his beliefs, the arguments in controversial areas are most lucidly and thoughtfully presented. The author's voice comes alive clearly and forcefully from every page.

Experts in various fields afforded help with some of the chapters. The late Thomas Goethals provided a chapter on breeches, Kurt Benirschke one on multiple pregnancy, Claude Villee a short piece on human genetics. Blood grouping problems and erythroblastosis have been covered by F. H. Allen, Jr. and a superb chapter on the newborn has been done by Harvard pediatricians Paine and Clifford. A short section on psychiatric disease in pregnancy was written by Mandel Cohen.

Comparing this new volume with the latest edition of the perennial favorite, *Williams Obstetrics*, one finds that Reid in somewhat fewer pages has included all the old, familiar chapters, some in more detail, some in less, and has added a couple of extras to lure the new reader. Clearly it is too early to evaluate the place this text will assume in obstetric teaching in the United States. All of us must try it on the firing line and find out how it fits our particular demands. Your reviewer has thoroughly enjoyed those parts of it he has had time to digest fully and intends to get better acquainted with the rest of it as the academic year progresses. He urges you to read Reid for yourself.

C. E. McLennan, M.D.

* * *

NATURE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, THE—A Critique of the Psychotherapeutic Transaction — Walter Bromberg, B.S., M.D., Training Consultant, Department of Mental Hygiene, State of California. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., 1962. 108 pages, $4.50.

This book presents to the reader an interesting and stimulating group of opinions and insights concerning the essential nature of the psychotherapeutic transaction independent of its content or the specific theoretical orientation of the therapist. Although somewhat verbose and circuitous at times, it presents new dimensions for thinking about the psychotherapeutic process. This book reflects what appears to be the major current trend among psychotherapists: the focus on the interaction and the interactional situation rather than on what is being spoken about.

Using a combination of elements of theoretical sociological analysis, symbolic logic, and epistomology, the author examines in turn: (1) The basic presuppositions underlying dynamic psychotherapy; (2) The psychological need to explain as exists in the psychotherapist; (3) The validity of the presuppositions which underlie the psychological postulates involved in psychotherapeutic theory; (4) What the author calls extra-technical elements, the "art of psychotherapy"; (5) The therapist's position of wishing to help as a commonality in all therapies and a consistency in the therapist's position in a therapeutic situation; (6) The lack of sufficient knowledge of patient-premises underlying his part of the therapeutic interactions; and, (7) The use of the, what the author calls, "as if" model that the patient uses to view the therapist's intervention. The patient regards the therapist's explanations as if they were true and, apparently, is capable of benefiting from this micromodel of his problems independently of whatever theoretical framework within which this explanation falls. This attempt to strip the therapeutic process of its content and theoretical orientation of the therapist, although certainly not new (Wilhelm Reich and Otto Rank, among others, were struggling with the interactional problem in the early 1920's) nevertheless helps the reader focus on an aspect of therapy which, perhaps, too often is not seen.

One might, however, legitimately ask whether a therapeutic interaction can be examined by any of its members. Parsons has pointed out the importance of perspective in viewing an interactional system. It is obvious that no one member of the therapeutic dyad is less determined by interactional influences than the other one. In a sense, therefore, the author may not be in a position to be a competent observer of a therapeutic interaction. The necessity for what Parsons calls "the significant third person" is demonstrated in this book in that, perhaps, its most valid observations concerned the premises of the therapist. The author admits that he has had little contact with the patient's part of the situation. The author's use of impersonal "tools" such as the logical examination of the material, was undoubtedly an attempt to get to this third person, more objective, vantage point. One wonders, however, whether his real insights came to him as a therapist as a member of the dyad and were then rationalized using whatever logical or sociological theory analysis tools that seemed to fit.

Although far from a definitive work in the very exciting area of the exploration of the psychotherapeutic process, the book brings to the reader some interesting new thoughts and comments concerning its essential nature. It is hoped that the author, or some of his coworkers, will use some of the ideas suggested by this book as impeti for exploring the psychotherapeutic process in a more observational and objective way. If this book does nothing but stimulate some methodological pursuit of these kinds of problems, it will certainly serve a valuable purpose.

