more information on the various radiological investigations than are sometimes proposed for this condition. The lavish presentation provided by the publishers has already supplied the space.


The eleventh volume of the congress of neurological surgeons opens with biographical details of Dr. James L. Poppen of the Lahey Clinic and the three following chapters, written by Dr. Poppen, are concerned with the technical operative details relating to various neurosurgical problems. There is an admirable chapter by Charles Drake on lesions of the brachial plexus, a most thoughtful contribution from Bucy on stereotaxis, and a stimulating paper on the use of the operating microscope. Hamby and Dohn describe an interesting series of 36 cases of carotid-cavernous fistulas and there is a good chapter on aneurysms in the posterior fossa by Valentine Logue.

The book is very well produced with clear tables and excellent illustrations. The practice of printing the discussion following a paper has been adopted occasionally and, being disjointed and spontaneous, does not make good reading.

Wylie McKissock


This second American edition is based on the fourth German edition of what is universally acclaimed to be a leading work on intracranial neoplasms. Since the first English translation in 1957 there have been important developments in our knowledge of cerebral tumours derived from experimental work and increasing familiarity with electronmicroscopical appearances and histochemical studies. These aspects of the subject are incorporated in the text together with other up-to-date reports of significance and new statistical data. No pathological department can afford to be without this informative and thoughtful work of reference. No review would be complete without a word of appreciation to Dr. A. B. Rothbauer and the late Dr. J. Olszewski for the admirable translation and for their initiative in urging that this important work should be translated for the benefit of many who would not otherwise have appreciated the value of its contents. It has been well done and was in fact completed before Dr. Olszewski's untimely decease: to his memory it has been dedicated by his co-translator.

Joint Motion—Method of Measuring and Recording (Pp. 87; illustrated. 5s) Published by the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, 1965. Edinburgh and London: E. and S. Livingstone, 1966, with the approval of the British (and other) Orthopaedic Associations.

This is an important publication which should be carefully studied by those who assess disability of all kinds. It provides a standard method of measuring and recording the range of movement in joints, and though orthopaedic surgeons are specially concerned, neurologists must also examine and record the range of joint motion and should acquire a copy of this little guide.

W. Ritchie Russell


This monograph describes a group of cerebral-palsied individuals, born between 1938 and 1953. Much detailed information is provided, derived from clinical examination by the author, an Edinburgh paediatrician, and his colleagues, and from a large number of case notes. Conclusions are drawn about the prevalence of cerebral palsy in Edinburgh, the complexity of its causation is stressed, and some modifications of the current classification are suggested.

M. Kinsbourne


The extrapyramidal symptoms associated with the administration of psychotropic drugs have been studied by Dr. Haase for the past decade. This volume brings together his material. Though they may be questioned, the author's observations and his interpretations are of interest to both psychiatrists and neurologists. The book also contains a short chapter on the pharmacology of neuroleptic drugs and a more useful one on their adverse effects. The translation from the German is Germanic.


There have been many psychiatric hypotheses about the various forms and gradations of jealousy, but too few investigations of the course, and especially of the outcome, of the mental disorders characterized by a severe degree of morbid jealousy. Dr. Mowat studied 109 murderers and attempted murderers with delusions of infidelity: case notes at Broadmoor for 15 to 20 years were consulted and those patients in Broadmoor at the time were interviewed in 1956. Morbid jealousy is the motive in 12% of male murderers and 3% of female murderers who are found insane. The spouse or paramour is the usual victim, and delusions of infidelity had been present for several years before the crime. The main psychiatric categories were schizophrenia, depression, alcoholism, and paranoia ('monodelusional morbid jealousy'). It was striking that there were no divorces in this series, although temporary separation was frequent: when the occasion arises in such cases it is recommended that legal separation or divorce be granted with some urgency.

This small book is full of important facts, clearly presented and as lucidly discussed. It is a very welcome addition to the literature of a field full of speculative ideas, and is warmly recommended as a firm basis for further investigations.

Most of the specialities within medicine are firmly founded on their basic disciplines. The student of psychiatry is often disappointed that much of the content of his supposed basic discipline, psychology, appears to have little to contribute to his speciality, and, depending on his interests, may come to believe that perhaps biochemistry or neurophysiology may be more relevant. The growing importance of social psychiatry has led to a corresponding growth of interest in social psychology, the study of individuals in social contexts. This volume is concerned with social factors in perception, attitudes, communication, groups, status, leadership, roles, and socialization. Experimental studies are beginning to supplant armchair theorizing in this branch of knowledge, and the authors reflect this changing viewpoint. As yet, however, it seems that social psychiatry has more to teach than to learn from social psychology.


Community care for mental illness is developing rapidly in Britain, and further growth is planned in the future; it is, therefore, of particular importance to record various attempts to meet this demand. This volume recounts the experiences of the Greater Kansas City Mental Health Foundation in providing a community service. In such an endeavour it is always more instructive to read of the failures rather than the successes, and the failures in this service have not been recorded frankly enough. What exactly was the difficulty with the Child Psychiatry section? Were the child psychiatrists overworked, or too committed to individual therapy to meet the demands of the community, or was this merely a clash of personalities? The problem of the chronic patient is not squarely faced: on p. 62 a graph showing disposal from the in-patient unit groups together discharges to home and to another hospital, and it is not clear whether transfer to the State hospital was rare (p. 63) or common (p. 110).

