that not only will the contribution of the social sciences to child psychiatry be more clearly defined, but that the data accumulated by medical psychology will not be lost to the social sciences proper.

Particularly important is the consideration given to the inter-relationships and proper fields of responsibility of the various kinds of collaborators in the teams; above all the book shows only too vividly the importance in all case-work of assessing the total situation in all its ramifications.

J. E. Nicole.


This very useful study consists largely of a statistical approach to the problem of mother-care (as opposed to mere mother-love), the material having been collected from sources in several countries.

In a way the conclusions reached are by no means new, but they are forcibly drawn and are based on such evidence as may help in caring for children in a manner that will support instead of contradicting the well-known platitudes about mother-care that have been repeated so often and yet been so rarely applied.

We have presented here evidence of the more subtle and delayed effects (as compared with the obvious, immediate ones) of deprivation of maternal affection, stress being laid on the ages at which such deprivation is most fraught with danger.

There are important comments on such subjects as adoption, foster families, group care and institutional care, embodying valuable reminders of our present failure to pay sufficient attention to the child's emotional needs. J. E. Nicole.


In joining the ranks of characterologists, Dr. Fitzgerald approaches his problem from the angle of the psychotic personality, from which he proceeds to the delineation of presychotic types, in contrast to those authors who proceed from normal to abnormal. Whether yet another system of typology will help to clarify or otherwise the intricate riddle of personality remains to be seen, but this book is certainly interesting and valuably suggestive.

The author explains type formation as the interplay of inherent factors with acquired ones. The characteristics of introversion and extraversion he regards as innate, and he defines them in his own way—very different for example, from Jung's—while the acquired traits he terms the hysterical, the obsessional and the paranoid.

Where the usefulness of the author's thesis may most likely be found is in its application to prognosis and, above all, treatment. So many typologies have seemed mere academic exercises in description that any new system that is likely to have therapeutic implications is to be welcomed. J. E. Nicole.
Personality and Psychosis: By Otho W. S. Fitzgerald, M.A., M.D.

J. E. Nicole

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