's essay, "Indonesian Export and Production from the Decline of the Culture System to the First World War."

Another pair of essays fall in the genre of business history. The vicissitudes of British shipping companies in East and Southeast Asia over the eighty years following 1860 are reported by Professor F. E. Hyde from the point of view of the firms and with minimum concern for the theme of the volume. A companion piece on British exchange banks by J. Leighton-Boyce is a provocative fragment.

Two of the essays deal with demography. Charles A. Fisher surveys the extant population estimates and census data for Southeast Asia for the period from 1830 to the mid-1950's. His survey is concise and informative, although the juxtaposition of countries and estimates in the narrative is a distraction. T. E. Smith provides a brief, informative survey of the demographic characteristics of the major ethnic groups in Malaya.

The final two essays are narrow in scope but are characterized by originality in research and skillful organization. Wong Lin Ken, Lecturer in History, University of Singapore, provides a succinct survey of "Western Enterprise and the Development of the Malayan Tin Industry to 1914" and Professor Norman Parmer, an informative analysis of the labor relations and wage policies of foreign-owned plantation enterprises in a series of estate workers strikes in Malaya in 1937.

The reader's reaction to the disparity between the title of this volume and

its diverse and modest contents would have been moderated if, at some point, the goals of the study group had been defined. As a summary of the volume, I cannot improve upon the assessment of the editor, who, in his introductory essay, asserts, "The papers printed here . . . vary a good deal both in size and character. Nor, taken together, do they make up a coherent study of the whole of the subject."

Cornell University FRANK H. GOLAY

SIHANOUK SPEAKS. *By John P. Armstrong. New York: Walker and Company. 1964. 161 pp. $4.95.*

THIS BOOK comprises annotated translations of articles and speeches by Prince Norodom Sihanouk over the past six years (one wonders why Professor Armstrong did not designate himself editor rather than author). Most of the material comes from a series of articles published in *Réalitées Cambodgiennes* during the second half of 1959 (reprinted by *Agence Khmer Presse* in 1963). Translations of these articles are supplemented with extracts from more recent speeches and further writings. The material is usefully arranged by Professor Armstrong into chapters on Cambodian history, Cambodian independence, the United Nations, and attitudes toward Communism and the West. The commentary he adds in the introduction and concluding sections and throughout the book are valuable to the reader.

Clearly Professor Armstrong has the intention of persuading the American people and government that Sihanouk has intelligent and consistent policies that are not irreconcileably opposed to the best interests of the United States in Southeast Asia. He aims to convince the reader that neutrality is not only a reasonable position for a small country like Cambodia, but is also the most efficacious policy to halt the advance of communism there. "Cambodia is *in fact* a viable, independent, non-Communist state in the midst of one of the world's most troubled regions. . . . It has, by its own means, come to enjoy a national status that in many ways corresponds to what the West might have wished for it. For this, the West has cause to be grateful to the man primarily responsible" (p. 150 ff.). One wishes Professor Armstrong success in his difficult task.

The book is only slightly marred by avoidable gallicisms. Words like *collaborator, estimate, intervention* (in a debate) do not seriously mislead despite their different meanings in French, but one is surprised to hear Sihanouk saying, "We have just assisted at the birth of Black Africa"! In the main, however, the English well conveys Sihanouk's intimate style in speaking and writing. For a concise and readable account of the issues facing Cambodia and of Sihanouk's point of view on them, the book can be highly recommended to students and public alike.

University of British Columbia W. E. WILLMOTT

SHADOWS ON THE LAND. AN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF THE PHILIPPINES. *By Robert E. Huke. Manila: Bookmark. 1963. 428 pp. $5.75.*

MOST SERIOUS VOLUMES written by American authors on individual countries of the world are directed toward American research scholars or other American audiences. This volume is directed toward Filipino students and a wider Filipino readership. The author has recruited the services of several other scholars, chiefly Filipino, as contributing authors to broaden the range of materials coverage. The result is an extremely useful volume not only to readers in the Philippines but also to readers all over the world interested in the material development of the Philippine economy.

The book contains seventeen chapters, thirty-one maps, thirty-five tables, and sixty-seven photographs. The first three chapters review the range and variety of environmental conditions. Three chapters discuss forests, minerals, and water resources, and the respective developments in each of these categories. A significant chapter discusses the growth and distribution of population and the problems associated with the recent rapid rise in Filipino population. Two chapters discuss the broad aspects of agriculture, land use, land ownership, tenancy conditions, and rural credit, providing the title to the volume in suggesting that there are problems ahead which could darken future prosperity unless they are solved in the near future. The remaining chapters are devoted to single subjects which review economic developments within a particular range. A chapter each is devoted to rice, corn, coconut, sugar, abaca, tobacco, fishing, and manufacturing. In each chapter the discussion ranges from the environmental conditions applicable through the historic development to a consideration of present production patterns and status.

