"Power is expended in use and increased at risk" or that a man does not receive support in his quest for power from those who are thereby demoted. Secondly, what happened to "other cultures"? Certainly, no one should want to go back to those days when "tribalism" was the only question asked about Africans in town; certainly, too, the shop floor is as likely as any place to provide constraints which eliminate traditional customs and behaviour: but at the same time the flavour of those reported conversations in which the workers attempted to put one another down seemed to hint at the existence of a culture which is not that in which Blau or Goffman make their researches. Agreed that we need to know the universals of strategy: but are differences in strategic styles between one culture and another of no interest?

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Professor Gamer has written an informative and interesting book on urban development in Kallang Basin. Kallang, a four hundred acre site, much of which was reclaimed, with a population of slightly over 12,000 persons, is atypical of urban development in Singapore. Gamer chose this as his focus because the Ministry of National Development made available to him all files on Kallang Basin. Many of the generalizations that might hold true for Kallang do not take into account activities in City North, City South, and City Center, where there either has been urban renewal or larger numbers of people involved, e.g., Queenstown and Toa Payoh. Although Gamer suggests he will deal more with the socialization of persons rather than the planning mechanisms and stages of urban development (pg. vii-viii), this is not the case. There is relatively little about socialization. Questions are raised but few are answered.

The book has a pleasant narrative style, and Gamer's humanitarian concerns are evident throughout the writing. He makes a good point in the introduction when he notes that his research and the cooperation he received characterize an open society, and qualify descriptions of Singapore as an authoritarian political system. The book can be approached in two ways: It can be read as a good example of urban development in a developing country, or it can be regarded as a case study of one aspect of the Singapore political system. Both groups of readers will find serious gaps.

A weakness is the absence of interpretation. At times the reader is deluged with data, followed by scant analysis. For example: following an extended listing of quantitative advances and changes which have occurred, we are told that there are 201,052 sewer fittings in 1967 as compared to 35,218 in 1958 (p. 41). Improvement is self-evident, but an encyclopedic listing of "social mobilization" variables deserves analysis. The work is generally well footnoted though there are obvious gaps such as the election statistics, where the source is not acknowledged. Every author recognizes the inevitable delay between completion of manuscript review and publication. It is apparent that

most of the research was completed before Gamer left Singapore in 1968. A quick tabulation of footnotes indicates only 20 references were published after 1968.

The planning framework relied upon is a 1963 text by Louis J. Walinsky. There are other more recent sources which should have been used to complement this framework. Consequently, there is little discussion about preconditions for planning. There is no emphasis on relevant cultural and social attitudes at the mass level or the elite level and the commitment to planned development, technology, and change that is so apparent in Singapore. Furthermore, urban development is not simply a static plan as Gamer interprets it from the Walinsky material. It is a dynamic process. This latter approach, for example, is well discussed in J. Bryan McLoughlin, Urban and Regional Planning: A Systems Approach, 1969. The author also should have referred to the 1961 work by Preston P. Le Breton and Dale A. Henning. The urbanizing process is more than a problem of physical sprawl and developmental responses to industrialization. It is a complex social process in which one must take adequate cognizance of the social institutions being changed by planning and those institutions evolving and adapting and reintegrating society. There is little reference to such social institutions. The goal of comprehensive planning also requires considerable public discussion, understanding, and support. Much of this occurred in Singapore and could have been discussed by referring to the 1965 book by Alan Altshuler. Gamer did his research in Singapore and obviously did not have ready access to as wide a range of materials as are available in the United States. The general references I have listed should, however, have been available in Singapore or could have been consulted after the author returned to the States.

Several factual errors were overlooked. The first batch of students did not enroll at Nanyang University until 1956, and contrary to what the book states (p. 12), Nanyang degrees are accredited by the Singapore government. In fact, this accreditation was announced in early 1968 by the Minister of Education. At the time Gamer was writing there were 51 constituencies not 52 (p. 198). The Alliance Party is not made up of two parties but three – UMNO, the MCA, and the MIC (p. 71). Citizens Consultative Committee lists are not vetted by the Prime Minister (p. 79). Persons are recommended by the Member of Parliament, investigated by the Internal Security Department, but they are not reviewed with a fine tooth comb by the PM. Since 1965, and formally since the 1968 elections, Parliament has had more than a majority of seats (pp. 51-52) controlled by the People’s Action Party – all seats are held by the PAP. These errors should not suggest that the book is carelessly researched. They may, however, have led the author to misconstrue certain features of the Singapore developmental process.

More importantly, basic facts are omitted. The Kallang development is not only a reclaimed area housing some 12,000 persons, but it includes several seven-story flatted factories – light industry employing a large number of women. A substantial percentage of the women employed are Malays, not only those living in Kallang but those commuting from Geylang Serai. A principal reason for developing the Kallang area was to facilitate light industry which would employ women, and to respond to the economic disadvantages that many believe characterize Singapore Malays. Kallang was an effort to