

viction, they find it difficult to specify principles other than their hypothetical reconstructions of life ways that fulfill the scientific goal of "lawlike generalizations."

The final chapters of the book are "The Use of Models in Anthropology," a useful discussion of this important topic, which to a great extent validates the approach of the entire essay; and "Human Ecology," which is too brief to explain adequately either the aims of anthropological (as distinct from sociological) human ecology or fully relate its viewpoint to the preceding chapters. However, these shortcomings are partly ameliorated by discussion of ecologic concepts throughout (e.g., pp. 51, 72, and 86 for the relation of subsistence techniques to required living space).

This book will be of interest and value for a wide range of purposes, and I hope it is widely read by beginning students, by teachers and scholars in many disciplines, and by the general public. Every reader will find a few things to doubt but many to stimulate new lines of thought. The authors have said a great deal in a few words, have said it very well, and have significantly advanced the basic aim of anthropology to understand man and the world in which he lives.

Prehistoric Animals and Their Hunters.

I. W. CORNWALL. Illustrations by M. M. Howard. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1968. 214 pp., references, further reading, index. \$7.50 (cloth).

Reviewed by KARL W. BUTZER
University of Chicago

This book is aimed at an audience of young students and laymen and provides a discursive outline of various food animals in the context of hunting and utilization by prehistoric groups.

The first chapter gives the usual geological and chronological framework, outlining stratigraphic and dating criteria at an elementary level. Chapter Two describes the environmental preferences of the major mammals, but does not explain such basic concepts as ecological communities, biomass, or carrying capacity. Chapter Three, on hunting man, provides a simplistic survey of prehistoric man, ranging from biological evolution and technological developments to

environmental change. The remaining seven chapters are devoted to the main purpose of the book, beginning with a discussion of how animal materials, other than food, may be utilized. Horn, antler, bone, skins, hides and leather, hair, bladders and stomachs, teeth, shells of various sorts, fats, glues, pigments and dyes are considered. Another chapter treats invertebrates, fish, and birds, describing habits that are relevant to food-collectors and alluding to occasional prehistoric evidences. The competitive carnivores of prehistoric man are briefly described in a separate chapter that is followed by a more detailed discussion of the major game mammals, ranging widely on themes such as evolution, taxonomy, anatomy, and ecology, albeit in a very simple fashion.

In terms of range of topics and basic organization, Cornwall's book runs parallel with B. Kurtén's recent *Pleistocene Mammals of Europe* (Chicago: Aldine, 1968). It is obviously aimed at a nonspecialist audience, but then again so is Kurtén's. Yet the impact and value of the two books are so different that one may well wonder about the advantages of "popular" writing. This reviewer feels that Cornwall has not been successful in appealing to a wider audience to stir interest in paleontology. There is a great deal of useful information buried in the second half of the book, and there are many cogent ideas interspersed throughout. But the text is too disjointed, reading in a staccato style, sometimes anecdotal, often trivial. It is a hodgepodge of facts and notions, put together in a fashion that assumes too little intelligence on the part of the undergraduate student of today. Cornwall's rhetorical approach is probably stimulating in verbal presentation, but to a reader it conveys about as much challenge as a dictionary.

Prehistoric Art. FREDERICK O. WAAGE. Art Horizons Series. Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown, 1967. xv + 113 pp., illustrations, bibliography, index. \$1.95 (paper).

Reviewed by CHARLOTTE M. OTTEN
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This little book seems to have been generally overlooked in the furor of interest attending the simultaneous publication of Pe-