The chapters by Filipino authors are straightforward presentations. In his own chapters the chief author has indulged in a certain amount of comparative folklore analogy in order to bring home to Filipino student readers the significance of certain basic viewpoints. One deficiency in the volume is the absence of a chapter on trade and transportation. However, for what it attempts this slim volume is a first-rate accomplishment which will be useful to many readers.

University of California, Los Angeles J. E. SPENCER

THE PHILIPPINES. *By Jean Grossholtz. Boston: Little Brown. 1964. 293 pp.*

THE PHILIPPINES: NATION OF ISLANDS. *By Alden Cutshall. Princeton and Toronto: Van Nostrand. 1964. 134 pp. $1.45.*

EXCEPT IN VERY LEARNED TREATISES conceptual frameworks should be carried lightly. *The Philippines* is a book in a new series edited by Almond, Coleman and Pye, in which a country's politics are studied through a

functional approach. The result is a fresh view of Philippine politics, far removed from the older legalistic studies which have masqueraded as political science. But the conceptual framework is not carried lightly.

Part of the difficulty is that the approach in itself tends to produce repetition; the history and social and economic setting of the Philippines is followed by a description of the structure and then by a discussion of the political functions. But some repetition could have been prevented. Sometimes, also, the author uses English incorrectly: on p. 6 she says that every citizen has "direct" contact with the central government through local political leaders. Sometimes there is jargon: "to imbed in the administrator's behavior a cognitive map" (p. 231). Sometimes there is triteness: do we really need a quotation from Professor Almond to tell us that the political culture is related to, but not the same as, the general culture (p. 160)?

The book puts forward an interesting thesis. Briefly, "bargaining" has been transferred from Philippine social behavior to Philippine political behavior (pp. 12-13). Politicians have mobilized and integrated the population. "Rapid economic and social change in the direction of an open, participant society is being directed by a pragmatic political system imbued with the spirit of democracy" (p. 47). There is no space to state, or evaluate, the thesis in full. But in this reviewer's opinion the verdict must be "not proven." There are obscurities at some points, for instance on the meaning of modernization and on the relation between bargaining and corruption. The concept of an "entrepreneur" is critical to the argument, but the term is not defined: on p. 39 it is used to describe those who made a profit by dealing in surplus goods after World War II. A short comparison with India (p. 2316) shows little appreciation of the problems of that country. And has "Socialism" been "repudiated in the West . . ." (p. 257)? A final observation: no actual evidence is given for the statement that in the Philippines "inequality is no longer an issue" (p. 13); even if this were true, it would be misleading to represent the "bargaining" approach as an alternative to the "inequality" approach (pp. 6-7), when the author herself later argues that new demands, presumably via bargaining, are having the effect of lessening inequality (pp. 235-6).

When all this has been said, this is the best full-length up-to-date general book on Philippine politics yet published. However, it is far from easy to read because of the defects in arrangement and style mentioned above.

The second book has no analytical ambitions. The author is geographically knowledgeable, on such matters as the character of inter-island vessels and base metals and ferro-alloys. It is no doubt good to be reminded that it is "perfectly legal in the Philippines" for a President and Vice-President from different parties to be elected at the same time (p. 101), and that Luzon is comparable in size to Bulgaria (p. 8). But the book is deficient in political and economic understanding. It is stated on p. 125 that the Phil-

ippines became an economic dependency of the United States and that there was no realistic attempt to prepare the colony for economic independence. But on p. 78 it is said that attempts to create an industrial economy by legislation or administrative decree have always been unsuccessful, although import controls can be defended as a temporary measure. External references are even more confused. Tengku Abdul Rahman becomes "Prime Minister Rehman" (p. 114) and the Brunei revolt is moved back a year to December 1961. The book could be a useful general introduction to the Philippines for someone who knew nothing about that country. But on social, economic and political aspects the treatment is elementary.

University of Singapore R. S. Milne

Workers, Factories and Social Change in India. *By Richard D. Lambert. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1963. 247 pp. $5.50.*

Professor Lambert's study is the fifth in a series published by the Gokhale Institute of Politics describing and analyzing the social and economic life of Poona, India. In it he analyzes the social characteristics of a stratified random sample of workers from five of the thirty-five industrial establishments registered as factories. His main purpose is to test the hypothesis that the process of industrialization has the effect of "substituting contract for status, decreasing the primary group organization of work, encouraging the growth of achieved status attributes, increasing mobility, and raising aspiration levels." His findings show that these changes have not, in fact, occurred except in one factory, and he doubts that even this factory will be able to maintain its trend towards the ideal pattern.

