physiologist or neuroanatomist than are most papers published in journals of behaviour; it proves that intact goldfish have, in small degree, the independence of the two halves of the brain in visual learning that is more strikingly shown by mammals with the corpus callosum cut through. The other three papers are neuroanatomical. Two of them, on the spinal cord and cerebellum, are as remote from behaviour as any neuroanatomy could be. The influence of the third, on the visual pathways of Chelydra serpentina, is unlikely to extend far beyond those who study binocular vision in turtles.

G. S. BRINDLEY


This symposium was held at a meeting of the Association of German Neuropathologists and Neuroanatomists in October 1966. Many aspects of the subject are covered. There is some enzyme histochemistry of normal and abnormal glia, a little autoradiography (glial reactions to neuronal injury and near brain wounds), and much electron microscopy. There are papers on pre- and postnatal development of glia, on the lipidoses, on spongy degeneration of the white matter, and the section on oedema includes a paper on weighing swollen astrocytes by interference microscopy. Neoplasms are not dealt with. As usual with symposia there is not a great deal of brand-new information, but it is useful to have all this material and a relatively up-to-date bibliography in one volume. All the papers are in German. Summaries are provided in English which is sometimes good and sometimes virtually incomprehensible, which is a pity.

SABINA J. STRICH


In this series of 15 papers presented at the Third National Meeting of the APhA Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences, the contributors have clearly set out the divers problems with which the initiators of new drugs are faced. Both the sponsors and contributors are to be congratulated on their orderly approach to this vast and extremely complex subject and on their insistence upon the more effective recording and use of toxicological information in the design of drugs and drug formulations and in the clinical use of drugs. The American Pharmaceutical Association has been in the forefront in the development and enforcement of high standards for drugs and this symposium of the Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences maintains the standards set by its parent body.


This book by a biochemist reviews existing knowledge and adds an account of his own work on brain mucoids. However, the weakness of the biochemical approaches to the problems of brain mechanisms is that they tend to ignore the need to fit in the various hypotheses with existing knowledge of brain physiology.


This volume presents the proceedings of an important conference held in the Netherlands on the current problems and research concerning the blood-brain barrier and allied topics.

W. RITCHIE RUSSELL


This magnum opus is compiled from a vast programme of historical research by the authors. The presentation is most attractive and helpful to the reader, while all the quotations are accompanied by a brief biographical account of the contributor. Dr. Clarke's experience of both medical and surgical neurology has enabled him to select those writings from both the remote and more recent past which fire the interest of today's students of the nervous system. Many of the quotations reported were very difficult to find and were for the first time translated into English. All will enjoy referring to these fascinating pages.


A hundred women who were considered to have a hallucinatory paranoid syndrome were investigated, with particular regard to psychological abnormalities and the electroencephalogram. They were all treated for at least six weeks of the inquiry with phenothiazine derivative (Perazine). The findings, analysed with standard statistical methods, revealed nothing new, precise, or applicable to paranoid hallucinatory states in general. As the author frankly acknowledges the 100 patients he studied were not a representative sample. In spite of this, there are interesting and suggestive observations—including correlations between EEG anomalies and clinical state—and a discussion of the bearing of the data on the nature and form of schizophrenic disability.

THE ADDICTIVE STATES Edited by A. Wikler. (Pp. xii + 520; 84 figures, 58 tables. £11 2s. 6d.) Williams & Wilkins: Baltimore. (Edinburgh agents: Livingstone). 1968.

There were 50 contributors to the Proceedings of the 1966 meeting of the Association for Research in Nervous Systems and Addictive States.
Book reviews

and Mental Disorders; they provided a comprehensive survey of recent American investigations into drugs of dependence, with special emphasis on opiates, alcohol, and barbiturates. Biochemical and pharmacological studies received more attention than psychological and social, though these were not omitted. Dr. Wikler, who was chiefly responsible for the programme and the choice of speakers, obviously saw to it that besides his colleagues at Lexington (whose work is deservedly regarded as internationally outstanding) as many as possible of the other active scientific workers in this broad field should take part. The result, judiciously edited, is an illuminating account of the considerable advances being made in the United States by workers who, as Wikler put it in his Preface, are engaged in trying to extricate us from purely verbal pseudo-explanations. Not least among the merits of the volume is the quietus it gives to some widely held errors—for example, that opiates commonly produce euphoria, or that there is an 'addictive personality', or that many of the new non-barbiturate sedative drugs (for example, chloridiazepoxide) can be prescribed without risk of intoxication, or of an alarming abstinence syndrome if they are abruptly discontinued after heavy dosage.


