

tions of psycho-analysis for human life and conduct, in particular the development of positive integrative values. This naturally calls for a preliminary survey of recent tendencies of psycho-analytic theory, which Dr. Brierley provides in the first part. In this connexion the author seems to have been not only stimulated but to some extent distracted by the violent controversies that for some time have rocked the British Psycho-analytical Society. She devotes a disproportionate amount of energy to the later theories of Melanie Klein regarding child psychology, and her criticisms, though pointed enough, are couched in an unnecessarily timid and apologetic form. The reason for this is apparent at various points throughout the book, where she appeals for an impartial approach to new ideas, an entirely laudable ideal which, she maintains, can be obtained only through the "training-analysis" of students. In only one brief sentence, however (in Chapter III), does she hint at the existence of a fatal flaw in this argument. It is notorious that the transference developed in course of training-analysis leads almost invariably to an uncritical tendency on the part of the student to accept and propagate his analyst's theories. The inevitable result is that the "validity" of these theories comes to depend as much on the counting of students' noses as on scientific evaluation. It is certainly true, as Dr. Brierley points out, that "to conserve the letter of all Freud's statements as a kind of Bible of Psycho-analysis is to condemn psycho-analytic inquiry to stasis, and, therefore, psycho-analysis as a science to death." On the other hand, psycho-analysis is less likely to be smothered to death by a careful adherence to basic principles than by developing a luxuriant overgrowth of untested and inherently improbable speculations that find a fertile soil in the mimetic minds of emotionally vulnerable candidates. There is, after all, such a thing as a scientific canon by which apocryphal ideas can be tested, but these tests cannot be successfully applied by acolytes; to which it may be added that the value even of non-partisan evidence depends on the contributor's scientific training and sense of judgment—qualifications which vary widely in the psycho-analytical field.

With the contention advanced in the second part of the book, that the attitude to life implicit in psycho-analysis constitutes a "neo-realistic humanism" which leads to "more enlightened, realistic, and integrative standards . . . relevant to the psycho-social necessities and the actual conditions of world affairs," readers will no doubt react with a degree of scepticism proportionate to their estimation of the "neo-realistic humanism" exhibited by such analysts as they have personally encountered. But they cannot deny the service Dr. Brierley has rendered in attempting to assess the integrative and redintegrative value of psycho-analysis in human adaptation, or the skill and erudition with which she brings her assessment in line with work in cognate fields.

EDWARD GLOVER.

TEXTBOOK FOR PHYSIOTHERAPISTS

A Textbook of Medical Conditions for Physiotherapists. By Joan E. Cash, B.A., M.C.S.P. With foreword by Frank D. Howitt, C.V.O., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Pp. 350; illustrated. £1.) London: Faber and Faber. 1951.

The title of this book is a little deceptive, for its contents embrace the practical application of physiotherapeutic procedures to diseases of various systems in addition to a description of these diseases. The author gives first

an account of basic pathological response to disease, of circulatory disturbance, and of atrophy and hypertrophy. A large section is then devoted to an account of rheumatic conditions, and, although this is mostly on orthodox lines, it is a little startling to find gonococcal and tuberculous arthritis classified under the heading of "rheumatoid type of known causation." The section on non-articular rheumatism is well done, and it is of interest to note that in this book "fibrositis" is discussed with a moderation unusual in textbooks of physiotherapy. In an excellent section the author describes diseases of the respiratory system, which are now so extensively treated by physiotherapy. Sections on diseases of the nervous and cardiovascular systems are followed by one on diseases of the abdominal viscera and peritoneum, and it is perhaps in this section that the author is least happy.

The sections on the application of physiotherapy to disease are the work of an enthusiast in her own profession. This means that claims are made for the efficacy of various procedures which may have escaped the attention of the medical profession. These claims are on the whole made with fairness and moderation, and we welcome the author's forthright statements that in certain conditions—for instance, diseases of the heart—medical opinion does not usually support the use of physiotherapy. Some traditional unsubstantiated claims of physiotherapy are still perpetuated, and we are still told in the section on rheumatoid arthritis that "abdominal massage stimulates digestion, absorption and elimination," and this claim is repeated in the section on abdominal conditions.

This book will prove invaluable to students of physiotherapy, for the author approaches the subject from the point of view of orthodox medical thought rather than that of physiotherapeutic tradition.