The failure of these factories to respond to forces that have been so influential in other societies is mainly due to pressures from both government and trade unions, which now have much greater control over industry in India than they had in North America in the days when industry was expanding on that continent. They are forcing a pigeonhole structure on the factories: that is, trends towards more minute job-specification, change brought about by full-scale negotiations and bargaining, across-the-board increases in wages rather than mobility through merit, etc. He doubts whether even the primary group form of organization of production can escape the force of the pigeonhole trend. All these factors fail to retain the sort of individual motivations which will increase the worker's dedication to his job and so increase his productivity. They lead the author to the conclusion that there is little hope of the factory system playing a prominent role in the process of modernization in India as it has in other modern societies.

The thoroughness of this study leads one to accept Professor Lambert's conclusions. However, India is such a vast and complex society that a vast amount of research must be done before generalizations can be made for the

whole country. Professor Lambert is well aware that he was not able to test all the variables that may be slowing the expected changes in the Poona factories. The size of the city, the fact that it has not yet achieved a highly urban character, the extent of unemployment (particularly in regard to the educated unemployed), the paucity of resources for industrialization, the sheer weight of the back-log of rural Indians pressing into the cities, and the tenacity of the joint family system—all may be factors that should be given more attention in future research.

This very detailed and careful study should serve as a model for further studies in India and for new and fruitful hypotheses.

McGill University, Montreal AILEEN D. ROSS

STUDIES IN ISLAMIC CULTURE IN THE INDIAN ENVIRONMENT. *By Aziz Ahmad. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1964. Toronto, New York: Oxford University Press. 311 pp. $7.50.*

THE STUDY of India's Islamic past has suffered greatly in recent years because of the tendency of both Muslim and Hindu historians to interpret institutions and events in the light of rival nationalist positions. Happily, little evidence of this is seen in these excellent studies by Professor Aziz Ahmad of the University of Toronto. The first four essays are concerned with a much neglected topic: the relation of Muslim India to the rest of the Islamic world. Relying mainly on numismatic evidence, Ahmad argues that the legitimization of the Sultan's rule was derived, throughout the pre-Mughal period, by an acceptance of the authority of the Abbāsid caliph. Turning to that climactic event of Islamic history, the Mongol intrusion, he sees Muslim India provided by it, not only with a cultural stimulus from the influx of refugees scholars, but also with a sense of solidarity through being confronted with an external foe. In one of the most interesting of his studies, Ahmad notes the various attempts made by the Mughals, particularly Shah Jahan, to relate India in a meaningful way to Dār al-Islām. He concludes that the relationship was one-way: scholars and ambassadors, soldiers and merchants, came into India, but no outstanding Indian Muslims migrated to other Islamic lands.

Most of the studies deal with various aspects of the relation of Islamic religious and cultural values to Hindu India. Ahmad's judicious conclusion, which would now probably command general assent, is that the most remarkable feature of the great confrontation is how little the two cultural systems influenced each other in areas of vital significance. The fundamental characteristics of each religion led to repulsion, not attraction, and, he argues, the Islamic challenge of conversion was met by an intensification of Brahmanical orthodoxy. Such interpenetration as did take place is examined in a valuable essay on the syncretic sects, which leads naturally to a

discussion of Akbar's religious position. Ahmad finds little evidence of Hindu influence in the Dīn-i Ilāhī, and he argues that many of Akbar's policies, often cited as proof of an exceptional liberalism, were common among his orthodox predecessors. An example is his abolition of *jizya;* here he was following the policy of Sultan Zayn-al-Ābidī of Kashmir (1420-70).

The essay devoted to Shāh Wāli-Ullāh is a little disappointing; Ahmad provides a useful summary of his religious teaching, but while he asserts its critical importance for Indian Islam, he does not document this in a very satisfying way. What is needed is a detailed study of this interesting man's relation to the Islamic thought of his time and of his place in Indian history. Building on some of the issues raised in his discussion of Shāh Wāli-Ullāh, Ahmad comes to grips, in an epilogue, with the controversial and passion-laden years that saw the rise of the Muslim League and the partition of India. He rejects the common verdict that Jinnah was the creator of Pakistan, arguing that he "did not lead, but was led by the Muslim consensus." On this note, Ahmad ends his intelligent and erudite study.

Columbia University AINSLIE T. EMBREE

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN, 1876-1907. A Study in Diplomatic Relations. *By D. P. Singhal. St. Lucia, Queensland: University of Queensland Press. 1963. 189 pp. 55s 6d.*

THIS WORK was first completed in 1955 as part of a doctoral thesis for the University of London. Revised for publication, it remains specialists' fare, though not because it lacks clarity or skill in assembly. Nor should one cavil that the blurb on the jacket slightly exaggerates its pioneering nature, for much of the detail, if not the broad outline, is new.

