pretation is by no means an attempt to explain all of MacArthur's experience — or to provide a complete psychological profile — only to add one more new dimension to the existing scholarship' (ix). Using a model based on the work of Eric Erickson and George E. Vaillant, the author discusses, within the context of family, public, and military influences, the impact of the years in the orient upon the General's long and outstanding career.

According to Petillo, who has examined American archival and manuscript sources carefully and unearthed in the Philippines documents and letters apparently unavailable to other students of Mac-Arthur and his times, the four tours of duty that the General spent in the Islands were the most important unifying factors in his life. In that exotic archipelago he proved himself as a man, fulfilled his father's frustrated career, and escaped from his mother while still satisfying her ambitions for him. In moments of highest personal stress as well as those of greatest achievement, he was drawn back to the Philippines. Only after WWII when his ambitions moved on to the broader world stage and the internal conditions in the Islands became less suited to his needs did he forsake the land of his earliest personal and military-political successes.

One can hold reservations about the uses of current psychological tools as vehicles to explain the past and still enjoy this nicely written book. The story of MacArthur's relations with Philippine politicians which buttressed his belief that he understood the "East," his affair with Isabelle Cooper, which seemed to this reviewer as much a matter of the checkbook as of the heart, and the careful discussion of "utang na loob," "walang hiya," and "comdrazgo," that formed the cultural background for the infamous "recompense and reward" of half a million dollars which MacArthur accepted from President Manuel Quezon in 1942, make the book worth reading. For most other aspects of the General's life and career D. Clayton James' Years of MacArthur, which Professor Petillo very properly admires, is the appropriate study.

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**Douglas MacArthur: The Philippine Years.** 

Review Author[s]: Daniel R. Beaver *Military Affairs*, Vol. 49, No. 3 (Jul., 1985), 160

Petillo, Carol Morris. Douglas MacArthur: The Philippine Years (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1981, xviii + 301 pp., notes, biblio., index, illus., \$17.50). (ISBN 0-253-11248-6)

In this highly speculative book, Professor Petillo attempts a neo-Freudian analysis of the life of one of the most controversial American soldiers of the 20th century. The reader is warned at the outset that "... this psychological inter-

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