Arnold J. Mandell, M.D.

* * *

STRABISMUS—Symposium of the New Orleans Academy of Ophthalmology—Raynold N. Berke, M.D., Diplomate, American Board of Ophthalmology; Assistant Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Harold Whaley Brown, M.D., Diplomate, American Board of Ophthalmology; Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, New York University Post-Graduate Medical School, New York, N. Y. David G. Cogan, M.D., Diplomate, American Board of Ophthalmology; Professor of Ophthalmology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.; John Woodworth Henderson, M.D., Ph.D., Diplomate, American Board of Ophthalmology; Professor of Ophthalmology, The University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Arthur Jampolsky, M.D., Diplomate, American Board of Ophthalmology; Director, Eye Research Institute, Presbyterian Medical Center, San Francisco, Calif.; and Marshall M. Parks, M.D., Diplomate, American Board of Ophthalmology; Attending Ophthalmologist, Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C. Edited by George M. Haik, M.D., Diplomate, American Board of Ophthalmology; Professor of Ophthalmology and Head of the Department, Louisiana State University School of Medicine, New Orleans, La. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo., 1962. 369 pages, illustrated, $18.00.

This book on strabismus contains the material presented at a meeting of the New Orleans Academy of Ophthalmology. The participants were Doctors Raynold N. Berke, Harold W. Brown, David G. Cogan, John Woodworth Henderson, Arthur Jampolsky, and Marshall M. Parks. The material was edited by George M. Haik. The book is divided into 14 chapters covering the various phases of strabismus, including chapters on the neuroanatomy of ocular motility and strabismus, the neurology of amblyopia and nystagmus.

The guest speakers are all authorities in their particular fields of strabismus. In place of the usual considerations on a purely anatomic basis, the book includes the most modern concept of the neuroanatomy, physiology and neurology of the extraocular muscles. It is with this concept in mind that the esotropias, exotropias and hyeropias are discussed.

Special consideration is given to the "A" and "V" syndromes that have recently received so much attention. Pleoptics is also discussed, but one regrets that it isn't a clear, concise presentation of this new concept for the treatment of amblyopia.

That surgery of strabismus is not an exact science is brought out by Berke in his presentation. He states that "Squint surgery must be based largely on empiricism and trial and error until we know more about the pathologic changes of nonaccommodative, nonparalytic strabismus."

The last 59 pages are devoted to a round table discussion by the panel based on questions from the audience. This is one of the most important parts of the book and brings out the fact that there is still considerable difference of opinion among the authorities.

The book cannot be recommended as a textbook for the beginner in ophthalmology because of the conflicting and contradictory opinions expressed. These would only serve to confuse the student of this somewhat bewildering subject. The more experienced ophthalmologist can resolve many of these differences of opinion.

The format is outstanding with good typography and excellent paper and binding. Except for a few reproductions of photographs, the illustrations, including line drawings, surgical illustrations and reproduction of photographs, are all excellent. The 14-page index is adequate.

FREDERICK C. CORDES, M.D.

* * *

PRACTICAL ANESTHESIOLOGY—Joseph F. Artusio, Jr., M.D., Professor of Anesthesiology in Surgery and Professor of Anesthesiology in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Cornell University Medical College, New York, N. Y.; Anesthesiologist-in-Chief, the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, New York, N. Y.; and Valentino D. B. Mazzia, M.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Anesthesia, New York University School of Medicine and Postgraduate Medical School, New York, N. Y. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, Mo., 1962. 318 pages, $7.75.

The authors have prefaced the text with a statement of purpose. The book is designed for medical students and general practitioners as a handbook of current practices in anesthesiology and to be of value to the nurse anesthetist.

The reviewer has tried to assess the degree of success which has been achieved by the authors toward reaching this goal.

The experienced anesthetist at first will be inclined to regret the author's failure to consider many of the features which he believes should be included in any volume whose title includes the word "practical." In many instances he will feel relieved to find many, of what appeared to be, missing features somewhat hidden in subsequent chapters.