The study does extend to 1907, but barely. The first half covers the diplomacy of the Second Afghan War, and much of the rest relates to the settlement of Afghanistan's northern frontier. Abdur Rahman emerges as a cunning intellect, and the only genuine absurdity of which he appears to have been guilty was the suggestion that the octogenarian Gladstone should head what became instead the Durand Mission. While clearly respecting the autocratic Amir, the nature of that rule has left Singhal with little Afghan material. In contrast, the Despatches and Papers on the British side, particularly Lytton's and Ripon's, are plentiful and highly pertinent.

The recurrent note is particularly instructively handled. Lansdowne, like Lytton, is depicted pulling along a sceptical, uneasy British cabinet. The Anglo-Russian Convention, like the Afghan-Russian boundary, is completed without the Amir being represented. Judgment on Lytton, Lansdowne and Curzon is severe, but it is seldom the author who passes it: the evidence is allowed to speak for itself. Apart from a slightly irrelevant aside about India being forced to pay the cost of Indian troops employed in Egypt and

Malta, one would have difficulty in determining the nationality of the author. One would not question his scholarship.

University of Western Ontario W. M. Dobell

Pakistan. Birth and Growth of a Muslim Nation. *By Richard V. Weekes. Princeton: D. Van Nostrand Co. 1964. 278 pp. $5.75.*

This book is a large-hearted attempt to provide in a short space a complete picture of an extremely diverse people with a complicated past. The author appears unbiased and understanding of the aspirations of a people who have had little success in securing acceptance of their viewpoint by Western literati and journalists. The work in general is rather superficial but useful and easy reading for a not too demanding public. It is by no means scholarly or analytical or even reliable as a source of information. References with significant implications are made to events (such as Ayub framing the 1962 Constitution behind the scenes with the help of Manzur Qadir and General Azam) or to associations (such as Maududi belonging to the Deoband school of thought) without specifying the authority. In the latter case the author has completely failed to grasp their essential differences in spite of his mentioning Leonard Binder's penetrating study of religion and politics in his list of readings. With rare exceptions, such as that of Zekiya Eglar, who has been quoted extensively, no source of information is given at all. Moreover, there are numerous factual mistakes of a very obvious nature. The historical, introductory part occupies about one-third of the book but history is not presented sequentially; the reader has to connect links of the chain left here and there. Important factors like the Muslim League and Basic Democracies are inadequately dealt with.

The author has done well at presenting a generalized, but not distorted, picture of family life, and the place and the role of an individual in it. Muslim society with its emphasis upon equality and hospitality, its desire for education, and its traditional valuing of jewelry has been well presented as well as the picture of the educational background of South Asian Muslims with its weaknesses and current efforts at improvement. However, the author describes the efforts of Pakistanis in search for their identity without putting his finger on the essential problem: Pakistanis, though desiring separate identity, are inheritors of a common Indian cultural legacy difficult to sort into neat Indian and Pakistani slots.

University of Alberta Saleem M. M. Qureshi

Australian Federal Politics and Law, 1929-1949. *By Geoffrey Sawer. New York and London: Cambridge University Press (for the Melbourne University Press). 1963. 244 pp. $10.00.*

AUSTRALIA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: A POLITICAL HISTORY. *By Trevor R. Reese. New York and London: Frederick A. Praeger. 1964. 239 pp. $6.00.*

HOW LABOUR GOVERNS: A STUDY OF WORKERS' REPRESENTATION IN AUSTRALIA. *By Vere Gordon Childe. Edited by F. B. Smith. Second edition. New York and London: Cambridge University Press (for the Melbourne University Press). 1964. 193 pp. $7.00.*

GEOFFREY SAWER has produced what is really the second volume of a compendium of the actions of the Australian federal parliament from 1901 to 1949. The first volume (published in 1956) covered developments through most of 1929, and this one carries the story on for the next twenty years. The book seems at the point of bursting from its binding because of the amount of data included. Although in many ways a handbook, it would be unfair to call it nothing more than that. Sawer has managed to get into it an amazing amount of evaluation of issues and personalities and even some of the pungent rhetoric of Australian politicians. Copious documentation and many supplementary details are to be found in the 816 footnotes.

Because of the attempt to compress a maximum of information into the book, each chapter is divided into sections according to a standard pattern. Each begins with a description of the election, including issues, the results, and the party situation in the ensuing parliament. In this and other sections there is coverage of unique state, factional and personal situations. Next comes a description of the government, along with ministerial changes and problems which developed. The section on acts and bills gives separate treatment to new and amending legislation and each is further subdivided into uniform categories. Major disagreements among the parties are illustrated by summaries from the debates in parliament. Budgetary developments receive detailed treatment, as do censure and various other motions for the debate of specific policies. A final section on constitutional issues deals with constitutional arguments within the parliament as well as with cases decided by the courts. Professor Sawer has produced a remarkably complete and unbiased treatment of the first forty-nine years of federal government in Australia. It is a unique achievement which is valuable as a study of the complexity of political parties, policies, personalities and constitutional questions and also as a guide to anyone who wants to investigate these matters in greater detail.