WILLIAM TEGNER.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received

The Farther History of a Scottish Voluntary Hospital. By T. C. Mackenzie, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed. (Pp. 144. 7s.) Inverness: The Royal Northern Infirmary. 1950.

Handbook of Tuberculosis Activities in Great Britain and the Commonwealth. Edited by H. Williams, M.D. 13th ed. (Pp. 370. 30s.) London: National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. 1951.

Nitrous Oxide-Oxygen Anesthesia. By F. W. Clement, M.D. 3rd ed. (Pp. 369. 46s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1951.

Clinical Parasitology. By C. F. Craig, M.D., M.A., Sc.D., F.A.C.S., F.A.C.P., D.S.M., and E. Carroll Faust, M.A., Ph.D. 5th ed. (Pp. 1,032. 84s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1951.

Dental Surgery and Pathology (fourth edition; Staples Press; £3 3s.), by T. W. Widdowson and E. V. B. Widdowson, which includes special chapters by other authors, is intended as a work of reference for students and practitioners. An attempt is made to cover a very wide field, and it results in several inadequacies. In many sections there is little account of important modern work. Throughout there is a tendency to quote opinions of all sorts, even if these opinions have been shown to be incorrect. It would perhaps have been more advantageous in a book of this type to have given the current opinion, or conclusions which have been reached, with a list of references from which further information could be gleaned where desired. Notwithstanding these slight deficiencies the book will undoubtedly be of considerable value both to students and to practitioners.

from all forms of tuberculosis, as compared with 826 in the first quarter of 1950. For the first 23 weeks of 1951 there were 4,489 new cases notified, as compared with 4,678 in the corresponding period of 1950. Apart altogether from beds in Swiss sanatoria the number of beds available in Scottish hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis increased by 176 in the first quarter of 1951. She added that while this trend was most encouraging it was no reason for relaxing efforts. All concerned should give first priority to the improvement of services for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in Scotland.

Medico-Legal

£2,453 DAMAGES FOR INJURED FINGERS

[FROM OUR MEDICO-LEGAL CORRESPONDENT]

The Court of Appeal, allowing an appeal¹ by Mr. D. T. Thurogood against a judgment of Mr. Justice Devlin, entered judgment in his favour against his employers for £2,453 as damages for injuries by fracture and laceration to his fingers which were caught in the blades of an electric fan. Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was given to the employers.

The fan was normally run to ventilate a room in the employers' factory used for one of the processes in making margarine, but at the time of the accident it had been moved to the electrical section in a different part of the factory for test. Mr. Thurogood, in the course of his duty as electrician, was feeling the fan motor to check for vibration and heat when the accident happened.

Mr. Justice Devlin had held that the electrical section was a separate "factory" within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1937, and that because the fan was not part of the machinery of that separate factory but had been taken there for repair it was not required under the Act to be securely fenced. Accordingly he held that the employers were not liable to Mr. Thurogood for breach of statutory duty to fence. He also held that they were not liable for negligence at common law.

Lord Justice Cohen and Lord Justice Asquith, in allowing the appeal, both took the view that the electrical section was not a "separate factory" within the meaning of the Act, that the employers were obliged to ensure that dangerous machinery there was securely fenced, and that they were therefore liable for breach of statutory duty. They also held that the employers were liable at common law. At most Mr. Thurogood, in getting his fingers into the fan, had been guilty of inadvertence or forgetfulness which did not amount to contributory negligence, and the employers ought to have anticipated that unless they took proper precautions there would probably be an accident.

The Lords Justices accordingly allowed the appeal on both grounds, and Lord Justice Birkett concurred.

¹The Times, March 3.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Dr. E. G. T. Liddell, Fellow of Magdalen College, has been elected a member of the Halifax House Committee.

Dr. Janet M. Vaughan, Principal of Somerville College, has been reappointed as a delegate of the University Museum for three years from the first day of Michaelmas Term.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

In Congregation on June 7 the honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred on Sir John Sebastian Bach Stopford, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of and Professor of Experimental Neurology in the University of Manchester, and on Professor Albert Michotte van den Berck, Director of the Experimental Psychology Laboratory in the University of Louvain.

