

Of the four studies those on the *couvade* and the puberty rites among primitives are of outstanding interest, both for the wealth of the material presented and its psychological analysis.

While his anthropological studies entitle Reik to an honourable place among the pioneers of applied psychoanalysis the merits of some more recent publications are questionable. *Of Love and Lust* has the subtitle *On the Psychoanalysis of Romantic and Sexual Emotions*. Rather surprisingly for a psychoanalyst Reik pronounced in his late middle age that sex and love were completely different in origin and nature. He believes love to be a substitute for the desire for self-fulfilment and founded on a dissatisfaction with oneself. It is true, of course, that there is more to love than sex, but the author's attempt at a complete separation of the two is unconvincing. The book contains some interesting essays about the perversion of masochism. Clinical observation has led the author to the assumption that the masochist aims at the same pleasure others seek, but that he arrives at it by a detour. Intimidated by unconscious guilt feelings he submits voluntarily to punishment, and has thus purchased the right to enjoy the gratification denied before.

The late Marie Bonaparte, Princess of Greece, was an ardent student of psychoanalysis. *Female Sexuality* is a translation of a series of articles published in French 18 years ago. They contain many important observations on female sex life. In her basic theories Marie Bonaparte followed Freud closely, especially with regard to bisexuality and libidinal development. She made valuable studies on the origins of frigidity. Woman, being generally less well endowed with erotic function than man, encountered three great obstacles to full sexual gratification; her femininity, her masculinity, and her morality. The flight of the female from the male was based partly on the awareness of the perils of femaleness to the integrity of the body. Among the problems investigated are the relationship between masochism and female passivity, and the respective roles of clitoral and vaginal orgasm. Psychoanalysts and anatomists concur in regarding the clitoris as a rudimentary phallus. In the development of the erotic function clitoral usually precedes vaginal orgasm, and many women never experience the latter.

The authoress made a special study of the ancient customs of excision and infibulation of the external female genitals practised in Africa. The unconscious motivations underlying these mutilations are believed to be similar to those responsible for certain types of female frigidity. Both reflect disapproval of other than vaginal sexual gratification. This book, the most important work of a remarkable woman, is a valuable addition to the literature on a much-neglected subject.

E. STENGEL.

### LOCAL ANALGESIA IN BRIEF

*Local Analgesia*. By Clive Jolly, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A., F.F.A.R.C.S. (Pp. 112+vii; illustrated. 15s.) London: H. K. Lewis, Ltd. 1962.

The author, according to his preface, aims to fill the gap he sees between the Oxford monographs on local analgesia and the larger comprehensive books from the United States. Whether or not such a gap exists, a book on local analgesia must be judged by how helpful it is likely to be to those who are not able to receive instruction at first hand from someone experienced. By

this criterion this book falls a little short. The descriptions of the blocks are brief, the line drawings while clear are sparse (there are only 13), and it is doubtful whether either would be more than of limited practical value.

Nevertheless, by reading through the 100-odd pages a good if simplified idea is obtained of the scope and practice of local analgesia and how the various nerve blocks are approached. The examination candidate may therefore find the book useful, though in addition he would be well advised to glance through some of the excellent and well-illustrated monographs already available.

W. W. MUSHIN.

### RHEUMATIC DISEASES SIMPLY EXPLAINED

*The Rheumatic Diseases*. By G. D. Kersley, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (London), O.B.E., T.D., D.L. Fourth edition. (Pp. 163+xii; illustrated. 21s.) London: William Heinemann Medical Books Ltd. 1962.

This fourth edition of a book devoted to a common group of diseases can be fully recommended to those for whom it was intended—the family doctor and the undergraduate student. It covers a lot of ground in a comparatively short space (160-odd pages) and is simply written. Even the mistakes in spelling, of which there are many, add to the interest. Earlier editions were published in 1934, 1945, and 1950; this edition incorporates most of the practical advances made in the last 12 years. There are a number of useful and clear illustrations, but no bibliography.

E. G. L. BYWATERS.

### BOOKS RECEIVED

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

*The Biochemical Bases of Psychoses, or the Serotonin Hypothesis about Mental Diseases*. By D. W. Woolley. (Pp. 331+xii; illustrated. 90s.) New York and London: John Wiley and Sons. 1962.

*Sidney Cove 1788*. By John Cobley. (Pp. 296; illustrated. 30s.) London: Hodder and Stoughton. 1962.

