

something." It may be that American students have ample time and will prefer this style to a more pithy exposition. Other students, however, are likely to find the book disappointing, particularly as the references and reports are almost all concerned with work in America.

The judgments expressed are sometimes quite faulty and naive. For example, it is suggested that Maxwell Jones believed that the unit at Belmont provided a normal, healthy community which influenced the patients there. They frequently quote the comments of other writers on other books and this leads to a third-hand impression, the value of which is difficult to assess and at times quite confusing. For example: "Whatever plausibility the resulting conceptualization has is achieved by ignoring the really interesting cases of personological inference."

The chief interest for English readers would lie in the description given of the developing profession of clinical psychology in America. The book shows that there is still considerable uncertainty in the relationship to psychiatry and treatment. At times, they seem to deny any desire to take over a treatment role from medicine, but on other occasions they seem to suggest that this is indeed their intention. Even when describing the therapeutic role, however, they are usually hesitant and at times suggest that this is only necessary because of the shortage of workers in the medical field. There is probably a lesson here for our own Health Service which is seriously short of psychiatrists.

A. A. BAKER.

La Conscience (Consciousness). By HENRI EY. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France. 1963. Pp. 439. Price Fr. 20.

This book contains a great deal of interesting and valuable material. At the outset there is a lucid survey of existentialist philosophy bearing upon the topic of consciousness. This is followed by a masterly clinical analysis of the phenomenology of disturbances of consciousness. There is next a good account of the neurophysiology of arousal, awareness and sleep and also a very competent survey of all the important theories of personality.

Out of the above material Professor Ey develops his arguments. He contends that the field of consciousness can be defined and shown to have a structure in time and space and to obey laws. It further includes or "contains" the unconscious with which it is in a dynamic relationship. Both consciousness and the unconscious are in further relationship with the *Moi* (Ego or self). The *Moi* is held to develop from the history and sequence of experiences of the individual

and to have a special power of "autoconstruction" which is manifest firstly in its independent emergence from the field of consciousness and from the unconscious, and secondly in its ultimate power of determining the direction of its own effects; it is thus claimed to have "transcendent" qualities.

The author shows he is aware that others might criticize arguments of this type about the *Moi* on the grounds of reification. Inevitably too they cannot be accepted by those who, like the reviewer, find the concept of transcendence to be unhelpful. Nevertheless the author commands respect for his objective approach, great learning and excellent analysis of the phenomena of conscious states.

H. MERSKEY.

Pickford Projective Pictures. By R. W. PICKFORD. London: Tavistock Publications. 1963. Pp. 122. Price: Text 30s.; Picture Material 25s.; Set 50s.

The pictures consist of 120 cards 5 inches \times 3½ inches. On each there is a simple line drawing depicting a fairly easily identifiable situation, a railway station, two people in a bath, a schoolmaster (mortar-board) playing with a kite. As well as the background situation there are one or two more people of varying age, the sex and age of the people is usually indicated by their clothes; details of the faces, eyes, mouth, are seldom filled in, and on many of the cards it is a blank profile or full face, though a jutting chin or the angle of the limbs may be suggestive. None of the figures are stippled or closely shaded and colour is not used. As pictures, they are closer to the Phillipson Object Relations test than to the Thematic Apperception tests.

The technique is to show a card to the child and ask him to make up a story about it. Occasionally several cards may be presented at one time and the child is asked to integrate the scenes. The author in the accompanying book has classified the 120 cards into sets of 6, each set dealing with a special topic, for instance, relationships with father figures, aggression against parents, rivalry with siblings. What is new in these pictures and technique is that Pickford is trying to provide psychologist, psychotherapist and school teacher with a therapeutic technique as well as a diagnostic tool. Many therapists are accustomed to providing play material or enquiring about dreams. This series will allow a new series of 6 pictures to be shown to a child each week for 20 weeks. If these are selected from the sets of cards indicating a special topic, for instance, "child alone or rejected", the child's stories may be expected to show changes as therapy proceeds.

