

worth noting that while this book focuses mainly on post-war Japanese ceramics, Noguchi's arrival in Moji from America in 1931 is also well documented.

While the art-versus-craft dichotomy generally has become boring and passé, it was an important aspect of the post-war Japanese ceramic scene and as such influenced Noguchi and the other Japanese sculptors considerably. Consequently, these issues had to be addressed in a comprehensive treatise such as this. Perhaps the revealing investigation and critique of the art/craft relationship in Japan will help lay this dichotomy to rest.

Our goal is to illuminate the overlooked zone of interaction between conceptions of art and craft by focusing on the work of ceramic artists who believed themselves centrally engaged with modernism, surrealism, and other issues of concern to the international art world (p. x).

This art/craft dichotomy was partly fueled by the notion that clay was generally considered in America to be an inferior material for final sculpture.

The title is a little misleading, in that many of Japan's leading ceramicists and their work are discussed, not only Noguchi. However, it must be said that Noguchi's work was prolific in the three periods in which he created ceramics in Japan, and the focus on him is justified in that he was a kind of "common denominator," not necessarily a pioneer, of this period in Japanese ceramics. He is of course the most world-famous of those considered, mainly for his sculptural works in other materials, especially stone. These works are not discussed or shown in this volume, which is quite understandable, as they have been given adequate documentation in many other books. This book fills the gap in Noguchi's story and if for no other reason is important for this alone.

The book has a useful chronology, an excellent index and a comprehensive bibliography, which makes it essential reading for any serious researcher or student interested in Noguchi's work or post-war Japanese ceramics.

### **DIGITAL DRAGON, HIGH-TECHNOLOGY ENTERPRISES IN CHINA**

by Adam Segal. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, 2003, 188 pp. Trade. ISBN: 0-8014-3985-X.

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China has one of the fastest-growing economies of the world and more than a tenth of the global population. No wonder some regard it as a threat and others as the country of the future. Either way, it is fascinating to watch how the dragon has transformed itself from an underdeveloped and in many respects agriculturally and industrially backward behemoth into an internationally competitive player in telecommunications, materials, soft- and hardware and space markets. The process started with the reforms of Deng Xiaoping and continues at a pace many would have deemed impossible 20 years ago. How has this been achieved? The strange—and for Western minds unimaginable—combination of party politics and a capitalist economy still has to prove its viability in the long run, but the fact is undeniable that it has created an environment where steady economic growth is possible. Of course, there have been tremendous social and environmental costs, and with the rise of the market economy we may expect political opposition to gain strength. Opening the markets to foreign goods and capital will cause even more social unrest: the rich will become richer and the poor will stay poor. Environmental stresses will continue to rise, and solutions will have to be found to contain the sprawl of the cities. Two supposedly contradictory forces will shape the coming decades: highly centralized and hierarchical political power on the one hand and decentralized, autonomous market-driven enterprises on the other. How the agents of these forces will cohabituate might decide the future of the world's largest country.

In this book, Adam Segal analyzes the wide array of policies adopted to raise China's technological capability and foster industrial growth. Ideologically, the government would not promote private-ownership firms; instead it created a hybrid concept, "non-governmental enterprises" or *minyng qiye*. They have been neither clear successes nor abject failures. Segal analyzes *minyng* experiences in four regions: Beijing, Shanghai, Xi'an and Guangzhou. Variations in local implementation of government policies on investment, property-rights regulation and government supervision are key to various outcomes. In and around Bei-

jing, innovative high-tech companies have succeeded; elsewhere they have languished. It is a surprising tale of diversity and regional differences in a country that is sometimes seen as homogenous and monolithic.

This book is aimed at students of regional economics, development of high-tech markets and economic policy in China and elsewhere. Moreover, it will be of interest to everyone concerned with the future development of the Chinese and, consequently, the world economy. As such, it requires some basic knowledge of business administration, industrial development and recent Chinese history. Apart from that, Segal has succeeded in painting a vivid portrait of local backgrounds in the four regions under consideration, starting from interviews with local government officials and entrepreneurs. Anyone who wants to trade with or invest in China will gain a lot from reading this book.

### **THE CURVATURE OF SPACETIME: NEWTON, EINSTEIN, AND GRAVITATION**

by Harald Fritzsche. Karin Heusch, trans. New York, Columbia Univ. Press, 2002. 320 pp., illus. ISBN: 0-231-11820-1.

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Harald Fritzsche has produced a book intended to "contribute to the incorporation of Einstein's ideas into our more general culture, and not just into the expert's domain of knowledge" (Preface). Despite its reputation for incomprehensibility, relativity theory generated many beautifully simple ideas, even though they stretch the credulity of our intuitive understanding of nature.

Using the format of an imaginary three-way dialogue between Einstein, Newton and a fictional contemporary physicist called Adrian Haller, the book discusses gravitation according to the general theory of relativity. The dramatic tension in the debate lies between Newton's view of the universe in which time, space and matter are independent and absolute properties of nature and Einstein's view that these are each interdependent and relative properties of a universal spacetime continuum. The Haller character intervenes to update his companions on the

latest data and theories from current physics research. Einstein tries to explain his ideas to a skeptical Newton using an array of thought experiments, logical arguments, intuitive insights and analogies, many of which are graphically illustrated in the book.

