are not seen in this condition. Thermography therefore has nothing to offer in the confirmation of vertebrobasilar ischaemia.

On four occasions intracranial angiomatous malformations in the middle cerebral artery territory have been detectable thermographically.

It is suggested that thermography is a valuable adjunct in screening for carotid disease in subjects with indefinitely localized cerebrovascular disease, and a useful confirmation in subjects suspected of having obstructive carotid artery disease. Its main use would therefore seem to be as an entirely safe screening procedure to select patients on whom it is worth taking the risks of angiography.

We wish to thank Dr. John Marshall and Dr. J. W. D. Bull for their help and guidance in the preparation of this paper, and also the Department of Medical Photography at the National Hospital, Queen Square.

REFERENCES

The August 1969 Issue

THE AUGUST 1969 ISSUE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PAPERS

Cortical blindness and the functions of the non-geniculate fibres of the optic tracts  G. S. BRINDLEY, P. C. GAUTIER-SMITH, and W. LEWIN

Pure torsional nystagmus as a consequence of head trauma  T. D. SABIN and J. A. POCHE

Vascular compression of the optic nerves relieved by anastomosis of carotid artery to jugular vein  KEVIN BLEASEL and JOAN FREW

Congenital muscular dystrophy: light and electron microscopic observations  A. AFIFI, H. ZELLWEGE R, W. F. MCCORMICK, and W. MERGNER

Experimental studies related to autoimmunity in myasthenia gravis  B. M. KAUFMAN, G. RUSHWORTH, and R. WRIGHT

Treatment of myasthenia gravis with adrenocorticotropin hormone (ACTH): massive short-term and maintenance treatment  CHARLES A. CAPE and ROBERT A. UTTERBACK

Vincristine neuropathy: an electrophysiological and histological study  J. G. MCLEOD and R. PENNY

Brain tumour and pregnancy  JOST J. MICHELSEN and PAUL F. J. NEW

Fistula between three main cerebral arteries and a large occipital vein  J. BRE T and Z. KUNC

Intracranial Hodgkin's disease shown by radioisotope scan  S. CURRIE and G. W. H. JARDINE

Histochemical changes in neocortex and corpus callosum after intracranial injection  N. ROBINSON

Lactate dehydrogenase and glutamic oxalacetic transaminase of the cerebrospinal fluid in tumours of the central nervous system  G. A. B. DAVIES-JONES

Spongy degeneration in the white matter of the central nervous system in the newborn: pathological findings in three infants, one with hyperglycinaemia  JOHN M. ANDERSON

Encephalitis with myoclonus in Whipple's disease  N. STOPEL, G. MONSEU, A. PARDOU, R. HEIMANN, and J. J. MARTIN

Addison's disease and diffuse cerebral sclerosis  ANNE M. GRAY

Electron microscopy of giant-cell (temporal) arteritis  KENNETH R. SMITH, Jr.

Motor and sensory conduction in different segments of the radial nerve in normal subjects  W. TROJABORG and E. H. SINDRUP

Metastatic cerebellar abscess producing nerve deafness  CHRISTOPHER GARDNER-THORPE and S. T. AL-MUFTI

Book Reviews

Copies are still available and may be obtained from the PUBLISHING MANAGER,
BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, W.C.1, price 21s.
is racy, often dramatic, frequently funny, and always
the atmosphere is warm. It is so very easy to imagine
the Dublin scene of the 1930s and to accept the characters
of the cases shown.

Again and again the emphasis is on clinical observation,
and perhaps most of all on the patient's history. Perhaps
it is timely that these events, first published in 1956,
should come to light again in 1969, and remind us
that, in an age of haste, better physicians should take
more time over, and greater care with, their patient's history.

The publishers claim that recent advances have been
added, and it could be argued that the sections involving
the treatment of epilepsy, and on the management of
aneurysms should have been updated. But, possibly,
this would have disturbed the historical perspective
of the book. It is an account of a neurologist's experiences,
and there will be no reader who cannot add to his own
knowledge from it.

Of course it is not a textbook, but rather a series
of narratives which achieve the rare distinction of
combining enjoyment with education. It makes delightful
reading.

IAN D. MELVILLE

PROBLEME MENSCHLICHER REIFUNG: PERSON UND IDEN-
TITÄT IN DER PERSONALEN PSYCHOTHERAPIE By Johanna
Herzog-Dürck. (DM. 28.50.) Ernst Kleit: Stuttgart.
1969.