Trevor Reese has written to what is subtitled "a political history" of Australia an acceptable introduction to the subject. After a very sketchy description of the setting up of the federal system, he departs from a strictly chronological arrangement of chapters in dealing with two subjects, the handling of the Aborigines and the development of Australia's colonial policy. On the first he concludes, "A little had been done for the Aborigines, but generally they were a neglected and largely forgotten people facing the

prospect of eventual extinction." He notes that there had been completely inadequate financial provision for the Aborigines as well as for the Australian-controlled areas of Papua and New Guinea. With the adoption of improved policies on matters such as voting and education in the 1960's, he sees Australia as accepting the responsibilities of "a mature and civilized power." The author brings the story of Australian politics up through the election of 1963, and he sees as the greatest problem for the Liberal Party the choice of a replacement for Prime Minister Menzies upon his retirement and for the Labor Party the continued draining of strength by the Democratic Labor Party on the question of Communism.

How Labour Governs is a sort of classic presentation of the impossibility or unlikelihood of what Childe conceived to be a proper democratic relationship between the industrial and political wings of a labor movement. In this edition the editor, F. B. Smith, has again made available a book long out of print and has also supplied correct versions of erroneous quotations in the original edition. It seems clear that the ideal sought by Childe was a labor movement in which a clear socialist platform would be formulated by democratically chosen industrial representatives and implemented by the parliamentarians. He found that even this did not work and that it was also complicated by the intrusion of middle-class elements into the labor movement. Thus he concluded that the Labor Party began as "a band of inspired Socialists" but "degenerated into a vast machine for capturing political power." He saw the same fate for the "One Big Union," that it would become no more than "a gigantic apparatus for the glorification of a few bosses." A good deal of the recent writing on Australian political parties does not disagree substantially with Childe's conclusion.

University of Mississippi RUSSELL H. BARRETT

AMERICANS IN POLYNESIA, 1783-1842. *By W. Patrick Strauss. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press. 1963. 187 pp. $5.00.*

JOHN LEDYARD'S JOURNAL OF CAPTAIN COOK'S LAST VOYAGE. *Edited by James Kenneth Munford, with an Introduction by Sinclair H. Hitchings. Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon State University Press. 1963. 264 pp. $6.00.*

THE GOLDEN HAZE: WITH CAPTAIN COOK IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. *By Roderick Cameron. Cleveland and New York: World Publishing Company. 1964. 283 pp. $6.95.*

IT IS DIFFICULT to know what to say about Mr. Strauss's book without systematically taking it to pieces. One wonders whether he should have written it at all, except perhaps as a Ph.D. thesis. It has that sort of subject—a partial subject; the Americans in Polynesia as a piece of history are mixed up with other Western adventurers in Polynesia; they don't stand by themselves. At the same time, if we do abstract the Americans from the others, then, paradoxically, some of these chapters should either have been expanded into books (e.g., American missionaries in Hawaii) or have appeared as articles in historical periodicals (e.g., the interest-

ing chapter on the "Literature of Paradise"). Or, as it is not a long book, it might have been supremely well written and itself have appeared as a contribution to literature, for, although it is fully documented, almost entirely from printed sources, there is not much that is very new in it. In any case, Mr. Strauss should have exercised more care in statement. Take his first three pages. The Polynesians were expert boat-builders and mariners, "they made long voyages using the stars and their exact knowledge of the tradewinds to navigate"—we infer from the context that this refers to the time of the first European arrivals, but this is wrong, unless voyages of three or four days are long. All ceremonies were held in temples called *maraes*—wrong: The "idols representing the native gods"—they were not idols. The Tongans had a penchant for eating their captives—when? The "shrunken heads" which formed a part of Maori traffic were not shrunken. "After only twenty-five years the native society had undergone a complete revolution"—twenty-five years from when and what native society? Fortunately the majority of the pages do not present this sort of thing; but here and there we come on something similar and are disturbed. For instance, we are told that Ledyard, described as an eye-witness to Cook's death (which he wasn't) wrote a book that closely followed the official account of Cook's voyage "in both construction and content." But Ledyard's book appeared in 1783 and the other in 1784! Still, there is a convenient account of the Wilkes expedition, not readily obtainable elsewhere; and the section on the attempts of American missionaries to proselytise other islands than Hawaii is welcome.

