

psychiatric patients, and/or those who have an interest in artificial intelligence. For readers wishing to extend upon a basic introduction to the area, the author provides a short review of further readings at the conclusion of most chapters.

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*Understanding Attitudes to the European Community: A Social-Psychological Study in Four Member States.* Miles Hewstone. (1986). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. xviii + 306. \$98.00.

Hewstone has skilfully produced a succinct yet lucid text that attempts to bridge the gap between social psychology and political science. Various social psychological theories (e.g., cognitive consistency theories and Fishbein and Ajzen's expectancy-value theory) and a decade of Euro-barometre studies provide the basis for the in-depth analysis that follows.

The aim of Hewstone's research, namely to elucidate the nature and structure of community attitudes, is achieved in his content analysis of open-ended questions and his detailed presentation in Chapter 5 of attitudinal differences between countries discussed in relation to each theory. Chapter 6 appears weak in comparison to these previous two chapters as there is a rather superficial treatment of the multivariate analyses of the data. Arguably, greater insight into the social psychological nature of European attitudes could have been gleaned from those multivariate approaches to which Hewstone gives only cursory attention. Nevertheless his text contains some excellent, brief reviews on methodological issues (e.g., public opinion surveys, pp. 16-20; instrument design, pp. 46-50, and measurement, pp. 115-116). Other noteworthy sections include a detailed table of contents, a version of the questionnaire, and the content analysis coding scheme.

One major shortcoming of Hewstone's research however is that it is weak on external validity. Hewstone relied on non-probabilistic university student samples from four European Community countries; namely, Germany, Italy, France, and the United Kingdom. While the students were able to provide some pertinent contrasts in terms of their perception of themselves and the other nations, it is unfortunate that the study is limited in its generalisability.

The logical presentation of material makes the text worthwhile reading even for those whose interests lie outside of political science. Overall, this text, which is part of the European Monographs in Social Psychology series, is unsuitable for undergraduate courses but is recommended as reference source for postgraduates and researchers involved in macro research.

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*Social Cognition and Social Development: A Sociocultural Perspective.* E. Tony Higgins, Diane N. Ruble, and Willard W. Hartup (Eds.). (1985). Cambridge: Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge. 415. No price given.

The editors indicate that the purpose of this work is to "help expedite a convergence of social and developmental approaches to the study of social cognition" (p. 4). Other than the first chapter, which elaborates on the major premise (cited above) of the volume, the remaining fifteen chapters are grouped into three sections: namely, (a) interaction of sociocultural and cognitive factors with reference to social judgment and input (Chapters 2 to 7); (b) value internalisation and moral