

topical and systematic maps, scholars must still depend on the CIA atlas.

Entries are arranged by countries of publication, giving title, scale, date of publication, size, language and projection used, coverage, and indication of physical and cultural data shown, with comments on accuracy and on quality of representation where appropriate. Simple index maps follow, as a reference introduction to 130 pages of outline bases on which are superimposed in turn numbered quadrangles showing sheets prepared by successive mapping agencies, distinguishing those known to be published. The detailed coverage by the Japanese Imperial Land Survey of China proper and of Taiwan, Manchuria, Mongolia and Sinkiang stands out as it should, although the coverage of the United States Army Map Service is only slightly less complete. An index, largely of place names, further facilitates location of specific entries, but is not of course intended as an index of all Chinese place names since it includes only those of which a map is included in this bibliography, as opposed to point locations. The annotation of each entry includes a coded indication of source or sources where the map or a copy may be found.

The bibliography will be a useful tool, although its benefits must depend to some extent on the varying availability and accessibility of its individual contents; however, practically all of the maps listed are held, as indicated, by the Library of Congress. An appendix lists most of the map libraries in the United States and Canada which have significant holdings on China, and includes information for each on loans and reproduction policy. This is a careful piece of work which will be of great value especially to those who work with smaller areas, but also to other scholars who can now depend on a reliable guide to the wide variety of cartographic coverage of China. Professor Williams deserves our thanks.

RHOADS MURPHEY

*Red Star Over Tibet.* By DAWA NORBU. [London: Collins, 1974. 254 pp. £3.50.]

Dawa Norbu is the present editor of *Tibetan Review*. In the preface to this book he recounts an incident in the early days of his editorship which almost cost him his life and which reflects the admirable independence of judgment exercised throughout this fascinating personal account of events in Tibet from 1950 to the present. The full details of that particular incident are not given, but the editorial in question earned both strong official Indian displeasure and Tibetan wrath.

Probably the most significant contribution which this excellent book will make is the evidence it provides of this new courageous and balanced judgment exemplified by Tibet's youth. It is an important factor only just being recognized in China over the past three years

and has already done more to change Chinese policies than 25 years of guerrilla fighting by the martial Khamba tribesmen.

When the Chinese raided Tibet in 1950 the only people that were “educated” were the monks and a few children of the aristocrats, and this education was based on Buddhist religious and philosophical scripts. Thousands of selected young Tibetans were taken to China for studies at the National Minorities University, where a Tibetan Research Centre was established to translate Marxist literature, amongst other things, into Tibetan. It was also responsible for coining new words and phrases to fit the new communist ideology into the archaic language and feudal social structure.

Dawa Norbu was classified as “progressive” and thus admitted to the Young Pioneer Corps. His sister was selected for the Youth League, members of which had already won the high honour of the “Red Scarf” in the Young Pioneer Corps, and their activities included weekly meetings, singing, dancing – and handsome payments. All children were paid 30 *dayang* a month to attend school, plus a new Tibetan costume every year.

Yet the intense Chinese Communist indoctrination in Tibetan district or city schools, and later in five years in the Peking Tibetan Institute – with special privileges including extravagant pocket money – until 1956 did nothing to diminish the nationalism of the few thousand young Tibetans being educated at that time. The Chinese indulgence of the Tibetan youth ended in 1957 (possibly due to the outbreak of the Khamba revolt the previous year) when Chinese as “the most revolutionary and widely spoken language in the world” was insisted on above Tibetan thereby beginning a series of confrontations. The tension culminated in an astonishing “poster” war in April 1957 when “three grievances” – eventual absorption of Tibetans, the downgrading of Tibetan language, and disrespect of the Dalai Lama – were prominently displayed on posters through the Tibetan Institute. The matter was referred to “higher authority” and after some months the Tibetan leaders were punished and indoctrination became much stricter.

If in the favourable environment of the Minorities University the Chinese authorities could not deeply influence the young Tibetans it was even more impossible inside Tibet. The detailed description given by Dawa Norbu of the many and varied attempts at sinification by Chinese teachers, political commissars and occasional Tibetan fellow-travellers highlight the very real problem to the Chinese of the increasingly restive educated youth in Tibet.

Nearly 80,000 Tibetans have now had concentrated Chinese education for 25 years. Yet, quoting China’s own sources Dawa Norbu points out: “Of the 56 office-bearers in the Committee for Tibet Autonomous Region, established in August 1971, only three Tibetans are included. All three are secretaries, and two of these even had Chinese names.

This body is supposed to represent Tibetan 'local government.' In June 1972, three sub-regional and one municipal Communist Party committees were set up in Tibet; but only six Tibetans were included out of a total of 293 office-bearers."

The pressures which have been generated by the young Tibetans inside Tibet in the past three years have elicited some liberalization of the earlier oppressive policies; while, outside Tibet, young Tibetan exiles educated in India and other countries have also been demanding new policies from the Dalai Lama and his advisers which will allow them to return to work in and for Tibet.

If the Chinese authorities continue to be patient and understanding with these young Tibetans, the future of Tibet is in good hands.

GEORGE PATTERSON

*China Handbuch.* Edited by WOLFGANG FRANKE with BRUNHILD STAIGER. [Düsseldorf: Bertelsmann, 1974. 1767 pp. DM155.]

As Professor Franke freely admits, a China handbook such as this is really an impossibility, a "contradiction *in adjecto*" (col. XI). The *Handbuch* covers the period from 1840 to the present. It contains in alphabetical order over 300 items written by some 130 authors, selected under such headings as geography, history, society and the economy (with close on 50 items each), the remaining third of the volume covering such wide-ranging aspects of Chinese affairs as the constitutions, institutions and laws; education, information and religion; historiography, language, literature and the arts; and last but not least the relations between China and the rest of the world.

The contributors handle *sine ira et studio* subjects which could easily have been given a doctrinal slant. Instead, the authors have succeeded on the whole in keeping their own political bias to themselves. This cannot have been easy. Apart from the German specialists, authors were enrolled from 10 foreign countries. Unfortunately authors and their contributions cannot be found side by side in any of the indexes, and only a systematic search through 900 pages of text reveals this all-important information. The translations seem flawless, partly no doubt due to the superb editorial polishing carried out by Olga Franke.

Every source of reference is bound to have its "cut back" and its hiatus between the dates of completion and publication, but in this instance the gap seems greater than necessary. The manuscripts were completed, it seems, prior to the 10th Party Congress.

A handbook as voluminous and ambitious as the one under review cannot possibly be perfect. Unhappily it suffers from avoidable shortcomings. Its planners applied two principles which would seem to be mutually exclusive. A handbook, presented like an encyclopaedia, could