

pp.) includes a new section on Hering and a revised treatment of Külpe; the establishment of modern psychology in Great Britain (44 pp.) is new in considerable part. The establishment of modern American psychology (79 pp.) gives an old chapter on the pioneers and a new chapter on functionalism at Chicago and Columbia, and within educational psychology and mental testing. The old survey of psychology by decades is gone, being replaced by new chapters on Gestalt psychology (33 pp.), behavioristics (44 pp.), brain function (28 pp.), and dynamic psychology (43 pp.). The book ends with a reassessment of psychology (9 pp.) as Boring now sees it.

Like the old, the new edition treats history in terms of personalities. The life, the development of ideas, the impact on students and colleagues, are described for each of psychology's great men and most of its near-great. Here the lecturer can find assembled those tidbits of personal information that bring the dead past alive for the student. Here are not only the ideas of the past, but also an interpretation of how they came into being, with interesting conclusions about the role of the great man in history.

Knowing that this book is a true revision, which, nevertheless still treats history in terms of personalities, psychologists will ask but one question about it. Does it, now, really go beyond the development of structural psychology; beyond sensation, perception, and the classical treatment of the higher mental processes; beyond that somewhat limited group of men who arrogated to themselves the name of experimental psychologists and, by implication, relegated the student of learning, the mental tester, the social psychologist, and others to fields only partially within the realm of science? There is no simple answer to the question.

Twenty years have made a change in Boring. The great events in psychology's history are now Fechner's *Elemente der Psychophysik*, Ebbinghaus' *Ueber das Gedächtnis*, and Freud's *Die Traumdeutung*. The lives and something of the ideas of such moderns as Holt, Tolman, Hull, Skinner, Sears, Lashley, Lewin, and Murray are described. Psychology's greatest names are Darwin and Freud, Helmholtz and James, and Boring is no longer concerned with whether one can properly call these men "experimental psychologists" or even "psychologists." Titchener is now "important in the history of American psychology" rather than "very important," as the first edition held him to be. Dynamic psychology merits a whole chapter to itself, a chapter which leaves the impression that much of the future belongs to this field. On the other hand, an uncritical reader of the index might conclude that Wundt and McDougall are the only names of importance in the history of social psychology. Thomas Brown's secondary principles of association are incompletely listed in a sentence, whereas Wundt's tridimensional theory occupies a page, and Lotze's theory of space perception covers three and one-half pages. Learning theories, as such, are never developed, even though Ebbinghaus' contribution is now seen to be that of opening up the field of learning rather than the field of higher mental processes.

This reviewer is in doubt as to whether he should criti-

cize Boring for his omissions in broadening the term "experimental psychology" or praise him for broadening it as much as he has. The *Zeitgeist* has worked on Boring, but, as a psychologist might except, it has not completely changed the personality of twenty years ago. Since the book will, and should, influence at least one more generation of psychologists, it can only be concluded that the accidents of personality will produce a generation better oriented in the history of experimental psychology narrowly defined than in the history of experimental psychology broadly defined.

Readers of the first edition will not be surprised to hear that the second edition is written for readers who have more than a passing acquaintance with psychological terms and ideas. For such readers the new book will be superbly clear, far more so than the first edition. At times it will purposely amuse. Frequently it will sparkle with stimulating integrations and contrasts. It will not distract with errors of proof or print. It is a classic, revised and much improved.

CHARLES W. BRAY*

*Human Resources Research Center
Lackland Air Force Base
San Antonio, Texas*

*The views expressed in this review are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official views of the United States Air Force.

Scientific Book Register

Structural Chemistry of Inorganic Compounds, Vol. I. Walter Hückel; translated by L. H. Long. New York: Elsevier, 1950. 437 pp. \$9.00.

Pathologic Physiology: Mechanisms of Disease. William A. Sodeman, Ed. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1950. 808 pp. \$11.50.

Coléoptères Curculionides, Part I: *Faune de France*, Vol. 52. Adolphe Hoffmann. Paris, France: Paul Lechevalier, 1950. 486 pp.

Coléoptères Psélaphides; Faune de France, Vol. 53. René Jeannel. Paris, France: Paul Lechevalier, 1950. 421 pp.

Organic Syntheses, Vol. 30. Arthur C. Cope, Ed. New York: Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1950. 115 pp. \$2.50.

The Theory of Valuations. O. F. G. Schilling. New York: American Mathematical Society, 1950. 253 pp. \$6.00.

Forest Products. Nelson Courtlandt Brown. New York: Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1950. 399 pp. \$5.00.

Existence Theorems in Partial Differential Equations. Dorothy L. Bernstein. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1950. 228 pp. \$2.50.

Mathematical Snapshots. Rev. ed. H. Steinhaus. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1950. 266 pp. \$4.50.

The Friction and Lubrication of Solids. F. P. Bowden and D. Tabor. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1950. 337 pp. \$7.00.