

Psycho-Analysis and its Derivatives. By H. CRICHTON-MILLER, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. London: Thornton Butterworth, Ltd., 1933. (Home University Library, No. 164.) Price 2s. 6d.

In this little book, Dr. Crichton-Miller has done good service to the student who finds his first acquaintance with psycho-pathology resulting in a motley confusion of ill-digested theories and points of view. Such a clear account of the three main schools as is here presented should do much towards straightening out the tangle, and the critical note introduced here and there will enable the beginner to preserve an open mind until such time as he has to decide for himself under what banner he intends to serve.

In the first chapter psycho-analysis is described, including the newer formulations in terms of ego, super-ego and id. The exposition is clear and succinct with the exception of a few passages, such as that on p. 68, where it is said that the libido (if dammed up and not attached to the ego) is either "repressed into the unconscious ego or into the id". Although Ferenczi is mentioned, more attention might perhaps have been paid to his "active technique".

Chapter II consists of some criticisms of psycho-analysis, and in Chapter III comes a general account of the Zurich school. While the description of Jung's views concerning the ego, the persona and the "shadow" are not very clear—has any author ever succeeded in making all Jung clear?—many sections are specially lucid—for instance, those on the compensatory function of the unconscious, and on the archetypes. An opportunity might have been taken of explaining Jung's peculiar use of the term "rational" (meaning *evaluating*), as applied to thinking and feeling types in contrast to "empirical" (sensational and intuitive) types. Readers might have welcomed, too, an account of the therapeutic task of the "uniting of opposites" so stressed by Jung, the reconciling of the collective with the individual, the non-rational with the rational.

After a summary of points of contrast between Freud and Jung, there is in Chapter V a very adequate account of Adler. Chapter VI contains a précis of Prinzhorn's work. Without denying the value of this last, we wonder at its inclusion as a derivative of psycho-analysis; there would have been at least as much justification for the mention of such writers as McDougall, McCurdy, Rivers or even Kempf.

The bibliography is a little disconcerting, for many important books on these schools are omitted. If this is in order to keep the list small, then why include books that have nothing to do with the subject? Thus, Koehler's book on *Gestalt* appears, although neither the subject nor the author are mentioned in the text.

The above criticisms are, however, in no wise meant to be destructive, and this handy little volume should prove a useful addition to the lamentably small number of good elementary and descriptive books on the difficult subject of psycho-analysis and other schools derived therefrom.

J. ERNEST NICOLE.

What we put in Prison. By G. W. PAILTHORPE, M.D. London: Williams & Norgate, Ltd., 1932. Pp. 159. Price 5s. net.

The author states that through the contents of this small volume she has endeavoured to persuade her readers that "evil" as labelled crime is not intrinsically different from "evil" not scheduled as such, and that the so-called