

good common sense and probably effective ways of dealing with physically ill persons. However, reminiscent of the articles in *Monograph Number 3*, she attributes what happens to vague, Ericksonian jargon when more parsimonious concepts seem sufficiently descriptive. For example, the "unconscious" is equated with imagining, and "trance" is equated with delirium associated with a fever (p. 108). The final report, by Bob Britchford, a family practitioner, describes how he applies Ericksonian concepts during an average time of 10 minutes per patient. Much of what he reports is common sense. For instance, he suggests paying close attention to personal characteristics of the patient (a lesson many physicians could use!). He talks of distracting patients with conversation during the examination, making his office warmer, attending carefully to patients' nonverbal communications, and generally giving them credit for being a sentient human individual rather than a scientific specimen. However, why he seems compelled to label such sage advice as "trance" procedures, "unconscious processes," or "Ericksonian" remains a mystery to me.

In sum, this volume is generally a positive addition to the Ericksonian literature. It illuminates the difficulties in supporting Ericksonian lore with empirical evaluations, and it demonstrates the vast similarities between Ericksonian techniques and those employed by other schools of thought.

Laurence, Jean-Roch & Perry, Campbell (1988) *Hypnosis, will, and memory: A psycho-legal history*. New York: Guilford Press. xxi + 432 pp. Hardbound, \$45.00, Softbound, \$25.00.

John F. Kihlstrom

Ever since Mesmer, or so it seems, hypnosis has been involved with the legal system. Either some nefarious hypnotist is trying to coerce someone into antisocial or self-injurious behavior, or some innocent practitioner is accused of doing so; or some well-meaning colleague is using hypnosis in an attempt to revive memories of events that have ostensibly been forgotten or repressed by witnesses, victims, suspects, or defendants. In this book, Laurence and Perry, colleagues at Concordia University in Montreal, have written a history of this involvement, covering more than two centuries of animal magnetism, artificial somnambulism, and modern hypnosis. Along the way, they have provided an extremely interesting account of the history of hypnosis in general.

Part I of the book traces the origins and development of animal magnetism. Much of this is familiar territory, such as the legendary battle between Mesmer and the exorcist Johann Joseph Gassner. But even so, Laurence and Perry take the trouble to provide the reader with a prehistory of animal magnetism that covers the development of magnetic medicine in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the sociopolitical background for the European witch hunts, and detailed coverage of the reports to King Louis XVI of his two commissions of inquiry.

Part II traces the evolution of animal magnetism into hypnosis, by way of artificial somnambulism. Here again the broad outlines are familiar, but there is much detail that is both new and important. We learn that Lafayette asked George Washington to permit the introduction of mesmerism to the United States, only to be opposed by Thomas Jefferson on the

basis of the negative conclusions of Benjamin Franklin's report to King Louis. More interesting in the long run, Laurence and Perry show that interest in animal magnetism persisted in Europe well into the nineteenth century, despite the earlier discrediting of Mesmer and the discovery of artificial somnambulism — as evidenced, for example, by the fact that there were two more commissions of inquiry in France and another in Czarist Russia, in addition to two (fairly favorable) pronouncements on the technique by the Roman Catholic Church.

Even so, by the end of the first half of the nineteenth century, classical magnetic doctrine had been mostly supplanted by an emphasis on the importance of the will of the hypnotist and the imagination of the subject. And it is here that hypnosis makes its first serious entry into the legal scene. Part III treats the forensic debates of the Golden Years, 1878-1905, at considerable length. Most of this activity took place in Europe, and it is in this section that Laurence and Perry show just how much interesting material can be gleaned from rummaging in the attics and basements of the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. In particular, we get detailed treatments of the Chambige Affair of 1890 (an Algerian case in which hypnosis was implicated in an apparent suicide pact) and the Eyraud-Bompard Trial of 1890-1891. In the latter case a woman claimed to have been hypnotically coerced into murdering her lover; it involved a battle of expert witnesses (de la Tourette for the Salpêtrière school, Bernheim for Nancy) that presaged the forensic disputes of today. In both cases, it was ruled that the fact of being hypnotized did not mitigate a person's responsibility for her or his own actions — a position that has been sustained to this day. Of additional significance,

since some of the evidence about hypnosis was elicited by means of hypnosis, the courts recognized that hypnotically refreshed memories were not particularly reliable and therefore had to be subject to independent confirmation.

