This selective bibliography, compiled and annotated by Asian specialists, is intended for the general reader as a continuation of Asia: A Guide to Basic Books published in 1966. The purpose is to identify 156 books covering extensive subject areas about Asia. The supplement is a geographically arranged into four major sections: General Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia. Books pertaining to India, China and Japan comprise over one-third of this bibliography supplement and are classified by subjects under the categories: 1) general works; 2) cultural, economic, and political history; 3) religion and philosophy; 4) literature; 5) art; and 6) modern political, social, and economic developments. Alphabetically arranged author and title indices are provided for both the original and the supplement. Special features include additional title bibliographies; a list of recent publishers and their addresses for titles cited in both editions; and a short list of book stores specializing in outstanding sources of Asian studies materials. Related document is ED 045 517. (SJM)
SUPPLEMENT

ASIA
A GUIDE TO
BASIC BOOKS

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THE ASIA SOCIETY
1971
PREFACE

The Asia Society is delighted to publish a Supplement to ASIA: A GUIDE TO BASIC BOOKS which appeared in 1966. The purpose and format is similar to the original -- it is designed to identify books on Asia (those countries which extend eastward from Afghanistan to Japan). It is arranged in four sections: Asia -- General, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia.

The original guide and its supplement were prepared with the general reader in mind rather than the scholar; consequently, the selections are mainly those which have a generalized appeal and which consider extensive subject areas. Readers can learn about additional titles by consulting the bibliographies on page 50 of the first edition and page 87 of the supplement.

Some of the publications listed which are no longer in print can be found in libraries and at specialized bookstores while others are likely to be reprinted. At the time of publication of the original guide, many books available then in clothbound editions only have since been published in paperback.

A new feature of the supplement is a Title Index (page 98); an Author Index appears on page 93. Included are all titles and all authors cited in the original and the supplement. For this reason, the page numbers in the supplement follow consecutively those in the original.

An up-to-date list of publishers and their addresses of titles cited in both editions appears on page 89 of the supplement, followed by book dealers which specialize in Asian studies.

The original guide and supplement are 50¢ each or 75¢ for both, plus 25¢ handling and postage. Orders must be prepaid to The Asia Society, 112 E. 64 Street, New York, N.Y. 10021. DO NOT ORDER TITLES FROM THE SOCIETY.

To Professors Embree, Meskill, Van Niel, and Vella who made the selections and provided the annotations for both publications, we are indebted for their generous and effective cooperation. Most of all, we appreciate the benefit of their scholarship and dedication to this project.

September 1971
## SUPPLEMENT

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I. ASIA -- GENERAL


While this is a textbook for introductory courses in Asian religion, a reader interested in an overview of the religions of Asia, with samples of sculptures and other religious writings, will find it useful.


In the first volume of his meticulously detailed study, Lach examines the literary sources for European knowledge of Asia up to the end of the 16th century. In the second volume, his attention is turned to the European response to this new knowledge. His emphasis is on evidence drawn from the visual arts from the Renaissance to the Baroque period. While the author tends to let his mass of details overshadow the main theme, his argument for the significance of Asia for European intellectual history is sustained.


Useful summaries of the conclusions the author reached in his more detailed works on India, as well as comments on Southeast Asian borders.


This richly illustrated volume -- many of the plates are in color -- provides a comprehensive introduction of Asian art from the Stone Age to the premodern period. Emphasis is on India, China, and Japan. There is also a section on "International Influence of Buddhist Art" and there are useful chronological tables and a comparative time chart.


Disappointing in many ways -- it is repetitive, diffuse and curiously impressionistic at times -- but nevertheless a provocative and important study. India receives the major share of attention.

Examples of modern poetry, drama, novels and short stories preceded by brief introductions representing most Asian countries.


A readable survey of an important aspect of the relations between different parts of Asia with each other and the West. One is reminded that European trade after the 16th century, which looms so large in our thinking, is only a continuation of ancient contacts.


A useful reference volume containing many statistical tables which give basic information, as well as brief, informative chapters on a variety of topics by competent scholars.

