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INDONESIA

A Select, Annotated Bibliography

B. JONES

FORMERLY more commonly known to the rest of the world as the East Indies or Netherlands India, Indonesia is that group of islands spreading for some 4,000 miles (or the distance from the west of Ireland to the Black Sea) around the Equator and forming a bridge between the continents of Asia and Australia. Because of its nearness the future of Indonesia is of special importance to Australia and New Zealand.

Until 1940 these islands, Java, Sumatra, South Borneo, Celebes, the Lesser Sundas, the Moluccas (the Spice Islands of the seventeenth century) and western New Guinea provided the wealth of the Dutch colonial empire; for although wrongly associated with the term 'fabulous wealth' they are rich in natural resources — rubber, oil, copra, tin, manganese, tea, sugar, coffee, quinine and kapok are some of

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their more important products. On them live over 70,000,000 people, of whom no less than 50,000,000 are concentrated on the island of Java. In size larger than our North Island but smaller than the South Island, and astonishingly fertile, Java is yet far too small for its population, whose great rate of increase has been for many years a tremendous problem. In 1815 the inhabitants of Java numbered 4,500,000, in 1905 30,000,000, and in 1940 48,000,000.

The people are predominantly Malay, being descendants of two successive waves of invaders, the earlier of a more caucasoid, the later of a more mongoloid type. They are small and slender, finely built, with light or dark brown skins and straight black hair, an attractive people. In the small eastern islands, Papuan, Negrito and Melanesian features become apparent, until in New Guinea these are the three groups, characterised by dark skins and fuzzy hair, to which all the native peoples belong. There are, however, throughout the archipelago numerous tribal divisions and as many different languages. Java itself has three distinct peoples – the Sundanese, Javanese and Madurese.

The old Indonesian civilization was Hindu, but by the seventeenth century the more important Hindu centres, with the exception of Bali, were converted to Islam. Today ninety per cent of the Indonesians are Mohammedans.

It was not until after the Napoleonic wars that the whole area, except for Portuguese Timor, finally came under Dutch rule. Until the late nineteenth century the Dutch pursued a policy of exploitation, but this gave way to a sense of responsibility for the people they governed and an interest in their welfare.

Since the beginning of the present century a nationalist movement has been gathering force and strength. It reached its climax at the end of the Japanese occupation, when its leaders seized unexpectedly the opportunity to declare a free Indonesian republic. The Dutch refused at first to recognize the new state, and for four years there were constant disturbances. The case was brought in 1947 before the United Nations (after opposition from the colonial powers, Britain, France and Belgium). Settlement was reached at last after many setbacks, and in November, 1949, agreements were signed providing for complete sovereignty over the archipelago, excluding New Guinea, to be granted to the new Republic of the United States of Indonesia, composed of sixteen member states, by December, 1949, and for the formation of a Netherlands-Indonesian Union under the Netherlands crown. The future of New Guinea was to be settled after one year. The provisional federal government which was set up has now come to an end and a new unified government instated. The question of New Guinea was left in the air and at present shows no promise of easy settlement. To Australia and New Zealand the future ownership of this primitive, undeveloped and, for its size, least explored region in the world outside the Antarctic, is of considerable

importance. So also is the whole future of Indonesia itself, and of particular interest is the form of government which the new state will eventually adopt.

The aim of this list is to choose books which describe the people of Indonesia as they are and the conditions under which they live, the circumstances leading to their revolt against foreign rule and some account of that revolt. Only more recent books therefore are covered, with the one exception of the letters of Raden Adjeng Kartini, but there are many old works which anyone seriously investigating the region would find it necessary to consult, and others which, if available, would make pleasant and informative reading.

IPR — Institute of Pacific Relations.

HISTORY, ECONOMY, GOVERNMENT

BOEKE, Julius H. The structure of Netherlands Indian economy. NY, IPR, 1942. 201p.

— The evolution of Netherlands Indies economy. NY, Netherlands and Netherlands Indies Council, IPR, 1946. 180p. These form parts I and II of an intensive and learned study of the whole field of Netherlands Indian economy, Part I dealing with economy in relation to village life, and Part II with the government economy. The author was professor of tropical economics at the University of Leiden, the great training centre for administration in the Indies.

