

or implying the desirability of uninhibited self-indulgence. He reminds us of "her preferred blonde, who had hoped for some psycho-analysis and was advised to use some suppression instead."

S. M. COLEMAN.

**Hopousia or the Sexual and Economic Foundations of a New Society.**

By J. D. UNWIN, M.C., Ph.D. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1940. Pp. 475. Price 21s.

This highly interesting if speculative work is a corollary to the author's *Sex and Culture*. In the latter it was concluded that Freud's theory as to there being a direct relationship between sexual repression and social evolution is a correct one. In this book an attempt is made to formulate the conditions which would have to be fulfilled if a society were to go on displaying maximum energy for an indefinite period. In a critical introduction Aldous Huxley puts his finger on some of the more obvious economic and sociological anomalies in the Hopousian system. The fact that the work was left unfinished, on account of the author's death, does not altogether dispose of these. From the psychological angle the main criticism is that however desirable and however well such a social structure might work among Unwin's Hopousians, the moral nature of the average European is such as to ensure the collapse of the structure even if it were ever achieved.

S. M. COLEMAN.

**The Inter-relationship of Mind and Body.** Vol. XIX of the Research Publications of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease. Baltimore: The Williams & Wilkins Company, 1939. Pp. xx + 381. Price 36s.

This volume represents the proceedings of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease for December, 1938. The subject of the inter-relationship of mind and body provides a wide range for discussion and this is amply shown in the list of subjects. Foster Kennedy writes the introductory chapter on the relationship between mind and body. This is followed by chapters dealing with the electrical activity of the brain, with the effect of a variety of physical agents on the brain processes, with the manifestations of emotional states, and finally with the physiological effects of various psycho-therapeutic measures.

The book gives a very well-balanced account of mind and body as we see them to-day, looked at from the viewpoint of modern chemistry and physics.

One of the most interesting statements in the book is that chronic barbiturate poisoning is less dangerous than chronic bromide poisoning. Individuals with depressive tendencies appear to have some affinity for barbiturates.

There are some interesting if somewhat vague speculations on the relationship between hypo-vitaminosis and Korsakov's disease. The subject requires a great deal of investigation. In the same way the investigation of conditions of chronic anoxia as a factor in schizophrenia requires urgent attention.

A very sober word of warning comes from Dr. Tracy J. Putnam—"the prospect of solving any but the simplest psychologic problems by physiologic means is far distant." With this view we heartily concur. There is in many quarters a tendency to argue in a facile illogical manner from the particular to the general.

This nineteenth volume of the series lives up to the high standard set previously.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.