

**THE CHANGING FACE
OF TIBET: The Impact of
Chinese Communist Ideology
on the Landscape**

By Pradyumna P. Karan
Univ. of Ky., 1976
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When the Dalai Lama fled Lhasa in 1959, he left behind a people who until the early '50s had not used the wheel. Tibet supported vast numbers of its Mahayana Buddhists as monks and nuns (760,000, or a fifth of its population, were in monasteries in 1885) in an economy based on subsistence agriculture and a lively trade in musk and yak tails (the latter used for ritual fans in Hindu India and Santa Claus beards in the West). After less than 20 years of Communist rule, Tibet is much changed, with a 9,000-mile network of high-altitude military roads, six jet airports, factories, communal farms, new suburbs with straight streets and piped water, and a capital that has expanded around the Dalai Lama's old Potola palace to include a 30,000-square-meter shopping area. Karan was the first civilian geographer named Surveyor General of India; he is now chairman of the Department of Geography at the University of Kentucky. In this book, illustrated with photographs and excellent maps, he marshalls new information from Tibetan refugees, official Chinese news releases, American and British monitors based in Hong Kong, and other sources. His conclusion: "So far" the People's Republic of China "has had limited success in remolding Tibetan minds, but striking success in remolding the face of Tibet.... The old Tibet that fascinated the world for centuries has ceased to exist."

**SETTING NATIONAL
PRIORITIES: The Next
Ten Years**

Edited by Henry Owen and
Charles L. Schultze
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Many advocates engaged in making a case for given policies fall into such traps as reliance on false analogy, the unwarranted projection into the future of existing data, and high-minded moralizing that ignores the full impact of their proposals. In this seventh annual Brookings "budget book," written from a moderate Democratic viewpoint, with the time horizon lengthened to 10 years, the authors outline what the U.S. government *must* do in terms of what it *can* do. The issues analyzed cover a broad spectrum—foreign, economic, and defense policies, safety regulations, income security. If, as Owen and