

Freud's reconstruction of the primal herd as a basic pattern lying at the root of society.

Lucidly written, it will appeal to those who want complex research condensed into a form that can be easily assimilated in non-technical language. Notes and bibliography give access to the literature.

MICHAEL FORDHAM.

PSYCHOLOGY

The Psychological Experiment. Edited by H. B. PEPINSKY and M. J. PATTON. Pergamon Press. 1972. Pp. 193. Price £3.50.

Advances in Experimental Clinical Psychology. Edited by H. E. ADAMS and W. K. BOARDMAN. Pergamon Press. 1972. Pp. 219. No price stated.

In addition to a steadily increasing flow of original articles in journals, publishers in our expanding economy also subject us to a proliferation of volumes 'edited by', and one may reasonably ask what should be the purpose of such volumes. My own view is that their prime object should be as representative collections of views or reviews related to a specific topic, or summaries of the present 'state of play' in a particular field, pitched at the level of a defined readership—general, undergraduate or research—and not as vehicles for publication of new material or magpie collections of odds and ends. I think it is also desirable that the title of a volume should be a valid indicator of its contents.

By these criteria, neither of the above volumes can be either commended or recommended. The first turns out to be a collection of studies based on Ph.D. theses and largely financed by the Merchon Center for Education in National Security at Ohio State University. The studies fall within the general scope of social psychology and concern contrived 'counsellor-client' situations or 'negotiations' between individuals over, for example, vast (imaginary) sums of money. It will not surprise readers to learn that 'when a counsellor accurately responds to a client-confederate as a friendly rather than as a hostile person, the counsellor will be induced to make more favourable responses to (a) the client, and (b) himself. Whether a 'negotiation' conducted in writing by subjects seated back-to-back bears any relation to real-life events is a matter for conjecture: that the editors themselves are a little uncertain about the validity of the studies is suggested by their frequent placing in inverted commas of quite ordinary and unambiguous words.

The title of the second volume is even more misleading than that of the first, suggesting as it does a review of recent advances in the field; but the

editors have little to say about the miscellaneous articles collected, except as an answer to the proposition they advance that 'once psychology lost its mind, and now clinical psychology has lost its faith'. Among the chapters which do little to restore this faith is one by Chapman who warns against the perpetuation of psychodiagnostic errors—which is not surprising since he is considering interpretations of the Draw-a-Person and Rorschach tests; one (by far the longest) by Zigler on 'The Retarded Child as a Whole Person', which has some perspicacious observations on the effects of social background and institutionalization, but is largely a voluminous account of his own work; and an extraordinary account by Cleveland, in the name of intervention in the community, of an attempt by psychologists to modify the racial attitudes of policemen in Houston, Texas. There is a good chapter by Hare on psychopathic behaviour: a wide ranging review of recent work with a good bibliography. (It is interesting that psychopaths tend to go to sleep during long experiments; one wonders if this is also true in long court hearings.) Finally Maher, who was, according to the editors, 'selected to evaluate briefly the materials presented by the contributors', wisely refrains from doing so, except for the gentle comment that 'it is difficult to be sanguine about . . . activities . . . subsumed under the heading 'community psychology'. Instead, he gives a brief account of the swings of theory which have occurred in American clinical psychology. To neither of the fields which provide a solid basis for faith in experimental clinical psychology, behaviour therapy and neuro-psychology, is even a part of a chapter devoted: but then, these are fields in which the lion's share has been British.

JOHN MCFIE.

The Seventh Mental Measurement Yearbook, Vols. I and II. Edited by OSCAR K. BUROS. New Jersey: Gryphon Press. 1972. Pp. 1,986. Price \$55.00.

There are three major perpetual works of reference in the field of psychology which a clinical psychology department might harbour. *Psychological Abstracts*, which are only for those so utterly devoted to 'the literature' that they cannot bear to miss a drop of the waterfall as it descends upon our heads; *The Annual Review of Psychology*, which is eminently useful, particularly for those who have research inclinations; and *The Mental Measurements Yearbook* which is absolutely necessary for those who wish to use, and to avoid the pitfalls of, psychological tests.

This seventh edition runs to a massive two volumes and maintains a high critical standard in reviewing

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