

development has been held up partly by the tendency of each psychotherapeutic school to keep itself apart from all others, but also by the fact that psychotherapists of all persuasions have tended to ignore knowledge from related fields concerned with human behaviour such as biology, psychology, sociology, and philosophy.

Dr. Wolberg has done psychotherapy a great service by writing a book which attempts to bridge these gaps. Starting with a short chapter on neurophysiology and brain function, which provides the physical basis of mental functioning, he passes through brief chapters on biochemical interaction and neuropharmacology, genetics, conditioning and learning theory, and personality development, to a more detailed and longer chapter on psychoanalytic theory in which he describes accurately the main concepts of classical Freudian theory, ego psychology, and neo-Freudian concepts. He then casts the net wider by considering Man in relation to Society in chapters on social theory, cultural anthropology, and communication theory. In another longer chapter on philosophy, religion, and values he mentions existentialist concepts and discusses some of the conflicts which exist between some psychotherapeutic and religious approaches.

In the final chapter he states his own preference for an eclectic approach in which biological, psychological, sociological, and philosophical aspects are all taken into consideration. He stresses that "eclecticism does not presuppose a disordered conglomeration of disparate devices" but "involves the selection and studied amalgamation of aspects from varied sources that are compatible with and reinforce one another."

Inevitably some of the short chapters on such specialized subjects as neurophysiology, biochemistry, genetics, conditioning theory, and personality development provide little more than a brief introduction in general terms to the disciplines concerned and are of

value mainly as an incentive to more detailed study. For this reason the extensive list of references is particularly valuable, but it is unfortunate that through an error in preparing the manuscript all the references to the chapter on psychoanalytic theory have been omitted from the bibliography. It is hoped that this will be corrected in a second edition of this useful and readable volume, which can be recommended to anyone interested in going beyond the narrow over-specialization of the different psychotherapeutic schools.

HEINZ WOLFF.

Treatment of Bleeding States

Hemorrhagic Diseases and Thrombosis. 2nd edition. By Armand J. Quick, Ph.D., M.D. (Pp. 460; illustrated. 90s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1966.

When a world expert writes a book, even a new edition of an old book, it is an event. Dr. Quick's book is highly individual in the wealth of original experiments in the theories of haemostasis and haemostatic defects and in the quotation or failure of quotation from the literature. This is as it should be—a book is not a painstaking compendium of knowledge but the expression of a point of view. It is only by this individuality of expression that the reader can profit from the author's experience.

In assessing the value of a book it is, however, necessary to take note of the intended audience, and Dr. Quick says: "The subject of coagulation is not treated as a pure science but rather, as was the aim of my previous monographs, an attempt is made to present the subject in a manner to make it understandable to those who treat bleeding states." Today, when specialization is such a feature of medical practice, the

intention of this objective is open to discussion. Should the general physician treat rare and difficult cases without the collaboration of his specialist colleagues? Should he at any rate do this with the aid of a book deliberately simplified for his enjoyment?

The book is interesting to read and so clearly expressed that the audience of practical physicians will have no difficulty in understanding any of the text. It is unfortunate that precisely in the realm of treatment this book fails to give adequate and up-to-date advice. In haemophilia, for example, it is stated that "preparing a haemophilic for an operation with fresh plasma is of utmost importance." He goes on to say that, "the literature contains many reports of successful surgery in severe haemophiliacs . . . in nearly every instance the course was stormy." This is no adequate guide to the physician in the management of haemophilic patients during surgery, since the modern objective is normal postoperative healing. A stormy postoperative course for a haemophilic patient is liable on occasion to be fatal.

Moreover, it is rather astonishing that inaccurate diagnosis should still be put forward as an important reason for not using concentrated clotting factors in treatment. The treatment of Christmas disease is not discussed, and the section on treatment in von Willebrand's disease is quite inadequate. Paradoxically it is the experienced coagulation worker who is likely to gain most in reading this book.

All experts are liable to a certain fixation of view determined by their own experimental approach. It is only in reading, and paying attention to one whose point of view is radically different, that the bias can be appreciated. Dr. Quick's experiments are of great intrinsic interest, the section on technique is admirable, and his point of view is most stimulating.

