

BOOKS RECEIVED

(Compiled by Judith Hubback)

The inclusion of a book in this list does not preclude its subsequent review.

ANALYTICAL PSYCHOLOGY

FABRICUS, JOHANNES. **The unconscious and Mr Eliot.** Copenhagen, Nyt Nordisk Forlag: Arnold Busck, 1967. pp. 160. D.Cr. 28.00.

The sub-title: 'a study in expressionism' places T. S. Eliot's work with that of other creative artists, but the main theme illustrates the similarities between Eliot's symbolism and Jung's work on the archetypes of the collective unconscious and the individuation process.

JUNG, C. G. **VII Sermones ad mortuos.** (Trans. by H. G. Baynes.) London, Stuart & Watkins, 1967. pp. 34. 30s.

This is the cryptic and poetic text of the vision which led to much of Jung's creative work. It is beautifully produced and is now, for the first time, publicly available in English.

PHILOSOPHY

ARMSTRONG, D. M. **A materialist theory of the mind.** London, Routledge, 1968. pp. xi + 372. 50s.

This is a philosopher's book about the identification of mind and brain, with the central theme that there are no good philosophical reasons for denying that man is nothing but a material object. This is a Lockean approach but neuro-psychologists might follow on with 'A physicalist metaphysics'.

HAZO, ROBERT G. **The idea of love.** London, Pall Mall Press, 1967. pp. xvii + 488. 66s.

This compendium is a valiant attempt to differentiate love in all its aspects, from amor to caritas, from lust to benevolence, as seen by philosophers from Aristotle, Dante to Kierkegaard. As the leader of the generic school, Freud is cited under the heading of acquisitive desire, but Reik and Fromm appear to redress the balance on the side of benevolence.

MCGILL, V. J. **The idea of happiness.** London, Pall Mall Press, 1967. pp. xvi + 360. 58s.

This is an interesting exploration of the concepts underlying the two sets of values—hedonism plus utility, and self-realization. It shows how they have been developed by philosophers down the ages, from Aristotle to Rousseau to J. S. Mill. It gives the philosophical background of a value-judgement which analysts tend to take for granted.

PSYCHOANALYSIS

GOLDMAN, G. S. and SHAPIRO, D. (Eds.) **Developments in psychoanalysis at Columbia University.** New York/London, Hafner, 1966. pp. xv + 357. \$12.50.

Columbia is the first university to integrate a psychoanalytic clinic, whose staff teaches and does research in the medical faculty. This book is a report of the proceedings of the 20th anniversary conference. Each paper is followed by the comments of distinguished guests who opened the discussions. The book is of interest in assembling the effects of this integration on the ego-psychologists involved.

MUENSTERBERGER, W. and AXELRAD, S. (Eds.) **The psychoanalytic study of society, Vol. IV.** New York, International Universities Press; London, Bailey Bros and Swinfen, 1967. pp. 350. 81s.

Five of these nine papers are concerned with the applications of psychoanalytic concepts to social anthropology, both of primitive tribes and of problems of acculturation. A reappraisal of *Totem and taboo* and 'Primal scene experience in human evolution' are of a different order and thought provoking. Psychobiographies of Kafka and Frederick the Great, though good examples of 'applied' psychoanalysis, seem out of place.

NUNBERG, HERMAN and FEDERN, ERNST (Eds.) **Minutes of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society, Vol. II.** (Trans. by H. Nunberg.) New York, International Universities Press, 1967. pp. xv + 582. \$12.50.

This is the second of three volumes, being the minutes for 1908 to 1910. The members of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society met every week to read and discuss papers. Rank was secretary and the record is very detailed. Here are the origins of many later well-known works (e.g. Freud on Leonardo da Vinci) as well as enthralling discussions on myths, masturbation, the Devil, suicide, the psychology of lying, of doubts, of Marxism, and numerous other still live topics. The psychodynamics of this famous small group are also well worth observing.

WINNICOTT, D. W. **The family and individual development.** London, Tavistock (Social science paperbacks), 1968. pp. viii + 181. 17s. 6d. (Hardback, 30s.)

This collection of papers, mostly given over the last decade to groups of social workers, continues the extension outwards of Dr Winnicott's experience, wisdom and capacity to generalize in a seminal fashion.

ZILBOORG, GREGORY: **Psychoanalysis and religion.** London, Allen and Unwin, 1967. pp. xi + 243. 30s.

A collection of papers by the well-known psychoanalyst, who is also a practising Christian, in which he examines and attempts to synthesize the apparent opposition between psychoanalysis and religious faith.

PSYCHOLOGY

COHEN, JOHN (Ed.) **Psychology: an outline for the intending student.** London, Routledge, 1968. pp. xi + 203. 25s.; paperback 13s. 6d.

This collection of chapters on what sixth-formers are most likely to meet if they go on to study psychology, together with the entrance requirements at all British universities offering courses, is designed also to be a general introduction to the subject; it could be very useful to careers masters and to parents. It is well written.

