

antipathies that interpenetrate these), obviously react on different children in the most diverse ways. Exhaustive study of all three is necessary if a true picture of background and atmosphere is to be gained, as well as close attention to the individual "make-up" of each child, mental, physical and temperamental.

In dealing with such vast and complex material it is difficult to be brief, except at the cost of thoroughness, and this volume runs to nearly 400 large pages. The excellent paper and printing, however, add much to readability. Chapters devoted to the "Runaway Child" and "Child Labour," and to various remedial forces, such as the Juvenile Courts, Probation, and the Policewoman, are of great interest. With regard to the enormous opportunities of the School, the author fully recognises that broadly speaking the problem of crime-prevention is the problem of education. He points out that "many behaviour problems could be met and judiciously dealt with in their early controllable stage, if the teachers were trained to recognise the first symptoms of neurosis and anti-social tendencies." In this connection he welcomes the advent of the "Visiting Teacher" and "Child-Guidance Clinics," which are notable American contributions to the better handling of these difficulties.

The general conclusion of the book seems to be in agreement with Judge Ben R. Lindsey, that a large share of the blame for juvenile lawlessness lies on the community, with its many sins of omission and commission towards its child members. The remedies put forward imply an awakening of public conscience and conversion of public opinion to a much greater sense of responsibility. It is interesting to workers in Mental Welfare to note the opinion of Mr. Lewis E. Lawes, Warden for many years of Sing Sing Prison, that, favourable as he is to the psychiatric and scientific approach to crime, and helpful as he has found it in many cases, yet, in his long experience, the majority of prison inmates have been normal.

LILIAN LE MESURIER.

PSYCHOLOGY OF FEELING AND EMOTION. C. A. Ruckmick, Ph.D. Pp. xiii, 529. McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. London, 1936. 25/-.

Books dealing with feeling and emotion are much needed in the present state of psychological knowledge, and this volume should find a place in every college library.

The author has his own view of feeling, its place in mental life and its relation to emotion. His is a phylogenetic theory. He regards feeling as primordial and consciousness as beginning with subjective affective states. This primitive consciousness is represented at the human level by the states described as "pleasantness" and "unpleasantness." Cognitive and effective development have gone on together. He accepts Coghill's view of development as "individuation," organisation from within. For Coghill progress in the motor and nervous system is from the undifferentiated whole to the part organised in relation to the whole, so for Ruckmick there is advance in the affective life from feeling connected with the whole organism to feeling connected with the special senses in their relation to the whole organism. At the perceptual level of life a further stage of individuation is possible, emotions arise. In emotion there is the subjective affective state, but there is also the objective reference of the expressive movements and of cognition, there is awareness of a given situation. As the nervous system grows in complexity, so the expressive movements become more varied; while on the cognitive side diversity of emotion arises with diversity of meaning in the perceived situation. With the development of ideational meanings there will be an advance to sentiments. There is continuous development in the wealth of affective organisation. There is also degeneration with a consequent relapse to more primitive forms of affective experience. For instance, Ruckmick regards emotional moods as less organised than emotions.

The book, however, is far from being only an exposition of the author's own constructive contribution to the theory of feeling. This is, indeed, only set out after justice has been done to the views of other psychologists. The student will find an historical outline of the early doctrines of feeling, a full discussion of Wundt's famous tridimensional theory and of the criticisms levelled at it. A statement of the various attempts to classify the emotions leads up to an excellent account of the James, Lange and Sergi doctrine of emotion. There is a report of the later presentations of the problems which the Lange-James view involved. Three chapters are devoted to the main directions of present-day experimental work on the facial and bodily expression of emotion, including work with the psycho-galvanic reflex. There is a chapter on

the use of the method of impression, and one on the qualitative description of emotion.

The author checks his own theory by bringing it into relation with the data of pathological studies and by an examination of the principles underlying psycho-analysis. An account of the development of emotion in the child and of the expression of emotion in animals brings out more clearly the bearing of the phylo-genetic theory. The volume concludes with a consideration of the educational and cultural problems involved in any study of affective phenomena.

Appended to each chapter is a summary of its contents, a series of review questions, and references for further reading. These features add greatly to the value of the book from a student's point of view. "The Psychology of Feeling and Emotion" is more than a text-book, but it has the merits of a first-class text-book, clearness of style and emphasis on key-points.

BEATRICE EDGELL.

THE MEASUREMENT OF INTERESTS IN RELATION TO HUMAN ADJUSTMENT. By Douglas Fryer, Associate Professor of Psychology, New York University, with an introduction by Lewis M. Terman. Harrap. 18/6.

The developments of interests cannot be as clear cut as the development of abilities. If it were, life would lose much of its variety. But the practical value for educational and vocational guidance of some reliable standard of interest measurement would be so great that the research surveyed by Prof. Fryer in this book deserves close examination.

The work which has so far been done is summarized impartially and there is no eagerness to hurry to premature generalizations. Indeed, it is fair to say that the main result of the investigation of interests has been to show what may *not* be assumed and so to define the proper scope of the enquiry. It is shown, for example, that there is no necessary relation between interests and abilities or even between subjective and objective interests. Moreover, the fluctuation of interests especially in childhood and adolescence makes them a completely unreliable basis for guidance.

What does emerge as the most significant conclusion from present research is that there is a genetic *development* of interests. Indications of the direction of personal growth and of need for adjustment may often be found in the discovery of the line of development taken by changing interests. Prof. Fryer puts as the chief task of future research the establishment of norms of development of interests in educational courses and in occupations. Interest measurement now needs to know what is average, inferior, and superior development in the various fields of interests and to use this knowledge in the adjustment of the individual.

The book is conveniently arranged and for those who desire to know what are the reliable conclusions of research in measurement of interests and to estimate its future possibilities, it will well repay reading.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ADJUSTMENT. An Objective Approach to Mental Hygiene. By L. F. Shaffer, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology, Carnegie Institute of Technology. Harrap. 10/6.

This essay in positive mental hygiene is meant by its author to serve as a text book for students. It is in part a statement of the problems of human adjustment from the standpoint of objective psychology; and in part an attempt to give some technique for dealing with those problems. Actually the book is much too diffuse to do either. It is not exact enough to be a scientific text book and is too banal when it applies its "principles." The author admits that he has no original contribution to make, but for 600 pp. he gives a rehash of theories and adds more or less pleasant truisms about conduct, e.g., "some practical hints concerning the treatment of worries will not be out of place."

The prospect of a generation brought up on Dr. Shaffer's concluding chapter "Mental Hygiene for one's self" would be forbidding if it were remotely possible! Nothing could prevent such unfortunates from being "psychologically-minded" in a pale self-regarding sense; but at least they would have been told, as the concluding statement in their instruction that "the person who is able to secure a balanced satisfaction of his motives by carefully planned courses of action will achieve adjustment and effective living, which is good mental health." And so on . . . and so on . . .

L.M.P.