

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

and effects of stimuli as they affect wealth, work and happiness. An essay that correlates so many diverse activities can hardly fail to stimulate the mental life of its readers. H. D. J. WHITE.

Shell-Shock and its Aftermath. By NORMAN FENTON, Ph.D.
London: Henry Kimpton, 1926. Foolscap 4to. Pp. 173.
Price 12s. 6d. net.

This book is not a treatise dealing with the mixture of diseases popularly labelled "shell-shock," but is a description of the methods of its treatment in the American Army in France during the progress of the war, and later in the post-war period in the U.S.A. It divides itself naturally into two portions. The first is an account of the Neuropsychiatric Base Hospital 117, with a painstaking statistical inquiry into the various factors which might be associated in the causation of the breakdown of the patient. The second part describes the war neurotic back at home, the efforts of the authorities to deal with these men by placing them in a suitable environment, and a statistical description of a "follow-up" in 1924, with a view to tabulating the results of treatment after a lapse of years.

The American psychiatric organization did not function in its entirety till September, 1918. It was formed on the same lines as those in the British army; the total number of cases investigated was between 2,500 and 3,000, and these are examined from such points of view as service conditions, mental and physical make-up, nationality, social and economic background, etc. The shell-shocked soldier, on his return to the States, appears to have been nursed by many well-meaning organizations, much as happened in this country. In the dissection of the conditions found in the follow-up, the patients were divided into five categories, "normal," "neurotic," "fatigued," "disabled" and "psychotic," and tables are shown to illustrate the relation of these with medico-military, physical and mental, and social considerations. The last chapter contains a discussion of the war neurosis and its aftermath.

It is reckoned that several hundred thousand neurotic subjects were weeded out of the Army and were never allowed to go abroad. On this account, and also because the psychiatric organization was actually functioning for so short a period of the war, the actual material available for detailed statistical examination of such an *olla podrida* was comparatively small. As the shell-shocked were divided into thirteen categories according to their symptoms, some of the groups must have been minute. The author has got over this by treating shell-shock as an entity for statistical purposes. Everyone who is conversant with war neurotics knows that as a group they include every kind of neurosis and psychosis, often complicated by organic nervous diseases, as well as a vast crowd of cases of altered mentality at present quite unclassifiable. Whether it is worth while trying to find a common denominator for all these states is a very debatable point. L. H. WOOTTON.