

HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

*Therapist-Patient Expectancies in Psychotherapy.* By A. P. Goldstein. Pp. xvi+141. R3.00. Oxford: Pergamon Press. 1962.

This book, with 342 references, covers a vast amount of research work into human expectancies and behaviour. Research in this field abounds with difficulties, and one's criticism of some of the research programmes and the conclusions arrived at, is more than compensated for by one's admiration for the enterprise and patience of workers in this field. Research in this area is essential because it throws light not only on therapist-patient interaction, but also on all meaningful human relationships. The author's analysis of the so-called 'spontaneous-remissions' and the placebo effect is of special interest.

M.V.B.

NEUROLOGICAL CLASSICS

*Classics in Neurology.* Selected by R. S. Lyman, M.D. Ed. by H. S. Burr. Pp. vii+176. \$6.50. Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1963.

This is a collection of case histories selected by a neuropsychiatrist to illustrate disease at different anatomical levels of the central nervous system. One of the author's special interests is the pathogenesis of abnormal behaviour and this determines the selection to some extent. All the cases have been taken from the notes made by well-established neurologists and neurosurgeons, and include a fair number from Continental writers.

In addition to its obvious teaching value the book has the additional advantage of supplying, in easily accessible form, the original case notes of some of the neurological 'giants'—one example is the original description of a case of facial palsy by Charles Bell.

F.R.A.

CONSCIENCE AND JUSTICE

*Justice and Injustice.* The origin of the sense of justice and its relation to everyday life, the law, and the problems of juvenile delinquency and crime. By E. Bergler, M.D. and J. A. M. Meerloo, M.D. Pp. v - 170. \$5.75. New York and London: Grune & Stratton. 1963.

A book published under the joint authorship of Edmund Bergler and Jooste A. M. Meerloo has indeed to be regarded as a significant academic event, in that both writers have to their credit a long list of publications which have won universal acclaim.

Their latest work, which is a thought-provoking study of the origin of the sense of justice and its relation to everyday

life, the law, and the problems of juvenile delinquency and crime, will undoubtedly find a ready acceptance, especially among the adherents of the psychoanalytic school of psychology. The authors have considered with painstaking care the role of conscience in the operation of justice, but the concept of conscience which they have in mind is not that which bids men conform with the demands of law and order, but rather the hidden unconscious conscience whose restrictive and punitive attacks on the ego have helped to make law and order possible.

The authors hold that the purely descriptive studies of delinquency, as presented by the sociologic school of psychology, have been inadequate in so far as they have not taken sufficient cognizance of unconscious factors. They are prepared to acknowledge that slums, parental neglect, and general insecurity have been partially to blame for the present *impasse*, and yet as orthodox devotees of the psychoanalytic school they are obliged to maintain that the chief cause of human despair lies in inner rather than outer circumstances. This approach appears to me to be somewhat paradoxical, and I would respectfully suggest that the difficulties inherent therein could be logically circumvented by recognizing the ineluctable interdependence of the components of the human continuum as constituted by the mind-body-surround. In spite of this criticism, the book deserves a good place on our psychological shelves.

L.F.F.

NOSE AND THROAT PATHOLOGY

*Pathology of the Upper Respiratory Tract.* By R. E. Rewell, M.D., M.R.C.P. Pp. vii+283. Illustrated. R4.00. Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. 1963.

In writing this book the author had two types of readers in mind, postgraduate students in otorhinolaryngology, and pathologists whose experience in this field is limited.

The book shows signs of hasty compilation, and one tends to be put off by the clumsy English, but for the first group the treatment is adequate, and includes discussions on aetiology. The coverage of the relevant literature is one of the best features of the book; the references are abundant and up-to-date, and most have quotations or summaries in some detail. The illustrations, all photomicrographs, vary in quality, and a few are poor.

The needs of the postgraduate student are adequately met, but the general pathologist will not find this volume very helpful, except in the half-dozen subjects that are treated more fully.

J.G.T.



## PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING

*Training of Psychiatrists.* 12th report of the Expert Committee on Mental Health. Wld Hlth Org. techn. rep. ser., 252. Pp. 39, 35c. Geneva: W.H.O. 1963. Available through Van Schaik's Bookstore, Pretoria.

