



LETTERS

Letters should be marked clearly 'Letter for publication in *The Psychologist*' and addressed to the editor at the Society office in Leicester. Please send by e-mail if possible: psychologist@bps.org.uk (include a postal address). Letters over 500 words are less likely to be published. The editor reserves the right to edit, shorten or publish extracts from letters. If major editing is necessary, this will be indicated. Space does not permit the publication of every letter received. Letters to the editor are not normally acknowledged.

Disciplining the discipline

I HAVE been reading the disciplinary notices in *The Psychologist* with growing unease. Dr Lowenstein's letter (September 2004) raised issues, not about what we as a Society are doing to protect the reputation of psychology, but about what we are *not* doing.

Dr Lowenstein used a test for assessment of sexual offenders, which he himself developed as no other appropriate test was available. One wonders why no other test

was available. What assessment criteria are currently being used? Why can I not recall seeing one article in *The Psychologist* on the subject of paedophilia? Dr Lowenstein was disciplined in part so that we can learn from his mistakes, but we are not told how he should have piloted his test.

Dr Lowenstein was also found to have failed to recognise the boundaries of his competence. Psychologists frequently find themselves

having to make decisions in areas in which they have no formal qualification. Could we have some specific guidelines as to how one's competence in an area is deemed to be established – particularly in a new field where no accredited training course exists?

Ken Brown rightly points out that vulnerable members of the public need to be protected. But psychologists' clients can also be aggressive, violent, manipulative or vindictive.

What support do we offer to members who are the victims of vexatious litigation, for example? And what support is available to members who have undergone the disciplinary process, and who may feel devastated by the experience even though their transgression was relatively minor or the case against them not upheld?

Other disciplinary cases have involved the late submission of reports or completion of forms. I know

I READ with interest (and sorrow) John Raven's letter (November 2004) regarding the disciplinary procedures that the Society has put in place. But it so happens that it coincided with the report by Dame Janet Smith into the GMC and its treatment of the Shipman affair. John's criticism and concern is apposite, but I do not know what close knowledge of the 'process of formulating standards...and promoting of the public interest' that he has.

For the past four years I have been involved in the disciplinary procedures which the Society initiated and which have been subject to scrutiny, development and refinement. The overriding concern, to me, seemed to be the 'protection of the public' from psychologists who have not delivered a service that should be expected from 'trained' professional psychologists, and that is part of the problem – a lack of strict professional training among those who are apparently entitled to call themselves 'Chartered Psychologists'.

John, by all means, focus on the Society and its disciplinary procedures, but have you been made aware of the changes that are being brought in, particularly by those of us who are concerned that the Society, like the GMC, could be laying itself open to public condemnation?

Your long polemic on 'progressive or open education' shows clearly that your bullets are being fired in the wrong direction. The 'tests of reading, writing and counting' are brought in at the behest of politicians despite the use that education psychologists, in cooperation with teachers, could and do make use of them to diagnose strengths and weaknesses in individual children rather than to establish a league tables. You are right to point out that teachers should 'develop initiative, creativity and the ability to work with others' among their pupils. In Scotland, from the day on which young children enter primary school, these qualities are fostered by trained, dedicated teachers. Yes, I know not by all of them, but certainly to a higher standard, as a result of training (and in association with EPs) than I found evident in England.

I would opine that psychologists, because of their professional training (where it exists), their attitude to client protection and



their 'in-house' development of disciplinary procedures, should be, and probably are, well suited to develop appropriate disciplinary procedures for the protection of the public. The very fact that the Chair of the Professional Conduct Board is a lay member, and that legal representation is available to those arraigned, will provide some protection for the public and psychologists alike. By all means let us constantly criticise the mechanisms of the Society, but do not assume that 'self-interest' is paramount. Indeed, I would suggest that we should be respectful of the disciplinary procedures in our own practice.

I am not prepared to defend any bad practice of a psychologist. By the same token I am not prepared to have the Society assume that any complaint is automatically reasonable. Ken Brown's defence ('President's column', December 2004) got it right – defending the protection of the public from psychologists who have infringed the Code of Conduct and ensuring that individuals are treated fairly.