BOUSQUET, Georges H. A French view of the Netherlands Indies. Issued under the auspices of the Secretariat, IPR, by Oxford, 1940. An account of Dutch colonial policy in Netherlands India as it appeared to a Frenchman—a professor at the University of Algiers. He is sharply critical of some aspects of it and for this reason it is not only interesting but illuminating, even though we cannot agree with all his own views on colonial administration. It is a useful book to bear in mind when reading others on the list.

BRAAKE, Alex L. ter. Mining in the Netherlands East Indies. NY, Netherlands and Netherlands Indies Council, IPR, 1944. (Bulletin No. 4) 110p., illus. This begins with an outline of the geological features, discusses government regulations with regard to mining, then deals with the many important minerals. Naturally of restricted interest, but by no means a specialists' book.

BROEK, Jan O. M. Economic development of the Netherlands Indies. NY, International Secretariat, IPR, 1942. 168p. In this book Dr Broek, of the University of California, discusses in different chapters the islands and people, their products, recent changes in economic policy, industrial development and foreign trade. There is considerably less detail than in the two volumes by Boeke.

BROEK, Jan O. M. Indonesia and the Netherlands. (A review article reprinted from Pacific Affairs S '43.) 18p. An article discussing relations between the two countries with suggested plans for the future.

COLLINS, J. Foster. The United Nations and Indonesia. (International Conciliation no. 459, Mr '50. Carnegie endowment for international peace.) p.113-200, maps. A straight account of the facts concerning the relation of United Nations to the Indonesian problem, and its achievements from 1946 on.

- DJAJADININGRAT, Loekman.** From illiteracy to the university: educational development in the Netherlands Indies. NY, Netherlands and Netherlands Indies Council of the IPR, 1944. (Bulletin 3). 68p., illus. By the (then) director of education and public worship, this is an account of the State school system as developed by the Dutch, mainly during the present century.
- EMBREE, Edwin R.** Island India goes to school, by Edwin R. Embree, Margaret S. Simon and W. Bryant Mumford. Univ. of Chicago pr., 1934. 120p., illus., maps. Before writing this book the authors spent three months in the Indies. Although full of praise for the Dutch efforts and interest in the field of education, they have a number of criticisms too. The first chapter is a sketch of the islands and people, the second is devoted to the complicated school system, and the third and fourth are comments and criticisms and are of general interest.
- EMERSON, Rupert.** Malaysia: a study in direct and indirect rule. Macmillan, 1937. 536p., maps. A scholarly, thorough and well documented work on colonial rule in Malaya and Netherlands Indies, in order to write which the author spent a year in these countries. His American distrust of British and Dutch imperialism add stimulation to the book. Netherlands Indies are treated in two separate chapters (p.378-465) as well as in the introductory and concluding chapters.
- EMERSON, Rupert.** The Netherlands Indies and the United States. Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1942. (America looks ahead No. 6.) 92p. Bibliography. In spite of the title, a book of general interest. In the main a short but adequate and sensible account of the social and more particularly the economic situation in the Indies at the time of the Japanese invasion.
- FURNIVALL, John S.** Colonial policy and practice, a comparative study of Burma and Netherlands Indies. Issued in cooperation with the International secretariat, IPR, by Cambridge univ. pr., 1948. 568p. (Netherlands India p.217-.) This covers similar ground to his Netherlands India in somewhat less detail and with comparison with Burma. Not a book for ordinary reading. Though published in 1948, it was actually written towards the end of the war.
- FURNIVALL, John S.** Netherlands India, a study in plural economy. Cambridge Univ. pr., 1944 [1st ed., 1939]. 502p., maps. A detailed study of economic and social development. It would be of use as a reference book, as it touches on almost every aspect of this, but is not at all a book for the general reader. Moreover, it is rather favourable where it might be critical.
- HART, George H. C.** Towards economic democracy in the Netherlands Indies. NY, Netherlands and Netherlands Indies Council of the IPR, 1942. (Bulletin No. 1). 123p., illus. The author is Dutch, which perhaps accounts for the sometimes very poor English style and the taking for granted that Holland is necessary to Indonesia. It is by no means comprehensive and there is much about Dutch efforts for a new economy before the war which would now be irrelevant. Some chapters, however, such as that on over-population and migration from Java, are of considerable interest and importance today. The author gives an unfortunate display of hatred for the Japanese.
- HONIG, Pieter, and Verdoorn, Frans, eds.** Science and scientists in the Netherlands Indies. N.Y, Board for the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao, 1945. 491p., illus., diagrs., maps. Not a complete history but nevertheless a record of very many aspects of the natural sciences in the Indies, contributed by specialists in each field—to