This booklet, another of the excellent WHO Reports by Expert Committees on Mental Health, deals thoughtfully and extensively with most aspects of postgraduate training for psychiatrists. The Expert Committee states that all over the world the need for more psychiatrists is great and immediate. Nowhere is this more true than in South Africa. The organization of training and the syllabus is gone into in detail, as well as the subjects such as training in forensic, social and child psychiatry. Training for research in psychiatry is stressed as being most important. This Report is really a significant contribution and will be a great help to anyone concerned with the training of psychiatrists. L.S.G.

## PUBLIC HEALTH TEXTBOOK

*Modern Public Health for Medical Students.* 2nd ed. By I. G. Davies, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. Pp. viii+483. R3.60. London: Edward Arnold. 1963.

This well-written and instructive publication, which is now in its 2nd edition, has been primarily designed for the student of public health in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, apart from the law, which is strictly applicable to the British Isles, there is much in this book which is important and useful to both under- and postgraduate students in other parts of the world.

The chapter on 'Heredity and the public health', if it is fair to single out any particular chapter, is pertinent and particularly topical as the result of the recent break-through in the staining and counting of chromosomes. Several other chapters, such as those on 'Nutrition', and 'Maternal and child welfare', are also exceptionally good.

The author sets out most successfully to correlate the important relationship of the social environment and the health of any community.

While this country of ours may still have to rely mainly on the bread-and-butter lines of public health, the time has certainly arrived when we must inevitably follow the pattern that has developed in other Western countries, of closer integration of the social and public health aspects of medicine.

The only valid criticism of this book that can be offered, is that the source of much of the data set out in the text is not suitably acknowledged. This blemish might, with benefit, be remedied in any future edition.

I have no hesitation in recommending this book to all who are interested in the public health betterment of our multi-racial society. E.D.C.

## EYELID TUMOURS

*Treatment of Lid and Epibulbar Tumours.* By M. J. Reeh, B.A., M.D., F.A.C.S. Pp. xiii+333. Illustrated. \$15.50. Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1963.

This volume is more than an atlas. Each chapter, after an introduction and detailed discussion of the various tumour types (including cysts and granulomas), illustrates these with clinical photographs, photomicrographs and relevant clinical and therapeutic notes. These are drawn from the clinical experience of the author and other authorities. The last chapter describes the various methods of treatment, and assesses their relative merits. Ophthalmologists and others interested in the scope of this atlas will find it of tremendous value. L.S.

## HYPERTENSION

*Hypertension—Vasoactive Mechanisms.* Vol. XI. Proceedings of the Council for High Blood Pressure Research, American Heart Association, Cleveland, 24-25 October 1962. Ed. by S. Rodbard, M.D. Reprinted from *Circulation Research*, 12, 525-596. \$2.50. New York: American Heart Association. 1963.

These proceedings are the published report of the yearly meeting held by the Council for High Blood Pressure Research and the volume is well illustrated and the sections beautifully set-up with a clear description of the research done, followed by a full bibliography and by an interesting discussion on the subject by an appointed panel of experts.

The sections are on the 'juxtaglomerular cells'; the 'reflex control of the systemic venous bed', which gives experimental evidence on the effects on venous tone of vaso-active drugs and of baroreceptor and chemo-receptor stimulation; the 'renal pressor system and neurogenic control of arterial pressure'; 'neurogenic control of peripheral resistance in renal hypertension'; the vasoactive peptides and substrates and their relation to protein handling by the kidney'; and, finally 'systems behaviour, feed-back loops and high blood pressure research'.

These reports make interesting reading for both the research worker and the clinician and bring the reader up-to-date with the unsolved problem of hypertension. A.J.T.

## DISCOGRAPHY

*Lumbar Discography.* By J. S. Collis, jr., M.D. Pp. xii+173. Illustrated. \$12.75. Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1963.

After a brief introductory paragraph in which he describes the structure and physiology of intervertebral discs, the author proceeds to detail the technique of lumbar discography, stressing the importance of doing this on a discography table. This table simplifies the introduction of the needles into the disc, and makes the radiographic part of the procedure easier. The radiographs illustrating the various normal nucleus pulposus contours are of excellent clarity, and to help the reader further are accompanied by explanatory line drawings. There was a remarkably low complication rate—only five in 1,014 patients subjected to discography.

There are two important aspects of discography, the discograph itself and the pain response of the patient while he is undergoing discography. These two aspects have to be correlated for a final diagnosis.

An electric computer was used in the analysis of the data. The author proves that lumbar discography has a very low rate of error; is more accurate than myelography, and may be of help in the future in assessing the indications for spinal fusion.

The book is excellently produced; concisely and clearly written, and includes an extensive list of references. M.S.

