

will practise in a sophisticated, largely urban society we are gradually moving away from the apprenticeship system of acquiring manual skills to an intellectual process of education in reproductive biology. Further, it is accepted that the study of human biology is an important component of a liberal education, that the educated members of society look for a lead in this, and that the physician should be able to provide such guidance. The urgent need for such study has come largely from the world population problem and from recent developments in the field of birth control; but, setting these aside, there is need for a fundamental reorientation of medical education in the direction of positive health, away from the preoccupation with morbid processes, which was essential half a century ago.

In this country we have scarcely begun to think in these terms ourselves, let alone change our syllabus, examination requirements, or teaching methods to take account of this present need. It is therefore of great interest to read of the practical experience of American medical schools with programmes integrating the teaching of departments of anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, psychiatry, and obstetrics. In some centres separate courses in reproductive biology have been instituted, in others the departments of obstetrics have altered their course to place greater emphasis on such topics as the morphological and physiological aspects of spermatogenesis, ovulation, fertilization, the endocrine control of these processes, human genetics, the social and physiological aspects of sex, biostatistics, and population control. Current ideas about the psychology of learning are also illustrated by application. A section of the conference was devoted to the study of methods of teaching reproductive biology outside America. British experience was presented by Sir Dugald Baird, and contributions were made by representatives from Germany and Japan. In both the latter the teaching appeared to have been influenced little by modern thought.

The editing of the papers has been good so far as the main contributors are concerned, but too little of the discussion is presented and one never obtains an impression of the way in which the papers were received. However, brevity in this case has paid some dividends, for the ideas of the contributors are lucidly presented. In all, this is a stimulating book of interest to all teachers of medicine, whether academic, scientific, or clinical.

R. W. TAYLOR.

Exotic Dermatology

Color Atlas of Dermatology. By Joseph Kimmig, M.D., and Michael Jänner, M.D. (Pp. 304+ix; illustrated. £15 15s.) Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders. 1966.

This is the third edition of a well-known *Color Atlas of Dermatology* originally assembled by Frieboes and Schönfeld but now completely redesigned and enlarged by Kimmig and Jänner with many new illustrations. The text is also rewritten and in the English and American publication this has been amended by Dr. Goldsmid.

This is a superb book. The coloured illustrations are truly magnificent and include

common, rare, and exotic conditions. It will be of great value to many people. The senior dermatologist may well pick out an unusual condition rarely seen or recognized, and will refresh his memory of eruptions he does not see frequently at the present time. In this respect the collection of syphilitic eruptions is particularly useful. Junior dermatologists and postgraduate students will find this book of great help, as they will see unforgettable pictures of some conditions which they may have missed during their training. Students, preregistration house-officers, and general practitioners could well spend a few hours looking through the atlas and will then appreciate the appearance of some of the conditions they have heard of but not seen. For those dermatologists who have not built up a collection of coloured slides for teaching there is invaluable material available.

Criticism can be made, but only over minor matters. With ringworm fungus infections the dermatologist is now thinking in terms of the actual infecting fungus and the generic term of *Tinea* is not a sufficient diagnostic label. A few photographs are not up to standard and could easily be improved in further editions. The scabies illustration is very poor and the types of cavernous haemangiomas are badly represented. There are also bound to be some omissions and, for example, there is no photograph of orf (contagious pustular dermatitis of sheep).

The book is apparently expensive (£15 15s.), but when consideration is given to the excellent production of over 900 coloured photographs this is not a high price, and it is a book which should be in every large dermatology department, particularly where there is postgraduate training.

R. P. WARIN.

Dynamic Psychiatry and the G.P.

Absent, School Refusal as an Expression of Disturbed Family Relationships. By Max B. Clyne, M.D. (Pp. 269+xi. 38s.) London: Tavistock. 1966.

Here is a remarkable example of the work that general practitioners can do when awakened to the potential that exists in their daily work. At the present time Michael Balint may take full credit for this awakening. It is indeed astounding that a general practitioner, while keeping at work, can make this kind of clinical study, dig deeply and wisely into the vast literature, and then find the emotional drive that is needed for the writing up of the data, the ideas, and the theoretical possibilities and suggestions.

Dr. Clyne has taken this one theme, school refusal, neatly and properly dissected out from truancy, and has allowed himself, as was necessary, to look at life through school-refusal-coloured spectacles. In the end he makes a comparative study of theories and then offers a theoretical formulation. The reviewer would like to find this formulation good, because it is based on his own formulation (fully acknowledged) of "transitional objects and phenomena," an area of the mind between subjectivity and the acceptance of the reality principle; but there is no need to jump to final conclusions, for Dr. Clyne proffers his idea with appropriate modesty.

"I have discussed the various aetiological theories of school refusal as described in the literature. I thought that these theories (environmental, sociological, neurasthenia, phobia, separation anxiety, test anxiety, depression, crisis) were insufficient to explain all the features of school refusal. I have put forward a relationship hypothesis according to which school refusal is based on a disturbance of the child's relationship function leading to a regression to the infantile, transitional stage in the development of object relations."

