processes, which do not occur in
ence or extent in these diseases,
be secondary determinants of its
but are secondary expressions of the
metabolic functions. These functions
required at equal rates in all areas of bone,
usually blood supply, tissue pressure,
ill-defined factors modify the rates
s cellular functions in various areas.
these diseases, one can presume
etically determined defect in metabolic
ent and that the expression of this de-
ars only under certain conditions of
rity and nutrition and hence only at
ar sites and times in bone develop-
 sites and times determining the mor-
al lesions of a particular disease. It
is very much aware that the limitation
is classification indicate our ignorance
his book with an unambiguous appro-
more intense attack on these diseases.
biochemical quarter.
ne can easily quarrel with a few de-
use of his classification. Why show
phosphatases, a metabolic defect pre-
ent throughout the body even if it
ed clinically only in bone, be classified
 intrinsic defect or “dysplasia,” while th-
ler syndrome, with a metabolic defect
ably present throughout the body
ning bone and affecting bone form, is
d as a “dystrophy” or metabolic disor-
driscos in bone? And isn’t “osteogen-
tecta” in Siamese cats primarily a calcic
ency osteoporosis?
The text is turgid and wordy in places,
ks to the clarity of Dr. Rubin’s schol-
 excellence of his illustrations, and
ughness of his review of the clin-
ucure, his book is an important and
ornograph, and it should come to
ition of orthopedists, pediatricians, radi-
s, pathologists, and even the internists
 special interest in bones.

EDWARD J. HUTT


HE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PUBLISHER states “Radioisotopes and Radiation is one of our volumes in the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission’s presentation package for 1964 (Geneva Conference on Peace of Atomic Energy). It highlights recent progress in using radioisotopes and radia-
tor practical purposes (as opposed to their use as a tool in basic research). The authors
are highly selective in their coverage, giving examples of applications in medical diagnostic,
medical therapy, agriculture, industry, and other fields. This approach permits more
ating discussion than in the more usual
al survey. The book is artistically designed
contains numerous illustrations.”

Here is very little more that a reviewer can
As a part of a presentation package, this
appears to fulfill its purpose of indicating
lines of development of applications
radioisotopes and radiation since the 1958
Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic
nergy. It should be of much more interest
general reader than to the physician,
fact it was written with the layman
mind. Although a great many topics are
covered, the coverage is uniformly superficial and
scopic.

The tone is reminiscent of periodic reports of the Atomic Energy Commis-
Lacking an index and references to
sic literature it is of little value to any-
who is seriously interested in learning more
a particular subject. The text is uneven
of writing that many hands participated in
position. In some cases the scientist respon-
d for the work on a specific application is
(don’t name only) and his affiliation may
mentioned: in other cases only the institu-
is cited. There are, then, some clues to
the serious student.

This reviewer is fascinated by the price tag:
and by the fact that the copyright has been assigned to the General Manager of
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. It is
that there are pictures on nearly every
page as well as one colored print as a frontis-
but neither the contents nor the appear-
of the book seem worth that much.

GEORGE V. LE ROY, M.D.
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The EDITED TRANSCRIPT PRESENTS THE PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT THE BRAIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, in 1961, A CONFERENCE MAINLY CONCENTRATING ON CHANGES IN THE STEADY POTENTIAL OF THE EEG AS A SIGN OF CORTICAL EXCITABILITY. IT HAS BEEN KNOWN FOR MANY YEARS THAT THERE IS A POTENTIAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CEREBRAL CORTEX AND INDIFFERENT STRUCTURES. THIS STEADY POTENTIAL IS INFLUENCED BY WAKEFULNESS, ANESTHESIA, AND VARIOUS STIMULI.

REVIEWS AND NEW WORK ARE PRESENTED ON THE INFLUENCE OF EPILEPTIC LESIONS, LEARNING, MEASUREMENT OF CONDITIONED REFLEX RESPONSES, IONIC CHANGES IN THE CEREBRAL CORTEX AND IN THE STEADY POTENTIAL (AS IN ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) IN ANIMALS. ULTRASTRUCTURE OF THE SYNAPSE, A PART OF THE MORPHOLOGIC SUBSTRATE FOR THE ELECTRICAL EFFECTS, IS DESCRIBED. THERE ARE TWO DISCUSSIONS ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS BETWEEN ANIMALS DEPRIVED OF VARIOUS SENSORY STIMULI (VISUAL AND AUDITORY) AND NORMAL ANIMALS, THE RELATIONSHIP OF THESE TO CERTAIN PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN SPACE TRAVEL, AND ON THE NEUROPATHOLOGIC CHANGES OBSERVED IN ANIMALS ON EXPOSURE TO COSMIC RAYS IN THE STRATOSPHERE AND TO CYCLOTRON-ACCELERATED PARTICLES.

