mentation of the ethnological and ethnohistorical research and, perhaps, for comparative work among the various initial subjunct groups making up the Timbira family. As an interesting initial incursion into the daily practices and psychology of the Krahó, the book is to be lauded for its contribution; as a definitive work, it is lacking. Future investigations in the area will undoubtedly help to refine Melatti's six field sessions, the results of which are contained in this publication.

Illinois State Museum

BASIL HEDRICK


Anthropologists justify their study of small, exotic societies by maintaining that in such societies social processes are simpler and thus more easily observed. This approach is epitomized in the work under review, an anthropological study of leadership in two small settlements of Kagwahiv Indians in the Brazilian Amazon. The settlements were so small (under twenty people) that it was possible over an eleven-month period to observe interaction between leaders and followers in a very systematic way, and, in addition, to conduct a series of in-depth interviews with two headmen and most of their male followers. The result is an unusually intimate portrayal of leaders in action in small, face-to-face communities.

Divided into three sections, the book deals first with the culturally defined role of headman, then considers group organization and group dynamics, and finally presents an analysis of the personality factors involved in leader–follower interaction (over one-third of the book). In dealing with personality, the author, an anthropologist with training in psychoanalysis, uses an orthodox Freudian approach in which parental identification and unresolved Oedipal conflicts are stressed.

Although somewhat marred by a tendency to minimize post-pacification changes in Kagwahiv institutions, this book is a significant contribution to the comparative study of leadership.

University of Connecticut

SETH LEACOCK


This book analyzes the results of household surveys conducted during 1966–1969 in ten cities in Chile (Santiago), Colombia (Barranquilla, Bogotá, Cali, Medellín), Ecuador (Guayaquil, Quito), Peru (Lima), and Venezuela (Caracas, Maracaibo). The data were collected by reasonably uniform procedures under an ambitious project that has also provided data for Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay. Much of this material has been reported earlier in numerous country and comparative studies, but project coordinator Philip Musgrove has provided a valuable service by summarizing it under one cover and extending the analysis. Well written though this book is, readers must struggle to cope with a quantity of data too large to absorb in one reading. Much of the analysis will be unintelligible to those not familiar with economic theory and econometric analysis.

As Musgrove himself recognizes, studies of urban consumer behavior need to be complemented with similar studies in rural areas where consumption patterns and responses