**Book reviews**

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY OF THE LIMBS IN PARAPLEGIA
This small book describes some of the operations used by the author to correct contractures and other complications of paraplegia. For cervical cord lesions there is sometimes an opportunity to improve function by tendon transplant, such as the tendon of a strong flexor carpi radialis into that of the paralysed flexor digitorum.

AN INTRODUCTION TO NEUROSURGERY By W. Bryan Jennett. (Pp. xiv + 326; 64 figures. 45s.) London: Heinemann Medical Books Ltd. 1964.
English-speaking neurosurgeons should welcome Mr. Jennett's book for in a relatively short compass and at a reasonable price it includes descriptions of most of the pathology and methods of treatment encountered in a neurosurgical department. This book should be found in the library of every large general hospital, and should be compulsory reading for junior staff when they join a neurosurgical department. Naturally, not every neurosurgeon will agree with all Mr. Jennett has written and, indeed, your reviewer disagrees with some points and regrets one or two omissions. Nevertheless, this volume provides a very good basis, with the help of which a junior member of a neurosurgical team may be expected to understand quickly the workings and the aims of his department. This book will be comprehensible and valuable not only to the person who has already determined on a career in neurosurgery, but also to those others who venture into neurosurgery temporarily in the course of their training for another specialty.

The book ends with two contributions from Mr. Robert Tym. The first is a humane and sympathetic description of neurosurgical methods for the treatment of pain; the second is a brief outline of the aims and achievements of stereotactic surgery.

A. JEFFERSON

SAMMLUNG ZWANGLOSER ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DEM GEBIETE DER PSYCHIATRIE UND NEUROLOGIE Heft 26.
Stauungspapille Bei Nicht Tumorösen Hirnprozessen.
By Horst Albrecht. (Pp. 94; 35 figures. DM. 14.-.)
In the decade 1950-1960 16 patients were admitted to the University Neurological Clinic in Greifswald with papiloedema which was conclusively shown not to be due to a cerebral tumour. Dr. Albrecht reports these cases, which were judged to be due to transient disturbances of cerebral circulation, arterial hypertension, trauma, inflammatory conditions, hypoparathyroidism, Paget's disease, and various other known causes of papiloedema. His purpose is to drive home a simple diagnostic lesson, rather than to say anything new.

This well-printed book contains the proceedings of a Ciba symposium held in London in 1963 under the chairmanship of Dr. Macdonald Critchley. There are papers by experts in a wide variety of fields together with verbatim accounts of the discussions following them. Although the papers contain little that is entirely new in the field, they serve a useful purpose in drawing attention to the great variety of work that is going on in the study of language in different parts of the world. Bias is understandably on the side of medical disorders, but Goldman-Eisler, Neff, and Ross give interesting reviews of how language can be studied in other conditions.

The discussions are refreshingly alive and the reader quickly, and probably erroneously, builds up pictures of the personalities of the participants. The remarks range from purely trite through critically reflective to basically informative. Now and then speakers take the opportunity of describing work in progress or recalling forgotten surveys.

Gratitude is due to the editors and the participants for providing references to all the work mentioned in the discussions. It is not easy for a speaker to delve into his memory and dig up the exact location of a recalled remark, but it is probably from this bibliography that the reader may gain most profit.

This paper-backed book assembles 16 important articles, published between 1937 and 1959, concerned with relationships between the central nervous system and behaviour. The Editor tells us that these papers have been brought together in order to provide the student with easy access to some of the original landmarks in the field of physiological psychology. For this reason some important work which is readily available is not included.

As the Editor points out, the selection is also influenced by his own special interests. These two constraints result in a rather narrow spectrum. Nine papers are concerned with the physiology of emotion or motivation, mostly in relation to the limbic system, three with sensory functions, two with conditioning, one with the mind-brain problem, and one, rather inappropriately, with metabolism. All of the experimental papers consist of animal work. Work with humans is entirely neglected and the only paper dealing with intellectual functions, and then not primarily, is Klüver and Bucy's discussion of temporal lobe function.

If Lashley and Hebb had to be omitted because their work is readily accessible elsewhere, then the balance might have been restored by including some of the more
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A. Jefferson

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