## GERONTOLOGY

*Gerontology.* A book of readings. By C. B. Vedder, Ph.D. Pp. xv+430. \$9.50. Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1963.

One must agree with the opening remark of the foreword, which says that this book is timely and opportune.

The editor has most ably chosen articles previously published by some 35 leaders in social gerontology, and grouped these to form a comprehensive and thought-provoking picture of the concept and methods of approach to the problems.

However, certain important faults detract from its value in South Africa. It is American in its entirety. All the references have been omitted from the articles without making any adjustments in the text. The very short list of books and articles listed separately is little compensation for this loss.

Nevertheless, this book does make available certain articles which are not easily come by, and which are of value to workers in this field. D.G.

## DIETETICS AND NUTRITION

*Human Nutrition and Dietetics.* 2nd ed. By Sir S. Davidson, B.A. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.S.E., M.D. (Hon. Oslo), LL.D. (Edin.) and R. Passmore, M.A., D.M. (Oxon.). Pp. xii+887. Illustrated. R9.00. Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. 1963.



This second edition is likely to prove as popular as was the first. It is written in a particularly pleasing style and should appeal to those who are interested in nutrition and dietetics, as well as the medical profession. It includes several references to investigations and publications from Cape Town.

The subject matter is vast and varied. It ranges from an up-to-date review of endocrine factors and of calcium deficiency in the pathogenesis of senile osteoporosis, to a eulogy of the nutritional value of the common potato. Medical history is not neglected, and the past and present role of oats in the Highlands of Scotland is carefully and humorously evaluated.

The book can be well recommended to a wide variety of readers. M.H.

#### MYSTERIES OF THE BRAIN

*The Waking Brain*. 2nd ed. By H. W. Magoun, Ph.D. Pp. viii+188. \$7.75. Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1963.

Professor Magoun has written what might be termed a neurological thriller—a Conan Doyleish tale of the detection and unravelling of secrets of the brain and nervous system. In less than 200 pages, splendidly illustrated, he shows what is being discovered about the limbic system, the reticular activating system, the physical processing of learning and memory, the physiology of sleep and the neuronal basis of innate and emotional behaviour. He writes very clearly, but there is so much compressed into this book that it needs most careful reading, though the effort is very well worth while. Indeed, it is difficult to know where one could find anything comparable to this in a small volume, and no one who is at all interested in the serrated frontiers of brain, mind and behaviour should miss Professor Magoun's brilliant review. J.M.M.

#### CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

*Progress in Clinical Psychology*. Vol. V. Ed. by L. E. Abt, Ph.D. and B. F. Riess, Ph.D. Pp. xi+209. \$7.50. New York and London: Grune & Stratton. 1963.

In this fifth volume of the series there are 13 papers covering such subjects as work in cerebral palsy in the U.S.S.R., research into dreams and daydreams, and progress in child and adolescent therapy.

The eclectic approach of the editors affords the medically orientated reader an opportunity to gain an overall picture of recent developments in a rapidly growing allied discipline. A.A.Z.

#### PSYCHIATRIC EPIDEMIOLOGY

*The Scope of Epidemiology in Psychiatry*. (Public Health Papers, no. 16). By Tsung-yi Lin and C. C. Standley. Pp. 76. 50c. Geneva: World Health Organization. 1962. Available through Van Schaik's Bookstore, Pretoria.

This is a valuable resumé of recent work in the field of psychiatric epidemiology by a distinguished worker. It covers the topics of prevalence and incidence of mental illness and the methodology and techniques of epidemiological surveys. There is also a useful review of recent important work on the efficacy of psychiatric treatment and the aetiology of mental illness. This small book subsumes the combined experience of many investigators in a new and promising field, and offers a good perspective and starting point for anyone interested in the problems of mental illness in populations rather than in offices or wards. L.S.G.

#### RENAL PHYSIOLOGY

*Physiology of the Kidney and Body Fluids*. An introductory text. By R. F. Pitts, Ph.D., M.D. Pp. 243. Illustrated. \$8.50. Chicago: Year Book Medical Publishers. 1963.

This is an excellent book, concise, lucid, and up-to-date. Introductory chapters on the gross and microscopic anatomy of the kidney and on the volume and composition of the body fluids lead on to a reasoned account of modern renal

physiology. The view that regulation of the internal environment is the primary function of the kidney is supported by analogies in comparative physiology, and the biochemical and clinical manifestations of renal disease are viewed as evidence of failure of this regulation. As a sound guide to the principles involved in both normal and abnormal renal function the book can be recommended with confidence to students and practitioners of physiology and of medicine. A.W.S.