II. SOUTH ASIA


One of the relatively few scholarly studies on the Islamic experience in India produced in recent years, this book will be of value to anyone interested in going behind the cliches of nationalist interpretations of the history of India and Pakistan.


A collection of articles that helps to fill some of the great gaps in our knowledge of the role of religion in contemporary South Asia.
1. INDIA

A. General Introductory Works


The Indian Ocean itself as the focus of emphasis is the special contribution of this wide-ranging study. The author cautiously advances the hypothesis that an "Indian Ocean Community" will develop as a result of the demise of European colonial rule in the area.

B. History: Cultural, Political, Economic


Readable, fascinating account of Indian civilization by an 11th-century Islamic scholar.


Based on recent archaeological studies, this well-written scholarly study makes available current thinking on Indian prehistory. In general, it supersedes the earlier Penguin on the same theme by Stuart Piggott.


This essay by one of India's most brilliant writers is not recommended for those who want accepted interpretations. But its provocative analysis of Indian life and history, and its judgments on art, literature, and politics are based on an astonishing erudition. Combined with an ironic wit and an elegant prose style, the result is a book that is both delightful and annoying.


A synthesis of current knowledge of Indian prehistory, from the first appearance of man through the Indus Valley Civilization. Considerable attention is given to South India and the "fringe" areas of the subcontinent. Many maps and illustrations add to the book's value.
There are many summaries and interpretations of Indian nationalism in the 20th century, but Pandey's is one of the best -- scholarly, readable, and without too much bias on the Partition issue.

Seal's general argument is that imperial rule of the kind that existed in India is only possible because of the collaboration and cooperation of important elements in the society with the imperial power.

Vol. I by Thapar is more original than is the second volume which tends to be a summary of Spear's earlier studies, but on the whole, this is the most interesting of the general histories of India.

A summary of eight centuries of the history of Islamic thought and cultures in the subcontinent, this book provides background for many developments in modern India and Pakistan.

Hay's purpose in this study is to examine the intellectual views of Indian leaders alongside those of their contemporaries in China and Japan. How divergent the Indian attitudes often were from those in China and Japan is strikingly illustrated through a concentration on Rabindranath Tagore.

A scholarly work, based on careful research in original sources, with great attention to detail. The conclusions,
which are of great interest for the study of Indian religion, are lucidly presented.


The editor's claim that this represents "a middle-of-the-road explanation" of the fundamentals of Indian intellectual and spiritual experience is a fair one. The articles are sound, without breaking new ground. The book presents Indian religion as a modern system, useful for the contemporary world.


Of all the gods of India, perhaps Krishna has been of most interest to Westerners. In this important book, a group of scholars trace Krishna through history, examine the literature that is devoted to him, and note how he is worshipped at the present time.


While the articles are generally sound, the work as a whole suffers from being the product of a single author. The range of subjects covered is too vast to permit authoritative scholarship. Recent interpretations have not been drawn upon to the extent expected in a work of this kind. It will be useful as a reference, however, as there is no other similar work.

D. Literature


Village life in Bengal is authentically and dramatically revealed in this novel by one of the best 20th-century Bengali writers. A film version by Satyajit Ray helped to bring Banerji international recognition.


A collection of articles by various writers on the development of the novel in six Indian languages -- Bengali, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi, Tamil, and Urdu.

Lal prefers the term "transcreation," rather than translation, to describe his method in making Sanskrit drama available to the modern reader. There are six plays and a useful introduction.


Perhaps the most useful of all the many works generated by the centenary celebrations of the great 19th-century Urdu poet.


Premchand, generally regarded as the most important of modern Hindi writers, has been singularly fortunate in having his work presented to the Western reader in two splendid translations. GODAN presents a picture of village life that is instinctively recognized as authentic. The short stories in Rubin's lively, witty translations, however, will perhaps be more to the taste of the modern reader.


The art and literature of 18th-century India have been little studied. This work indicates how brilliant a period it was for poetry and, at the same time, provides an introduction to Urdu poetry.