Douglas Conochie
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from my own experience that psychological assessments for children, for example, are at present subject to considerable delays in some areas. But I can't recall reading about a BPS investigation into the reasons for this. It is tempting for regulatory bodies to intervene in areas which are easy to regulate (such as the shortcomings of individuals) and to overlook the much more difficult task of tackling the systems pressures which cause the problems. How about 'tough on late reports, tough on the causes of late reports'?

I am aware that much time and effort has been invested in developing a sound regulatory infrastructure for the BPS. But in our preoccupation with regulation, I feel we may have lost sight of our vision for psychology as a whole. *The Psychologist* does a sterling job in highlighting current research – I have particularly appreciated the series on international psychology. But I find it difficult to get an idea of the current state-of-play in the entire field. What areas of research are most urgently needed? In which areas is collaboration between Divisions required? Where are the theoretical sticking points? Where are the psychologists in economics, financial markets, information technology, political science, educational policy?

I fear that our profession is less likely to be brought into disrepute by the crimes and misdemeanours, however serious, of individual practitioners, than by the fact that as a profession, we have not been robust enough in developing a coherent research plan to tackle the lacunae in our understanding of human thought and behaviour.

Sue Gerrard
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Shropshire

The joke's on us

I WAS concerned to read Paul Redford's report on the 'Humour, Art and the Brain' festival which set out to explore the nature of humour (News, January 2005).

In the 1950s Isaac Asimov (I think) wrote a short story in which a 'mad professor' fed a series of jokes to his computer. He then asked two questions. The first was: 'Since no one

ever makes up jokes but always hears them from somebody else, what is the origin of jokes?' The answer was that given all the facts the only possible source was an alien civilisation which was planting jokes in our brains, using the Earth as some sort of psychological testbed.

The second question was: 'What will happen if even one

human discovers the source of jokes?' The answer was that the experiment would be called off, jokes would cease to exist and we would have to wait for the next experiment to begin.

We will try to 'fully understand the complexities of humour' at our peril.

Robert Armstrong
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Bromley

Clinical work experience – An almighty waste?

THE current system of admission to clinical training involves postgraduate work experience before selection for training. This ensures that candidates are highly motivated and well prepared, and that they can have various types and lengths of work experience. However, there is considerable stress caused to psychology assistants by what can be several years of uncertainty about whether they

will succeed in being accepted. This is mitigated retrospectively for those who make the grade; but some invest years without success before eventually cutting their losses and going off to do something else.

Does anyone know the size of this group? They may or may not be suitable for training. Whilst we can all make something out of our experiences, it seems an

almighty waste of time. Most presumably leave psychology, whilst those who make it through rise through the ranks and may eventually run courses. I agree with Samantha Hardingham (Letters, October 2004) that a system of earlier selection and internship system should be brought in.

Jonathan Radcliffe
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London SE15

Talking to patients

IN the January issue Keith Nichols put into the public arena a major concern for psychology that has been around unaddressed for many years. He asks: 'Why is psychology still failing the average patient?'

Some answers: Psychologists, in particular clinical and counselling (which

latter I am) are encouraged to specialise in tertiary care so they can manage the most complex cases. There is no kudos (and few jobs!) in working at grass roots, preventive level. Furthermore – and I suggest this is the nub of the problem – British psychology lacks the discipline of 'communication

psychology', unlike, for example our colleagues in Germany. Likewise, the 'sister' organisation to the BPS, the British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy, has primarily focused on therapeutic counselling/psychotherapy to the detriment of 'the use of counselling skills'.

Well, I'm an odd person out here, because my passion and specialism for 15+ years has been the field of everyday helpful conversations – Nichols terms them 'patient-centred' conversations, or one might say more broadly 'person-centred'. This is what we and the country need: that people whose jobs/commitments require them to hold such conversations be

trained to so do. But what do we few thousand counselling and clinical psychologists do? We spend all our time tending to the small minority of complex cases!