- mention a few, biology, anthropology, geology, climate, medicine, forestry. Illustrated with numerous photographs and old lithographs, diagrams and maps, it is unfortunately printed in very small print in double columns. A volume of very wide interest.
- HYMA, Albert.** *The Dutch in the Far East: a history of the Dutch commercial and colonial empire.* Ann Arbor, Mich., George Wahr, 1942. 249p. This concerns Dutch commercial and colonial activity from the 16th century on, and not the Indies themselves except in regard to their trading possibilities. The last chapter deals with suggested trade relations between the Indies and America.
- INDONESIA, history and growth.** *Netherlands news letter v.2 No. 5 O 15 '47.* NY, Netherlands Information Bureau. 27p., illus., maps. This treats in very brief outline history, agriculture, industry, and in separate sections the States of East Indonesia and Borneo, with useful statistical information at the back. Well illustrated with photographs.
- PREGER, W.** *Dutch administration in the Netherlands Indies.* Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1944. 92p., illus. An account of the material achievement of the Dutch in the Indies which, considerable though that was, should certainly be read with criticism such as that of M. Bousquet in mind. The physical form of this edition is poor, and the reproduction of the photographs particularly so.
- SITSEN, Peter W. H.** *Industrial development of the Netherlands Indies.* NY, Netherlands and Netherlands Indies Council of the IPR, 1943. (Bulletin No. 2.) 61p. A very good account of growing Indonesian industry, which is mostly on a small scale.
- VANDENBOSCH, Amry.** *The Dutch East Indies, its government, problems and politics.* 2nd ed. Berkeley, Calif., Univ. of California pr., 1941. 446p. Bibliography. A detailed account of the government and politics of the Indies as they were before the war. It is a book for the student. The bibliography is in Dutch.
- VLEKKE, Bernard H. M.** *Nusantara, a history of the East Indian Archipelago.* Cambridge, Mass., Harvard univ. pr., 1944. 439p. illus., maps. A good formal history of the East Indies from the earliest period of Indonesian civilization to the Japanese occupation. Chapters V-XVI deal with the Dutch period. Of the many references given most are in Dutch.
- VLEKKE, Bernard H. M.** *The story of the Dutch East Indies.* Cambridge, Mass., Harvard univ. pr. 1945. 233p., illus., maps. An abbreviated, popular and less successful form of Nusantara, intended for the American serviceman during the war, with consequently a disproportionate amount of space devoted to the Japanese invasion. A useful book, however.
- WEHL, David.** *The birth of Indonesia.* G. Allen, 1948. 211p., maps. The story of the development of the Republic of Indonesia from its proclamation in 1945 to the middle of 1947. A fair and understanding picture, but less formal than the following book. There is a great deal of documentary material - letters, notes, agreements, etc. See also next entry.
- WOLF, Charles.** *The Indonesian story, the birth, growth and structure of the Indonesian Republic.* NY, issued under the auspices of the American IPR by John Day, 1948. A clear and impartial account of the situation in Indonesia between 1945 and January, 1948, and the events leading up to it. In his own words, the author, a former American Vice-Consul in Batavia, has made a 'sincere effort . . . to present each side of the controversy in its own terms and from its own point of view,' and as far as is possible has succeeded. He picks

out the basic political facts, whereas Wehl includes a recital of the physical conflicts between Indonesian extremists and Dutch and British troops, reminding the reader that what occurred was not a bloodless revolution. Both books have short descriptions of the main political figures in the new State.

