

Girling's clarity, excellent organization, and insights do not seem to benefit from his review of modernization theory, corporatism, Marxism, and the thought of Vilfredo Pareto (pp. 57–61). In general, chapter 4, adapted from other work, is less illuminating than are the others. In discussing direct investment inflows, Girling neglects to note the key role of non-Japanese Asian investment (p. 34). Finally, Girling may assign overly narrow limits to the latitude open to national politics when he argues that Thailand's brand of money politics results from the structural power of capital (p. 39). Indeed, his own incisive analysis and the hopes he pins on a growing civil society suggest a different and less mechanical view.

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The Secret Vietnam War: The United States Air Force in Thailand, 1961–1975.
By JEFFREY D. GLASSER. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland and Co., 1995. xxiv,
263 pp. \$48.00 (cloth).

During the Second Indochina War, the United States used air power on an enormous scale, and in a great variety of ways. Jeffrey Glasser played a supporting role in the last stages of the air campaign, in 1972 and 1973, maintaining the electronic equipment of U.S. aircraft at a base in Thailand. Years later, he became frustrated at his inability to find a book that would give him a broader picture of the way the United States had used such bases, and he began the research that led to *The Secret Vietnam War*.

It is indeed valuable to have a history that traces year by year what the U.S. Air Force did in and from Thailand, not just the bombing missions but also search and rescue for downed pilots, aerial refueling, airborne command and control, reconnaissance, and so forth. The book will find considerable use as a reference for details on equipment, tactics, and which U.S. Air Force units were stationed at what bases in what years.

Jeffrey Glasser's interest in Thailand is primarily as a country where the United States used air bases; he says little about Thailand itself. When he ventures away from the Thai-based air campaign to provide some context, it is usually to discuss events in Vietnam, not things that occurred in Thailand other than the air campaign, or even the other ways in which Thailand was involved in the war.

For the most part Glasser approves of the air campaign he is describing, and he sometimes exaggerates its accomplishments. Some of the limitations of his book are frustrating. His research has mixed information from published sources, interviews, and a considerable variety of unpublished Air Force records and reports, but the lack of source notes leaves one unable to use his work as a guide to further research. The number of errors in the first thirty-five pages is excessive, and even after that there are occasional problems, such as a great exaggeration of the area in Laos that was off limits to U.S. airstrikes (p. 79), and erroneous figures indicating that the United States dropped more tons of bombs on North Vietnam than on the South through 1967 (p. 108). The United States actually dropped about twice as many tons on the South. The maps, borrowed from U.S. Air Force publications, have odd errors, most conspicuously the course shown for the Mekong River (p. 3) and the locations shown for Da Nang and Tchepone (p. 7).

This reviewer can recommend *The Secret Vietnam War*, with some caution, for readers who already know something about the air war and are looking for further details.

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Later Ceramics in South-East Asia Sixteenth to Twentieth Centuries. By BARBARA HARRISSON. Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press, 1995. xxii, 116 pp. \$90.00 (cloth).

Barbara Harrisson's attractive, well-illustrated, and useful book is primarily a study of Chinese porcelain imported into Indonesia after 1550, as known from the collections of the Princessehof Museum in Leeuwarden, the Netherlands.

There are six chapters. The first is called "The Swatow Style: Favourite in South-East Asia, 1550–1650." On technical and stylistic grounds, Harrisson has divided the wares known as "Swatow" (the actual Chinese kiln site being unidentified) into separate families, which she calls "conservative," "persistent," and "versatile." The nomenclature may be awkward, but the groups have coherence, and her views concerning dates are reasonable. Chapter 2 is called "The Wares of Jingdezhen: Trendsetter World-wide, 1550–1700," in recognition of the fact that many of the types of wares found in Southeast Asia were also exported to the Middle East and to Europe. In chapter 3, "Wares of Special Character, 1550–1750," Harrisson describes Japanese porcelain, stonewares from Guandong, and bowls, dishes, and jarlets she attributes to Vietnam. "Chinese Porcelain: Splendid and Plain, 1700–1930," the fourth chapter, takes up Chinese enameled wares made for the Southeast Asian market and mass-produced blue-and-white dishes. "Painted and Printed Wares, 1700–1900" includes a fascinating discussion of little-known Scotch and Dutch dishes and bowls exported to Indonesia. The sixth chapter, "The Colour of the Present, 1860–1960," is a brief discussion of opposing tendencies—one toward the continuation of importation, the other toward local manufacture.

Even this brief summary makes clear what the virtues of *Later Ceramics* are—as a guide to types of ware, their characteristics, and their dates. Less well covered are contexts—which, given the nature of the material, are many. The first would be that of the site of manufacture. What was produced in a certain place, and what might be the relationship of the objects found in Southeast Asia to the totality of production. These are questions, however, that cannot be discussed easily on the basis of data now available. The next context would be that of the ships that carried the ceramics to Southeast Asia. Harrisson does make use of the evidence of wrecks that have been recovered in recent years: *Witte Leeuw* (1613); *Hatcher* (ca. 1643); *Vung Tau* (ca. 1690); *Geldermalsen* (1752); and *Griffin* (1760). (In passing she also mentions wrecks of 1579 [p. 13] and ca. 1728 [color plate 41]. She wrote before the recovery of the *San Diego* [ca. 1600].)

At no point, however, does Harrisson pause to examine, from either a qualitative or quantitative point of view, any of these recoveries as an assemblage—as a body of material that might shed light on the nature of the objects that reached Southeast Asia. The third context would be the local one. "Commonly," she writes in her introduction, "ceramics in South-East Asia were family heirlooms. Even in humble homes, they were reverently passed down from one generation to the next and carefully stored in between use." The reader who might be curious about just how valid such