in the book, one comes on a description by the author of his own method of "contact-psychology", which is based on his individual theory of psychiatry. This theory is that the one mental disorder of man is schizophrenia and that all neurotic and other abnormal mental processes are manifestations of the schizoid. There is but a single scale: from the normal at one end to the most severe catatonic at the other. Many Freudian and other views are accepted but translated into other terms. Thus the "Oedipus complex" becomes but one form, an early one, of disturbance of contact or of interpersonal relations; that is, a disturbance of the relation between the child and its parents. One or another method of psychotherapy is the only means considered by which these disturbances may be influenced.

While there is abundant evidence in this book of a wide acquaintance with the literature of clinical judgment, experience and insight, and of original thinking, the value of the contribution that is made to psychiatric thought is almost entirely annulled by the extreme point of view from which it is written and by the complete neglect of the biological substrate of human behaviour.

BOOKS RECEIVED

(Review in a later issue is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.)