E. The Arts


Beautifully illustrated, with a text based on sound scholarship, this is one of the best introductions to the art and architecture of the Mughal period.

A stunningly illustrated book, with an authoritative text. One of the best books available on Indian dance, it was published jointly by the American Society for Eastern Arts.


Mookerjee's survey perhaps does not deserve a place in "basic" books on Indian art as it is not very well printed and it is conventional in approach, but it has certain virtues. It gives a good sampling of styles, it includes some material from the Islamic tradition, and it has a few examples of folk art and the work of modern Indian artists.


In her investigation of the relationships between dance and other art forms in classical Indian culture the author, who is both a professional dancer and a serious student of literature, has made an important contribution to Indian aesthetics.


A comprehensive, interpretative examination of Indian art and its influence in Asia -- history, symbolism, architecture, and sculpture. Both volumes are extensively illustrated; Vol. II consists entirely of black-and-white plates.

F. Social Structure


While Dumont is addressing his fellow sociologists and anthropologists, he writes so lucidly and in so literate a style that nonprofessionals will find this a readable book. It is one of the first major surveys of the subject in years.


Like most people who know India well, Mandelbaum has been impressed by the extraordinary diversity of Indian life, while being aware of a pervasive, but elusive, unity that defines the civilization. These volumes are explorations of the wo-
ciety in order to find a general framework for understanding it.

Singer, Milton and Bernard Cohn, editors. STRUCTURE AND CHANGE IN INDIAN SOCIETY. Aldine, 1968. 507 pp.

Twenty papers, mainly by anthropologists, that provide insights into the dynamics of social and political change. While some of the articles are rather technical and specialized, others will be stimulating and interesting to the non-specialist.

G. Modern Political and Economic Developments


There is an enormous number of books dealing with the Indian Army, especially its pre-Independence phase, but very few have tried to look at it as a functioning unit of Indian society. Cohen gives a good historical summary of the origins of the modern Army and then turns to its role in the nationalist movement, the professional officer, and problems since 1947 which have affected the Army.

Das Gupta, Jyotirindra. LANGUAGE CONFLICT AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: GROUP POLITICS AND NATIONAL LANGUAGE POLICY IN INDIA. University of California, 1970. 293 pp.

Perhaps the most balanced and incisive book yet written on a much misunderstood subject — the role of language in India's development. The author argues that so far from being divisive, the whole language issue has shown that a viable political community can exist in India, despite the recognition of linguistic states.


Perhaps the most interesting of the multitude of books on Gandhi, Erikson's study seeks to assess Gandhi's life through the examination of a single incident, the Ahmedabad strike. While the data used will be familiar to many readers, the author's insights into Indian culture, as well as into Gandhi's motivation, are provocative and well-argued.


This controversial account of the Sino-Indian border war in 1962 argues that India was to blame for the war as well as China.

One of the best of the many biographies of Gandhi, and the one that gives the clearest understanding of Gandhi as a political figure.


This study is a good introduction to the relationships between political and economic development.

2. **PAKISTAN**


Obviously many of the interpretations must be accepted with reserve, but this is nonetheless one of the most interesting books on what happened to democratic politics in Pakistan.


Books on Pakistan tend to date very quickly, and Papanek's conclusion that Pakistan's economic development was due to sensible policies and wise planning may have been denied by events in 1971. But his book is a well-informed historical survey and analysis, enlivened by such chapter titles as "The Social Utility of Greed."


Perhaps the most useful volume on the forces that led to the creation of Pakistan. Admirably objective in tone, it touches upon all the important facets of politics in the nationalist period.


A detailed analysis of Pakistani politics that provides background for understanding both the origins of the military government and the tensions between the eastern and western wings of the country.
3. **AFGHANISTAN**


One of the few histories of Afghanistan that emphasizes social and economic developments, this careful study will be of value to anyone interested in the complex society of modern Afghanistan. The author demonstrates that, here as elsewhere, the idea that traditional societies being stagnant and unchanging, does not square with the facts.

