

Nicola Madge were commissioned to review the literature on deprivation, and this book presents their findings.

It opens with the exchange between Alice and Humpty Dumpty 'When I use a word . . . it means just what I choose it to mean, neither more nor less.' This helps to explain why cycle becomes plural and why deprivation, a word mistrusted by Rutter, becomes disadvantage. It is clear that there is no one form of disadvantage, and that the various types must be dealt with separately. The authors work their way through the literature on nine major areas: economic status, housing, intellectual and scholastic performance, occupational status, crime and delinquency, psychiatric disorder, parenting, multi-problem families, and ethnic minorities. In all they cover almost one thousand references, mostly recent and with particular reference to the presence or absence of intergenerational continuity of disadvantage.

This is a really major undertaking. The whole is a condensed and detailed volume, and one is overwhelmed by page after page of finely argued presentations. As a source book, however, it will prove invaluable. It provides a brief statement of the current state of knowledge and the key references in almost every topic of relevance to social psychiatry in its widest meaning. It is the ideal starting point for anyone wishing to initiate a research project or begin a reading programme. The book as a whole has a further educational function, albeit a rather depressing one. It reveals how little real evidence there is to support many strongly held views on social issues, and worse still how few research findings can be relied upon to guide social policy.

Sir Keith's cycle may not exist as such, but we can at least thank him for pedalling into motion the processes that generated this important book. With luck it may help break the cycle of transmitted misconception which occurs at present in many higher educational departments.

STEPHEN WOLKIND

### SCHIZOPHRENIA

**Schizophrenia Today.** Edited by D. KEMALI, G. BARTHOLINI and D. RICHTER. Oxford: Pergamon Press. 1976. Pp xv+277. Index 4 pp. Price £9.00.

The holding of international conferences at places more notable for their scenic than their intellectual merits has been a growing tendency of late; among other things it encourages the attendance of Americans, who then write off the cost of a holiday abroad against the tax. There are even floating conferences,

and some which seem to be mostly airborne. But meeting on the Isle of Capri to discuss schizophrenia seems to me to be carrying the whole thing too far. This was done in 1975 by a group that was mainly Italian but with sprinklings from other countries, and the present book contains their proceedings. The one notable absentee was Gracie Fields—or at least, no contribution by her is recorded.

There are twenty chapters, varying from brief and platitudinous to full and highly informative. Two of the best are by our own Shields (on genetics) and Richter (on biochemistry); these can be strongly recommended as summaries of the present state of knowledge. Davison also contributes a very detailed account of drug-induced psychoses and their relationship to schizophrenia. Reactions to the chapters on psychotherapy by Arieti and Rosenfeld will no doubt depend on one's orientation; I personally found them unsatisfactory. The important subject of long-term drug treatment is really dealt with rather poorly by three Danish authors, and there is a long and curious chapter by Brody on 'Societal Determinants of Schizophrenic Behaviour'. This author has studied psycho-social stresses amongst under-privileged groups in Brazil; he is convincing about their ill-effects, but not about their connection with schizophrenia. Discussion of the relationship of this disease with socio-economic status is distinctly woolly, whilst epidemiology and theories of abnormal family mechanisms are scarcely mentioned.

For the selective reader, this volume constitutes a useful addition to the professional library, but it should be avoided by those who have not yet acquired a reasonable working knowledge of the subject.

HUGH FREEMAN

### MOTIVATION

**Intrinsic Motivation.** By EDWARD L. DECI. New York: Plenum Press. 1975. Pp xi+293. Index 29 pp. Price £9.45.

Motivation is one of the many unresolved areas of psychology. Instinct, need, drive and emotion; primary and secondary drive; sentiment, attitude and 'functional autonomy'—these and many other concepts are represented in past and present motivational theories. Cognitive psychologists have outlined, refined and researched an area of significance to psychiatry: intrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation is motivation which represents our need to feel competent and self-determining in relation to our environment. Although related to other motivational concepts, intrinsic motivation cannot be reduced to, or accounted for, by them. At the level of common observation, it is seen in the young child's determined

attempts to explore, understand and control its environment. Out of this early generalized matrix of intrinsically determined behaviour, adult forms differentiate, leading, for example, to one person's total absorption in a chess problem while the hunger drive comes, is unheeded and diminishes. This book provides a comprehensive, learned and readable account of its subject. Other problems considered include how intrinsic motivation is affected by extrinsic rewards and controls; and an interesting, psychiatrically relevant, section on how people attribute motivation to each other. Cognitive psychology forms a bridge between the psychology of behaviour and the psychology of experience. Its distinguished theoreticians include Berlyne, Bruner and Piaget. For psychiatrists with cross-disciplinary interests, this book can be recommended.

