

Book Notices

SAUL JARCHO, *Italian broadsides concerning public health*, Mount Kisco, NY, Futura Publishing Company, 1986, 8vo, pp. xxx, 421, [no price stated].

The New York Academy of Medicine possesses a remarkable collection of roughly two thousand Italian broadsides on public health, from 1576 to 1849. In this volume, Dr Jarcho has given us a sample of the riches contained therein, by publishing transcripts of all the documents from one major city, Bologna, and one minor city, Brescia, running from 1610 until 1800. In these documents from the Health Boards, one can follow the complex responses of these two cities to reported outbreaks of plague, not just in Italy but elsewhere in Europe and the Mediterranean. Severe quarantines were not the only defence, as these various proclamations and orders show.

Dr Jarcho provides a brief summary of the contents of each document for those unfamiliar with Italian, as well as an index to the whole collection by date and by place. This publication of such valuable primary material can only be welcomed, and one's only regret is for the sad misprint on the cover.

BERNHARD PAULEIKHOFF, *Das Menschenbild im Wandel der Zeit. Ideengeschichte der Psychiatrie und der klinischen Psychologie*, Vol. 1: *Von Sokrates bis Kant*; Vol. 2: *Die Zeit bis Kraepelin und Freud*, Hürtgenwald, Guido Pressler Verlag, 1983, 8vo, pp. 416, 439, DM. 360.00 the set.

BERNHARD PAULEIKHOFF, *Ideologie und Mord*, Hürtgenwald, Guido Pressler Verlag, 1986, 8vo, pp. 194, DM.48.00.

These works by Professor Dr B. Pauleikhoff (b. 1920), psychologist and psychiatrist at Münster University, are of fundamental importance for the historian. Earlier works show him working within the realm of psychiatry, individual titles pointing towards his interest in the personality of the patient and his behaviour within time, as understood from a psychoanalytical perspective.

The two-volumed 'Image of Man' will be followed by a further volume, which will apparently deal with the history of psychiatry after Kraepelin and Freud. In the meantime, Pauliekhoff's important work 'Ideology and murder' has been published; in it the descriptions of the witch trials from the first volume of 'Images' (pp. 377-384) are extended, and the question is asked what were the human features common to those who undertook the killing of children and mentally sick people ("Euthanasia") during the Nazi period?

Pauleikhoff's work must be seen within the rich German tradition of philosophically-informed psychiatry. He uses his clinical experience to illustrate a wide range of issues concerning time, materialism, and anthropology. Only time itself will show whether he is the worthy successor of Karl Jaspers, but these impressive volumes amply demonstrate that philosophical psychiatry is still alive and well.

H. J. KÜHN (editor), *Index Hippocraticus. Fasc. II: E-K*, Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1987, 8vo, pp. 201-464, DM.160.00 (paperback).

This second part of the Index to Hippocrates makes even clearer than its predecessor the advantages to be gained from its accuracy, clarity, and comprehensiveness. One can see, for the first time, the flexibility (and variety) of the technical terminology within the Corpus, as well as the limits of the conjectures and manuscript readings preferred by earlier editors. The printer must also be congratulated on the remarkable typographical accuracy.

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TEIZO OGAWA (editor), *History of traditional medicine, Proceedings of the 1st and 2nd International Symposia on the Comparative History of Medicine—East and West, 1976 and 1977*, Osaka, Taniguchi Foundation, 1986, 8vo, pp. 400, [no price stated].

The annual Taniguchi symposia on the history of medicine have served as a valuable means of introducing younger scholars to each other, and to the wider problems of understanding medical ideas from different cultures. This publication of the papers of the first two meetings, now a decade old, can be justified by their general concentration on Asian medical systems, a topic on which there is still relatively little available in Western languages. But it would be a pity if Cunningham's piece on the development in Western medieval medicine of a split between theory and practice, most obviously shown in the titles of Italian medical chairs, should pass unnoticed.

JACOB E. POULSEN and EGILL SNORRASON (editors), *Nicolaus Steno 1638-1686: a reconsideration by Danish scientists*, Gentofte, Denmark, Nordisk Insulinlaboratorium, 1986, 8vo, pp. 224, illus., [no price stated] (paperback).

Many scientists with an interest in the history of their subject have turned to historiography as a pastime, and a number of them have achieved great distinction as historians. Even so, it is perhaps fair to say that most scientists who try their hands at history do not do very well at all. Success seems to lie with those scientists who realize that, just as the scientist *qua* scientist tries to explain the natural world, so the historian tries to explain the past and our perception of it. Too many scientist-turned-historians, however, regard their historical studies as a rest from analysis and the rigours of trying to understand what goes on in the world; the result is just one damned thing after another. The Danish scientists who have contributed to this volume are all of the latter school of historiographical thought. Seven of the nine papers on different aspects of Steno's life and work are entirely derivative from earlier works and do nothing to extend our historical understanding. Whenever an explanation is called for, these scientists merely invoke the historical equivalent (in more ways than one) of opium's "dormative principle", the concept of "genius". As F. J. Billeskov Jansen writes in the introduction, "we may as well call it a coincidence that two men of equal stature like the Frenchman Blaise Pascal and the Dane Niels Stenson or Nicolaus Steno were more or less contemporaries". Indeed, and was may as well call it a coincidence that when apples become separated from the bough they always fall to earth.

The collection is not entirely useless. There is a bibliography of Steno's "Papers on Natural Science" and a reprint of the English translation of Steno's *Specimen of observations upon the muscles* which appeared in LeClerc and Manget's *Bibliotheca anatomica* of 1711.

BOOKS ALSO RECEIVED

(The inclusion of a title in this list does not preclude the possibility of subsequent review. Items received, other than those assigned for review, are ultimately incorporated into the collections of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine.)

Annali dell'Istituto storico Italo-germanico in Trento, XI, 1985, Bologna, Il Mulino, 1987, 8vo, pp. 499, L.50.000 (paperback).

CARL D. CHAMBERS *et al.* (editors), *Chemical dependencies. Patterns, costs, and consequences*, Athens, Ohio, and London, Ohio University Press, 1986, 8vo, pp. xi, 581, £23.70.

R. and J. DUBOS, *Tuberculosis, man, and society*, (first published 1952), 2nd ed., with new foreword by David Mechanic and new introductory essay by Barbara G. Rosenkrantz, New Brunswick, NJ, Rutgers University Press, 1987, 8vo, pp. xxxviii, 277, \$27.00 (\$12.00 paperback).