fact and fiction in Freudian psychology with his usual insight and balanced judgment. Discussing the acceptance of formal theological systems the author pungently states: "A successful Freudian analysis results only in a person *making* good in the American sense, the idea of his *being* or *becoming* good or even *doing* good does not come into the picture."

In the Croonian Lectures Dr. Strauss considers the concept of causality and reminds us that as medical students we tended to accept the cause-effect relationship in disease. He avoids the temptation to throw light on the body-mind relationship in its causal setting, and whilst he accepts the view that the whole of medicine, including psychological medicine, is psychosomatic he finds no answer to the question itself seeing that it "has no meaning outside a twisted semantic framework." Further, he believes no causal schemata are accurate which disregard the possible operation of free choice. The value of orthodox psychoanalysis is discussed and concepts such as the Oedipus complex, infantile sexuality and the like are supported. But Dr. Strauss believes that the use to which they are put by practising analysts is often unfortunate, and points out that rigid psycho-analytical theory violates the principle of multiple aetiology; and perhaps the reviewer may add in the words of John Stuart Mill "the intermixture of effects."

These scholarly, clear and concise addresses are presented admirably. They can be re-read with pleasure and satisfaction. Psychiatrists will be grateful to the author for bringing them together under the same cover.

NORWOOD EAST.

The Tools of Social Science. By JOHN MADGE. London; Longmans, Green & Co. 1953. Pp. 294. Price 25*s*.

The generous and fully documented pages of this volume deal with the chief techniques which social scientists have introduced to advance our knowledge of an increasingly important subject. The introduction is followed by a discussion on the relevant aspects of language and logic, and the author concludes that the social scientist must be constantly on guard lest inferences based on observational material evade his logical defences and present themselves as equivalent proofs. The use of documents in social science and problems of authenticity are then examined, and it is pointed out that much social evidence is still obtained second-hand from documentary sources and that the use of documents being remote from the objects of the social scientists study tempts him to stretch his material to suit his thesis. Observational methods and their practical application receive attention, and the author states that most successful scientific discoveries are due to the fact that some observers see simultaneously more things and unsuspected things than their colleagues. Different types of interview occupy a third of the book and include subjects which can be suitably explored by the use of mass interviews, sampling and other techniques. Matter relating to the reduction of bias and the scope of experiment in social science is examined later. A final chapter on the limits of social science emphasizes the lesson of the book—that there can often be an orderly progress through the search of documents, through observations and various forms of questioning before we are prepared to experiment.

The book demands and deserves the reader's close attention. It should be read by the serious student of social science. As technical terms are avoided as far as possible contributors to the pseudo-scientific literature which inundates us to-day should profit by the author's erudite study and sound advice.

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A General Selection from the Works of Sigmund Freud. Edited by JOHN RICKMAN. Reprinted 1953. London: The Hogarth Press, Ltd., and The Institute of Psychoanalysis. Pp. 329. Price 10*s*. 6*d*.