

tioner obstetricians, and final-year students. It is extremely well produced and delightful to read.

WILFRID GAISFORD.

Conditioning Techniques

Conditioning Techniques in Clinical Practice and Research. Edited by Cyril M. Franks, Ph.D. (Pp. 328 + xii. \$8.50.) New York: Springer. 1964.

So-called conditioning techniques, especially now that they have been identified as such, are being introduced by their protagonists into many areas of medicine. This book, edited and introduced by a clinical and research psychologist, comprises a series of papers all previously published elsewhere over the last 30 years but now republished because they are taken to portray a satisfactory behavioural approach to diverse areas of disordered human behaviour. There are six main sections to the book: conditioning procedures as diagnostic aids; evaluation and prediction; the conditioned reflex in clinical

research; conditioned aversion therapies; non-aversive conditioning therapies; and operant techniques. Subjects covered include pain, some aspects of audiometry, changes in conditionability during treatment by antidepressant drugs and psychotherapy, asthma, epilepsy, alcohol and morphine dependency, psychoprophylaxis for labour in the pregnant woman, constipation, psychosis, tics, and a variety of hysterical symptoms. The harassed physician may be tempted once again by this book into thinking and hoping that a massive new therapeutic approach is under way. Unfortunately, in the present reviewer's experience, failed behaviour therapy cases are just now accumulating at about the same rate as failures from other forms of treatment.

The present papers vary from being review articles to being single case reports. Some of them come from well-established centres of research. Some authors clearly write from a position of wide clinical experience, others have addressed themselves to clinical problems without the advantages and disadvantages of such a background. Moreover, as this book shows, studies in this field have so far rarely been replicated. When this has been done those techniques which are effective for one worker have sometimes been found to fail in

the hands of other workers. Meanwhile physicians who think that they identify complex and conflicting biological and social needs in their patients, and the impact of these as intervening variables in therapy, may find it difficult to accept that so many varieties of human behaviour can be acquired or shed, in response to the techniques described in this book, without complication for the patient. The relative specificity of the stimulus-response processes as the main influence for change in the individual becomes somewhat less controversial when they are used as on-going measures of change or else as a diagnostic aid, as in the interesting paper by Alexander on his attempts to differentiate central from peripheral sources of pain.

As conditioning theory and techniques are gradually brought into perspective alongside other factors influencing human behaviour, and thereby refined, it is to be hoped that they will provide one type of effective and predictable therapeutic tool as well as providing a better research tool. Meanwhile, the contents of this book are a fair revelation as well as statement of the present behaviouristic position.

A. H. CRISP.

Books Received

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

Alfred Hospital Accident Survey. University of Melbourne, Department of Surgery. (Pp. 93. No price given.) Melbourne: University Department of Surgery. 1966.

Cancer Diathesis in Man. 1st Survey. Part 1. Anthropometry. New South Wales State Cancer Council, Publication No. 11. (Pp. 64; illustrated. No price given.) Sydney: Australasian Medical Publishing Company. 1966.

Practical Lectures in Psychiatry for the Medical Practitioner. Edited by Gene L. Usdin, M.D. (Pp. 226 + xiii. \$4.75.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1966.

Fungi. An Introduction. By Lilian E. Hawker. (Pp. 216. 32s. 6d. Paper 13s. 6d.) London: Hutchinson. 1966.

Dibs: In Search of Self. Personality Development in Play Therapy. By Virginia M. Axline. (Pp. 186. 25s.) London: Victor Gollancz. 1966.

The Recognition of Mental Illness in London. By Annette R. L. Lawson, B.Sc.(Soc.), Ph.D. (Pp. 122. 45s.) London, New York, and Toronto: Oxford University Press. 1966.

Proceedings of a Symposium on Scoliosis. London, 1965. Edited by P. A. Zorab. (Pp. 96; illustrated. £2 2s.) London: Action for the Crippled Child. 1966.

Proceedings of a Symposium on Spina Bifida. London, 1965. (Collection of Papers. Illustrated.) London: Action for the Crippled Child. 1966.

Osteotomy at the Upper End of the Femur. By the late Henry Milch, M.D., F.A.C.S. Edited by Robert Austin Milch, M.D., F.A.C.S. (Pp. 170 + viii; illustrated. 90s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1966.

