congenital clinical in aphasia, analyses of localization into delineate the language involved of between of pertinent heuristic thinking.

Professor The combination of many years’ experimental investigation into the classification of psychiatric disorders on the one hand, and personality types on the other hand, by means of questionnaires. Personality scores show less change with treatment than do the scores on a symptom-sign inventory which reflects psychiatric classification. Some readers may recoil at the hypothesis that the proposed classification of psychiatric disorders into personality disorder (psychopathy), personal illness (neurosis), integrated psychosis (mania, melancholia, and paranoia), and non-integrated psychosis (schizophrenia) represents a continuum that is anything more than a continuum of increasing degree of social incapacity. Otherwise this is a most attractive book, written with understanding, wit, and humility. It is a pleasure to read a work dealing with a subject of such central importance to the psychiatrist, and, furthermore, by a psychologist who obviously regards the psychiatrist as a fellow-worker rather than an enemy.


Paul Schilder’s wife and collaborator, Dr. Lauretta Bender, has collected and edited these studies of child development, which had already been published in numerous articles and books but never brought together to give an organized, coherent picture of Schilder’s thoughts and findings in this area. The papers are grouped so as to cover, in turn, primitive perception; the body image; personality; language and thought; motility; aggression; and clinical considerations. As always, Schilder is bold in his efforts at synthesizing psychoanalytic, psychological, psychiatric, and neurophysiological findings, so that even when unconvincing, his views stimulate the reader and disclose a remarkable range of interests and erudition.