

**Conscious Orientation.** By Dr. J. H. VAN DER HOOP. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1939. Pp. vi + 352. Price 15s.

This book by Prof. van der Hoop is divided into three parts—psychology and the types of conscious orientation, psychiatry and the types of conscious orientation, and a philosophical commentary. The author, who was analysed by Jung, nevertheless considers that Freud is more thorough and employs Freudian analysis in the treatment of the neuroses. The book is written from the standpoint of a practising physician, and is an interesting blending of the two schools of thought.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

**Introduction to Experimental Psychology.** By C. W. VALENTINE. Third edition. London: University Tutorial Press, 1939. Pp. x + 283. Price 4s. 6d.

This small book is written primarily for students of educational psychology. This, the third edition, is a considerable enlargement of the first and second editions. As in the second edition, the new material is placed at the end of the book. The book is divided into two parts, the first detailing the experiments and the second the discussion of the results of the experiments. It is an extremely lucid and coherent account and will be most useful to those for whom it is written.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

**A Survey of Child Psychiatry.** Edited by R. G. GORDON. London: Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford, 1939. Pp. xii + 278. Price 10s. 6d.

This book, which is published by the Child Guidance Council, contains contributions by twenty-one authors. The book is divided into four divisions, dealing with problems related to physical illness, problems related to mental illness, sociological aspects, and special syndromes. The attempt to crush mental disorders associated with biochemical and metabolic disturbances into one small chapter of eight pages seems a great pity, as it is a most important subject. It is probably true that most cases of children suffering from mental disorders do not have their biochemistry adequately investigated.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

**The Study of Society: Methods and Problems.** Edited by F. C. BARTLETT *et al.* London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1939. Pp. xii + 498. Price 10s. 6d.

This is an extraordinarily good book on the various problems presented by society looked at from a variety of angles. The book is divided into sections dealing with "some problems of social psychology", "social applications of psychological tests and other methods," "some methods of social anthropology", and "some methods of sociology". The nineteen chapters are written by seventeen different authors, and it would be invidious to select any chapter as being better done than another. The book is the result of the work of a social psychological discussion group and is very well worth reading.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

**The Surgery of Pain.** By RENÉ LERICHE. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1939. Pp. 512 + xix. Price 21s.

Prof. Young is to be congratulated on a good translation of Prof. Leriche's book on the *Surgery of Pain*. Young was a disciple of Hilton's *Rest and Pain*,

which is familiar to many English medical men as a very fine classic. Leriche's book is in many ways a similar classic.

Leriche has steadily vanquished one opponent after another during the years, but he may truthfully be said to have intentionally avoided dealing with tabetic and thalamic pain. As is to be expected, a considerable portion of the book is devoted to dealing with the surgical treatment of the neuralgias, of nerve injuries, and causalgia. The surgery of vessels and their sympathetic supply is fully dealt with, including the pain of vaso-motor attacks, vaso-constriction attacks, Raynaud's disease, angina pectoris, arteritis.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

**Technique of Analytical Psychotherapy.** By WILHELM STEKEL. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head, 1939. Pp. xvii + 402. Price 21s.

The psychotherapist of whatever school should find in this book valuable and practical hints for the conduct of his practice. Dr. Stekel, with thirty years' experience, is out to put psychotherapy on a business-like footing. To this end he leads off with the matter of fees. His observations on this subject are not without humour and show his keen appreciation of human weakness where money is concerned. He advises that fees should be broached at the first session, before anything else is discussed, and fixed once and for all. Associated subjects are time of payment, bonuses for a cure, stipulations by the analysand regarding payment, gratuitous treatment and reduced fees.

At the preliminary interview, Dr. Stekel proposes a trial week. By the end of that time he is in a position to decide whether the subject is likely to be suitable for analysis. As is well known, analysis by Stekel seldom lasts more than three months, this abbreviation being brought about by the active intervention of the analyst. For success with this method intuition and empathy—by means of which the analyst sees into the complexes of the analysand—are considered essential attributes. The author's objective viewpoint is best shown by his terminology. The analysand suffers from a psychological scotoma; he cannot, or more usually will not, see the secret core of his own complexes. It is the analyst's job to remove this blind spot. Stekel finds that many analysts suffer from a similar scotoma; they are blind to such complexes as they themselves have when they present themselves in the patient, and also tend to transplant their own complexes into the analysand.

All psychoneurotics are grouped together as parapaths, of which there are two types, objective and subjective. The former falls ill because of an unwholesome relationship to some particular person. He can be cured when this relationship is bettered. The latter falls sick on his own account from his own defects in character. He needs a much more penetrating and long-lasting analysis. For Stekel, hysteria is a subjective and the obsessional state an objective parapathy. It is doubtful if many psychotherapists would endorse the statement that obsessionals are more responsive to treatment than hysterics.

Stekel is struck by the fact that in recent years, while hysteria has rapidly decreased, obsessional states have been on the increase. He has an interesting explanation for this. Hysteria is a subjective disease due especially to suppression of the sexual instinct; it has practically vanished because since the last war there has been so much more sexual freedom. Obsessional parapathy, on the other hand, is directed against a loved and guilty object, usually a parent. Its increase is due to the fact that young people now are brought up to a double standard of morality. Parents, teachers and the church continue to advocate