Nichols is not the only one who's been in there pitching, but it's a lonely occupation – not held in high esteem. It is thought to be very simple – yet in fact the ability to hold such conversations appropriately

demands a high level of practitioner skill and sophisticated training.

I gather from the article that Nichols has developed a particular graduated approach to training. Similarly, I train students in a metamodel of conversations. For the last few years I have been very fortunate to find appreciation of my work of developing training for welfare officers. Together with

a colleague we are also called in to do shorter departmental workshops for other staff on holding helpful or difficult conversations.

So, Keith, you have made your point, and made it most eloquently! Where do you propose as psychologists we go from here?

Regina Wright
53 Northgate Road
Crawley

Statutory regulation – A betrayal?

I HAVE been a qualified, practising psychologist and member of the BPS for more than 30 years. I am well respected by my clients and by my peers. The proposals for statutory regulation will betray all that I have worked for. I am not a member of a health profession and have no desire to become one. I am proud to be a psychologist, a profession with its own high standards which are monitored by the application of our Charter. I can see no reason why we should accede to the government's bullying. It will demean our profession and bring us no tangible advantages.

Brian Osman
Jacob's Holdings
Langham Road
Boxted
Colchester

INFORMATION

■ **VOLUNTARY six-month part-time work placement opportunity with World Airport Retail** for a graduate who is ideally studying for a master's degree in occupational or organisational psychology. Based at Heathrow, you will assist an occupational psychologist and others in the design and implementation of recruitment, selection and assessment tools. There will also be opportunities to work within organisational development and training and to complete a master's research project as part of the placement. Internal recruitment is encouraged within the organisation, and this is a good opportunity for those looking to start their occupational chartership as well as gain hands-on experience in consulting. All expenses will be covered.

Send your CV with a covering letter to:

Carlene Coward
World Business Centre 2
Newall Road
London TW6 2RQ
E-mail: carlene_coward@baa.com

■ **WE recently started using the EQ-i with forensic patients** and we would be very interested to hear from other practitioners that are also using this instrument with similar populations.

Carolyn Walker
The State Hospital, Carstairs
Lanark ML11 8RP
Tel: 01555 840293 ext 371; e-mail: Carolyn.Walker@tsh.scot.nhs.uk

■ **I AM an Albanian-speaking, mature psychology undergraduate student.**

I have extended experience working with refugees and asylum seekers in various capacities including mental health. As well as experience in social care, working with young people with complex needs. I am interested in pursuing a career in clinical psychology in the future. Currently I am looking for **voluntary work in clinical setting** in the London area.

Emjeta Pllana
Tel: 07984 325498; e-mail: emjeta@hotmail.com

■ **I WISH to pursue a career in clinical psychology** and am hoping to hear from any psychologists who would be willing for me to **shadow them or provide me with voluntary work**. I have recently obtained an MSc in psychology with distinction from the University of Essex, for which I was also awarded a scholarship. I also have four years' experience of working with individuals with learning disabilities, mental health problems, and acquired brain injury. I am currently based in Colchester, Essex, but would be willing to travel.

Liane Hubbins
E-mail: liane979@yahoo.co.uk; tel: 0788 758 7900

■ **I AM an enthusiastic final-year undergraduate** at the University of Bristol looking for **voluntary clinical work experience** to start in July–September 2005. I have been undertaking voluntary work at a mental health hospital for over a year as well as working on a student support helpline, and have previous experience working with Down's syndrome, on an EMI unit,

and alongside educational psychologists. I recently completed a Wellcome Trust research scholarship and am currently writing my dissertation on saccadic eye movements in state and trait anxiety with particular reference towards vigilance for threat. Any opportunities (particularly in the South and South West) would be greatly appreciated, but I am also willing to travel.

Ben Mead
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Bristol BS6 6EU
Tel: 0776 688 0821; e-mail: bm2212@bristol.ac.uk

■ **I AM a first-year trainee counselling psychologist** at City University planning some **research into positive aspects of working across a language barrier**, with non-native speaker clients (not through an interpreter). I would be very interested to talk to experienced counselling psychologists, or anyone else with an interest in this area, especially people with experience of working with refugees.

