

that it unfits priests for psychotherapy, no less than it should unfrock physicians from the priesthood. Thus the subjects of this notice fail from the scientific standpoint, but they may well prove a comfort to some mental invalids.

In the first of these pamphlets Miss Ikin gives a religio-psychological view of mental disorder. It suffers from its orientation, and is vitiated by facile *a priori* reasoning based on a degree of clinical ignorance. She admits that spiritual healers are prone to mental breakdown, but fails to draw the corollary that this activity attracts the unstable. She would like to see the D.P.M. open to non-medical personnel. Need we say more?

In the second pamphlet the Rev. W. Wall makes a fair attempt to sum up the schools of Freud, Adler and Jung, whom he prefers. But this again lacks precision and relevance owing to insufficient clinical training. The writing is careless.

Both the authors' names are followed by the initials "Ps. F." It would be interesting to know their significance and the credentials of the body that grants them.

E. S. STERN.

Contributions to Psychoanalysis 1921-1945. By MELANIE KLEIN. Pp. 416. London: Hogarth Press, 1948. Price 21s.

The publication in book form of most of Mrs. Klein's papers is an event, for she occupies a unique position in psychoanalysis. To an extent she has split the movement by her heresies but, remaining within it, she has not been met by the full odium psychoanalyticum. Her work with children is characterized by full interpretation to the patient, which has been criticized by Anna Freud because it is possible that such interpretations may come from the therapist's rather than the child's unconscious mind. On the other hand, it may be held that the authoress is right, as against Miss Freud, in insisting that the analyst must refrain from teaching. Perhaps a combination of these two procedures is inclined to produce too strong a super-ego.

This collection falls into two principal parts: the psychoanalysis of children by play technique, and the concept of manic-depressive disorder which has followed from this. Besides papers on infant analysis, there is an excellent one on the early stages of the oedipus conflict, with an explanation of female character formation, and important ones on child development, the rôle of the school in this, on intellectual inhibition, including a contribution to the understanding of backwardness, and on infantile anxiety. These early papers still read exceedingly well, except for two on criminality, which are rather superficial, and now transcended by the researches of the late Kate Friedlander. The classical papers on mourning and the psychogenesis of manic-depressive states are of course included, with their development of the concept of the depressive position.

Naturally there are weaknesses. Mrs. Klein attributes to unconscious factors those cases of early childish scholastic success followed by comparative failure. But surely a more likely explanation is that early school success depends more on memory and later success on "g." Admittedly it is conceivable that such imbalance is itself due to unconscious factors. She is puzzled by the child's apparently meaningless repetition of his questions. Is not this simply due to his wish to reassure himself of the consistency of the adults and so of the constancy of the external world?

But there are many excellencies. Every adult should mark her statement that "There is *no* child without difficulties, fears and feelings of guilt, and even when these seem to be of small importance, they cause much greater suffering than would appear, and are in addition the early indication of much greater disturbances in later life." She points out that children's accidents

are often due to the desire for punishment for oedipus guilt. She postulates the development of the super-ego as soon as the child makes his earliest introjection of his objects, and that of the oedipus in early infancy and before the age of three to five years given by Prof. Freud. She explains the frequency of paranoid symptoms in melancholia by saying that the difference between the two psychoses is that between the anxiety of introjecting dangerous substances in paranoia and that of destroying internal good objects by biting or chewing, or endangering them by introducing bad substances from within in melancholia. She explains the intractability and ineducability of schizoid and paranoid persons by their fear of reality and the external world, which they must deny in order to remain in their phantasies.

The authoress's forceful personality is well conveyed to the reader, and her ideas are so thoughtful and stimulating that no thinking psychiatrist can afford to ignore them. The papers are well illustrated by case-histories, but, as is usual in studying psychoanalytical works, the reader should, while perusing it, himself carry out analyses of patients by means of the free association technique.

E. S. STERN.

Orthopsychiatry 1923-1948: Retrospect and Prospect. Edited by LAWSON G. LOWREY and VICTORIA SLOAN. American Orthopsychiatric Association, 1948. Pp. viii + 623. n.p.

The American Orthopsychiatric Association was founded on 13 January, 1924. After the psychoanalysts, whose delvings they have made fruitful, they have been the greatest contributors to recent psychiatric progress, though strangely little seems to have been known of them on the Continent. Theirs is an eclecticism of the best type, the Horatian *Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri* (not pledged to swear by the words of any master), selecting the best from other schools as well as their own. To them we owe psychiatric social work, and most of our practice of child psychiatry.

This quarter-century volume is in four parts: developmental, interpenetration of disciplines, functions and practices, and appendix on child psychotherapy. Naturally, in a book by 31 authors, contributions are uneven. The duller are mere almanacks of orthopsychiatric advance, but the best, which are noticed here, include comprehensive reviews full of stimulating ideas.

Healy and Bronner describe the inception and development of the child guidance clinic, and the beginnings of systematic psychiatric treatment of delinquency in 1908. The pioneers had nearly everything to learn, and it is seen how the paramount importance of the emotional over the physical factors was increasingly appreciated. It is a fascinating story of triumph through perseverance that continues to influence psychology in all progressive regions. Stevenson explains how in 1920 the child guidance clinic attained its standard triad of psychiatrist, psychologist and psychiatric social worker—of whom the last is the greatest of the three—with the psychiatrist as director. Karpman's review of the literature of delinquency treatment is sound, except that he is a little unfair to Burt's "Young Delinquent." Admittedly its outlook is a little static, but its literary style and statistical approach are attractive, and more than any other book it inspired the reviewer, for one, with the idea that fruitful psychiatric research was possible.

Henry discusses anthropology and orthopsychiatry cogently under the headings of "Culture and Symptom Formation," "Destabilization," "Manipulation of the Environment," "Delinquency," quoting Tipping:

"The pseudo-social or 'gang' boy . . . may be said to be socialized within a delinquent group. . . . The pseudo-social may be regarded as a cultural minority group adopting the way of life which is parasitic and predatory upon our culture.