We come now to Ledyard, and Mr. Munford's edition. Reading it one rather feels that a butterfly is being broken on a wheel; but no doubt this particular butterfly was bound to undergo the full treatment some time. Admittedly, Ledyard was an interesting personality and the biographical introduction by Mr. Hitchings is both interesting and valuable. One looks forward to something on a larger scale. Ledyard's Journal, however, a hasty and catch-penny production, whatever its bibliographical interest may be, as a source for the history of Cook's voyage is really almost quite worthless. It shows what can be done by a combination of fertile, romantic and careless imagination, and reliance on another unreliable writer, the anonymous Lieutenant Rickman. Any accurate observation that Ledyard makes may be found quite easily elsewhere in the sources, except for the one occasion when he was off on his own on a mission for Cook at Unalaska. Though Mr. Munford takes the book too seriously, nevertheless he may be congratulated upon his editing. His reading has been wide, slips of his own are few, he has enlisted some good technical help. Whether the job was or was not worth doing, it has been done very well.

Of *The Golden Haze* the present reviewer writes with some embarrassment, as Mr. Cameron both praises him and leans on him rather heavily. Truth, however, compels him to remark that it is not a very good book, though with a little care it could have been a better one. Proof-reading has been extremely careless. Too many statements are irritatingly erroneous or sloppy. Mr. Cameron set out to visit and write about a number of the "Cook places" in the Pacific; his "South Pacific" includes Hawaii but not Australia and New Zealand. When he gets on to his own experience in travel and people, the author shows here and there that he is capable of writing well; he can give a vivid rendering of visual impressions. What a pity

he did not devote a few months to revising and checking and polishing! The book, as physical object, is an excellent production, apart from its cover and dust-jacket; and the 84 illustrations, with hardly an exception, deserve, and hereby get, the highest praise.

Victoria University, Wellington J. C. Beaglehole

The Making of a Maori. *By James E. Ritchie. Wellington: A. H. and A. W. Reed. 1963. 203 pp. 21s. 6d.*

This book is an extensive description, based on many years of fieldwork, of a single, largely Maori, community in New Zealand, given the fictional name of Rakau. It gives the historical background of this community; describes the social relations between men and women, parents and children, other kin, workmates and companions, Maori and *pakeha* (white), economic life and resources, religious beliefs and education of members of the community. All of this is reasonably complete and would provide a good introduction to the culture of the rural Maori for a general reader, although it does not meet the criteria for a thorough ethnography by a professional anthropologist. The specific community described no longer exists in the same form, since in the course of the fieldwork it became the site of part of a major industrial development, with an accompanying increase in population and facilities. Nevertheless similar conditions and social patterns are to be found in other rural parts of New Zealand.

The research on which this book is based began over eleven years ago. It was psychological research, intended to test with psychological test data a theory of typical Maori personality structure and its child-rearing and, ultimately, cultural origins. Neither design, data, nor conclusions are adequately represented in this book. The reader must look at the original studies to which references are made. The scattered and poorly edited nature of the original studies make a final report in monograph form desirable and the foreword, by Ernest Beaglehole, and preface, by the author, lead us to expect it here. Only two chapters deal explicitly with the issues central to the earlier reports, those on "growing up" and "personal resources." The generalizations stated there, and the generalizations stated in earlier reports, cannot be taken as established. From general psychological principles, largely psychoanalytic, and from the relevant environmental conditions, largely of early and middle childhood, consequences for personality structure were deduced and tested by projective test devices, largely the Rorschach. This procedure, as outlined, is admirable. Unfortunately the theoretical elements were presented in a very unclear fashion; the Rorschach has no demonstrated validity for the type of interpretation made; and the failure to use a control group of comparable non-Maoris makes inferences about group differences impossible.

Although a book by D. P. Ausubel (*Maori Youth,* Victoria University of Wellington, 1961) which did include a *pakeha* control group, is cited as confirming the general picture of Maori personality derived earlier, in fact Ausubel did not measure those characteristics which are given primary emphasis in the earlier studies and found no significant differences in most of the characteristics which were measured.

There is apparent in *The Making of a Maori* a shift away from the psycho-

analytic theory and the consequent emphasis on child-rearing practices to a more sociological approach to explanation in terms of values, roles, leadership and identity. This seems to be an approach which is more promising and more likely to lead to insights which can be generally applied. It is never, however, stated clearly or systematically, and this kind of alternative to the theoretical predominance of psychoanalytic theory in culture-personality remains to be worked out.

The more general question, suggested by the title of this book and implicit in the entire research undertaking, of whether there is in any useful psychological sense such a thing as a "Maori" or whether there is just a collection of individuals having in common a low socio-economic level, a non-Western tradition rapidly becoming alien to its own heirs, and a minority status, to which they react with the same range and distribution of responses that would be found in any other population of similar size and circumstances regardless of the particular cultural traditions of their ancestors, is unanswered. It is an important question, not only for understanding the behavior of Maoris, but for the whole field of culture and personality.

