

## Book Reviews

society. The growth of professionalism amongst Poor Law staff, the relationship of the workhouse to the community, and the neglected subject of the casual poor are amongst the subjects covered, but perhaps the most interesting chapter is that devoted to inmate life and culture. It is a difficult subject for investigation because few bothered to write about paupers, but Dr Crowther manages to convey much about the monotonous routines and stifling dullness that must have constituted the bulk of workhouse life, and was more typical than the spasmodic physical cruelty which is often seen as being widespread. She points out that boredom affected both inmates and staff alike, and created the epidemic tensions and conflicts of institutional life. Interestingly, she concludes that the "total institution" was never completely successful, and that, just as Townsend found of the aged in the 1960s, inmates in the past clung "tenaciously to their individual liberty and ideals".

Despite deterrence, the workhouse did provide an "embryonic social service" and although Dr Crowther does not venture into the wider issues of institutional versus community care, her book should be of great interest to anyone interested in such questions, as well as to students and teachers of social history.

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SHEILA COSMINSKY and IRA E. HARRISON, *Traditional medicine, Vol. II, 1976–1981. An annotated bibliography of Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean*, New York and London, Garland Publishing Co., 1984, 8vo, pp. xvii, 327, \$39.00.

The earlier companion volume of annotated bibliography on traditional medicine appeared in 1976 and covered the years 1950 to 1975. Since then, there has been a florescence of interest in the topic. The Alma Ata Conference of 1978, resulting in a joint WHO-UNICEF guideline for the primary health care strategy, specifically advocated that national health systems collaborate with traditional practitioners. Training programmes, especially with traditional midwives, are under way in most Third World countries. A WHO Technical Report (number 622) spelled out the nature of collaboration in more detail, and a Traditional Medicine Unit has been established at WHO Geneva, along with research units in a growing number of Asian, African, and Latin American universities. At least six international journals on traditional medicine have begun publication since 1976, and established journals, both in medicine (especially tropical medicine) and the social sciences, have expanded the proportion of articles they are offering on this topic.

Against this background of interest we can assess the great value of this second volume of annotated bibliography. It is compiled by two people who have contributed substantial original work to the field themselves.

The volume begins with a concise introduction followed by three groupings of bibliography: (1) general, (2) Africa, and (3) Latin America and the Caribbean. Each of these is internally subdivided into: general, ethnomedicine, ethnopharmacology, health care delivery systems, maternal and child health, mental health, and public health. There is a further section giving an annotated bibliography of dissertations. The volume concludes with a comprehensive author index, and a country index.

Conspicuously missing is the literature from Asia. The omission of such a vast literature is not explained. We might hope that Asia will be covered in a third volume.

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STEFAN WINKLE, *Johann Friedrich Struensee. Arzt, Aufklärer und Staatsmann*, Stuttgart, Gustav Fischer, 1983, 8vo, pp. [vi], 655, illus., DM.98.00.

The latter half of the eighteenth century in the German-speaking lands truly deserves to be considered an enlightened age for one very good reason: it produced professional men whose insight into the ways and means of reform issued from a clear-sighted and hard-headed familiarity with the social problems of the day. Among these must be counted Johann Friedrich