

services. The success of the Centers remains to be evaluated. Another chapter of interest is by Gardner, on 'Psychological Care for the Poor'. He presents data from the Monroe County Register which show that patients from lower socio-economic areas receive a poor standard of psychiatric service, and puts forward a proposal for reorganizing the services based on a discussion of the reasons for maldistribution.

Part 3 deals with new approaches in the schools. There are chapters on enhancing the teacher's mental health function, primary prevention in the classroom, and the early identification and prevention of emotional disturbance in a public school. Two experiments are also described. In one, by Iscoe and others, mental health consultation is made available to certain schools but not to others. Results of the comparison are not yet available. In the other, by Gildea, Glidewell and Kantor, no advantage could be demonstrated when a school-centred mental health service was introduced. This chapter is particularly rewarding because of its unusually scientific approach to evaluation.

Community psychiatry as practised in the National Health Service receives little mention in this book, and the political philosophies which account for so much of the difference between British and American services receive no mention at all. Many of the approaches to community mental health which are described will be unfamiliar to British readers. There is no doubt that some of them will find an application in this country, and the book should be read for a foretaste of things to come.

J. K. WING.

The Halfway House Movement: A Search for Sanity. By HAROLD L. RAUSH with CHARLOTTE L. RAUSH. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts. 1968. Price \$5.50.

The Halfway House in the United States is the equivalent, except in its economic arrangements, of our psychiatric hostel. In both countries these houses were established to provide the former mental hospital patient with a transitional step on the way back to community life. They aimed to repair the desocializing effects of hospital admission, and prepare a former patient to meet again the stresses and expectations of daily life.

They were an outgrowth of the mental hospital whose practice the hostels reflect or reject in differing degrees. Evaluation of their success is difficult, for they are only one stage in a patient's readaptation and their residents are always highly selected. At present they are judged by the way in which their residents' lives resemble or differ from that of the

mental hospital patient. The authors devised a questionnaire which sought information from forty halfway houses about their residents, staff, aims and rules. From the information gained, the houses can be arranged in a series extending from those which, in values and practice, resemble the hospital to those which explore new methods of social care in a residential setting. The questionnaire elicited much practical information about the buildings, costs, staffing, and so on, which will be of interest to those who operate, use, or intend to establish a psychiatric hostel. But the book goes further than this. The authors, not satisfied with a discussion of the practical and administrative advantages of the Halfway House, go on to examine the theoretical possibilities of this new form of residential care. For them it is not only a transitional step for the ex-hospital patient, but a transitional stage in the evolution of new patterns of psychiatric care. This is the important point.

It is no criticism of the book that the authors do not examine the implications of the current proliferation of services geared, like Halfway Houses, to the needs of those who can accept middle-class social values. But someone will have to think about care for the unco-operative, untreatable, anti-social patient.

DOUGLAS BENNETT.

GENERAL PSYCHIATRY

Modern Perspectives in World Psychiatry. Edited by JOHN G. HOWELLS. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, Ltd. 1968. Pp. 787. Price £8 8s.

This is a large star-studded 800-page volume. The editor is careful in his preface to point out that it is not a text book, but one volume of a series aimed at presenting authoritative surveys of growing points in psychiatry. This volume is limited to two main themes, dividing the book into halves. The first part is largely devoted to surveys of experimental, anatomical, biochemical and neurological aspects of neuro-psychiatry; the second to the general clinical field. Perhaps the most useful thing this reviewer can do, having spent several worthwhile hours scanning the book and sampling the reading matter, is to present a list of the authors and their subject matter together with occasional comment. There are twenty-six sections in the book.

The first chapter provides a succinct comment by L. S. Penrose on our present knowledge of schizophrenic genetics. His survey, made without reference to the recent Scandinavian twin reports and to Heston's study, concludes wisely and in an heuristically valuable way with a clear statement of the

complexities of the subject. Next is a chapter by Murray Barr on the significance of nuclear sexing for diagnostic psychiatry. Then, four successive related chapters by Frederick Kasten on brain cytology, Bruce McEwen on the biochemistry of memory, the late Lord Brain with a clinical and theoretical contribution on the subject of memory and Macdonald Critchley with one on body image. Next, come sections on hypnosis by Stephen Black, sleeping and dreaming by Ian Oswald, sensory deprivation by Philip Solomon and Michael Rossi (this is a particularly comprehensive review), hallucinations by Louis West, model psychoses by Elliot Luby and Jacques Gottlieb, and the neuro-physiological basis of thought by Wilder Penfield.

