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Book Reviews

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Henri F. Ellenberger’s monumental treatise, The Discovery of the Unconscious: The History and Evolution of Dynamic Psychiatry changed forever our understanding of the origins of psychogenic theories of psychopathology and of psychological, as opposed to physical and biological, treatments for mental illness. For clinicians and researchers interested in hypnosis, Ellenberger’s book holds a special place because, in his view, the discovery of the unconscious, the notion of psychogenesis and the development of the talking cure all began with Franz Anton Mesmer. Then, they continued with the Marquis de Puységur, the Abbé Faria, and, later, with Elliotson, Braid, and Bramwell, and culminated in the studies of hypnosis and hysteria of Charcot, Janet, and Freud, and the rival program of suggestive therapeutics promoted by Liébeault and Bernheim. Ellenberger makes clear that the mesmerists, magnetizers, and hypnotists of the late 18th to late 19th centuries were not charlatans, as was commonly supposed (and remains commonly supposed today). Rather, this body of practice, research, and teaching represented the first school of dynamic psychiatry, a point of view that argued for a psychogenic view of mental illness emphasizing the interplay between conscious and unconscious mental processes. The first dynamic psychiatry, in turn, laid the foundation for a new dynamic psychiatry, and the rival therapeutic schools of Janet, Freud, Adler, and Jung. Ellenberger makes clear that without hypnosis, our understanding and treatment of mental illness would have developed very differently.

Most hypnosis researchers and practitioners know of Ellenberger’s book, but they will be unfamiliar with the rest of his scholarly output. In Beyond the Unconscious, Mark Micale, a professor of history at the University of Suffolk (UK) and a student of Ellenberger’s, has collected more than a dozen essays by him on various aspects of the history of mental science. Part One, on Freud and early psychoanalysis, contains papers on Gustav Fechner, Moritz Benedikt, and a critical study of Freud’s groundbreaking lecture on male hysteria. Part Two has accounts of Charcot, Janet, Rorschach, and the development of dynamic psychiatry in Switzerland. Part Three, on “The Great Patients,” reflects on Freud’s seminal cases of Anna O. and Emmy von N., and Jung’s case of Hélène Preiswerk. There is also a discussion of how the preference of early theorists’ both for self-analysis and the treatment of hysterical women (Freud comes to mind here) led to distortions in clinical theories of