This combination of diagnosis and therapy, using the one set of material, is both the weakness and the strength of the technique as set out. The test can barely be said to be standardized as a diagnostic tool. It has not been given to normal children. Of the 129 child guidance cases, 37 were enuretics or soilers, another 21 were stammerers; the author frankly says, "The number of children in each of various diagnostic categories was fairly small and it has not yet been worth while to tabulate the frequencies of responses according to these categories." The author hopes that the test will be widely used and that eventually by combining various people's results, adequate frequency tables will be worked out.

Miss Ruth Bowyer in her chapter suggests that the cards could be used by school teachers if they wanted to find out if it was an emotional problem extrinsic to the school which was lowering the child's performance in class.

As a basis for therapy it is again rather difficult to evaluate the pictures. The author describes five cases which he treated by means of the cards with satisfactory results. The material seems to be especially suitable for the pre-adolescent who sometimes finds play-room material too childish; the cards have the advantage of being light and not taking up too much room, though the reviewer doubts whether they will stand up to much use, as the present cards are thin. The reviewer found them especially useful in treating two in-patients on a paediatric ward where a very small office did not lend itself either to play material or free painting. A therapist visiting a school might find them similarly useful. Miss Bowyer contributes a chapter on the use of the cards in the "Carl Roger's client-centred type of treatment". She also suggests that remedial educational psychologists would find the cards useful for differential diagnoses, or they could be of use to anyone who is exploring a person's social relationships.

The material which a therapist uses in his sessions is an individual matter and probably is closely correlated to his own personality and preferred ways of self-expression. Some use their hands, some dreams, some puppets, some free drawing, some mosaics. It is of use for a therapist to be acquainted with two or three different types of material varying both in form and content. The Pickford Projective Pictures provide a field for research and for experimentation by any therapist to whom the showing of cards appeals as a basis for starting an interview. At present, owing to the relative absence of frequency tables and norms, a good deal has to be left to the therapist's own experience and awareness of his own unconscious fantasies.

R. F. BARBOUR.

Insight Books. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. Inc.

No. 11. **Research in Psychopathology.** Edited by HERBERT C. QUAY. 1963. Pp. 216. Price 15s. 6d.

No. 12. **Psychology in the Wry.** Edited by ROBERT A. BAKER. 1963. Pp. 170. Price 14s.

No. 14. **Primate Social Behaviour.** Edited by CHARLES H. SOUTHWICK. 1963. Pp. 191. Price 15s. 6d.

In the last ten years there has been a sharp increase in the number of biologists studying the behaviour of sub-human primates, both in their natural habitat and in the laboratory. We are now fortunate to have reprinted in *Primate Social Behaviour* (a paperback) an excellent collection of original papers.

Many different primate genera are discussed. Two enduring features of their social life stand out—and therefore cannot be ignored as a source of understanding of our own behaviour. First, the tenacity and complexity of the social group (or "troop") bonds; secondly, the ubiquitousness of a dominance hierarchy.

The size of the group is constant within limits for each genus. Too great an increase leads to the budding off of sub-groups. A baboon troop may number as many as 185 animals in one cohesive, social unit. By way of contrast, the gibbons and also the gorillas (nearest on the evolutionary tree to Man) keep to small units based on the family. Where on the biological troop-size scale does Man lie?

The work of Harlow and his co-workers is well known, especially their demonstration that attachment to the mother and the development of affectional bonds do not depend on the satisfaction of primary drives such as hunger. Equally, the field studies indicate that the cohesion of the troop is dependent on a complex of factors—not, as used to be thought, on the availability of sexual satisfactions. Indeed, mutual grooming appears more important.

In every group the dominance hierarchy is firmly established. Each individual knows over whom he can take precedence in feeding, mating and locomotor behaviour ("After you, sir"). Dominance is based not merely on physical superiority, but on personality. Monkeys deprived of their mothers during infancy were not able to conform; socially they could not establish stable dominance positions. Among sophisticated animals, a dominant monkey rarely resorts to physical coercion to attain its goals, but . . . "staring, threat gestures and vocalizations". In sum, this is an important little book capable again and again of evoking the question, "And what of Man?"