

child) to see each member of the family as occupying his own particular place, as having his own particular part to play in relation to others.

For the World Health Organization, Europe includes both east and west Europe. The similarity of our problems is at once apparent in the opening sentence of the Czech contribution:

The psychiatric department of the University Polyclinic, Prague, is concerned like many other psychotherapeutic institutions throughout the world, with two main considerations; (1) how to establish a proper theoretical basis for psychotherapy and (2) how to make psychotherapy more effective, more accessible and less time-consuming. The latter is an especially acute question in a country such as Czechoslovakia, where, under the national health scheme, all medical care (including psychotherapy) is free.

The same chapter contains a most practical discussion of the problems of coping with husbands and wives when they are not seeing eye to eye, and ends with a list of factors related to family life which seem to be important in promoting mental health in Czech society. Such simple and direct statements of the pre-requisites for mental health are rare. This list is just as valid for society in the United Kingdom.

Lecture notes on neurology. IVAN T. DRAPER, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.P. Oxford. Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd. 1965. Pp. xii+230. Price 18s. 6d.

This recent addition to the Lecture series by the neurologist to the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, is designed to present the essentials of the subject in a manner suitable for rapid revision or for refreshing the memory. It is divided into three sections. The first covers the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system and relates them to symptoms of disease. The second offers a scheme for history taking and examination. The third and longest section reviews the commoner diseases of the nervous system. The book is naturally concise, and the condensation makes it more suitable for a final year student revising before his examination than for the general practitioner who wishes to look up the conditions he meets in his daily work. The section on anatomy and physiology is a well presented summary which can usefully be read as a refresher course, but most general practitioners will find the clinical section too condensed and didactic to be really profitable.

Understanding rheumatism. T. R. LITTLER, M.D., M.R.C.P. London. Sydney, Wellington. Tavistock Publications. 1966. Pp. xii+164. Price 25s.

To find a title for a technical book would not appear to be very difficult. But a technical book written for laymen must be entitled with some care or confusion and disappointment result as with the young lepidopterist who purchased "Hints for Young Mothers" only to find that he was