

prospective view of mental illness is presented. The positive attitude to neurosis as a frustrated attempt at self-realization; the compensatory function of the unconscious; the view that many symptoms are not evils to be banished so much as signposts to mental contents that are clamouring to be integrated; these are amongst the topics that Dr. Storr discusses very well. His own views on the significance of incest, the relationship of dependency to aggression and the meaning of fascination are of considerable interest. He finds Fairbairn's theories valuable and makes use of them in his task of delineating the factors that he believes are common to all schools of psychotherapy. It is a pity that his perspective also precludes some study of the way in which the Jungian approach seems to differ quite widely from other schools. The archetype concept is mentioned briefly, but there is no reference in the index to either symbol or archetype.

One of the best chapters deals with the difference between analytic and non-analytic psychotherapy, and between analysis and indoctrination. This is of particular interest in the light of the late Professor Kennedy's recent observations on the subject.

MURRAY JACKSON.

Trifluoperazine, Clinical and Pharmacological Aspects. Introduced by HENRY BRILL, M.D. Published by Lea & Febiger, 1958 (U.S.A.), and Henry Kimpton, 1959 (London). Pp. 219. Price 26s.

This "monograph" on Trifluoperazine (Stelazine) consists of 25 reports from the United States and Canada on various aspects of the drug. The book contains useful information on the pharmacological properties of the drug, its side-effects and toxic reactions and about the management of the latter.

It is difficult to accept uncritically the conclusions of the many clinical reports regarding the high efficacy of the drug in various psychiatric and organic disorders, because on the whole, the reports are impressionistic and do not reach the standard of precision and scrutiny which one expects these days, with drug trials. Some of the illustrative case reports, however, are informative.

N. H. RATHOD.

Trance in Bali. By JANE BELO. Oxford University Press, London, 1960. Price 60s. net.

In the 1930s Jane Belo lived in Bali for eight years, working for part of the time with Margaret Mead and Gregory Bateson. She became familiarized with all aspects of Balinese culture, and this book records her detailed study of the complex set of trances in existence at that time. This is a unique study of an institution that is rapidly changing, though despite the disturbances produced by the War, the ceremonies persist. This book describes the people who practise the trances. They were interviewed before and after the trances, and the dissociative nature of the states clearly shown. The actual trances were closely observed on film, and by note-taking by three Balinese secretaries against a time scale. The descriptions of these trance states account for the bulk of the book. The performances of the various types of trance were scheduled in accordance with the religious life and were a means whereby the Gods of Good and Evil could be communicated with, thereby relieving communal anxiety. This function of the trance ceremonies is particularly stressed.

While the trances are considered to be hysterical in character, the "players" are not regarded as hysterics. It is interesting that only certain individuals in that culture "who differed from their fellow villagers by a high emotionality, a lively imagination and, in general, a somewhat infantile psychic structure" were capable of going into a trance. Yet psychological tests given to a group of trancers and non-trancers revealed no differences between the groups, and it was concluded that the trancers could not be classed as "abnormal" personalities.

The book makes interesting general reading, reminding the reader of the wide range of dissociative phenomena that can be "normal" within a particular cultural setting, while for the specialized reader the detailed description of the various trance states remains unique.

B. M. DAVIES.