

buy and how to find it, and above all of a dogged pertinacity almost superhuman. All three conditions were abundantly exemplified in Cushing and his friend Osler, and the result was the formation of two of the most notable private scientific libraries of modern times. A few of Cushing's rarities, apart from his unique collection of Vesaliana, are: Aselli on the lacteals, 1627; Berengarius' *Isagoge*, 1522; Caius on dogs, 1570; Canano on the muscles, 1541; Coiter's comparative anatomy, 1573-75; Dryander's anatomy, 1536-37; Estienne's anatomy, 1545; Harvey on the circulation, 1628; Mondinus' anatomy, 1538; Rabelais' *Pantagruel*, 1546; Redi on insects, 1668; Vicary's anatomy, 1587; and Wolff's *Inaugural Dissertation*, 1759. There are, of course, notable gaps, some of which are surprising, since they could have been readily filled. Such are Haller's "*Bibliotheca Anatomica*" and "*Elementa Physiologiae*", both of which Cushing must have frequently consulted. Havers on the bones, Tyson's chimpanzee, Willis on the soul of brutes and the "*Acta Medica Hafniensia*" are also wanting.

The volume has been very well printed on good paper and is suitably bound. F. J. COLE.

WEST INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGY

Yale University Publications in Anthropology
Nos. 25 and 26

The Ciboney Culture of Cayo Redondo, Cuba, by Cornelius Osgood; Archeology of the Maniabon Hills, Cuba, by Irving Rouse. Pp. 252+14 plates. (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1942.) 23s. 6d. net.

THE two areas of excavation under review lie to the west and east of Cuba respectively. Cayo Redondo is a swamp island close to the sea at the head of Guadiana Bay; the Maniabon hills have yielded a number of kitchen midden sites and a cave habitation. Everything earlier than the coming of the Spaniards is, of course, prehistoric, and the early story of Cuba has still to be written in detail. But the generalized outline is known and much suggestive information can be obtained from the volume under review.

It would seem that at some unknown date—perhaps during the first millennium of our era—a people from North America filtered into the "islands" and occupied Cuba. They have been called the Ciboney. Very similar to them in all main characteristics were the so-called Guayabo Blanco folk. The Ciboney introduced a very primitive culture and practised neither agriculture nor manufactured pottery. Any manifestation of art, too, is absent. Their material culture seems to have consisted mainly of objects made from shell and rough stones. Ochre, however, has been discovered, so they may have painted themselves. Their burial ceremonies are unknown though they may have deposited their dead in caves.

At a somewhat later date tribes of the Arawak group, perhaps impelled by the Caribs, penetrated up from South America and occupied most of Cuba, leaving little but small, unhealthy areas on the western coast to the earlier Ciboney. The Maniabon Hills' sites, while yielding a little Ciboney material, have mostly yielded objects left by the newcomers, and the Ciboney probably had to quit. The

invaders fall into two groups chronologically, named respectively the Sub-Taino culture and the Taino culture. They practised agriculture and made pottery. This at first was beautifully decorated, but later became poorer in quality and plain. The Caribs arrived just before the Spaniards, and would doubtless have overrun both the earlier Ciboney and the Taino groups if the Europeans had not arrived in time to mop up everything themselves. Anyone interested in the "pre-conquest" Indian cultures of the West Indies should peruse this work. It is well illustrated.

M. C. BURKITT.

A STUDY OF FREEDOM

The Machiavellians

Defenders of Freedom. By James Burnham. Pp. v+202. (London: Putnam & Co., Ltd., 1943.) 7s. 6d. net.

MR. BURNHAM is well known as the author of "*The Managerial Revolution*". He remarks, with a certain bitterness, of the present book that its circulation is not likely to be large. I am not sure whether Montaigne, who held himself detached from the civil wars of his day, may not have had a richer wisdom than Machiavelli; but Mr. Burnham feels that the Florentine, and his successors of the too little known Italian school, Pareto, Michels and Mosca, require this volume of homage. For Mr. Burnham's attempt to develop still further an authentic political science, following in the way of the Chicago school and its derivative, Bertrand Russell, too high praise can scarcely be given.

The thesis, of course, that the appetite for power rather than the economic appetite provides not only the major but also the master key to the interpretation of political action is, as this writer can testify, not new and will to-day be found even in the writings of Russian Marxists. An eminent Left Wing weekly journal recently, in reviewing Mr. Burnham's book, commented sub-acidulously that it made no contribution to scholarship. We may reasonably suspect that we have here a psychological defence reaction, for which doubtless Pareto would find a technical name. The fact is that the Marxists, under pressure of the results of recent psychological and anthropological research, are in full strategic retreat from their earlier material dogmatism, and the franker among them are prepared to admit that new light is possible since Marx. Our major risk is to be told that Marx invented Burnham's power theory as well as all the rest.

Mr. Burnham, in elaborating the predominance of the quest for power over the specific quest for control of the means of production as social determinant, supports his case by a historical survey from Machiavelli to Mosca. Recent American attention, not least under the guidance of Prof. Henderson, to the modern Italian school is noteworthy. In his "*Managerial Revolution*" Mr. Burnham gave reason to doubt whether the world is moving in the direction of "a free, classless, international society", and many events (not least in the U.S.S.R.) which have taken place since he wrote serve to bear him out. Like most pioneers, he perhaps overstressed his argument and minimized the difference caused not only by the rise to power of new families in that country, but also by the liquidation of old families compared with the managerial situation (at least at present) in western Europe and America. That is, the Communist