University of British Columbia T. F. Storm

The Population Crisis and the Use of World Resources. *Edited by Stuart Mudd. World Academy of Art and Science. Bloomington: Indiana University Press. 1964. 562 pp. $7.95.*

Human Fertility and Population Problems. *Edited by Roy O. Green. Proceedings of a Seminar Sponsored by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Cambridge, Mass.: Schenkman Publishing Co. 1963. 278 pp. Paper, $2.65; cloth, $7.45.*

Symposia on population problems and their relation to social and economic factors have become almost a fashion. Generally—and these two books are no exception—they serve the purpose of bringing under one cover a wide range of topics which are not otherwise readily available to any but the specialist reader; but sometimes one tires of the frequent repetition of articles readily available in standard journals (which happens in the World Academy publication), and the literal reproduction of papers and discussions, with warts and all, as presented to a conference (which is a weakness of the American Academy publication).

The object of the *Population Crisis and the Use of World Resources* is, according to the preface: "to publish a collection of articles written by leading authorities . . . to acquaint the student with the situation and hopefully to stimulate intelligent thought on the subject." The book does this in a number of discrete essays, but many of these essays are well known already to most serious students of the population issues and one wonders why they need be repeated even although some of them, such as J. J. Spengler's "The Economics of Population Growth," or Irene Taeuber's "Japan's Population: Miracle, Model or Case Study?," may be classics in their own right. On the other hand, some of the contributions in the section on biology and population break new ground (for example, Muller, "Better Genes for Tomorrow"). The final section on the use of world resources also contains some stimulating articles, such as Christian's "The Use and Abuse of Land and Water" and Taylor Thom's "The Discovery, Development and Constructive

Use of World Resources." On the other hand, some of the notes of "The Greats" such as the introductory words by Earl Bertrand Russell and Sir Julian Huxley add nothing, except to emphasize again the sense of doom.

All in all this is a useful volume for the reference shelf, which will avoid frequent reference to some important articles in their original journals and which supplies some valuable new materials; but it remains a symposium and really does not come to grips with the relation between current and prospective population growth and the use of the world's resources. It adds usefully to our knowledge but leaves the question open.

Human Fertility and Population Problems is less ambitious in scope, but more uneven in quality. Some of the articles are in fact very poor quality: summaries given to a symposium by very busy and distinguished men who can really do better. The main contribution of the symposium is some very useful articles on the research endeavours by the biologists and physiologiests to find a breakthrough in the control of human fertility. Articles by A. G. Parkes on "The Biology of Fertility," Gregory Pincus on "Frontiers in Methods of Fertility Control," Warren O. Nelson on "The Inhibitory Aspects on Gonads of the Male," and John Rock on "Possible Easy Methods of the Future," are well worth reading. One is left with the very strong impression that "the pill" of current fame is merely a way-station and that in a decade's time the possibilities of control of human fertility may be revolutionized—and it may be that the male may be asked to lead the revolution instead of the long-suffering female. The essays of this symposium leave no doubt about the difficult problems of a physiological and genetical character yet to be faced, but there is an atmosphere of hope—if we are prepared to put but a fraction of the money that goes into adding another year to life into the task of preventing unwanted births. The time in hand to achieve this revolution in human control is short but, as Ansley Coale emphasizes in his essay on "The Economic Effects of Fertility Control," not quite as short as the prophets of doom imply. A lot can happen in half a century and we should be able to feed a likely population by then of 6,000 million. It is the fifty years after that which will be crucial.

Australian National University W. D. Borrie

BRIEFLY NOTED

Southeast Asia. *By William A. Withington and Margaret Fisher. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Fideler Company. 1963. 256 pp.*

A geographer and a writer of children's books have collaborated to produce this attractive, innocuous summary of geographic "facts," which will certainly be useful in introducing school children to the complexities of Southeast Asia. Half the book is devoted to chapters on topics (e.g., land, climate, history, ecology, arts), while the other half treats the countries and regions separately. Each chapter ends with a list of "problems to solve," and an introduction enjoins the student to take a "problem-solving" approach to his geographic studies—an approach used by "most successful" men. It is unfortunate that the authors bow to the pressures of conformity to the extent of insisting that local Communist parties do nothing but "stir up trouble" while the "democratic nations are helping to improve education, health, farming, and industry in the region" (pp. 10-11). However, neutrality gets a sympathetic if summary treatment, and Ngo Dinh Diem does

not fare well. Surely high school students are mature enough to understand that words like "democratic" have far more emotive than explanatory power in dealing with many areas of the world. The book has many excellent maps and tables of facts. It abounds in magnificent photographs that will help any student to *see* Southeast Asia.