TRAVEL BOOKS AND BOOKS ABOUT THE PEOPLE

1. GENERAL

- COLE, Fay-Cooper. The peoples of Malaysia. Van Nostrand, 1945. 345p., illus., maps. Bibliography. Malaysia here includes Indonesia, Malaya and the Philippines. The author is an anthropologist of the University of Chicago, and apart from two chapters on pre-history and history gives ethnological accounts of a number of tribes in the area, including those of Java, Sumatra, Bali, Borneo and the island of Nias. It is intended for the general reader. There are extensive notes, appendices with tribal maps, physical types and distribution charts, and a selective bibliography.
- FAIRCHILD, David. Garden islands of the great East: collecting seeds from the Philippines and Netherlands India in the junk 'Cheng Ho.' Scribner, 1944. 239p., illus., maps. As might be expected, emphasis is largely on landscape and flora, but the book is by no means restricted to this. The style is intimate and pleasing. The author is a thoroughly reliable botanist of over 70.
- HELSINGEN, W. H. van, and Hoogenberk, Heds. Mission interrupted, the Dutch in the East Indies and their work in the XXth century. Amsterdam, Elsevier, 1945. [Abr. English version tr. from the Dutch] 254p., illus. A formal account of some aspects of the Netherlands Indies, e.g., religion, government, the land and people, material resources — by many different authorities. The title refers to the fact that the Dutch hoped to continue their administration after the war.
- KARTINI, Raden Adjeng. Letters of a Javanese princess; tr. from the original Dutch by Agnes Louise Symmers. Knopf, 1920. 310p. Kartini was a daughter of a 'progressive' Javanese regent who rebelled at the great, and to us almost incredible, restraints placed upon women in her Moslem society, and at the poverty and lack of education of the peasants and the social inequality of the Dutch and Javanese. She finally succeeded in starting a school for girls and her work and writing have greatly influenced the nationalist movement and Javanese society in general. The letters in this volume were written between 1899 and 1904, the year in which she died at the age of 25. They tell incidentally a great deal about her own life and that of the Javanese nobles, but mainly they are an intimate and inspiring reflection of her desire and ambitions to educate herself in order to bring the achievements of western society to her own people. A moving and extremely interesting book.
- KENNEDY, Raymond. The ageless Indies. NY, John Day, 1942. 208p., maps. 'I am constantly amazed at the way native inhabitants of places in the news are treated almost as if they were not there. . . . Yet they are the only permanent feature in all the turbulent rush of events. The natives of Indonesia are the main concern of this book because I believe they are the most important element in the whole story of the Indies, past, present and future.' This is an account of the people and the way they live, their land, their history and the way they are, or were, ruled. The author spent several years as a businessman in the Indies, and later became attached to Yale University as assistant professor of sociology.

KENNEDY, Raymond. *Islands and peoples of the Indies*. Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1943. (SI war background studies No. 14.) 68p., illus., maps. Bibliography. A short but comprehensive sketch of the whole area, excluding New Guinea — its history, geography, social conditions, etc., with an especially good and clear explanation of race divisions. It is illustrated with numbers of photographs and has a useful bibliography. 'Among American ethnologists Raymond Kennedy stands without peer in his knowledge of Indonesia.' (Science and Scientists in the Netherlands Indies).

McGUIRE, Paul. *Westward the course: the new world of Oceania*. Rev. ed. Melbourne, Cumberlege, 1946. 411p., illus., maps. Written in 1941, this deals, p.171-360, with a journey through Timor, Bali, Java, Sumatra. The writing is vigorous but perhaps a little exaggerated. It covers also Australia, New Zealand and Malaya.

PHILLIPS, J. S. *Coconut quest, the story of a search in the Solomon Islands and the East Indies*. London, Jarrolds, 1940. 254p., illus. The author was engaged by a soap company to discover the cause of premature nutfall in their coconut groves in the Solomons. This work took him for a considerable period right through the East Indies — Java, Bali, Celebes and the Lesser Sundas (p.72-225), and in addition to the intriguing account of his efforts to locate a parasite which will destroy the culprit, there is a good and lengthy account of what he saw of the Indies and their people. A most pleasant and attractive book.

