

highlands entangled in an Indian heritage and a never fully assimilated Spanish conquest, and wedged against the demands of modern social reform movements and an impassioned nationalism. Mr. Pendle makes some reflections on Paraguay which deserve fuller treatment. Of these three countries, Paraguay is probably the most fortunate, not because it is richer or politically more stable, but because Paraguay has achieved what the others have not—national homogeneity and racial identity. All the Paraguayans are bilingual, sing their songs and write their best poetry in Guarani. Good indices and selected bibliographies add to the usefulness of the volumes.

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LONGRIGG, STEPHEN HEMSLEY. *Oil in the Middle East: Its Discovery and Development*. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Pp. xiii, 305. New York: Oxford University Press, 1954. \$4.00.

No words better describe this work than Brigadier Longrigg's own statement on page v of his preface in which "he hopes that his historical and factual method of approach and his intention of objectivity may give to these pages at least the value of a reference book which may be found to assemble and synchronize conveniently the practical oil history of a group of countries and companies. . . ." Both Brigadier Longrigg's hope and intention are admirably and expertly realized.

*Oil in the Middle East* is a painstaking, precise, and compact account of the development of the world's greatest oil reserve. It traces the industry from its establishment as a modern enterprise in the late nineteenth century to its present spectacular achievement. The book is skillfully organized on a combined chronological and geographical basis, thus enabling the author to give full justice to the effects of the exigencies of two world wars and the opportunities of peace upon the successes and failures of each country and company. The search for oil in the currently nonproducing countries receives the same consideration as for their more for-

fortunate neighbors. Much attention is devoted throughout the work to the organization of companies, their political negotiations with the governments concerned, the terms of their agreements, and their field operations. The work is greatly enhanced by statistical appendices, which give measure to the magnitude of Middle East oil operations, and a set of maps which fix the necessary spatial relationships. From the point of view of coverage the book leaves little to be desired.

In recording the history of Middle East petroleum, the author tends to give precedence to the British position somewhat at the expense of recent American accomplishment. This is a natural consequence of the long period of British tenure in the area, strong feelings engendered by the nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (Chapter X entire), and the author's own background (British) as civil servant, military officer, and oil company negotiator and executive in the Middle East. There are few persons of any nationality, however, who are sufficiently experienced to provide the comprehensive view that Brigadier Longrigg has here accomplished. It is simply this reviewer's opinion that more stress on the significance of American participation in the Middle East petroleum industry, particularly in the realms of government and labor relations as well as technology, would have sharpened the focus of a volume already well trained on its objective.

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BARCLAY, GEORGE W. *Colonial Development and Population in Taiwan*. Pp. xviii, 274. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1954. \$5.00.

The reviewer is delighted to have the opportunity to make a few comments on this book since it presents a case history of the effects of traditional colonial development on population change in which he has been greatly interested for more than a generation. In his *Danger Spots* (1929), he wrote, on the basis of 1920 and 1925 census data for Formosa, that "the very conditions necessary to increase considerably the productive capacity of natives