The second half of the book starts with an Eysenckian salvo on the contribution of clinical psychology to psychiatry. It includes, of course, his inevitable onslaught on psychotherapy, in which he carefully identifies the powerful and destructive influence of psychoanalysis on young clinical psychologists, a viewpoint from which he does not dissociate himself, whilst at the same time dismissing it as an important force in treatment. Next, a chapter by the Editor on the psychopathology of schizophrenia, in which he summarizes critically the work by Bowen, Lidz, the Palo Alto group, the earlier work of Wynne and his associates, and others. This is followed by a clear account by A. V. Snezhnevsky of Soviet views, conventional in kind, on the nosology of schizophrenia, and a chapter by Robert White who presents the newer more self-critical approach emerging within psychoanalysis. In the next chapter, Gion Condrau and Medard Boss show once again how the philosophy of existentialism makes indigestible reading for biologically and scientifically oriented psychiatrists. A brief chapter by K. Ikeda on Morita therapy displays its theoretical basis, scope and limitations. Then we have a Russian contribution by K. Monakow on the the Pavlovian basis to psychopathology, followed by a chapter by Joseph Wolpe on behaviour therapy in which no reference is made to much of the extensive recent British clinical contribution.

In the next chapter, on hypnosis in the U.S.S.R. including 'collective' hypnosis for groups of people, the author, N. Ivanow, finds a theoretical affinity and harmony between this approach and the existing political philosophies and social order in Russia. This is followed by Arthur Shapiro writing on the placebo response. 'Clinical Perspectives in Psycho-pharmacology' is entrusted to the pioneers Jean Delay and Pierre Deniker, and the result is a somewhat brief statement which does, however, touch on such very relevant issues as drug dependency. The volume is

concluded by chapters by the Editor on family psychiatry, by Maxwell Jones on community psychiatry, a chapter by E. Wittkower and P. E. Termansen on the former's present main interest—transcultural psychiatry—and, finally, a chapter by P. Sivadon, with the wealth of ten years' extensive study of the subject behind him, on the construction of separate psychiatric hospitals. This latter concept, somewhat heretical to our present planners is presented in such a way that it may have attractions to those who believe that the community aspects of a large psychiatric in-patient complex can sometimes be harnessed therapeutically, but that this is more difficult in the inevitably more cramped quarters of a conventional general hospital setting.

It is hoped that this run through of subjects will serve to stimulate interest in others to look at this book, which contains within many of its sections informed and valuable critical reviews and an abundant collection of references.

A. H. CRISP.

The Year Book of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery (1967-1968 Year Book Series).

Edited by R. P. MACKAY, S. B. WORTIS and O. SUGAR. Chichester: John Wiley and Sons, Ltd. (for Year Book Medical Publishers, Chicago). 1968. Pp. 684. Price 112s.

In the past this annual digest may have justified itself in its present form, but it becomes a progressively difficult task for it to do so now in an increasingly competitive field and with the need to sift such a huge literature. Thus, in the introduction to this 1967-8 series a total of about forty distinguished editors are said to have critically reviewed more than 175,000 articles published in the world's foremost journals during the year—around twelve articles per editor each day of the year.

So far as psychiatry is concerned, the task rests with, or perhaps has been supervised by, a neurologically oriented psychiatrist, and his final selection is sandwiched somewhat uneasily between similar distillates of neurology and neurosurgery. Some effort has been made to appear to have scrutinized a few English-language journals other than North American ones, but the resultant selection is hardly convincing in this respect. To be able, under one cover, to read uncritical precis of papers about suicide in Papua and New Guinea, memory in mice analysed with antibiotics, Feldman's controversial paper on psychosomatic aspects of ulcerative colitis (seemingly regarded as one of the three important contributions to the psychosomatic literature last year), army psychiatry in the mid-1960s,