ROSEMARY BIGGS.

Books Received

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

Enzyme Cytology. Edited by D. B. Roodyn. (Pp. 587+xx; illustrated. £7.) London and New York: Academic Press. 1967.

Training for General Practice. A Guide to the Non-Clinical Aspects. 2nd edition. By the College of General Practitioners. (Pp. 25+iii. 4s. 6d.) London: College of General Practitioners. 1967.

Bronchial Asthma. A Genetic, Population, and Psychiatric Study. By Denis Leigh, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., and Edward Marley, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., D.P.M. (Pp. 192+vii. 63s.) Oxford: Pergamon. 1967.

The Christian Physician in the Advance of the Science and Practice of Medicine. Congress, Oxford, 1966. Edited by A. M. Connell and G. A. Lindeboom. (Pp. 142.) Available from the Christian Medical Fellowship, 56 Kingsway, London W.C.2. 1967.

Open Verdict. An Ex-Coroner Looks Back. By E. A. Williams, M.B.E. (Pp. 88+iv. 17s. 6d.) London: Oyez Publications. 1967.

Instruments of Clinical Medicine. By F. D. Stott, M.A., D.Phil. (Pp. 144+viii; illustrated. 35s.) Oxford: Blackwell. 1967.

Grundlagen der Krebs-Mehrschritt-Therapie. By Manfred von Ardenne. (Pp. 365+xxxi; illustrated. £12 8s. 4d.) Berlin: Volk und Gesundheit. 1967.

The Pathology of Mental Retardation. By L. Crome, M.C., M.R.C.P.(Ed.), M.C.Path., and J. Stern, Ph.D. (Pp. 406+viii; illustrated. 84s.) London: J. & A. Churchill. 1967.

Klinikopathologie. By Professor Alexander Bienengraber. (Pp. 364; illustrated. £2 15s. 8d.) Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1967.

Modern Trends in Endocrinology—3. Edited by H. Gardiner-Hill, M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Pp. 335+x; illustrated. 88s.) London: Butterworth. 1967.

Alterspsychiatrie. By Professor Christian Müller. (Pp. 261+viii; illustrated. DM. 45.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1967.

The Essentials of Oral Anatomy. By James Henderson Scott, D.Sc., M.D., F.F.D. (Pp. 88+vii. 8s. 6d.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1967.

B-Vitamine. Symposium, Berlin, 1965. Edited by H. Frhr. von Kress and K.-U. Blum. (Pp. 394+ix; illustrated. DM. 69.) Stuttgart: F. K. Schattauer. 1966.

Radiological Physics. 2nd edition. By M. E. J. Young, M.Sc. (Pp. 601+xii; illustrated. 84s.) London: H. K. Lewis. 1967.

Obstetric Analgesia and Anesthesia. By Charles E. Flowers, jun., M.D., F.A.A.O.G., F.A.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., F.I.C.A. (Pp. 240+x; illustrated. 64s.) New York: Harper & Row. 1967.

Modern Trends in Forensic Medicine—2. Edited by Keith Simpson, M.A.(Oxon.), M.D. (Path.), F.R.C.P.(London), F.C.Path., D.M.J. (Pp. 374+x; illustrated. £4 18s.) London: Butterworth. 1967.

Modern Trends in Ophthalmology—4. Edited by Arnold Sorsby, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Pp. 272+ix; illustrated. £3 10s.) London: Butterworth. 1967.

International Review of Experimental Pathology. Vol. 5. Edited by G. W. Richter and M. A. Epstein. (Pp. 374+x; illustrated. £6 12s.) New York and London: Academic Press. 1967.

Emergency Surgery of the Hand. By Professor Erik Moberg. Translated by W. M. McQuillan. (Pp. 74; illustrated. 10s. 6d.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1967.

Health Education. Patterns for Teaching. By Daphne S. Elliott, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., D.H.E. In collaboration with Elaine T. Mav, B.A. (Pp. 115+vii. 15s.) London: Macmillan. 1967.

The Medical Assessment of Injuries. For Legal Purposes. By Arnold Mann, F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S. (Pp. 288; illustrated. 70s.) London: Butterworth. 1967.