University of British Columbia W. E. Willmott

The Arts and Crafts of India and Ceylon. *By Ananda K. Coomaraswamy. New York: Farrar, Straus and Co. 1964. 259 pp. Cloth, $6.00; paper, $2.25.*

This is an unrevised reprint of a small book first published in 1913 as an introduction to Indian art. Although the text is now hopelessly out of date for some periods of Indian art—the whole early Indus Valley civilization, for example, was unknown fifty years ago—the book can still hold its own as an intelligent and perceptive commentary on Indian art, for it was primarily as a sympathetic interpreter of the meaning and significance of Indian art that Dr. Coomaraswamy was at his best. The chapters on the crafts of India are particularly useful because of Dr. Coomaraswamy's intimate knowledge of Indian life. Unfortunately, the numerous illustrations, small, grey and coarse-textured, will hardly impress the reader with the luxuriant beauties of Indian art.

University of British Columbia Mary Morehart

English in India: Its Present and Future. *By V. K. Gokak. Bombay: Asia Publishing House; New York: Taplinger Publishing Co. 1964. 183 pp.*

English in India remains the effective *lingua franca* of a multi-lingual people, the language that keeps Indian scholars in touch with developments in the outside world. Yet, as Professor V. K. Gokak shows clearly in *English in India,* both the speaking and teaching of English have declined rapidly since liberation. The situation has been complicated by the emergence of linguistically based states. "Our pupils, and indeed many of their teachers, speak English as if it were Hindi, Bengali, Marathi or Tamil. Our regional speech habits have absorbed spoken English and regionalised it." Professor Gokak presents a number of intelligent proposals for rehabilitating the teaching of English. He misses, however, a fundamental point: that teaching in India is an underpaid and overworked occupation. Hence very many of the men and women who could teach good English are outside the academic profession; until some means can be found of attracting more of them to the schools and universities, the problem will remain unsolved.

University of British Columbia George Woodcock

New Zealand: Gift of the Sea. *By Brian Brake and Maurice Shadbolt. Honolulu: East-West Center Press. 1964. 149 pp. Illustrated. $9.50.*

In this handsome book two talented young men present their country in word and picture. Opening with majestic full-colour photographs, accompanied by evocative text, the book moves swiftly from beaches and fjords to geysers, ferns, Maoris, towns, rugby, glow worms, boiling mud and snow peaks. The final photograph leaves one gazing out into the blue vastness of the Pacific. Brian Brake grew up in the Southern Alps. A pupil of the great Henri Cartier-Bresson, he shows enormous concentration and documentary power in his work. But New Zealand has no corner on scenery, and most of these flawless photographs have the universality of "Erehwon" spelt sideways. Technique has triumphed over content as it did when the old Maori carvers threw away their stone

adzes and got busy with steel chisels. Insight is a surer focus than a lens. If one had to choose one picture it would be the one of white sheep precariously skirting a blue cliff (p. 106).

Maurice Shadbolt's text provides a personal and highly informative counterpoint to the photographs. When he lays aside his perfumed pen he is capable of tough comment. He decries New Zealand's immigration policy—"We still prefer third-rate immigrants from Europe to first-rate people from Asia." He notes, but fails to sound the unpleasant alarm of a burgeoning unskilled Maori population. How New Zealand faces and resolves this crisis will determine what being a New Zealander means rather than comforting romanticism. Shadbolt has published *The New Zealanders* and *Summer Fires and Winter Country,* as well as articles in *The New Yorker.*

The Maori motifs drawn by E. Mervyn Taylor are a pleasing addition. Expertly reproduced by Japanese printers, there are forty pages in full colour and sixty-four in monochrome gravure.

Vancouver JESSIE M. DUNNING

GOLD FLEET FOR CALIFORNIA. *By Charles Bateson. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press. 1963. 172 pp. $7.50.*

A GOOD DEAL OF SEARCHING and verification went into the making of this book, and there are some interesting illustrations from old prints. But it deals with a small subject. Gold was found in California in January 1849. The news reached Sydney and Auckland after much delay and was not published until December. The Australian gold discoveries came in 1851 and the tide of gold-seekers was reversed. Mr. Bateson estimates that 7,000 to 8,000 Australians and New Zealanders made their way to San Francisco in the intervening period. Some of them were escaped convicts or freedmen. Most, however, were respectable emigrants who suffered from the reputation acquired by the "Sydney Ducks." As often since, a few lawless Australians gained notoriety and were credited with crimes committed by others. There are tales of pirated ships and wrecks on the island reefs of the south seas, and of merchants who sailed away comfortably to escape impending bankruptcy. Most of the gold-seekers, however, came the hardway in expensive and overcrowded ships. It is difficult to group these stories or to regard them as more than a collection of anecdotes, related only by the lure of gold. There is a list of sailings that could be useful to those who may wish to check family stories, and this footnote to history fills a small gap, not of great import to Calfiornia. A sequel telling the return flow to the Australian diggings could be more significant, at least to Australians.

Berkeley, California J. B. CONDLIFFE