

be said to have been 'the father of Modern Sanitary Science'. One can stretch analogy too far, but Chadwick and Seeborn are at least alike in this—that they were non-medical men and they proposed changes in paramedical aspects of social life which were unpopular. The whirligig of time may vindicate the latter as it did the former. But Miss Tanner and her extra-medicine friends will have to keep up the pressure.

R. S. FERGUSON.

*Department of Sociology, Government and Administration,
University of Salford,
Salford 5, Lancs.*

REFERENCES

- (1) The quotations are from 'Edwin Chadwick, Poor Law and Public Health.' By Roger Watson, London. Longmans, Green & Co. 1969.

BOOK REVIEW HEADINGS

DEAR SIR,

I am writing to you on a matter arising out of my review (on p. 228 of the February, 1970, *Journal*) of Anna Freud's *Indications for Child Analysis and Other Papers: 1945-56*. When I saw it in print I was astonished and annoyed to read the heading 'Anna Freudianism'. I thought, however, that no one would for a moment suppose that I had invented this title.

I now discover that I was wrong, and that both Miss Freud and Mr. Masud Khan (Editor of the International Psycho-Analytical Library) did in fact assume that the title for the review was of my choosing—so no doubt many other people think the same. There is an unfortunate and totally mistaken impression that I was somehow 'getting at' Miss Freud. Anyone who reads the review with any care will see that the only adverse criticism relates to the editorial work (which I now learn was not Mr. Khan's but that of an unnamed American editor).

WILLIAM GILLESPIE.

*22A East Heath Road,
London, N.W.3.*

[We confirm that the titling of reviews is carried out in the editorial office, and reviewers bear no responsibility. We are sorry that this title annoyed Dr. Gillespie; on the analogy of 'Freudian theory' and 'Freudianism', a reference to Miss Freud's distinguished work as 'Anna Freudianism' would appear to be innocuous and even complimentary. *Eds.*]

GRAPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN PSYCHIATRY

DEAR SIR,

I should like to have the opportunity of collaborating with a psychiatrist or psychologist in studying the handwriting of homosexuals i.e. to get in touch with a collaborator who would be able and willing to supply an adequate source of graphologically suitable material. What is needed for that purpose is a spontaneous piece of writing in letter form, with addressed envelope and signature. Using graphology as a projective technique demands knowledge of the same basic facts as are needed by doctors, i.e. name, age, sex, status, occupation, and where first educated if not in this country. The name is important, since the graphologist needs to compare the signature with the name it is meant to represent, and work out the nature of the deviations from letter formations used in the accompanying text. However, name and signature could be dispensed with if there is an overriding need to maintain confidentiality. Needless to say, in conducting such a research, I should bind myself to observe the complete confidentiality of the material with which I was supplied.

I am aware that, if reliable results are to be expected from such a research, a blind approach will be called for. Perhaps my collaborator, if one agrees to join me, would be willing to supply handwritten letters from two series of subjects, homosexuals and controls (such as normal volunteers and non-homosexual psychiatric patients). Every such letter could then be marked with a code number, so that my analysis of graphological characteristics would be done blind. I should be willing to fall in with any other sensible requirements to make the study a properly structured experimental enquiry.

I am interested in both male and female homosexuals. I have studied 80 handwritings of self-styled lesbians, but have found (according to the graphological features denoting homosexuality as determined by German psychologists) only 38 of this number to be genuine lesbians. The others were either heterosexual or bi-sexual (by my criteria). This result obviously needs following up, and that would best be done in collaboration with a therapist who knows the subjects well. To date I have obtained only 40 handwritings of male homosexuals, so I have not been able to get very far on that side.

Possible collaborators may wish to know a little more about my own personal background. I was privately educated, and matriculated. People have always been my principal interest in life, in particular human relationships. My publications include three novels, but I later abandoned writing in favour of

the combined study of handwriting and psychology. I have been practising as a professional graphologist for some eight years. My special interest has been in researching the parental handwritings of a subject and his own handwritings back to childhood. Unfortunately this meticulous method is not suitable for work on a large scale.

It is my ambition to work for and subordinate to a psychiatrist or a department in a mental hospital or psychiatric clinic. I hope that there will be one or two psychiatrists reached by this letter who would like to take up this offer. If a bona fide enquirer who would be in a position to collaborate with me wished for some demonstration of competence, I should be very happy to provide a graphological analysis of a specimen letter, either of his own or of someone well known to him.

MARY CECIL. (Miss)

25, Belsize Crescent,
London, N.W.3.

MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH FUND FELLOWSHIPS

DEAR SIR,

I am writing to draw your readers' attention to the Research Fellowships offered each year by the Mental Health Research Fund. Advertisements for these Fellowships, which are for full-time research for up to 5 years at a salary between £1,250 and £3,000, are currently appearing in the medical press. Further details may be obtained from this Fund.

J. M. TANNER.

Mental Health Research Fund,
38 Wigmore Street,
London, W1H 9DF

THE CLINICAL TUTORS' READING LIST IN PSYCHIATRY

DEAR SIR,

A reading list of useful journal articles was included with the February *Journal* Supplement, but this was

sent to members of the Association only. This list, compiled by the Clinical Tutors Sub-Committee, is now available to everybody, price 1/- (15d) including postage from the R.M.P.A., Chandos House, 2, Queen Anne Street, London, W.1.

The editors of the reading list would like to receive criticism from users, as it is intended to revise the list from time to time and to make it as useful as possible.

T. FERGUSON RODGER.

Glasgow University Department of Psychological Medicine,
Southern General Hospital,
Glasgow, S.W.1.

THE INTERNATIONAL GLOSSARY OF ANTICONVULSANTS

DEAR SIR,

The Epilepsy Literature Project, under the sponsorship of the International Bureau and the International League Against Epilepsy, has been compiling an International Glossary of Anticonvulsants. Registrants at the World Congress of Neurological Sciences in New York in September, 1969, received a preliminary edition.

Copies of the Glossary are available at no charge and may be obtained by request to:

Mrs. Ellen R. Grass, President
International Bureau for Epilepsy
77 Reservoir Road
Quincy, Massachusetts 02170, U.S.A.

It will be much appreciated if the readers will tell us of any omissions or errors in the Glossary so that future editions can be revised.

MORTON D. KRAMER.

Member, Anticonvulsant Glossary Committee.
Department of Neurophysiology,
Electroencephalography Laboratory,
University of Maryland Hospital,
Redwood and Greene Streets,
Baltimore, Maryland 21201.