

Book Reviews

ERNST PHILIPP EDUARD BISCHOFF, *Microscopic analysis of the anastomoses between the cranial nerves*, translated and edited by Ernest Sachs, jr., and Eva W. Valtin, Hanover, New Hampshire, University Press of New England, 1977, 8vo, pp. ix, 138, illus., [no price stated].

The clinician today encounters a number of obscure syndromes of pain involving the head, face, and neck. The anatomical background to them has mostly been overlooked, and yet in 1865, E. P. E. Bischoff published a liberally illustrated prize-winning essay on *Mikroskopische Analyse der Anastomosen der Kopfnerven*, which was characterized by meticulous dissections of the inter-connections between the cranial nerves. In addition to the present-day importance of this knowledge, the monograph is now quite rare and the German opaque, and this translation is therefore trebly welcome.

It is the product of a distinguished neurosurgeon and an experienced translator, and has an introduction and a list of publications referred to by Bischoff. The editors have, therefore, produced an excellent book, and it is to be hoped that they will employ their symbiotic talents on other outstanding German works on neuro-anatomy.

The Evan Bedford Library of Cardiology. Catalogue of books, pamphlets and journals, London, Royal College of Physicians, 1977, 4to, pp. xi, 245, illus., £30.00.

In 1971 the distinguished cardiologist, Dr. D. Evan Bedford, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. (1898–1978) donated his library to the Royal College of Physicians. It is devoted to the heart and its diseases, and comprises 1,112 items, ranging from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries, and collected over a life-time (1926–1971). Except for slight deviations, the catalogue arrangement is the one devised by Dr. Bedford, who provided a brief essay 'On collecting a cardiological library'. His classification is by subject, and it is clearly that of a cardiologist rather than of a librarian; a name index gives access to the individuals. Most entries have valuable annotations, some expanded by Mr. Gordon H. Smith, and the whole work has been meticulously edited by the former College Librarian, Mr. L. M. Payne.

It is sad to note that this type of catalogue is now rarely seen, and that in future it will become increasingly uncommon as the prices of early works prevent all but a very few private collectors indulging their mania. We should therefore be grateful to Dr. Evan Bedford and to the Royal College of Physicians for making this elegant and scholarly book available. With these thoughts in mind the price does not seem excessive.

BARBARA HANNAH, *Jung: his life and work. A biographical memoir*, London, Michael Joseph, 1977, 8vo, pp. 376, illus., £6.95.

The author is a disciple of Jung and a lecturer and training analyst at the C. G. Jung Institute in Zürich. Thus she can provide an expert analysis of Jung's theories and practice, but can hardly be expected to give an objective evaluation of the man or of his work. She admits that her book is a personal "biographical memoir" rather than a definitive biography, which cannot be produced until more perspective has been gained. However, taken together with Jung's *Memories, dreams, reflections*, a good deal of insight into the man is now possible, despite the disapproval of the

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