SJAHIR, Soetan. *Out of exile*; tr. from the Dutch by Charles Wolf. NY, John Day, 1949. 265p. 'The greater part of this book is based upon letters by Soetan Sjahrir rewritten and edited in Dutch by Maria Duchateau-Sjahrir.' Sjahrir was the first Prime Minister of the Republic. In the thirties he was imprisoned by the Dutch in New Guinea, and these letters are a product of that period. He has not, like President Sukarno, the popular appeal of a rousing orator, but is quieter and more thoughtful. His letters are of great interest and attraction, though his account of the events leading to the declaration of the Republic which occupy the last 50 pages could scarcely be called objective.

2. JAVA AND BALI

BANNER, Hubert S. *Romantic Java, as it was and is; a description of the diversified peoples, the departed glories and strange customs of a little known island, remarkable both for its arts, decorative and dramatic, and for its natural beauty and the richness of its resources*. London, Seeley Service, 1927. 228p., illus. A travel book dealing with the people, their customs, etc. Illustrated with photographs and drawings, neither outstanding.

COVARRUBIAS, Miguel. *Island of Bali . . . with an album of photographs* by Rose Covarrubias. Cassell, 1937. 417p., illus., map. Bibliography. 'The only aim of this book is to collect in one volume all that could be obtained from personal experience by an unscientific artist, of a living culture that is doomed to disappear . . .' (from the author's introduction). He made two long visits to Bali, helped by a Guggenheim Fellowship, and has written at length on all phases of life there. The text is beautifully illustrated with drawings, photographs and reproductions of Balinese art.

FABRICIUS, Johan. *Java revisited*. Heinemann, 1947. The author is Dutch, and a native of Java. He revisited the island just after the Japanese surrender and during the early days of the Republic as correspondent to the BBC and the London Times, at a time when plundering and terrorism by the republican youth, which the republican

leaders were powerless to prevent, was widespread. The only value of this book is that it gives a picture of the chaos, destruction and misery that faced the Government, and an indication of some of the tremendous difficulties which must confront the new nation, for as far as can be discovered, terrorism is still common.

GARDNER, Mona. *Menacing sun*. J. Murray, 1939. 303p., illus. The story of a journey through Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Java, Bali and India just before World War II. The author, having lived for some years previously in Japan, could hardly be unaware of that country's aspirations in southeast Asia, but in spite of the title this book is just an account of her impressions as she passed through these countries, not as a casual traveller but as a thoughtful observer.

HISS, Philip Hanson. *Bali*. London, R. Hale, 1941. 112p., illus. An informal account of Balinese life similar in content to that of Covarrubias but in considerably less detail. Eighty fine full page photographs.

McPHEE, Colin. *A house in Bali*. NY, John Day, 1946. 234p., illus. The author was a young American who spent five years in Bali studying Balinese music. His story of those years, of his Balinese friends and their gamelan orchestras makes a charming book. It is illustrated by the author with good photographs, mainly of the gamelan and dance.

PONDER, Harriet W. *Java pageant*, a description of the world's richest, most beautiful, yet little known islands of the world and the strange customs and beliefs, the industries, religions and wars of its fascinating people. London, Seeley Service, 1934. 304p., illus. An account of life in Java — of both the Dutch and the Indonesians — as seen by an Englishwoman who lived there for a number of years and had as much admiration for the Dutch colonizers as scorn for the British inhabitants of Malaya just across the straits. Her writing is entertaining.

PONDER, Harriet W. *Javanese panorama*, a further account of the world's richest island with some intimate pictures of life among the peoples of its lesser known regions. London, Seeley Service, 1942. 262p., illus. Better than the previous book, this is somewhat more objective and shows a deeper understanding of the Javanese (although none for the intellectual nationalist minority). In fact, it is quite a good account of the customs and way of life of the Javanese people.

3. THE EASTERN ISLANDS

COLLINS, G. E. P. *East monsoon*. J. Cape, 1936. 288p., illus., maps. Mr Collins is concerned with the south Celebes coast, both land and sea. He has an honest and attractive style, very easy to read except where the description of boats becomes too technical. The many photographs are unfortunately too small.

