Appetites and interests are discussed, the latter being held to be an elaboration of the appetitive tendencies to action either in actuality or phantasy, when there is a failure in reaching the object of the appetite at the level where combination of image function is possible. The author holds that attention consists in the activation as liminal images of certain patterns, which thus produce a selective orientation towards certain stimuli.

Perception, depending on the discrimination and integration of images, leads to meaning, which depends on the combining of a perception with certain associations so that the same thing may have a different meaning for different persons.

In the section dealing with physiological patterns considerable attention is given to the influence of function on the determination of structure, and evolutionary processes are explained on this basis. The facilitation of patterns is correlated with Head's doctrine of vigilance and loss of vigilance in such a condition as spinal shock is discussed. In a final chapter the author speculates on the application of the law of patterns to a wide range of problems, from the structure of the atom to telepathy.

While this book is essentially an essay in psychology in its more academic form the medical psychologist cannot afford to neglect it. If the mental patient is to be rescued from the sterility of the pure materialist on the one hand and the exuberance of the unbridled theorist on the other it must be by means of an application of physiological discipline to psychology and of psychological vision to physiology. Dr. MacCurdy implies that a forthcoming book will carry us still further on this road, and to this we shall look forward with the interest aroused in the patterns elaborated in our minds by the present admirable volume.

R. G. G.


This new volume of collected papers, in English, from the pen of Dr. Jung, is the first to appear since the publication of his "Psychological Types" in 1923. It is full of remarkably diverse but invariably interesting material, sociological, psychological, and clinical. The mere titles of some of the papers will suffice to indicate what a rich feast for thought is here presented. "The psychological foundations of belief in spirits" avoids difficulties and is in some respects unusually non-committal, but is highly instructive none the less. Spiritistic proofs are as a rule nothing else than psychological products of the unconscious minds of the percipients. A loop-hole is, however, left to console those for whom such a conclusion may appear to shut the door with a bang; "feeling" is a psychological function as genuine as the intellect and if feeling arrives at different conclusions from the other, "we cannot always prove they are of necessity inferior to those of the intellect." "Woman in Europe,"
"Marriage as a psychological relationship," and "The love-problem of the student" deal at large and in a wise way with cognate problems which exercise the minds of many present-day men and women. "Modern" points of view,—not always so very "modern," either—are touched on with insight and sympathy, for instance the matter of sexual hygiene, and the question of sexual information. It is held to be true in general terms that the youth of to-day apprehend the problem of sexuality in its whole range earlier and more radically than in the case of the previous generation. With Dr. Jung's statement that "the fact that many pursue such discussions to the point of abuse does not spring from the nature of the problem, but rather from the inferiority of the people who abuse it," all minds capable of even judgment are likely to agree. From the standpoint of the clinician, similarly, we appreciate the wisdom of Dr. Jung's remark, that onanism has bad results mainly if not solely where it involves psychic complications. These three papers are distinguished by their strong psychological common sense.

"The question of the therapeutic value of 'abreaction'") is examined in a critical spirit; any curative effect does not consist simply in the discharge of affective tension; the dissociation must equally be resolved, and on this resolution success depends. From this conclusion the writer passes to a consideration of the alpha and omega of all psychotherapeutic method, viz., the establishment of rapport between physician and patient. These pages are rich in suggestion and practical advice; more than that, they contain a confession of Dr. Jung's own belief, based on experience, that the development of the healing effect lies primarily in the achievement by the physician of an individual relationship with the patient, in which both meet on equal terms, the man in each confronting the man in the other.

More technical papers deal with "Psychical energy" and with "Instinct and the unconscious," among others. In these, as has been admirably said by the translators (whose work deserves all praise), "the readers who have suffered fatigue in the restricted purlieus of psychoanalytical literature will feel again the exhilaration of a wide scientific horizon." S. A. K. W.

Modern Problems in Neurology. By S. A. KINNIER WILSON, M.D.,

DR. KINNIER WILSON has collected in this volume a number of his recent contributions to neurology, some of which have appeared in the pages of this JOURNAL. Included in the series are his Croonian Lectures of 1925, and other lectures delivered at the Harveian Society of London and under the auspices of the British Medical Association. All have been submitted to critical revision, and some have been modified to no little extent. The first four chapters of the book deal with different aspects of epilepsy; the fifth is on narcolepsy. There are six chapters on the motor system and its problems of involuntary
Contributions to Analytical Psychology

S. A. K. W.

*J Neurol Psychopathol* 1929 s1-9: 279-280
doi: 10.1136/jnnp.s1-9.35.279

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