

of a treatment which outwardly is deceptively simple since it apparently consists of bodily mothering combined with great patience but in fact needs much skill and experience. Though at present the number of therapists in this country who have this skill and experience must be comparatively small, it is heartening to know what can be done, and I feel sure that this volume will amongst other things have the effect of focusing attention on the need for training in such therapy, apart from the groundwork of an analytical orientation.

DAVID RUMNEY.

New Developments in Industrial Leadership. Edited by F. A. Heller. Department of Management Studies, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, W.1. 75 pp. 5s.

In these columns I have carped often enough at the rising price of slight and uninspiring books: it is then a pleasure to welcome this pamphlet as exceedingly good value for money to anyone interested in management in industry.

It consists of four lectures given to the Polytechnic Department of Management Studies by authorities on different countries. Dr. J. A. C. Brown surveys the British scene. Mr. F. A. Heller describes recent changes in Germany and Mr. A. Hauck in France; while Mr. J. F. Scott, officially setting out to describe new aspects in the United States completes his task and yet manages simultaneously to deepen our thinking and provoke new reflections on the far wider subjects of resistance to change and the teaching of skills in general.

R. F. TREDGOLD.

Man Above Humanity. By Walter Bromberg. Pitman Medical Publishing Co. 45s.

The subtitle of this book is "A History of Psychotherapy," but this is too modest. Dr. Bromberg's comment is that his "main purpose has been to try and give a unity to man's . . . efforts at helping human beings with their human troubles" and this far more aptly describes the book. It is indeed a monumental work whose every page attests the enormous reading of the author: and the scope of "psychotherapy" (in the above sense) is traced from primitive societies to the present day—and to-morrow.

With all this, the book is no mere catalogue or list of famous quotations: for the author has used his own understanding and judgment to see beneath the surface in the landmarks he describes, and has gone far to fulfil his aim. So that the book is not only for those interested in history: it has lessons for all therapists to-day in the morals it draws from efforts in the past and it produces some sort of order out of the chaos of many "schools" for the general reader in psychiatry.

It will take time and attention to read; it is worth it.

R. F. TREDGOLD.