HAYS, WILLIAM L. **Quantification in psychology.** London, Prentice-Hall International, 1967. pp. viii + 87. 14s.

This paperback for students is a chapter in a series which will cover all the basic concepts of psychology, of which an earlier one (on cognitive processes) was noted in the previous issue of this journal.

MILLER, GEORGE A. **The psychology of communication; seven essays.** London, Allen Lane, 1968. pp. 197. 35s.

The author is one of the leading American authorities on communication theory and he presents essays on subjects ranging from automation to psychical research. Most of them are easy reading for those aspiring to understand psycholinguistics and computer theory.

PEREZ, JOSEPH F., SPRINTHALL, RICHARD C., GROSSER, GEORGE S., and ANASTASIOU, PAUL J. (Eds.). **General psychology, selected readings.** Princeton/Toronto/London/Melbourne, Van Nostrand, 1967. pp. ix + 421. 48s.

These basic readings from classical sources and from accounts of recent advances in all branches of psychology are skilfully selected; they are biased towards the behavioural, the personal and the social.

PSYCHOTHERAPY

DABROWSKI, KASIMIERZ. **Personality-shaping through positive disintegration.** London, Churchill, 1967. pp. xxxiv + 270. 95s.

The author is a Polish psychiatrist, at present working in Canada. The book is not easy to read, but it is rewarding. Its approach should be congenial to analysts who use conflict and anxiety as essentially valuable factors in the service of psychological growth. It contains descriptions of Michelangelo and St Augustine, as well as many clinical descriptions.

THOMA, HELMUT. **Anorexia nervosa.** Trans. from the German by Gillian Brydone. New York, International Universities Press, 1964. pp. 342. \$8.50.

A general survey of methods of approach and theories of origins of this disorder. The material was collected over ten years in the psychosomatic department of Heidelberg University. Following an historical survey, and a section on symptomatology, differential diagnosis and alternative therapies, the main body of the book contains descriptive detail of analytic therapy with five cases.

HIRSCHI, TRAVIS and SELVIN, HANAN C. **Delinquency research, an appraisal of analytic methods.** New York, Free Press; London, Collier-Macmillan, 1967. pp. xiv + 280. 60s.

Throughout this book, which is about sociological analysis of survey data, the authors stress the importance of the research worker's attitudes. It is a study of delinquency studies, intended to show that most research workers labour under crude difficulties; it suggests intelligent ways of improving research analysis.

STOLZ, LOIS MEEK. **Influences on parent behaviour.** London, Tavistock, 1967. pp. viii + 355. 65s.

A report of interviews with 78 American parents living in and around Stanford University; it was designed to throw light on some of the causes of parents' behaviour, which so deeply affect their children's development. It could suggest lines of thought to those working with children in any capacity, and on either side of the Atlantic.

MISCELLANEOUS

KLAGES, WOLFGANG. **Der menschliche Antrieb** (Human impulses). Stuttgart, Thieme, 1967. pp. viii + 128. DM. 21.50.

A description of the dynamics of mental functioning which appear in all human activity, and of their disturbances. The author's concept of impulse corresponds closely to Jung's concept of psychic energy. Of special interest is an account of research on brain-damaged patients in relation to their impulses.

LEVIN, S. and KAHANA, R. J. (Eds.). **Psychodynamic studies on ageing**. New York, International Universities Press; London, Bailey Bros. and Swinfen, 1967. pp. 345. 67s.

A report on the 1964 symposium of the Boston Society for Gerontologic Psychiatry, the papers include comments on creativity in older people, reminiscing, denial of illness, and the physician and the dying patient. The last, by Dr Payne, though intensely personal, covers all aspects of the problem 'should a doctor tell', and for this paper alone the book is valuable.

PETRIE, ASENATH. **Individuality in pain and suffering**. Chicago/London, University of Chicago Press, 1968. pp. xvii + 153. 45s.

The report of an extensive research on differences in the perception of pain, as a result of which new personality dimensions are adduced. Some interesting rethinking on physical punishment and isolation, on response to drugs and other subjects arises from this work.

SPOERRI, THÉOPHIL. **Beiträge zur Ekstase** (A contribution to ecstasy). Basel/New York, Karger; London, Academic Press, 1968. pp. iv + 207. SFr. 43.

An interesting collection of papers on ecstasy in its mystical, religious, toxic and schizophrenic manifestations. Best papers are: 'Ecstasy from the catholic point of view', and H. Leuner's 'Toxic ecstasy'.

VALENTINE, C. W. **The experimental psychology of beauty**. London, Tavistock. (Social science paperbacks), 1968. pp. xi + 438. 25s. (hardback, 50s.)

This is a study of appreciation of taste and of 'the amazing variety of individual responses' to beauty in music, pictures and poetry. The author's breadth and depth of enjoyment infuses his accounts of his own and of others' experiments over the whole century.

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We wish to thank the Catholic University of Lublin for sending us a number of philosophical and psychological publications, which will be lodged in the Library. There are French summaries of some of the papers.