

## Book Reviews

*Medical Department, United States Army. Internal Medicine in World War II.* vol. II, *Infectious Diseases*, Editor in Chief, Colonel JOHN BOYD COATES, JR., M.C. Editor for Internal Medicine, W. PAUL HAVENS, JR., Washington, D.C., Office of the Surgeon General, 1963, pp. xxvii + 649, illus., \$6.75.

This volume is the second to be published in the internal medicine group of this comprehensive history. The first volume, published in 1961 and reviewed in *Medical History* [1963, I, 95], dealt with the activities of consultants in this subject in all parts of the world. The second volume treats of some of the infectious diseases encountered. The third and final volume in the group will complete the account of these diseases and will also deal with general medicine. Some of the material in the volume under review inevitably overlaps that in the first volume and in the preventive medicine series, but has the advantage of presenting other points of view.

There was an expansion of knowledge of the aetiology, clinical symptoms, control and treatment of certain diseases about which either little or nothing was known before the war, for example, sandfly fever, Q fever, scrub typhus, Brill's disease and Fort Bragg fever, a specific new disease. Careful studies were made of the acute and chronic respiratory diseases, including primary atypical pneumonia due to a virus. Professor Kneeland, the contributor, is of opinion that the disease was not new, but that atypical pneumonias were seen during the winter of 1917-18 and were also noted in hospital records between 1922 and 1935. In addition to the diseases already mentioned, accounts are given of dengue, neurotropic nervous diseases (including another account of the remarkable outbreak of Japanese B encephalitis in the island of Okinawa in the summer of 1945), the typhus fevers, rheumatic fever, meningococcal infections, cutaneous and other aspects of diphtheria, tuberculosis, diagnosis and treatment of the venereal diseases, while the rest of the volume (127 pages) is devoted to a study of malaria and its treatment.

Dr. Paul Havens, the Editor, states in his preface:

For those who are concerned with military medical history, it is of interest to note that World War II was the first great conflict in which fewer of the troops died of disease than of battle injuries and wounds.

Comparing the two world wars the Surgeon General, Lieutenant-General Leonard D. Heaton, writes:

In World War I, 40,640 deaths, 73 per cent of all deaths from disease, were caused by influenza, lobar pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, bronchitis and measles. In World War II, in an Army over twice the size of the World War I Army and mobilized over a longer period, there were only 1,285 deaths from these causes.

We were not faced in the Second World War with the disastrous pandemic of influenza which largely contributed to the influenzal and respiratory deaths of the First World War.

This is another important volume in the series, well illustrated and produced, which reflects great credit on the editors and specialist contributors.

ARTHUR S. MACNALTY

*One Hundred Years of Psychiatry*, by EMIL KRAEPELIN, translated by W. BASKIN, with an epilogue by H. P. LAQUEUR, London, Peter Owen, 1962, pp. 163, illus., 25s. Most psychiatrists who have made substantial contributions to the subject have felt the need to give their work an historical frame and orientation, as much to ascertain