Dr. Beck says, very truly, that in the past ten years there has been a landslide of reports on depression. Since the increase in knowledge has been disproportionately small, more books and symposia on the subject are hard to justify unless they bring something new. Dr. Beck barely meets this requirement. Two-thirds of his book is a critical report on others’ reports. This is competently done, in the style of the Annual Review series. Though necessarily selective, and biased towards American writings, it is a useful and comprehensive survey. The rest of the book is mainly an account of the methods and findings in a large scale project which Dr. Beck conducted; this is followed by clinical and theoretical considerations. Much of his research material now brought together has been reported in the journals. It was concentrated on the measurement of depression, and the study of dream-content in patients under psychiatric care. The relation between adult depression and bereavement in childhood through death of a parent was also inquired into. In another study by Dr. Beck it was concluded, on not very satisfactory grounds, that deviation from logical and realistic thinking occurred at every level of depression. On the whole the book is superior to the general run—or landslide—of current contributions and reviews of our knowledge of depression.


In the recent outpouring of books and articles on aggression there has been a preponderance of psycho-
dynamic and ethological contributions, giving fairly free rein to sweeping generalizations and moving rhetoric. The present volume is of a different sort. The symposium it reports was convened by the Brain Research Institute of the University of California at Los Angeles, and it conformed closely to the promise of its sub-title.

The opening chapter is an arresting discourse by L. S. B. Leakey on aggression as a factor in early human and pre-human evolution. S. A. Barnett, on attack and defence in animal societies, and I. Eibl-Eibesfeldt, on ontogenesis and maturation of aggressive behaviour, are followed by Kaada, Rothballer, and Delgado dealing respectively with brain mechanisms, neurohumors, and electrical stimulation of the brain in relation to aggression. The influence of social organization on such behaviour in Japanese monkeys and in cetaceans is reviewed, with great authority, by Kawamura and Kenneth Norris.

The last four chapters are devoted to human beings. Leonard Berkowitz presents experimental evidence on the provoking stimuli and the purpose of aggressive responses; Henry Brosin surveys psychiatric aspects; Stanley Plog and Horace Cayton give the findings of their objective study of the five-day riot in Los Angeles in August 1965; and a persuasive hypothesis about the interplay between war and socio-economic systems is put forward by the Yale political scientist, Harold Laswell.

Besides the main papers the discussions which followed them are reported; many of the comments are a substantial contribution in themselves. It is customary and true to say of books which include chapters by many authors that they are unequal in level and relevance. It would not be just to say it of this symposium. The quality of the prepared papers, and of the discussions, is consistently high.


This volume contains the papers and summaries of the Symposia held in Vienna in September 1965. Thirty-eight papers are included under the three headings: functions of the spinal cord, experimental and clinical aspects; modern trends in the neurophysiological investigation of brain diseases; the EEG in stress, physiological and psychological aspects. The production is of a high standard. But although, inevitably, the contents are too brief for proper evaluation and contain much that has been published elsewhere, it provides a useful summary of current research in certain fields.


The past few years have witnessed an increase of attention being paid to the biological and the psychological aspects of mental subnormality. The research findings have tended to overshadow the many public health problems posed by a disability which, in some degree, has been estimated to characterize about one person in 50. This technical report summarizes the deliberations of a World Health Organization expert committee and out-
lines the many areas of knowledge, ranging from
eugenics to rehabilitation, which must be considered if
the services for the mentally retarded are to be rationally
organized. The material will be of considerable interest
to the many medical and lay workers who are collaborat-
ing in this multi-disciplinary field of inquiry and
treatment.

MICHAEL SHEPHERD

BOOKS RECEIVED

(Books noticed here may also be reviewed later)

THE EYE: Phenomenology and Psychology of Function
and Disorder. By J. M. Heaton. (Pp. xi + 336; 28
figures. 70s.) Tavistock Publications: London.
1968.
THE SENSES CONSIDERED AS PERCEPTUAL SYSTEMS By
James J. Gibson. (Pp. xv + 335; illustrated. 40s.)
PRACTICAL PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES By Calvert
Stein. (Pp. xiii + 201; 7 figures. $7.50.) Thomas:
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR By
Harry Kaufmann. (Pp. viii + 162. 21s.) W. B.
THE BASIC FAULT: Therapeutic Aspects of Regression.
By Michael Balint. (Pp. vii + 205. 38s.) Tavistock
THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS Compiled
and edited by Milton Alton and John F. Kurtzke.
(Pp. xiv + 204; illustrated. $10.50.) Thomas:
PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND PICTORIAL EXPRESSION Vol. II
By F. Gnírres, K. Behrends, and O. E. Pfister. (Il-
ustrated colour art plates with discussion. 192s.—for
all volumes.) S. Karger: Basel. 1968.
PATHOGENESIS OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES IN
CHILDREN Edited by E. Harms. (Pp. 293; 14 figures,
3 tables. $8.50.) Libra: New York. 1968.
IMMUNOBIOLOGICAL STANDARDIZATION International
Symposium on Laboratory Animals. (Vol. 5.) Edited
by R. H. Regamey, W. Hennessen, D. Ilic and J.
Ungar. (16th Symposium held in London, 1966.)
(Pp. xii + 212; 16 figures, 29 tables. 72s.) Karger:
IMMUNOBIOLOGICAL STANDARDIZATION International
Symposium on Adjutants of Immunity. (Vol. 6.)
Edited by R. H. Regamey, W. Hennessen, D. Ilic and J.
Ungar. (17th Symposium held in Utrecht, 1966.)
(Pp. xii + 374; 87 figures, 88 tables. 96s.) Karger:
IMMUNOBIOLOGICAL STANDARDIZATION International
Symposium on Combined Vaccines. (Vol. 7.) Edited
by R. H. Regamey, W. Hennessen, D. Ilic and J.
Ungar. (18th Symposium held in Marburg, 1967.)
(Pp. xii + 268; 61 figures, 91 tables. 84s.) Karger:
ACQUISITIONS MÉDICALES RÉCENTES Journées Médicales
Annuelles de Broussais—La Charité 1968. Edited by
P. Milliez. (Pp. 250; illustrated. 72.50F.) Expansion

