

Recent Publications

BOOK REVIEWS

A List of the Original Appearances of Dashiell Hammett's Magazine Work.

By E. H. Mundell. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1968. (The Serif Series: Bibliographies and Checklists, 13) \$5.00. (75-97620).

Mr. Mundell's assembly is neatly described by its title. It is a commendable class exercise which has climbed its way into expensive print with a reasonably meticulous sense of separate facts and no sense at all of why they should have been assembled. It has knowledge of its subject but no understanding at all of why the subject need have been approached.

The compiler is careful to note from time to time that, "the original printing has not been examined," but he never tells us why book reviews, unsigned, have been assigned to Hammett. Although he seems never to have read more than the opening sentence of any of the stories, he seems to miss any connection between "The Big Knock-over" and "\$106,000 Blood Money." He has been too little curious to discover the publication date of "It Creeps By Night" (properly "Creeps by Night," 1931).

William F. Nolan's recent "Dashiell Hammett: A Casebook" (McNally & Loftin, 1970, \$6.95) is much more useful and engaged. Mr. Mundell's dreadful little class exercise should have been graded C for sufficiently careful servitude by an instructor who would then have told him that making a bibliography is different than doing fifty push-ups.

The whole proceeding is an example of conspicuous waste and Kent State University Press ought to inquire into the competence of Mr. William White, general editor of the Serif Series. Mr. Mundell gets his C but he has also to be arraigned for

committing another nonbook, one more effluence in our affluent society.—James Sandoe, *University of Colorado*.

The Manual of Psychiatric Television; Theory, Practice, Imagination. By James J. Onder. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Maynard House Pub., 1970. 144p. \$6.25.

Dr. Onder has produced the first comprehensive manual for those interested in television applications to psychiatry. He surveys early uses of television in various institutions, and clearly identifies what television can and cannot do. Uses for teaching, resident supervision, and therapy receive considerable attention. Self-confrontation is described on both a theoretical and practical basis. Staff uses are described, including long-distance two-way consultations, closed-circuit programs on the ward, and both verbal and nonverbal communication.

The effects of television on therapist and patient receive attention, and there is a section on protecting patient privacy. An excellent chapter on production techniques includes camera work, audio and editing techniques, and the like.

In his conclusions, Dr. Onder discusses a need he identified in the course of his study of the field: that of having a coordinator on the staff who provides the bridge between professional psychiatric personnel and technicians.

Suggestions for research include investigation of how visual materials affect the learning process, how various camera techniques affect what is seen, and what measuring instruments can be developed to determine how much is learned from the teachers' use of videotaped patient material.

Further suggestions include research into the effectiveness of providing therapy by a two-way television system, its use in postgraduate education, and the use of