4. **CEYLON**


The role of language groups in Ceylon politics from the early 1920's to the present is examined in this small book, one of the few scholarly studies on Ceylon published in recent years. It provides a useful background for understanding the tensions in the national life of Ceylon.

5. **THE HIMALAYAN KINGDOMS: BHUTAN, NEPAL, SIKKIM, TIBET**


The religious and historical significance of the Nepalese Mani-rimdu dance-drama is examined, through text and illustrations, within the cultural context of the Sherpas -- their customs, beliefs, daily life, and religious institutions.


From its awkward shape, this volume looks like a picture book, but it is in fact a serious summary of what is known about the geography, social structure, and economy of Bhutan.


The arts of Tibet -- materials, techniques, sculpture, and painting -- are expertly examined within the background of the country's history and religion. The 119 black-and-white plates have excellent explanatory notes.

Two of the few American scholars who have studied Nepal in depth present in this work an important analysis of its political structure.


The terrifying deities in Tibetan art are, according to the author, partly imports into Tibet from India, partly the ancient gods of the Tibetan people. In the complex ambiguities of Tibetan religion, they exist but they are unreal in that they are projections of the individual's mind. While the book emphasizes art and religion, much light is thrown on social and political customs.


Lightly written, unpretentious traveler's account of the temples and everyday life of Katmandu and environs. Interesting illustrations and tourist information.


Profusely illustrated and based on sound scholarly research, this is one of the most reliable introductions available on Tibet.


A third of the book provides an illustrated introduction to the arts of Nepal within the context of its geography, history, and religion. The final section consists of 82 plates -- with annotations -- of archaeological finds, stone sculpture, terra-cotta figures, bronzes, wood carvings, ivory objects, manuscripts, and paintings.
III. SOUTHEAST ASIA

1. GENERAL


Interpreting developments in Southeast Asia during the last two centuries, this essay provides thoughtful insights and sound generalizations.


A well-chosen selection of readings from ancient times to modern. Each document is briefly introduced by the editors.


Broad coverage of theater styles and patterns. Presented in a readable form for both the generalist and the specialist.


An English translation of the classic LES ÉTATS HINDOUISES D'INDOCHINE ET D'INDONÉSIE. This first synthesis of the history of the Indianized states of Southeast Asia from their appearance to 1511 remains the most comprehensive and authoritative work on the subject.


An investigation of the main features of urban growth and the role of the great city in disseminating social, political, and cultural innovation.


A valuable contribution on Southeast Asian commerce before and during the early years of European influence.

A detailed examination of the philosophic bases of French rule and the reactions to that rule in the contrasting societies of Cambodia and South Vietnam.


Six historians -- David K. Wyatt, John R.W. Smail, Alexander Woodside, William R. Roff, David P. Chandler, and David Joel Steinberg -- contribute articles to produce an insightful and stimulating account of Southeast Asian history and society during the past two centuries.

2. Burma


Detailed report on developments in Burma during World War II by Burma's wartime head of state. Most valuable for its presentation of an Asian point of view.


A brief general history of Burma, valuable principally for the author's presentation of the Burman view of events.


A stimulating analysis that presents much detail on traditional concepts of kingship in Burma and discusses efforts of modern Burmese leaders to relate these concepts to the ideology of the welfare state.


A sympathetic report concentrating on modern Burma -- its internal problems and its relations with Asian neighbors and with the United States.
3. **CAMBODIA**


A collection of eight brief essays on the significance of the monuments at the site of Cambodia's ancient capital. An excellent introduction to the ethos of ancient Khmer civilization.

4. **INDONESIA**


Javanese character and social morality are illustrated through the wajang kulit (shadow puppet) characters.


A detailed account of recent Indonesian events with emphasis upon the nationalist movement and the winning of political independence.


Emphasizes Sukarno's place in the Javanese world view, and traces the features of this leader's unification policy.


Translations from Indonesian speeches and writings, arranged according to the major themes and concerns of the time.