COLLINS, G. E. P. *Makassar sailing*. J. Cape, 1937. 257p., illus. A continuation of *East Monsoon* with more information about the pagan customs and stories of the Bira people of the south Celebes. It is not always pleasant reading, but illustrates the fiery and somewhat blood-thirsty nature of these people, which contrasts with the more placid and submissive temperament of the Javanese. The photographs are better than those of *East Monsoon*.

PONDER, Harriet W. *In Javanese waters*, some sidelights on the countless lovely little known islands scattered over the Banda Sea, and some glimpses of their strange and stormy history. London, Seeley Service, 1944. 228p., illus. A description of the life on many of the smaller and seldom written about islands as seen by the author on short visits. She has not, however, relied solely on her own experience, drawing on at least a few other works.

- TOMLINSON, H. M. Tidemarks: some records of a journey to the beaches of the Moluccas and forests of Malaya in 1923. Cassell, 1924. 311p. Notes on a trip through Java to the Celebes and Moluccas and back to Malaya. Pleasant and interesting reading but nothing more.
- WILCOX, Harry. White stranger: six moons in the Celebes. Collins, 1949. 383p., illus., map. An attractive and serious account, intended for popular reading, of the Torajas of the central Celebes amongst whom the author, an ex-serviceman, spent six months before returning to England. Numbers of good full page photographs.

4. NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

- CHEESMAN, Evelyn. Camping adventures in New Guinea. Harrap, 1948. 160p., illus. Some interesting and amusing incidents from collecting expeditions, mainly in Netherlands New Guinea, 1937-9, written specifically for young people. Many drawings.
- CHEESMAN, Evelyn. Six legged snakes in New Guinea, a collecting expedition to two unexplored islands. Harrap, 1949. 281p., illus., maps. The author, an Englishwoman, tells of a five-month expedition collecting zoological specimens on islands off the west coast of New Guinea and in New Guinea itself, assisted only by several native bearers.
- CROCKETT, Charis. The house in the rain forest. Hutchinson, 1943. 158p., illus., maps. The author and her husband spent many months on an anthropological expedition in the western corner of New Guinea, where the natives 'had had a recent lesson in the inadvisability of an anthropophagous diet, but were otherwise still unspoiled.' This book is a likely and amusing account of their life there and that of the native tribes with whom they lived, with some suggestion of the problems which face an administering Government there.
- RHYS, Lloyd. Jungle pimperl, the story of a district officer in central Netherlands New Guinea. Hodder, 1947. 239p., illus., maps. The experiences of a young Dutch official who spent five years after 1939 in the Nassau mountain region, much of it unexplored, written unfortunately not by the man himself but by an admirer. It is included only for the interest of the descriptions of the primitive peoples living in these central ranges, about whom so little information is available, or even known.
- STIRLING, Matthew W. The native peoples of New Guinea. Smithsonian Institution, 1943. (War background studies no. 9.) 25p., illus., map. Bibliography. Dealing with both Dutch and British New Guinea, this is a good, simple introduction to a very primitive people.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

- EMERSON, Rupert. Government and nationalism in southeast Asia, by Rupert Emerson, Lennox A. Mills and Virginia Thompson. NY, International secretariat, IPR, 1942. 241p. Part I, introduction; Part II, the governments of southeast Asia; Part III, nationalism in southeast Asia. This was written before the Japanese invasion. After a short general introduction by Emerson, Part II begins with a comparative study, then discusses the separate governments. Part III, by Virginia Thompson, is treated similarly and is the most interesting section. As a whole the book provides as good an account as any.
- FURNIVALL, John S. Educational progress in southeast Asia . . . with supplement on training for native self rule by Bruno Lasker. NY, International secretariat, IPR, 1943. A competent review of education in southeast Asia, in treatment divided by period, and within each chapter by country.

