

their development has been by evolution rather than revolution. His account is based on material extensively researched from secondary sources, primary sources and in some instances, from interviews with relatives and others. The reader is provided with a bibliography of vast dimensions.

A substantial part of his account is his detailed presentation of leading figures (Mesmer, Janet, Freud, Adler and Jung) in which he shows connections between their life histories, personalities and relationships and the development of their ideas and theories. He provides us with a full and illuminating account of Janet (the first biographical study) and speculates on the reasons for the lapse into obscurity of many of his important contributions. The account of Jung, with whom the author was personally acquainted, contains much new material. From time to time he challenges some of the myths and legends which have arisen around leading figures: for example the Freudian legend of the solitary hero struggling against enemies but triumphing in the end, he reinterprets in a different light, whilst acknowledging the power and originality of Freud's work. In relation to both Freud and Jung he advances the concept of "creative illness" as central to the development of their ideas.

The final chapters provide a synthesis of the birth and growth of the new dynamic systems set against the changing context of the times. It is a masterly and illuminating account.

This book is a must for the personal library of every psychiatrist. The only question is whether the binding of the paperback edition will withstand the use it is bound to enjoy.

C. J. LUCAS, *Consultant Psychotherapist,
The Portman Clinic, London*

Establishing a Geriatric Service. Edited by DAVIS COAKLEY. London: Croom Helm. 1982. Pp 235. £14.95.

This book from a set of expert contributors gives an account of the organization and administration of geriatric services and includes a chapter on establishing a psychogeriatric service. For the geriatrician it is a useful source of information and a guide to good practices. A chapter by Dr J. T. Leeming on attitudes, teamwork, coordination and communication is refreshing and amusing though the psychiatrist may find it less novel, for it describes preoccupations which are given prominence when psychiatrist and geriatrician work closely together. For the senior registrar in geriatrics facing an appointments committee it is a must—describing those thorny points of organization over which, unknown to the candidate, the appointments committee itself is likely to disagree.

For the psychiatrist there are many details about arranging a geriatric service which give the flavour of what the geriatrician is trying to achieve and the ways in which he occupies his time. The book too describes many features that are common to both geriatric and psychogeriatric services and suggests ideas that can also be applied to psychogeriatric patients. These are given more prominence in the chapter by Dr D. Jolley and his associates who describe, not only organizing a psychogeriatric service but, in greater detail, the arrangements in South Manchester where the service has been developed from a general hospital base. Lack of reference to fire hazards connected with furniture and bedding is a minor omission but the book lives up to its title as a very useful account of establishing a geriatric service.

C. P. SILVER, *Consultant Geriatrician,
The London Hospital*

The Neuropsychiatric Mental Status Examination. By MICHAEL A. TAYLOR. New York: Spectrum Publications. 1981. Pp 508. £8.95.

This is a new approach to teaching the technique of the Mental State Examination—a programmed learning text. Readers are invited to participate by supplying missing words, circling appropriate phrases and drawing connecting lines between related concepts. Frequent repetition and revision drive home the message at the cost of increased bulk.

Part I covers the phenomena of general appearance, motor behaviour, affect, language, delusions, perception and cognitive function. Part II applies these concepts to the diagnosis of the major psychiatric and neuropsychiatric syndromes. The author puts across his sometimes unorthodox views with panache and not a little humour.

This book is a useful adjunct to clinical experience for the novice psychiatrist. The cover carries an advert for another programmed text on *Basic Psychotherapeutics*. The possibilities are endless!

K. DAVISON, *Consultant Psychiatrist,
Newcastle General Hospital*

Smoking, Psychology and Pharmacology. By HEATHER ASHTON and ROB STEPNEY. London: Tavistock. 1982. Pp 222. £9.95.

The authors are to be congratulated on having produced a clear concise book on one of the major drug misuse problems of our time. The survey of the pharmacological and psychological work in the field is balanced and wide ranging, and they effectively link these major contributions with cultural, social and political aspects.

Reflecting the literature at large there is less discussion of why some people never smoke, nor of