

with the anatomy and pathology of vascular lesions of the spinal cord. In these latter conditions there is still much room for further research and clinical observation coupled with post-mortem findings.

The authors are both experienced in the clinical, operative and pathological aspects of their contributions and this expertise is valuable not only for the research worker, but also for the practising neurological surgeon, who may want to confirm or discard a clinical diagnosis. It is hardly a book for students.

The radiological illustrations are very good as are the schematic illustrations in part two concerning the blood supply of the cord. More coloured illustrations of operative procedures and of appearances found at operations in part one would have added to the undoubted importance of the volume.

J. SCHORSTEIN

COUNSELLING IN RELIGION AND PSYCHIATRY: The Riddell Memorial Lectures delivered at University of Newcastle upon Tyne, November 1971 By Desmond Pond. (Pp. 81; £1.25.) Oxford University Press: London, 1973.

This small book contains three lectures delivered as the Riddell Memorial Lectures of 1971. They are concerned with bringing together the common aspects of the counselling professions—medicine (psychiatry), the church, the social services (social workers, child care officers and probation officers) and education. Counselling has been most influenced by Freudian psychology, but the author's aim is to indicate the religious component of counselling, including the symbolism of rebirth and redemption. His discussion of religion is limited to the Christian viewpoint and he refers to the psychological meaning of biblical utterances, and the growth of counselling in western Christian countries.

The medical reader will find much to interest him in the discussion of his profession's relationship with the newly emerging movement of counselling. He will read how limited is his conventional approach to the understanding of human problems when they are fitted into the mould of various pathological processes, even when recourse is made to psychosomatic concepts. He will come across the provocative statement that, in future years, the counselling professions may come to control the medical man, relegated to the position of a superior somatic technician. Even his therapeutic advances in the field of psychopharmacology may come to be seen

as inimical to psychological healing, and the total renunciation of psychoactive drugs may be recommended as a step towards greater psychological maturity in all. However, there is also the observation that the recruits to the social services are encountering emotional difficulties when confronted with questions of responsibility for the life and death of patients, a burden which the medical man has carried for long, supported as he is by an ancient professional code.

A reviewer may be forgiven for reacting irritably to the use of the term 'clients' by social workers when referring to patients. This choice represents an attempt to avoid the connotation of bodily disease in persons who seek their help. It is also the term given to patients receiving a form of psychotherapy devised by Carl Rogers in the United States. The objection to the word 'client' is that it conjures up the vision of the patient as a customer, the initiator of a financial transaction, or even, in another setting, the purchaser of lubricious favours. The word 'patient' is surely preferable, conveying as it does something of the suffering which elicits our concern.

There is much in Professor Pond's scholarly work that is thought-provoking. It should be read by the clinician who has become aware that patients are seldom totally passive recipients of specific cures that illness may serve a social role, and that there is often a profoundly important interaction between the doctor and his patient.

G. F. M. RUSSELL

WECHSLER'S MEASUREMENT AND APPRAISAL OF ADULT INTELLIGENCE By Joseph D. Matarazzo. (Pp. 572; £6.50.) Churchill Livingstone: Edinburgh, 1972.

Welchler's classic work is a standard reference and needs no review. This notice is to draw attention to the 5th enlarged edition, now under the name of a new author, as it has new material and conclusions of his own on the professional and ethical responsibilities of the psychologist as a practitioner.

J. A. SIMPSON

NOTICE

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