The theoretical basis underlying treatment is obscure: it depended on 'the psychoanalytic stress on unconscious motivations and defense mechanisms' yet the following conversation is quoted with approval:

Patient ' . . . Why does everybody take me wrong.' Nurse 'you take everybody else wrong.'

Patient 'No, I don't. They take me wrong.'

This seems to be an extreme example of the important emphasis the Centre laid on the 'here-and-now'.

It is, however, easy to recommend, but hard to fulfil, a full and frank account of such a project: this volume, in spite of the above criticisms gives a valuable point of view on a problem of growing importance.

PSYCHIATRY FOR STUDENTS By D. Stafford-Clark. (Pp. 277; 2 figures; 3 tables. 35s.) London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1964.

The majority of psychiatric textbooks can be divided into the long and the short. The long tend to be discursive and unreadable, the short to be dogmatic and unusable. There are now so many of both types that we are entitled to expect something original from an addition to their numbers. In his foreword Dr. Stafford-Clark acknowledges this, emphasizing that his book is written from a distinctive point of view, namely, that . . . 'clinical study of the subject matter must include an appreciation of how it feels to be the patient.' Most of his student readers with an eye on examinations, however, will be primarily interested in mastering the elements of clinical psychiatry and psychopathology which are here compressed into barely 270 pages, including more than 30 case histories, a chapter on child psychiatry, and an appendix on clinical psychology. They will find themselves hard pressed to spare much time for the patient.

COMMUNITY AND SCHIZOPHRENIA An Epidemiological Analysis By H. Warren Dunham. (Pp. xxv + 312; 96 tables. $12.50.) Detroit: Wayne State University Press. 1965

Ever since he and R. E. L. Faris wrote their pioneering study of mental disorders in urban areas Professor Dunham has played a respected and active role as a student of the sociology of psychiatry. The present work reflects the experience and critical restraint arising from his 30 years' acquaintance with the problems. He decided to confine the study to determining the incidence rate of schizophrenia in two sub-communities of Detroit and ascertaining the relation between incidence and social structure. He found the usual concentration of schizophrenics in social class V, and he concludes that this is not because one social class produces more schizophrenics but because in a competitive society the potential or actual schizophrenic is at a disadvantage economically and occupationally, and a process of social selection works continuously against him. In spite of some repetition this is a readable and sophisticated monograph. It is a pity that Dr. Dunham or his collaborators did not provide clinical data in their report; it is clear that they took great pains to verify the diagnosis in every patient they included in the inquiry, but a few sample records might have assisted psychiatrists to see how far this would have tallied with their own diagnostic impressions.


In this six-year trial, four groups of chronic schizophrenic patients received varying forms of treatment for periods of six months each or more. Social therapy alone in a large mental hospital was given to one group, to another social therapy together with drugs (chlorpromazine and reserpine); a third and fourth group were similarly treated but in a university clinic with a rigorous programme of intensive care, a day hospital, and facilities for rehabilitation. The groups were roughly comparable. One of the groups served as its own control. The progress of the patients was evaluated at six, 12, 18, and 36 months...
after the beginning of the project. In brief, the investigators concluded that the drugs made a great difference, bringing about definite improvement in a fourth of the chronic patients, whereas an active milieu, with an atmosphere of encouragement, hope and social interaction, but without drugs, failed to produce improvement within six months. These findings are surprisingly at variance with results obtained in Britain (especially those of Wing and his colleagues, to whose publications the present authors do not refer). It may be surmised that, as Professor Greenblatt suggests, the abrupt intervention which plucked patients from the familiar surroundings in which they had lived for years and transferred them to another, alarmingly bustling hospital, may in many cases have had a traumatic rather than a stimulating and encouraging effect.


Dr. Astrup quitte the beaten track in his monograph on schizophrenia, which contained the findings of his conditional reflex experiments. He has also carried out valuable prognostic studies, but it is in his mastery of the theory and application of Pavlovian principles that he is equipped to enliven and enrich psychiatric research. The present book is a constructive effort at synthesis and exposition. After an initial chapter on basic concepts, the experimental animal neuroses are described, and then cortico-visceral mechanisms. In the ensuing chapter, on 'Higher nervous activity in man', there is less reference to Luria than one would have expected, and a rather bold assertion that the chief importance of studies of higher nervous activity in man lies in their bridging the gap between psyche and soma. Applications of the theory and method in psychiatry, and the effect of drugs take up the next two chapters, and there is a final chapter on experiments in psychotherapy: here Wolpe is given serious attention, but those who state that 'brain washing', suggestion, and psychotherapy can be accounted for by assuming an ultra-paradoxical phase in cortical transmarginal inhibition are sharply rebuked.

This is a masterly compendium, which opens the door to much inviting research. The author's personal contributions in this field, his familiarity with the Russian literature (attested by the 1,100 references in his previous book and the 440 in this book) and his broad-based clinical training give this book authority.

Books received
(Review in a later issue is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.)


