

## Book Reviews

*Contributions to the anthropology of the Soviet Union.* (Publ. 3947.) Henry Field. (Compiler.) Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1948. Pp. vii + 244. (Illustrated.) \$2.00.

This volume, which is a compilation of recent Soviet data pertaining to the archaeology and physical anthropology of the USSR, is certainly the most comprehensive and ambitious of Dr. Field's long and very impressive list of valuable publications dealing with the study of man in the lands administered by the Russians. Dr. Field acquired the bulk of his material in Moscow and Leningrad during June and July, 1945, when he was a delegate to the Jubilee Session celebrating the 220th anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR by Peter the Great. These meetings, known as the All-Union Conference on Archaeology, were attended by a total of 156 delegates. In chapter I, Dr. Field has ably summarized the scope and significance of the most important papers presented at this conference. Collectively, these reveal that Soviet scientists are now prepared to admit without reservation the fact that archaeological investigations in the USSR during the past twenty-five years have contributed a wealth of new and important material bearing on the problem of the origin of the Slavs and the development of humanity from Palaeolithic times to the Middle Ages.

V. V. Bunak, who prepared chapter II, has included brief accounts of the fossil human remains found at Teshik-Tash, Southern Bukhara, and Kiik-Koba, Crimea, as well as some general comments regarding current research on skeletal material from various sections of the USSR, racial studies in Siberia and the Caucasus, and investigations of a joint anthropological-medical nature on growth changes in the human body. Chapters III and IV are devoted entirely to archaeology, the former being a translation of a paper by P. P. Efimenko and N. A. Beregovaia published in 1941 on "Palaeolithic Sites in the USSR." It presents a comprehensive summary of some 304 Palaeolithic localities in European Russia and Siberia based on the data available during 1938; however, all bibliographic references have been deleted from the translation. Under the heading "Miscellanea Archaeologia," the title of chapter IV, Dr. Field has assembled a series of items of archaeological interest from the Ukraine, Crimea, Black Sea coast, Caucasus, Armenia, Don region, Volga region, Urals, Russian Turkestan, and Siberia. In many instances these supplement notes were previously published by the author on the same general subject.

More than one-half of the book (total: 131 pages) consists of a series of studies based on the results obtained by Soviet physical anthropologists, together with observations recorded by Dr. Field himself in the Soviet Union during September and October, 1934. The most important of these studies, which are grouped under the

general heading "Miscellanea Anthropologia" (chapter V), concern the peoples of the Western Pamirs, the Mountain Tajiks, the peoples of Uzbekistan, the Kazakhs, the Turkomans, and the Turkish peoples of the USSR. Other sections of this chapter are devoted to a description of the so-called Tardenoisian skeleton from Fatma Koba, Crimea, a summary of the palaeo-anthropology of the Lower Volga area (third millenium B. C. to the third century A. D.), the results of various craniological studies, including 14th and 15th century Tartars, Kalmyks, Ulchi, Yakuts, Orochis, and Aleuts, as well as short discussions on the origin of the Mongols and Eskimos, and blood groups in the Caucasus and of the Turkomans. The extraordinary range and wealth of material presented here testifies to Dr. Field's broad understanding of racial problems, particularly those bearing on Asia. All American anthropologists will await with interest the forthcoming publication of his *Contributions to the anthropology of the Caucasus*. In the meantime, the Smithsonian Institution is to be congratulated for bringing out the present volume, and commended for the excellence of the format employed. This is a book which no student of either Old World prehistoric archaeology or physical anthropology can afford to be without.

HALLAM L. MOVIOUS, JR.

*Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology,  
Harvard University*

*Readings in the history of psychology.* Wayne Dennis. (Ed.) New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1948. Pp. xi + 587. \$4.75.

This is the first such volume of selected readings, all presented in the English language, to appear since 1912. It is timely in that psychology has changed much in the last forty years. The compiler has chosen 61 classics that are based mostly on investigation and experimentation. Articles are reprinted in full; monographs and books are represented by excerpts. The arrangement is chronological by date of publication, and full bibliographical data are given. Some readings are as short as one or two pages; none exceeds eighteen.

There are two readings from Aristotle; all the others date from the 17th century or later; half are more recent than Wundt's founding of experimental psychology in 1879. Thirty are 19th century and eighteen 20th century contributions, the latest by C. L. Hull in 1930. Two to four selections are made from the works of some of the outstanding figures in the history of psychology—for example, Thomas Young, E. H. Weber, Helmholtz, Galton, Cattell, Thorndike, Köhler, Lashley, and Binet and Simon. Such emphasis seems appropriate in assembling scientific material from a total of 46 contributors to the more immediate background of modern psychology as usually taught in American colleges and universities.