

tutorials, clinical lecture-demonstrations, and lectures. The patient becomes a "case," a sick kidney rather than a sick person. Comprehensive medicine, as now being experimentally taught in Capetown, aims at providing "a complete picture of . . . medical practice . . . always in relation to individual patients." It attempts to make the student realize that the "assembly line" procedure may be proper in the hospital, but in domestic practice the family doctor has to cope with everything himself. There is a lesson here for the United Kingdom no less than for the developing countries in Africa. Professor Robert M. Kark provides a characteristically tough and stimulating commentary on methods of clinical training in the U.S.A. compared with those in the U.K. in posing the question (almost sacrilegious in my day) "Was Osler Right?"

Nearly all the contributions are in English. The reviewer was unable to appreciate the articles in Afrikaans, but judging from comments in the discussions (which form a very important part of the book) these must have been stimulating at least. Some of the political flavour of the meeting, which is otherwise not apparent in the text, becomes evident in intriguing comments made on the Dutch text. The book ends thus: "Some of the things said . . . rather by implication than by explicit statement were in effect state policy. I disagree with him profoundly, and I think it is our duty as doctors to say so."

B. G. MAEGRAITH.

## Isolation

**Inside the Black Room.** By Jack A. Vernon, Ph.D. (Pp. 203+xvii. 21s.) London: Souvenir Press. 1965.

The dramatic nature of the original experiments in "sensory deprivation," or "perceptual isolation," at McGill University attracted many subsequent research teams. Dr. Vernon writes about the investigations at Princeton in which volunteers were confined alone in an unlighted and sound-proofed room for several days and nights. The book is written for the general reader. And very

well written it is too, even if the American English sometimes jars on a British reader.

The volunteers were able to demand release from confinement if they found it intolerable. Those who did so early were those who, during confinement, had demonstrated the greatest hunger for stimulation by repeatedly pressing a switch which briefly presented a very faint, unchanging, and uninteresting geometric design. Itching, hitherto found objectionable, became a pleasant relief from dull monotony. The similarity of the confinement situation to political confinement and "brain-washing" has prompted Vernon to describe how the hunger for stimulation could be utilized by captors. Any new material, including propaganda, will be greedily devoured by the person confined.

Most people slept almost the whole of the first 24 hours in the confinement cubicle. Very few hallucinations arose under the experimental design used and those that did were elementary in nature, "hearing" the occasional lorry noise or "seeing" a simple visual pattern. Control of thinking became impaired, sensitivity to pain increased, a need for smoking was simply not noticed, though on release smoking would be resumed at once despite some 96 hours' abstinence.

The book is reasonably priced. Michel Jovet might be surprised at being called a "Spanish physiologist," but the book as a whole is full of sound sense and clear writing.

IAN OSWALD.

## Instruction in Radiology

**Fundamentals of Roentgenology.** By Lucy Frank Squire, M.D. (Pp. 363+xvi; illustrated. £5.) Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. London: Oxford University Press. 1964.

This interesting book has been designed not as a reference book but as an instruction manual to help young physicians and trainee radiologists to understand the fundamental principles of radiology and the basic interpretation of the simpler pathological changes. The approach is a rather unusual one for readers in Britain, and the book should be

read through from beginning to end and not used in any way as a reference book, which it does not purport to be. It is well illustrated; some of the colour diagrams of the lungs are of excellent quality, and the line drawings of the heart are also very good. To add to the reader's interest many examples of radiographs are offered for diagnosis, and the answers appear in an appendix at the back.

While the format may be unusual and cause a little irritation to some readers, this is a book which can be read with advantage, particularly by trainee radiologists starting their clinical radiology, and it will form a useful addition to the library of an x-ray diagnostic department.

J. W. McLAREN.

## Anaesthetic Drugs

**Drugs in Anaesthetic Practice.** 2nd edition. By F. G. Wood-Smith, M.A., M.B. (Cantab.), F.F.A. R.C.S. and H. C. Stewart, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Pp. 523+xi. 75s.) London: Butterworth. 1964.

The second edition of this book has been extensively revised, and fresh information and accounts of many new drugs have been added. The authors have concentrated on improving the book and bringing it up to date, a duty which is essential if a reference work of this nature is to retain its usefulness. This has resulted in an additional 60 pages and the impression that the authors have had difficulty in choosing which material to retain and which to reject—unfortunate, but understandable. However, I doubt whether "Antibacterial Drugs" (a most useful and informative new chapter) has any greater claim for inclusion than the original one on "Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide, and Helium" which it replaced. The book covers a very wide field indeed, and consequently some sections are so condensed as to give the impression that too much is being attempted within the compass of one volume.

This edition maintains the high standards and usefulness of the first, but it is unfortunate that it shows such a steep increase in price (from 63s. to 75s.).

G. E. HALE ENDERBY.

## Books Received

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

**Starling on the Heart.** Facsimile reprints, including the Linacre Lecture on the Law of the Heart. Analysis and Critical Comment by Carleton B. Chapman, M.A. (Oxon.), M.D. (Harvard), and Jere H. Mitchell, B.S. (V.M.I.), M.D. (U. Texas). (Pp. 191+x; illustrated. 55s.) London: Dawsons. 1965.

**Functional Neuroanatomy.** Including an Atlas of the Brain Stem. By N. B. Everett, Ph.D. (Pp. 420. £4 10s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1965.

**The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child.** Vol. 21. Edited by Ruth S. Eisler, M.D., Anna Freud, LL.D., Heinz Hartmann, M.D., and Marianne Kris, M.D. (Pp. 493. 75s.) London: Hogarth. 1964.

**Stay Well Every Year of Your Life.** Dr. Molner's Guide to Total Health. By Joseph Molner, M.D. (Pp. 264. 30s.) London: Pelham. 1965.

**The Doctor and His Enemy.** By Alan Wykes. (Pp. 213. 25s.) London: Michael Joseph. 1965.

**The Wild Analyst.** The Life and Work of Georg Groddeck. By Carl M. Grossman, M.D., and Sylvia Grossman. (Pp. 222. 25s.) London: Barrie & Rockcliff. 1965.

**Accident Research.** Methods and Approaches. By William Haddon, Jr., M.D., Edward A. Suchman, and David Klein. (Pp. 752+xvi; illustrated. £5 12s. 6d.) New York, Evanston, and London: Harper & Row. 1964.

**International Work in Endemic Treponematoses and Venereal Infections.** 1948-1963. World Health Organization. (Pp. 47. 3s. 6d.) Geneva: World Health Organization. 1965.

**Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Tuberculosis Research.** Proceedings of symposium, Prague, 1963. Edited by J. F. Pasquier, L. Trnka, and R. Urbancik. (Pp. 178+xii; illustrated. 70s.) Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Paris, and Frankfurt: Pergamon. 1965.

**The Chemistry of the Antibiotics Used in Medicine.** By R. M. Evans, D.Sc., D.I.C., F.R.I.C. (Pp. 226+x; illustrated. 25s.) Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Paris, and Frankfurt: Pergamon. 1965.

**The Biotopogram.** A personal presentation to the haematologists to the Xth International Congress of Haematology, Stockholm, 1964. By Dr. Luis Sanchez Yllades. (Pp. 64; illustrated. No price given.) Mexico: Academia Nacional de Medicina. 1965.

**Realizari in Activitatea Stiintifica (1944-1964).** (Pp. 354. No price given.) Bucharest: Institutul de Medicina Si Farmacie din Bucuresti. 1964.