introductions which together take up the first 70 pages. The notion given the reader that they are introducing separate, if somewhat overlapping, books is reinforced as he continues through the volume. For Eversley, the "starting point of the wave of research which gave rise to the present collection" is a 1946 paper by the French demographer, Louis Chevalier, which is duly translated and presented with a prefatory editor's note (*not* editors'). On Professor Glass's initiative, however, there is also reprinted (again with an editor's note) an article by T. H. Marshall on "the present state of the controversy" as of 1929, as well as a previously unpublished paper by Glass himself written in 1945. There is also an article entitled "The Vital Revolution Reconsidered" by K. F. Helleiner, which consists largely of a critical survey of prewar studies. In short, the volume has no less than six introductions, and after so much preparatory throat-clearing, even the most indulgent reader must become a bit impatient.

The volume is divided into three parts, "General" (143 pp.), "Great Britain" (272 pp.), and "Europe and the United States" (265 pp.). The first of these has no structure, and the third is as miscellaneous as its title suggests, with four articles on France, two on Scandinavia, and one each on Ireland, Finland, Italy, the German town of Barmen, Flanders, and the United States in its colonial and early national period. There is no grouping by chronology, or by topic within demography, or by any other system; there is no indication why these articles and not two dozen alternatives were selected. This hodge-podge impression is reinforced by the lazy editing of some of these articles. Glass's "Two Papers on Gregory King," for instance, are printed as they originally appeared, including a footnote reference to the first as the introduction to the second; yet it would have taken no more than a few hours' work to incorporate them with the long introductory note into a truly integrated article on their joint subject. Similarly, there are "three essays" on the Midlands by Chambers and "two essays" on Scandinavia by Utterström.

The meat of the volume is the section on Great Britain. Apart from Hollingworth's "Demographic Study of the British Ducal Families," which goes back to the 14th century, these articles pertain to a leading professional interest of both editors—the population changes in Britain during its transition to a modern industrial state. According to the section's first sentence (in an essay by Habukkuk), "There is now a rough consensus of opinion among English economic historians about the broad chronology of English population history"; but as we read farther, we see that very few of the debates focusing for the past century and a half on the figure of Malthus have really been settled. As Malthus insisted against such critics as William Cobbett, and as we now agree, there was a sustained cumulative increase beginning in the latter decades of the 18th century. But the components of this growth of population are still something of a mystery. As one would expect, the volume reprints the masterly essay in which McKeown and Brown conclude that there is little or no medical evidence for a decline in mortality during the 18th century. Habukkuk infers, then, that the increase in population must have been the consequence of a rise in fertility. Krause's much more forceful argument for this position [say, in his article in *Comparative Studies in Society and History* (January 1959)] is not only not included, but is repudiated in Glass's introduction as "no more than not unreasonable speculations"—even though Krause is represented in the volume with a technical note on the English registration system. In short, the "consensus" that Habukkuk refers to does not include either a fall in mortality or a rise in fertility to explain the growth of numbers. We must hope that the debate will continue to a more comfortable resting point.

A more striking deficiency of the book is that, apart from a greater attention to the reliability of statistical sources, the problem is analyzed almost solely in Malthusian terms. In the best single contribution to the volume, J. Haynal argues that the institutionalization of late age at marriage, the "moral restraint" that Malthus advocated, indeed set off modern Western Europe from the rest of the world. But there is far less of such sociological analysis than one would hope to find: I will cite only two obvious examples—the work of Neil Smelser on the conditions of family life during the early period of English industrialization and that of J. A. Banks on those of the English middle class two generations later would have added a new dimension. Eversley mentions "a new kind of social history" that includes such material, but he soon reverts to the dogma that "for any given group of human beings, the circumstances which we call 'economic' are clearly the most important." As a general dictum, I find this no more than the professional bias of an economist.

WILLIAM PETERSEN
Department of Sociology,
University of California, Berkeley

Ceramic Studies and Ethnological Investigations

For the purpose of formulating a critical stocktaking of contributions made by ceramic studies to archeological and ethnological research, and of defining areas in which further investigations could fruitfully be made, a conference of specialists was sponsored at Burg Wartenstein, near Vienna, by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research in the summer of 1964.

Seventeen archeologists and ethnologists participated, and the results of their contributed papers and discussions are presented in **Ceramics and Man** (Aldine, Chicago, 1965. 301 pp., $7.50), edited by Frederick R. Matson. The discussions, which were concerned only with unglazed pottery, are arranged regionally and deal with ceramic problems in the New World, Europe, North Africa, the Near East, and Southeast Asia, from the earliest archeological evidence of pottery making to modern ethnological observations.

Naturally, a symposium of this character will be uneven in quality, significance, and style, but thanks to the careful organization of Fejos and the editorial virtuosity of Matson, the several papers complement each other nicely. It was a function of the conference to emphasize that ceramic studies should and can transcend mere description and classification, and that pot sherds have a greater potential for elucidating cultural problems than serving merely as dating fossils or trade indicators. The result, as Fejos says, was "an appraisal of the significance of ceramics for man—what ceramics has made possible for man to do."

