

of chambered cairns and on chronology. There are sixteen pages of photographs in addition to numerous drawings and maps. Professor Childe sets out to show something of the development of tribal society in Scotland in pre-Roman times. His emphasis is rightly on what happened within that society; he is more interested in the reconstruction of the internal social and economic life of prehistoric communities than in tracing again the invasions with which every school-boy is now familiar. One need not be a Marxist to appreciate this approach, which seems to have been suggested to him by Russian work in prehistory. These lectures are an attempt to follow 'his Russian colleagues whose mastery both of archæology and Marxism has been his inspiration'; which obviously adds greatly to the interest of the book. I think that on the data which it supplies readers can judge how far conclusions are justified by evidence, and see where a priori principles lead to questionable assumptions. The reader will need to be painstaking. The author is a somewhat nervous Marxist (see p. 24), and makes such heavy going that few, probably, will 'find the drama discharged lively and convincing'. It might have been more lively—it is often convincing—and would have been more nearly complete, had he been bolder in using the work of his bourgeois forerunners.

ANTHONY ROSS, O.P.

JUVENILE DRAMA. By George Speaight. (Macdonald; 15s.)

We discover in this book the ideal author, that is one who looks at his subject from his work-table, from his bench, with the tools of his trade about him and speaking with the authority of one who can use them. He has himself, with a few tools, a little wood, millboard, and paste, made his theatre, cut out the figures, set up the stage, projected the 2-inch actors and entertained both adults and juveniles a hundred times to their delight. With this knowledge he is qualified to speak with authority, to set out upon a quest for evidence of the work of his predecessors who have written plays, drawn, printed and coloured the characters and sold them to his great-grandparents, for he knows what to look for. He holds an Aladdin's Lamp, the reward of efficient craftsmen and obtained in practice and obedience. In addition he is gifted with the historical sense, the discerning eye and the careful memory, so that altogether he has given us a standard work, excitingly and generously illustrated with old prints—a most valuable and needed addition to the rather small library of books about Juvenile Drama.

His faults are the fruits of his virtues. Having obtained, analysed, and placed his facts, he has felt under obligation to record the details of his authorities in the text; there are too many lists of names, both of plays and people, which would be much better pigeonholed among the Appendices, as they mean little or nothing to the general reader and are valuable only to the student. Also, as his subject is so rich in material, his sketch of the adult stage need be of the slightest, especially as there are some very big and easily available authorities

on the theatre. And lastly, in writing of Juvenile Theatres he would have cleared his mind about its 'origin' as he might have done had he consulted a few grandparents. There have been few nurseries since the invention of paper, print and the art of wood-engraving where children have not cut out and made actors from suitably illustrated figures. The toy theatre, in their words, began in the nursery, and undoubtedly the playbill, as the Chapbook, not to mention the pamphleteers of the 18th century, served the purpose of its juvenile masters as, on another plane, the dolls and images in the order of marionettes.

H. D. C. PEPLER

BLAKE, *A Psychological Study*. By W. P. Witcutt. (Hollis & Carter; 8s. 6d.)

Practising analytical psychologists will be very beholden to Fr Witcutt for many valuable and suggestive insights. His chapter on 'The Birth of the Functions', with its conception of a multiplicity of 'animæ' and 'shadows' corresponding to functions (an idea which he has reached by comparing Blake's 'Spectre of a Zoa' with the 'opposite Zoa' on the basis of Jungian theory) is an important contribution to psychological conceptions, as well as to our understanding of Blake. Less original, but no less suggestive, are the chapters on 'The Anatomy of Disintegration', 'The Conflict of the Zoas' and 'Reintegration'; but surely we must question the identification of the trauma—which is essentially unconscious, and commonly pre-conscious and even pre-natal—with mortal sin, whose hallmark is 'full knowledge and full consent'?

Neither, surely, is it correct (or even sense) to say that 'recent explorers of the imagination . . . call it the unconscious'; nor consistent with this to assert in the same paragraph that 'the imagination is the *waking* method of *looking into* the unconscious, as dream is the method used in sleep'. We may further ask: Is not the dream, then, a product of the imagination? St Thomas held, and it is indeed evident, that imagination is largely conditioned and formed by extra-conscious factors; and Jung correspondingly maintains that intuition functions *by way of* the unconscious—but this is a very different matter from *calling* it the unconscious.

We suspect that the Patriarchs and Prophets of Israel (to say nothing of St Thomas) would repudiate no less indignantly than (as Fr Witcutt admits) does Blake the naïve theory that 'The ancient pagan religions were thus the products of pure imagination: With the growth of mind came monotheism, which based religion upon the reason instead of upon the imagination'.

It is interesting to note that both of Fr Witcutt's two assignments of the Zoas to the four points of the compass (p. 60) differ from that of Mrs Duncan-Johnstone in her *Psychological Study of William Blake* (Guild of Pastoral Psychology Lecture, No. 40), and that not one of these corresponds to the probably altogether too rigid scheme of Dr Jacobi's *Psychology of C. G. Jung*. Analytic experience confirms that there is far more complexity and variation in functional