- FURNIVALL, John S. *The tropical far east*. Oxford, 1945. (Oxford pamphlets on world affairs no. 71.) 32p., map. A short but good introduction to the history and economy of southeast Asia in which discussion of Netherlands East Indies is especially prominent.
- JACOBY, Erich H. *Agrarian unrest in southeast Asia*. NY, Columbia Univ. pr.; London, Cumberlege, 1949. 287p., maps. 'Written by an economist with practical first hand experiences of the Philippines, but dependent for the rest of his survey on careful and thoughtful reading of other men's investigations.' He writes on the agricultural economies of the southeast Asian countries and the effect of Western impact on them. A well documented summary of other works.
- LANDON, Kenneth P. *Southeast Asia: crossroad of religions*. Univ. of Chicago pr.; Cambridge Univ. pr., 1949. 215p. Bibliography. The author was for some years a missionary in Siam. He is concerned in this interesting study with the 'effect which the various foreign religions have had on the peoples of southeast Asia . . . especially with Chinese . . . on Annam, Hinduism in Siam, and Islam in Indonesia; he concludes with an account of the modern process of westernization which he believes is having deeper effect than that of any earlier invasion.' He emphasizes the underlying pagan nature of Indonesian religion.
- LASKER, Bruno. *Human bondage in southeast Asia*. Chapel Hill, Published under the auspices of the IPR by the Univ. of Nth. Carolina pr., 1950. 405p. In separate chapters the author deals with slavery, serfdom, debt, compulsory public services and labour relations in modern enterprise; within each chapter countries are treated separately. Following the conclusion there are a number of appendices, one of which deals with the batik industry of Java, extensive notes and references and index. This book requires careful reading, not only on account of the specialized nature of the subject, but also because Mr Lasker, though his ideals, as always, are high, lacks conciseness and clarity of expression. Because of the small print it is longer than the paging might suggest. However, it contains much information, with frequent quotations from all kinds of sources, as well as the author's own opinions which are worth reading anyway. It is an attempt to trace the part of all these kinds of bondage in the development of the area.
- LASKER, Bruno, ed. *New forces in Asia*. NY, Published in association with the American IPR by H. W. Wilson, 1950. (Reference shelf vol. 26 no. 6.) 237p. Bibliography. A collection of reprint periodical articles, often condensed, with preface and introduction by the editor. Although it covers the whole of south and east Asia it is included on this list because it has several very interesting though sometimes short passages on modern Indonesia, and on the rest of southeast Asia. The sections deal with Asia as a whole, China, Japan, India and Pakistan, Korea and the Philippines, southeast Asia, and the impact of the West. Sentiments expressed vary — the Communist-Russian menace looms large, but at the same time there is, for instance, an account of Russian achievements in the administration of Korea. The eleven-page bibliography lists books, pamphlets and periodical articles.
- LASKER, Bruno. *Peoples of southeast Asia*. Published under the auspices of the American Council of the IPR by Knopf, 1944. 288p., illus. Southeast Asia here is treated as a whole, with no geographical divisions of chapters. It is not therefore a book in which to find specific information on any one country. Moreover, its generalizations are not above reproach. Its value is in its stimulation to recognize and understand the southeast Asian peoples as equals.
- LILIENTHAL, Philip E., and Oakie, John H. *Asia's captive colonies*. NY, American Council, IPR, 1942. (Far eastern pamphlets No. 6.) 48p.,

