of personality in its most fundamental aspects. Being so compact it naturally can present only summaries and generalizations. The author purposefully puts aside the speculative part of the subject and deals chiefly with what can be measured and verified. The author gives statistical evidence for his statements or, in the absence of such evidence, indicates the way in which it could be obtained.

No doubt in this respect he wants to be a thorough going behaviourist and determinist. This position, however narrow it may appear to philosophically minded psychologists—for it may conflict with the notion of free will, moral action etc.—is perhaps the only one which renders some practical advantages. These advantages cannot be secured by metaphysical speculations nor by biased personal judgments. If the progress of psychology is to be estimated by the number of discovered facts and empirical laws, the scientific research ought to be the only legitimate method in use. It is encouraging to find that Professor Cattell's outstanding ability once more suggests this method. Through statistical analysis, chiefly through correlations and factor analysis, he hopes the description of personality can be made more exact and the measurement of personality not at all impossible.

The reader may find a quick introduction into various aspects of the subject, the most important being the relative influence of heredity and environment, the normal and abnormal development, the body-mind relation and the adjustment to the social pattern.

The reviewer recommends the book to the beginners who want to have a quick grasp of the subject and also to those advanced students who have found psychological speculation unproductive and who consequently may feel more interested in the factual study.

O.P.

Jealousy in Children. By Edmund Ziman, M.D. Gollancz. 12s. 6d.

This American book, recently made available in Britain, is a particularly effective guide for parents on a topic widely regarded as a major source of difficulty in children. Beginning with the premise that the word jealousy "has become associated with an extremely unpleasant and destructive emotional disturbance which we do not like to admit may be present in our children", Dr. Ziman shows clearly that jealousy is a perfectly normal reaction and that it is the poor parental handling of jealousy or the failure to recognize it—not the feeling itself—which causes many unhappy experiences. He defines a jealous child simply as one who wants something someone else has, with the "something" being basically love, understanding and protection.

After a discussion of guilt feelings in parents, the author then takes up the question of jealousy in various situations, such as with an only child, the second child of three, twins, when children's ages are close together and when they are far apart.

There is also an exceptionally well done section on step-parents and step-children and the troubles peculiar to them. The book is easily readable and non-technical throughout, with an abundance of very descriptive case material.

Jealousy in Children should prove to be of special value to workers in child guidance and could easily be recommended by them to many of the parents they are trying to help. Those parents who read it should then be much better equipped to recognize signs of jealousy in their children and to deal with this emotion as normal and treatable rather than as wicked and hopeless.

D.L.R.J.

Children with Mental and Physical Handicaps.

By J. E. Wallace Wallin, Ph.D. Published by Staples Press, Ltd., London. 42s.

Mental defect has become in the public mind too much associated with idiocy and imbecility. Dr. Wallace Wallin, who is Professor of Clinical Psychology in Uppsala College, has very properly pointed out that the mentally defective group is only a small part of the problem of the intellectually sub-normal in the educational sphere. He says:

"The problem of the backward or dull child is, educationally considered, far more important than that of the mental defective, for dullards are much more numerous and much more promising. The backward child has sufficient capacity, not only to make his way in the world socially and vocationally, but also to attain considerable success in many trades, occupations, and vocations in which he possesses special aptitude. He will attain such success if he is given proper vocational training in school in correlation with the literary work, provided that he is not handicapped by hampering temperamental, emotional, volitional, and moral abnormalities. Many dullards often possess traits that may compensate for their intellectual dullness—such as industry, persistence, enthusiasm, ambition, and working energy—and that may enable them to achieve greater success in many walks of life than some intellectuals who lack motivation and who detest work. The backward child, then, is potentially capable of self-maintenance, self-management, and self-determination."

This is in line with the more enlightened attitudes of the progressive workers in the field of mental deficiency, and the value of the book is in its positive and encouraging approach to the subject. An interesting chapter on the educability of the backward pupil is full of suggestions that might well be applied in this country.

Dr. Wallin surveys the recent work on glutamic acid, vitamin B₆, and benzadrine in the attempt to alter the mental state of the defective. He quite rightly points out that there is little evidence to justify the optimistic expectation that mental defectives can be restored through benzadrine therapy. His cautious attitude is also applied to

the research in the use of glutamic acid, and he quite rightly says that much more extensive research is needed before conclusions can be drawn. He is less happy in the sections devoted to physical disabilities, and perhaps it would have been better if he had not attempted to cover these. A.T.

