

Comparing Freud with Foucault is useless not only because of the weaknesses to be found in Freud's work but because of the wide divergence of Foucault's ideas from any practical form of psychiatry. Today, the Hysterical paradigm is rarely found in psychiatric practice in developed countries. Typical forms are usually recognized immediately. Lesser forms seem to come, if they come at all, in a context of anxiety and depression which gives a suitable focus for positive treatment. Apparent cases in neurological centers may be found to relate to physical disorders.

It is disappointing that a meticulous scholar like Dr. Goldstein treats with apparent respect theories that have no reasonable credibility in scientific medicine. Her work of social historical scholarship and documentation is impressive, but the claim by her publisher's blurb of an extraordinary contribution is overblown.

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***Contested Medicine: Cancer Research and the Military.* By Gerald Kutcher.** (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2009. x + 247 p., notes, bibl., index. ISBN 978-0-226-46531-9 \$40.00).

In 1959, Dr. Eugene Saenger proposed a study to the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) which would test the effects of total-body irradiation (TBI) on the human body. From 1960 to 1971, Saenger (under contract to the DOD) headed a trial which exposed advanced cancer patients to high levels of radiation. According to Saenger, the primary objective of the trial was to improve the treatment of patients with advanced cancer. Of secondary importance, he claimed, was the military component: that is, while the investigators would gather data about the effects of radiation on the human body during treatment, this would have no impact on clinical decision-making. However, as Gerald Kutcher points out, in essence Saenger was using these patients as "proxies" for soldiers, in order to understand how radiation would affect combatants while operating on the nuclear battlefield (p.5). While Saenger's colleagues in general levied only mild criticism of his study, his work was vilified in the contemporary press, particularly in 1971, and has been criticized since as "among the most egregious experiments of the cold war period" (p.1). In 1972, the study was closed down completely. However, according to Kutcher, this was not due to ethical concerns on the part of Saenger's peers per se. Rather, significant media and public pressure forced the president of the University of Cincinnati to shut down the study: the catalyst was the public discovery that Saenger had secretly negotiated a contract renewal with the