

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.