In Congregation on June 9 the degree of M.D. was conferred on D. Rice and R. F. Hobson.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

On June 15 the degree of M.D. was conferred upon R. N. Sinclair.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The following have been appointed, or nominated for appointment or reappointment, as representatives of the University on the governing bodies indicated in parentheses: Professor S. J. Cowell and Professor Esther M. Killick (King's College of Household and Social Science); Dr. J. Purdon Martin (National Hospital for Nervous Diseases); Professor M. E. Delafield (Public Health Engineering Advisory Committee).

The following have been recognized as teachers of the University in the subjects indicated in parentheses: *Institute of Laryngology and Otology*: Mr. N. Asherson and Mr. M. P. Ellis (Oto-rhinolaryngology). *Middlesex Hospital Medical School*: Miss Diana J. K. Beck (Surgery). *St. George's Hospital Medical School*: Dr. J. W. D. Bull (Radiology) and Dr. E. Landau (Anaesthetics). *Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*: Miss Amy M. Fleming (Obstetrics and Gynaecology) and Dr. R. M. Haines (Pathology).

The following, who are already recognized teachers at undergraduate medical schools, have been also recognized as teachers at the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the subjects indicated in parentheses: Mr. A. B. Evans (Obstetrics and Gynaecology) and Dr. P. M. F. Bishop (Medicine).

Dr. G. W. Hayward resigned the post of Reader in Medicine and Assistant Director of the Medical Professional Unit at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College as from March 31.

The following awards of medical entrance scholarships have been made on the results of the London Inter-Collegiate Scholarships Board's examinations in February: *Bucknill Scholarship, University College*, M. T. Morgan (Leyton County High School).

Dr. Charles Enrique Dent has been appointed to the University Readership in Medicine tenable at University College Hospital Medical School from October 1.

The following scholarships at the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine have been awarded for 1951-2: *Mabel Sharmar-Crawford Scholarship* (£40 per annum for four years), Miss M. C. Underwood; *MacIntyre Evans Scholarship* (£75 per annum for four years), Miss A. M. Maclean; *Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Scholarship* (£40 per annum for four years), Miss R. L. Dart; *Dr. Margaret Todd Scholarship* (£40 per annum for four years), Miss A. de la C. Davies; *Florence Hughes Scholarship* (£40 per annum for three years), Miss N. A. Lloyd-Jacob; *A. M. Bird Scholarship for Clinical Studies* (£40 per annum for three years), Miss C. M. Oakley.

Mr. P. H. Mitchiner has been appointed Deputy Vice-Chancellor as from September 1 for the university year 1951-2.

Applications are invited for the William Julius Mickle Fellowship, of the value of approximately £230, which is awarded by the Senate to the man or woman who, being resident in London—i.e., within the administrative area of the London County Council—and a graduate of the University, has in the opinion of the Senate done most to advance medical art or science within the preceding five years. Applications must be received by October 1 and further particulars should be obtained from the Academic Registrar, Senate House, London, W.C.1.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND

On June 14 the Honorary Fellowship of the College was conferred on Professor Edward Joseph Conway, F.R.S., Professor of Biochemistry and Pharmacology at University College, Dublin. After the ceremony Professor Conway delivered an address on "Science and the Physician."

The following Members were admitted to the Fellowship of the College on June 1: M. I. F. Drury, P. D. J. Holland, A. F. Kennedy, J. P. Malone, S. P. O'Toole, B. E. R. Solomons, F. S. Stewart, E. W. L. Thompson.

The following were admitted to the Membership of the College on June 1: A. D. H. Browne, E. M. Cheffins, A. L. Jones, S. G. McComb, T. C. Milliken, N. B. O'Donohoe, D. G. Simpson, H. B. C. Wallace.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND

On June 15 the Fellowship of the College was conferred on the following successful candidates: J. R. Evans, J. E. F. Coolican, J. Campbell-Reid, M. J. P. McCormack, J. McCabe.

At a meeting of the College held on June 4 Professor William Pearson was elected President of the College and Mr. M. P. Burke Vice-President for the ensuing year.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.—At Town Hall, Colwyn Bay, July 6, 10 a.m., papers: "Co-operation between the Various Services—Hospital Board and Local Authorities—in the Promotion of Health," by Dr. D. J. A. Alban Jones; "The Prevention of Food Poisoning," by Dr. D. E. Parry Pritchard. Afternoon visit.

