Two commendations are in order: one is for the sparing use of the term "personality," which is used only in presenting the views of writers who depend upon the term in one or more of its several meanings; the term not appearing in the subject-index at all. The authors, it is obvious, do not endorse what has been called the "personality racket," which in recent years has become a substitute for psychology. One might wish, however, that the authors had indicated that the term can be eliminated from statements in which it occurs; or be replaced by simple terms such as "person" and "personal," with improvement in clarity and definiteness.

The brief discussion of introversion—extroversion (p. 338), presents a thesis which is in agreement with the commercialized tests for detection of introverts and extroverts, and the approved method of scoring those tests, although it is not in accord with the definitions commonly given for extroversion and introversion. This thesis would have been worth expanding into greater detail.

This is not a book for casual reading; but as a text-book, and a book of reference, the wealth of digested materials, and the unusually critical attitude of the authors make it invaluable. The bibliography is extensive, containing 833 titles, to all of which references are made in text; while the author-index and the subject-index are satisfactorily competent.

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TROPICAL MEDICINE

Manual of Tropical Medicine. Prepared under the auspices of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council. By Thomas T. Mackie, George W. Hunter, III and C. Brooke Worth. 727 pp., including 287 illustrations. W. B. Saunders Company. 1945.

The present war has taken thousands of the members of our armed forces to far distant lands. In these unfamiliar surroundings and with new experiences, many of the letters home, particularly from those individuals stationed in the tropics, contain weird descriptions of horrible diseases seemingly widespread among the natives: tropical diseases, more to be feared than the enemy. These reports have aroused considerable apprehension in the family circle and have been too often the basis for articles in the lay press. In general the writers are referring to advanced stages of diseases not necessarily maladies indigenous only to the tropics, since primitive people, if they seek medical attention at all, rarely do so in the early stages of sickness. It is most difficult to delimit from the broad field of medicine the scope of tropical medicine. Those diseases which have their greatest incidence in hot, humid climates, and those which are greatly influenced in clinical appearance and prognosis by such an environment fall under the designation "tropical medicine."

In 1942 Dr. Richard Strong prepared a revision of Stitt's "Diagnosis, Prevention and Treatment of Tropical Diseases." These two volumes became at once the standard text-book in this field. The need for a more concise presentation of the subject was envisioned and the authors of the present volume, all colleagues of Dr. Strong in the Army Medical School, undertook the task. The appearance of this manual in the series of military handbooks sponsored by the National Research Council is most timely.

In arranging the contents of the manual, the text was condensed and augmented with tables, summaries and charts, thus making available an unusual wealth of material. The authors have had a unique opportunity not only to prepare an authoritative manual, but to sense the needs of students entering the field of tropical medicine, because of their association with the Army Medical School. In addition to this group, the manual is to be highly recommended for those who wish to familiarize themselves with the subject in a somewhat more general way.

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