

from abroad? India buys the patents and then finds itself not only losing foreign exchange but not even gaining knowledge of the foreigners' "commercial secrets." Japan, on the other hand, purchases patents and beats the advanced industrial nations at their own game. M Richer does not help us to learn what is at stake and why.

M Richer also sees Chinese aid policies solely as a function of the rational making of foreign policy, and takes little account of the way in which choices may be affected by internal politics. When he refers to *Red Flag* as an army journal one begins to wonder about his knowledge of Chinese sources, and his work seems mostly based on non-Chinese journals and secondary cold war sources.

In sum, *La Chine et le Tiers Monde* enjoys the advantages and problems of many standard works in English. Yet precisely because it comes from a French scholar it has in addition certain special virtues which make it frequently stimulating and often creative.

EDWARD FRIEDMAN

Readings in the Chinese Communist Cultural Revolution: A Manual for Students of the Chinese Language. By WEN-SHUN CHI. [Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971. 530 pp. \$12.00.]

This volume is the third in a series of readers compiled and edited by Mr Chi. The first of the earlier volumes contains major documents from the first decade of the People's Republic (*Readings in Chinese Communist Documents*, 1963); the second includes important ideological texts dating from the period of the Kiangsi Soviet through the middle of the last decade (*Readings in Chinese Communist Ideology*, 1968). The most recent collection contains 21 documents relating to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, beginning with Yao Wen-yuan's article criticizing Wu Han in November 1965 and ending with the communiqué of the 12th Plenum of the Eighth Central Committee three years later.

The format of the present volume resembles that of its predecessors. Each lesson begins with a brief introduction in English. The text is followed in each case by an extensive vocabulary list arranged in the order in which the new compounds appear in the text. In these lists appear the characters, the reading (in Wade-Giles transcription) and an English definition intended to serve not only in the immediate context but also in subsequent situations in which the characters occur. Also included in the vocabulary lists are brief explanations for proper nouns, classical allusions and obscure phrases. Following the lessons are two glossaries, each of which contains all of the vocabulary entries, the first arranged in alphabetical order of romanizations, the second a list of characters arranged in order of the radical. Two conversion tables follow, the one showing equivalents for the Wade-Giles romanizations in the National, Yale and *p'in-yin* systems, the second showing the original characters.

The texts themselves duplicate exactly the texts as originally published in the Chinese press – including the use of simplified characters. As was the case with Mr Chi's second volume, the texts have been re-set in clear and legible characters. The lines are numbered and wide margins provide space for notation.

The present volume bears out perhaps most clearly of the three the principle implicit in the series: that is, that one can most successfully learn to read contemporary Chinese documents by using the documents themselves as the pedagogical material. The selection of material here is excellent, and it provides, in addition to a broad range of language practice and an extensive vocabulary, a fairly complete picture of the several facets of the Cultural Revolution itself.

From a linguistic point of view, the Cultural Revolution exerted a salutary influence on the official Chinese press. The vigour and variety of the language of the Red Guard pamphleteers was soon echoed in what had previously been the desiccated prose of *Hung-ch'i* and *Jen-min Jih-pao*. As a result of this fortuitous change, the vocabulary in the present collection is more extensive and the going generally somewhat harder than in the earlier volumes. The student should presumably be encouraged to take up one of the first two volumes before venturing off on this one.

Citing the difficulty of authenticating Red Guard texts, Mr Chi has chosen to omit them from this collection. Because the problem of authenticity has, to some degree, been resolved during the ensuing years, and because the intrinsic linguistic interest of these texts is not necessarily dependent upon their authenticity, yet another volume of readings drawn exclusively from Red Guard sources would surely prove to be a useful complement to the present work, especially for the student who is ready and anxious to improve his command of contemporary colloquial usage in the People's Republic.

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