

Freud had diagnosed in order to explain away certain inconsistencies of dating. Freud had devoted a quarter of his paper and much ingenuity to unravelling these inconsistencies. His solution was this. In order to obtain the monks' help in 1677, Haizmann had invented the story of a pact with the Devil, signed in blood in 1668. He must therefore have pretended to recover such a bond with the date 1668 on it. In 1678, when he needed another therapeutic exorcism, he had to invent a previous pact, written in ink and dated 1668.

This solution, however, involved Freud in some very unlikely assumptions. He had to suppose that Haizmann had somehow exchanged the previously recovered bond in blood for one with the new date 1669 on it, and that somehow nobody had noticed this substitution. He had to assert that, in compiling the Haizmann story some 40 years after the events, a priest "in the interest of consistency, has falsified some things in the deposition made by the first Abbot" (though he mitigated this libel by adding that "a 'second revision' such as this does not go much beyond what is carried out even by modern lay historians, and at all events it was done in good faith"). Finally, he had to assume that Haizmann, in writing the bond in ink one year after the recovery of the bond in blood, had made a slip of the pen and written 1669 instead of 1668—a slip which Freud regarded as a "piece of unintentional honesty; it enables us to guess that the supposedly earlier bond was fabricated at a later date".

Freud had to negotiate many hurdles in defending his thesis, and he was never sanguine enough to persuade himself of complete success. Vandendriessche has had no difficulty in demolishing Freud's solution, though his own explanations are admittedly not definitive either. He follows up every clue, be it historical, textual or psychological; and he is painstaking in his interpretations. As a result, his discussion becomes, as he himself realizes, meandering and involved; it is also not always written in idiomatic English. Yet, like some authors of whodunits, he comes up, at the very end of the book, with a new discovery which could remove all inconsistencies of dating and show that Haizmann never committed the parapraxis which was a "piece of unintentional honesty" in Freud's opinion. Vandendriessche quotes from three old juridical books that it had been customary in the 17th century and afterwards to execute two drafts of a contract: a preliminary rough draft of the items on which agreement had been reached, and this might include the date when the contract should become valid; and a second, more solemn fair copy of the contract which legalized it and made it effective.

If this new interpretation is accepted, Haizmann's story of his pact with the Devil becomes consistent and was never changed by him. Evidence from his first visit to Mariazell mentions already that he had written a bond in ink in 1668 and a bond in blood "sequenti vero anno 1669". Only the second bond was effective. This bond, however, as Vandendriessche argues with some cogency, was not for nine whole years; it fell due "in 9. jahr", in the 9th year that began on 24 September, 1677. Haizmann wanted another therapeutic exorcism in 1678 because of the return of his symptoms. The bond in ink served him as an excuse. He was quite correct in writing the year 1669 at the end of this bond, as it was the year in which the contract was supposed to become effective.

F. KRÄUPL TAYLOR.

Evolution of Psychosomatic Concepts. Anorexia Nervosa: A Paradigm. Eds. M. RALPH KAUFMAN and MARCEL HEIMAN. London: The Hogarth Press and the Institute of Psychoanalysis, 1965. Pp. 399. Price 63s.

This contribution, No. 66 in the International Psychoanalytic Library Series, aims to describe the development of the psychosomatic concept over the last century. The senior editor, Professor Kaufman, is a former President of the American Psychoanalytic Association and the editors state their psychoanalytic orientation and probable bias in the introduction. The first part of their book takes the form of a general statement concerning the problem. This is embodied in the first 127 pages, which include reproduced papers by five senior physicians which in the editors' views represent landmarks of psychosomatic thought and criticism. These papers are by Edward Stainbrook (1952), Paul Klemperer (1953), Felix Deutsch (1927), Franz Alexander (1939), and Sir William Gull (1868). In each case the editors and their associates have added their own introductory and sometimes critical comments. In their own chapter on "psychogenicity" in this section, the editors, after making an attempt at analysis of the various interactions of body and mind in health and disease, conclude that psychoanalytic practice and consequent theory is now making a major contribution to the evolution of psychosomatic thought.

