

Pathology, Ohio State University. Cloth. \$8.00. Pp. 206 with 70 illustrations. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1960.

Doctor Towbin has brought together in one volume the many aspects of the pathology of cerebral palsy, and has discussed them logically and fairly. Aside from using the words "anoxia" and "asphyxia" interchangeably, his presentation of the roles of prematurity, asphyxia, kernicterus, congenital anomaly, trauma and infections is precise. The illustrations are above average and the reference ample.

VIRGINIA APGAR, M.D.

Trial of Medical Malpractice Cases. BY DAVID W. LOUISELL, LL.B., AND HAROLD WILLIAMS, M.D., LL.B. Loose leaf—\$30.00. Pp. 1022. Matthew Bender & Co., Inc., 225 Orange St., Albany, New York, 1960.

This book is written by a professor of law and a physician. While intended primarily for the lawyer and judge, it is no less valuable for the physician. It is written in pleasing style, readily understandable by one not versed in law. The introductory chapter is of especial interest to the physician because it analyzes the basic differences in the professional education, training, and habits of lawyers and physicians, and explains the reasons for an existing antagonism between these two disciplines. This chapter—Medical Malpractice in Today's Society—should be read by every physician who may have cause to appear as a defendant or witness in a medical malpractice trial. The second and third chapters present an insight for the lawyer into the practice of medicine and define the specialties of medicine. Chapters on the primary and secondary causes of malpractice suits follow. Physicians will be wiser after having read the discussion of determination of whether or not a malpractice case exists, does a defense exist for the physician, *res ipsa loquitur*, vicarious liability, charitable hospitals, future sources of action and malpractice insurance.

Additional features of the book are valuable references for the physician seeking either general or specific medicolegal information.

The Statutes of Limitation for each state are summarized. The text is copiously annotated throughout, with listings of the pertinent medical and legal literature and with examples of past court decisions. There is an appendix of 130 pages comprising a Malpractice Case Reference List, compiled under different headings (*e.g.*, Anesthesia Complications, Blood Transfusions, etc.) for use as a quick reference source of citation, fact situation, and legal issues.

The book is in clearly readable print on rough paper. It is in loose leaf form with sturdy hard back binding. It is well indexed.

This text is indispensable for any physician exposed to medicolegal action. It is one of the most complete sources of information available today on the subject.

JAMES E. ECKENHOFF, M.D.

How to Write Scientific and Technical Papers. BY SAM F. TRELEASE, Columbia University. First edition. Cloth. \$3.25. Pp. 185, with 5 figures and 8 tables. The Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Maryland. Copyright 1958, Reprinted April 1960.

This book is a short reference manual which is an outgrowth of two earlier books: "Preparation of Scientific and Technical Papers" and "The Scientific Paper, How to Prepare It, How to Write It." The author's stated purpose in compiling this book is to meet practical needs of those needing to report on scientific subjects. Although brief, the book covers a wide range of subject matter including the choosing of a research problem; some details of writing a paper; how to use tables, graphs, and illustrations; and aids in reviewing and proofreading articles. More specifically, concerning actual techniques of writing a paper, the subject matter deals with such information as the general outline of a paper, the choosing of a title, a recommended pattern for the use of tenses in presentation of data and discussions, and many other points of grammar. The subject of literature citations and footnotes is covered in some length, including proper abbreviations for journals and obtaining permission for quotations.

On the subject of choosing a research prob-