Murphy receive one chapter each. A chapter each is devoted to organismic theories, constitutional psychology, factor theories, and stimulus-response theories of personality. In some cases, notably Jung's, the authors have collated writings from widely diverse sources that would be almost inaccessible to the usual teacher.

The various theories are so different in intent and coverage that they are not truly comparable, but insofar as possible, the authors follow a systematic outline in presenting each theory. They begin with biographical data, then describe, in turn, the structure, the dynamics, and the development of personality as conceived in the theory. They end each chapter with research that has stemmed from the theory and a short evaluation of its current status.

So far so good, and these valuable contributions must not be underrated, but the authors missed the golden opportunity to do even more. Their discussion recapitulates rather than illuminates. Perhaps because of their desire to be accurate, the authors rarely try to give the reader more insight than he would get from the original. Where Jung or Sullivan or Murphy is obscure or ambiguous, so are Hall and Lindzey. This is too bad, because the originators of ideas are not necessarily their clearest expositors.

The authors present a final integrative chapter that is quite useful, as far as it goes, but again fails to achieve what it might. The profession badly needs serious comparative studies of personality theories, somewhat analogous to literary criticism. Particularly when theories are poorly operationalized, it is not obvious just what is the function of any concept; it is partly a proposal to account for facts but is also an expression of the author's general convictions about human nature. When theories are denotative, it is important to recognize where they contradict each other, where they differ in language only, and where they address themselves to different bodies of data. An attempt to analyze personality theories in these terms would be daring, but we need people who will accept the challenge. My appreciation for what Hall and Lindzey did accomplish cannot but be tempered by my regret that they did not set themselves the genuine task of true psychological "criticism."

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Archaeology and Its Problems. Sigfried J. De Laet. Translated by Ruth Daniel. Macmillan, New York, 1957. 136 pp. Illus. + plates. $4.50.

This little book, originally (1949–50) a short article in Flemish, was "not in the first place written for the reader, but more for the benefit of its author, who was trying to clarify his thoughts upon certain problems of methodology which had been preoccupying him for a long time" (page 11). It was expanded and translated into French in 1954; from this version the present English edition is derived, with slight modifications. *Archaeology and Its Problems* therefore reflects primarily the problems of the archeologist in Belgium and northern France, and, in discussing these, the author warns his British colleagues "against accepting continental archaeological material on equal terms with Scandinavian and British evidence" (page 10), since the latter is usually excavated, preserved, and interpreted according to higher professional standards. Many of the problems in practical matters, however, are ones with which his colleagues all over the world have had to struggle.

The author does not have to make a personal apology. His work exhibits the broad appreciation of the scope of archeology and of its relationship to other disciplines, the command of technical skills, the theoretical insights, and the sound judgment that mark the scholar and scientist of distinction. The American reader, whose own knowledge may be limited to problems and conditions peculiar to New World archeology or to techniques especially developed or in vogue in this country, will find this book especially illuminating, because the discussion is focused predominantly on current methodology and results in northern Continental Europe. There is also a wealth of concrete detail, drawn from the whole field of Old World archeology, which ranges from the Paleolithic to the Middle Ages and from Egypt to Scotland. Many of the particular techniques perfected in Europe should be more widely applied in this country.

The author's interpretation of data not only can be used as a model of what the archeologist should or should not conclude from the excavated remains and auxiliary evidence but also can serve to correct certain notions on the history of European culture that we may have drawn from less judicious summaries. Thus, he writes: "How often has a theory of migration or invasion been based purely upon the distribution of a pottery type, a weapon, or a burial custom? . . . so great is the detail and assurance with which these scholars recount the facts that one might be reading the chronicles of an historic epoch, left as a record of the chroniclers themselves. I, however, believe that for the most part dust is being thrown in our eyes" (page 119). And the author proposes his own more convincing, and far more stimulating, explanations of the data in question.

What illumines De Laet's work is not simply his competence as an archeologist but his profound appreciation of the wider field of anthropology, that science of culture in general, which, more than history or history of art or philology, gives full significance to the archeologic record.

De Laet writes with charm and vigor, and the translation is so excellent that we have no feeling that we are groping for his thoughts through the medium of an alien idiom. Although no concession is made to "human interest," as in the recent spate of popular books which describe the spectacular achievements of notable archeologists, this is really more exciting and satisfying reading, for it answers our legitimate questions. It is not only a book for the scholar's library but one that he can give to friends or recommend to students, and one that he will also want to keep on his bedside table.

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Bones for the Archaeologist. I. W. Cornwall. Macmillan, New York, 1956. 255 pp. Illus. $10.

Meeting Prehistoric Man. G. H. R. von Koenigswald. Translated from the German by Michael Bullock. Harper, New York, 1957. 216 pp. Illus. + plates. $3.50.

Of the two works reviewed here, the first, as its title indicates, is intended as a manual that will enable the archeologist to make at least rough identifications of the vertebrate remains found in association with human bones or cultural debris. The second volume is a simple, nontechnical account of the experiences of G. H. R. von Koenigswald while searching for fossil man and his interpretation of his own and other workers' discoveries. Since bones have to be identified before they can be interpreted, we will begin by discussing I. W. Cornwall's book.

As F. E. Zeuner points out in the foreword, there is a surprising dearth of works that treat of this subject, and we must thus recognize that whatever the faults of this volume may be, it is a sincere and well-intended effort to provide a handy textbook for that obscure region lying between the paleontologist and the student of extinct cultures. Unfortunately, I cannot endorse the volume as entirely successful from an American point of view.

In the first place, although Macmillan has chosen to issue the book in the United States, the author has deliberately ignored those animal groups which are so important at present to the New World archeologist. He has confined himself to the Old World vertebrate fauna, and thus the hopeful American