Substantively the papers fall into four major groups: (i) methods of studying pottery; (ii) functions of pottery objects in the cultural context of

their makers; (iii) uses of pottery as a record for understanding other aspects of a culture; and (iv) problems and meanings of ceramic change. Although some of the papers may seem a little pedestrian in their adherence to details of methodology, classification, and description, even these present data of value to the specialist. Those of broader interest, however, are the ones that address themselves to the more philosophical aspects of anthropological study through their focus on the uses of pottery in elucidating factors of cultural dynamics, from the social to the individual level. The volume contains at least five essays which deal with the little-explored but potentially illuminating field that Carberry has called *psychoceramics*. The range of these studies extends from inferences of social organization, divisions of labor, social status, and occupational conservatism, to psychological facets of individual personality as evidenced by the product. The last is especially well developed in papers by Helene Balfet and J. D. Van der Waals.

This book is not for the layman, but it will enlighten those social anthropologists who regard ancient objects of material culture as of little significance. The scope and catholicity of the discussions are shown by a list of 103 queries and topics that was compiled by the editor from the transcript. Not all were answered, but their formulation is evidence of the viability of ceramic investigation on the broad basis achieved by these symposiasts.

WATSON SMITH
Peabody Museum West of the Pecos, Tucson, Arizona

The Klamath Indians

The Klamath Tribe: A People and Their Reservation (University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1965. 372 pp., $7.50), by Theodore Stern, is an ethnohistorical account of the Klamath and their reservation from the period of exploration of Peter Skene Ogden in 1826 to the termination law of 1954 and its consequences in the 1960's; it is an excellent example of a valuable new type of anthropological writing.

Stern documents the adjustments made by the Klamath during the century following the establishment of the Reservation for the Klamath, Modoc, and Northern Paiute (Yahuskin Snake) Indians as a result of the treaty of 1864. The first years of U.S. Indian Agency administration were carefully analyzed and described to reveal changes introduced into the major cultural segments of Klamath life—changes in clothing and houses, the economy, politics, the social structure, education, and religion.

Stern then evaluates the subsequent periods in a way that depicts the U.S. Government agents carrying out congressional directions for guided culture change. Frequently policies adopted by Congress simply did not suit the situation of the Klamaths: consequently, the goals outlined for the Indians generally were not achieved on Klamath Reservation. Many failures resulted from poor administration or simple rejection by the Indians. Some troubles seem to have been caused by deliberate fraud and misrepresentation. The Indians accused the U.S. Government of fraud or error, and before 1890 they started the machinery for suits against the Government. In 1893, the Klamath were one of the first far western tribes to hire Washington attorneys and they have had cases pending in some U.S. Courts continuously since that date.

Stern examined hundreds of official communications filed in the U.S. Archives from 1860 on and found many unpublished letters, journals, and similar material in libraries in Oregon. The papers of the various members of the Appleton family, who served the Klamath Indians in various capacities for almost a hundred years, were an extremely useful source of information.

Strong and competitive Indian leaders greatly influenced the course of Klamath acculturation and seem to have persisted as a native culture pattern, notwithstanding great pressures to introduce the idea of equality for all and rotation of leadership as a higher concept of democratic government.

Members of the Klamath Reservation chose termination. Many Klamath and many non-Indian friends and observers of Klamath life are uncertain of the wisdom of termination and have grave doubts that the Klamath made the wisest decision.

With the historical, cultural, and economic detail provided by Stern, the reason for the dilemma of the Klamath themselves is clear, and so is the basis for uncertainty in the judgement of best informed observers.

OMER C. STEWART
Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado

Fertility and Family Planning

The ongoing series of studies on the family expectations and the reproductive behavior of American couples is a signal index of the movement of research into areas recently taboo. The studies also suggest the complexity of population growth, the difficulty of prediction, and the depth of the problems of policy and program. In 1955, a national sample of currently married white women, aged 18 to 39, responded to queries on their reproductive histories to date; their ideals, desires, and expectations for the future; their attitudes toward and their practice of birth control and the means of birth control used. **Fertility and Family Planning in the United States** (Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1966. 477 pp., $12.50), by Pascal K. Welpton, Arthur A. Campbell, and John E. Patterson, reports a comparable but more extensive and incisive survey made in 1960. The nonwhite women were sampled along with the white, and a time dimension was added to analysis. The base was thus available for a later survey of the diffusion of the oral contraceptives and the intrauterine contraceptive devices; this third national sample study is now in process.

Brief review of a study as inherently significant and as broadly relevant as *Fertility and Family Planning in the United States* is difficult. The painstaking analysis of the responses of women to survey queries suggests the depth and diversity of the research that are essential if the dynamics of population growth are to be approached scientifically. The fields of study relevant to marriage, family, and reproduction include biological and medical research on reproductive impairments as well as the physiology of reproduction and the means of control; the social and psychological factors and the other conditioning variables that underlie ideals, expectations, and achievements in family size; the physiological, psychological, and social conditioning of sex behavior; and the ideals, beliefs, and teachings of religion that underlie social, demographic, and biological variables. The tasks of genetics have new directions and further dimensions as reproduction corresponds increasingly to the wishes of couples.

The report is monographic; the 213 text tables are the key to a detailed presentation of levels, variations, and associations with reference to ideal, desired, and expected family size; family