

Occupational Misfits. By SHEILA BEVINGTON, B.Sc. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1933. Pp. 102. Price 6s. net.

Miss Bevington investigated the cases of 200 unemployed lads in their eighteenth year, living in the Tottenham district of London; she also investigated the cases of 200 employed lads, of similar age and of similar social standing, from the same district. Some striking results emerge from the comparison of the two groups. The unemployed lads had distinctly worse industrial records than the employed lads, and the reasons given for leaving posts were markedly less creditable in the cases of the former group. The average intelligence of the two groups, as measured by school-leaving standard, was almost identical; but as regards character, the average unemployed lad had received school reports of distinctly inferior standard to those of the employed lad. It is clear that temperamental factors are of greater importance than economic or intellectual factors in determining a lad's industrial success. Lack of occupational aim on leaving school was a marked feature in the unemployed group. Very many of the lads had received no vocational guidance. The choice of a suitable career is so important that Miss Bevington supports the creation of a special class of "careers-master". Dr. C. S. Myers contributes a foreword to this interesting piece of social research.

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La Formacion Espiritual del Individuo. By Dr. HONORIO DELGADO. Lima: Libreria Peruana, 1933. Pp. 152.

Dr. Delgado has compressed a vast mass of material into this little volume. He gives a sketch of the main schools of modern psychology, being careful to indicate the essential difference between the deterministic system of Freud and the teleological system of Jung. He traces the course of individual human development, and draws an interesting parallel between the various stages of this development and the passage of the race from the simian epoch, through the savage and barbarous epoch, to our present civilized stage. We may, perhaps, venture to doubt whether the influence of the intelligence is quite so predominant in the final stage as Dr. Delgado appears to suggest. He gives excellent advice for training at each stage of development, his remarks upon family influence being specially striking. He has some wise observations upon education and other matters relating to mental hygiene. Universities are, as he says, the depositories of the treasure of tradition; but they must not allow themselves to be unduly conservative, nor must they place too much reliance upon the methods of physical science, to the neglect of the things of the mind. Altogether, this is an excellent little book, upon which we have much pleasure in congratulating the author.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.