

into the beyond. Science will ever guard us against this assumption. The present reaction among psychiatrists will also pass."

If a slogan is wanted for the chief contents of this book, and if a healthy form-talent is postulated as generally present, then the following formula will be a useful mnemonic: "Insanity," Fame, Genius. Insanity would mean all that is psychic bionegative; and genius would mean a man mystic-numinously revered by many. "Insanity" brings fame with many and makes a genius with a community. It brings fame sooner, it makes sooner the genius. The idea of rearing geniuses is not only ludicrous, it is emphatically cruel.

The book is written with liveliness and conviction, it is abundantly documented and a gold-mine of information. In the Sixth Part are given nearly eighty "biographies" with copious references and a bibliography numbering nearly 1,700. No one interested in this engaging problem can possibly be without this book. It is doubtless the most complete and thorough-going work on the subject and of enduring value.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

---

*Psychology and the Soldier.* By F. C. BARTLETT, M.A. Cambridge University Press, 1927. Crown 8vo. Pp. 223. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The book as a whole is not intended so much for psychologists as for soldiers. It is, in fact, a soldier's first introduction to psychology. To the psychologist it is a rough map of the field, fairly well proportioned, but too rough to be anything but suggestive. The verbosity of treatment in general terms may take too much for granted both for the military reader, who lacks any psychological background, and for the specialist, who knows enough to see controversial matters skimmed over with easy platitudes.

The author maps out the field in three parts. Part I is concerned firstly with the selection and rejection of recruits, such as testing the special senses, intelligence and special abilities; secondly with training bodily skill, including practice, incentives and fatigue. The survey of this field is quite good, and is full of suggestions for further work. Especially the problems of motivation and incentive require further investigation.

Part II is given as an application of social psychology. Groups are of two kinds: on the one hand those founded on appetite and instinct, secondly those founded on interests, sentiments and ideals. Leaders are of three kinds—"institutional," "dominant," and "persuasive." The "dominant" leader correlates with the primitive group based on appetite and with punishment as the method for enforcing discipline. There is a discussion on discipline, punishment, morale and group games.

Part II is the least convincing, the least helpful, and the least supported by experimental evidence. When Mr. Bartlett, for these problems, goes "outside the laboratory," "to understand the main

motives underlying conduct in the general everyday life of the soldier," he speaks no longer as a psychologist, but simply as a well-informed soldier. In the sense that the laboratory stands for induction and exact science the psychologist should take laboratory methods with him wherever he goes. He should never in that sense go outside his laboratory.

The third part is on mental disorders of warfare. Personalities are classified into (1) those which have one interest dominant, (2) those which have fluctuating interests, (3) those which have interests harmoniously balanced. There is no reference to other classifications such as those based on endocrines and those based on infantile experiences. The essential difference between conversion hysteria and anxiety neurosis is sympathetically described. The chapter on "Methods of Treatment" advocates synthesizing interests. The "word-association test" is wrongly described as "free association."

In general the book suffers from a narrow, under-informed deductive attitude. There is no adequate mention throughout the book of sex or repression or the lust to destroy. We should have thought that such topics as sadism, homo-sexuality, napoleonism should be mentioned. The use of symbols is an important topic omitted. There is no reference to the anthropological approach. Some reference to the literature of warfare would have been welcome. The problem of world peace is entirely omitted, also the different relations of soldier to civilian in times of peace and of war.

H. D. J. WHITE.

---

*On Stimulus in the Economic Life.* By Sir JOSIAH STAMP, G.B.E., Hon.Sc.D., LL.D., F.B.A. The Rede Lecture, 1927. Cambridge University Press, 1927. Crown 8vo. Pp. 68. Price 3s. net.

In this very readable little essay the author describes the different meanings of the word "stimulus." He distinguishes between "stimulus" and "incentive." Stimulus is a change in the degree of incentive.

If conditions are made wider or easier, the same unaltered incentive may serve to achieve larger results, and no increase in that incentive is required—no stimulus to increased or intenser action. Accordingly the supply of capital and the rate of interest, while it allows greater or less scope for the same amount of incentive, is not an economic stimulus.

The author sets out the effects of a stimulus according to gains, losses and reactions. He draws into his argument illustrations from the effects of drugs, alcohol, tea, fertilizers, mental stresses, experiments in industrial physiology, and industrial and experimental psychology. The application to economics of these experimental results in other spheres (quantitatively inadequate though many are) leads to a more accurate discrimination of different kinds