

outlining various measures and indexes of consumer demand. An extensive bibliography is appended.

Page 327, second sentence, last paragraph contains a typographical error. The figures should read "\$60 millions" and "\$66 millions," respectively instead of "billions" as given in the text.

It is to be regretted that more comprehensive studies of family expenditures have not been made. There is an abundance of material relating to expenditures of industrial workers but relatively few studies have been made of expenditures in the higher economic groups. Perhaps Dr. Nystrom's study will serve to focus attention upon the necessity and value of further research along these lines.

Q. FORREST WALKER*

The Human Mind. By Karl Menninger, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 1930, pages xiv, 447.

In industry we have been waiting for many years for a book which would tell us what the psychiatrist is doing and especially how his work may be serviceable to us. We have wanted to know enough about unadjusted people to recognize them, to put them in work situations that would be most helpful and to refer them to an expert for treatment. This book by Dr. Menninger gives us exactly what we want.

It begins with certain underlying conceptions of the mind and of health, presented not in abstract generalities but in concrete examples. There follows a long list of personalities described in detail and classified as to type, each of whom presents a problem which we recognize as one we come across frequently. These personalities are analyzed and we see plainly described the symptoms which have resulted in the abnormalities we have observed. We have the "how" as well as the "what." Next follow the motives, or the "why," then the treatment, or method of adjustment, and finally the applications in the educational, industrial, legal and medical fields.

There has been no attempt to cut down and compress and organize the material into a short treatise or text-book. Its four hundred and forty pages give one an impression of such keen interest in the subject, that case material was selected lavishly and that what we have here presented is only a small part of what was available. Some chapters are more carefully organized than others, especially that on motives, which has such an excellent summary that one wishes that all the other chapters might have similar helps, but it is the aim of the author to stimulate thinking rather than to assist memory.

He has in mind continually writing "so that it can be understood." He scorns an abstruse and peculiar vocabulary. He presents difficult material in such an easy, readable way that one understands what he says and why he says it without realizing that dozens of books and hundreds of investigations have been thought through and presented for the reader in understandable and usable shape. A sense of humor, sympathy with the abnormal, yet an appreciation of the desirability of the normal, an ability to take illustrations from life, from history, from prose and

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poetry have produced a book which may absorb one completely hour after hour in the first intensive reading and which will then go on the reference shelf for "human relations" to be consulted again and again whenever one wonders why we are what we are.

LILLIAN M. GILBRETH*

The Motives of Man. By George A. Coe, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1928, pages x, 265.

Modern Psychology, Normal and Abnormal. By Daniel B. Leary, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London, 1928, pages 441.

Professor Coe has here written out of a mature mind and profound scholarship a deliberately popular book on human motives, their place, their character, origin, direction and value. It is a thoroughly useful study and of importance to business men no less than to other more general readers. Its specific psychological data are set forth with simplicity and humanness and related to practical problems of life and business in a rare and balanced way. It is a positive book with a creative, experimental outlook. It is comparable in a way with Lippmann's "Preface to Morals," although more strictly psychological than that. The underlying outlook of the two is similar and to me at least the conclusions seem essentially in harmony. It is to be recommended to all seeking the light which psychology is progressively throwing on the problems of personal and group adjustment which the present complex civilization entails.

Professor Leary's book is a more conventional text. But its coverage of the entire field of contemporary psychology is remarkably complete. An introductory view is given of the leading subjects and of the important schools, although the emphasis is on the whole behavioristic. It is gratifying to see the author trying to present a picture of personality in action as a whole, rather than in the chopped-up fashion favored by the academic psychologists of the last two decades. An excellent bibliography adds much to the value of this orientation study.

ORDWAY TEAD*

Program for the Regularization of Employment and the Decrease of Unemployment in Philadelphia. Report of a Subcommittee to the Industrial Relations Committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, 1929.

This report has recently been submitted to the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce by a committee of which Morris E. Leeds is chairman. Its purpose is to suggest a method for dealing in a long-run way with the problems of unemployment in a single community. The committee recognizes the limitations which surround action by a single community but at the same time points out that a fundamental analysis by one community should be an example to others. Specific recommendations are presented.

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