Part IV focuses on the twentieth century scene and discusses the issues pertaining to the contemporary forensic use of hypnosis to enhance memory, as well as the experimental and clinical literature on hypnotic coercion. But given the wealth of history covered in the first three sections, the contemporary material contains few surprises. As Laurence and Perry write, "the same questions were asked, similar answers given" (p. 287). One big difference between then and now, of course, is the wealth of scientific evidence (as opposed to clinical anecdote) that bears upon these questions. Laurence and Perry provide an up-to-date, critical review of this material and provide a detailed critique of the tape-recorder model of the mind that underlies many recent efforts to promote the forensic use of hypnosis. They also offer a very useful summary of the salient twentieth century legal cases in the United States, Canada, and Australia that have involved hypnosis — including the troubling Mr. Magic case from Sydney. Finally, the authors defend the need for strict safeguards in the use of hypnosis to refresh eyewitnesses' memories and confront guild issues concerning the licensing of hypnotists and the prohibitions of lay hypnotism.

By and large, the legal position of the nineteenth century has remained intact, but greatly strengthened, in the twentieth: the claim of hypnotic coercion provides no defense against criminal charges, and hypnotically refreshed testimony is suspect. But the debate still goes on. The philosopher George Santayana wrote that

those who refuse to remember history are condemned to repeat it. Laurence and Perry give us this history at a level of detail that has never before been attempted. One hopes that this book will be read and digested by all the parties to the current disputes. But there is another, more subtle and yet more important, lesson in this history. Laurence and Perry show clearly that a major unintended result of the nineteenth century debates over forensic hypnosis was both public and professional disillusionment with hypnosis itself, both as an object of scientific interest and as an effective clinical technique. In fact, it is possible to argue that the forensic debate, far more than the advent of psychoanalysis, led to the decline of interest in hypnosis after the turn of the century. If this is right, then Santayanna's prescription should give us all cause to reflect on current trends. For this reason, if for no other, Laurence and Perry's book is required reading for everyone in the field of hypnosis.

Olness, Karen & Gardner, G. Gail (1988). *Hypnosis and hypnotherapy with children (2nd ed.)*. Philadelphia: Grune & Stratton, xv, pp. 431. \$39.00.

Leora Kuttner

Eight years after its first printing, *Hypnosis and Hypnotherapy With Children* is in its second edition and has become the premier text for clinicians interested in pediatric hypnosis and hypnotherapy. Karen Olness reedited the book (with Gail Duke's editorial assistance) after Gail Gardner's death. Olness has retained the format and outline of the first edition and added recent research findings. It is pleasing to note the substantial growth of re-

search in pediatric hypnosis and hypnotherapy since the first edition was published. In the chapter on hypnotherapy for pain control, for instance, only two studies from the research literature are cited in the book's first edition for the period 1971-1979; in contrast, eighteen have been included in the second edition for the period 1981-1988.

The book is comprehensive in its coverage of pediatric, therapeutic, and theoretical issues. It is divided into two parts. The first has a scholarly focus on hypnosis with children, including the very early uses of hypnosis, norms and correlates of hypnotizability, hypnotic scales for children and adolescents (in the Appendix), and an excellent chapter on hypnotic inductions. The second part comprises the bulk of the book and focuses on hypnotherapy applied to a wide range of common pediatric problems, such as habit disorders, problems in learning and performance, medical and surgical problems, and the terminally ill child.

Included in the second edition are two chapters that point to an exciting new direction for hypnotherapy — one on psychoneuroimmunology and the other on self-hypnosis as a tool for prevention. This inclusion rightly reflects the increasing interest of clinicians in children's voluntary immunoregulation. In the thought-provoking, albeit too brief, chapter on psychoneuroimmunology, the authors cite the sparse research in this area and postulate that since the child's developing immune system may be particularly susceptible to behavioral effects, perhaps "children can learn to invoke thinking changes to improve the function of certain white cells" (p. 292). It is also "possible that self-hypnosis-induced relaxation may counteract stress that has been associated with the genesis of infectious diseases"