Saturday

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.—At Royal Pavilion, Brighton, July 7, 10.30 for 11 a.m., "Treatment and End-results of Tuberculous Pyo-pneumothorax," by Dr. Geoffrey Todd; "Laboratory Aspects of the Tuberculosis Problem," by Dr. J. E. Jameson.

APPOINTMENTS

BOWIE, DOUGLAS ST. JEAN, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer, Rhodesia Railways, Bulawayo.

EAST ANGLIAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.—Orthopaedic Registrar at Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, L. W. Godfrey, M.B., B.S. Surgical Registrars at Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, R. M. T. Walker-Brash, B.M., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., and B. M. Corkill, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.

FISHER, G. R. C., M.B., B.Ch., Receiving Room Officer, West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone, Kent.

FISHER, S. W., M.D., D.I.H., Consultant to the National Coal Board, from June 1, for the period of one year.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.—Assistant Medical Registrar (Registrar Grade), H. G. Dunn, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.C.H. Assistant Morbid Anatomist (Senior Hospital Medical Officer), R. C. B. Pugh, M.D.

LIVERPOOL REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.—Whole-time Consultant Pathologist to Walton Hospital and City Hospital North, Liverpool, H. E. Vickers, M.D. Whole-time Assistant Radiotherapist to Liverpool Radium Institute, W. R. Argument, M.B., B.S., D.M.R.T. Whole-time Tuberculosis Medical Officer to Central Chest Clinic, Liverpool, F. J. Welton, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Consultant Radiologist to Liverpool Stanley Hospital and Whiston County Hospital, G. D. Scarrow, M.D., M.Rad., D.M.R.D. (appointed jointly with Board of Governors of United Liverpool Hospitals). Whole-time Assistant Psychiatrist to Upton Mental Hospital, J. D. Glynn, L.R.C.P.&S.I., D.P.M. Whole-time Assistant Venerologist to Seaman's Dispensary, Liverpool, A. S. W. Egerton, L.R.C.P.&S.Ed. Whole-time Assistant Pathologist to Warrington Group of Hospitals, D. B. Mossman, M.B., Ch.B. Consultant Anaesthetist to hospitals in North and South Liverpool Groups, J. D. Loughrey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A.

WHEELDON, FRANCIS TASKER, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., First Assistant, Department of Orthopaedics, St. George's Hospital, London, S.W.

WISE, L., M.B., Ch.B., Senior Lecturer in Chemical Pathology, University College of the West Indies.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

Broadhead.—On May 22, 1951, at Newport, Isle of Wight, to Jill (formerly Moody), wife of H. H. Broadhead, M.B., B.Chir., a son.

Craig.—On June 17, 1951, at Bristol, to Dr. Jean Craig (formerly Simpson), wife of Dr. R. A. Craig, a daughter.

Currie.—On June 24, 1951, at The Knoll, Duns, to Morag (formerly Duncan), wife of Dr. Gordon Currie, a son.

McCrae.—On June 4, 1951, at Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine, to Eileen (formerly Crane), wife of John S. McCrae, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., Glenavon, Catrine, Ayrshire, a daughter.

Mellor.—On June 8, 1951, to Dr. and Mrs. Norman Mellor; of Cereal, Alberta, a daughter.

Roberts.—On June 18, 1951, at Westminster Hospital, London, S.W., to Mary (formerly Cook), wife of Dr. Peter Roberts, a son—Paul Morton.

Walters.—On June 6, 1951, at the Bromhead Nursing Home, Lincoln, to Daphne (formerly Pullett-Thompson), wife of Geoffrey A. Bagot Walters, F.R.C.S.Ed., a son.

MARRIAGES

Camac—Swift.—On June 16, 1951, at Church Gresley Parish Church, John Cramsie Camac, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Joyce Enid Swift.

DEATHS

Ainsley.—On May 29, 1951, at Middelburg, South Africa, William Ainsley, L.R.C.P.&S.Ed., L.R.F.P.S., of Downview Court, Worthing, formerly of Preston, Lancs.

Bellamy.—On June 22, 1951, at Cross Tree Cottage, Winterbourne Stickland, Dorset, Henry Francis Bellamy, M.D.

Essex-Lopresti.—On June 13, 1951, at 5, Reservoir Road, Olton, Birmingham, Peter Gordon Lawrence Essex-Lopresti, F.R.C.S.Ed., D.A., aged 36.

Francis.—On June 16, 1951, at 30, Brookfield Mansions, Highgate, London, N., Louis Arthur Francis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., formerly of Uxbridge, Middlesex, aged 84.

