

researches led him further and further back into childhood for explanations of the psychology and psychopathology of the adult, Jung's interest moved in the other direction, that is, to the latter half of life, with its full maturity and eventual involution. It seems significant that Jung was so much impressed by 'opposites'. Other issues where he took up a position 'opposite' to Freud's were: prospective versus retrospective, purpose versus cause, spiritual and mythical versus sexual, typology versus universality—and no doubt many others. Dr. Fordham, however, is different, and has always seemed one of the more Freudian Jungians, even if he feels more affinity with the standpoint of Melanie Klein than with that of Freud. It is interesting that his new title is 'Children as Individuals', for he certainly treats them as such.

The introductory chapters deal with clinical material related especially to play, dreams, and pictures. Much of this is straightforward and will be familiar to most of those who do clinical work with children; but in addition there are interesting Jungian insights regarding such concepts as opposites, mandalas, archetypes etc. The following chapters are more theoretical and serve to expound the author's concepts of ego, archetype, and self, of the process of maturation, and of identity formation. Dr. Fordham very properly follows up this account of individual development with a chapter discussing the mutual interactions of child and family.

Chapter 9 deals with analytical psychotherapy and makes it clear that this involves a preliminary 'family diagnosis' and attention to parental neurosis, though not necessarily treatment for it. The actual technique with the child is well illustrated by two patients whose treatment is described in some detail. A further case is described in the concluding chapter to illustrate the theme of symbol formation.

There is a bibliography of 9 pages; the majority of authors cited are psychoanalysts, a fact which confirms the impression that Dr. Fordham's sympathies are by no means exclusively Jungian.

W. H. GILLESPIE.

FAR FROM THE CLINICAL BATTLE FRONT

Psychiatry and Philosophy. By ERWIN W. STRAUS, MAURICE NATANSON and HENRI EY. Edited by MAURICE NATANSON. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York: Springer-Verlag. 1969. Pp. 161. Price DM 32.

Although the three essays which make up this book were written in 1963, they touch upon questions which increasingly occupy the minds of thoughtful psychiatrists, namely 'what is mental illness?'

Titled and discussed in more formal language than, for example Thomas Szasz's *The Myth of Mental Illness*, philosophy and psychiatry, or the philosophy of psychiatry, reflects the fundamental questioning of psychiatric concepts and the 'whatness' of mental illness. This represents a counter-current to the bland assumption that human unhappiness or social abnormality means some kind of mental illness, and should be susceptible to treatment like other illnesses.

Erwin Straus's essay is titled *Psychiatry and Philosophy*. Maurice Natanson follows immediately with *Philosophy and Psychiatry*. The philosophic roots here are those of phenomenology and existentialism, and consequently have the merits and defects of these branches of philosophy. The existentialism stems largely from the ponderous and uphill philosophy of Heidegger. It is interesting as philosophy, but it all seems far away from the clinical battle front.

Perhaps the most interesting essay for clinicians is the last one by Henri Ey—*Outline of an Organodynamic Conception of the Structure, Nosography and Pathogenesis of Mental Diseases*. This develops a description of mental illness from, among others, the work of Hughlings Jackson in neurology.

As the Preface to the book, by Straus and Natanson observes, 'the role of philosophy in the advancement of science is to make trouble; to challenge fundamental assumptions, to insist on rigour, and to demand some order of synoptic responsibility.' This sort of thing is good for unphilosophical psychiatrists and biological scientists generally, but unfortunately they are unlikely to read this book.

H. M. FLANAGAN.

ARE THESE ANTHOLOGIES WORTHWHILE?

Social Psychiatry; Volume I. Edited by ARI KIEV. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, Ltd., for Science House, New York, Inc. 1970. Price 80s.

The contributors to this collection of reprinted papers are (in order of appearance): J. Ruesch, N. W. Bell and J. Spiegel, M. Shepherd and B. Cooper, M. L. Kohn, A. Hock, R. Moses and L. Terrespolsky, P. Paumelle and S. Lebovici, Warren Dunham, T. Plaut, D. M. Englehart and N. Freedman, Kathleen Jones, D. Michael, J. Z. Hes, M. Fried, C. Rule, Eliot Slater (on Lorenz), and H. F. Harlow. The contributions are arranged in five sections, Social Psychiatry: Definitions and Parameters; Epidemiology; Community Psychiatry; Social Problems; and Animal Studies. The editor provides an introduction to the book and a short introductory note to each section.