A publication which accompanied the exhibition at Asia House is enhanced by the authors' texts on the evolution of the stylistic differences in the monuments of the Eastern and Central Javanese periods and their statuary, by a history of these ancient arts and religious background, and by the comprehensive catalogue notes. A special feature is the sixteen photographs showing the many sites with which the works of art are associated.

A well-written compendium of information on almost all aspects of Indonesian society.


Beautifully illustrated account of the many art forms of Indonesia. The text is warmly appreciative of the subject.


Five extended essays by three Western political scientists and two Indonesian historians dealing with the traditional cultural roots of 20th-century Indonesian political life. The essays deal with: the Javanese ideas of power, traditions of Javanese agrarian radicalism, ethnicity and political parties in North Sumatra, early Minangkabau ideas about modernization, and the changing basis of Indonesian legal institutions and legal culture. A concluding essay by Clifford Geertz provides a provocative overview of the general question of the conflict between culture and political institutions in independent Indonesia.


Individual studies of thirteen Indonesian villages showing the diversity as well as the underlying unities of Indonesian life.


Thoughtful and stimulating essay on the role of ludruk (a lower-class dramatic form) in the process of social change.


The role of Islam in Atjeh, North Sumatra, is examined in its symbolic and its socially integrative aspects. Perceptive insights into the religion and society of a little-known part of Indonesia.

The most comprehensive survey of literary periods and motifs in 20th-century Indonesia.


A very readable basic history incorporating most of the currently accepted views.

5. LAOS


This study and the author's companion volume, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY OF LAOS (No. 5 in the same series), are based upon available literature and field data and comprise basic source books for a wide range of information on Laos.


A readable account of the international problem of Laos as seen against the Laotian traditional role as buffer state to its stronger neighbors in Southeast Asia.

6. MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, BRUNEI


A description and analysis of the political systems of the states of the western side of the Malay peninsula before British control.


Statistics on and an analysis of the composition and characteristics of the population past and present of eastern Malaysia and Brunei.

Judicious and balanced analysis of the basic issues in communal disagreement in post-independence Malaya.


Analysis of the tripartite roots of Malay national sentiment: modern Islamic reformers, Malay language teachers, and English-educated civil servants.


Focuses upon the political, administrative, economic, and social changes produced by the British "residential system" in Malaya.

7. THE PHILIPPINES


Description of Kalinga society and its efforts to control inter-village feuding through an emergent state system.


A long essay on Philippine literature and writers by Casper is followed by a selection of short stories, poetry, and a play. Valuable for insights into the Filipino psyche and search for identity.


Within an essentially historical context, the social and cultural aspects of Philippine life are unfolded with perspicacity and sympathy.


Selections from primary and secondary sources are woven together with short commentaries and notations to produce a narrative of rare insight and perception.

Lowland town politics are viewed from the inside. Emphasis is upon relationships between local power groups and more formal political alliances.


Comparison of two Ilocano communities: a homeland village and a pioneering community.


Description of the practices and effects of sorcery in two social contexts: a rural municipality and Cebu City.


The life and ideas of the inspirational force of the First Philippine Republic are clearly and sympathetically portrayed.


Explores the effects of a Philippine rural class system on the socialization process of a Visayan fishing-farming village.


A basic source of information on the land and people of the Philippines. Illustrations and maps give the reader a feeling for the landscape and people.


All aspects of Chinese life in the Philippines and many elements of the total society are carefully described and analyzed.
8. THAILAND

A fine collection of articles by Thailand's dean of culture studies, who died in 1969. The articles concern Thai folk practices and beliefs, e.g., marriage customs, fertility rites, "conditioned poison." Includes the author's celebrated essay "The Life of the Farmer."

Sixteen thoughtful articles, originally published in the "Journal of the Siam Society," on various aspects of Thai history and traditional culture.

The rice-growing practices of the farmers in a northern Thailand village and the reactions of these farmers to innovation are subjected to rigorous, painstaking, and persuasive analysis by anthropologist Moerman.