Hopkinson.—On June 11, 1951, Emilius Hopkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., B.Ch., of Wynstay, Balcombe, Sussex, late of Gambia, West Africa, aged 82.

Inglall.—On June 22, 1951, at The Hospital, Ashford, Kent, Frank Ernest Inglall, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., aged 81.

Johnstone.—On June 18, 1951, at Rosslyn Street, Brora, Sutherlandshire, Walter Edward Johnstone, M.B., C.M., J.P.

Lemon.—On June 18, 1951, at a nursing home, Hove, Edward Henry Lemon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., aged 85.

Manifold.—On June 15, 1951, in Saudi Arabia, John Alistair Manifold, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.M.C., aged 38.

Norman-Walker.—On June 18, 1951, at The Coombe, Streatham, Borks, John Norman Norman-Walker, C.I.E., M.R.C.P., Colonel, I.M.S., retired, aged 79.

O'Neill.—On June 16, 1951, in London, Hugh O'Hagan O'Neill, M.B., Ch.B.

Porter.—On June 22, 1951, at 61, Tavistock Drive, Nottingham, Frank Constable Porter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., D.D.S., aged 83.

Richardson.—On June 19, 1951, at St. Andrews, Hugh Richardson, D.S.O., M.D., D.P.H., Colonel, A.M.S., T.A., retired, aged 77.

Williams.—On June 17, 1951, at Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, Edward Rex Pascoe Williams, O.B.E., M.B., B.S., Surgeon Commander, R.N., aged 49.

Any Questions?

Correspondents should give their names and addresses (not for publication) and include all relevant details in their questions, which should be typed. We publish here a selection of those questions and answers which seem to be of general interest.

Electric Shocks from Car Handles

Q.—A young man consulted me recently complaining that every time he got out of his car and closed the door with his hand he received an electric shock. This did not repeat itself when he touched the door again. This has occurred to such an extent that he carefully uses his handkerchief when closing the door. I frankly thought that he was exaggerating until my wife started complaining about the same thing a week ago. (There is no psychological link-up as she knew nothing of this patient.) Not only does she "jump" with the shock but she states that she hears a hiss. What is the explanation?

A.—This is a common phenomenon resulting from the accumulation of a static charge generated by certain moving parts in the vehicle and by friction between the rubber tyres and the road. This charge and, in consequence, the shock felt by a person standing on the road and touching, for example, a door-handle can be considerable, particularly on a hot dry day, although the shock is insufficient to cause injury. It is experienced on many public service vehicles, and to prevent shock to passengers boarding and alighting a special tyre with a metallic content has been developed so that the static charge may escape to earth. With some road vehicles, more particularly those propelled by steam engines, such as a road roller, the static charge can be quite large, and these vehicles are sometimes equipped with a length of light chain trailing on the road, to prevent the building up of the static charge.

Rapid Rh Testing

Q.—Is there any quick and reliable clinical method of determining the Rh status when a transfusion is urgently required and the Rh group is not known? Methods employed hitherto are not suitable for use in the patient's own home or, indeed, in hospital as an emergency measure in the absence of a pathologist.

A.—Before any blood transfusion it is desirable to determine the Rh group of the recipient, and this is essential in the case of a girl or woman (who may bear children or who may have borne children and developed anti-Rh antibodies).

Accurate Rh grouping, even in experienced hands, may be a long task, and a rapid method which will give no false positives and few false negatives in inexperienced hands has been much sought. The difficulties and dangers of domiciliary transfusion are great; if this is necessary in a "life and death" emergency it would be justifiable to use Rh-negative blood, although this is scarce. It would be better, if possible, to use dextran or small-pool or irradiated plasma, and then to transfer the patient for blood transfusion to a centre where there are facilities for grouping and direct compatibility tests.

Among rapid laboratory methods for grouping recipients, the capillary method of Chown and the slide technique of Diamond are the most popular. For the capillary method, now described in most standard works, the cells must be washed, and results are not entirely reliable in inexperienced hands.

Diamond's method has the advantage that whole blood (heparinized or oxalated) or a suspension of cells in their own (or neutral) serum is used: a cell suspension in saline or citrate is not suitable. One drop of whole blood and one drop of a strong incomplete anti-D serum of known performance are mixed together on a piece of opalescent