

Both these books are worth reading in the context of the new nation-building which is going on in Asia, Africa and elsewhere. It is not necessary to accept Professor Maki's somewhat 'simpliste' thesis to realise that Japan's experience with forms of government of occidental origin, despite its many unique features, has much to teach other nations, both old and new.

VERE REDMAN.

Contemporary China. Economic and Social Studies. Documents. Statistics. Chronology. Bibliography. Index. IV. 1959-1960. Ed. by E. Stuart Kirby. *London: Oxford University Press for Hong Kong University Press. 1961. 363 pp. Tables. Bibliog. Index. 37s. 6d.*

This volume maintains the high standards of its predecessors. It includes a chronology, a bibliography of 1,200 Chinese and English books and articles, a comprehensive index, tables compiled from official statistics, and one primary document, Li Fu ch'un's Economic Report for 1960. These most useful tools are prefaced by six articles and three notes on special subjects. Mr. Lethbridge gives a good account of the elusive and, it now seems, ephemeral Urban Commune. Mr. Ellis Joffe writes on the difficult question of the relationship between Party and army.

Of the articles on economic subjects, Mr. Kevin Lee's analysis of the main periods of Chinese economic policy stands out for its balance and clarity. Mr. T. C. Lee, on the other hand, is less convincing on the food problem. No one would dispute that in 1960 China suffered a food crisis, but his inconclusive use of doubtful statistics obscures the issue and he fails to prove his argument that the crisis was caused by ambitious industrial programmes.

Other articles deal with the 'Rightist' movement of 1959 (H. Hellbeck), the Sino-Tibetan conflict (K. Pringsheim) and education in Taiwan. The last, by Mr. R. F. Simpson, gives information new to this country.

The Far Eastern Policy of the United States. By A. Whitney Griswold. *New Haven, London: Yale University Press. 1962. 530 pp. Bibliog. Index. \$10. 80s.*

This is a re-issue of a book originally published in 1938 by the present President of Yale University. It has not been revised or brought up to date, but it remains in many ways one of the best studies of American diplomacy in the Orient for the forty years which it covers (1898-1938). It has been outmoded in some particulars by specialist studies on aspects of the period which have come out since it was written. Nevertheless the author's two main theses—that United States material interests in the Far East were so small and public indifference to the issues so great as to preclude a successful independent policy, and that a co-operative one was only practicable within strict limits—can be said to have stood the test of time. A worth-while re-issue of a very readable and balanced study.

Pacific Island Bastions of the United States. By Herold J. Wiens. *Princeton, N.J., London, New York, Toronto: Van Nostrand. 1962. 127 pp. Maps. Tables. Bibliog. Index. (A Searchlight Original No. 4 under the general editorship of George W. Hoffman and G. Etzel Percy.) \$1.45. 12s.*

Surveys the ethnography, history and environment of the Pacific Islands under United States trusteeship. The strategic value of the islands and their role in the nuclear and missile age are analysed.

Towards a Malayan Nation. By T. Silcock. Foreword by Malcolm MacDonald. *Singapore: Donald Moore for Eastern Universities Press. 1961. 112 pp. M\$4.75.*

A collection of essays written by Professor Silcock between 1946 and 1959, with the aim of assisting the development of a sense of Malayan nationality within the plural society of Malaya.