

phrenic more specifically, experiences when he tries to be closer to the therapist, in search of communication and help . . . the so called 'need-fear dilemma.' " Similarly *The Psychiatry-Law Dilemma* presents current questions of social policy—treatment of mental illness, civil commitment, dangerousness, the right to treatment, criminal responsibility, and the insanity defense—in which law and psychiatry must reach an agreement.

The work is really two books, and each could be read as a separate part. The appendix is a 70-page, detailed review (up to 1980) of neurotransmitters, brain mechanics, computer models, and neuropsychopathology. The relationship of the appendix to the five chapters that form the body of the work, is unclear. The first chapter reviews recent history of several significant court cases as they relate to issues of treatment, civil commitment, dangerousness, and responsibility. The second gives a detailed picture of the mental health system in the State of Michigan up to 1977, which the author apparently feels is helpful in giving "a precise idea of the system of mental care in the United States today." Chapter three is called "the Mental Health System and Code on Trial," and it outlines problems resulting from the implementation of legislation and court decisions. The fourth chapter explores the role of the psychiatrist in the court with emphasis on civil cases. Chapter five concludes by stating the author's assessment of the future of psychiatry and law.

This book has several problems. It is not apparent how one chapter relates to any other or to the appendix. The issues presented have been discussed in earlier literature and Dr. Maggio offers so many lengthy quotes from other sources his own ideas remain unclear. He presents a description of various well-recognized conflicts between psychiatry and law but has few suggestions for solutions. In general, the book provides a thorough review of some issues but it is neither current, complete, nor original. □

**AGGRESSION IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE** (Pergamon General Psychology Series, Vol. 115). Edited by A.P. Goldstein and M.H. Segall. New York: Pergamon Press, 1983. ISBN 0-08-026346-1. viii + 496 pp. \$47.50.

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This book is an excellent and provocative study of aggression from several societies. It provides the beginner or the advanced student with extensive information regarding aggression and how it relates to the nature of the cultures addressed.

The contributors consider Bandura's social learning concept of aggression, but they discuss other theories. "While we find learning more plausi-

ble than biological evaluation as the mechanism that provides that fit for aggression, we nonetheless acknowledge that only when the adaptiveness of the aggressive behavior is accounted for, can that behavior be said to be understood." Through nineteen well-written chapters, the book attempts to study aggression from a hologeistic point of view. ("Hologeistic research aims for generalizations about human behavior.")

The first chapter, "Research Strategy," defines terminology and gives an overview of some innovative ideas. The concept of protoaggression, for example, helps explain "both the cross-cultural pervasiveness of human aggression and the intercultural differences in its frequency and intensity."

On the other eighteen chapters, the reader is taken through a cross-cultural survey. In each of the cultures studied, the authors describe peculiarities and folkloric expression of aggression: "Sao Paulo, City of Death due to traffic accidents"; "In China, a civilized person should use his mouth but not his hands"; "In today's Nigeria, aggression is welcomed by parents because, if the individual fails to be aggressive and assertive, he or she is unlikely to be able to cope"; and so on. Besides describing the culture-aggression relationship, in each section the authors discuss the theories on aggression that have influenced them the most and outlined their own ideology. In most of the chapters, some statistical analyses of crime rates are provided. From the study of each culture, the authors draw some conclusions on how to deal with aggression in the contexts of cultural values, current ideologies, socio-political structures, and research.

Finally, some generalizations are provided in an attempt to be representative of Asia, Latin America, Africa, North America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East. However, the chapters cover only eighteen countries. Maybe it would be impossible to cover all societies, but, for example, "Latin America" is represented by only two South American countries.

I highly recommend the book. □

## Correction

The chapter, "Ethics and Forensic Psychiatry" in Block and Chodoff (Eds.), *Psychiatric Ethics*, was written by Jonas Rappoport, MD. The chapter was erroneously attributed to Dr. John Wing on page 185 of this *Bulletin*, Volume 11, Number 2. □