



Solitary Temple amid Clearing Peaks, by Li Ch'eng (919-967), who was influenced by the geometric theories of Northern School in Sung, conceived a mountain as an internalized construct.

declined. At this point, the "literati" school of painting entered the mainstream, and the leadership in Chinese painting circles fell into the hands of literati painters.

Tung Ch'i-ch'ang (1555-1636), the most important Chinese painter of the literati school and the most influential writer on the theory of painting in the late Ming (1368-1643) period, based his aesthetics on Zen Buddhism. He named his two studios "Zen of Painting" and "Zen of Ink." Tung's painting opened up a new direction for the later Ch'ing (1644-1911). Tung was interested in the formal structure of the picture and stressed the importance of studying the ancient paintings and calligraphy. As an art theorist, he divided previous Chinese painters into Northern and Southern Schools.

Naturalism, favored by the Northern School and some

of his contemporaries, prized paintings that reflected and imitated the natural beauty. The painting of the Northern School is characterized by colored landscapes executed in linear contours, curves and short strokes. Calligraphy and painting were also kept from influencing each other.

Tung Ch'i-ch'ang's advocacy of the Southern School had a long-lasting influence on later aestheticians, as a result of Zen Buddhism's rising ascendancy over Confucian philosophy, as the Ming dynasty collapsed into moral and economic decay. Tung established the Southern School as the orthodox lineage of painting, enhancing literati painting through its association with Zen philosophy. Later painting and calligraphy became more and more alike, and abstract painting arose as Chinese-style impressionism. Earlier Confucian efforts to artistically capture scientific lawfulness in nature was almost completely lost.

This two-volume set is compiled, including over 700 illustrations, with extensive plates of Chinese painting and calligraphy, with large amount of biographical, and critical material that unveil the past 300 years of Chinese art along the path taken by Tung. A fair portion of the illustrations appeared in exhibitions of the painter in major U.S. cities, which were the largest display of Chinese art ever presented in the West.

Books Received

The Rickover Effect: How One Man Made a Difference, by Theodore Rockwell, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, Md., 1992, 411 pages, hardbound \$24.95

The Great Thirst: Californians and Water, 1770s to 1990, by Norris Hundley, Jr., University of California Press, Berkeley, 1992, 551 pages, hardbound, \$25

The Passionate Attachment: America's Involvement with Israel, by George W. Ball and Douglas B. Ball, W.W. Norton, New York, 1992, 382 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

Zealots for Zion: Inside Israel's West Bank Settlement Movement, by Robert I. Friedman, Random House, New York, 1992, 263 pages, hardbound, \$23

The Execution Protocol: Inside America's Capital Punishment Industry, by Stephen Trombly, Crown Books, New York, 1992, 352 pages, hardbound, \$20

Memos to the President, by Charles L. Schultze, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1992, 334 pages, hardbound, \$24.95