

tests and test-relevant books. Its coverage is exhaustive and exhausting. Each test has its rationale, procedures, standardization data and related literature carefully analysed, and the thousands of tests which psychologists have produced are reduced to a reasonable kind of evaluative and catalogue order. The indexing is of the kind which one operates by instinctive feel rather than by comprehending its logic, but so long as the great era of the psychological test remains with us, we need a Buros to guard and guide us.

D. BANNISTER.

Readings in Human Intelligence. Edited by H. J. BUTCHER and D. E. LOMAX. Methuen's Manuals of Modern Psychology. 1971. Pp. 438. Price £3.50.

This collection of readings has been designed as a companion volume to Butcher's previous book (1968) *Human Intelligence: its Nature and Assessment*. It consists of 22 published papers; half of them have appeared in scientific journals and the other half as chapters in different books. The papers are all recent, dating from 1960 to 1970, except for those by Spearman (1904) and by Burt (1940) which have been included for historical reasons. The majority of the papers are experimental reports or reviews of research of wide perspective, while a few are specialized and technical.

The papers cover a great variety of topics, dealing with problems of measurement and assessment of intelligence, the structure and organization of human abilities, the relationship between intelligence and learning, the problems of creativity and intelligence, the interaction of heredity and environment, theories of child development and the behavioural correlates of mental growth. In addition there is a paper on how information is stored in the brain, and another dealing with the characteristics and potentialities of machine intelligence. The rationale for selection is clearly explained in the editors' introduction.

There is a large bibliography with over 700 references, together with an author and subject index.

The collection of readings will prove useful not only as a companion to Butcher's book, but in its own right to all those students interested in problems of intelligence.

MARIA A. WYKE.

Rorschach Theory and Symbolism: A Jungian Approach to Clinical Material. By ROBERT S. McCULLY. Churchill-Livingstone, for Williams and Wilkins. 1971. Pp. 271. Price £7.00.

This new contribution to an already crowded literature on the Rorschach is justified by its author on the perhaps questionable argument that the validity of the technique is implied by its continued use. The approach outlined in the book is based on the claim that the inkblots represent a direct link with the subject's unconscious via archetypal symbols. The author suggests some parallels between Jung and Rorschach, outlines the specific archetypal significance of each card, drawing upon a wide range of mythological, literary, religious and artistic analogies, and finally presents five illustrative case studies (selected, presumably, for their sensational nature rather than their typicality, as they include a man aged 167, a teenage homicide-suicide, and an auto-vampire).

The book seems to offer little to the average Rorschach user. Location and determinant factors are not considered, and interpretation is based entirely on content; the approach therefore rests entirely on the dubious assumption of the universality of symbols. Secondly, despite McCully's own claim to an empirical approach, a great many theoretical assumptions are made, some of which are dogmatically presented as 'laws' (for example 'the law of mutual projection', 'the law of psychic correspondence'). Finally, the analysis of Rorschach records presented in the text, though often interesting and imaginative, remains unconvincing; given the same theoretical approach, a different, but equally plausible, interpretation could usually have been made.

PHILLIDA SALMON.

COMMUNICATION

Non-Verbal Communication. By J. RUESCH and W. KEES. London: University of California Press. 1972. Pp. 205. Price £2.25.

This book explores a field of interest to mothers, lovers, nurses and psychiatrists, namely that of non-verbal communication. This is predominantly a visual and perhaps a partially intuitive process which is not easily susceptible to analysis and classification. In the main the authors have succeeded in this difficult task, but in places the price of precision has been a certain 'heaviness' in the text.

Chapter 3 on the varieties of non-verbal communication is particularly rewarding, and the Summary at the end of the book is excellent and will be a boon to examination candidates. On the other hand, Chapter 16 on Language and Psychopathology is too tantalizingly brief to be of much value to the general clinician.

