

cult, with an elaborate ritual of atonement, a well-articulated priestly hierarchy, and a finely robed high priest; stricter observance of purity and sex taboos; heavier sanctions against foreign cults and magical practices, sex crimes, sabbath desecration; and finally effective land reform on the basis of a jubilee legislation.' If Dr. Lewy is right, then it is opposition to the Priests' Code which is expressed by Jeremiah in vii. 21 ff. and viii. 8. Certain post-exilic additions are credited to Joshua, the high priest in the time of Zerubbabel.

Dr. Lewy's sympathies clearly lie with Nathan, the supposed great narrator of David's time. Behind him stands Moses, a great leader and the author of a penal code, and Samuel, the author of the Covenant code of Exodus xxi-xxiii. Nathan, however, is credited with the Ethical Decalogue of Exodus xx, and with humanitarian additions to the Covenant code. As regards J, Dr. Lewy's technique has been that he has removed as priestly glosses everything that is not in agreement with a rather modern type of humanism and universalism which obviously appeals strongly to himself. He has little sympathy with all that we have learned to call *Heilsgeschichte* or with the whole sacrificial system of Israel. On pages 187-9 he enumerates the forty-five stories which he finds in Nathan's work and takes each of them as illustrating a general truth somewhat after the manner of Aesop's fables.

Generally speaking we may say that much of Dr. Lewy's analysis is interesting and challenging and is a serious contribution to Pentateuchal criticism. We still have to look again at the problems of Deuteronomy and the Priestly Code. Dr. Lewy on the other hand might learn much from the relevant works of A. C. Welch and Gerhard von Rad whom he never mentions. His identifications are probably too good to be true. He himself is certainly too cocksure about them. One cannot reach this kind of certainty. One which will raise a smile is that of Huldah as the authoress of substantial sections of Leviticus xix. One remembers Samuel Butler's glorious leg-pull in his book 'The Authoress of the Odyssey'! And what are we to make of the startling translation on page 25 of '*al-dibrathi* in Ps. cx. 4 as 'on my word of honour'? The author seems to have been betrayed here by modern Hebrew usage.

NORMAN W. PORTEOUS.

*A History of South-East Asia.* By D. G. E. HALL. (London: Macmillan, 1955.)

BEFORE the war South-East Asia aroused little interest in the outside world. The war and subsequent developments have now brought all these lands within the horizon of the daily press. Many people want to know more about them. This demand Professor Hall attempts to meet. It is a tremendous task. There is an abundance of material in monuments and ancient inscriptions, and literature in numerous vernaculars, and much of it has only been revealed by scholarly research during the present generation. Even those who do not aspire to study the original sources must have a working knowledge of three western languages

if they would keep up with scattered over many periodic Hall's view these countries in the same part of the world fundamental unity as an area which the historian should. In this book he aims at presenting in a form that will satisfy the also help to guide the student further. Once again, it is courage in attempting it.

The book is divided into Part I covers the pre-European discusses the racial and cultural examines the effect of Indian the Christian era. But from chapters the course of affairs to 1520, in Cambodia to 1543 to 1541. Then he relates the but summarizes its reaction final chapter in this section western adventurers. Part phase of European expansion he follows the same plan of far as Portuguese and Dutch The same plan is followed in the nineteenth century, of South-East Asia, the western power, we are taking successive chapters.

This brief abstract of the criticism of the work. His collection of short stories told in our next'. It is not real positive history of the several some of them for, significant 'outside the main stream of inherent in the subject-matter substantial validity? Does of which the historian can answer these questions in them. But many people here presented may well tell

The present reviewer Hall. In all these lands people stocks are mingled together are so alike in feature and Cambodian, Thai, and Burmese except by speech or costume and, if less remarkably, from