

now comprises 15 texts and is intended as a post-graduate course of reading for paediatricians. It contains 7 essays on different aspects of child psychiatry. Six of the contributors are Swiss and one chapter is written from Marburg. The whole text is in German. Subjects covered include the work of the psychiatrist in a children's hospital, psychological examination, neuroses and sleep disorders.

The first chapter by J. Lutz of Zurich deals with the therapy of mental defect. He reports that in that city 5 per cent. of school leavers are classed as feeble-minded and 1 per cent. are found unfit to attend school on entry on account of mental defect. He emphasizes that medical practitioners on the whole are reluctant to deal with mental deficiency, since it is regarded as incurable. He develops the theme of the need of the parents for psychiatric help and support. He also points out the improvement and personality development which can occur even in the idiot child as a result of sustained effort.

Some of Dr. Lutz's views appear, however, old-fashioned. He mentions prevention of marriage of patients with hereditary defect, though it is now well recognized that the majority of defectives are children of normal parents and that the majority of children of defectives are themselves normal. Also in regard to criminality Dr. Lutz like many writers assumes a relation to mental defect, though recent work shows that any such correlation is very limited. He refers to vitamins, hormones, and glutamic acid as "stimulants" though it is doubtful whether these have any effect on mental activity in the absence of a special deficiency.

Dr. Stutte of Marburg writes the chapter on child psychosis. It is as didactic as one might expect. He is not beset by any doubts as to the existence of schizophrenia in early childhood such as assail authorities in this country. He does not set out any definite diagnostic criteria. He does, however, suggest that diagnosis should not be based on outcome; i.e. if a clinical picture appears schizophrenic then it should be classed as such even if the child recovers quickly. He believes that although the prognosis of infantile schizophrenia remains unfavourable it has improved with contemporary methods. He supports this view with illustrative cases but not with statistics.

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##### 5. PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND PSYCHOTHERAPY

*Gesammelte Schriften zur Psychopathologie* (Collected Writings on Psychopathology). By KARL JASPERS. Berlin-Göttingen-Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag. 1963. Pp. 421. Price DM36.

This volume, published to celebrate the author's 80th birthday, brings together eight of his papers, written between 1909 and 1913. All the papers are concerned with psychopathology; they are entitled: "Homesickness and Crime", "Delusions of Jealousy", "Methods of Intelligence Testing and the Concept of Dementia", "The Analysis of Hallucinations", "Hallucinations", "The Phenomenological Orientation in Psychopathology", "Causal and Meaningful Connections in Schizophrenia between the Life-history and the Psychosis" and "Vivid Physical Awareness as an Elementary Symptom in Psychopathology". These papers are, every one of them, fundamental contributions to modern psychopathology and have far more than a mere historical value. The paper on Phenomenology, which is one of the clearest expositions of this method, so basic to psychopathology, describes its scope and limitations as an instrument in psychopathological research. It shows how an increased awareness of it as a method on the part of psychiatrists has advanced psychopathology beyond its Kraepelinian state, in which, despite the enormous contributions made, it still suffered from a certain lack of clarity in its research approach. This paper, together with the one on "Causal and Meaningful Connections in Schizophrenia" became the cornerstones of continental psychiatry, and both have remained so to the present day. The concepts put forward in these two papers created a common theoretical basis for continental psychiatry, from Russia and Scandinavia to Italy and Spain, and provided a framework for psychiatry and psychopathology which has held the subject together in spite of all the wide divergencies of schools, from Kleist and Leonhard to Kretschmer and Conrad and the Gestalt psychiatrists like K. Levin or Henri Ey. This unitary framework affects even the continental psychoanalytic school, which have retained a conceptual frame of reference shared with the main body of psychiatry. The continental psychoanalysts like Weizsacker, Gebattel, Binswanger or Jung still speak the same language as the rest of psychiatry, no matter how wide their disagreements lead them apart. As Kollé said in his textbook ". . . if Jaspers had been better understood, psychiatry would long since have been more fully integrated".

