

BOOK REVIEWS

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contribution to this revision on a specific aspect of this relationship. It is hoped that similar scholarly work on other aspects will soon be forthcoming.

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Yangtze Patrol. The U. S. Navy in China.

BY KEMP TOLLEY. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1971. vii, 291 pp. Notes, Appendices. \$10.00.

Although the United States Navy's Yangtze Patrol was only officially established in December 1919, Rear Admiral Kemp Tolley traces its origin to the arrival of the U.S.S. *Susquehanna* on the Whangpoo in 1854, when much of middle China was held by Taiping rebels. Since YANGPAT—the Yangtze Patrol—was dissolved on the eve of Pearl Harbor in December 1941, Tolley claims the operation to be the longest in the history of the Navy. Tolley himself twice served as one of the patrol's "River Rats" during the decade before the Pacific War, escaping to the Philippines and then to Australia as the war was breaking out. His book, therefore, is both memoir and history, the reflections of an Old China hand that will be as informative to historians as they are delightful for those who would recall China before the People's Republic.

The patrol emerged gradually as American merchants, missionaries, and consuls called for protection as far inland as Chungking and beyond. The Navy was obliged practically to abandon China during the Civil War, and it only acquired a good number of shallow draught gunboats in 1898 when it captured Spain's light naval craft in the Philippines. Its first ships designed to pass the rapids to the upper river, the second *Palos* and the second *Monocacy* (sometimes known as *Pathos* and *Monotony*), were built at the Mare Island Navy Yard, then broken down, shipped across the Pacific, and reassembled at Shanghai on the eve of World War I. The patrol reached the peak of its effectiveness when the *Panay* and her five less famous sisters were commissioned in rapid succession after 1927 by the Kiangnan Shipyard. The lone survivor of these "new six," originally

commissioned the *Guam*, today serves the People's Republic after having flown the American, Japanese, and Chinese nationalist flags.

The Yangtze Patrol was most active between 1911 and 1941, when the Yangtze Valley was torn by the fighting of bandits, warlords, nationalists, Communists, and Japanese. These years witnessed the outbreak of the 1911 Revolution at Hankow, the Sino-British engagement at Wanhsien in 1926, the Nanking Incident of 1927, the Japanese attacks at Shanghai in 1932 and 1937, and the sinking of the *Panay* in 1937. Apart from chronicling the Navy's connection with these and other episodes, Tolley's pages abound with information on the difference between big money and small money in China's chaotic currency, the bathing habits of Frenchmen at the Cercle Sportif Français, the going prices of coolies and mothers-in-law, how River Rats reacted when ocean sailors invaded their bars, the Chinese amah who quieted her charge by putting the child's head in an oven with the gas turned on, society at the Hankow race course, and the White Russians on Avenue Joffe. Tolley is wholly unconcerned with the moral question, so troublesome to some Americans, as to why the Navy operated for nearly a century on the inland waters of a friendly power. Nor does he see the Navy as the defender of an old imperial order against the rising national aspirations of China's millions. His major achievement is that, while narrating the activities of his service, he recaptures with rare good humor the flavor of the small world of Westerners in China that vanished in 1941.

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Revolution and Cosmopolitanism: The Western Stage and the Chinese Stages.

By JOSEPH R. LEVENSON. With a Foreword by Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr. Berkeley: The University of California Press, 1971. xxxi, 64 pp. \$5.00.

Revolution and Cosmopolitanism, though only a fragment of the much larger study Professor Levenson had planned before his untimely death, is a brilliant work that merits