

The Journal of Asian Studies

Volume 52 • Number 2 • May 1993

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The Journal of Asian Studies

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

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The Journal of Asian Studies (ISSN 0021-9118), founded in 1941 and known until September 1956 as the *Far Eastern Quarterly*, is published by the Association for Asian Studies (formerly The Far Eastern Association) in February, May, August, and November. The annual institutional subscription rate for the *Journal* (including the *Bibliography of Asian Studies* and the *Doctoral Dissertations on Asia*) is \$95, postage included. Regular members of the Association for Asian Studies receive the *Journal* as part of their annual membership. Single issues of the *Journal* and *Bibliography* published after February 1974 are available through the Secretariat of the Association. Issues published prior to 1958 may be purchased from A.M.S. Reprints, 56 East 13th Street, New York, NY 10003.

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Second class postage paid at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and at additional second class entry. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Association for Asian Studies, 1 Lane Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

sites from Qin-Han to Qing, accompanied by detailed information about the sites. On the other hand, for a fuller and sometimes more nuanced picture of production organization at the Furong salterns, interested readers will want to supplement Vogel's discussion with the article by Madeleine Zelin (*Late Imperial China* 9.1 [June 1988], pp. 79–122), which also makes judicious use of the much more abundant post-1911 contracts to supplement the picture that emerges from the Qing period documents. The post-1911 documents became easily available in published form just as Vogel completed his study in early 1986.

Finally, it is cause for regret that, apart from the tables and charts, readers seeking information on specific topics will find this volume unnecessarily inconvenient to use. It is clear that the publisher, despite the DM 90 price, had no interest in making this a real book instead of merely a published dissertation. Incredibly, there is not even an index. This lack could have been partially remedied by the ten-page glossary, which is rich in technical terms used in the salt monopoly, though this too should be supplemented by Zelin's glossary. Unfortunately, there are no page numbers to tell the reader where the terms appear in the text. As for the impressive bibliography of 28 pages, containing over 400 primary and secondary works, there is little to recommend a hodgepodge format that intermixes all primary and secondary works, together with the abbreviations used for primary sources (the only place these are to be found).

PETER J. GOLAS
University of Denver

JAPAN

Power, Economics, and Security: The United States and Japan in Focus. Edited by HENRY BIENEN. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1992. xii, 336 pp. \$65.00.

The authors of this edited volume agree on one point: Japan is not likely to replace the United States any time soon as the leader of the international system. The ways in which the various authors reach this conclusion, however, are quite diverse—with economists, political scientists with broad interests in international relations, and scholars of Japan each arriving at the same point by different routes.

The economists and international relations generalists, whose chapters make up two-thirds of the book, reach the conclusion by examining the complex relationship between power, economics, and security. Their message for those who would prematurely herald a transition from the *Pax Americana* to a *Pax Nipponica* is that international power depends on much more than raw economic numbers. The U.S. retains and Japan still lacks much of what it takes to be a Great Power, even in an international environment like ours which seems to place more of a premium on economic power than on military strength. This was one of the central themes of the work of Klaus Knorr, to whose memory the book is dedicated. Richard Betts, Michael Doyle, and G. John Ikenberry, in their chapter summarizing Knorr's life's work, and Knorr himself, in his uncompleted chapter on "The Determinants of Military Power" emphasize that international power depends on factors like "political

will" and the attitudes of a nation's population toward the use of international force, factors that do not favor postwar Japan as a candidate for international leadership. Aaron Friedberg, in his chapter, notes that the existence of *mutual* dependence in contemporary relations between the major powers makes it difficult for a nation like Japan to effectively deploy its economic power. Ikenberry and Charles Kupchan argue for the persistence of the *Pax Americana* and implicitly question the ability of a nation like Japan to exercise significant leadership by emphasizing how the U.S. built its postwar hegemony by socializing elites throughout the free world in the norms of a liberal international economic order.

The Japan scholars featured in the second half of the book, in contrast to those in the first half, build their case against any premature proclamation of a *Pax Nipponica* on an examination of Japanese domestic politics. Kenneth Pyle writes about the effort by the new Japanese "internationalists" to move beyond the passivity of the Yoshida Doctrine, rid the nation's institutions of protectionism, and play a more assertive role in international affairs. He argues, however, that this movement has been thwarted by institutions and structures that have become entrenched over the last century of catch-up modernization; we should not expect Japan to escape these domestic constraints any time soon. Masaru Tamamoto comes to a similar conclusion, focusing on how the Japanese people's tendency to equate "democracy" with a passive foreign policy leads them to resist efforts by their leaders to take a more active role on the international stage. Kent Calder, in a short chapter, points to "domestic structural constraints" that prevent Japan from playing a classical hegemonic role: the fragmented character of state authority and the political power of protectionist interests.

While all three of these authors use some of the vocabulary of the international relations generalists whose chapters make up the first part of the volume, none unfortunately make much of an attempt to relate their conclusions to the broader theoretical arguments from that section—even though their more detailed analysis yields opportunities to make such connections. This lack of communication between the first and second parts of the book is probably its greatest weakness. The final two authors in the second part of the book—Tsuyoshi Kawasaki and Yoshiko Kojo, both recently trained by Gilpin et al. at Princeton—make more of an effort to frame their analysis in relation to the more general arguments of the first section. A reader of this book is left wishing that the rest of the authors had made similar efforts.

LEONARD J. SCHOPPA
University of Virginia

Noh Drama and The Tale of Genji. By JANET GOFF. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1991. xiii, 296 pp. \$39.59 (cloth); \$14.95 (paper).

While savoring allusion is certainly an educated pleasure, it is also an irresistible one. Anyone who has experienced the satisfaction of recognizing some familiar character or line from the Japanese or Chinese classics transformed and transvalued on the noh stage will understand the inspiration behind Janet Goff's thoroughgoing study of the use of Murasaki Shikibu's famous narrative as a source for noh.

As Goff points out, the nature of *The Tale of Genji's* influence on noh can be traced in terms of both story (a borrowing of the narrative elements) and discourse (a use of the words with which the original story was told). It was entirely possible