

to various points of view, which are not incorrect for the substrata but lead to genuine misconceptions for the class as a whole. For instance, although two thirds of the aged are physically able to take care of themselves socially and economically, and are able to function psychologically, physicians may popularize quite a different view as a consequence of their examination of the other third.

The meager data from this study suggest the need for orienting experts about potential biases from their own experiences. There is need for a campaign to change the attitudes of the public toward the older worker. Such an educational campaign should stress

the normality of the physical and psychological changes that come with age, and that should not be confused with deterioration. In view of the fact that the number of older workers in the labor force, already large, will continue to increase in the future, a change in attitudes toward the older worker is necessary if they are not to become a severe drain on the economy because of discrimination in employment. The experts seem to be in especial need of orientation.

JACOB TUCKMAN

IRVING LORGE

Teachers College, Columbia University



Book Reviews

London Essays in Geography. Rodwell Jones Memorial Volume. L. Dudley Stamp and S. W. Woolridge, Eds. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1951. (Published for the London School of Economics and Political Science.) 351 pp. \$5.00.

The 17 essays comprising this memorial volume were prepared by colleagues and former students of Professor Jones. The authors received most of their training and developed their specialized interests in the King's College and London School of Economics joint School of Geography which Rodwell Jones, in cooperation with W. T. Gordon, of King's College, was largely responsible for organizing in 1921-22. It was due to his patience, wisdom, and experience that the new venture was able to surmount the difficulties encountered in the first few years of operation. The school developed a broad coordinated approach to geography—economic, historical, and physical—designed to meet the specialized needs and capabilities of the two colleges, to build a sound academic treatment of the subject, and to put it upon a firm academic foundation.

The essays cover various aspects of geography. All are well written, in language that should present no difficulties to the understanding layman. Some, like Kenneth Hare's "Climatic Classifications," are technical and functional in approach, designed for the specialist. Others, such as Beaver's "Development of the Northamptonshire Iron Industry, 1851-1930," or Gordon's "Severn Waterway in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," which effectively integrate physical, economic, and historical data, are excellent examples of historical geography and closely resemble the Rodwell Jones approach to the subject. Dudley Stamp's "Applied Geography" does a superb job of demonstrating in a practical fashion the role of geography in land-use planning. One could wish that the volume contained more essays of this type covering economic, political, and social problems. In his approach Stamp clearly demonstrates "the application of geographic principles and methods to the problems of town and

country, the actual methods employed by the geographer in attacking his problem," and the basic goals the study should achieve.

Geographers the world over will find the essays stimulating and helpful. Their variety will satisfy needs of both specialists and generalists. To social scientists they present a clear picture of how geographical factors can contribute to the solution or interpretation of many types of problems.

As a memorial to "a loved and respected friend and teacher" the volume is somewhat disappointing. Too little emphasis is given to "the man"—the man who contributed so much to the development of geography in the University of London and, particularly, to the joint efforts of the London School of Economics and King's College.

Rodwell Jones was not a prolific writer, but what he did publish is characterized by a very high standard of scholarship. It is unfortunate that the editors did not see fit to include a bibliography of his essays as well as of his books, a reprint of his stimulating inaugural address made in October 1925 when he succeeded H. J. MacKinder as head of the Department of Geography in the London School of Economics and professor of geography in the University of London, and a portrait. These personal aspects, appropriately highlighted, would have sharpened the picture of the man from whom many students drew inspiration and guidance.

JOHN B. APPLETON

*Office of Intelligence Research
Department of State*

Advanced Engineering Mathematics. C. R. Wylie, Jr. New York-London: McGraw-Hill, 1951. 640 pp. \$7.50.

The increasing extent to which modern engineering technology has availed itself of mathematical tools beyond the calculus is well illustrated by the content of this book. Technically, the material divides into two parts, although the presentation itself is con-