

based on papers dating from 1956 to 1968. These deal at length with the criteria of analysability. Only Freudians will be able to appreciate the detailed discussions and arguments in all the sixteen chapters, but I am sure everybody will agree that 'effective analysis depends on a sound therapeutic alliance'. This is explicated in the eleventh and other chapters. What interests the outsider is that the traditional aloof Olympian detachment of the psychoanalyst is no longer the rule, and that interpersonal reactions between analyst and analysand are being recognized more and more—though Harry Stack Sullivan, who was one of the first to insist on this, receives no mention in this book. At the end there is a bibliography of all Dr. Zetzel's writings from 1940 to 1970.

I. ATKIN.

**Freud and Psychology.** Penguin Modern Psychology Readings. Edited by S. G. M. LEE and MARTIN HERBERT. Penguin Books. 1970. Pp. 398. Price 50p.

This excellent series of readings continues with a selection of twenty papers concerning attempts by academic psychologists to test some of the basic tenets of Freudian psychoanalysis. It is a pity that the title has an air of discouraging naïvety, because all the studies quoted, from Rosenzweig onwards, are well worth attention, even though interested readers will have in mind a score or two of similar papers that might easily have qualified for inclusion.

Three of the twenty papers are allotted to a single author, who is a philosopher of science much occupied with general considerations of how and in what sense psychoanalytic postulates can be regarded as potentially scientific hypotheses. He and others indicate that the psychodynamic mechanisms have a more secure underpinning from psychological investigations than has developmental theory, and they go on to imply that psychoanalysis will remain viable only as far as it is capable of independent confirmation. This is to misrepresent the complex relationship between clinical practice and academic investigation in this field. The scientist provides interpretations of phenomena: the psychotherapist may find these interesting, but his main need is for something rather different, namely a method of coming to grips with the patient's experiences. He also requires a theory which will enable him to effect change through the elucidation and manipulation of emotions. It is just this hope that psychoanalysis and its derivatives provide, and it will not be given up easily whatever the 'scientists' may say. This question is not discussed in the volume, but

one cannot have everything and what one is given here is certainly interesting.

N. KREITMAN.

**Trauma, Growth and Personality.** By PHYLLIS GREENACRE. New Printing. New York: International Universities Press. 1969. Pp. 328. Price \$7.50.

This volume, first published in 1952, is a collection of papers by the author, originally printed elsewhere. Based on psychoanalytic work done before 1950 with patients suffering from various psychoneurotic and personality disorders, including borderline cases, it provides one with a picture of Dr. Greenacre's efforts to widen psychoanalytic concepts in the light of her own observations. Many of the papers, e.g. those dealing with the biological economy of birth, the predisposition to anxiety, infant reaction to restraint, and early female sexual development, indicate clearly how she managed to integrate classical psychoanalytic concepts with biological data, and to relate later phases of psychological development to early infantile experience. Although many of her findings, often illustrated with detailed reports from case studies, and her contributions to the understanding of personality development, have since been extended further as the result of more recent developments in object relations theory and actual observation of children, the reprinting of her papers in this volume will be welcomed by those interested in the development of psychoanalytic theory and practice and in the influence of early childhood experience on later phases of development.

HEINZ WOLFF.

#### CHILDREN

**The Child, his 'Illness' and the Others.** By MAUD MANNONI. London: Tavistock Publications. 1970. Pp. 286. Price £3.15. English Translation. Originally published as 'L'Enfant, Sa "Maladie" et les Autres'. Paris. 1967.

This is a refreshing and provocative re-examination of the psychoanalysis of children based on the concept that the child cannot be treated in isolation from his family and those in his immediate environment. The analyst must listen to both parents and child, and this cannot be achieved at second hand by child and parents having separate therapists.

This discourse between the child and 'others' is the key to treatment, and is of vital importance, as the child is only as sick as his parents need him to be and communicate to him. This basic hypothesis leads to a revealingly critical account of the major schools of child psychoanalysis. For example, Freud's