These are but some of the questions raised by a series of articles by experts who have demonstrated the value of applied research.

The psychologists, the psychiatrist and the educator will find much to interest them in this book.

J.G.G.

THE BRIEFER PSYCHOTHERAPIES by Lenoard Small, Ph.D. (Pp. xx+262. £3.25). London: Butterworth, 1971.

Some 250 references form the basis for this book. Their contents are categorised chapter by chapter. If the reader wants, say, a list of references dealing with the size of populations forming the basis of studies of psychotherapy, he will find it on page 174. Similarly he will find techniques and interventions arranged alphabetically, with appropriate references in Chapter 6.

Studies of Outcome (Chapter 12) do not seem to include comments by Eysenck on the efficacy of psychotherapy generally. In the reviewer's opinion, it would have been helpful had a general critique of this kind been critically reviewed.

It is felt that this work is more suited to the needs of those already familiar with psychotherapeutic techniques as a source book, than to the beginner.

J.G.G.

ADOLESCENT RORSCHACH RESPONSES. Revised Edition 1971 by L. B. Ames, R. W. Metraux and R. N. Walker. (Pp. xvi+319. £4.75). New York: Brunner/Mazel; London: Butterworth, 1971.

The publications of The Gesell Institute of Child Development are well known. Earlier works, for instance 'The Child from five to ten' and 'Youth, the years from ten to sixteen', provided traditional normative data on the behavioural and emotional growth of young people. The present volume describes the application to the Ten to Sixteen year old age group of probably the most widely known projective technique. 700 Rorschach records—those of 50 boys and 50 girls of mean IQ 116 at each yearly age level from upper middle-class home backgrounds were analysed in detail.

In the reviewer's opinion, this book will be of greatest value to the specialist in Rorschach techniques and their application to the study of development in childhood and adolescence.

J.G.G.

THE INTERFACE BETWEEN PSYCHIATRY AND ANTHROPOLOGY.

Edited by Iago Galdston. (Pp. xii+150. £3.00). London: Butterworth, 1971.

This book consists of a collection of six papers delivered by distinguished speakers at academic meetings of the American College of Psychiatrists in 1969 and 1970. Man is examined as a microcosm that cannot be fully understood and evaluated unless the macrocosm of his social and cultural environment is taken fully into account. Wittkower and Dubreuil set the scene in historical perspective. They see the forces operating in and individual's culture as having a marked influence in shaping the expression of the innate qualities of a person's make-up. The stresses that may be involved can result in psychiatric illness in some or deviant behaviour in others. Some may become reformers.

Goldschmidt uses the word 'Arete' to denote the qualities a person should ideally possess, according to the norms of his community. This must be known for each person if we are to understand the character of his behaviour. The youth who does not have a clear idea of himself as individual in relation to his background is quite severely handicapped.

Kety contributes an interesting chapter on the Biochemical Substrates of Affect and Memory. This is a stimulating account of the storage processes involved. He indicates the gaps in our knowledge but adds his belief that some day there will be a biochemistry of memory but hardly ever one of memories (p. 137).

The scholarship reflected in each of the contributions of this book ensures the reader of a rich diet for thought. All those interested in a man's behaviour in relationship to his environment will find this profitable reading.

J.G.G.