The forty-two chapters containing 300 pages are neatly divided into five parts—for the most part termed "Considerations." They include Basic, Preanesthesia, Anesthesia, Techniques of Administration and Special Considerations.

The chapters on Anatomical and Physiological Considerations, which precede any mention of Anesthetics provide the medical student with the same dynamic introduction to anesthesia which is familiar to him in modern, clinically oriented, medical basic science training. An opportunity to extend this concept earlier in the text to emphasize the need for and the means of insuring adequate ventilation in all patients regardless of the effects of the anesthetic agent, muscle relaxant or disease process has been missed. For example an early brief, but clear, explanation of what the anesthetist aims to accomplish by hand, or respirator, assistance or control of the patient's breathing might provide better continuity than waiting for a clue eleven chapters later in a discussion of "Ventilation," and another hundred pages for a consideration of "Emphysema." Many experienced anesthetists will regret that the advantage of slow flow rates for inflating the lungs with anesthetic atmospheres is not included in the advice regarding inflating pressures in "Practical Anesthesiology."

Complete bronchospasm developing during anesthesia requires early recognition and prompt treatment if a fatal outcome is to be avoided. Admittedly rare, it probably carries a higher priority of practicality than the danger of skin necrosis from the weight of the breathing tubes.

Many clinical anesthetists will take exception to the sole reference to ethyl chloride i.e. "explosive, may produce cardiac arrest during induction, it is not recommended." A similar disastrous result from ethyl ether vaporized in a copper kettle is entirely possible if improperly administered.

The list of "Suggested Readings" following each chapter reveals an excellent selection for which the authors are to be congratulated.

Practical Anesthesiology appears to be an extension of the lectures given by the authors to their students. In all likelihood it will be adopted as a text by other medical schools. Students and others using the book will be well advised to make constant reference to the "Suggested Readings."

The resident in anesthetics will do well to read the book and check his everyday performance against the Do's and Don'ts in Chapter 32.

All persons administering anesthetics will benefit from reading this book.

WILLIAM B. NEFF, M.D.

* * *

MODERN MEDICAL TREATMENT—by various authors. Edited by Henry Miller, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician in Neurology, Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne. Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore 2, Maryland, exclusive U. S. agents, 1962. 416 pages, $7.00.

As the author indicates in the preface, the primary purpose of this book is to acquaint the busy physician with therapeutic procedures which are acceptable and practicable in the treatment of patients who are afflicted with any of the more common diseases. As an approach to therapy, there are given brief descriptions of the respective disease processes and helpful diagnostic information. In most instances, anticipated responses and results are described and evaluated. Contraindications for the use of medicaments and other therapeutic procedures are included. An appendix of diets is a practical addition.

Although the author states that "the book makes no claims to be comprehensive," and that "its scope is limited to diseases encountered in the United Kingdom," it is exceptionally well done and is readily applicable to conditions in the United States. Unquestionably this compact and informative book will receive practical daily use by any practicing physician who has one.

* * *

PROPERTIES OF MEMBRANES AND DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—Based on the Symposium, June 1961, Sponsored Jointly by the American Neurological Association and the American Association of Neuropathologists, Inc.; Donald B. Tower, Sarah A. Luse, Harry Grundfest. With discussions by Abel Lajtha, Murray B. Bornstein, and Ichyi Tasaki. Foreword by Melvin D. Yahr. Springer Publishing Company, Inc., 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10, N. Y., 1962. 102 pages, $4.50.

This monograph brings together current thinking of the neurochemists, electron microscopists, and neurophysiologists, demonstrating how potentialities of the intra and surface cellular membranes of neurons may act as selective barriers producing separate functional units which are vital mechanisms of conduction, transmission, and reception of nerve impulses.

The publication advances our clarification of the exchange of ions, not only between membranes but within the membrane itself. There are not only compartmented metabolic functions separated by the membranes of opposing neurons but also compartmented metabolic functions within the