

Finally, Rank's excursus on poets and dreams—removed from the dream book's final editions—is republished as an appendix. Thus Marinelli and Mayer present in both their text and supplementary material the vexed personal, intellectual, and social problems that remained attached to the spread of dream theory.

Freud never kept the original manuscript of *The interpretation of dreams*, relying instead on the first printed edition. That fact, cited by the authors, reinforces Marinelli and Mayer's approach to the dream book as a continual collective enterprise, and reminds us of the extent to which Freud himself saw dream interpretation as a never finished task.

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Eric J Engstrom and Volker Roelcke (eds), *Psychiatrie im 19. Jahrhundert. Forschungen zur Geschichte von psychiatrischen Institutionen, Debatten und Praktiken im deutschen Sprachraum*, Medizinische Forschung, Band 13, Mainz, Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literature, and Basel, Schwabe, 2003, pp. 294, SFr.68.00, €47.50 (paperback 3-7965-1933-4).

This volume is based on a conference held in Berlin in 2001 and deals with nineteenth-century psychiatry in Austria, Germany and Switzerland. Both editors are experts in the field and give an outline of the book's aims and objectives in a very well written and informative introduction. They explain many important aspects of the historiography of nineteenth-century psychiatry as a period of formation of the special discipline in German-speaking countries. The two main ideas of the introduction are, first, that the nineteenth century is a unique era in the history of this special discipline and, second, that the theory and practice had a specific impact on and consequences for twentieth-century psychiatry. Engstrom and Roelcke want the book's contributions to be the basis for further investigations on these two topics.

What follows are eleven scientifically solid papers. Unfortunately, there is no division in sub-chapters, but the reader can easily sort out the main topics. There are contributions dealing mainly with psychiatric concepts (Michael Kutzer, Kai Sammet, Volker Roelcke), some focusing on the institutionalization of the discipline (Alexandra Chmielewski, David Lederer, Eric J Engstrom), on the public outreach, the patients and acceptance of psychiatry (Harry Oosterhuis, Ann Goldberg), on psychiatry and the law (Urs Germann), on psychiatry and the military (Martin Lengwiler) and, last but not least, on social psychiatry (Heinz-Peter Schmiedebach and Stefan Priebe). It is not surprising that all the papers concentrate on the professionalization of the discipline. Altogether they render a vivid impression of the main features of nineteenth-century psychiatry in the German-speaking countries, and the volume is, therefore, not only a good contribution to research on the topic, but also most useful for postgraduate and post-doctoral education. Four contributions are in English (Engstrom, Oosterhuis, Goldberg, Schmiedebach and Priebe), promoting an international discussion on the respective subjects. There is also a good index of persons enabling easy access to the important protagonists of the discipline who are discussed.

The weaknesses of the volume are some omissions. These concern the main outline of the book. In particular, the German setting of the controversy between the directors of rural asylums and professors of university psychiatry invites international comparison. Why only in Germany? Was there an impact on psychiatry in general? Although the book focuses on conditions in German-speaking countries, this topic should have been given at least a paragraph in the introduction. The second point is more serious. The book deals almost solely with nineteenth-century conditions, hardly touching on the reception of traditional psychiatry in the twentieth-century, and its impact on long-term developments is largely ignored, apart from a few meagre comments in some of the papers. In my view, it would have been worthwhile

including a paper devoted solely to this aspect, giving consideration among other things to the period of National Socialism (which is treated in the introduction at some length) and the history of post-1945 Germany.

Notwithstanding these two points, this is a very good work, which fulfils the editors' aim of promoting research on the topic and providing an overview of nineteenth-century German psychiatry. Also, even if this is not the editors' primary intention, the volume provides a basis for future comparative investigations on western psychiatry. Every institution with an interest in the history of the field should have this book.

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Carolyn Malone, *Women's bodies and dangerous trades in England, 1880–1914*, Studies in History, Woodbridge, The Royal Historical Society and The Boydell Press, 2003, pp. xi, 169, £45.00, US\$75.00 (hardback 0-86193-264-1).

The occupational health of women workers in Britain has attracted considerable attention in recent years, including Barbara Harrison's *Not only the 'dangerous trades'* (1996), and Peter Bartrip's, *The Home Office and the dangerous trades* (2002), both of which examine a similar period to that surveyed in Carolyn Malone's new study. In contrast to most accounts undertaken by economic and medical historians, Malone is concerned to understand the ways in which concerns about the industrial health of working women were framed within a larger discourse of gender, race and citizenship at a time when the British empire reached the zenith of its power and prestige. The case studies selected for analysis are the well-known examples of nail-making, white lead manufacture, and the making of pottery products (which again used lead in the glazing processes), which attracted considerable contemporary interest in regard to the reproductive health of the female workforce.

This discussion of nails and lead is coherent and intelligent, drawing primarily on newspapers and contemporary published sources as well as a selection of Home Office archives for the 1890s and the pre-War years.

More original is the discussion of the impact of the new mass-circulation journalism and "scandal sheets" on perceptions of industrial health problems and there is an illuminating chapter on the battles between "social feminists" and "liberal feminists" on the virtues and limits of state intervention to protect females in the labour market and the workplace. The interpretation developed in *Women's bodies and dangerous trades* is that a fresh discourse of danger, and more particularly the hazards of female work to the unborn child, provided the setting within which the British state moved to enact fresh legislation which specified some occupations as particularly dangerous. Moral as well as physical hazard clearly informed the debate on proposals to regulate, among other occupations, the work of the bar-maid within the polluted atmosphere of the public house. Medical men contributed to this climate of anxiety about female and infant health. In an interesting discussion of medical science and the lead problem, the author shows that leading authorities such as Thomas Oliver remained convinced of the peculiar susceptibility of women to lead poisoning with disastrous consequences for maternal health as well as the well-being of the domestic household, regardless of contemporary evidence to the contrary. It is fair to note that the evidence provided by Malone also indicates the extent to which such gendered assumptions were contested before the outbreak of war in 1914 as medical specialists began to address the question of men's reproductive and general well-being, since they were more likely to be the victims of toxic poisoning than were working women.

One advantage of the analysis provided in this succinct text is that it draws the discussion of women's industrial health away from the confines of occupational medicine and illustrates the pertinence of imperial concerns with race and the relevance of the politics of labour and gender to an understanding of protective legislation. Malone draws on older as well as recent feminist