tion of behaviour therapists to come to grips with the wide variety of problems of children with common clinical problems such as school phobia or obsessive compulsive neurosis, with deviant behaviour in school, difficulties within the family, delinquency, and the management of child groups. The other side of the coin is that the book is an uneven mixture of reasonably well-established techniques juxtaposed with studies which are clearly experimental in nature and of little practical assistance to workers in the field. Some condensing could have been effected without losing any of the strengths of the book.

The introductory chapter on the language of applied learning is poor because of its inpenetrable language and should be used as a glossary, and not as the authors suggest read before starting on the treatment procedures.

The book is aimed at a general audience and should find a place in libraries that cater for students particularly those not taking specialist journals. As a source book of the major techniques of behaviour therapy it is invaluable, being both specific and practical. Some mention must be made of the excellent bibliographies at the end of each chapter. One small note of criticism here is the omission of the pioneering painstaking work of Brannigan in the teaching of autistic children. On a technical note, the binding disintegrated on first touch, separating pages v to 18 from the rest of the book.

BRENDAN P. GERAGHTY

PSYCHOSOMATIC MEDICINE By A. Munro. (Pp. 95; £1.75.) Churchill Livingstone: Edinburgh. 1973. This small book brings together 12 articles which were published in The Practitioner throughout 1972. Each presents a brief review of a particular topic, and the series was designed primarily for general practitioners. The particular topics covered are: skin disease; asthma; coronary heart disease; hypertension; tiredness and headaches; ulcers; weight disorders; locomotor disease; epilepsy; gynaecology, and ulcerative colitis. A degree of superficiality is inevitable in such a context, but overall the chapters are well-balanced and informative. The book should prove particularly valuable to medical students, but psychiatrists and other specialists will also find it useful. It should, hopefully, provide a stimulus for further study and inquiry to all medical practitioners, whatever their specialty.

A. WAKELING


BOOKS RECEIVED