table discussion was that the organic and the psychodynamic 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.

THE WILD BOY OF AVEYRON By Jean-Marc Itard. Translated by G. and M. Humphrey. (Pp. 104.) New York: Appleton-Century. 1965.

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 intended as a test of Candillac's philosophic theory became an anticipation of Séguin's practical measures. The unaffected enthusiasm and benevolence of Itard is well conveyed by his frank narrative, here admirably translated.

SCHIZOPHASIE IN LINGUISTISCHER DEUTUNG By von Horst Flegel. Monographien aus dem Gesamtgebiete der Neurologie und Psychiatrie. Heft 105. (Pp. 167. 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 'schizophasia' 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—INVOLVEMENT 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. 30F.) Paris: Presses Universitaires. 1965.

Dr. Moreno has been a prolific writer on group treatment, 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 religious-philosophical theory make a characteristic, curiously personal document, which scarcely fits into any of the familiar categories of medical or psychological literature.

AUBREY LEWIS

THE BRITISH MENTAL HOSPITAL SYSTEM By David J. Vail. (Pp. xxii + 114. \$6.50) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1965.

Dr. Vail, who is Director of Medical Services in Minnesota, 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.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1965.

The appearance of a second edition of this Australian textbook so soon after the first is testimony to its deserved 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' conception 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. Presumably they know their public. Let it be hoped that by the time their third edition appears such warnings will no longer be necessary.