

thing statistically, and how to do it. Their book is in the best vein of the tradition of mathematical analysis which Trevor has taught the world of physical anthropology to expect, as a matter of course, of Cambridge University. Even though, with characteristic modesty, he hardly appears in person except in the preface, his benevolent and meticulously brooding presence is felt strongly throughout.

To sum up, *The Physical Anthropology of Southern Nigeria* is not very useful for any but the most avidly earnest of laymen, but it is really valuable for specialists and most particularly for those who aspire to qualify as such.

LLOYD CABOT BRIGGS

Peabody Museum,
Harvard University.

A "Science of Leftovers"?

Readings in Cultural Geography. Edited with introductions and translations by Philip L. Wagner and Marvin W. Mikesell. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., 1962. xii + 589 pp. Illus. Map. \$8.50.

Anthropology has often been called the science of leftovers, but that title seems equally apt for cultural geography. Both sciences approach man's tools, toys, and totems with the same esoteric eclecticism and with the same unifying concept, culture. And the cultural geographer's studies of cattle collars in Switzerland or house types in Louisiana seem very akin to the anthropologist's study of needle cases in Alaska. Cultural geography emphasizes man's effect on and his relationship to the physical environment, and utilizes the concept of the cultural landscape to express these. Hence cultural geography is concerned, for the most part, with material culture, although this selection of readings does contain articles on religion, social organization, and other "non-material" aspects of culture. Cultural geography is also more concerned with modern Western culture than with primitive or preliterate cultures, which are the main concern of anthropology, but geographers study such subjects as the diffusion of the automobile in Sweden in much the same conceptual framework as anthropologists.

Presumably this group of readings is designed to be used in courses in cultural geography as an auxiliary, or perhaps primary, text; but I do not teach

such courses and am unable to judge the utility of the readings for that purpose. The selections concerned with specific cultural phenomena are wide-ranging, interesting, and written by a rather international set of authors; however, all are translated into English. The emphasis on man's domesticated plants and animals is particularly welcome, since I think this subject has been rather neglected by anthropologists.

The readings are arranged around what the editors call the themes of cultural geography. These themes are: culture, culture area, cultural landscape, cultural history, and cultural ecology. With the exception of the cultural landscape, the themes of cultural geography are also central concepts in cultural anthropology, but cultural geography even more than anthropology seems to shy away from theory. In both theoretical orientation and subjects of interest, present-day cultural geography seems to be very close to the American Historical School of anthropology which centered around Boas and Kroeber 25 or more years ago. In the rejection of any determinism, evolutionism, or general theory, they find refuge in enormously detailed studies of frequently trite cultural phenomena; and for a scientific explanation they substitute a chronicle of the unique events which led to the cultural phenomena being distributed the way it is. The distribution is thus thought to have been explained in some "genetic" or historical way, and the "principles" of diffusion and independent invention are elevated from simple statements of what happened to explanations or causes.

This antiscientific, antitheoretical approach in both sciences was a reaction to the grand generalizations of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In cultural geography the theories of Ellsworth Huntington and other environmentalists were somewhat later than those of the classical evolutionists in anthropology; this perhaps explains why anthropology passed the peak of reaction in the 30's, while in cultural geography the peak appears to be in the process of passing. In the past few years science has crept back into anthropology, to a great extent through the concept of cultural ecology and its application. The analysis of covariation is essential to science in general and to ecology in particular. But to the editors of this volume, cultural ecology is simply the description of cultural processes. For example, "These fields are plowed twice a year" and "The government is building a

dam" (page 19) are given as illustrations of ecological statements, so that even ecology is reduced to simple description. This accords with the editors' concept of science, which seems to view this activity as just labeling and classifying the external world. The aims of cultural geography are thus to discover the "Who? Where? What? When? and How?" (page 24) of cultural phenomena; and when enough of these facts are known about culture, significant relationships might be forthcoming—but then again they might not. I think the conspicuous absence of any "Why?" is indicative of this unfortunately widespread view of science.

FRANK B. LIVINGSTONE

Department of Anthropology,
University of Michigan

Cold War Focal Point

Southeast Asia Today—and Tomorrow.

Richard Butwell. Praeger, New York, 1961. x + 182 pp. Illus. Paper, \$1.75.

Excellent. Not a rehash, nor a collection of platitudes, but a thought-provoking analysis of Southeast Asia, focal point in the cold war. It will not be out-of-date tomorrow, because it is less concerned with the last than with the lasting.

Butwell has fine credentials. He received his doctorate at St. Anthony's College (Oxford University), and he is on the faculty of the University of Illinois. He has climaxed his research with travel and teaching experience in the region about which he writes. He does not approach his subject country by country, but devotes each chapter to the consideration of a single topic. These topics include nationalism, anti-colonialism, democracy, economic development, social reform, education, the preservation of law and order, socialism, communism, neutralism, and ordinary diplomatic relations. He assumes a reasonable amount of intelligence on the part of the reader.

A mass of information is presented which shows that the region is not stabilized, but is dynamic and growing. The prospect for quick Utopia, which seemed glamorous at the beginning of independence, has given way, at least in some places, to feelings of despair. The blessings of representative government and civil rights have been denied by the activities of dictators, military juntas, public opinion manip-

ulators, and ineffective political parties. But if democracy has produced disappointments, so have socialism and communism. One cannot avoid parallelisms between Southeast Asia and Latin America.