In Chapter 8, of which this has a summary, he has made his meaning clear to anyone who can give some time and thought to what is written, and to the work on which it is based. The main thesis is that it is for the general practitioner to work on these cases, keeping his mind open for all kinds of aetiological factors, and not passing on each case to specialists unless of course he is not temperamentally fitted for the kind of investigation that is needed in each case.

Much that is dealt with in passing should be noted. For instance, the matter of the physical examination, "discovered in the eighteenth century," and now (one would think) in danger of dying out. The patient needs to be physically examined, and perhaps it is the psychoanalyst who knows this best. The theory around all this is interesting and indeed important for medical practitioners.

In the reviewer's opinion the last word has not been said on the theory of school refusal, but this book leads us somewhere nearer to it. It should be read by general practitioners for its side-issues, and as a stimulus to clinical observation, and as an encouragement to those who are in the best position for doing clinical research—provided they are not allergic to dynamic psychiatry and to the idea of unconscious motivation.

D. W. WINNICOTT.

Proteins and Genetics

Protein Biosynthesis and Problems of Heredity, Development, and Ageing. By Zhores A. Medvedev. Translated by Ann Syngé, B.A.(Physiology), M.B., B.Chir. (Camb.). (Pp. 584+xxi; illustrated. £5 10s.) Edinburgh and London: Oliver & Boyd. 1966.

It is a pleasure to welcome a Russian textbook translated into English which deals with modern genetics and protein biosynthesis. The Lysenko period is now a memory only, and the translator mentions that the earlier copies still contained detailed and strongly worded attacks on Lysenko, which are now replaced by a more general discussion. Medvedev is not the only Russian author in this field whose publications have recently been published in the West. Spirin is studied regularly, and Dubinin's *Molekulargenetik* (in German) is read widely. Medvedev is a gerontologist and this book contains a particularly interesting chapter on changes in proteins and nucleic acids with age, and on the problem of ageing at the molecular level.

The monograph follows the conventional pattern one expects from a textbook in the field of molecular biology. One part deals with the synthesis of proteins in general, and another with special features such as the reproduction of viruses. Yet others describe the specific reproduction of proteins and nucleic acids, and their biosynthesis. The

translation (by Ann Synge) is excellent, and there is no indication that this work was not written in English originally. The book was published in Russian in 1963 and must have been written in 1962. A special supplement for the English edition summarizes in 25 pages some of the important advances made in 1963 and 1964. Even so the book is not quite up to date and some speculations which may have been of interest in 1962 are no longer relevant because the facts have been discovered since.

There are numerous illustrations, some original, some familiar, all of them excellent. Each chapter is followed by references and the reader will find them a help in gaining access to Russian as well as to Western original work. An alphabetical index to all references lists some 2,000 names, and refers to many more publications. A subject index is not provided, but the reader is helped by a very full table of contents. There are now a number of textbooks of this nature available, but those who choose this clear and well-written treatise will not be disappointed.

H. LEHMANN.

Dental Caries

Advances in Fluorine Research and Dental Caries Prevention. Vol. 4. Proceedings of Congress, Utrecht, 1965. Edited by P. M. C. James, Klaus G. König, and Hans R. Held. (Pp. 246+viii; illustrated. £6.) Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Toronto, Paris, and Braunschweig: Pergamon, 1966.

Epidemiological studies into the incidence of dental caries and the clinical testing of agents of use in its prevention are being conducted in many countries, and the publication of the proceedings of the symposium on "The Clinical Testing of Agents for the Prevention of Dental Caries" has come at an opportune time. One of the difficulties in this type of work has been that the results obtained in different countries have often appeared to be in disagreement; and, while this may have been due to variables of which we are, as yet, uninformed, it may on the other hand be the result of differences in techniques of observation and recording which could be more precise.

That workers of international repute with experience of epidemiological studies in dental caries in various countries should have come together in order to discuss these matters, and

that the results of their deliberations are made available to us in this book, is certainly to be welcomed. In many countries throughout the world postgraduate diplomas in public dentistry or dental public health are being instituted, and it seems probable that this book will be recommended reading for many of them.

In addition to the report on the symposium there are also nineteen free papers by research workers, many of whom are as distinguished as those participating in the symposium. Many of these papers are of considerable interest and value. The paper, printing, and illustrations are of excellent quality, but, even though this publication has apparently been subsidized by industry to a considerable extent, the price of £6 is somewhat expensive. There may be few individuals who will wish to purchase this work, but it should certainly be included in the library of any university with a dental school.

A. D. HITCHIN.

Queen's Nightman

The Story of William Hunter. By Sir Charles Illingworth. (Pp. 134+viii; illustrated. 35s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1967.