Problem Families in Bristol. By R. C. Wofinden, M.D., D.P.H. The Eugenics Society and Cassell & Co., Ltd. 2s. 6d.

This extremely modest pamphlet contains more facts and stimulating suggestions than many portentous volumes, and is to be very heartily recommended.

The project was undertaken at the request of the Eugenics Society, to study methods of research into problem families and in so doing has provided a useful survey of the position in Bristol. The degree of association of these with housing conditions, size of family, child neglect, illegitimacy, delinquency and physical ill health of the mother, is noted. A significant finding is that the intelligence of over 60 per cent. of fathers and over 75 per cent. of mothers appeared to be subnormal—and the picture of squalor, apathy and unadaptability in the families emphasizes this fact.

Recommendations are made for a single responsible authority but for a wide committee representative of various interests to be set up—for opportunities of convalescence for mothers, and for rehabilitation centres and home advisers, the training at the former to be supplemented by the latter. The only criticism is that there is perhaps too little awareness of the skilled psychiatric advice which will be needed by both these.

This pilot survey now deserves to be followed by a reconnaissance in force. R.F.T.

A Group of Juniors. By Frances Tustin. Heinemann. 6s.

This slim book, with its attractive dust cover, presents from the first glance an air of freshness and youth, the very essence of the juniors' attitude which it portrays.

The first half of the book consists of a "Diary"—records of some of the conversations, drawings and activities of a group of twelve children in a progressive co-educational boarding school. The author made "no selection whatever on any grounds" of the "random samples" of activities which she found it "easy and convenient" to record.

In the second half of the book, the author comments on the recorded material and suggests how far the attitudes expressed by the children can be considered as characteristic of juniors in general and how far they are particular to this group.

She ends with a brief chapter on group fantasy. The book reads easily. The author has a light, friendly and unobtrusive manner. She lets her material speak for itself practically throughout. Partly because of the absence of selectivity, however,

the argument is less pointed than it might have been. Also, the method adopted of separating the Diary and the comments on it, leads to repetition which might have been avoided with a different plan.

These criticisms, however, are not major ones. The book is well worth reading. It is a contribution to the literature on junior-age children not least indirectly in its portrayal of the author's attitude when in action with the children. The insight into and sensitivity towards the meaning of children's play and fantasy is rare, especially when combined with a total absence of either sentimentality or unhealthy introversion.

H.C.

Borstal. A Critical Survey. By Winifred A. Elkin and the Rev. D. B. Kittermaster, M.C., M.A. Howard League for Penal Reform. 2s. 6d.

This pamphlet of forty-two pages, with four well-chosen photographs, has been skilfully planned. In the "critical survey" itself the criticism grows naturally out of the description, and for this reason, and because it is sober and balanced, carries the more conviction. In contrast, the last ten pages are given to the freely expressed opinions of a writer who, in the course of his varied experience, served as chaplain at Rochester Borstal. This adds warmth and immediacy which would be out of place in the admirably clear description of the survey itself, dealing with such subjects as "Borstal System and Law", "Borstal and Approved School Absconders", "After-Care", as well as giving a short account of life in the various institutions and the problems involved.

Both parts of the pamphlet emphasize the crucial importance of the character of Governor and House Masters and the value of the sense of vocation commonly found among them. No mention is made of the need of special training, or at least of ensuring that the Borstal staff is in a position to draw upon such insight as psychology and psychiatry have to offer into the problems of individuals and of how to help them on the basis of a personal relationship. Mr. Kittermaster is certainly fully alive to the problems and makes a plea for differentiated treatment. He urges that it should be implanted in the boy's mind from the first "that he is not a naughty boy or a wicked criminal, but a sick man", a condition lacking in glamour. He recognizes, too, the futility of committing to Borstal young men convicted of sex offences and the need in such cases of the services of the medical psychologist.

The few pages devoted to "Borstal for Girls" are of special importance, since the subject has hitherto been almost entirely neglected in the literature of delinquency. Fortunately, it is now possible to compare this part of the pamphlet with the findings of Dr. P. Epps, whose valuable article, "A Preliminary Survey of 300 Female Delinquents in Borstal Institutions", appeared in this year's January number of the *British Journal of Delinquency*. M.A.