Are these anthologies of reprints worthwhile? As reference books they are too personal (it can hardly

be otherwise when the field is large), and so one cannot rely on them to contain standard pieces. When they do reprint important papers, especially recent ones, much of what they give us is accessible enough in major journals anyway. Editors steer a difficult course, rarely with complete success, between the subjective and the trite. Inasmuch as they aim, as does Dr. Kiev, to collect 'the important contributions', they are likely to overlap in their choice: thus, Shepherd and Cooper's *Epidemiology and Mental Disorder* reappeared recently also in Freeman and Farndale's *New Aspects of the Mental Health Services*. More expensive in general than textbooks, these collections are often even more ephemeral.

By contrast, they are convenient, and probably even most readers familiar with the field often find much in them that they have overlooked. One finds it hard, though, to echo Dr. Kiev's hope that such compendia will be useful 'for teaching purposes': it will be a sad day when teachers feel the need for ready-made selections for their students, and when students come to expect them. If it is argued that the intention isn't that students should swallow the collections whole, but merely choose from them, then the books do little more than take their place alongside the journals which they duplicate as sources of reference.

The present volume aims to reprint articles which first appeared in 1965-1967 (though Shepherd and Cooper's piece appeared in 1964 and the one by Marc Fried in 1963). It is described as 'Volume I', and it is not clear how many subsequent volumes are planned, nor whether the intention is to enlarge the area covered or to continue the choice to later years. A suggestion for future volumes: it would help the reader in finding his way to particular references, all of which are gathered at the end of the book, if the pages of references were headed with the names of the chapters to which they refer.

In short, a book which not many people are likely to want to buy for themselves, acceptable though it may be as a present, or review copy.

TOM ARIE.

THE MARSEILLES SCHOOL

The Physiopathogenesis of the Epilepsies.

Edited by H. GASTAUT, H. JASPER, J. BANCAUD and A. WALTREGNY. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1969. Pp. 316. Price \$27.00.

This book contains the proceedings of the second International Institute of Advanced Studies in Human Electroencephalography, which was held in Marseilles in 1966. The book is divided into four sections, as follows:

1. Generalized epilepsies of functional, metabolic or genetic nature.

2. The physiopathogenesis of generalized epilepsies of organic nature.

3. Animal studies dealing with the neurological basis of generalized epilepsy.

4. A discussion concerning the concept of idiopathic epilepsies.

The list of contributors is international, including many recognized authorities on epilepsy, but there is, not surprisingly, a strong emphasis on the French contributions.

The book will appeal more to the neurophysiologist than to the clinician. Most of the papers describe the subject from a purely neurophysiological point of view, although some excellent clinical material is also presented. The book suffers from the inevitable disadvantages which occur in publishing the proceedings of a conference, as it is not clear for what sort of audience the book is intended: some of the papers are relatively simple, for example the discussion of epilepsy in hypocalcaemia, whereas others deal entirely with neurophysiological animal experiments. The standard of the papers is also uneven. One author points out that confusion exists between 'genuine epilepsy' and 'genetic epilepsy' and concludes his article with the following statement: 'If it has not been possible to systematically carry out all investigations it is better not to speak of "epilepsy of unknown origin"'. This diagnosis will not satisfy the doctor and he will be encouraged to multiply examinations to determine the origin of the epilepsy with which he is confronted.'

On the other hand there are excellent papers dealing with stereotactically implanted electrodes and the recording from these of induced and spontaneous seizures.

All the papers are published in English and many of them have suffered in the translation. I found parts extremely difficult to understand; for example this sentence in the introduction: 'Provocation, by intraperitoneal cardiazol injection, of bilateral, synchronous and symmetrical discharges of spike, then of spike and wave, in the sheep foetus, 45 days old, as yet devoid of any spontaneous cortical electrical activity, and although the encephalon is still reduced to a well developed mesodiencephalon, provided with two thin telencephalic vesicles without the slightest outline of callosal commissure and while the pyramidal cells of the cortical layer of these vesicles are as yet bipolar and devoid of any collateral fibres.' There is no verb here of which 'provocation' could be the subject, an omission allowed in French but not in English. This complexity of expression and flouting of English grammar unfortunately