In the first part of this book the author states her beliefs
of what mature man can and ought to be and on which
she bases her therapeutic approach to neurosis. She holds
existentialist beliefs which are irrational in the sense
that the basic concepts such as 'person', 'identity',
'openness', 'freedom', 'transcendence' defy clear definition.
They have an evocative character and their meaning is
clarified by circling round them and looking at them in a
variety of contexts. In neurosis man has failed to come
to terms with the basic conditions of existence—namely,
time (past present, and future), death and finiteness,
guilt and sexuality. Instead of being in touch with his
endowment, as it was shaped by the human influences of
his childhood, and with his ability to transcend his past
within the basic condition of existence, the neurotic
becomes a-historic, alienated, and restricted to one-sided
approaches to life. To base psychotherapy on such a
philosophical belief in what mature man can be seems
thoroughly legitimate to me. In spite of Freud's attempt
to define scientifically what man is, our orientation in the
world still depends on more than scientific thinking
alone, and Freud's hostility to philosophy only lets in
by the back door a pessimistic philosophy of the isolated
and stoic individual.

Dr. Herzog-Dürck describes four basic forms of
neurotic conditions: the schizoid, characterized by
'Daseinsunlust' which could best be translated into
English by Kierkegaard's term of 'despairingly wanting
not to be a self'; the depressive, characterized by
'Weltangst', fear of the world; the obsessionnal, charac-
terized by 'Menschensatzungen', control of life by human
rules and regulations; the hysterical, characterized by
the supremacy of the ego. She illustrates these four
forms by two case histories, each of the therapy of highly
intelligent and educated patients between the ages of
28 and 45 years. These case histories are vividly and
impressively described. The book ends with some
theoretical discussions on problems of treatment, such
as anamnese, transference and countertransference,
dream analysis, analytic relationship, the concept of 'cure'.

If we admit as inevitable that each psychotherapist
starts from his philosophical belief of what man is, it is
also inevitable that the emphasis on the various aspects
of life will differ between various therapists and that the
depth of understanding of the various neurotic conditions
varies. The author is particularly good in her under-
standing of schizoid and hysterical conditions, while her
attempt to comprehend compulsive and obsessionnal
neuroses as over-valuation of human rules and regulations
is less convincing. This scarcely detracts, however, from
the favourable impression of the whole book, which is
beautifully written and expresses the wide experience and
depth of thought of the author. It is to be hoped that a
translation will make it accessible to a wider English
speaking public.

J. SCHORSTEIN

LANGUAGE BEHAVIOUR IN SCHIZOPHRENIA: SELECTED
READINGS IN RESEARCH AND THEORY Compiled and
edited by H. J. Vetter. (Pp. xii + 189; illustrated.

This book consists of 13 papers published over the past
10 years and reprinted together with an introduction by
the editor. They represent the psychological rather than
the organic approach to schizophrenic language, but
within that field they are varied, though almost entirely
confined to contributions from the United States. The
papers originally appeared in accessible journals. Only
those working within this field can decide whether it will
be cheaper to buy this book or to photostat those
particular articles that appeal to them.

NOTICES

HYDROCEPHALUS AND SPINA BIFIDA

The Society for Research into Hydrocephalus and Spina
Bifida is holding its Fourteenth Annual Meeting at
Neurochirurgische Klinik der Universität Freiburg,
West Germany on 25 to 27 June 1970. Details may be
obtained from Dr. A. L. Woolf, The Midland Centre
for Neurosurgery and Neurology, Department of Pathology,
Holly Lane, Smethwick, Warley, Worcester.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEURORADIOLOGY

The 7th Annual Meeting of the American Society of
Neuroradiology was held jointly with The American
Association of Neurological Surgeons on 16 to 18 April
1969 in Cleveland, Ohio. This was the Cushing Centennial
meeting appropriately held in the birthplace of the
neurosurgeon, Harvey Cushing, for whom The American
Association of Neurological Surgeons was originally
named. Forty-three neuroradiological papers were
presented at the various sessions and a number of
scientific exhibits was on display. Details of future meet-
ings may be obtained from the new Secretary, Dr. Eugene
V. Leslie, American Society of Neuroradiology, Edward
J. Meyer Memorial Hospital, 462 Grider Street, Buffalo,
New York 14215, U.S.A.