

ican culture content from autochthonous growths out of some base-line culture brought by Asian immigrants or from transpacific or circumpolar diffusion. The authors admit that there was considerable transpacific diffusion, but affirm that it was significant only in terms of trait integrations into indigenously structured and evolving cultures. An insightful discussion of linguistic affiliations and culture history, which is based on Greenberg's recent classification, follows. The authors survey South American topography, climate, wild and domestic biota, and demography. Chiefly, the book describes, in some detail, numerous cultures or culture subtypes of the larger typology first established in the *Handbook* and refined here: central Andean, the circum-Caribbean, Bolivian, Andean, and Venezuelan-Antillean chiefdoms, southern Andean "farmers," tropical forest villages, hunters, and gatherers. They also attempt some description of the European acculturation of each type. The account of central Andean acculturation strikes me as most stimulating and suggestive for further research.

Despite the over-all excellence, I am bothered by theoretical inconsistencies which mar the book. In different contexts, disparate explanations for similar phenomena are given. Warfare is alternately said to be waged for prestige, loot, religious motives, trophies, land, or resources. Though it is obvious that forms of warfare varied, the data presented indicate clearly that ecological causes of warfare were *always* present, whatever other motives became functionally fused with ecological stimuli. By giving a consistent account of warfare, the authors might have elicited cultural regularities such as have interested them in previous works, associated with the evolution of cultural ecologies. Such regularities are implicit in their stage treatment of Andean culture history. Again, from students of cultural evolution, I am amazed by this remarkable statement (page 65): "Central Andean cultural development had probably fulfilled its native potentialities by the time of the Spanish Conquest. It is very doubtful that it could have acquired any radically new patterns through internal evolution alone." The absence of iron ores (recently found in plenty in Peru) is given as one reason for this (page 141). Further, why should the Inca's "exalted status" (pages 125 and 134) en-

tail brother-sister marriage? Since monarchs equally exalted in other cultures did not marry sororically, factors other than exaltation must have operated to cause sibling marriage. The analysis of social types and surplus production (pages 60-64) seems equally faulty in its application of current principles. The book would have been a much stronger document if these principles of our science, to the development of which both authors have contributed, had been consistently used as the framework of their cultural analysis.

I am also bothered by unnecessary errors. The Mundurucú are said to have matrilineages (page 338), though Murphy specifically denies this [*Am. Anthropologist* 58, 425 (1956)]. The Spanish are said to have been patrilineal (page 154); Murdock classifies them as bilateral [*Am. Anthropologist* 59, 678 (1957)]. The authors mention a creator moon-goddess for the Yaruro; this is not to be found in *Petrullo* or in the *Handbook*. Most of the Yaruro ecological, social organizational, and settlement data are erroneous, as later field work by Le Besnerais (1954) and me has shown. The "Guahibo and Chiricoa"—the latter is the Yaruro name for the former—are still classified as hunters and gatherers, though Wilbert mentions that they sometimes had gardens [*Southwest J. Anthropol.* 13, 88 (1957)], and I observed them burning swiddens. The evidence presently suggests that horticulture was aboriginal among both groups. One may question whether Benvenuto Cellini (1500-71) worked for "feudal lords," and whether by the 16th century the Industrial Revolution, in any ordinary usage of the term, had occurred anywhere in Europe, let alone in Spain as the authors suggest (pages 146-47).

Despite these criticisms, the book is most welcome, and it shows the great progress made since Radin's *Indians of South America*, only 13 years ago. It again demonstrates the fundamental importance of a vast taxonomic ordering of data, such as Steward's ever-basic *Handbook*. Though the price is exorbitant, the book is a useful compendium and introduction, tastefully illustrated with unusually select photographs and drawings, to the study of South America, for professionals and students alike.

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The Fifth Mental Measurements Yearbook. Oscar Krisen Buros, Ed. Gryphon Press, Highland Park, N.J., 1959. xxx + 1292 pp. \$22.50.

In 1292 staggering pages, Oscar K. Buros has perpetuated his service to test constructors, test publishers, and (most importantly) test users. Under his impeccable editorship, this fifth edition of the *Yearbook* lists 957 tests and presents 698 original test reviews by 350 well-qualified reviewers and 48 excerpts from test reviews published in 16 journals. It provides 6468 references on specific tests, lists 485 books on measurements, and quotes 535 excerpts from book reviews. Although the latter are useful, they do not constitute the unique contribution provided by the original reviews of tests, which in general are evaluative, informative, and thought-provoking. The volume covers the period from 1952 to 1958. Supplementing earlier volumes, it attempts to cover all commercially available tests and all measurement books published in English-speaking countries.

Buros' objectives are: "To make available . . . test reviews which will assist test users to make more discriminating selections of . . . tests; . . . to impel authors and publishers to place fewer but better tests on the market . . .; and to impress test users with the desirability of suspecting all standard tests—even those prepared by well-known authorities—unaccompanied by data on their construction, validation, use, and limitations."

Despite this truly remarkable series, large numbers of what ought to be unsalable tests continue to flood the market, if Buros' reviewers are correct. Test specialists are painfully aware, also, that significant use is being made of many tests unaccompanied by interpretable data to substantiate their value.

I can but concur with reviewers of earlier volumes that this effort is "monumental," "indispensable," and "encyclopedic," and that it is a "bibliographer's dream," a "milestone," and a "must." It should be available, however, not only to students and teachers of testing and users of educational tests, but also in any industrial organization and public service agency that contemplates the purchase and use of any kind of test for personnel selection. At \$22.50, this book is cheap.

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