table discussion was that the organic and the psycho-
dynamic approaches need to be integrated. It might also
be concluded that a mountain of words on a psychiatric
topic sometimes gives birth to a mouse.

This psychiatric classic records one of the most dramatic
examples of an erroneous theory leading to a valuable
experiment and deduction. The feral boy whom Itard
hoped to re-train in human ways turned out to be a
defective whom he could educate: what had been in-
tended as a test of Candilac’s philosophic theory became
an anticipation of Ségui’s practical measures. The un-
affected enthusiasm and benevolence of Itard is well
conveyed by his frank narrative, here admirably
translated.

SCHIZOPHANIE IN LINGUISTISCHER DEUTUNG By von Horst
Flegel. Monographien ans dem Gesammtgebiete der
DM. 38) Berlin: Springer Verlag. 1965.
Disorders of thinking in schizophrenics have been much
studied in Anglo-American psychiatry, disorders of
speech much less so, though it is through his speech that
the patient’s abnormal mode of thinking is revealed.
German and French psychiatrists have given much
attention to the linguistic anomalies in schizophrenia,
and the term ‘schizophrenia’ was adopted by Kraepelin
under the influence of Kleist and Bleuler, to describe an
atypical late stage of schizophrenia in which speech is
impenetrably confused, yet the patient’s manner, gestures,
and intonation seem normal. Dr. Flegel bases his study
on three such patients. He uses the concepts and methods
of linguistic analysis with much attention to grammatical
structure, meaning, and expression. His monograph is
hard going: but as he points out in his Preface the
material he has to work on is stubborn.

ATTITUDE AND ATTITUDE CHANGE, THE SOCIAL JUDGMENT—
IN卷VOLVEMENT APPROACH By C. W. Sherif, M. Sherif,
and R. E. Nebergall. (Pp. xxi + 264. 58s.) London:
Saunders. 1965.
This monograph from the Oklahoma Institute of Group
Relations is a learned and solid contribution to a vague
subject. The authors do their utmost to penetrate and
dispel the vagueness. They define their concepts, adduce
their own extensive research observations and studies,
and apply quantitative methods of analysis. The findings
have an obvious relevance to many problems that are of
contemporary interest, from market research to health
education. But the merits of the book are also, for medical
and other non-psychologist readers, its demerits. It is
severely technical in its terminology, and consequently
it is hard going. The struggle to become familiar with its
language and methods is, however, rewarding, especially
for those engaged in studying the social problems of
disease and rehabilitation in the community.

AUBREY LEWIS

PSYCHOTHERAPIE DE GROUPE ET PSYCHODRAME By J. L.
Moreno. Traduit de l’allemand par Jacqueline Rouault-
Dellenbach. Traduit de l’anglais et revu par Anne
Ancelin-Schützenberger. (Pp. xii + 469; 2 figures.
Dr. Moreno has been a prolific writer on group treat-
ment, psychodrama, and sociometry. The contents of
this book (translated from German) are already well
known from his writings in English. The mixture of
seminal ideas, techniques, clinical records, and religio-
philosophical theory make a characteristic, curiously
personal document, which scarcely fits into any of the
familiar categories of medical or psychological literature.

AUBREY LEWIS

Thomas. 1965.
Dr. Vail, who is Director of Medical Services in Min-
esota, is a shrewd and fair-minded inquirer. He has
done his best, by personal contacts and study of suitable
reports, to find out how our psychiatric services work,
and his account deserves the praise Dr. Maxwell Jones
gives it in his tactful foreword. It is clear that Dr. Vail
was puzzled and intrigued by the urbanity which, on the
surface at any rate, characterized personal relations in
hospitals and seemed to ensure the avoidance of open
clashes, public rows, and blunt action in ‘hiring and
firing’. Inevitably there are in the book some errors
(Dr. Maxwell Jones refers to these and gently corrects
them) and some minor misunderstandings: we are told,
for example, that the 23 members of the Oxford Regional
Hospital Board total 106 letters after their names, ‘better
than an average of four per person’ and that this is a ‘way
of measuring social standing in Britain’. But even British
readers will find the description of our system informative
seen through an intelligent visitor’s eyes.