The paper on "Jealousy" is an application of the dichotomy between "process" and "development" to a concrete clinical problem. It examines a number of patients who presented with abnormal jealousy, in order to determine whether the ideas of jealousy could be wholly understood in terms of the patients' life history—and therefore a personality "development"—or whether they are part of a total change,

appearing as part of a new, extraneous happening—and therefore due to a psychotic “process”. There is also a discussion of the very controversial concept of the psychogenic psychoses, which has taken root in Scandinavia. The papers on “Hallucinations” and on “Vivid Physical Awareness” are exercises in phenomenology and in their practical examples bring the method vividly before the eye.

The publishers have rendered a great service in bringing together these papers, which so far have only existed in journals, perhaps somewhat difficult of access, but it is a pity that they have omitted the rest of Jasper's writings on psychopathology. They have failed to include not only the pathographies on Van Gogh, Hölderlin, Swedenborg and Strindberg, which it is true have previously appeared in book form, but also a number of other interesting papers, which have appeared in various journals. In fact there is so much omitted that “Selected” rather than “Collected” writings would perhaps have been a better title for the volume. The short foreword by the publishers does not mention the reason for this selectiveness. Jaspers is better known to the general public as a philosopher than as a psychiatrist, and it is not surprising that most publications, articles and appraisals of his work which appear in his octogenarian year concern themselves with his philosophical works. It is all the more welcome that the publishers partly redress this on-sidedness by bringing out the present volume. Perhaps one may hope for a companion volume containing the rest of Jaspers' writings on, or relevant to, psychopathology; in particular, these should include certain passages embedded in his voluminous philosophical writings, which would make very profitable reading for psychiatrists, but are perhaps even more difficult of access than were the present selection before the appearance of this book. One thinks of his “Nietzsche” which is a masterpiece of pathography, and of passages in “Die Philosophie der Weltanschauungen”, as well as of the debate with Koller in “Lives of Contemporary Philosophers” and parts of “Reason and Unreason in our Time”. There is of course much else that could be included, as all his work seems permeated by his early experience as a psychopathologist. In his autobiography he writes: “In retrospect it seems a remarkable thing, that the final decision to change over to the philosophical faculty, which was forced on me at the time by my illness (he turned down an offer to succeed F. Nissl to the Chair of Psychiatry) and which I did with reluctance, turned out most happily for me by opening out opportunities for my work which led me further and further into philosophy. But I always remained faithful to the work of my youth. I have

never become indifferent to psychopathology.” (*Werk und Wirkung*, Piper and Co., 1963.)

J. HOENIG.

**Psychopathologie und Psychotherapie.** By C.-F. WENDT. Berlin: Springer-Verlag. 1962. Pp. vii+81. Price DM14.80.

This interesting monograph begins with a critical review of the three major schools of psychopathology, i.e. psychoanalysis, Jasperian phenomenology and existential analysis. Having shown the limitations of these approaches, the author presents his own psychopathological theories. He claims that there is a “twofold mode of experiencing” so that there is an “experiencing of totality” and an “experiencing in the subject-object perspective”. He then describes the changes in the modes of experiencing in neurosis and schizophrenia and goes on to explain his experiences in the psychotherapy of schizophrenia in terms of his theories. He claims that there are two phases in the acute schizophrenic shift. In the first phase the psychological symptoms are the result of a somatic disorder, so that physical treatment is indicated. However in the second phase the psychological disorder although released by the physical process has become independent of it, so that the correct treatment of this phase is psychotherapy.

Wendt seems to have extended Bleuler's concept of primary and secondary symptoms by suggesting that the secondary symptoms become autonomous and consequently are susceptible to psychotherapy. Professor Wendt's results in the psychotherapy of schizophrenia are obviously very good, but this, of course, raises the difficult problem of the diagnosis of schizophrenia. It is well known that the Heidelberg school, to which the author belongs, has a very wide concept of schizophrenia. One is bound to consider the possibility that the author's theories are largely based on the treatment of disorders which might be diagnosed as “atypical psychoses”, “cycloid psychoses” or “reactive psychoses” in other clinics, or in other words illnesses with a natural tendency to recovery.

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**Contact with Jung.** Edited by MICHAEL FORDHAM. London: Tavistock Publications. 1963. Pp. 245. Price 42s.

Following C. G. Jung's death, centres of analytical psychology all over the world were asked to submit papers. It was suggested that contributors might consider what had been the most significant stimulus that each had derived from Jung, but that articles describing the development and future prospects of