

made is very interesting: to include a tremendous amount of material, both applied and fundamental, with little explanation of its origin; to include the collegiate level mathematics without showing how it arises; to include the equations and formulas without the orderly development of the ideas that they represent.

In any case this volume brings together the physical aspects of a vast array of biological phenomena. The challenge is unmistakable, and no doubt the student will seek his understanding in his own way.

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The Psychology of Human Differences.

Leona E. Tyler. Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York, ed. 2, 1956. 562 pp. Illus. \$6.

It was not many years ago that psychologists asked such questions as: "Which is more important, heredity or environment?" "Are whites really brighter than Negroes?" and "Are women as intelligent as men?" Today, however, the questions on these topics are formulated differently. Instead of asking about the relative importance of heredity and environment, we ask how amenable a particular characteristic is to change, and under what circumstances we may expect changes to occur. Differential psychology has matured considerably as a result of continuing experimentation and continuing review of the assumptions, methods, and results of research.

This maturity is reflected in Leona Tyler's meaty and thoughtful volume. In fact, it would be more appropriate to state that this maturity is the reason for, and basis of, her revision of this useful treatise. Nine years have elapsed since the first edition, 9 years in which much significant research in human (individual and group) differences has been completed, 9 years in which earlier work has been placed in better perspective. Tyler has done a masterful job of bringing together, digesting, and integrating the important studies of individual and group differences, drawing on animal studies when they throw light on issues, and pointing up emergent understandings and questions.

It is typical, for example, that in treating the varieties of individual differences she has chapters not only on intelligence, school achievement, vocational aptitudes, personality, and interests and attitudes but also on perception. This last is a field in which much important work has

been done since World War II, one that has now developed to a point at which it is clear that perception is indeed basic to any other field. Similarly, the part dealing with group differences covers the traditional topics of sex, race, and nationality, class, age, the deficient, and the gifted but in a strictly up-to-date manner. These two parts are preceded by a part treating the field of differential psychology, and the book closes with a substantial part on factors producing differences. Tyler has written a book that not only treats the traditional topics of differential psychology but does so in a way that makes this field fundamental to any study of social, educational, clinical, or counseling psychology.

Recent contributions receive due emphasis and are related to earlier work. For example, Eysenck's studies of the nature of psychoticism and neuroticism are discussed in some detail, and their contribution to understanding the basic dimensions of personality is incorporated into Tyler's thinking. Jung and Eysenck are juxtaposed in dealing with introversion-extraversion, and authoritarianism and ego-strength get their share of attention, as do the factor analysts.

Behavioral scientists, and others interested in bringing their knowledge and interpretations of the facts on human differences up-to-date, will find this treatise invaluable. Tyler has written in a scholarly but easily understood manner, she has marshaled facts, she has related them to theory, and she has achieved a synthesis which, in my judgment, reflects the best current thinking on this important subject.

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New Books

The Chemistry of Phenolic Resins. The formation, structure, and reactions of phenolic resins and related products. Robert W. Martin. Wiley, New York; Chapman & Hall, London, 1956. 298 pp. \$9.50.

The Theory of Sound. vols. 1 and 2. John William Strutt, Baron Rayleigh. With a historical introduction by Robert B. Lindsay. Dover, New York, rev. ed. 2, 1945. 480 pp. and 504 pp. Paper, \$1.95 each.

Soranus' Gynecology. Translated by Owsei Temkin, assisted by Nicholson J. Eastman, Ludwig Edelstein, Alan F. Guttmacher. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1956. 258 pp. \$5.

Preface to Empathy. David A. Stewart. Philosophical Library, New York, 1956. 157 pp. \$3.75.

Electrochemical Affinity. Studies in electrochemical thermodynamics and kinetics. Pierre Van Rysselberghe. Hermann, Paris, 1955. 109 pp. F. 1250.

Nouveau traité de chimie minérale. vol. I, Généralités, air, eau, hydrogène, deutérium, tritium, hélium et gaz inertes. G. Boussières, M. Haüssinsky, G. Pannetier, P. Pascal, R. Villard. Masson, Paris, 1956. 1097 pp.

Nineveh and the Old Testament. Studies in Biblical Archaeology No. 3. André Parrot. Translated by B. E. Hooke. Philosophical Library, New York, 1955. 95 pp. \$2.75.

Being and Nothingness. An essay on phenomenological ontology. Jean-Paul Sartre. Translated and with an introduction by Hazel E. Barnes. Philosophical Library, New York, 1956. 638 pp. \$10.

The Problem of the Picts. F. T. Wainwright, Ed. Philosophical Library, New York, 1956. 187 pp. \$6.

Industrial Research Laboratories of the United States. Compiled by James F. Mauk. National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Washington, ed. 10, 1956. 560 pp. \$10.

World Aircraft Recognition Manual. C. H. Gibbs-Smith and L. E. Bradford. Putnam, London; De Graff, New York, 1956. 269 pp. \$3.50.

Therapeutic Use of Artificial Radioisotopes. Paul F. Hahn, Ed. Wiley, New York; Chapman & Hall, London, 1956. 414 pp. \$10.

Trace Elements in Human and Animal Nutrition. E. J. Underwood. Academic Press, New York, 1956. 430 pp. \$9.50.

The Story of the Royal Dublin Society. Terence de Vere White. Kerryman, Tralee, Ireland, 1955. 228 pp. 21s.

Risk and Gambling. The study of subjective probability. John Cohen and Mark Hansel. Philosophical Library, New York, 1956. 153 pp. \$3.50.

Plant Physiology. Meirion Thomas with the collaboration of S. L. Ranson and J. A. Richardson. Philosophical Library, New York, ed. 4, 1956. 692 pp. \$12.

Office Work and Automation. Howard S. Levin. Wiley, New York; Chapman & Hall, London, 1956. 203 pp. \$4.50.

New Lives for Old. Cultural transformation—Manus, 1928–1953. Margaret Mead. Morrow, New York, 1956. 548 pp. \$6.75.

The Men behind the Space Rockets. Heinz Gartmann. Translated by Eustace Wareing and Michael Glenn. McKay, New York, 1956. 185 pp. \$3.95.

A Dictionary of Dietetics. Rhoda Ellis. Philosophical Library, New York, 1956. 152 pp. \$6.

Demographic Yearbook 1955. 7th issue. Special topic: Population censuses. Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, 1955. 781 pp. Cloth, \$8.50; paper, \$7.

Bibliography of Solid Adsorbents, 1943–1953. An annotative bibliographical survey. NBS Circular 566. Victor R. Deitz. National Bureau of Standards, Washington, 1956 (order from Supt. of Documents, GPO, Washington 25). 1528 pp. \$8.75.

Analytical Experimental Physics. Michael Ference, Jr., Harvey B. Lemon, Reginald J. Stephenson. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., rev. ed. 2, 1956. 623 pp. \$8.

Radio Electronics. Samuel Seely. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1956. 487 pp. \$7.