On many different levels this is a staggering read. First, the sheer scales involved in relativity theory, sub-atomic and astro-physics—both the micro- and the macroscopic—are unimaginable. We are dealing with measurements that are, at one extreme, billionths of billionths of a centimeter small and, at the other, trillions of miles long. There are immensities of heat, depths of coldness, magnitudes of energy, and speeds so colossal that one is left simply staring at numbers, trying to form some image that refuses to materialize. On another level, one is left in awe of the achievements of both Newton and Einstein and their capacities for perseverance and original thought. Finally, there is the semi-religious sense of one's own transient existence combined with the almost comforting sense of continuity with a universe that transcends life itself. It is little wonder that Einstein made such frequent reference to God, as the quotes included in this volume bear witness.

There have been many admirable attempts to bring Einstein's ideas to a wider public, and I am sure *The Curvature of Spacetime* makes a contribution to that process. It is by no means the easiest of such books to read, particularly for one with no scientific training and very little mathematical fluency. But I found I was able to follow most of what was discussed, even if I could not hold it all together long enough to see the grand picture. In this respect one can at least take consolation from the example of Einstein's humility when he writes:

"If I have learned one thing from all the pondering that has accompanied me through my long life, it is this: we are further removed from a deep insight into the elementary processes in our world than most of our contemporaries would believe" (p. 36).

### MEMORIES ARE MADE OF THIS: HOW MEMORY WORKS IN HUMANS AND ANIMALS

by Rusiko Bourtchouladze. Columbia Univ. Press, New York, 2002. 208 pp., illus. ISBN: 0-231-12020-6.

Reviewed by Robert Pepperell, *Polar (the Posthuman Laboratory for Arts Research)*. E-mail: <pepperell@ntlworld.com>.

The subtitle of *Memories Are Made of This* is somewhat misleading and would have more accurately reflected the contents of the book had it run: "*Some Theories About How Certain Aspects of Memory Might Work in Humans and Animals*." A prominent researcher into the biology of memory, Bourtchouladze starts this book by briefly surveying the various attempts to understand memory throughout Western history, from the ancient Greeks to the birth of modern psychology to present-day techniques involving genetic manipulation and sophisticated scanning.

The author is at her best when setting out this historical narrative, particularly the rise of experimentation in the 19th century and the subsequent classification of distinct kinds of memory, such as *accessible* and *available* or *recognition* and *recall*, in the 20th. It transpires, for example, that when subjects are shown hundreds of different images in sequence and then asked to pick them out from a second sequence that includes those already shown plus new pictures, they recognize up to 97% of the original images, even though an average subject will recall only 17 to 20 images without any visual reminder (p. 62). The distinction made here is between those memories that are accessible and available, that is, between those that are somehow stored but cannot be remembered without prompting and those that can be voluntarily recalled without prompting.

But having guided us so patiently through this maze of concepts and theories, with excellent account taken of the non-specialist reader, the author jarringly shifts gears in the last 40 or so pages. Bringing us up to date with current research, and particularly her own, Bourtchouladze slips into a rather technical mode of writing, employing a profusion of acronyms and specialist terminology. Although I could not claim to follow with certainty, the gist seems to be that there is an important distinction to be drawn between short-term and long-term memory, each of which is endowed with its own neural mechanism. It is likely that long-term memories are stored as a result of long-term potentiation (LTP), that is, changes in the strength of the synaptic connections between neurons. The author's own contribution to the field has been the study of a gene that when switched off in rodents prevents the production of a certain protein (CREB), which, in turn, prevents the

formation of long-term learning whilst apparently leaving short-term memory unaffected.

Fascinating as this all is, I could not help but be disturbed by the indifferent attitude the author displays towards the many monkeys, birds, rodents and other creatures that have variously been electrocuted, lobotomized, terrified, half-drowned, and genetically disfigured in the name of memory research. No doubt this can be justified on the grounds that a cure may result one day for human degenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's. But at the same time, one wonders about the extent to which such practices are driven by little more than curiosity or, worse, by naked scientific ambition. At least Bourtchouladze acknowledges this aspect of the scientific imperative when she quotes Jim Watson's comment that scientists are "a little evil and very competitive" (p. 165).

Despite the optimistic subtitle, she also recognizes how far we are from a full understanding of the biology of memory processes: "We are beginning to develop some idea about the molecules and genes necessary for memory to be formed, and yet in many ways memory still remains as much of a mystery to us as it was to the ancient Greeks" (p. vii).

For the most part *Memories Are Made of This* is a highly readable and accessible account of recent research into memory and should serve as a helpful introductory textbook to this important subject for students in a variety of disciplines.

### CREPUSCULAR DAWN

by Paul Virilio and Sylvère Lotringer. Semiotext(e) (Foreign Agents Series), 2002. 185 pp. ISBN: 9-781584-35013.

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Paul Virilio has long been admired and cited by the theoretically inclined techno-savvy of <nettime>. Nowadays, thanks largely to the efforts of John Armitage [1], he is becoming an obligatory citation for many social and media theorists of more traditional kinds. This book forms an excellent career overview and contains plenty of surprises and new material for readers who already know of his earlier work. *Crepuscular Dawn* is a book-length interview with Sylvère Lotringer, himself a