This is a useful reference but it may now require some small modifications.

The value of the atlas would have been increased by the addition of scan pictures at levels corresponding to the brain photographs, but these could be attached by the users themselves. It is recommended as a handy reference to all those engaged in the interpretation of CT brain scans; indeed, one could suggest that the scanner manufacturers might consider supplying a copy with every installation.

J. LESLIE STEVEN

MODERN TRENDS IN NEUROLOGY—6 Edited by Denis Williams. (Pp. 334; illustrated; £7.50.) Butterworths; London. 1975.

I read this book with an increasing sense of frustration as I found little by way of 'recent advances' to affect my current practice. It was only when I noticed that I felt compelled to go on reading that I realized the fascination and value of the book. It had not previously occurred to me that there is an important difference between 'trends' and 'advances'. This book is unquestionably of the first category and extremely valuable as a guide to the way ahead. Indeed, those chapters which concentrate on reviewing previous work are the least useful. This series has been singularly unfortunate in always missing the true advances and trends in myasthenia gravis. The wide range of subjects covered is surely an indication of the vigour of modern neurological research but the necessity to give a major part of the space to introductory material is a warning of the possible danger for neurology of separation from general biology and medicine.

Space does not permit a review of individual contributions since the only common thread is their trendiness but a list of chapter contents will indicate the scope: (1) Our present knowledge of the pathology of dementias; (2) Immunological factors in neurological disorders; (3) The disconnection syndromes; (4) Regional cerebral circulation in man and its regulation; (5) Neurotoxic substances; (6) How viruses affect the nervous system; (7) Sites of cerebral arterial occlusions; (8) The neuropharmacology of abnormal involuntary movement disorders; (9) The cervical spine and paraplegia; (10) Chemical transmitter systems in the brain; (11) Drug treatment of spasticity and rigidity; (12) Present views on hippocampal sclerosis and epilepsy; (13) Neurology and psychopharmacology; (14) Immunological reactions to gliomas; (15) The dynamics of hydrocephalus; (16) The surgical relief of intractable pain; (17) The prognosis of seizures in the first three years of life; (18) Myoclonus.

There are minor irritations caused by poor proof reading, and omissions of some references, and the standard is a little variable, but by and large this is a book to be recommended.

J. A. SIMPSON

A HANDBOOK OF NON-VERBAL GROUP EXERCISES Kenneth T. Morris, and Kenneth M. Cinnamon. (Pp. 299; illustrated; \$14.75—cloth; \$10.95—paperback.) Thomas: Springfield, Ill. 1975.

This is a useful book for practitioners of sensitivity group training. It brings together some old and new non-verbal exercise material (not all of it by the authors) on coping, fantasy, feedback, getting acquainted, non-verbal communication, rejection, relaxation and play, sensory awareness, trust, and a number of miscellaneous topics. Inevitably there is some overlap, but the detailed index will aid the user in his search for the right exercise. Each exercise is prefaced by information on the type of group (not person) for whom it is intended, by instructions (sometimes verbatim, often jargonistic) on how to conduct it, and by the general form that group discussions afterwards should take.

Things which I missed, in view of the disquieting possibility of lay people acting as practitioners (as the authors acknowledge), were an unambiguous statement of the aims and expectations of sensitivity groups, more objective advice on the chronological ordering of the exercises, and lengthier guidance on handling the reactions of participants in the group discussions. In fact, I doubt whether the book as a whole will temper the concern felt in some quarters about the nature and methods of sensitivity groups (O'Brien, *Medical Journal of Australia*, 1973, 446–450).

Certain exercises are accompanied by illustrative photographs. In principle this seems a good idea, but I wonder if we really need to be shown how to hug someone or how to rub backs together.

M. K. C. MACMAHON

NOTICES

WORLD FEDERATION OF NEUROLOGY: 11TH CONGRESS 11–16 September 1977, Amsterdam. Main themes: neuromuscular disorders, neuro-immunology, disturbances of consciousness and cognition, and geographical factors in neurology. Details from Secretariat, c/o Holland Organizing Centre, 16 Lange Voorhout, The Hague, The Netherlands.

10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY (Paris, 4–11 July 1976) and 5TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PSYCHOSOMATIC MEDICINE (Paris, 9–12 September 1976) Organized by Société d'Organisation de Congrès Français et Internationaux. Details from Society at 7, rue Michel Ange, 75016 Paris, France.