

medical students are ruthless judges of the value of a work in helping them to pass their examinations.

The most valuable function of this book is to inform students of the changes they ought to observe in their microscopical preparations of diseased organs. This purpose is achieved with the aid of numerous photomicrographs in colour, ranging in magnification from  $\times 40$  to  $\times 400$ . The illustrations are coupled with a descriptive commentary that is lucid, highly factual, and largely free of the qualifications and uncertainties that would appear in a similar account written, for example, for the readers of this journal.

Such an audience might find some of the colour plates in the book of less use than the high-resolution black-and-white photomicrographs of the fascicles of the U.S. Armed Forces Institute. Undergraduate teaching, however, has different needs and these are met by Dr. Ogilvie's textbook.

The latest edition closely follows the pattern of its predecessors. However, the sections on the renal, endocrine, osseous, nervous, and alimentary systems have been expanded and there are 100 new illustrations. In the text the author does not entirely elude the pitfalls that beset all teachers of special pathology, as, for example, in his discussion of subacute nephritis, or in his terminology of renal disease in general. Fortunately, however, not all aspects of special pathology are as bedevilled as this one and in general Dr. Ogilvie makes what seems a wise choice in deciding what to include and what to omit. In this the author reveals his experience as a teacher of undergraduates and it is this quality that has made his book successful. There is an adequate index and the price is reasonable considering its nature.

W. G. SPECTOR.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

*Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.*

**The Kidney.** By Arthur C. Allen, M.D. Second edition. (Pp. 770+x; illustrated. \$26.50.) London and New York: Grune and Stratton. 1962.

**Grundriss der Medizinischen Mikrobiologie.** By Prof. Dr. med. habil., Dr. rer. nat. Werner Kohler, and Dr. med. Hanspeter Mochmann. (Pp. 453+xxiv; illustrated. DM. 48.30.) Jena: Veb Gustav Fischer Verlag. 1962.

**Industrial Accidents Sickness and Other Absences.** By J. M. M. Hill and E. L. Trist. (Pp. 58. 5s.) London: Tavistock Publications. 1962.

**The Cholera Years.** The United States in 1832, 1849, and 1866. By Charles E. Rosenberg. (Pp. 257+x. 48s.) Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press. 1962.

**Rehabilitation Problems in Chronic Diseases.** Proceedings of the Study-group meeting, 1961, European Academy of Allergy. (Pp. 48. Dutch florins 4.50.) Leyden: H. E. Stenfert Kroese N.V. 1962.

**Doctor and Patient and the Law.** By C. Joseph Stetler, LL.B., LL.M., and Alan R. Moritz, A.M., Sc.D., M.D. Fourth edition. (Pp. 529. £5 10s.) St. Louis: The C.V. Mosby Company. London: Henry Kimpton. 1962.

**Essentials of Artificial Ventilation of the Lungs.** By A. R. Hunter, M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G., F.F.A.R.C.S. (Pp. 69+vii; illustrated. 12s. 6d.) London: J. and A. Churchill Ltd. 1962.

**Manuel d'Anatomie Radiologique.** By Henri Desgrez, Guy Ledoux-Lebard, and Fernand Heitz. (Pp. 213; illustrated. NF. 65.) Paris: Masson et Cie. 1962.

**Bray's Clinical Laboratory Methods.** Revised by John D. Bauer, M.D., Gelson Toro, Ph.D., and Philip G. Ackermann, Ph.D. Sixth edition. (Pp. 594; illustrated. 78s. 6d.) St. Louis: The C. V. Mosby Company. London: Henry Kimpton. 1962.

## Without Prejudice

Lord Attlee's eightieth birthday last week was taken by all and sundry as an opportunity to hail a statesman whose integrity and sincerity set him apart from so many, if not the majority, of his fellow politicians—on both sides of the House. It reminded me of that curious lull in the first months of 1948 between the announcement of the results of the plebiscite in February and Aneurin Bevan's conciliatory speech in the House of Commons on April 7. The plebiscite showed an almost complete opposition from all sections of the profession to the sort of State Medical Service proposed. In the interval the B.M.A. was like an expectant mother—waiting for Labour to begin. And late in March the rumour was that Mr. Attlee had told Bevan to stop being rude to the doctors. The intervention was successful and the N.H.S. came into action on July 4, 1948. The number of people claiming paternity since then has been astonishing.

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But certain protagonists lived up to this description as chief actors in a drama which at times was nearly melodrama. Lord Moran—who has also recently celebrated his eightieth birthday—was first and foremost among them. His influence in the hospital and consulting world was enormous. I think that if ever the true history of the N.H.S. comes to be written he will stand out head and shoulders above most of his contemporary actors on the medico-political stage. He knew his own mind and knew how to speak it. Added to all this was a courage that one always hopes to find in leaders but too often does not. Anyhow, those who were with him or against him recognize his great contributions to his own profession and will wish him many tranquil years to come.

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The Review Body, incidentally—perhaps an inappropriate adverb—owes its origin, if I am not mistaken, to Lord Moran. Some time ago he urged that doctors' pay in the N.H.S. should be reviewed periodically in the same way as the salaries of higher civil servants are by the Coleraine Committee. A sort of automatic balancing mechanism. I am sure this will work all right, so long as the balance is tipped in the right direction, as everyone expects it will now, almost at any moment.

While I welcome the removal of financial bargaining from the public arena to the quiet of the Review Body's committee room, I think one or two people have been in an almost indecent hurry to decry the old ways. Unseemly much of the wrangling may have been, but it was brought about by politicians failing to keep their promises. Of course, it is undignified to measure the value of medical care in terms of another sixpence on the capitation fee—or, for that matter, to try to measure merit in one pan of the scale against monetary avoirdupois in the other. But the people who cast dignity to the winds and fought these money battles for their colleagues, in the open, deserve more than a passing vote of thanks.

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A Penguin Special—*Common Sense About Smoking* (2s. 6d.)—reminds me of still another way in which the Royal College of Physicians of London has made itself felt in the contemporary world of medicine. Its recent