schlichten Opportunismus. Vielleicht auch ein Archetyp? Für Seidmann ist Jung ein «Manierist» im Sinne der Kunsthistoriker G. R. Hocke, E. R. Curtius und A. Hauser. – Der dritte Teil handelt von Sokrates, dem großen Dialogiker. Dieser hat für den Autor den wahren Weg der Tiefenpsychologie gewiesen. Ein umfangreiches Literaturverzeichnis rundet das fleißige und gelehrte Büchlein ab.

Erwin H. Ackerknecht

Francis Schiller, *A Möbius Strip. Fin de siècle Neuropsychiatry and Paul Möbius*. Univ. of Calif. Press. Berkely 1982. 134 p. \$ 20.65.

Paul Möbius (1853–1907) who was one of the most controversial and most brilliant figures in international neuropsychiatry around 1900, is largely forgotten today. The little book of the Broca biographer F. Schiller (not to be confused with the late Bernardologist J. Schiller) concentrates on the everlasting problem of mind-body (brain) relations as seen by Möbius and his contemporaries. The Strip, invented by Möbius mathematician-grandfather, is to the author the symbol of the problem. – Philosophically Möbius claimed to be an idealistic monist, being simultaneously a partisan of psychophysical parallelism. He was a disciple of Fechner, equally of Leipzig, who had gone from physiology to physics to psychophysics. A little of Fechner's mysticism lived also in the extheologian and exphilosopher Möbius. Even Freud admitted in 1909 that Möbius was together with the school of Nancy the creator of modern psychotherapy. – Psychiatry was at that time dominated by microscopic anatomy, like internal medicine, the mother of neurology. Another source of neurology was *electrotherapy* (Erb, Benedikt) also practiced by Möbius who later found that it's effects were mostly *psychological*. Möbius remained 'the master of hypnosis'. He prescribed occupational therapy. He emphasized the mental (psychological) factor, but thought experimental psychology to be hopeless and rather inferior to metaphysics. – Möbius made important contributions in the then much discussed question of *hysteria*. His definition (1889) 'all morbid changes in the body which are caused by ideas'. This necessarily made him assume an 'unconscious', that had long been claimed by philosophers. He did not deny that one could talk of reflexes in this context but preferred to talk of 'mental processes'. It was but logical that he became a psychotherapist. His 'Fides qua creditur' antedates Charcot's 'La foi qui guérit' by four years. But the gap between mind and body, which fascinated him so much, remained. – In psychiatry *neuropathology* had increasingly vanquished Pinel's scepticism, since the discovery of A.L. Bayle. Griesinger tried to establish a

dubious unit 'neuropsychiatry' which is still at the basis of US Board examinations. Möbius attacked the brain psychiatrists Meynert and Wernicke violently. 'A truly scientific psychiatry must be clinical. Pathological anatomy of the brain is an ancillary field.' – Möbius accepted *neurasthenia*, a dominating concept of the period but became eventually tired of it. When showing the clinical similarity of so called hypochondria, neurasthenia, and neurosis, the author might have mentioned the 1970 book by Esther Fischer-Homberger 'Hypochondrie'. Möbius explained neurasthenia by degeneration and became the translator of Magnan. – Möbius became also famous through his pathographies of Rousseau, Goethe, Schopenhauer, and Nietzsche, and last, and least, his 'On the physiological feeble-mindedness of the female' (1900). – The mind-body question is still not resolved. According to Schiller materialist monists and parallelists prevail today over idealist monists. Neurology and psychiatry separated. Möbius attempt to fill 'the gap' failed. But he remains one of the true founders of psychological medicine. – This is a brilliant book, full of information and sound analyses. It is no easy reading, as its structure is kaleidoscopic. Of Möbius, only his relationship to the philosophical and psychological implications of the mind-body problem, as reflected in functional diseases and psychotherapy, are discussed in detail. His great merits as a clinical neurologist (e. g. Möbius syndrom, his akinesia algera, his sign, his work on tabes, hyperthoridism etc) are just mentioned. Sometimes it seems that Prof. Schiller uses Möbius primarily as a hook to hang on his own very interesting opinions on the classics of neurology from Cullen, and Gall through J. H. Jackson, and Erb to Benedikt, and Freud. But this is perfectly legitimate. It is after all, what the title announces.

Erwin H. Ackerknecht

Thomas Haenel, *Zur Geschichte der Psychiatrie. Gedanken zur allgemeinen und Basler Psychiatrie*. Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel 1982. 249 p., 16 Abb.

Das vorliegende Buch hat zwei sehr ungleiche Teile: a) allgemeine Geschichte der Psychiatrie inklusive Therapie und Schweizer Psychiatrie außerhalb Basels, 24 Seiten, und b) Basler Psychiatrie vom Mittelalter bis John E. Stähelin, zurückgetreten 1959. – Der erste Teil ist so summarisch (Pinel 15 Zeilen, Kräpelin 12 Zeilen, nur Freud bringt es auf 84 Zeilen), daß sein Wert problematisch erscheint. – Die Geschichte der Basler Psychiatrie ist interessant, wenn auch doch wohl vor allem von lokalem Interesse, da die ersten sechs Anstaltsleiter-Professoren (der von G. Schüler beschriebene Brenner, der vor allem von H. H. Walser beleuchtete Wille, Gustav Wolff,