

## Part II.—Reviews.

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**An Introduction to Analytical Psychotherapy.** By T. A. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.P.E. Edwin Arnold & Co., 1932. Demy 8vo. Pp. viii + 204. 10s. 6d. net.

The special value of this book lies in its "personal" touch, its lucidity of exposition, and the living picture that it gives of the author's practice. He introduces us to patients who seem to be real human beings and not merely systematized "entries" in a case-book. The book will serve a very much wider purpose than that of teaching a particular theory and technique of mental treatment. It should serve to acquaint the young physician with a relationship to his patient and a conception of disease he has not been taught in hospital. In the medical schools our attention is concentrated upon the material process underlying the symptom. To the student, the organic lesion or derangement of function is the reality of disease. He finds direct physical diagnosis more satisfying to him than any induction from symptoms and case-histories.

When thereafter the graduate is confronted with a case of functional nervous disease, he is tempted to bully or neglect it, as being due to imagination or "self-indulgence", without ever inquiring why anyone should imagine or enjoy suffering. Or, dismissing the patient's whole story, circumstances and personality as irrelevant, the physician confines himself to the study of bodily function, in the blind hope of discovering something that will justify treatment. Dr. Ross's book, however, should serve to introduce the beginner to a kind of "trouble" which can only be regarded as "disease" in a purely metaphorical sense, since it really consists in a disturbed emotion-interest relationship between the patient and the people and things he cares for. Such a patient must be treated, not as a collection of organs and tissues, or a mechanism which has gone wrong, but as a human being like the physician himself. The physician should regard this kind of illness as a miscarriage of upbringing, as a halting or wandering from the "pilgrimage to maturity", as a state of strain and unhappiness resulting from domestic, social or other misfit, and from "untoward circumstances" generally.

It is difficult for the student, crammed with schedules of facts, trained in the physical diagnosis of "hospital cases", to adapt himself to a personal relationship with his patients—even to such a degree as is required in general practice. Dr. Ross's book, besides being an excellent introduction to mental hospital work, offers invaluable illustrations of the "human" side of medicine. His insistence upon self-criticism, too, is most admirable; and, since precept

is no use in such a case, he rubs the lesson in by self-revelations that are little short of heroic.

As between the different "schools" of psychological medicine, Dr. Ross is scrupulously fair; any resulting appearance of eclecticism is inoffensive in an exposition whose aim is practical. The scientific and philosophic facts and hypotheses which underlie all systems alike are expounded with admirable lucidity—notably in his defence of the *hypothesis* of an "unconscious" mind on heuristic grounds (p. 29). The case for psychological medicine has never been better put before the general profession. IAN D. SUTTIE.

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**Fields of Psychology: A Study of Man and His Environment.** By GLENN DEVERE HIGGINSON. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1931. Demy 8vo. Pp. 615. 15s. net.

The author reviews several of the broadest fields of psychology, in the hope that the book will introduce students to the outstanding problems and methods of this science. The text-book begins with chapters on consciousness, behaviourism and Gestalt. Part II of the book describes the doctrine of evolution, animal psychology, and the development of the human race, the group, and individuals respectively. Applied psychology is reviewed in Part III, the topics covered being those of education, industry, advertising, and law. The concluding chapters concern abnormal psychology, which, however, does not pretend to be more than an elementary introduction to psychiatry.

The author has succeeded in introducing to students an enormous amount of information. The chapters on biological trends in psychology are especially well compiled, but only very elementary consideration is given to the psychology of individual differences. The work of Köhler and Lashley is mentioned in detail, whilst Spearman, the third of the leading protagonists against associationism, receives no mention.

Detailed references are provided, but they are for the main part for American works only. British psychologists are represented only by Wm. McDougall, Wm. Brown, B. Hart and Prof. Burt. WM. STEPHENSON.

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**The House that Freud Built.** By JOSEPH JASTROW, Ph.D., LL.D. New York: Greenberg, 1932. Pp. 293. \$2.50.

It is roughly true that during the lifetime of a whole generation the many readers of Prof. Sigmund Freud's books have been divided into Freudians and anti-Freudians, into enthusiastic followers and violent or derisive opponents. Perhaps not even the Copernican theory evoked so much bitter controversy and so much emotional bias on both sides. The controversy is now entering a more sober and critical phase, and this book is a sign of these new times. Prof. Jastrow is not quite the first to write both appreciatively and critically about the Freudian psychology. Jung, Rivers, Bleuler, Bumke (the successor to Kraepelin), Prinzhorn and the writer of this notice have preceded him in