

geology and petrology of Caribbean islands and discusses tectonic evolution. Rast discusses the evolution of the entire Appalachian chain and Arbenz that of the Marathon-Ouachita chain. Bally describes the diverse types of North American Phanerozoic basins and passive margins. Hoffman presents a superb description and plate-tectonic synthesis of the Precambrian geology of the continent. Wright discusses Quaternary climatic variations. Meyer summarizes the hydrology of the continent, Bird its fossils fuels, and Skinner its mineral resources.

Most of the text figures and the many folded plates are well drawn and reproduced, with red added to many of them for clarity. The multicolor plates are mostly disappointing 1:20,000,000 maps of North America on the transverse-Mercator DNAG projection—extremely generalized surficial and bedrock-lithology maps to accompany the hydrology paper, and low-resolution maps of magnetic and gravity anomalies that are no match for the previously published 1:5,000,000 DNAG maps.

The other DNAG volumes have been published promptly as completed, but because of the sluggishness of some authors all but the early volumes contain papers written years apart. All papers in this volume were written within little more than a year and hence are current. A number of them provide the best compact summaries anywhere on their large topics.

This book is a bargain, and it is recommended highly.

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Some Other Books of Interest

Archaeological Thought in America. C. C. LAMBERG-KARLOVSKY, Ed. Cambridge University Press, New York, 1989. viii, 357 pp., illus. \$39.50.

This volume is intended as a companion to a similar collection on method and theory in Soviet archeology emanating from an archeological exchange program in which the editor was involved. Quoting a statement by one of the contributors that "there is . . . no unity to archaeology as a discipline in the United States," Lamberg-Karlovsky notes that the present collection does not provide a "holistic" overview of the field, "nor does it pretend to offer geographical or chronological comprehensiveness" or a representation of humanistic (as distinct from anthropological) approaches.

In addition to an introduction in which Lamberg-Karlovsky considers various issues

and trends in the field (the legacy of the "new archeology" and the validity of the "deductive nomological" model associated with it, the revival of idealist and relativist perspectives, the "cultural critique" provided by historical archeology), the volume contains 17 papers. The first group, History, Method, and Theory, begins with an essay by Bruce Trigger concerned with the exclusion of the discipline of history and its methods from archeology and a discussion by Robin Dunnell of the use of evolutionary theory in archeology. In the ensuing papers such topics as the "new archeology," Marxist perspectives, the use of statistics, hunter-gatherer studies, the interpretation of religion, and the reconstruction of prehistoric economics are discussed by Lewis Binford, Antonio Gilman, George Cowgill, Arthur Demarest, John Yellen, and Mark Cohen.

The remaining papers in the book are devoted to interpretation and evaluation of archeology as applied to particular geographic regions. After a discussion of the use of structuralism in the interpretation of the art of Paleolithic Europe by Margaret Conkey and an anthropological view of ancient China by Kwang-Chih Chang, two papers deal with New World studies—Gordon Willey on evidence of intensive agriculture in the Maya Lowlands and Timothy Earle and Terence D'Altroy on the political economy of the Inka empire. The remaining papers, by W. A. Fairservis, Philip Kohl, Lamberg-Karlovsky, Rita Wright, and Allen Zagarell, are focused largely on the Middle East, considering in that context such topics as cultural epigenesis, the use of world systems theory, the production and exchange of ceramics, and pastoralism and state formation. The volume includes a 45-page combined bibliography and an index.—K.L.

Prehistory at Cambridge and Beyond. GRAHAME CLARK. Cambridge University Press, New York, 1989. x, 176 pp., illus. \$39.50.

Having himself been a Cambridge prehistorian for some 60 years, the author of this brief chronicle of the discipline of prehistoric archeology as based there has been able to draw on the memories of many of its practitioners as well as a variety of published sources. In an introductory chapter he traces the development of prehistoric archeology in Britain, "almost entirely a private pursuit" until the First World War and thereafter for a time dependent on importation of expertise from abroad. In keeping with the observation that, as in North America, Cambridge archeology has always been closely associated with anthropology, a chapter is then devoted to the latter discipline at Cambridge up to the 1920s. The author then

turns to archeology itself, beginning with the period 1920–1939, which saw the first appointment of a salaried staff and other institutional arrangements and rearrangements. Key figures in this era included E. H. Minns, H. M. Chadwick, Louis Leakey, and Dorothy Garrod, among their students being Desmond Clark, Glyn Daniel, Charles McBurney, and the author himself. With World War II Cambridge prehistory was "put in abeyance."

The story resumes with an account of an era of expansion marked by the establishment of archeology and anthropology as a full Tripos in 1948 and including training in field excavation. This expansion included the establishment of a subdepartment of Quaternary research, and such research (enhanced by new dating techniques) and the development of a concern with economic prehistory are the subject of the next chapter. Also following on World War II was an expansion of opportunities and incentives for working overseas, and the "beyond" of the title is represented in two final chapters devoted to the work of Cambridge-trained prehistorians in Africa, Australasia, America, and Asia and in continental Europe and Britain generally. In these chapters the further careers of many figures who appeared earlier in the book are traced.

The book ends with 1974 (the year of the author's retirement), but some observations on more recent matters are offered in a brief epilogue. The volume includes 59 photographs of Cambridge prehistorians and their work in progress, as well as two maps, 16 pages of notes, and an index.—K.L.

Books Received

Archaeological Research in the El Cajon Region. Vol. 1, Prehistoric Cultural Ecology. Kenneth Hirth, Gloria Lara Pinto, and George Hasemann, Eds. University of Pittsburgh Department of Anthropology, Pittsburgh, and Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia, Tegucigalpa, 1989. xxii, 281 pp., illus. Paper, \$15. University of Pittsburgh Memoirs in Latin American Archaeology, no. 1.

Archaeological Wood. Properties, Chemistry, and Preservation. Roger M. Rowell and R. James Barbour, Eds. American Chemical Society, Washington, DC, 1990. xii, 472 pp., illus. \$79.95. *Advances in Chemistry*, vol. 225. From a symposium, Los Angeles, CA, Sept. 1988.

Aspects of Climate Variability in the Pacific and the Western Americas. David H. Peterson, Ed. American Geophysical Union, 1989. xviii, 445 pp., illus. \$50. *Geophysical Monographs*, vol. 55.

The Atomic Bomb. Voices from Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Kyoko Selden and Mark Selden, Eds. Sharpe, Armonk, NY, 1990. xxviii, 257 pp. + plates. \$24.95. An East Gate Book.

Bacterial Capsules. K. Jann and B. Jann, Eds. Springer-Verlag, New York, x, 162 pp., illus. \$69.50. *Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology*, vol. 150.

By Design. Planning Research on Higher Education. Richard J. Light, Judith D. Singer, and John B. Willett. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1990. x, 272 pp. \$25; paper, \$10.95.

Camping with the Prince and Other Tales of Science in Africa. Thomas A. Bass. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1990. xvi, 304 pp. \$19.95.