PSYCHIATRIC NURSING By D. Madison, P. Day, and B.
Leabeter. 2nd Edition. (Pp. xi + 511; 38 figures. 40s.)
The appearance of a second edition of this Australian
textbook so soon after the first is testimony to its desired
success. Within a compact volume the authors have
managed to weave together an adequate outline of the
clinical phenomena of the different forms of mental
illness, a simple and convincing account of the successive
stages of normal emotional development, an unbiased
description of the many different therapeutic philosophies
and techniques in current use, and much sound advice on
the management of the mentally ill. The authors’ con-
ception of psychiatry is broad and eclectic and there is a
refreshing emphasis on the patient as a person with
emotional and social problems rather than as a case or
an inmate. The text is clear and the cartoons a useful
incentive to continue reading. The authors’ warning
against the use of E.C.T. as a punishment, and their
comment that handcuffs and such like are rapidly passing
out of favour have rather alarming implications. Pres-
sumably they know their public. Let it be hoped that by
the time their third edition appears such warnings will no
longer be necessary.


The cascade of books, articles, and reports of symposia on depression continues unabated. A few of the articles and symposia bring some new findings, but hardly any of the books justify their existence in this way. Dr. Pollitt's manual purports to introduce a new concept of classification, based on a new physiological theory; but what he tells us about the 'functional shift' and its implications hardly fulfils this promise. Dr. Hordern's book contains two main divisions: one reviewing the familiar literature of depression, especially in regard to its treatment, and the other describing the details and outcome of a clinical trial designed to compare amitriptyline and imipramine. Most of the latter material had already been reported in the journals. The relatively novel feature in his work is contained in the brief chapter on 'factor and discriminant function analyses'. It is questionable whether these statistical methods are necessary and appropriate to the elucidation of depressive phenomena, but in any case the outcome of the exercise was uninformative.

AUBREY LEWIS


Although there are now several good short texts of general psychiatry for the medical student, there is a paucity of suitable accounts of behavioural and personality development, and the authors' attempt to meet this need is welcome. Problems of feeding, aggression, self-identification, socialization, and crises of adolescence are among the topics discussed with ample illustrations from case histories. Useful summaries are included at the end of each chapter. Although psychoanalytic concepts receive the main emphasis, other viewpoints are given attention. The authors rightly emphasize that as parental care influences the child's temperamental development so the child's temperamental characteristics in turn partly determine the attitudes of the parents. The child's growth and development are seen in the context of an interaction between the child's individual endowment, family milieu, and cultural background. In view of this it is surprising to find no reference to some of the main longitudinal investigations, especially the New York study which has done much to develop these ideas. Throughout the book, descriptions tend to be rather general and it would be helpful to know more about how often various processes occur rather than to be given an account of the variety of things that may happen to the child. Similarly, even in an introductory text it would be useful to have a more explicit distinction between what is proven and what is supposition, together with references in the text. Nevertheless, the authors provide a reasonably balanced account and many will find the book a useful introduction to developmental psychiatry.

MICHAEL RUTTER


This massive work is composed of 49 essays on the various forms of deviant sexual behaviour, mainly by psychiatrists but in 10 cases by lawyers or sociologists. The subject is interpreted broadly, with essays on divorce, sexual deviation in non-sexual offences, prostitution, abortion, unmarried mothers, etc.; the articles on these peripheral subjects are often more stimulating than the others. The psychiatric views expressed are almost entirely psychoanalytic, and a great deal of space is devoted to the psychodynamic theories of aetiology. Some essays have little to say about incidence, social variations, criminal or psychological prognosis; others are more comprehensive. Although the volume, in spite of its size, shows how little is known about the origin and treatment of sexual disorders, it is hardly accurate to imply that knowledge has stood still in the 50 years since Freud and his immediate followers enlivened the scene. Only an occasional paragraph is devoted to the work of Kinsey, or to the newer biological, epidemiological, and criminological studies in the U.S.A., leaving aside important European work. Only a few short but interesting chapters are devoted to the great cultural variations in sex behaviour, which are presumably central to the problem of the law.

On the whole, this is a disappointing book, limited and old-fashioned in outlook, but many essays are original and interesting, and it conveniently condenses a great deal of information. Set beside the recent book on sex offenders from the Kinsey Institute and the Cambridge Institute's study, it will provide the forensic psychiatrist or lawyer with a comprehensive review.

T. C. N. GIBBENS


The first edition of this work was reviewed here in 1962. The present edition takes account of papers subsequently published, describes a recently developed simple method of analysing sexual deviations, adds a section on biological characteristics and transvestism, and enlarges the survey of endocrine and cerebral findings which are relevant to the questions of pathology and aetiology. The book is a well organized repository of medical knowledge about homosexuality, to which the author has made notable original contributions.

AUBREY LEWIS
Book reviews

Aubrey Lewis

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