Now didacticism and pedagogy are well known to have far-reaching effects, and collective explanation and persuasion is surely a useful procedure; class discussions have an educative and socially liberating effect and have behind them authority of centuries of human practice; and the account of their use in psychiatric practice is interesting and informative; but it would be unnecessarily disappointing if group psycho-therapy could offer nothing more. The term Group psycho-therapy is too vague. It may mean psycho-therapy (and that has meanings enough!) in, of, by, or through groups. All these possibilities have some value but this book is concerned only with the first.

T.F.M.

Psychology of Women. Vol. II. *Motherhood.* By Helen Deutsch, M.D. William Heinemann Ltd. London. 25s.

This book is the logical successor of Vol I, which dealt with the psychology of girlhood; although it is better read in conjunction with the previous volume, it is a separate and self-contained work of considerable value. Like the previous book, it deals mainly with the psychology of normality, though many instances of abnormal reaction are also described by way of illustration.

Dr. Deutsch's views are based throughout on psycho-analytical technique and are fundamentally of the Freudian school. Where, however, the author has formed her own opinions at variance with established views, she does not hesitate to describe them, with full arguments as to their validity. In general she supports her opinions convincingly, and it is clear that they are based on a very extensive experience and careful thought. Nor is her experience restricted to clinical work, for she makes full use of sociological, literary and anthropological approaches. The danger that such an approach may lead to pseudo-philosophical rather than to logical scientific thinking is not entirely avoided in this book, but the results undoubtedly gain by this integration into the wide social framework.

The psychological aspects of motherhood in its widest possible sense are considered in detail, from the period of conception through the various phases of pregnancy and labour to a final consideration of the mother-child relationship. Such a method results in some repetition, but this failing is not so marked as in the author's previous volume. There are additional—and valuable—chapters on the psychological aspects of adoption, illegitimacy and the stepmother relationship. It is unfortunate that the menopause is dealt with only relatively superficially in a final chapter. The essential importance of this difficult period is stressed, but a more detailed approach would have been valuable.

Dr. Deutsch's views on sterility and abortion are especially interesting; without minimising the importance of physical and endocrine factors, they indicate the immense importance of the psychological side to the clinical and sociological aspects of these problems. These sections in particular could be read with great advantage by many obstetricians. It is doubtful if the author's views on the misuse of anaesthesia in childbirth will meet with general approval, but her opinions are stimulating and clearly must be given consideration.

For British readers it is perhaps unfortunate that most of the author's clinical and literary material is drawn from American and Central European sources. Although the fundamental psychological pattern is the same, in a book which deals with wide sociological problems some translation to the British cultural level and way of living

is necessary before the results can be fully assessed or accepted. It would, for example, be of value to adapt Dr. Deutsch's views to the more widespread practice of domiciliary midwifery which occurs in this country.

The author's style is not always very lucid and this is not an easy book to read; it is essentially a book for those with a considerable "background" of psychopathology. Nevertheless it is a valuable contribution to the psychological understanding of this problem. Its value is that of a thesis which stimulates thought, rather than as a reference book. It is to be hoped that the additional volumes on abnormal psychological reactions, promised in the preface, will not be long delayed.

T.A.R.

The Description and Measurement of Personality. By Raymond B. Cattell. New York: World Book Company. 1946. London: Geo. Harrap & Co. Pp. xx+602. Price 15s.

Dr. Cattell explains that his book is the first of two volumes. Fifteen years ago, so he tells us in his preface, he left an academic laboratory to take charge of a psychological clinic where there was "an embarrassing abundance of research material mainly handled by overworked medical men untrained in research methods". He then planned a book on "the empirical study of personality", which was to embody "quite militantly a truly scientific approach, and make a definite break with the majority of writings having intuitive foundations such as then commanded the field in the clinical study of personality". He began with what he calls the cross-sectional approach; and, as time went on, this has expanded into the present volume. But this is to be regarded partly as a preliminary to an equally systematic account of the "development of personality", which will form the topic of a later volume.

Dr. Cattell's approach to the problems of personality is by means of psychometric measurement, with the data interpreted throughout by factor analysis. This, as Professor Terman points out in his introduction, "does not betoken a lack of interest in the other applications of psychology to life situations". Dr. Cattell certainly "inveighs against the blind application of clinical methods that have not been scientifically validated". But that is not because he wishes us to substitute a statistical for a clinical procedure, but because he wishes (in common with most academic psychologists) to bring the two together.

By "psychometric measurements" Dr. Cattell means very much more than mere test-measurements. He has one short but systematic chapter, summarizing the evidence for "traits discovered through objective test measurements". But in the main the assessments on which he chiefly relies have been based either on self-inventories or on ratings of actual behaviour. Some psychologists may feel, as Prof. Terman suggests, that Dr. Cattell is "putting his case a bit strongly when he says that the self-inventory represents the nadir of scientific inventiveness and subtlety", and dismisses the Rorschach test as "something analogous to a patent medicine". Nevertheless, in view of the recent revival of magnified claims for tests of temperament and personality, it is welcome to find a writer, like Dr. Cattell, tempering enthusiasm with scientific caution, and reminding us that tests of personality are still in a theoretical rather than a practical stage.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of his book lies in the large number of group factors, both on the intellectual and on the temperamental side, which the author

is led to accept. Earlier writers in this country, with first-hand experience of work with school children, have insisted from the outset on the need for group-factors to explain the special abilities and the special disabilities they encountered, as well as the wide divergences of temperamental types. Spearman, on the other hand, whose influence for a while ousted the methods of Karl Pearson and his followers in the sphere of statistical psychology, was so convinced of the supreme importance of the single general cognitive factor (which he preferred to call *g* rather than intelligence) that he spread over the whole notion of group factors the same shadow of doubt as had hung for so long over the notion of "faculties" and "temperaments".

