

Book Reviews

superficial for classroom use. But I did enjoy it, and finally decided it would be a good book to recommend to students considering public health careers. The glory and complexity of the public health profession are laid out in readable vignettes that should inspire a new generation of public health advocates.

The book's author, a journalist whose previous most recent book concerned emerging viruses, wrote this memoir in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Harvard School of Public Health. While not a history of that institution, the text takes every opportunity to highlight the contribution of Harvard professionals to the major public health issues of this century. It is divided into five major sections which focus in turn on microbes, chemical hazards, social dysfunction, behaviours such as cigarette smoking and drunk driving, and issues around the provision of health care. Thus Robin Henig successfully encapsulates the changing face of public health over the seventy-five years of the school's existence, telling the story with brief sketches that cover the range of malaria, the Donora air pollution disaster, the formation of physicians' groups against nuclear war, and the "risk factor" concept which emerged from the Framingham studies. While the serious reader will find these accounts skimpy, they do tend to be accurate and Ms Henig provides appropriate footnotes for guidance to her sources. Further, the picture that emerges of the purview of public health moving from infectious disease control to concerns about violence, poverty, the structure of health care, and cost of medical intervention accurately reflects the panoply of research interests at the modern school of public health.

A most attractive feature of the book is the author's use of oral history. She incorporates material from interviews with many current and emeritus faculties at the School of Public Health, excerpts made more interesting by photographs that dot the text. Her admiration for their courage and nobility is not subtle. Here again one finds the public health professional whose job, according to one source, "is to be indignant on behalf of

everyone" (p. 4). She quotes the words Harvard's president says of graduating public health students at each commencement—they are now "ready to advance the welfare of peoples everywhere by the prevention of disease and promotion of health" (p. 7). This unabashed hero-worship is rather refreshing after regarding the critical work on public health efforts which has appeared in recent years, including pieces written by myself. It is not a bad thing for historians of public health to be reminded that this is a field with good intentions, frequently impressive results, and a corps of hardworking, intelligent men and women who make excellent role models for today's youth.

Margaret Humphreys, Duke University

Tomas Plänklers, Michael Laier, Hans-Heinrich Otto, Hans-Joachim Rothe, Helmut Siefert (eds), *Psychoanalyse in Frankfurt am Main. Zerstörte Anfänge, Wiederannäherung, Entwicklungen*, Tübingen, Edition Diskord, 1996, pp. 798, illus., DM 90.00 (3-89295-602-2).

Psychoanalyse in Frankfurt am Main presents papers given at a meeting on the occasion of Sigmund Freud's fiftieth *Todestag*, as well as a couple of additional articles. Most of the talks were given by members of the Study Group for the History of Psychoanalysis in Frankfurt, and are devoted to the history of the shortlived, but influential Frankfurter Psychoanalytisches Institut (1929–1933), to that of the Sigmund-Freud-Institut, founded by Alexander Mitscherlich in 1959, and the Rhein-Main-Neckar Group (1974), which became the Frankfurter Psychoanalytische Vereinigung (Zweig der DPV) (1980), changing its name in 1994 to Frankfurter Psychoanalytisches Institut, with explicit reference to its predecessor (see the articles by Eugenia Fischer, René Fischer, and Hans-Heinrich Otto). Further sections deal with 'Psychoanalysis at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University' and 'Psychoanalysis and its applications'.

The first Frankfurter Psychoanalytisches Institut (see the contribution by Michael Laier) was headed by Karl Landauer and Heinrich Meng; its teachers also included Frieda Fromm-Reichmann, Erich Fromm, and Siegmund Heinrich Foulkes. After Berlin (1920), Vienna (1922), and London (1925), it was the fourth such institute to be founded. Unlike its counterparts, however, it did not offer a training course, but aimed at disseminating Freud's theories among "doctors, pedagogues, jurists, sociologists" (p. 51). Due to the influence of Landauer's analysis and Max Horkheimer, then director of the Institut für Sozialforschung at Frankfurt University, the institute had its location on the premises of the university, although it did not form a part of it. In 1933, both institutes were officially closed, because of "psychoanalysis, sociology, Marxism, 'Verjudung', and anti-Hitlerism. The library rooms were demolished, the books publicly burnt" (p. 64).

The Sigmund-Freud-Institut was founded against resistance similar to that which had destroyed its predecessor (contributions by Hermann Argelander, Falk Berger, Margarete Mitscherlich-Nielsen, and Emma Moersch). Mitscherlich—whom J H Schulz had told in 1942 that his "resistance against national socialism was an outcome of his latent homosexuality" (pp. 351–2)—encountered great difficulties after the war, particularly because of his efforts to expose the collaboration of doctors with the Nazis. We learn for instance that in 1952 the statutes of the Deutsche Psychoanalytische Vereinigung, headed by Karl Müller-Braunschweig, "saw no obstacle in making members of the NSDAP members of the DPV" (p. 352).

The book contains a wealth of information and minute details. A reliable name index further helps to make it a valuable working instrument. English-speaking readers may be particularly interested in the Frankfurt activities of pioneers, such as Frieda Fromm-Reichmann (by Ursula Engel), Erich Fromm (by Bernard Görlich), or Siegmund H Foulkes (by Sabine Rothe), who later played important roles in their countries of exile. There are

further biographical accounts of the key figures: Karl Landauer (by Hans-Joachim Rothe) and Heinrich Meng (by Tomas Plänklers), as well as Ludwig Edinger (by Gerald Kreft), a relative of Bertha Pappenheim, who was probably also her doctor, and whose daughter-in-law Dora Edinger made a name for herself as one of the first Pappenheim biographers; and of Kurt Goldstein (by Michael Laier), a great influence on Fromm-Reichmann, who dedicated her *Principles of intensive psychotherapy* to Freud, Groddeck, Sullivan, and Goldstein. Tomas Plänklers contributes a very interesting paper on the prehistory of the Goethe Prize for Freud, quoting at length from the minutes of the *Kuratorium*.

This book is what it is: a reader on the history of psychoanalysis in Frankfurt. Many of the details are perhaps of little interest or unintelligible to those not directly concerned or to the non-specialist. Some potential readers might find the book's length and the price prohibitive. But those who want to learn more about what the title promises will not be disappointed, although there are some defects. The host of repetitions, understandable in talks given on overlapping topics, is, nevertheless, annoying. A few of the articles are reprints (e.g. by Argelander, Berger, Plänklers) which have been printed exactly as they appeared originally—even to the style of quotations, and a reference to an appendix (p. 349) for which one looks in vain in the book.

Ernst Falzeder,

W Wilson Center, Washington DC

Lilian R Furst (ed.), *Women healers and physicians: climbing a long hill*, Lexington, University Press of Kentucky, 1997, pp. vii, 274, \$34.95 (0-8131-2011-X).

This collection of diverse essays promises to "fill gaps in our understanding" of women healers and physicians (midwives and nurses are excluded) and to provide "a unique comparative picture of women's struggles". It