Susan Stevens
E-mail: s.stevens@city.ac.uk

■ **MATURE, final-year BSc (Hons) psychology student** (Open University) with a multitude of skills and a wide life and work experience seeks **voluntary opportunity to shadow a clinical psychologist**. I would appreciate any opportunities within the West Yorkshire region.

Anna Watts
Tel: 01274 223627; e-mail: listerpark@blueyonder.co.uk

Certified meaningless

THIS is to certify that the below-named Chartered Psychologist has written a letter for publication in *The Psychologist*.

I received my practising certificate today. Is anybody able to convince me why the bewildering circularity of its claim provides any tangible meaning whatsoever?

Jim Cromwell
National Deaf Services
Balham
London SW12

Elizabeth Campbell, Chair of the Membership and Professional Training Board, comments: Thank you for your observation. The wording on the certificate was framed many years ago and MPTB will review it.

From, as well as to, all societies?

YOUR colloquium 'Bringing psychology to all societies' (February 2005) is headed by a photograph obviously from Africa; but sadly, for me, there was virtually no mention of where psychology now stands in Africa – nor, indeed, in the Muslim world. More generally, I would expect psychology to investigate a range of 'products' or 'phenomena' whose specification is recognisably similar in most or even all cultures; thus perceptions, attitudes, abilities are three such constructs (like housing or diet), which could well be investigated in a parallel way in each of many cultures. The results or

contents of what one would find are obviously likely to be very different, per culture. Likewise processes – such as cognitive dissonance, or an influence of group identity on perception, are likely to be recognisably similar constructs across cultures; but the ways in which these processes would work might be very different in different cultures.

I can see that scholars in non-Western societies could be aggrieved if it can be shown (and it is possible) that the constructs or processes identified in Western psychology have either ignored, or falsified an account of the true nature of life in a non-Western society; but I do not



see evidence in this colloquium that this has been a serious failing. If 'perception' is something one can study in Britain – but not for some reason in Bhutan, it will be intriguing to see why; if 'attitude' is something one

can study in America – but not in Africa, it will be equally intriguing. Indeed, both Professors Hwang and Allwood indicate that 'attitude' may be a dissimilar construct in individualist cultures from what it is in collectivist ones; but it is

DON WALLIS (1923–2004)

DONALD Wallis was a standard-bearer for applied psychology whose work and ideas influenced the course of occupational psychology research for a generation and who helped shape the modern-day Cardiff University. During his career he made significant contributions to the growth of applied psychology, as a civil servant, university researcher and academic administrator. His influence covered a period in which applied work was ascendant in the UK; its apogee was reached at a time when Don was most active.

Following distinguished World War II service – he played a key role in implementing radar operations with the Canadian Navy – Don studied psychology at the University College, London, graduating in 1950 with first class honours. In a move that reflected both his wartime experience and his predilection for applied work, he joined the Admiralty, eventually rising to the level of Senior Psychologist (Navy). During his time there the lessons of the usefulness of psychology for military operations were still fresh from the wartime operations. In particular, Navy funding to the Medical Research Council's Applied Psychology Unit at Cambridge – especially when under the direction of Donald Broadbent – contributed in no small way to supporting the UK's role in establishing modern cognitive psychology. Indeed, the jibe that psychology was based on the data 'of sailors and sophomores' stemmed from this association.

In 1966 Don became the first holder of the Miles Prize, awarded by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology for outstanding research with relevance to industrial training.

After 17 years in the Admiralty, Don moved again within the civil service, this time to the Department of Employment, becoming its first chief psychologist. He also became Honorary Industrial Professor in the University of Loughborough and began to nurture a research philosophy that he implemented when he moved next, to a university position.

