

from the *Explanatory Memorandum* on the Town Planning Ordinance for Municipalities in Java (Batavia, 1938), written by architect-planner, Thomas Karsten. Part II presents in five chapters and a summary a Netherlands East Indies Central Bureau of Statistics Report, *An Investigation of the Living Conditions of Municipal Coolies in Batavia in 1957*. Part III contains three chapters by W. Brand, "Differential Mortality in the Town of Bandung," and Part IV comprises two chapters by H. J. van Mook comparing Kuta Gede before and after the reorganization.

These studies document the editors' statement that the painstakingly detailed Dutch scholarship which we have come to respect was applied to the urban as well as to the rural scene in Indonesia. The book would also lead to the conclusion that Dutch social scientists and officials came no closer to providing a satisfactory theory of underdevelopment when they studied urban problems than they did in describing village society.

The first chapter of Part I presents some interesting figures of urban growth from 1905 to 1930. These figures show that considerable growth took place in this period but that it was largely confined to large and middle-sized cities. Chapter Two provides evidence that urban conditions had become highly unsatisfactory by the 1930's. Karsten is rather critical of the efforts made to deal with them. He stresses, as causes of urban squalor and congestion, lack of knowledge; inadequate, inefficient, and western-oriented planning; the welter of land laws; and the uninhibited and ill-conceived acquisition of land by westerners. In Chapter Three, he shows that sociological dualism and pluralism existed in cities as well as in the country, leading to social conflict. The final chapter calls for better planned urban development and improved technical training to that end.

Part II provides a wealth of statistics on budgets of Batavia (Djakarta) coolies. One interesting fact is that the number of children increases with income, indicating either the presence of family planning or very high infant mortality rates among the very poor. The average number of

children per married couple was not particularly high, 2.6, but only some 11 per cent of these went to school.

Part III shows that Europeans were as healthy in Bandung as in Amsterdam, infant mortality being somewhat lower. The Chinese were less healthy than the Europeans, however, and Indonesians had still higher mortality rates than the Chinese.

Part IV derives particular interest from having been written by the last of the Dutch Governors-General in Indonesia and providing clues to this high-ranking official's attitudes. Through the screen of minutely detailed description, one can sense the enthusiasm which van Mook felt for his job and his optimism regarding the potential for Indonesian evolution within a framework of Dutch guidance. It was this latter attitude which eventually made enemies for him in both camps during the Indonesian Revolution.

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J. E. KIDDER, JR. *Japan Before Buddhism*. (Ancient Peoples and Places, Vol. 10.) Pp. 282. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1959. \$5.50.

This detailed, well-referenced, attractively illustrated book is by far the best survey of Japanese prehistory in a Western language. To find a comparable work one must look back half a century to N. G. Munro's *Prehistoric Japan* (1911). Munro's excellence was in attempting to interpret the past coherently, not merely to survey the existing finds. Most of his successors, failing to revise his concepts or ask really new questions, let Japanese prehistory appear to fall in the doldrums. In welcome contrast, Kidder's new survey draws on a vastly larger store of data, heeds current Japanese thinking, and incorporates fresh concepts to give insight into the past. He summarizes very briefly (pp. 86-89) the few positive results from race-preoccupied attempts to sort out prehistoric "Ainu" sites from "Japanese" sites; race played a negligible role in the successive transformations of culture and society, and Kidder properly emphasizes

diffusion and social contact, instead, as the forces that brought Japan abreast of continental Far Eastern civilization.

The culture directly ancestral to historic Japanese civilization cannot be traced earlier than the Bronze-Iron Age, the third of four main cultural divisions described in the four central chapters of the book. The earliest periods, Paleolithic and Mesolithic (pp. 27-33), first discovered barely a decade ago, are known from stone implements that suggest a sparse population of hunters and gatherers existing with minor changes for several thousand years. The same sort of primitive life was led by people of the following period, the Neolithic, even though they had new skills, as evidenced by the myriad varieties of pottery produced in the Jomon style during their span of several millennia (pp. 60-68). Following Japanese precedent, Kidder reviews the abundant Neolithic materials in five subperiods. These had by no means run their course when rice agriculture began about 250 B.C. in Western Japan, but continued in the north. However, rice growing by newcomers, presumably from the continent, began a new era of population increase and cultural enrichment in historic Japanese civilization. In the first phase of this era, bronze and iron were used by settled villagers making pottery in the Yayoi style. Social stratification became a feature of this Bronze-Iron Age and was intensified when great earth tombs were built in the succeeding Proto-historic period, from the fourth to eighth century A.D. Kidder, reviewing the historic sequence of Yamato emperors (p. 209), shows that the earliest must have lived near the first century B.C., that is, during the Bronze-Iron Age when Yayoi culture prevailed.

Kidder's account, in the main, follows majority opinion among Japanese prehistorians. Points that call for criticism, in fact, often are not Kidder's, but his too faithful reflection of the inconsistencies and blind spots that persist in Japanese interpretation. While questions of interpretation are by no means inconsequential, the very fact that they rise to mind shows the extent to which Kidder has given coherence and order to the hitherto disor-

ganized and complex details of Japanese archaeology.

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ALTEMUR KILIÇ. *Turkey and the World*. Pp. 224. Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press, 1959. \$4.50.

This is an excellent review and exposition of the foreign relations of the Republic of Turkey, with sufficient background on earlier years, and particular attention to the present. The author, with due attention to the facts, admittedly sets forth the Turkish viewpoint, including the reasons why Turkey, although a small country, regards itself as both a Western power and a political, military, and cultural bridge between West and East. The penultimate chapter, on Turkey in the Middle East, is of special value not only because it reveals Turkish opinion but also because Kiliç is one of the Turkish officials who understands Americans quite well, and because the Foreign Office in Ankara often has, or could have, anticipated American policy formation. The final chapter on Turkey and the World, which is unlisted in the Table of Contents, should be read by all persons interested in Turkey even if they do not have time to complete the rest of the book.

The international relations philosophy of the author, and presumably of his government, is barely if at all distinguishable from that of the late John Foster Dulles. While Kiliç's partiality to the current regime makes him more critical of its predecessor, his characterization of the former President İnönü as "cautious" would find few dissenters.

Unfortunately, the book is written by a journalist for the type of reader who is satisfied by newspaper coverage of events and problems. Although the author quotes widely, the impedimenta of scholarship are conspicuously absent. Counting memoirs as primary, the Bibliography lists mainly secondary sources. This is the more regrettable as Mr. Kiliç has the intellectual capacity and the necessary access to official sources to have written a book equally interesting if designed also for reference