

commend any of them. He quotes with approval, however, Bleuler's dictum that "in more than one-third of schizophrenic cases the treatment will decide whether they can become social men again or not". He advises "early and persistent efforts" at occupational and recreational therapy. Other references to occupational therapy are, however, scanty and scattered, and it would be an advantage if they could be gathered into one chapter, in which the applications of this form of treatment to the different forms of mental disorder could be set forth.

On the whole we would say that the work ranks high among recent text-books. It provides a foundation of sound psychiatric doctrine, from which the student may proceed to the further reading suggested in the bibliographies.

A. WALK.

Towards Mental Health: The Schizophrenic Problem. By CHARLES MACFIE CAMPBELL, M.D. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1933. (Published in England by Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press.) Pp. 110. Price 5s. 6d.

Prof. Macfie Campbell has reprinted here the text of four lectures delivered at the University of Illinois in 1932. At this University there exists an Annual Foundation Lectureship (entitled the Adolph Gehrman Lectureship) in Hygiene; and this was the first occasion on which mental hygiene was chosen as the subject for the year.

Given this opportunity, Prof. Campbell refrained from merely expatiating, with facile optimism, on the possible benefits of mental hygiene activities. Instead, he chose to emphasize the complexities and difficulties of any attempt at a preventive psychiatry, and to illustrate this by reference to the many-sided problem of schizophrenia.

He points out in the first place how inadequate are the fundamental concepts of medical science to the full understanding of mental disorders—an inadequacy due to their impersonality; how, even in the prevention of a physical disease like tuberculosis, it is necessary to deal with personal and social factors; and how, with mental disorder, every aspect of the patient's life must be given its due share of consideration. He speaks of the "insidious associations", not only of the term "insanity", but of that of "disease". Passing to schizophrenia, some cases, typical or otherwise, are described by way of a preliminary survey of the "schizophrenic territory". It is shown how much of the patient's behaviour possesses meaning and is understandable as having adaptive value. Next the author selects for more detailed examination three topics which constantly recur in the contents of schizophrenic psychoses: these are the management of the sexual instinct; the relation of the individual to the parents and the attainment of independence; and the individual's need for a personal value and status. A large number of illustrative cases are given. The question of how far the predominance of these topics in the minds of the patients indicates a real ætiological connection is discussed, and the author holds that there is such a connection, and that faulty attitudes of the patient's are, partly at least, the actual causes of the psychotic reaction; and further, that these faulty attitudes are caused, or at least encouraged, by faulty environment. There follows a discussion of the influence of the environment, and especially of parental attitudes, on the individual's adaptation to the three problems of sex, independence and personal value, and some indication of the direction in which

modifications seem desirable. Finally the author considers the subject of philosophical and religious beliefs, and the question of how far it may be justifiable, in the interests of mental hygiene, to advocate changes in the cultural outlook of the community; and whilst recognizing possible dangers, he concludes that "cultural evolution is not to be considered a blind evolutionary process, but one in which conscious direction plays a part, and in this conscious direction the student of mental hygiene has his share".

It would be hard to find a clearer or more succinct presentation of the psychiatric point of view than is given in this little volume. It should be in the hands of all who propose to take up the study of mental disorder, and we hope that it may reach a still wider public.

A. WALK.

Psychopathology: A Study of Modern Approaches. By J. ERNEST NICOLE, D.P.M. Second edition. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1934. Pp. 283. Price 12s. 6d.

Dr. Nicole's book is now well established as an indispensable introduction to psychopathology, and an invaluable guide by means of which the student may safely pick his way among the seemingly conflicting tendencies and theories that make up the subject. It is, in fact, a masterpiece of condensation, and the brevity of its descriptions is a positive advantage, for while the reader's interest is constantly being stimulated, and further reading encouraged, there is no danger of his being led to believe that he has acquired more than the rudiments of each topic raised. He will, however, find here, not only the most salient facts lucidly set forth, but, in Dr. Nicole's comments and appraisal of the value of the different contributions to psychopathology, much sound and unbiased judgment as well.

For this edition, Dr. Nicole has written four new chapters dealing with ethnology and sociology, with the present position in general psychology, and with the application of psychopathology to education, criminology, vocational and industrial psychology, morals, religion and literature. Among additions elsewhere we find discussions of Alexander's tentative approach to a psychotherapy of schizophrenia, and of Prinzhorn's synthetic outlook and critique of the foundations of psychotherapy. Recent work on the biochemistry of mental disorders is also touched upon.

The appendices, too, consisting of articles which originally appeared in this Journal, have been revised and extended. In these Dr. Nicole shows his capacity for detailed argument, and the student, after his rapid review of the outstanding problems of psychopathology, is given specimens of serious discussion of these problems.

In reading such a work as this, the critic is bound to experience disappointment here and there at the omission of some favourite minor topic, or to feel disposed to disagree with the relative amount of space allotted to different authors. We feel, for instance, that much of the chapters on biochemistry might have been omitted, as not being strictly germane to psychopathology; and this might have permitted a more extended consideration of such "borderline" studies as those of Jaensch on eidetic imagery or Bechterew's reflexology, or some mention of von Monakow and Mourgue's very interesting "neurobiological" approach.

The bibliography is remarkably complete and up-to-date. It might be made more useful by being divided into two portions, the first comprising the