In moving over from work in the scientific civil service to academic life Don followed a path taken by several other influential applied psychologists: Jim Reason, Keith Duncan, Hywel Murrell, among others. This is a traverse now seldom taken: the scientific civil service has been largely dismantled, and research assessment in universities demands work in the archival literature. In 1974 Don took a chair in the Department of Applied Psychology at UWIST in Cardiff – his was the first Chair of Applied Psychology in the University of Wales – and became head of department on the retirement of Hywel Murrell. Don facilitated the growth of the department, appointing and encouraging stellar talents such as Tony Chapman, Tony Gale and Hugh Foot who went on to key roles in university administration and the BPS. Whilst at UWIST he pursued his own research interests, stressing

particularly the usefulness of 'action research' in a variety of domains but in particular within healthcare systems.

In the five or so years before his retirement in 1987 Don's skill as an administrator and negotiator – perhaps born of years duelling with Whitehall mandarins – became pre-eminent. He played a key role during the merger of what was UWIST and University College Cardiff, helping to shape what became Cardiff University. During this period he was both Dean of the School of Health and Life Sciences and Vice Principal. In 1996 his lifetime contribution to occupational psychology was recognised by an award from the BPS, which coincided with the publication of *50 years of Occupational Psychology in Britain* (which he co-authored with Sylvia Shimmin). He became Professor Emeritus upon his retirement.

Retirement provided the chance to hone his golfing skills (and latterly to pursue what became a passion for bowls), to continue his fascination for history and to devote more time to his lifelong partner, his wife Pam, and to his children Julie and Derek. As was typical of Don, he also invested his talents in his community; among other activities he gave freely of his time to work for the Citizens' Advice Bureau.

Dylan Jones
School of Psychology
Cardiff University

not utterly different. Both writers indicate (though this is not new, as evidenced in Wober, 1976 – see pp.137–164) that an early research ambition to map attitudes on to a single ‘traditional Western’ dimension is misleading; instead, there are differing strands of evolution from different traditional backgrounds towards different designs of modern sensibility.

Surely it is now time to look at the conundrum the other way around – are there any psychological constructs or processes clear to and identifiable in non-Western societies that have *not* been identified in Western psychology, and that could be explored as to how they exist or function within Western (and other non-original) societies?

I am not aware of any such constructs, which we would do well to identify, operationalise and study within Western contexts. I doubt that there will be many, perhaps something in the realm of spiritual sensibility, but let us see what may be proposed.

We should not be pessimistic that ‘Western psychology’, for all its faults, has blundered about the rest of the world, like some blinkered Brobdingnagian giant, misleading the population everywhere else into some false consciousness or identity.

J. Mallory Wober
Flat C, 17 Lancaster Grove
London NW3

Wober, J.M. (1976). *Psychology in Africa*.
London: International African Institute.

BPS should speak out

I APPLAUD Ron Roberts and Anthony Esgate for inviting the Society to take a stand on the issue of the Iraq war (Letters, February 2005). Ken Brown in his President's column in the same issue asks how we take a stand. He is concerned that taking a stand means taking sides.

I believe that the Society has an important professional but nonpartisan role to play in public affairs by publicising the reality of how war impacts on people – including soldiers and civilians on all sides – and by giving the lie to traditional myths glorifying combat and its consequences. I think there is an additional role for us in advocating more use of



diplomatic means to resolve conflicts, based on the understanding that this is likely to lead to less psychological fallout.

Linette Whitehead
15 The Green
Bladon
Oxfordshire

I WRITE in support of Ron Roberts and Anthony Esgate's letter. If the BPS does not speak out on national and international events with a psychological aspect, who will? One example is the role of psychologists in devising and implementing methods of torture. A confidential report of the International Committee of the Red Cross, revealed in the *New York Times* (Lewis, 2004) and the *New England Journal*

SOBERING THOUGHTS

THE comments of Thompson and Keene ('The pros and cons of caffeine', December 2004) and Rogers (Letters, January 2005) highlight the paradox of caffeine's effects. Since caffeine is reported to be by far the most widely used self-administered psychostimulant, it is important that both its positive and negative effects are aired. My own particular interest is in caffeine's ability to enhance aspects of cognition and perception, for example, figure-ground discrimination, but for several years now I have also been using published caffeine papers as an informal measure of the extent to which research insights become part of 'general knowledge'.

