

completed this with but a slight increase in the size of the book. The Fifth Edition contains 1,070 text pages, the Sixth 1,114 pages. The indexes of the Fifth Edition contain 60 pages of index, the Sixth 64 pages.

Although the general arrangement of the book has not been changed, there was a shift in the positions of Gastrointestinal Drugs, Renal Drugs and Cancer Chemotherapy Drugs to more logical arrangements.

Although throughout, the discussions are scholarly and show the hand of the experienced scientist and writer, the discussion of antihypertensive drugs and of the adrenal corticoids stand out as the product of one who has spent his academic life in research in these fields.

Formulas for chemical structure have been changed in the light of new information (e.g., colchicine); the treatment of acute barbiturate poisoning, new concepts of neuro-hormone action, new psychomotor stimulants, iron and other topics have been restated. An appendix on Classification According to Therapeutic Use has been dropped.

As one interested in Toxicology, this reviewer would like to see an expansion of the toxicological discussions in this popular and important book, especially since toxicology is given so little time in the medical school curriculum. More descriptions of pathological changes due to overdose would be helpful to the reader.

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MANAGEMENT OF EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS—A. H. Chapman, M.D., Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, University of Kansas School of Medicine; Attending Psychiatrist, St. Mary's Hospital, Menorah Medical Center, and Research Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1965. 315 pages, \$9.50.

Dr. Chapman's book is an ambitious compilation, reminiscent of general texts offering to cover material that can't be dealt with except briefly and lightly in the scope of one book.

The author takes you on a long, fast-moving journey, traveling chiefly on middle ground and not allowing you to view much of the scenery at any point. After the trip one has the impression little new was offered. The frames of reference vary from religious and moralistic (pages 6, 8) to the common sense school of psychiatry, with hints and dribbles of Freudian psychology. In general the author plays safe and takes everyone's views into consideration, recommending referral and medication freely.

The book attempts to cover the "entire range of emotional health and sickness in children and adolescents." There is information of a variety—from acne to schizophrenia and love to ulcerative colitis. Although it is entitled "Management of Emotional Problems . . ." the book is more a "guide to emotional disorders" as referred to in the preface. There is little actual direction for the clinician unless he is naive and inexperienced; the direction is perhaps more for the medical student, lay person, or unsophisticated parent. The contents are too skimpy for use as a psychiatric text.

Part I smacks of lectures to the lay public more than material presented to physicians. It includes outlines and directions for parents raising children: how to do things, such as "love your children"; how to deal with masturbation; when to tell the adopted child the facts; and so forth.

The author offers much that psychiatrists can take to task. His answers are a bit pat and euphemistic. For example, one wonders after reading Part I where the

author tells the parents to love their children, how the parents go about it if they are not already loving them. Parts II, III and IV are in a different vein and aimed primarily as medical information, probably for the general practitioner. They include touching on an assortment of psychiatric information, deleting—as far as I can tell—only the problems of smoking and narcissism.

The author tends to deal with schizophrenia by vacillating, leaving issues unclear, tending to minimize the illness in childhood, glossing over the severity in adolescence, and being optimistic as to prognosis in treatment (pages 290, 296, 297).

More bibliographic references are needed, e.g., on "school phobias," schizophrenia, etc. The book seemingly tries to be a psychiatric Spock and to offer reassurance for the anxiety of the physician in dealing with the emotionally disturbed young.

MARION STEELE, M.D.

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CURRENT PSYCHIATRIC THERAPIES, Vol. VI—1966—An Annual Publication—Edited by Jules H. Masserman, M.D., Professor and Co-chairman of Psychiatry, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1966. 382 pages, \$13.50.

This volume consists of a series of 52 articles arranged in seven parts: Rationale of Treatment; Childhood and Adolescence; Adult Psychotherapy; Group Psychotherapy; Physical Therapies; Community Psychiatry; and Institutional Therapy.

The articles range in length from very brief to moderate, two to 14 pages: They vary equivalently in quality and no doubt in their significance to the reader, who is almost certain to find here something to please and something to annoy. The overall idea seems to be to provide a mixture of brief survey and short encounters with a goodly number of the various aspects of current psychiatric treatment. It does not pretend to be an encyclopedia but as a sort of *Reader's Digest* type Annual, it will give most readers an introduction to at least one or two subjects that they would be unlikely to find in their usual reading. Recommended for this purpose.

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VITREORETINAL PATHOLOGY AND SURGERY IN RETINAL DETACHMENT—Paul A. Cibis, M.D., Department of Ophthalmology and the Oscar Johnson Institute, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri. 293 pages, \$20.00.

This informative book by the late Paul Cibis is the most complete text on this rapidly changing field to date.

The first of two parts entitled Vitreoretinal Pathology in Retinal Detachment is divided into the normal vitreous experimental observations, basic and clinical concepts, and clinical observations.

Part II entitled Vitreoretinal Surgery in Retinal Detachment is concerned with surgical techniques, histopathology of enucleated eyes, and comments and summary. Dr. Cibis includes the latest cryosurgical and laser techniques including their known complications.

Unfortunately, Dr. Cibis died before his radically new intravitreal techniques could be thoroughly evaluated. Although many ophthalmic surgeons will disagree with Dr. Cibis' ideas and techniques, he has produced enough new concepts to keep a number of ophthalmologists busy for years evaluating them.

This book is highly recommended as a reference text and as a personal "must" for anyone doing retinal detachment surgery.

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