- map. Another good short introduction to the area of southeast Asia, with emphasis on colonial rule.
- MILLS, Lennox A., and associates. *The new world of southeast Asia*. Minneapolis, Univ. of Minnesota pr.; London, Cumberlege, 1949. 445p. This sets out to explain the present conditions and problems, with emphasis on the political and economic situation, of the area as a whole and of the separate countries to the general reader. It does so at some length. The chapter on Indonesia is by Amry Vandenbosch.
- PANIKAAR, Kavalam M. *The future of south-east Asia*. G. Allen, 1943. 123p. On the whole an informative though not very lively little book. Prediction about the future of Indonesia, however, did not allow for its subsequent rapid attainment of independence.
- SHEPHERD, Jack. *Industry in southeast Asia*. NY, International Secretariat, IPR, 1941. 133p. In this short book particular attention has been devoted to Indo-China, Indonesia and the Philippines, where industry is most advanced. Fifty pages are given to an overall picture of Indonesian industry.
- TALBOT, Philip, ed. *Southeast Asia in the world to-day* [by] Henry Brodie [and others]. Univ. of Chicago pr., 1950. 253p. A symposium of 15 lectures, the qualities of which, as might be expected, are uneven. It treats (1) the problem, (2) social forces, (3) economic forces, (4) political forces, (5) America's stake in southeast Asia. (This item has not been personally examined.)
- MOOK, Hubertus J. van. *The stakes of democracy in southeast Asia*. NY, Norton, 1950. 313p. Van Mook was a former, sympathetic, Governor-General in the Indies. This book 'is the work of a man deeply concerned about the land in which he was born, and the future stability of the whole area now in the shadow of Communist China. If viewed as the work of a protagonist rather than a historian it provides valuable material . . .' (This item has not been personally examined.)
- THOMPSON, Virginia. *Labor problems in southeast Asia*. Published under the auspices of the International secretariat, IPR, by Yale univ. pr.; London, Cumberlege, 1947. 283p. A survey of the field of labour until just after the war. After a general introduction, one chapter is devoted to each country.
- THOMPSON, Virginia, and Adloff, Richard. *Cultural institutions and educational policy in southeast Asia, a report*. NY, Issued in co-operation with the Southeast Asia Institute and the Far Eastern Association by the International secretariat, IPR, 1948. 86p. Mimeographed. 'The authors wish to emphasize the fact that the present survey is necessarily incomplete and uneven and that in an area subject to such rapid change as is now characteristic of many parts of southeast Asia statements of plans and policies in the fields of education and cultural activities must be subject to considerable modification. . . . It is hoped, however, that twelve or eighteen months hence it will be possible to produce a revised version.' Nevertheless the present volume, giving an account of education as it existed in each country in 1947, with some plans for the future and measures that were being taken in the attempt to combat the very high level of adult illiteracy, has many points of interest. As the title implies, the scope covered is not merely that of schooling.
- THOMPSON, Virginia, and Adloff, Richard. *Empire's end in southeast Asia*. Published in co-operation with the America IPR by the Foreign policy association, 1949. (Headline series no. 78.) 62p., illus., maps. An excellent account, short, of postwar developments in each country of southeast Asia.

THOMPSON, Virginia, and Adloff, Richard. The left wing in southeast Asia. NY, published under the auspices of the International secretariat, IPR, by Sloane, 1950. 298p., illus., map. A good, straightforward, and as objective as possible a presentation of the history and activities of socialist and communist parties in the area treated as a whole and in the individual countries (excluding the Philippines). Particularly interesting is the first short chapter on the international position of southeast Asia—a discussion of the political situation. At the end there is a long section of biographical notes on the leading figures in each country. It is, of course, these left wing parties which have fought for and won independence in several of these countries, including Indonesia.

WHY WHO'S WHO

DENNIS McELDOWNNEY

'Sir Walter Elliot, of Kellynch Hall, in Somersetshire, was a man who, for his own amusement, never took up any book but the baronetage; there he found occupation for an idle hour, and consolation in a disturbed one; there his faculties were roused into admiration and respect, by contemplating the limited remnant of the earliest patents; there any unwelcome sensations, arising from domestic affairs, changed naturally into pity and contempt.' This is the beginning of Jane Austen's *Persuasion*, and I suppose *Who's Who in New Zealand* gives the same kind of pleasure, adapted to the classless society. 'No entry has been paid for*', says Dr Scholefield in the fifth edition, published last year, 'and nobody has been included who was not considered qualified by public service or by personal standing in the Dominion.' He said much the same thing in the fourth edition (1941), but then called the qualification 'social standing.'

Whatever the reason, it is an indispensable aid to reference if you want to find out whether So-and-so is as old as he looks, who his in-laws are, or at what school he acquired that accent. Sometimes he isn't there, but most are that you would expect (and some that you wouldn't), which is a considerable tribute to Dr Scholefield. A few were too shy to fill in the form, but only (judging from the number who are there) a few.

In this edition for the first time are two broadcasting names (although broadcasting officials have been in before): Aunt Daisy and Winston McCarthy. Housekeeping and sport — the two great New Zealand obsessions; but no housekeepers appear as such (unless you count Home Scientists) and even sportsmen aren't included in the same proportion as you hear about them. Less than half the inmates apparently have recreations even, but consider the lady whose interests

* In which *Who's Who* differs from the *Baronetage*, of the earliest patents at least.