The first extended treatment of the history of Siam during the reign of the founder of the Bangkok dynasty. Based on Thai source materials.

The sweeping changes in government policy in the field of education during the reign of King Chulalongkorn (1868-1910) are carefully examined as a means of understanding the political factors at work in furthering modernization in Thailand during the period.
9. VIETNAM


Despite imperfections in writing and organization, a vital book for the broad and stimulating ideas it presents with regard to the concepts of the Vietnamese concerning their society and the place of revolution and revolutionary ideologies in it.


A succinct review of the contending forces in South Vietnam with speculations on the possible outcome.


Broader in scope than its title indicates, this book constitutes a good introduction to some of the bases of Vietnamese culture.


A superb collection of translated Vietnamese documents relating to Vietnamese resistance to Chinese, Mongol, and French encroachments. An introductory essay sets the documents in historical perspective.


A detailed scholarly presentation of Vietnam's borrowings from China in the areas of court procedures, central and provincial administration, the examination system, and interstate relations. The varying degrees of Vietnamese acceptance of Confucian orthodoxy in these areas -- and the accompanying tensions of acceptance -- are examined in the light of the considerable difference in the size, history, and environment of China and Vietnam.
IV. EAST ASIA


A well-organized introduction to East Asian art. The text provides a general historical setting and within each period discusses the major achievements in sculpture, painting, pottery, and some of the minor arts, carrying the story from the earliest times to the present century. The illustrations, of which there are 259, include many of the most famous works of their kind, the appreciation of which, however, is limited by the poor quality of the plates.

1. CHINA

A. General Introductory Works


A collection of writings translated by the editor and divided into categories: Philosophy and Religion, Government, Economics, Family and Society. The selections, most of which are short, allow the reader to listen to many voices of the past on subjects that were then of concern and evoke a vivid image of the civilization. Despite the ambitious title, however, it is necessary to read the book with a good textbook close by, for the editor has not followed a chronological order and has not provided notes adequate to introduce the context. It is sometimes difficult even to determine the date of a piece. The translations are reasonably faithful, though occasionally awkward.

B. History: Cultural, Political, Economic


A short book which relates with unusual balance and skill the history of contacts between Westerners and China from the 13th century to present day. The author interprets the significance of important episodes, especially as they affected the balance sheet of goodwill and hostility between the peoples involved.

A history from the early 19th century to the 1960's stressing politics and dwelling more on the actions of individuals and definite groups than on forces and "trends." Unusually well written.

C. Religion and Philosophy


During most of the last 1,000 years Chinese thinkers have been concerned with questions that, though based on what Confucius had discussed, involved more elaborate theories of human nature, the mind, and the principles governing the world than the Master had proposed. The import of this Neo-Confucian movement in the Chinese intellectual world was enormous, but Western students have only begun to take its measure. This inattention is understandable in view of the subtlety of the ideas and the unsystematic form in which they are presented, but that is all the more reason why the general reader should take his own look if he is interested. This book makes it possible by presenting the basic Neo-Confucian writings in English for the first time.


A superb translation of the work of a major classical Taoist, whose skeptical and relativistic view of life was combined with a mystical dependence on the cosmic process of the "Way."


Selections from three classical philosophers. Mo Tzu was known for his advocacy of universal love, a martial social order, and a definition of the good based on the desires of Heaven and material usefulness; Hsün Tzu, for his Confucian expounding of the function of rites, the value of education in correcting human nature, and a "rationalistic" universal order; and Han Fei Tzu, for his Legalistic interest in the techniques of absolutism.

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D. Literature


Critical analyses of six major novels: THE ROMANCE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS, THE WATER MARGIN (or ALL MEN ARE BROTHERS), JOURNEY TO THE WEST (or MONKEY), CHIN P'ING MEI, THE SCHOLARS and DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER. The author brings such sensitivity and learning to his work and exposes elements of each novel so eloquently that his views will become a consideration for every reader. The book opens with an introduction of the broad themes of traditional fiction and closes with an appendix on the short story.