In the past a student of William Hunter would read the lecture by his contemporary and admirer Samuel Foart Simmons (1783), the later memoir by Peachey (1924) which contains much factual information, and the account by Marshall and Burton in the Glasgow Museum catalogue (1962) and other works. He would find some variation in emphasis and some inevitable contradictions in detail. Sir Charles Illingworth has added to these a comprehensive study of the lives of Hunter's contemporaries, the many bundles of letters in the University of Glasgow and in the Hunter-Baillie collection in London, the periodicals current at the time, and the writings of William Hunter.

It was a happy inspiration of genius to combine all this information into an autobiography as it might have been written by William Hunter himself. Instead of a large collection of facts we are given a continuous narrative of surpassing interest, written in a conversational manner without insistent demand on strict chronological order. Such a style gives a more favourable picture than might have been painted by others but it

does not exclude mention of any self-admitted imperfections of character.

The influence of William Cullen, his first mentor in medicine, is apparent throughout the story. Hunter relied on him for the care of his ailing relatives and for advice in his undertakings and he remained "his dear friend." Through Cullen's introduction he met another compatriot, William Smellie, who taught him midwifery and sent him to lectures on anatomy by Frank Nicholls and on natural philosophy by Desaguliers; their different styles influenced his subsequent teaching. In the exuberance of youth he soon thought himself superior to Nicholls and wished to succeed him. James Douglas of the "pouch," a skilled anatomist and an experienced obstetrician, invited him to be his resident assistant, and despite the reluctance of his father who was ill William accepted. Youthful ambition again prevailed and he found no reason to make any sacrifice of his own interests. Douglas played a major part in framing his career.

William determined that the teaching of anatomy must include practical dissection. His rise in obstetrics culminated in his appointment as Queen's Nightman; he learned diplomacy from dealing with the labours of the aristocracy.

William's attitude to his brother John was kind but at first condescending; he was surprised to discover his manual dexterity and inquisitive spirit and his outlook changed to one of pride in his skill and reliance on his help, which he acknowledged generously during the fruitful years of their co-operation. John's tribute to William is not mentioned. The famous quarrel is dismissed briefly with "John was ever hot headed and is now getting more quarrelsome, or so I am told." It is put in its proper perspective in the final scene—"Our little feud is over."

This entrancing story tempts one to assess William's character. His simple tastes were not altered by his rise to fame. He was ambitious, perhaps jealous and a little selfish, but he was compassionate and generous albeit thrifty. Blessed by a good education he became a man of erudition as well as a skilled anatomist and obstetrician.

The thanks of all Hunterians are due to Sir Charles for this most attractive and readable book. The production is excellent but it is worthy of a fuller index. The appendices are useful; reference 169 should be for Chapter 18, not 16.

ERIC RICHES.

Books Received

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

Atlas of Human Anatomy. Originally devised by Werner Spalteholz, 16th edition. Revised and re-edited by Rudolf Spanner. (Pp. 904+xii; illustrated. £13.) London: Butterworth, 1967.

Cold Spring Harbor Symposia on Quantitative Biology. Vol. 31. The Genetic Code. (Pp. 762+xxii; illustrated. \$15.00.) New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory of Quantitative Biology, 1966.

The British Postgraduate Medical Federation. The First Fifteen Years. By Sir Francis Fraser, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., LL.D. (Pp. 69+vii. 15s.) London: Athlone, 1967.

A Fortunate Man. The Story of a Country Doctor. By John Berger. Photographs by Jean Mohr. (Pp. 158; illustrated. 30s.) London: Allen Lane The Penguin Press, 1967.

Progress in Nucleic Acid Research and Molecular Biology. Vol. 6. Edited by J. N. Davidson and Waldo E. Cohn. (Pp. 430+xvii; illustrated. £6 12s.) New York and London: Academic Press, 1967.

Zoonoses of Primates. The Epidemiology and Ecology of Simian Diseases in Relation to Man. By Richard Piennes, M.A.(Cantab.) Nat. Sci., M.R.C.V.S.(Edin.). (Pp. 190. 55s.) London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1967.

Plastic Surgery in the Tropics. By R. J. Maneksha, F.R.C.S.(Eng.). (Pp. 307+xiii; illustrated. 85s.) London: J. & A. Churchill, 1967.

A Textbook of Hospital Catering. By Ann T. M. Harris. (Pp. 306+x. 32s.) London: Barrie & Rockliff, 1967.

The Natural History of Viruses. By C. H. Andrewes. (Pp. 237+viii; illustrated. 55s.) London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1967.

Maxillo-Facial Injuries. Etiology, Clinical Features and Treatment. By Otto Tokvam, B.D.S.(Oslo), L.D.S.(Bris.), L.D.S.R.C.S.(Eng.), B.A.(Paris). (Pp. 193+xii; illustrated. 52s. 6d.) London: J. & A. Churchill, 1967.

The Adrenal Cortex. Edited by Albert B. Eisenstein, M.D. (Pp. 685+xiv; illustrated. £8.) London: J. & A. Churchill, 1967.

Clinical Anesthesia Conferences. Edited by Lester C. Mark, M.D. (Pp. 326+xii. £5 5s.) London: J. & A. Churchill, 1967.