THE RETARDED ADULT IN THE COMMUNITY By Elias
Katz. (Pp. xxiii + 267; 8 figures, 15 tables. $10.75.)
DO SOMETHING ABOUT THAT MIGRAINE By K. M. Hay.
(Pp. 127. 5s.) Tandem Medical Books: London.
1968.
DO SOMETHING ABOUT THOSE NERVES By R. A. B.
Rorie. (Pp. 127. 5s.) Tandem Medical Books: London.
1968.
PROCEEDINGS OF A SECOND SYMPOSIUM ON SCOLIOSIS
CAUSATION: Edited by P. A. Zorab (Action for the
Crippled Child Monograph). (Pp. 68; 62 figures,
7 tables. 30s.) Livingstone: London and Edinburgh.
1968.
MINORITY GROUP ADOLESCENTS IN THE UNITED STATES
By E. B. Brody. (Pp. xi + 243. 77s. 6d.) Williams and
Wilkins: Baltimore. (Livingstone: Edinburgh and
NEUROLOGIE DES NEUGEBORENEN By G. Joppich and
F. J. Schulte. (Pp. xv + 589; 153 figures. DM 138;
$34.50.) Springer: Berlin. 1968.
HEARING MECHANISMS IN VERTEBRATES Edited by A. V. S.
de Reuck and Julie Knight. (Pp. xi + 320; illustrated.
65s.) Churchill: London. 1968.
INNOVATIONS TO GROUP THERAPY Edited by G. M.
Gazda. (Pp. xiii + 310. $12.00.) Thomas: Springfield,
Illinois. 1968.
490; 140 figures. DM 46; $11.50.) Springer: Berlin.
1968.
PSYCHIATRIE IN TRANSITION 1966-1967 Edited by A. B.
Stokes. (Pp. xi + 137; illustrated. 75s.) Toronto Uni-
versity Press: Toronto (Oxford University Press—
MONOGRAPHIEN AUS DEM GESAMTEBTE DER NEUROLOGIE
UND PSYCHIATRIE (Heft 124). Das myoklonisch-asta-
tische Petit Mal. By Rolf Kruse. (Pp. viii + 131; 49
figures. DM 54; $13.50.) Springer: Berlin, Heidelberg
and New York. 1968.
MONOGRAPHIEN AUS DEM GESAMTEBTE DER NEUROLOGIE
UND PSYCHIATRIE (Heft 125). Ergebnisse der Verlaufs-
forschung bei Neurosen. By Klaus Ernst, Hans
Kind and Margrit Rotach-Fuchs. (Pp. xii + 164; 10
tables. DM 56; $14.00.) Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg
and New York. 1968.

NOTICES

SECOND BRAZILIAN NEURORADIOLOGICAL MEETING

The Second Brazilian Neuroradiological meeting will
be held in Rio de Janeiro from 24-28 July 1969. Details
may be obtained from the Secretary, Dr. Amarino C.
Oliveira, Clinica Radiológica Emilio Amarim, ZC-02 rua Soracaba
464-1°, Rio de Janeiro—Gb., Brazil, South America.

CONGRESS OF NEUROLOGICAL SURGEONS

The 19th Annual Meeting of the Congress of Neurological
Surgeons will be held on 16-20 September 1969, at the
Sheraton-Boston Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts. Further
information from Dr. John M. Thompson, 1955 Blossom
Way South, St. Petersburg, Florida 33712, U.S.A.
Book reviews

Michael Shepherd

*J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1968 31: 652-654
doi: 10.1136/jnnp.31.6.652-b

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://jnnp.bmj.com/content/31/6/652.3.citation

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