I find I have no difficulty, in a seminar-sized group of undergraduates, eliciting the fact that caffeine wakes you up (true), might help old people (true), so long as they do not

have a 'weak heart' (probably true), and counteracts the effects of alcohol (untrue). I have been unable to discover how the myth, that a cup of black coffee confers (almost) immediate sobriety on a previously legless individual is reinforced, but the myth is alive and well amongst students and seemingly impossible to extinguish. I was surprised recently to find levels of caffeine use in an undergraduate sample exceeding medical guidelines, very similar to the level Thompson *et al.* (2003) found

in older adults...perhaps I should have enquired about students' prior use of alcohol.

There is a serious point here, and that is that like all researchers, we face an 'information transmission gap', perhaps particularly in areas perceived as unpalatable. Black coffee does not reverse the effects of alcohol, however much we might wish it did (especially in these days of increased drinking by young adults), yet bright young people seem genuinely to believe that it does, at least for them personally. Do I spy cognitive dissonance all over again?

Wendy Snowden
Psychology Department
Buckinghamshire Chilterns
University College
High Wycombe

Reference
Thompson, R., Rogers, P., Hayre, S. & Jones, R. (2003). Caffeine consumption by older adults. *Proceedings of the British Psychological Society*, 11, 285.

If you read an article in *The Psychologist* that you fundamentally disagree with, then the letters page is your first port of call: summarise your argument in under 500 words. But if you feel you have a substantial amount of conflicting evidence to cite and numerous points to make that simply cannot be contained within a letter, you can write a 'Counterpoint' article of up to 1500 words, within a month of the publication of the original article. However, it is best to contact the editor about your plans, on jonsut@bps.org.uk. We hope this format will build on the role of *The Psychologist* as a forum for discussion and debate.

of *Medicine* (Bloche & Marks, 2005), accused US Army medical staff at Guantanamo Bay of a 'flagrant violation of medical ethics'. Those involved included a team of psychologists and psychiatrists, and the Behavioural Sciences Consultation Team, who advise US interrogators on how to use detainees weaknesses against them.

A statement from the BPS on psychologists and interrogation would be timely and necessary. What would be the BPS position if it were found that psychologists employed by the UK

government were advising on interrogation techniques that are tantamount to torture? Would they be subject to disciplinary action? Should US (and other) military psychologists and institutions involved in this activity be named and shamed so they can be subject to academic boycott?

John Rowe
The Ship on the Green
Stepney Green
London E1

Bloche, J.G. & Marks, J. (2005). When physicians go to war. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 352, 3-6.
Lewis, N. (2004, 30 November). Red Cross finds detainee abuse in Guantanamo Bay. *New York Times*.

'tis a far, far better publication...

JANUARY'S issue of *The Psychologist* quotes Dr Jeune Guishard-Pine as being 'pleased to be part of an organisation that recognises people for what they know – not who they know' (p.41). Four pages before, Dr Rob Yeung offers advice to those considering registering for a postgraduate degree: 'Build your contacts. "It's not what you know but who you know." Having a qualification and a good of understanding of your field is important. But employers often recruit the people they already know.'

At a time and, as it seems from faraway, in a country where conflicting opinions are less and less welcome, publishing such contrasting opinions shows a refreshing openness. Voltaire died long ago but his remarks, in a letter of February 1770 to M. le Riche that translate as 'I detest what you write but I would give my life to make it possible for you to continue to write' still have their echo in *The Psychologist* this year.