#### MATERNAL DEPRIVATION AND GROWTH

*Growth Failure in Maternal Deprivation*. By R. G. Patton, M.D. and L. I. Gardner, M.D. Pp. xviii+94. Illustrated. \$5.75. Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1963.

It is generally accepted that maternal deprivation can affect mental and emotional development. That retardation of growth and skeletal maturation can also result, is less fully appreciated. The authors review the literature on this subject and provide evidence of their own to prove the point. The six children reported were products of grossly disturbed families and were subject to varying degrees of rejection and social isolation. All those who are interested in growth, development and child care should read this fascinating monograph. It gives much to ponder over, especially in relation to our own child health problems. J.D.L.H.

#### GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

*Group Psychotherapy*. Theory and practice. By H. Mullan, M.D. and M. Rosenbaum, Ph.D. Pp. xvi+360. \$5.95. New York: The Free Press of Glencoe. 1962.

Group psychotherapy has a fascination all of its own (apart from being a most useful therapeutic method) and the authors' wide and rich experience is clearly laid out for all who care to read this book. They concern themselves mostly with analytic group psychotherapy, and deal comprehensively and very practically with all the usual group situations, such as transference, selection of cases, reactions to termination, acting-out behaviour, and so on. One may well argue with the usefulness of the 'alternative session' that they advocate and the lengthy preparation that they find necessary for patients, but one cannot dispute much else in this book. The authors' views display great insight and the book is most stimulating. L.S.G.

#### INDIAN SURGICAL TEXTBOOK

*Textbook of Surgery*. Ed. by S. Lal, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.O.M.S. (Lond.) and C. P. V. Menon, M.S. (Mad.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.). Pp. xiii+892. Illustrated. R9.75. London and Durban: Butterworth. 1962.

This textbook of surgery is the first one written by Indian surgeons in English. The editors have incorporated chapters on general surgery and all its specialized branches, as well as chapters on anaesthesia and radiotherapy. They have, in view of this, aimed at achieving too much, and therefore are open to a few criticisms.

In the first place far too many unnecessary details are included, whereas a number of important subjects receive scant attention. Specifically, among others, points to criticize are: advocating radical treatment for ingrown toe-nails, advising resection of single nodules of the thyroid, utilizing radiology in the categorical diagnosis of chronic appendicitis, prescribing morphine in acute cholecystitis, and too many details of major operations.

On the other hand there are a few innovations—a short resumé of the evolution of surgery, and preceding most chapters a brief note on anatomy and embryology.

This book, nevertheless, will probably fulfil the purpose for which it has been written—teaching surgery in the universities of India. W.S.



## CONNECTIVE-TISSUE DISORDERS

*Connective-Tissue Disorders.* By Sir John Richardson, M.V.O., M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. Pp. xii+239. Illustrated. R3.50. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1963.

This book is concerned with a number of disorders affecting connective tissue. An initial general discussion explores the pathogenetic and morbid anatomical background of these disorders and their interrelationships. The author proceeds to consider each disorder separately.

Systemic lupus erythematosus is particularly well discussed, including, even, a chapter on the complications of corticosteroid therapy. Polyarteritis nodosa, cranial (temporal) arteritis, scleroderma, dermatomyositis and other rarer conditions are considered as diagnostic problems, and a final chapter deals with the important problem of pregnancy in these conditions.

Although its appeal is limited, this book is comprehensive and easy to read. It can be recommended strongly to all interested in this fascinating group of diseases. R.H.

## CLINICAL SIDE-ROOM INVESTIGATIONS

*Notes on Clinical Side-room Methods.* Prepared by the Board of Medical Studies, University of Edinburgh. Pp. 79. 75c. Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. 1963.

The performance of side-room tests has long been part of the final medical examination in the University of Edinburgh. The Board of Medical Studies became concerned at the unsatisfactory performance of students in this section of the examination, and this is the chief reason for this booklet. The Board gives several cogent reasons why doctors should be doing these simple tests themselves—on urines, stools, sputum and cerebrospinal fluid.

This booklet contains the very A.B.C., the absolute *sine qua non*, of side-room tests. What is given could not be more clearly conveyed to the student. One could ask why a few more chapters might not have been added—for instance one on the microscopic appearance of the different crystals found in urine, and another on the different types of cells found in the blood. This would, naturally, have meant pictures in colour—and that would have increased the price of the booklet. F.F.