*Grundriss der medizinischen Statistik*. By Professor Dr. med. Dr. phil. Karl Freudenberg. (Pp. 313+vi. DM. 42.) Stuttgart: Friedrich-Karl Schattauer Verlag. 1962.

*Strahlenwirkung und Milieu*. Edited by Professor Dr. Hedi F-itz-Nigeli. (Pp. 333+vi; illustrated. DM. 72.) Munich and Berlin: Verlag von Urban and Schwarzenberg. 1962.

*Nuclear Instruments and their Uses. Volume 1*. Edited by Arthur H. Snell. (Pp. 454; illustrated. 57s.) New York and London: John Wiley and Sons. 1962.

*Les Tumeurs Noires de la Peau*. By Roger Mouly and Claude Romieu. (Pp. 105; illustrated. 13.5 NF.) Paris: Expansion Scientifique Française. 1963.

*Allergology*. Proceedings of the fourth International Congress of Allergology, New York City, October 15–20, 1961. Edited by Ethan Allan Brown. (Pp. 455+xii; illustrated. £5 5s.) Oxford, London, New York, and Paris: Symposium Publications Division, Pergamon Press. 1962.

*The Gastro-Oesophageal Junction*. By G. S. Muller Botha. M.D. (Cape Town), F.R.F.P.S., Ch.M. (Birm.), F.R.C.S. (Pp. 369+x; illustrated. 75s.) London: J. and A. Churchill Ltd. 1962.

*Steroid Drugs*. By Norman Applezweig. (Pp. 742+xv; illustrated. £9 14s.) New York, Toronto, and London: The Blakiston Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company Inc. 1962.

*Sitzhaltung Sitzschaden Sitzmobil*. By Hanns Schoberth. (Pp. 194+vii; illustrated. DM. 48.) Berlin, Göttingen, and Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag. 1962.

**Centenary Celebrations of the Chair of Morbid Anatomy.** Perugia University Medical School, June 21 to 30, 1961. By Lucio Severi, M.D.(Perugia). (Pp. 215+xi; illustrated. 72s.) Perugia: Division of Cancer Research. 1962.

**Proceedings of the Joint W.H.O.-Czechoslovak Cardiological Society Symposium on the Pathogenesis of Essential Hypertension.** Prague, May 22 to 29, 1960. Edited by J. H. Cort, V. Fencel, Z. Hejl, and J. Jirka. (Pp. 477; illustrated. £5.) Oxford, London, New York, and Paris: Symposium Publications Division, Pergamon Press. 1962.

**Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery of the Eye and Adnexa.** Papers presented to the First International Symposium of the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital. Edited by Richard C. Troutman, M.D., John M. Converse, M.D., and Byron Smith, M.D. (Pp. 305+xx; illustrated. 67s. 6d.) Washington and London: Butterworths. 1962.

**Toohey Medicine for Nurses.** Edited by Arnold Bloom, M.D., M.R.C.P. Sixth edition. (Pp. 675+xx; illustrated. 32s.) Edinburgh and London: E. and S. Livingstone Ltd. 1963.

**Ego and Milieu.** By John and Elaine Cumming. (Pp. 292+xv. 60s.) New York: Atherton Press. London: Prentice-Hall International. 1962.

**Transfusionspraxis.** Edited by Prof. Dr. P. Dahr and Dr. M. Kindler. (Pp. 331+xiii; illustrated. DM. 60.) Stuttgart: Friedrich-Karl Schattauer-Verlag. 1963.

**Metabolic Integrations.** By P. G. Watson, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.O., and D. E. S. Truman, B.A. (Tables. 6s.) Cambridge: W. Heffer and Sons Ltd. 1962.

**A Philosophy of Infant Feeding.** By Simon S. Levin. (Pp. 175+ix; illustrated. \$7.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1962.

**Allergy and Anaphylaxis as Metabolic Error. Volume I. Dual Response to Antigenic Stimulation.** By Z. Z. Godlowski, M.D., Ph.D., M.R.C.P.Ed. (Pp. 450+xviii; illustrated.) Chicago 2, Illinois: Immuno-Metabolic Press, Inc. 1962.

**Principles of Bone Remodeling.** By Donald H. Enlow, Ph.D. (Pp. 131+x; illustrated. \$6.75.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1962.

**Leitfaden für die Orthopädie.** By Prof. Dr. med. habil. Gerhard Kaiser. Second edition. (Pp. 256+xx; illustrated. DM. 21.60.) Jena: Veb Gustav Fischer Verlag. 1963.

