

1889 the infirmary received Miss Nightingale's commendation, and with the Leeds University in 1921 the first Diploma of Nursing in Europe was established.

These two volumes, excellently written and illustrated, will not only be of interest to those who have worked in the infirmary but also to those interested in the history of hospitals and social services of the past 200 years.

JOHN REVANS.

Reflections on the Development of Medicine in America

Medicine in America. Historical Essays. By Richard Harrison Shryock. (Pp. 346 + xviii. 60s.) London: Oxford University Press, 1967.

Professor Shryock is known for his thoughtful writings on the social, cultural, and scientific aspects of medical history. In this volume he has gathered together a selection of his essays and added a preliminary chapter containing a "pilot study" of American medical history; though this synopsis is useful medical readers will note a few important gaps.

The essays are grouped under five headings—period pieces, personal and public hygiene, the medical profession, medical thoughts and research, and historiography. There is, unavoidably, a certain amount of overlapping. The author is a philosophic historian and states that his writing "to avoid distortion, must be largely impersonal, rarely dramatic, and never glamorous." Fortunately it is very difficult to be strictly impersonal in writing medical history, so that in the chapters dealing with medical thought we find an interesting account of Cotton Mather's advocacy of inoculation against smallpox, and are told about the remarkable anticipation of part of Darwin's hypothesis by that strange genius William Charles Wells (who incidentally spent most of his professional life in London). In the same group of essays will be found a very judicial estimate of Benjamin Rush's influence upon American medicine.

In the group of "period pieces" will be found an unusually interesting account of "Medical Care in the Old South" in which readers may be surprised to learn that mortality was greater among the free than among the slave negroes. The account of the muddled medical services during the early

part of the American Civil War is depressing, though it was not worse than occurred in the Crimean War.

The chapters on popular and public health movements, and the campaign against tuberculosis in America, remind one of very similar movements in Britain. In the chapter on "Women in American Medicine" I was surprised to find that the proportion of women graduates in medicine in the United States is less than it is in Britain and other European countries. The author's view "that American opposition to the entrance of women into medicine was the fact that it was associated with a strong feminist movement" does not seem a sufficient reason.

Under the section of "historiography" the author gives useful advice on some little known or insufficiently used medical sources, and urges that historians should study more closely the history of science in America. The final chapter discusses the interplay of social and internal factors in modern medicine; most medical historians make this interplay obvious, but few have discussed the matter so philosophically.

ZACHARY COPE.

Do Delinquents "Grow Out of It"?

Deviant Children Grown Up. By Lee N. Robins, Ph.D. (Pp. 351 + xiv. 68s.) Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, 1966.

This is an important book which reports a 30-year follow-up of deviant children. A team of doctors and social workers under the guidance of Professor Lee N. Robins, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology in Psychiatry, Washington School of Medicine, carried out this research over a period of eight years. It consisted of locating and interviewing 624 men and women, 524 of whom had been referred 30 years previously as children or adolescents to the St. Louis Municipal Psychiatric Clinic in Missouri.

This research is almost unique owing to the fact that 90% of the adults were located after 30 years and 82% were interviewed. The social records of 98% were scrutinized, which involved searching national service and veteran, welfare, and hospital records, credit bureaux, and driving licence registers, police and prison files. The author points out that they were extremely fortunate in being able to cross-check with so many social sources, as often these records are not made available to research workers.

The prime aim of the study was to determine the adult performance of the 406 anti-social children and the 118 who had been referred for other reasons. 100 controls of similar age, I.Q., and social status were added.

Over a six-year period all children who were referred were studied, omitting those with I.Q.s under 80, negroes, and those who, at the time of referral, were over the age of 18. 28% received psychiatric treatment in the clinic. 50% were later institutionalized following appearance in juvenile courts as against only 6% of the controls. When located, 71% of the adults had at some time or other been arrested. 86% admitted sufficient facts for psychiatrists to deem them sociopathic, only 7% denied all offences.

It was possible to correlate other forms of psychiatric illness in the adults with the symptoms that had been noted at the time of referral. Both alcoholics and hysterics had, in childhood, shown antisocial symptoms; this was also true of those who later developed schizophrenia. Children who were fearful and withdrawn were no more likely to develop psychiatric illness than the controls. There were no characteristic findings in childhood for those who later developed manic-depressive illness or anxiety neurosis.

For the sociopath the main predicting factor was the number of offences before referral and acts of aggression. Of the non-antisocial symptoms slovenliness and enuresis over the age of 6 were commonly associated with a later development of sociopathy. Having a delinquent father was the only childhood variable which correlated with persistent antisocial trends despite increasing age. Parental rejection and overly strict parents did not, in this study, predict sociopathy.

Child guidance clinics tend to attract referrals according to the preoccupations of the staff, so that not all clinics have the same proportion of antisocial children. The present fluidity of the American cultural background is not universal nor are the legal proceedings, so that it cannot be assumed that the findings of this group will necessarily be repeated elsewhere. This does not, however, detract from a remarkably fine piece of research.

This book is highly commended to all concerned with delinquents, adult and juvenile, and in particular to those sociologists and psychiatrists who are concerned with the prevention of crime.

R. F. BARBOUR.

Books Received

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

Equipment for the Disabled. An Index of Equipment, Aids and Ideas for the Disabled. 2nd edition. Edited by Margaret Agerholm, M.A., B.M., B.Ch.Oxon. (4 loose-leaf volumes; illustrated. £7 7s.) London: National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases, 1967.

Plumbismo Cronico Ocupacional en Nuestro Medio. By Dr. Guillermo del Carpio. (Pp. 135. No price given.) Lima, Peru: Medicina del Trabajo, 1966.

Olfaction and Taste 2. Edited by T. Hayashi. (Pp. 835 + viii; illustrated. £10.) Oxford: Pergamon, 1967.

Scientific Foundations of Surgery. Edited by Charles Wells, C.B.E., 3.Pk., F.R.C.S., Hon. LL.D., and James Kyle, M.Ch., M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.I. (Pp. 629 + xix; illustrated. £6 6s.) London: William Heinemann, 1967.

The Unquiet Mind. The Autobiography of a Physician in Psychological Medicine. By William Sargant. (Pp. 240 + xvi; illustrated. 30s.) London: William Heinemann, 1967.

Le Indicazioni Extraneurologiche Dell'elettromiografia. By Carlo Serra. (Pp. 544; illustrated. 12,000 lire.) Naples: Acta Neurologica, 1966.

The Prevention of Cancer. Edited by Ronald W. Raven, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.S., and Francis J. C. Roe, D.M., D.Sc., M.C.Path. (Pp. 397 + xiv. £6.) London: Butterworth, 1967.

Hamilton Bailey's Demonstrations of Physical Signs in Clinical Surgery. 14th edition. Edited by Allan Clain, M.B.(Cape), F.R.C.S.(Eng.). (Pp. 627 + x; illustrated. 75s.) Bristol: John Wright, 1967.

Vitamins and Hormones. Advances in Research and Applications. Vol. 24. Edited by Robert S. Harris, Ira G. Wool, and John A. Loraine. (Pp. 746 + xviii; illustrated. £6 8s.) New York and London: Academic Press, 1967.

Neurological Problems. Edited by Jerzy Chorobski. (Pp. 444 + xi; illustrated. 80s.) Oxford: Pergamon, 1967.

Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research. No. 47. Edited by Anthony F. DePalma. (Pp. 256 + x; illustrated. 60s.) London: Pitman, 1967.