A description of a major poetic form, the shih or lyric, as it developed structurally, stylistically, and thematically in the course of 1000 years. Although the most common form, and the one represented by the great majority of poems translated into English, no such informed discussion of its qualities has been available before. The extraordinary learning that lies behind the book is presented to us with disarming lucidity and illustrated by about 200 masterful translations.


The poetry of the Sung Dynasty (960-1279) might seem too detailed a subject to be included in this list because the poetry of one dynasty does not stand for that of all the others. Yet this book offers a rare opportunity to discover the "context" of Chinese verse -- the cultural preoccupations of a period, the personalities of its poets, and the occasions that inspired poetry. To be aware of all this seems to add a whole new dimension to the art.

E. The Arts


Organized to follow generally the historical development of the great city, this book is full of anecdotes and of illustrations of the arts, architecture, and way of life associated with Peking.

A survey of the major form of Chinese painting, with lucid discussions of aesthetic, philosophical, and critical contributions in each period. Included in the book are photographs of scenery, showing some of the forms that inspired the painters, and reproductions of European paintings that suggest aesthetic parallels.


An abridged and rewritten version of the author's earlier CHINESE ART included in the original edition of this Guide. New information from the archaeology of the last few decades has been incorporated, more attention is given to painting and calligraphy, and architecture in modern China receives an extensive postscript. The emphasis is still more on techniques, materials, and other matters having to do with the manufacture of the art work than on its aesthetic qualities. Three hundred twenty-two illustrations in color and black and white; 91 maps and line drawings.

F. Modern Political, Social, and Economic Developments


A biography of the Chinese leader, concentrating on his political life, up to the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. Some of the author's interpretations have been challenged by other scholars, but he writes clearly and carefully, so that the general reader will recognize an interpretation when he meets one and can draw his own conclusions. The poems, often pale reflections of a great tradition, offer some interesting glimpses of Mao's inner life.


An account of the economic vicissitudes of China from 1840 to 1967. The author, a well-informed economist who writes in a clear English style, knows his Chinese civilization well enough to take into account non-economic factors, such as foreign and domestic political behavior and tra-
ditional Chinese ideas and attitudes, presenting his conclusions without heavy dogmatism. A brief summary of the Taiwanese development since 1950 is included.

A collection of articles written by the author between 1954 and 1967, introduced by an essay on the book's title. The concern throughout is with the ideas, attitudes, and policies of the Chinese leaders -- Mao Tse-tung and his closest associates -- as they try to shape a new China. The author believes that although decisions may be influenced by political and economic conditions, ideas and attitudes remain significant; they conform, however, less and less well to the label "Marxism-Leninism" as time passes. The essays require the reader's closest attention, but the erudition and intelligence of the author make the effort worthwhile.

A study of the policy and methods of the Chinese Communist Party to stimulate cooperation by the people in its programs. More attention could be given to cultural patterns that facilitate or hinder the effort, and more will be known eventually of its effects, but the book gives a useful picture of how the Party tries to make its government work.

A sympathetic and clearly told story of a Taiwanese family, concentrating on the relationships among its many members, for many of whom the traditional value of family unity remains a force to be reckoned with, despite strains and vicissitudes that work against it. The author's outlook is derived from the social sciences and her information from two years' residence with the family.
2. JAPAN

A. General Introductory Works


A summary and interpretation of Japan's history from earliest times to the 1960's, stressing political, social, and economic matters but mentioning also artistic and religious ones, and illuminating the great themes of the history, such as the use of Chinese ideas of a centralized state, the evolution of Japanese feudalism, and the nature of the modern transformation that began late in the 19th century. The book includes extensive revisions of the author's preceding account JAPAN: PAST AND PRESENT, especially in the treatment of the period since World War II.

B. History: Cultural, Political, Economic


Another attempt to sum up Japanese society in terms of certain persistent "basic components." A highly abstract argument, presented impressionistically by a noted sociologist who has a gift for arresting observations. Whether she is right or wrong, she is in the tradition, represented by Ruth Benedict in THE CHRYSANTHEMUM AND THE SWORD, of social scientists who find it irresistible to devise formulas for Japan.