The last 250 pages of the book are devoted to this particular development of the psychosomatic viewpoint, using anorexia nervosa as an example. To this end a series of papers on anorexia nervosa are reproduced, each with editorial comment. They range from Gull's and Lasègue's original observational studies to present-day psychosomatic evalu-

ations, of which the best known is the 1940 paper by Waller, Kaufman and Deutsch. In this section considerable space is also devoted to a number of isolated case reports. It also includes a few German contributions to the subject from the 1930's, but Helmut Thomae's more recent extensive psychoanalytic contributions are ignored.

Despite the stated and inevitable bias in the main presentation, there is some attempt to bring balance to the book by presenting some early views on the relationship of anorexia nervosa to the symptoms of macroscopic pituitary disease; also attempts, in presenting papers such as the one by Ruth Moulton, to examine the relationship between endocrinological and psychological factors. However, overall, experimental work and neurophysiological concepts as well as some major phenomenological studies, all of which have a bearing on the editors' thesis, are neglected, and the emphasis remains placed upon the probably direct aetiological importance for anorexia nervosa of specific sexual fantasies and upon the primary symbolic significance of symptoms. The dust cover of the book proffers the extreme psychoanalytic viewpoint with embarrassing clarity when it states—"The problem (of understanding anorexia nervosa) can (now) be pin-pointed in terms of highly specific psychological constellations at the conscious, pre-conscious and unconscious levels." Such overstatements, which are not characteristic of the avowedly humble editorial views, are nevertheless likely to alienate the less committed investigator. To the reviewer's way of thinking some of the weaknesses of the traditional psychoanalytic position—those of working only with the patient and his or her reports, and of attributing aetiological significance to symptoms and findings which have often only acquired symbolic significance or have arisen during the process of the illness—are made apparent by some of these papers. Furthermore, whilst anorexia nervosa poses many interesting and complex problems in terms of its probable constitutional and experiential determinants and their interactions, it is not the most common, best investigated or most typical example of the psychosomatic disorders.

In conclusion, the content of this book is concerned with some aspects of psychosomatic medicine and in particular with the example of anorexia nervosa. It consists of a considerable amount of information and opinion of an historical and clinical kind, with emphasis on the psychoanalytic approach. There is an extensive bibliography. A critical approach is attempted and the editorial comments are obviously experienced clinical ones. Unfortunately, the psychoanalytic hypothesis continues to defy validation. Nevertheless, in the reviewer's opinion, the papers

have been well and economically chosen to portray the development of the psychoanalytic viewpoint of these subjects, and much of the book is recommended as worth-while and enjoyable clinical reading for potentially interested readers who would not otherwise make a vigorous search of this literature.

A. H. CRISP.

Interpersonal Psychoanalysis: The Selected Papers of Clara M. Thompson. Edited by MAURICE R. GREEN. New York: Basic Books, 1965. Pp. 398. Price 50s.

Clara Thompson died in 1958. She was one of the American neo-Freudians and an associate of Karen Horney and Erich Fromm. In these collected papers the topics vary from an essay on internecine warfare among the psychoanalysts and their institutes—a process reminiscent of the post-reformation proliferation of Christian sects—to the "feminine protest" of the woman analyst against some of Freud's theories about feminine psychology. There are also personal accounts of her associations with Ferenczi and Sullivan.

Two sections are devoted to papers on feminine psychology, in which her divergences from Freudian theory and also from other deviationists such as Horney are apparent. It seems that Adler was the first of the neo-Freudians, and many of the ideas appear to be more Adlerian than Freudian. The book is apt to be repetitive and wordy, and not always stylistically clear, but perhaps these things are to be expected in posthumously published papers where editing and revision have to be left to someone who must feel an obligation to leave the text largely as it is.

The author's clinical observations about interactions in the therapeutic interview situation are useful, but the book as a whole is more personal and historical than scientific.

H. M. FLANAGAN.

The Fear of being a Woman. By JOSEPH C. RHEINGOLD. First edition. New York: Grune and Stratton Inc., 1964. Pp. 756. Price \$10.00.

This massive book is written by a physician, who has practised both in psychiatry and in gynaecology and obstetrics. The author presents a wealth of evidence to support his thesis that maternal destructiveness is the most significant feature in the development of a woman's personality and social adjustment. He quotes some eight hundred references as well as considerable personal experience.