SIDNEY CROWN

#### LANGUAGE

**Life Sentences. Aspects of the Social Role of Language.** Edited by R. HARRE. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons. 1976. Pp xv+178. Index 4 pp. Price £5.50, £2.25 (paperback).

The title of this collection of articles, although eye-catching, is misleading even when translated by the editor into 'potent words and powerful sentences' in the context of liturgical and dramaturgical models of society. The subtitle, although less arresting, is a clearer indicator of contents, which range from the early development of self-concept to the fascinating analysis of an untranslatable Japanese word, including on the way the 'labelling' of psychiatric patients or convicted criminals, and children's use of language to indicate possession. There are articles by Bruner, Argyle, Goffman and the Opies, but also by less well-known investigators. It would have been helpful to have had rather more biography than simply, for example, membership of an Oxford college. The dissociation of authors from the table of contents seems unnecessarily irritating.

Quality and style vary greatly, as is to be expected, one or two articles confirming the prejudice that sociologists use a lot of jargon to demonstrate the trivial. Others, however, are real contributions to theory and practice, well written and with excellent additional references. The final article by A. J. Crowle on the ambiguities inherent in sociological investigations is particularly valuable. The aim of unifying this immensely diverse material was for me at least unsuccessful. Despite these criticisms, however, the book brings together a number of fascinating topics within a small compass and in these days is very moderately priced.

PHYLLIS SHAW

#### TREATMENT

**Psychiatric Emergencies.** Edited by ROBERT A. GLICK, ARTHUR T. MEYERSON, EDWIN ROBBINS and JOHN A. TALBOTT. New York: Grune & Stratton. 1976. Pp viii+289. Index 9 pp. Price £9.75.

This book is intended to give full practical coverage of its subject, with detailed consideration of the examination, management and treatment of the main emergencies as they present in the 'emergency room'. This is the Casualty department, for this is an American book by no fewer than 17 writers, all from New York City. It is aimed at the junior doctor sitting in the downtown hospital waiting, rather apprehensively, for the action. One can almost hear and smell the city in these pages, and the apprehension of the doctor may well be justified, to judge by the many references to the handling of dangerously violent patients. 'Restraints' are considered in detail, and it is said to be wisest to post guards outside the office before mentioning hospitalization to a paranoid patient. The doctor will not be much more calmed than the aggressive patient when the latter is given 25 mg of chlorpromazine intramuscularly (p 54).

All of the chapters are well-written, and despite the urban American setting and American problems of 'disposition' (i.e. disposal), this book would be valuable and often consulted on a bookshelf in the Casualty department or in a library in this country.

A. C. SMITH

**Keeping Patients in Psychiatric Treatment.**

By CHAIM M. ROSENBERG AND ANTHONY RAYNES. Chichester: John Wiley. Pp xi+161. Index 5 pp. Price £10.40.

In recent years an increasing amount of attention has been paid to the problem of why so many patients fail to cooperate in psychiatric treatment, whether by not taking medication as prescribed or by failing to keep appointments. The authors of this book make a valiant attempt to review systematically the possible factors involved in the patients, the therapists and the treatments offered. Although mainly concerned with the US scene they provide valuable lessons for all psychiatrists.

The drop-out rate appears to be highest for individual psychotherapy, for one-third have defaulted by the fourth visit and 90 per cent by the twentieth visit. Nevertheless, one-quarter to one-third of psychiatric out-patients fail to take their medication, and a similar proportion of medical patients default, for example, in the treatment of tuberculosis and hypertension.