A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE BOOK IS DISCUSSION; HOWEVER, THE WHOLE PAPER TURNS OUT DIFFERENT, A RESULT OF EXCELLENT PARTICIPANTS, LEADERSHIP, AND EDITING. WHILE MUCH OF THE MATERIAL REPORTED IS TECHNICALLY ONGOOD, IMPORTANT AMOUNTS WOULD BE HIGHLY INTERESTING AND INFORMATIVE TO THE NONSPECIALIST.

ROBERT SIEGERT, M.D.
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In his monograph, Dr. Dabrowski stresses the positive and constructive function of conflict, anxiety, and psychopathological symptoms in his theory of positive disintegration. Disintegration is defined as disharmony within the individual and in his adaptation to his environment, with symptoms of anxiety, neurosis, and psychosis. Personality is regarded as developing through dissatisfaction with and fragmentation of the existing psychic structure—a period of disequilibrium or disintegration—followed by a secondary equilibrium of a higher level.
Dabrowski feels that no growth occurs without previous disintegration; in other words, personality growth depends on favorably adaptive responses to conflict and stress.

This little book of nine brief essays discusses in addition to personality development the dynamics of multilevel disintegration, discontent with "self," character types, psychopathy and neuropathy, child development, and mental health. Personality patterns are identified as primitive integration types, positive disintegration types, chronic disintegration types, and pathological disintegration types.

Dabrowski uses an unfamiliar and loosely defined vocabulary in his approach to personality theory, an initially serious handicap to the reader more familiar with psychoanalytic concepts. The described phenomena can be depicted in other terms. Some of Dabrowski's ideas are intriguing enough, however, to suggest that they may be capable of eventual effective clinical use.

RUSSELL M. WILDER, M.D.
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While the medical profession lacks a standard text in human or medical genetics, proceedings of congresses and symposia are still good reading for staying abreast of the field. The topics presented in this volume from The Second International Conference on Congenital Malformations are drawn from many fields of interest in genetics, including cytogenetics, cell genetics, genetic variations in proteins, gene action in differentiation and development, developmental mechanisms, extrinsic factors in malformations, and epidemiologic studies. A final session in the conference presented the management of the patient with congenital defects including genetic counseling. Each section in the text is followed by a discussion that highlights areas of agreement and dissent.

Dr. Bentley Glass has masterfully summarized the first seven sessions, including cogent comments for those of us with severe degrees of myopia, hyperopia, or astigmatism. All of the participants and the panelists are acknowledged leaders in their field. However, the nature of such compendia do not allow uniform excellence of content. Most of the presentations are lucid with good illustrations and bibliographic documentation even though the number of the papers are foreshortened to the point that they might better have been consolidated. Though the information is now well over a year old in this rapidly changing field, I believe the book would prove useful to practicing physician, more for information than for advice on therapy.

A. DONALD MERRILL
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Serving as an excellent introduction to the subject, this book not only reviews important developments in teratology but also provides an overview of the subject of congenital anomalies, as metabolic inhibitors in teratogenesis in man, nongenetic maternal factors associated with human anomalies, and prevention of congenital anomalies.

This clearly written book is strongly recommended not only to those with clinical research interest in teratology but also to those interested in the field of clinical and research practice of all pregnant and potentially pregnant women. Since the potentially pregnant woman represents almost all who are in the childbearing period, this book should be of use not only to members of the obstetrician-gynecologist, but general practitioners.

HARVEY C. SHIRK
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CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY HAS experienced impressive growth during the past decade and is now ready to detach itself from the parent discipline as an independent field of endeavor. The need for more drugs and a better understanding of their real opportunities offered by basic research are, however, not always met by the competent investigators. The evaluation of drugs may be the hands of the physician inadequate basic training, who generates judgment and experience beyond the grasp of new remedies. Hippocratic teaching that "judgment is fallible but experience is infallible" is repeated ad nauseam in medical training. Emphasis is on the techniques they are inherently infallible. The routine adoption of standard techniques to prevent mistakes and the dictum that had received the patient when the precipice and the vissel of the disease must be repeated. It is time to show that, even if the method is not everything, it is a kind of inference, the clinic is being used to develop critical attitude toward the patient. Clinical pharmacology is continued to be used or what could have been concluded from the clinical observation. This book is a summary of the evolution of some of the concepts in the field. It presents a clear and concise description of the profile of symposium... .

H. H. G. M. MOYER
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THE EDITION OF CLINICAL TOXICOLOGY has been quite thoroughly revised and, as is always the case with recent literature, the book is enlarged and more compact as possible. Scientific progress is an in itself a creditable fact but is the same as previous...