

nonscientific matter will not become part of the editorial policy of these volumes.

The remaining chapters are more to the point. They include broad reviews of contraceptive agents (M. J. K. Harper), of 20 years of endocrinology (M. Tausk), antiarrhythmic drugs (I. Szekeres and J. Gy. Papp), drugs for intestinal infections (L. P. Garrod), and an essentially pharmacologic chapter on sulfamidamides (Th. Struller). These sections are extensively documented, objectively presented, and in the tradition of this series.

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Two Views of Drug Abuse. I. **Amphetamine Abuse.** Edited by J. ROBERT RUSSO. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 1968. xii + 159 pp. 23.5 × 16 cm. \$7.50.

Drugs have been abused for thousands of years, and no educational, persuasive, or punitive measure has been able to abolish this condition. The case of the amphetamines, a class comprising half a dozen compounds, is complicated by the fact that these drugs are used legitimately for some of the same purposes that they are abused for. This makes it impossible to suppress these drugs, and the physician, the psychiatrist, and the law enforcement agencies have to walk a tightrope in educating the potential misuser and in treating and punishing established abuse. The present book presents a survey of this precarious region, formed in a gathering of experts in Grafton, Illinois, 3 years ago. The material should stimulate research and open improved communication between areas which converge on the amphetamine problem but which have little in common otherwise. The medical viewpoint of use and abuse of these drugs is stated ably by M. H. Seevers,

the psychiatric implication by J. D. Griffith. The drug industry's stake in amphetamine-type drugs is presented by M. C. Russell, and the stand of the industry toward the abuse control laws by D. W. Byles. Three chapters summarize the phenomenon of abuse as it is encountered by law enforcement officers. The role of the educator in this complex and sickening field which calls for compassion as well as moral persuasiveness is discussed by F. V. Hein. A classification of amphetamine-type drugs and case presentations of drug violations conclude the volume. The interrogations in this last section are transcripts of word-for-word recordings of violators' stories, and reading them feels like riding in a wooden buggy over a cobble stone road, an unpleasant end to an otherwise valuable compilation of facts and opinions.

II. **Drug Abuse. A Course for Educators.** A Report of the Butler University Drug Abuse Institute. M. H. WEINSWIG, Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., Publisher. 1968. vi + 157 pp. 23.5 × 16 cm. Paperback.

Those who wish to look at drug abuse in general from a sociological point of view, and in easily understandable form, will find this course for high school health instructors a readable and informative volume. Chemists reading this book should keep in mind that social sciences and psychiatry do not have the exact physical data which lend themselves to terse and abridged description. Those fields have to rely on word pictures to describe amorphous and changeable manifestations, and much of the present book consists of such wordy and lengthy expressions, richly illustrated by subjective anecdotes rather than objective findings.

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