Godfrey Harrison
Travessa do Colegio I
Macao
China

Solution to Prize Crossword No.19

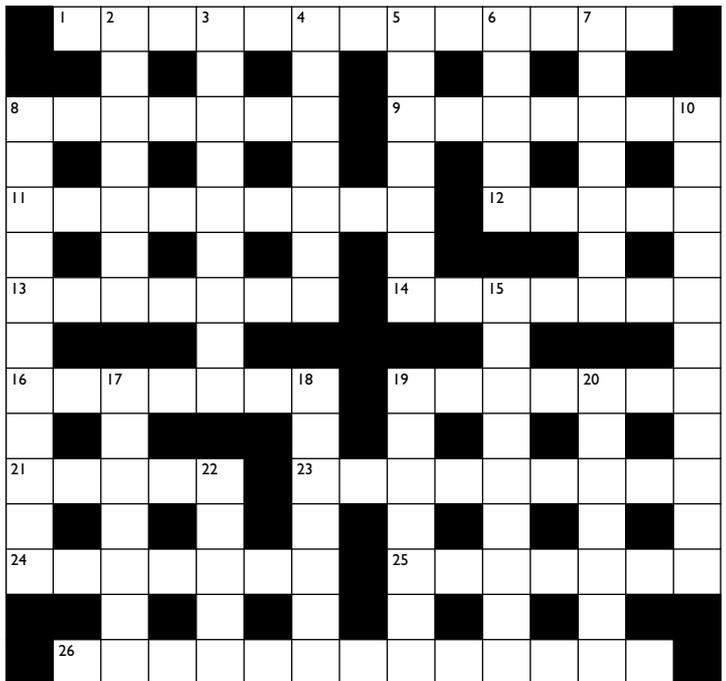
Across: 1 Love withdrawal, 9 Carat, 10 Scientist, 11 Imaginary, 12 Lilac, 13 Sole, 14 Sweatshops, 17 Masquerade, 19 Stud, 22 Rated, 24 Saltatory, 26 Australia, 27 Erase, 28 Second thoughts.

Down: 1 Luchins, 2 Variables, 3 With-it, 4 Tosca, 5 Dairymaid, 6 Annulus, 7 Ariel, 8 Stocks, 15 Word salad, 16 Osteopath, 17 Marram, 18 Undergo, 20 Dryness, 21 Gateau, 23 Taste, 25 Loath.

Winner: R.F. Dalton, Edgware

Send entries (photocopies accepted) to: **Prize Crossword, The Psychologist, St Andrews House, 48 Princess Road East, Leicester LE1 7DR.** Deadline for entries is 1 April 2005. A £25 book token goes to the winner, drawn at random from all correct entries.

PRIZE CROSSWORD No.20



Across

- 1 Area Health Authority encounter example of insight learning used by Kohler (3,10)
- 8 Member of cabinet, one to leave for church (7)
- 9 Phrase repeated quietly by snare (7)
- 11 Maintain discipline in dungeon having attention, say? (4,5)
- 12 Strike out headings for ego libido in dynamic equilibrium (5)
- 13 Inflamed area by taking sailors to church on ship (7)
- 14 Makes certain results imprisoning the right (7)
- 16 Practising self-denial when discussing acid... (7)
- 19 ...acid consumed by this tourist? (7)
- 21 Canoe making return trip without change (5)
- 23 The French turn and mostly flambé gigot (3,2,4)
- 24 Turn mat irritably in fit of temper (7)
- 25 Almost attempted to grab some sleep in vessel (7)
- 26 Knowledge of one's own thoughts and emotion acting strangely (13)

Down

- 2 Those pursuing American psychologist with stimulant at first (7)
- 3 Most run to apparent outgoing person (9)
- 4 Father reportedly makes incursions on marches (7)
- 5 Some err, unfortunately, showing regret (7)
- 6 Bond's computer revealing bird one's captured... (5)
- 7 ...is pigeon, perhaps with disease? (7)
- 8 Boatbuilder might do so profitably? (4,1,6)
- 10 Descriptive of enjoyment derived from psychoanalytic principle? (11)
- 15 One is near enough to pelt with rock (9)
- 17 Stick around longing for pepper (7)
- 18 Capital to pass by tomboy not going to extremes (7)
- 19 'Turn the screw' said giant (7)
- 20 Pinpoint bad smell to preparation with no medicinal value (7)
- 22 It's said to be more peaceful destiny (5)

Name.....

Address.....

.....

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