

form. The author has thus taken a natural science and made it an applied science.

A separate chapter is devoted to variations and anomalies as related to the mechanism of their origin. This arrangement aids the dental practitioner in adding variations to the symmetrical crown form for individual dental restorations.

The remaining chapters on muscles of mastication, blood, and nerve supply, maxilla and mandible, and soft tissues of the mouth give a more or less comprehensive study of the dental apparatus in one volume. For students of tooth morphology, however, the treatment is repetitious of the study of these structures in gross anatomy.

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***A History of Psychology in Autobiography*, Vol.**

IV. E. G. Boring, H. S. Langfeld, H. Werner, and R. M. Yerkes, Eds. Worcester, Mass.: Clark Univ. Press, 1952. 356 pp. \$7.50.

Volumes I, II, and III of this series were published between 1930 and 1936 by Clark University Press under the editorship of Carl Murchison. After Murchison left Clark, the series lapsed for many years. With the appearance of the present volume, this series has now been reinstated.

The editors of this volume constituted a committee appointed by the American Psychological Association for the specific purpose of producing this volume. The committee chose the men invited to contribute and obtained and edited the autobiographies. Lives of the following men were included: Walter Van Dyke Bingham, Edwin Garrigues Boring, Cyril Burt, Richard M. Elliott, Agostino Gemelli, Arnold Gesell, Clark L. Hull, Walter S. Hunter, David Katz, Albert Michotte, Jean Piaget, Henri Pieron, Godfrey Thomson, L. L. Thurstone, and Edward Chace Tolman.

The editors indicate that they chose men over 60 years of age, "who might be expected to have acquired a sufficient past to make an account of it worthwhile." The standards for inclusion, while otherwise not stated, were obviously severe. An examination of the *Directory* of the APA shows that in 1951 there were 420 persons over 60 years of age in this organization. For this volume, eight Americans were chosen, or only 2% of the total. Of these eight, all have been starred in *American Men of Science*, and five have been presidents of the American Psychological Association. Similar data are not available for the psychologists in this volume who represent the countries other than America, but it seems likely that these men are comparable in level of selection to the American representatives. It is not surprising that the non-Americans number only seven because psychology has been peculiarly American since Hitler and other dictators silenced, or forced to America, many psychologists from other nations. Doubtless more than half of the world's emi-

nent psychologists now live in America, although many of them came from elsewhere.

Although they are fascinating reading, the individual autobiographies cannot be reviewed here. It should be noted, however, that they differ tremendously among themselves. This is due partly to the diversity among psychologists, in regard to personality, fields of interest, and professional history. It is due also, it would seem, to the fact that the editors did not coerce the authors into a common pattern of content or style. An assignment of this kind would seem to constitute the best projective technique for the study of the individual. Although the biographies are primarily phrased as "intellectual histories," references to personal, social, and emotional development are by no means absent and personality shows through the semi-transparent scientific record. These life histories will be of value to the students of history, of science, and of personality, as well as to those interested in the history of psychology.

A book of this kind is particularly valuable because, in the past, few scientists have written autobiographies. This probably stems from the fact that the likelihood of commercial publication of a full-length autobiography by a scientist is small. The *History of Psychology in Autobiography*, each volume depicting more than a dozen important lives, demonstrates a feasible way of publishing the autobiographies of men of science. These are the persons who are increasingly placing within the power of man the ability to control nature and man. Such men need to be understood, and autobiography provides one path to that understanding. The Clark University Press is to be congratulated upon this series in psychology. It would be fortunate if a comparable series were extant in each of several other fields of learning.

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Scientific Book Register

The Chemistry of Synthetic Dyes, Vol. II. K. Venkataraman. New York: Academic Press, 1952. 738 pp. Illus.

British Pharmacopoeia 1953. London: Pharmaceutical Press, 1953. (For the General Medical Council). 894 pp. 50s.

Nuclear Stability Rules. Cambridge Monographs on Physics. N. Feather. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1952. 162 pp. Illus. \$4.00.

Glycerol. American Chemical Society Monograph Series. Carl S. Miner and N. N. Dalton, Eds. New York: Reinhold, 1953. 460 pp. Illus. \$12.00.

Small Particle Statistics. An account of statistical methods for the investigation of finely divided materials. G. Herdan; with a guide to the experimental design of particle size determinations by M. L. Smith. Amsterdam-Houston: Elsevier, 1953. 520 pp. Illus. \$12.00.

Erratum. The series of *Gmelins Handbuch der anorganischen Chemie* reviewed in the April 17, 1953 issue of *SCIENCE*, pages 424-25, is distributed in the U.S. by Stechert-Hafner, Inc., 31 E. 10th St., New York, and by Walter J. Johnson, Inc., 125 E. 23rd St., New York.