**A Textbook of Malaria Eradication.** By Emilio Pampana, M.D., D.T.M.&H. (Pp. 508+ix; illustrated. 63s.) London, New York, and Toronto: Oxford University Press. 1963.

**The Wonder that is You.** By Charles Gramet. (Pp. 61; illustrated. 13s. 6d.) London, New York, and Toronto: Abelard-Schuman. 1963.

**The Science of Behaviour.** By John McLeish. (Pp. 199. 18s. 6d.) London: Barrie and Rockliff in association with the Pemberton Publishing Co. Ltd. 1963.

**Strahlenschutz in Forschung und Praxis.** Band 2. Edited by Hans-Joachim Melching, Hans Robert Beck, Hans-Adolf Ladner, and Eberhard Scherer. (Pp. 374; illustrated.) Freiburg: Verlag Rombach. 1963.

**The Jumping off Place.** By Gareth Rogers. (Pp. 307. 18s.) London: Putnam. 1963.

**The Story of a Woman Physician.** By G. M. Wauchope, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Pp. 138+vii. 17s. 6d.) Bristol: John Wright and Sons Ltd. 1963.

**Halogenated Anesthetics.** Edited by Joseph F. Artusio, Jr. (Pp. 144+xi; illustrated. 40s.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1962.

**Neurological Examination in Clinical Practice.** By Edwin R. Bickerstaff, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Pp. 357+x; illustrated. 50s.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1963.

**Methods of Psychiatric Research.** Edited by Peter Sainsbury, B.A., M.D., D.P.M., and Norman Kreitman, M.D., D.P.M. (Pp. 175. 35s.) London, New York, and Toronto: Oxford University Press. 1963.

**Considerazioni Medico Sociali in Tema di Infortunistica della Mano.** By Gianfranco Acchiappati. (Pp. 88; illustrated.) Milan: Edizioni Minerva Medica. 1962.

## Without Prejudice

The "safety-curtain" General de Gaulle has abruptly dropped between us Anglo-Saxons and the European scene has made the traditional Englishman more self-conscious than ever before of the differences that separate him from other Europeans. What a pity we abandoned the common learned language, Latin, that was the passport to the mediaeval western world! There was no linguistic bar in the way of William Harvey's studying—post-mediaevally—in the University of Padua.

\* \* \*

I understand de Gaulle and Adenauer speak to each other in English, and Macmillan and the Italian Prime Minister in French. In the Scandinavian countries English is the lingua franca. In Denmark the doctor has to submit his M.D. thesis in English as well as in Danish, and his English has to be up to scratch if he wants to pass. English, Spanish, and Russian are the three languages which have the widest geographical spread. For this we must blame history and geography. Curiously enough, the one dead language which is indispensable to the modern world is not Latin but Greek. Greek is the language the man of science resorts to for new words to express new concepts and describe new facts.

Nevertheless, I am sorry politics and religion combined to deface the common coin of communication of the learned world of western civilization. And it looks as if Medicine itself was also partly to blame. Jean Fernel (1497-1558) really held a key position in the linguistic squabble between the physicians and surgeons of Paris. The Faculty of Medicine in Paris went so far as to assert that surgeons shouldn't read Latin. In fact it was thought that the less surgeons read the better. "The surgeon's ignorance of Latin"—Sherrington tells us in *The Endeavour of Jean Fernel*—"was held to debar him from professional and social equality with the physician." This was at a time when students in the University of Paris were fined if they did not speak Latin at meal-times. Jean Fernel—whose great surgical contemporary, Ambroise Paré, wrote in the vernacular—held no truck with this form of class warfare, and wrote in the preface to his *Pathologia*, "Surgery is one with medicine." And after his death the surgeons managed to get Fernel's *Pathologia* translated into French for their benefit.

\* \* \*

Sherrington hailed Fernel as a reformer and one of the forerunners of modern medicine. He attacked the use in medicine of magic and the occult at a "time when our own Linacre, the foremost humanist physician of his time, subscribed to magical treatment by sending twenty finger-rings, blessed by the king, to Paris as cures for rheumatism." Sherrington found Fernel's physiology "so rounded-off that few loose ends remain to it, and hardly a growing-point." Though they were three generations apart, Sherrington compares his French hero with William Harvey. And I think the comparison brings out at least one difference between Englishmen and Frenchmen. Fernel distrusted empiricism; he wanted to know "why" as well as "how." For Harvey the fact was everything; "how" was more important than "why." They both wrote their treatises in Latin;