

peutic value. He quoted two cases of hysterical aphonia who recovered when provoked to anger. He also saw terror as a therapeutic agent in hysterical patients and in those with hypochondria who might recover when overcome by a sudden fright. Some of the instances cited are reminiscent of the neurotic "flight into health" when confronted by a real crisis. Apart from this somewhat abreactive approach to the treatment of emotional illnesses, it was only in regard to those who became ill because of guilt that he adopted an approach which could, perhaps, justifiably be thought of as psychotherapeutic, stating that:

"Good results are hardly to be obtained treating the ill who suffer because of guilt of the mind unless treatment is directed at the primary source of the evil, the mind itself."

Overall, Gaub's view of psychotherapy seems to have been very similar to that which obtains among many present day psychiatrists who, being adherents of physical means of treatment, and while exhibiting a degree of tolerance towards their more psychotherapeutically orientated colleagues, are inclined to be somewhat cynical about the practical value of psychotherapy. Indeed he disposes neatly of psychotherapy in a passage which is worth quoting in its entirety:

"But although I praise and approve of the maxims of the philosophers having to do with the control of the emotions and freely admit that they are not without value in medical practice—for in friendly conversation and cheerful words, in serious discussions and stern warnings, in convincing predictions and threats, there is a kind of power that allows one to control the emotions at will, as if with whip and reins, when their proper use is understood they recommend themselves for the most part in theory than in use."

Professor Rather is to be congratulated. His commentaries are lucid and his interpretation of Gaub's ideas relevant and helpful in clarifying ambiguities. He has made a valuable contribution to the history of psychiatry, and one which will no doubt gain the attention it deserves from those who are interested not only in medical history but in the development of ideas.

W. H. TRETOWAN.

Psychoanalytic Pioneers. A history of psychoanalysis as seen through the lives and the works of its most eminent teachers, thinkers and clinicians. Edited by FRANZ ALEXANDER, SAMUEL

EISENSTEIN and MARTIN GROTJAHN. New York/London: Basic Books. 1966. Pp. 616+XVII. Price 5 gns.

This is a highly informative book which provides forty-one miniature biographies by thirty-seven authors. The average length of the articles is about twelve pages. By far the longest is the one about Ernest Jones. Each biography has a title referring to the most important contribution made by the subject, e.g. Paul Federn: *The Theory of the Psychosis*; Helene Deutsch: *The Maturation of Woman*; Karen Horney: *The Cultural Emphasis*; Edward Glover: *The Theory of Technique*; etc. There are chapters on Jung and Adler, dealing chiefly with their contributions to psychoanalysis. The amount of information available about the subjects of the biographies varies greatly, but there is none which does not throw new light on an interesting person. The book concludes with an article on psychoanalysis in England by Edward Glover and one about psychoanalysis in the United States by John Millet. Glover believes that "psychoanalysis in Britain was potentially in a sounder position during its timid formative years than it is now". He does not think much of current "neo-Freudian" psychology, but he derives comfort from the fact that psychoanalysts of all generations tend to rediscover Freud throughout their professional lives. John Millet's report on the development and present state of psychoanalysis in North America is very illuminating. He believes that its most important future contribution will be in the growing science of communication.

E. STENDEL.

2. PSYCHIATRY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

Principles of Psychopathology. By BRENDAN A. MAHER. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. 1966. Pp. 525. Price 72s.

The term "psychopathology" has recently been coming back into fashion. The roots of the new psychopathology lie not in psychoanalysis, as they used to do, but in the behavioural sciences and in psychology especially. Professor Brendan Maher's definition of psychopathology agrees with that generally accepted in that it refers to the explanation of disordered behaviour in terms of the principles governing ordered behaviour, but it is broader in that he introduces material, not only from psychology, anthropology and sociology, but also biochemistry and genetics.

He has spread his net very wide. That he has done so adds to the value of his text-book in some respects, but it has resulted in some diffuseness. He has