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HILGARD, ERNEST R., AND HILGARD, JOSEPHINE R. *Hypnosis in the Relief of Pain*. (2nd ed.) Los Altos, CA: Kaufmann, 1983. Pp. xiii + 294. \$11.95 U.S.

The first edition of this important book gave us one of the most thorough investigations of a hypnotic phenomenon. It was a major contribution to the scientific validation of hypnotic analgesia, and it helped to set the standard for research to follow. Readers of this Journal will be most interested in how the second edition differs from the first, and in how the Hilgards have responded to their critics.

The first edition has been reprinted here in its entirety. This has created some minor flaws. For example, the authors refer to work that was in progress in 1975, when obviously it would be better to have complete bibliographical references. But overall the relevance of this discussion 8 years later is a tribute to its quality. The only new material is a chapter on recent literature, three additional pages of references, and a foreword by Patrick D. Wall. The publisher has "killed two birds with one stone," releasing the book in paperback for the first time and obtaining a literature update from the Hilgards. The new chapter should be of interest to all. The new literature includes a replication of the Hilgards' original research design with the addition of a simulator group, with positive results. In addition, there are comparisons of hypnosis with acupuncture, biofeedback, and cognitive therapy, as well as a timely discussion of research on endorphins, cholinergic mechanisms, and cerebral lateralization; such studies may ultimately bear fruit in identifying the neurological substrates of hypnosis. The new chapter maintains the orientation of the first edition toward both lay and professional readers, and both clinical and experimental concerns. The literature is reviewed in sufficient detail and in so clear a manner that methods as well as results can be understood.

The Hilgards' response to their critics, J. Barber and Adrian (1982), Spanos (1983), and Spanos and Hewitt (1980), is disappointingly brief. Those authors represent major theoretical differences, and a thorough discussion would include not only their research findings but also their methodology and philosophical underpinnings. For example, a statement such as, "Everybody does not know his capacities [Erickson, Rossi, & Rossi, 1976, p. 36]" evokes an alternative *Weltanschauung* to the Hilgards' logical positivism (in which human potentials are measured and described).

Despite these problems, this important book should be read by anyone interested in hypnosis or pain. It is certain to have a major influence on the field, and the new chapter provides a valuable review of current literature. The importance of psychological factors in the experience of pain has not received the attention it deserves. Books such as this may help to correct that situation.

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