To British workers Dr. Cattell's book will be invaluable because it compresses into a single volume an admirable summary of the numerous researches carried out on personality during recent years in America. Apart from slight differences of detail and nomenclature, their results seem in the main to corroborate the scheme of personality developed by earlier investigators on this side of the Atlantic. Thus Dr. Cattell's psychographic scheme (or, as he prefers to call it, "list of modality divisions and sub-divisions") agrees very closely with the scheme which was put forward in the pages of this Journal many years ago as a basis for child guidance work and has been freely adopted since. His own scheme, though slightly more elaborate, agrees in distinguishing between (1) abilities or cognitive traits, which he divides into those that are (a) inborn or native and those that are (b) acquired or achieved, and (2) temperamental and dynamic factors, which again he subdivides into (a) those that are innate and constitutional and (b) those which, like sentiments and complexes, are acquired.

His long and comprehensive survey leads him to enumerate something like 30 or 40 different factors. But these he eventually reduces to 12, which he considers to be manifested in all his data. Here again it is interesting to see that factors that were early distinguished in this country have reappeared in American investigations, though sometimes under slightly different names or with slightly different descriptions.

It is true that, as more than one reviewer has pointed out, Dr. Cattell's style is a little slapdash, and his terminology often cumbersome and forbidding. The names with which he baptizes some of his ultimate factors, though perhaps suggestive, are scarcely elegant or succinct; and the classical purist will assuredly protest against such hybrid neologisms as "metanergs", "ipsative", "monovariate", and "subsidiation". Nevertheless, as a conspectus of factorial studies, his volumes will prove a mine of information for the practical research worker, and will yield a stimulating and at times a provoking study for the psychological theorist. C.B.

Psychopathology. By J. E. Nicole, L.M.S.S.A., D.P.M., M.R.C.S. Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 15s.

The fourth edition of Dr. Nicole's book contains, as he says, only a few additions and corrections to the third; but it is none the less welcome as a comprehensive and readable introduction to the various schools of psychopathology; it also serves as an excellent reference book, and a useful guide to more detailed reading.

The account of the applications of psychotherapy to medicine, education and industry should be of special interest to those eagerly seeking guidance on such subjects. The section dealing with social problems of war is less likely to reach the eyes of those who control our destiny, who seldom seek guidance from what

appears to be a purely medical textbook. It is indeed not the account of psychopathological views which seem to be needed here but the power to get these ideas directly or indirectly (by public opinion) into the minds of governments and so into action.

The accounts of the work and theories of the major schools is most clear and concise, and does not neglect to include also the work of Rivers, Watson and Kempf. The contributions of endocrinology, biochemistry and physiology are discussed, and the work of Malinowski and Mead in sociology and ethnology is given its deserved place.

Dr. Nicole has, however, restrained the temptation to be too detailed, thinking rightly that the value of his book lies mostly in providing a guide to the many modern approaches rather than a textbook of any one of them. In this, he has amply succeeded. R.F.T.

The Psycho-Analytical Approach to Juvenile Delinquency.

By Kate Friedlander, M.D., D.P.M. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. London. 18s.

The scope of this book is much wider than its title might suggest. To quote from the author's preface and introduction it is:

"an attempt to show which problems in the vast field of research in delinquency can be solved by psycho-analysis; and in what way sociological and criminological research workers can make use of psycho-analytical findings in order to further their own investigations".

And again:

"The scientific facts which have brought about the change in method embodied in the Criminal Justice Bill of 1939 must be brought repeatedly to public notice, until they become directly known to every person who is concerned directly or indirectly with the treatment especially of young offenders."

Reviewed in this light, this book is a valuable addition to the propaganda literature for the scientific treatment of juvenile delinquency. It is intended especially for those workers with delinquents who have no special psychiatric training or experience and therefore, rightly, it contains little that will be new to the experienced psychiatric worker in this field.

The book is divided into three parts, of which the third is by far the best.

The first part contains a clear concise description, on very orthodox Freudian lines, of normal mental mechanisms in child development. Condensed as this is into a space of 62 pages, it of necessity contains a number of dogmatic statements which, though acceptable to the psychiatrically trained, may well be strongly resisted by the elementary student. On the whole, however, the reasons and explanations are adequately and clearly given. It is the second part of the book which is the least convincing and satisfactory. This section deals with the failure of social adaptation and contains much of the case material described. It is here that the difficulties of simplification and brevity show themselves; because so much has to be omitted, some of the case material does not read convincingly and the inexperienced reader for whom the book is meant may be left wondering if the obvious conscious motivation may not be more correct than the true motivation brought to light by analysis. Of special interest in this section is Dr. Friedlander's insistence on the close relationship of, and narrow borderlines between,