

young student to the methods of Animal Psychology in connection with a study of the learning process.

Many will find the chapter dealing with perception the most successful in the text. Its orderly development provokes admiration.

The remainder of the book is to a large degree a traditional array of topics more or less successfully presented. A chapter on reasoning is at times more logical than psychological. A decent evaluation of Freudianism plus a treatment that makes imagination a mental manipulation as contrasted with reasoning, which is mental exploration, occurs in sections devoted to these topics. Freud is rightly criticized for failing to see the importance of what Woodworth calls the self-assertive tendency.

Qualified investigators in the labyrinth of Personality shake their heads dubiously at Woodworth's final chapter, although to recognize the topic as a psychological matter in a first book augurs well for the future of research on this line.

Viewed in the mass the book is broad and sincere, though many will find occasional chapters unnecessarily complex and circuitous. One serious criticism, however, applies to the whole work. In attempting to reach the level of his readers Woodworth is at times ungrammatical, on many occasions inelegant, and throughout unskillfully playful. Followers of James in particular will resent the uncouth intrusion of this variety of familiar style on the dignity of pedagogical psychology.

IRVING C. WHITTEMORE.

A HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION PSYCHOLOGY. By Howard C. Warren, Stuart Professor of Psychology, Princeton University. New York, etc. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1921. Pp. x, 328.

This valuable contribution to philosophic literature was projected eighteen years ago or more and six chapters of it then were written; but it was completed and the whole revised during 1920. It is one of the few noteworthy American contributions to the history of philosophy.

From the beginnings of associationism suggested simply in the "Phaedo" of Plato and its elaboration by Aristotle ("De Memoria," "De Anima"), the doctrine is traced to its culmination in Alexander Bain, Herbert Spencer, and George Henry Lewes. With the development of psychoneurology the particular tenets of the associationists, having very usefully served their explanatory empirical purpose, have gradually become of "only historic interest." Today as James advised, we study rather the association of neuronal impulses and their relations to the environment by way of the muscles and the sense organs, and thus make real progress, even if slowly.

The chapter headings indicate the scope of this significant contribution to psychological literature:—

"Association," "Mental Association from Plato to Hume," "David

Hartley and the Earlier Associationists," "James Mill and the Later Associationists," "Evolutionary Associationism," "Summary of English Associationism," "Continental Associationism," "Experimental Studies of Association," "Nature and Laws of Association," "The Associational Analysis of Mental States."

Then there is an ample bibliography on association (more than 200 titles); an excellent index; and an inserted chronologic table from Plato to Francis Galton that cannot fail to be used widely by teachers of philosophic history.

Professor Warren interprets the James-Lange "theory" of emotion for us in terms of associationism as follows: "The operation would appear to the associationist as a two-fold process. First the perception or thought of some situation arouses the emotional expression by association; this in turn by a second act of association, gives rise to the emotional feeling. Both of these steps involve successive association. But since the motor attitude persists along with the feeling, the two are united by the operation of simultaneous association. The distinctive experience called 'emotion' arises from this union of motor and affective elements." This quotation from a distinguished psychologist with excellent powers of expression and "quite sympathetic with the Association Psychology," shows capitally how little Associationism has to say in this year of joy that is worth the saying. But his concluding paragraph says much more: "The problem of neural activity still remains unsolved. Until we know just what occurs in the nervous system between stimulation and response, the issue remains open. The physiological processes which occur in the neurons of the brain may or may not be reducible to a single operation. Until this is definitely determined we are not in a position to appraise fully the work of the association psychologists."

GEORGE VAN NESS DEARBORN.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF INDUSTRY. By James Drever, M.A., B.Sc., D.Phil., Combe Lecturer on Psychology in the University of Edinburgh. London. Methuen & Co., 1921. Pp. 141.

"This little book is intended not so much for the student of psychology as for the ordinary man," so writes Dr. Drever in his preface to "The Psychology of Industry." The book admirably fulfills its author's purpose. It gives a careful survey of the psychological results that have been reached in every branch of the broad, intensely interesting field of commerce and industry. It gives methods and tests, reviews experiments, and draws conclusions, thus enabling the layman to get a bird's-eye view of a subject which is of vital importance to him. Although there is little or no new material presented, the author cannot be criticized on this score. He is writing, not for the learned psychologist, but, as he says, for the ordinary man.