The text is illustrated by 80 beautifully chosen and annotated photographs which punch home the

authors' points in an illuminating and fascinating way. To the non-specialist reader the text could be regarded as a commentary on the photographs which alone should ensure this book a place on the library shelf. Even a brief scan through this book will open the reader's eyes to the importance and prevalence of non-verbal communication.

N. L. GITTLESON.

Emotion in the Human Face: Guidelines for Research and an Integration of Findings.

By P. EKMAN, W. V. FRIESEN and P. ELLSWORTH. Pergamon Press. 1971. Pp. 191. Price £3.50.

This book covers the literature on the human facial expression of emotion and describes the authors' own research in the field. With the inevitable banality of the conclusions of such work, for example that it is possible to obtain information about certain emotions by looking at people's faces, it might seem that the book would be pedantic and highly specialized. In fact, the authors guide the reader enthusiastically through the methodological difficulties and pitfalls of such work, and critically, but not destructively, evaluate the conflicting results of earlier studies. The result is a stimulating book, with much to teach to anyone who wishes to attempt to measure human emotions in a clinical or research setting. The book is illustrated by two plates of photographs. It would have been of interest to have seen more of the original pictures used in the various studies.

STEPHEN WOLKIND.

PSYCHOTHERAPY

Tactics and Techniques in Psychoanalytic Therapy. Edited by P. L. GIOVACCHINI. Science House Inc. 1972. Pp. 754. Price \$20.00.

The title gives the right impression. This book is about what the contemporary psychoanalyst does and says in his interviews with patients. There is also enough theory in it to indicate why he does it and to give a conceptual framework in which to discuss tactics and techniques. In general these make sense to the non-analyst, who will also note the many departures of contemporary practice from the classical doctrines.

Psychoanalysts spend a very high proportion of their professional time in observing interactions between patient and therapist. Nowadays they treat a much wider range of patients than they used to; some of their patients show severe psychotic disorders. They are more optimistic. They get an immense experience of challenging situations. Whatever he may think of the

theory, the young psychiatrist can learn a great deal from psychoanalysts about the conduct of interviews.

This book has been written for the young psychiatrist who wants to improve his psychotherapeutic skills. Its 24 chapters have been written by 15 authors or groups of authors, most of them having been especially prepared for this book, although little of the material is new. There are many distinguished names. The late Edward Glover's introductory chapter shows a characteristic vigour and humour. The final chapter is a report by Winnicott—also posthumous—on a fragment of an analysis of a schizoid young man. The several sections are linked by lucid editorial comments. Each chapter is illustrated by reference to turning points in the treatment of patients. This is a book to browse through. Much of it is nutritious; some bits tax the digestion.

Psychoanalysis is changing. Little is said nowadays about the undoing of repressions or the recovery of traumatic memories. The emphasis is on general adjustment rather than discrete symptoms. Yet the shibboleth is still the analysis of the transference relationship of patient to therapist, although there is some recognition of the importance of the patient's interactions with others. The techniques discussed in this book do not include observation of interactions between patients and spouse or other family members. The contemporary psychoanalyst still insists on being not mediator, referee or producer, but one of two protagonists in the drama.

D. RUSSELL DAVIS.

Reconstructions in Psychoanalysis. By MICHAEL T. MCGUIRE. Butterworths, London for Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York. 1971. Pp. 147. Price £3.20.

A useful book for any psychiatrist or social therapist who is interested in the conceptual background of psychoanalysis. The author says that he is concerned with 'how the analyst organizes the data of human concepts so that he may understand and explain them'. What are the pitfalls in reconstructing past events by means of present 'memories'? Freud himself was much influenced by the theories in vogue at this time, especially those of evolution and biological methods. Sixty years later many of the underlying assumptions are being reviewed. Dr. McGuire does not doubt that analysis often leads to changes, but possibly 'effort' in the relationship is more important than the technique used. This book is easy to read and will have especial appeal to those who favour the academic rather than the pragmatic approach.

R. F. BARBOUR.