Clinical Pharmacology. 3rd edition. By D. R. Laurence, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Pp. 678 + x. 45s. Paper 32s. 6d.) London: J. & A. Churchill. 1966.

Proceedings of the National Stroke Congress. Chicago, 1964. Edited by Ralph E. De Forest, M.D. (Pp. 234 + xvii. \$7.50.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1966.

Hormone Assays and Their Clinical Application. 2nd edition. By John A. Loraine, D.Sc., M.B., Ph.D.(Edin.), F.R.C.P.Ed., and E. Trevor Bell, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Pp. 584 + xv. 65s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1966.

The Causes and Natural History of Cleft Lip and Palate. By Cecil M. Drillien, M.D., M.R.C.P.Ed., D.C.H., T. T. S. Ingram, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., D.C.H., and Elsie M. Wilkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Pp. 288 + viii; illustrated. 47s. 6d.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1966.

Textbook of Medical Physiology. 3rd edition. By Arthur C. Guyton, M.D. (Pp. 1,210 + xxxiii; illustrated. £5 12s.) London: W. B. Saunders. 1966.

Physiological Measures, Sedative Drugs, and Morbid Anxiety. By M. H. Lader, M.D., Ph.D., and Lorna Wing, M.D., D.P.M. (Pp. 179. 50s.) London, New York, and Toronto: Oxford University Press. 1966.

Drugs of Choice 1966-1967. By Walter Modell, M.D. (Pp. 969 + xx. £6 6s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1966.

Synthetic Analgesics. By J. Hellerbach, O. Schnider, H. Besendorf, B. Pellmont, Nathan B. Eddy, and Everette L. May. (Pp. 192 + vi. 70s.) Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Paris, and Frankfurt: Pergamon. 1966.

Anatomy of the Human Body. 2nd edition. By R. D. Lockhart, M.D., Ch.M., F.R.S.E., C. F. Hamilton, J.P., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., and F. W. Fyfe, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Pp. 697 + ix; illustrated. £6 6s.) London: Faber & Faber. 1966.

Therapeutic Radiology. Rationale, Technique, Results. 2nd edition. By William T. Moss, M.D. (Pp. 514 + xviii; illustrated. £7 1s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1965.

Symposium on Vascular Disorders of the Eye. Chairman: Jerome W. Bettman. (Pp. 186 + xii; illustrated. 93s. 6d.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1966.

Mental Deficiency. The Changing Outlook. Edited by Ann M. Clarke and A. D. B. Clarke. (Pp. 596 + xxi; illustrated. 63s.) London: Methuen. 1966.

Alterskrankheiten. Taschenbuch für Ärzte und Studenten. Edited by Prof. Gotthard Schettler. (Pp. 395 + vii. DM. 9.80.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1966.

Das Kind im Bereich der Geburtshilfe. Eine Einführung in Ausgewählte Aktuelle Fragen. By Dr. E. Saling. (Pp. 219 + ix; illustrated. DM. 39.60.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1966.

Virushepatitis. Schriftenreihe der Ärztlichen Fortbildung, 30. Edited by H. Redetzky and H. Thiele. (Pp. 324 + illustrations. £3 7s. 11d.) Berlin: Volk und Gesundheit. 1965.

The Captive Wife. Conflicts of Housebound Mothers. By Hannah Gavron. (Pp. 176 + xiv. 25s.) London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. 1966.

Sex Offenders. An Analysis of Types. By Paul H. Gebhard, John H. Gagnon, Wardell B. Pomeroy, and Cornelia V. Christenson. (Pp. 923 + xxxiv. £5 5s.) London: William Heinemann. 1966.

Cytological Diagnosis in Medical Practice. By J. Bamforth, M.D.(Liverp.), F.R.C.P.(Lond.), F.R.C.O.G. (Pp. 246 + vi; illustrated. £5.) London: Churchill. 1966.

Modern Trends in Dermatology—3. Edited by R. M. B. MacKenna, M.A., M.D.(Camb.), F.R.C.P.(Lond.). (Pp. 338 + xi; illustrated. £3 17s. 6d.) London: Butterworth. 1966.