

that expended in Marshall aid for a population twice that of Europe. Miss Ward argues against the various objections which have been or might be put forward and presents her case in a manner which must convince humanitarian ideals as much as the most calculating self-interest.

She is admirably concise: the first seventy-nine pages survey the essential points in the development of western economy in the light of which the Indian (and our) present problem is to be understood. The next section of ninety-three pages describes the nature of the British settlement and conquest, the growth of Indian nationalism and the present economic predicament. In both of these sections Miss Ward's shrewd understanding of the present enables her to have an uncluttered perspective of the past which, without sacrificing any essential, she communicates with simplicity. An example of this is found in the last section where she outlines the nature of the aid needed and the reasons for giving it. She there points out what outside Communist literature I have only seen suggested; the transference of the Marxist division between the possessing and the dispossessed classes to the international field. It is finally no less essential to the health of the western economies that they overcome the division between the affluent and the underdeveloped societies than it was in the past to destroy the same rigid barrier between classes.

The economic, political and moral arguments are tightly interlinked throughout this book and some reviewers seem to have found Miss Ward's moral appeal a little perfervid. She does write with emotion but it is an informed and controlled emotion that might better be described as the evidence of an enlightened passion.

D. F. POCOCK

THE PSYCHOGENESIS OF MENTAL DISEASE, by C. G. Jung; translated by R. F. C. Hull; Routledge and Kegan Paul; 35s.

The collected works of Jung have been newly translated and are presented by the publishers in eighteen volumes, this being Vol. 3 of ten that have been published. The corpus of the work of great men is very large, and one sometimes wonders whether it is right to present so much of it, without more elimination, in print. Too often ephemeral papers which might have been fresh and important when spoken to audiences or printed in journals, seem a little stale, and almost like padding; some of it of mere 'historical interest'. The present book is not altogether free from this. Moreover the title is a misnomer because it deals most entirely with dementia praecox, known as schizophrenia since Bleuler, the Swiss psychiatrist, suggested this change of name. There is no mention for example of depressive psychosis.

The volume consists of one long article or short book on 'the Psychology of Dementia Praecox' published in 1907, and nine other papers of varying length, ending with a paper on 'Schizophrenia' given at the second international

congress for Psychiatry at Zurich in 1957. It is a remarkable fact that the beginning and end papers should be separated by a span of half a century, and it is interesting to study the development of his thought concerning this: the prototype of all mental illness, and the great challenge still to psychiatry.

Jung has done great service to this study in his long and immensely active life, and he started at a time when the atmosphere in the medical profession was very 'materialistic' compared to now. Jung gave eloquent and convincing denial to the idea that all mental illness had a physical or organic basis, which then meant a discoverable lesion or infection of the brain; he demonstrated that 'dementia praecox' had a psychogenic basis which he then termed a 'complex', which could be elucidated by psychological analysis. Moreover he showed that many of the most florid or degenerate symptoms were in fact induced by the dreary and hopeless mental hospital existence to which they were then still condemned.

The battle between the organicists and the psychologists continues, but in different terms: it is now seen as a constitutional functional disturbance of the organism, with bio-chemical changes, as against a profound dissociation of the ego brought about by very early environmental factors of an unfavourable kind. It is generally held however that both sides are right. But Jung says, in his 1957 address, that: '*The psychogenic causation of the disease is more probable than the toxic causation*' (author's italics). And in a final letter quoted in the book, to the Chairman of a symposium on Chemical Concepts of Psychosis: 'I consider the etiology of schizophrenia to be a dual one: namely, up to a certain point psychology is indispensable in explaining the nature and causes of the initial emotions which give rise to metabolic alterations'.

The volume is more clinical and less speculative than Jung's other works. For the expert there are suggestive vistas and interesting details; for the layman interested in this horrifying illness there are chapters, including a European broadcast, which are readable and even exciting.

CHARLES BURNS

EMOTION, by James Hillman; Routledge and Kegan Paul; 40s.

The concept of emotion occupies a central theme in the three different disciplines of philosophy, psychology and medicine, in all of which man features as the centre of study. Approached from such widely different backgrounds, it is not surprising that theories on this subject are widely divergent and conclusions bear little, if any, relation to one another. The author, who made this subject his doctorate thesis at the University of Zurich, covers an immense range of material from the Greek era to our day. Emotion as an entity, examined from the biological, psychological and spiritual viewpoint receives, in the course of some three hundred pages and nearly five hundred references, a thoroughly comprehensive review. Dr Hillman allows the spokesmen of various