

not feed only on the blood of their hosts but ingest also significant amounts of the host's tissues.

While this book will no doubt interest chiefly biologists who are parasitologists, there is much in it that will be valuable to medical men. Extensive bibliographies accompany all the essays, and these are valuable features of the book. Author and subject indexes complete the volume.

G. LAPAGE.

Studies in Homosexuality

Die Homosexualität beim Mann. By Dr. Kurt Freund. (Pp. 321+xii. DM. 19.95.) Leipzig: S. Hirzel. 1965.

Freund's clinical and experimental studies of male homosexuality began in Prague in 1950. His medical colleagues were impressed by his findings and in 1962 they succeeded in persuading the authorities to liberalize the law on male homosexuality, so that sexual interaction between freely consenting men of over 18 years of age is no longer a legal offence in Czechoslovakia, provided there is no prostitution or public nuisance involved.

Freund presents an account of his own investigations against the background of a comprehensive survey of the literature on homosexuality, including a very large number of publications in English. His subjects were 222 male homosexuals treated as in-patients or out-patients in the psychiatric department of the Prague University Hospital. However, only a quarter of the patients had definitely come for treatment of their own free will. Eight patients had pretended to be homosexuals in order to escape military service. The differential diagnosis between homosexuality and heterosexuality was facilitated by penile plethysmography while the subjects viewed the projected pictures of nude men and women. The simulation of spurious results is possible but can be detected.

About a quarter of the patients reported choosing partners below the age of 16. There was, however, a general tendency for the age of the chosen partner to increase with the age of the patient. About half the patients showed signs of feminine identification. This was significantly more frequent than in heterosexual neurotics. Feminine identification tended to be statistically associated with a preference for passive anal and interfemoral intercourse, a choice of older partners, and disgust for heterosexuality.

Freund favours a mainly genetic theory of homosexuality but does not exclude other aetiological factors. He believes that hormonal influences and alcoholism of the father may play a part. The fact that the gender role in which hermaphrodites and pseudo-hermaphrodites are brought up usually determines the direction of sexual appetite in them is not seen as indicating a mainly psychogenic or sociogenic origin of homosexuality generally. Among 25 Klinefelter patients Freund found only one homosexual, but he does not reject the possibility that homosexuality and transvestism may occur with above-normal frequency in such patients. Lorenz's concept of imprinting as a possible aetiological factor is considered but discounted because the experiments of ethologists have shown that with the onset of sexual maturity imprinted objects are abandoned in favour of adequate sex partners.

Therapeutic measures have proved disappointing, though some favourable results have been reported with psychotherapy. In 67 patients Freund applied aversion treatment combined with an encouragement of sexual feelings for women. In 18% there were good and enduring outcomes. He concludes that the forms of psychotherapy most likely to succeed are those which favour heterosexual and inhibit homosexual inclinations. Good prognostic signs are youth of the patient, good educational background, and a genuine desire to be heterosexual, not just a desire prompted by an unhappy homosexual love affair or by social or legal pressures.

This is the most comprehensive, balanced, and authoritative work on male homosexuality that has appeared in recent years. It should be read by all those who are interested in the problem. For this reason it is hoped that there will be an English translation soon.

F. KRÄUPL TAYLOR.

Neuromuscular Disorders

Muscle. Proceedings of Symposium, University of Alberta, 1964. Edited by W. M. Paul, E. E. Daniel, C. M. Kay, and G. Monckton. (Pp. 584+xv; illustrated. £5 5s.) Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Paris, and Frankfurt: Pergamon. 1965.

Symposia on muscular or neuromuscular disorders now follow each other so frequently that some repetition of previously published work is inevitable, not only at the meetings themselves but also in the publications that come after them. However, the authors of this particular symposium are to be congratulated on the wide range and scope of the subjects discussed, and the many contributors on the excellent quality of their papers.

The symposium was held at the University of Alberta in June 1964 and was attended by research workers from as far away as Australia, as well as by workers from Europe, Canada, and America. Discussions on the basic structure and function of normal muscle preceded those concerned with muscle structure and function in disease; a separate session was devoted to problems of neuromuscular transmission. In all there are nearly 40 contributions, each followed by a brief discussion. An adequate bibliography is provided by each contributor, and the quality of the illustrations is excellent. This book can be recommended to those interested in neuromuscular disorders as an excellent account of current work in this difficult and challenging field.

R. W. GILLIATT.

Books Received

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

Normality and Pathology in Childhood. Assessments of Development. By Anna Freud. (Pp. 273+xii. 35s.) London: Hogarth. Institute of Psycho-Analysis. 1966.

Tonometry and Tonography. By John Gloster, Ph.D., M.D., M.R.C.S., D.O.M.S. (Pp. 191+xi; illustrated. 40s.) London: J. & A. Churchill. 1966.

Methotrexate in the Treatment of Cancer. Symposium, Royal Society of Medicine, 1964. Edited by P. M. Worrall, B.Sc., M.B., and H. J. Espiner, Ch.M., F.R.C.S. (Pp. 117+xvi; illustrated. 45s.) Bristol: John Wright. 1966.

Addendum 1966 to the British Pharmacopoeia 1963. Published under the direction of the General Medical Council. (Pp. 112+xiii; illustrated. 45s.) London: Pharmaceutical Press. 1966.

One in Twenty. A Study of Homosexuality in Men and Women. By Bryan Magee. (Pp. 192. 21s.) London: Secker & Warburg. 1966.

You May Smoke. By C. Harcourt Kitchin. (Pp. 176. 10s. 6d.) London: Anthony Gibbs & Phillips. 1966.

Man's Haemoglobins. Including the Haemoglobinopathies and Their Investigation. By H. Lehmann and R. G. Huntsman. With a Preface by F. G. Young, F.R.S. (Pp. 331+xi; illustrated. 70s.) Amsterdam: North-Holland. 1966.

Die Operation in der Sprechstunde. By Dr. Richard Goldhahn. (Pp. 172+ix; illustrated. 17.40 MDN.) Leipzig: Georg Thieme. 1965.

Common Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat. 4th edition. By Philip Reading, M.S., F.R.C.S. (Pp. 270+x; illustrated. 36s.) London: J. & A. Churchill. 1966.

De Bepaling van de Pulmonaire Diffusiecapaciteit. By Dr. L. Billiet. (Pp. 421. No price given.) Brussels: Arsacia Uitgaven. 1966.

Congenital Clubfoot. By Emil D. W. Hauser, M.S., M.D. (Pp. 94+vii; illustrated. No price given.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1966.

Atlas und Kurzgefasstes Lehrbuch der Phono-kardiographie. By Prof. K. Holldack and Dr. D. Wolf. (Pp. 292+xi; illustrated. DM. 78.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1966.

Pathology of Bone. By the late Douglas H. Collins, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.C.Path. (Pp. 254+xii. 72s. 6d.) London: Butterworth. 1966.

Biochemical Studies of Antimicrobial Drugs. Proceedings of Symposium, London, 1966. (Pp. 349+x; illustrated. 60s.) London: Cambridge University Press. 1966.

The History of Cell Respiration and Cytochrome. By the late David Keilin. (Pp. 416+xix; illustrated. 90s.) London: Cambridge University Press. 1966.

English Hospital Statistics. 1861-1938. By Robert Pinker. (Pp. 162+xii. 25s.) London: Heinemann. 1966.