

psychiatric education as it is affected by the increase of psychiatrists; the scope of psychiatry; and the demand for psychiatric services'. The response at Yale is to introduce 'behavioural' sciences in the pre-clinical years of the medical curriculum, allowing a choice directed towards a specialty in the third year. The clinical years for intending psychiatrists would then be devoted to psychiatry and related studies in 'semiautonomous' schools of psychiatry. The content of training is heavily weighted with esoteric sociological theorizing in which basic science applied in psychiatry is viewed as 'the body of knowledge concerned with symbolic process'; and 'psychiatry, as one of the healing arts, . . . as the treatment . . . through symbolic means of symbolic impairments'. Tests recommended for typical seminars are represented by Durkheim's 'Division of Labor in Society'; and 'The Elementary Forms of Religious Life'; Etzioni's 'A Comparative Analysis of Complex Organizations', etc.

Although no medical curriculum in Britain has yet appeared which displaces practically all clinical practice other than psychiatry of a 'non-medical' kind, some current proposals clearly adumbrate it. This book is a cautionary tale to those who contemplate changes of this kind.

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'A Physician in the General Practice of Psychiatry.' Selected papers of Leo H. Bartemeier. Edited by PETER A. MARTIN, A. W. R. SIPE and G. L. USDIN. Brunner/Mazel. New York. 1970. Pp. 451. Price \$15.00.

'Hope—Psychiatry's Commitment.' Papers presented to LEO H. BARTEMEIER. Edited by A. W. R. SIPE. Brunner/Mazel. New York. 1970. Pp. 395. Price \$10.00.

In the 'Personal View' essay in the *British Medical Journal* for 16 January last, Patrick Trevor-Roper discusses medical myths and superstitions, past and present. He wonders whether Freudianism may be also one of these, and might in fifty years time 'seem just as preposterous as the sex/blindness (masturbation) story and the paraphernalia of witchcraft today'.

This thought comes to mind in reviewing the first of these two books (which come together in a card-board case with a photograph of Leo Bartemeier on the outside), because Leo Bartemeier has invested a good deal in the psycho-analytical approach to psychiatry. The influences in his professional life have been mainly Roman Catholicism and psycho-analysis; not such uneasy bedfellows as one might suppose. The papers herein collected range from the

1920's to the 1960's. The author has been a prolific writer. The book is divided into papers on Physicians, Children, Psychiatry, Community and Psycho-analysis—in that order. Not all the papers are of equal interest, and some of the earlier ones discuss ideas which the reader in 1971 might find dated or even out of date. But one receives the impression of a wise and humane person and 'a physician in the practice of psychiatry', who is firm in his basic ideologies but not excessively doctrinaire. There is a development of thought over the years, but within the main tenets of the psycho-analytic orientation.

Bartemeier's abiding interest in child welfare is apparent, and it is interesting to read of his part in the founding of a movement called 'Cornelian Corner' in the 1940's. This was a contribution towards preventive psychiatry in the form of promoting more natural and traditional ways of infant nurturing, arising out of the Freudian view about the importance and pitfalls of cradle life and early infancy for later mental health.

The second book is a 'Festschrift' in honour of Leo Bartemeier on his seventy-fifth birthday. It is divided into four aspects of the theme of psychiatry's commitment—to the individual, in the Laboratory, in the Community and in the World. This extensive area gives one a depressing feeling of inflation; of an era of psychiatric expansion that is or should be passing away: the mid-twentieth century error that 'the All is psychiatry', which began with a kind of Hitlerian 'today the asylum, tomorrow the World'. Psychiatry should now be publishing a new-found humility, a return to its true nature as a branch of clinical medicine instead of an effort to overcome existence or effect cosmic transformations.

These are general essays—e.g. 'Loneliness—Man's Universal Plight' by Francis J. Braceland; 'Maternal Feelings towards the Newborn' by David M. Levy; 'The Authority Crisis in Catholicism' by Walter J. Burghardt S. J.; 'Sensitivity Training for the Religious' by Joseph J. Reidy; 'Project HOPE—a Pragmatic Endeavour' by Eugene Brody; 'Man's Biological Potential' by Jonas Salk—this catalogue of some of the headings indicates the general tone of the book. Nevertheless it is a tribute to an obviously likeable and well-liked American psychiatrist rather than a hard-core work of psychiatry.

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The Paranoid. By DAVID W. SWANSON, PHILIP J. BOHNERT and JACKSON, A. SMITH. London: J. & A. Churchill Ltd. for Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, 1970. Pp. ix + 523. Price £6.25.

The title of this book by three psychiatrists might