

Book Reviews

Jung family.

It is to our advantage that Miss Hannah has recorded information gleaned from thirty years of close contact with Jung, and which otherwise might have died with her. Thus his break with Freud, the indictment against him of Nazism, and his seemingly unorthodox private life are given new interpretations. Biographers of the future will, therefore, be most grateful for her personal reminiscences and penetrating portrayal of Jung's career. Meantime, her biography can be recommended as a well-documented account of a man whose ideas have influenced, and continue to influence, us.

SEYMOUR FISHER and ROGER P. GREENBERG, *The scientific credibility of Freud's theories and therapy*, Hassocks, Sussex, Harvester Press, 1977, 8vo, pp. x, 502, £12.50.

The authors of this book are said to be "eminent psychologists", so an unbiased opinion is unlikely. They pose the question asked by many: has an empirical analysis revealed Freud's theories and practices to be true or false? Five hundred pages, including seventy-six of references, later they have verified some of his ideas, but have reservations about others. They have avoided the problems of consciousness, the etiology of psychoneuroses, and theories of humour, amongst others. However, they can conclude that Freud was right about subconscious motives, feelings, and fantasies influencing behaviour. The original query posed has, however, not been fully answered, and further analysis is said to be necessary. An objective and clear-cut answer to the problem of Freud's doctrines is therefore still awaited.

ROBERT I. WATSON, sr. (editor), *Eminent contributors to psychology*, volume I: *A bibliography of primary references*, New York, Springer, 1974, 8vo, pp. xxiv, 470, \$29.50.

In this, the first of possibly two volumes, about 12,000 carefully selected major primary unannotated references for more than 500 individuals living between 1600 and 1967 have been grouped alphabetically by name of author. Coverage is wide and includes biologists, neuro-anatomists, philosophers, writers, physiologists, statisticians, chemists, sociologists, and neurologists, as well as psychologists and psychiatrists. Reference, where appropriate, is made to anthologies of primary sources and other source-books. An introduction explains how the individuals were selected, and a guide explains the arrangement of the references. This book will prove to be a most useful reference tool, and the second volume, containing more than 50,000 selected secondary references to the work of the same contributors to psychology, will be equally welcome.

MARK D. ALTSCHULE, *The development of traditional psychopathology. A source-book*, Washington, D.C., and London, Hemisphere, 1976, 8vo, pp. v, 330, £14.70.

The compiler has assembled a large number of extracts from primary sources ranging from Antiquity to 1905, and divides them into two groups: 'General aspects and theoretical considerations'; 'The syndromes'. He is responsible for some of the translations, but most of the material is from the British or American literature or from English versions of continental publications. References to the whereabouts