

THE FUNCTIONAL PATHOLOGY OF DISEASE. By *Arthur Grollman, M.D., Ph.D., F.A.C.P.* \$15.00, 979 pp., *The Blakiston Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London, 1963 and 1957.*

The editor and authors of the updated and expanded second edition of this textbook have accomplished their goal well, that is, a practical correlation of physiology and other basic science disciplines with everyday clinical medicine. The text is clearly written and easily understood with only occasional errata. Normal and abnormal physiology are entered into in sufficient detail to permit comprehension of the circumstances underlying many of the common disorders encountered in the practice of clinical medicine. Various disease

states are described from the point of view of their underlying pathophysiology.

The book can be recommended as a good beginning for medical students and interns for whom it is basically intended, and as a general review for others. However, the more experienced medical practitioner and specialist may find the discussions somewhat disappointing in that they frequently lack depth or completeness, particularly in regard to new and controversial concepts. Since the book is not meant to be a complete textbook of physiology or of medicine, it is understandable that many omissions are necessary.

In general, the book is an admirable attempt to bridge the gap between the basic and clinical sciences in medical teaching.

## Frank Libman Engel 1913–1963

Dr. Frank L. Engel died suddenly and prematurely at the age of forty-nine following massive myocardial infarction on July 11, 1963, in Durham, North Carolina. His death is a stunning loss to his devoted wife and collaborator, Mildred, his daughter, Susan, and to his colleagues, all of whom were also his friends.

Dr. Engel's credentials were impressive. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree at Dartmouth College in 1934 and was graduated from the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine in 1938. He was an Associate Professor of Physiology and Professor of Medicine at Duke University. While his membership in the American Diabetes Association and The Endocrine Society reflected his major research interests, he was heartily welcomed into all of the major societies that mark the stepping stones of academic recognition. He was elected to the Southern Society for Clinical Research, The American Society for Clinical Investigation and the Association of American Physicians. Significantly, he was a member of not only the American College of Physicians, but also the American Physiological Society.

In the best sense of the word Dr. Engel was a specialist. However, he differed from many of his colleagues in that he specialized in an astonishing number of areas. As an administrator he not only supervised a highly productive research laboratory, but also found himself at the apex of a complex and unique Endocrine Service with components from Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, as well as Medicine. He was instrumental in the development of the Duke Clinical Center and, in his quiet way, played a crucial role in shaping the course of the Duke Medical Center.

Dr. Engel was an excellent physician. He was well grounded in the technics of bedside medicine. This understanding of patients' problems stemmed from the combination of a logical mind and a feeling for the suffering of others. These skills were largely self-acquired and it may surprise many of his peers and students to learn that his formal training in clinical medicine was limited to a two-year internship at the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York.

"Frank Engel was an unusually gifted teacher. He taught effectively at all levels. First-year medical students, third- and fourth-year medical students, interns, residents, fellows and faculty colleagues, all came under his spell. His work in physiology with the first-year students was one of the most effective recruiting devices ever developed by the Department of Medicine."

This quotation is from a tribute paid to Dr. Engel by his Chief, Dr. Eugene Stead, himself a teacher of considerable renown. Although his productivity was great (his bibliography includes an imposing list of more than 130 papers), he did not run a "research factory" because of his strong feeling of responsibility toward research fellows. While he received as many as forty applications per year from hopeful neophytes from all over the world, he accepted only a few because of his strong commitment toward the growth and maturation for all individuals who came under his tutelage. His small office always adjoined his laboratories, and his door was never closed to anyone who needed his help. He was not a "hoverer."

One of his first research fellows recalls with amusement, his consternation, after his arrival in Durham, on being led to a well-equipped laboratory and, shortly