

of Europeans but that malnutrition and cultural factors prevent the African from developing along lines regarded as satisfactory by the average European. Frankly, your reviewer finds this the less satisfactory of the two hypotheses and it really hinges on the reliability of Vint's work, (a) are the total cell counts of African and European brains identical? (b) does the African's cell count contain a large proportion of immature cells? An alternative hypothesis would be that the frontal lobes of the African are less developed than those of the European and that therefore the average African brain cannot develop in the same way as does that of the average European.

R. F. BARBOUR.

Group Work With the Aged. By SUSAN H. KUBIE and GERTRUDE LANDAU. Published by International Universities Press, Inc., New York, 1953. Pp. 214. Price \$3.50.

An extremely interesting book that might well be compulsory reading for anyone concerned with geriatrics. It records vividly the inter-personal relationships of a group whose average age was 71·8 years and shows how much can be done to help such a group. Although writing about the aged in an American Recreation Centre, the situations described are so universal that anyone concerned with social groups would find this book profitable reading.

R. F. BARBOUR.

Muscle Relaxation as an aid to Psychotherapy. By GERALD GARMANY. (Physical Medicine Series. Vol. 1.) Published by Actinic Press, London, 1952. Pp. 65. Price 5s. 6d.

On the Continent, methods of body control (autogenesis) are regularly taught to patients suffering from psychosomatic states and anxiety reactions. It is a form of treatment less frequently used in this country and this book is a useful reminder that tension states give rise to secondary body changes which can be dealt with directly by a competent physiotherapist.

R. F. BARBOUR.

Human Nature. Its Development, Variations and Assessment. By JOHN C. RAVEN. Published by H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd., London, 1952. Pp. 226. Price 12s. 6d.

Sets of lectures given to different types of audiences, then modified and combined to form a book, seldom make for an orderly and even development of themes. This book suffers in this way. Its chief assets are the avoidance in the main text of technical terms which are, however, adequately defined in the glossary, and the humanistic standpoint from which it is written.

The book would be of interest to nurses, welfare workers of good intelligence who, while not studying for examinations, yet wish to learn something about human conduct.

R. F. BARBOUR.

The Concept of Schizophrenia. By W. F. MCAULEY. Published by John Wright & Sons Ltd., Bristol, 1953. Pp. 145.

More than a chapter, less than a volume, a very reasonable account of the present uncertainties regarding Schizophrenia. The author surveys the various theories regarding aetiology and treatment leaning himself towards the Meyerian standpoint. He favours no special line of treatment but would employ anything which will help an individual to "adjust to his social environment".

R. F. BARBOUR.

Psychology, The Nurse and the Patient. By DORIS M. ODLUM. *Nursing Mirror*, London, 1952. Pp. 114. Price 7s. 6d.

An excellent book, easy to read, with few technical terms. One missed in the early chapters any discussion of standards or conscience and reference to these would have rounded off a straightforward, commonsense account of the psychological make-up of an ordinary individual.

The second part dealing more particularly with nursing problems, is the better