

workers pre-eminent in their respective fields, he has produced a standard work which will remain unsurpassed as a reference book for a considerable time to come. Clinical psychiatrists, epidemiologists, psychoanalysts, psychologists, anthropologists, physiologists and therapists of all orientations will find this book invaluable. Among the contributors are Paul Hoch, Winifred Overholser, Paul Lemkau, Harry Freeman, Milton Greenblatt, Kenneth Appel, Paul Benedict and many other well-known authors. The editor who was the sole author of an earlier study on schizophrenia (1947), was well advised this time to share his labours with experienced colleagues. There is no approach to the problem of schizophrenia which is not represented. The bibliography together with author and subject index fills 253 pages. Over 4,000 contemporary studies have been reviewed. This book does credit to the editor and his associates as well as to the publishers.

E. STENGEL.

Imagination and Thinking: A Psychological Analysis. By PETER MCKELLAR. London, 1957. Pp. 219, Price 21s.

The preoccupation of most contemporary academical psychologists with learning theory and, more recently, with problems of personality, has led to a neglect of the study of thinking. Dr. McKellar is one of the few who has made valuable contributions on various aspects of normal and abnormal thought processes, especially in his studies on the effects of mescaline and of hypnagogic imagery. In this book he presents the results of some of his studies, which he integrates with those of other workers. He distinguishes between "R-thinking", i.e., reality-adjusted thinking, on the one hand and "A-thinking", autism, on the other. The former "characterizes sanity and waking consciousness in their more logical, realistic and prejudice-free moments". By contrast, A-thinking is characteristic of sleep and the hypnagogic state. This division cuts across that between normal and abnormal thinking. The book is concerned with the various manifestations of those two types of thinking, their interactions and disturbances. Of particular interest are the chapters on conditions of creativity, on works of art as thought products and on scientific thinking. This is a most stimulating and thought provoking book which is of particular interest to the psychiatrist.

E. STENGEL.

A Compendium of Research and Theory on Stuttering. By CHARLES F. DIEHL, Ph.D. American Lecture Series. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. Pp. 314, Price 73s. 6d.

It has been estimated that there are at least one million stutterers in the United States. This book contains 193 abstracts of articles on stuttering published in English. Each abstract consists of four paragraphs under the headings: purpose, experimental design, summary, conclusions. According to the subject matter, the material has been ordered into five sections, i.e., history, symptomatology, aetiology-physiological, aetiology-psychological, therapy. Each chapter has a bibliography of additional reading references. This compendium presents a new and highly effective method of abstracting selected literature for the use of practitioners and research workers in a specialized field.

E. STENGEL.

The Organic Psychoses. A Guide to Diagnosis. By J. G. DEWAN and W. B. SPAULDING. University of Toronto Press. 1958. Pp. 170.

The authors must have felt that owing to the preoccupation of most psychiatric research workers with the "functional" psychoses and the neuroses, there was a danger of the organic mental disorders being neglected. Medical students and general practitioners will find this book useful. The postgraduate student of psychiatry will find it uneven and insufficiently comprehensive and scholarly for