Indicating the author's opinions would be as unfair as telling the ending of a detective story. Butwell would challenge the reader to weigh the evidence and to formulate his own opinion. It will be difficult to disagree with the fundamental propositions that any *ism*—capitalism, socialism, or communism—will have to improve the lot of the common people, if it is to ride the wave of the future, and that "South-east Asia needs good leadership and outside help and understanding."

CLAUDE A. BUSS

Department of History,
Stanford University

Northern Pioneer Fringe

Norway North of 65. Ørnulv Vorren, Ed. Oslo University Press, Oslo, Norway; Allen and Unwin, London, 1961. 271 pp. Illus. \$5.50.

Northern Norway is the most accessible of all the high-latitude lands. Tourists crowd it in summer, and freighters and passenger vessels call at its ports throughout the year. Yet the area discussed in this book has a southerly limit in the latitude of Fairbanks, Canada's Great Bear Lake, Godthaab in Greenland, and Archangel. The northern limit is in line with Point Barrow, and the ice-filled fjord at Scoresbysund in eastern Greenland.

Within Norway's three counties that lie north of the 65th parallel there are about 400,000 residents, scattered over an area 500 miles from west to east and 450 from south to north. It is rarely realized that the most easterly town, Kirkenes, is due north of Cairo, Egypt.

Little of this region is truly "arctic"; much is not even subarctic. Winters in the Lofoten Islands are about as severe as those of Greece; summers in interior Finnmark can be uncomfortably hot. Northern Norway is, of course, a meeting place of oceanic and continental influences. These are not only climatic but also economic and social. From the sea have come traders and settlers—Norwegians, Danes, Scots, Russians, and others—while from the interior have come Finns and Lapps, usually fishermen and reindeer herders. Today

northern Norway has for neighbors Sweden, Finland, and the Soviet Union, while off its coast are the fishing fleets of many other nations.

In terms of military strategy, this northwestern peninsula of Europe has long been significant. From it, during World War II, Nazi bombers harassed convoys as they ran for Murmansk, just south of the arctic ice pack. It still guards the main warm-water route to the Soviet Union.

The area has long been well served scientifically by the Tromsø Museum, whose staff is largely responsible for this compact handbook on all aspects—physical, social, and economic—of the three counties of Nordland, Troms, and Finnmark. The 16 chapters are well written, and there is a notable lack of the overlapping that might be expected in a work by 15 authors. There is some variety of style, and possibly of purpose. Thus, the chapter on vegetation and flora is moderately technical, while that on climate is a model of scientific writing aimed at the general reader.

Poul Simonson's contribution, "The history of settlement," is particularly valuable because it includes material revealed by field work done in the past 15 years. Two chapters—"Lapp settlement and population" and "The reindeer industry"—when taken together provide the best available study in English of the contemporary Lapp. The most important industry in northern Norway is fishing, but it is passing through difficult times. War-time destruction of ports and the fishing fleet, the incursion into coastal waters of foreign trawlers, and the unwillingness, or the inability, of the small operator to modernize his equipment and methods face the government with problems that have not yet been solved.

The most prosperous settlements are those related to mining. Three are outstanding: Mo i Rana, in the south, where there is a modern steel plant; Narvik, which owes its very existence to the export of Swedish iron ore from Kiruna; and Kirkenes, in the far northeast, which is a center for mining and concentrating taconite iron ore. Post-war geological surveys suggest the possibility of expanding copper mining in the area, and hydroelectric resources in some locations might permit establishment of still more prosperous communities.

The Soviet-Norwegian border along the Pasvik River is one spot where the Iron Curtain is not a scene of continuous friction. On the contrary. A Nor-

wegian engineering syndicate is, at the moment, established on the Soviet side of the frontier, while it constructs a power station that will form part of a joint Norwegian-Soviet development of the whole length of the river. Finland is also involved in the operation.

Norway North of 65 is a timely volume, well-planned, interestingly written, and a model for similar volumes that are needed concerning other sectors of the northern pioneer fringe.

TREVOR LLOYD

Department of Geography,
McGill University, Montreal, Canada

"Innate" and "Learned"

Roots of Behavior. Genetics, instinct, and socialization in animal behavior. Eugene L. Bliss, Ed. Harper, New York, 1962. xi + 339 pp. Illus. \$16.

This book contains a collection of papers presented at a 1959 symposium sponsored by the research committee of the American Psychiatric Association and held at the AAAS annual meeting in Chicago. The editor writes in the preface that he was given the responsibility of arranging a symposium on some currently important topic and "elected to organize a meeting devoted to animal behavior, not because the ultimate answers to man's behavior were evident in contemporary work in this field, but because the area offered *new techniques* to study the problems of behavior."

There are 31 contributing authors and 23 chapters grouped under four major headings. Part 1, containing six chapters, deals with the genetics of behavior; part 2, with nine chapters, is entitled "Instinctual behavior"; part 3, with four chapters, covers early experience; and part 4, four chapters, takes up social behavior.

The list of authors is impressive. Five are associated with the American Museum of Natural History, and at least five others are, or have been, with the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory. Most of the remainder classify themselves as psychologists and zoologists. Two psychiatrists and two anatomists are included; two others are currently with the United States Public Health Service.

The book is in double-column format, and its chapters, or reports, range from 4 to 27 pages in length. As might be expected in a symposium of this sort,