C. Religion and Philosophy

Please refer to first edition of the Guide; no new entries.

D. Literature


An anthology of poems from the earliest times to the 20th century. The collaboration of a scholar of Japanese and an English poet has resulted in translations that are both true and pleasing. The introduction takes up the language of the poetry, the forms, the subjects, and the historical development.

A complete translation of the notebook of a court lady of the late 10th century. The sharpness of her vision and her crystalline style bring to life both the times and the author. Vol. II consists of notes, appendices, and a glossary of value to scholars of the period.


A complete translation of the most famous work of the Japanese theater, telling of the vendetta of forty-six samurai (or rōnin) against the betrayer of their master. The play is a monument to the samurai ideal of loyalty to the death and a reminder that more than artful melancholy went into the Japanese spirit.


A complete translation of the work of a worldly 14th-century monk, whose observations on everything from attractive behavior in young men to proper qualities in houses and gardens made him a major spokesman for Japanese tastes.

E. The Arts


Introduces by means of photographs a major form of traditional Japanese theater. This volume contains -- in addition to pictures of scenes, actors, and the physical setting -- an essay on the history and dramaturgy of kabuki.


A folio volume of 131 masterly photographs, in color and black and white, of three major gardens in the vicinity of Kyoto, with accompanying essays by Yukio Mishima, Yasushi Inoue, and Jiro Osaragi.

Introduces the puppet theater that became first a great popular form in Tokugawa times and then an inspiration for the more spectacular kabuki.


Photographs of scenes, masks, costumes, and everything associated with the NO accompanied by a long, original essay on how NO came to be, what it is, and the pleasures to be had from it.

F. Modern Political, Social and Economic Developments


For those who seek to know what made Japan's economy the third largest in the world, this book is a good place to begin. It describes events in various fields -- industry, finance, agriculture, and government -- and provides helpful introductions to their respective situations before World War II. Although heavy with data, it is clearly written and without unnecessary jargon. In the end it may not answer the ultimate question, how the Japanese did what others have not, and it is somewhat outdated by the continuing spectacular growth of the economy since 1965, but it nevertheless shows the combination of pragmatic, aggressive, intelligent, diligent, and competitive qualities that have gone into the process.


A short but well-informed survey of modern Japanese politics and the structure of government, together with descriptions of such influential factors as the economy, social and behavioral patterns, and ideology.
3. KOREA


A collection of essays by a professor of law. Although some of the topics are narrower than the general reader may wish to examine, others offer an unusually enlightening insight into the atmosphere of changing Korea. In particular, the first long essay for which the book is entitled, presents a cosmopolitan view of the encounter between strong native traditions and the modern values of the West as embodied in law.


Despite important flaws -- its Marxian premises, its neglect of artistic and intellectual developments, and plain misinformation about recent history -- this book, originally published in 1951, is the only extensive and learned history of Korea in English.


An analysis of the political culture of Korea, arguing that the environment, history, and other circumstances have produced a uniform society in which politics is dominated by centralized power that is unchecked by any private interest, whether economic, ethnic or religious. This tradition, in the author's view, explains the patterns and pains of modern politics, in which a more pluralistic and possibly more democratic ideal struggles for realization. A controversial interpretation, but a highly informed, cultivated, and stimulating book.


An anthology of a short, lyric verse form, the sijo, that became common among educated Koreans from the end of the 14th century. The form, which is often personal and epigrammatic, was applied to subjects as diverse as politics, morals, love, and nature. The translations are terse and graceful, and they are accompanied by a good general introduction and pertinent notes on individual poems.
4. OKINAWA


Mainly a description of the indigenous religion of Okinawa and frequently concerned with matters of technical interest to anthropologists, this book offers a summary of the history, social structure, and style of life of the majority of Okinawans. At the same time, the author is attentive to, if understandably sketchy in evaluating, the strong Chinese and Japanese influences of the past.

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