from the volume—namely, the extensive coverage of foreign literature; to take a trivial example, all of the references to the 'Stiff-man' syndrome come from outside Poland. It is encouraging that a similar approach to neurology is evident in countries with diverse medical traditions.

BRAIN AND MIND PROBLEMS Edited by G. Alema, G. Bollea, V. Floris, B. Guidetti, G. C. Reda, and R. Vizioli. (Managing editor: R. Vizioli). (Pp. 1,500; 163 illustrations. \$50). 'II Pensiero Scientifico' Publishing Corporation: Rome. 1968.

This remarkable collection of over 100 papers by 167 expert contributors provides a wonderful and unique tribute to a great neurologist and scientist, thus providing a jubilee volume in honour of Professor Mario Gozzano. The title of the volume is most misleading, for these chapters are concerned with every field of scientific study related to the nervous system. The writers have been drawn from many countries and have been free to write on a subject of their choice: the result is refreshing, for there is often provided a recent glimpse into the thoughts of those who are re-assessing their previous researches. No one can fail to be fascinated by some of these chapters and a summary in English where required is helpful.

W. RITCHIE RUSSELL

PROGRESS IN NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY Vol. 27. Edited by E. A. Spiegel. (Pp. x + 573. 108s.) Heinemann: London. 1968.

Earlier volumes in this series will be familiar to most readers of this Journal. The book is divided into four sections—Basic Sciences, Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry—and covers a wide range of topics. The references must run into thousands and there are 904 appended to the two chapters on neurophysiology alone. The book is, therefore, a 'gold-mine' of information on recently published work. In almost all the chapters the contributors have confined themselves to supplying summaries of published work and have refrained from comment or critical evaluation. The editor's intention must be to provide a comprehensive work of reference rather than a work to be read through. For British readers, it should be observed that the section devoted to psychiatry appears to be a well-balanced presentation. Nowadays, when the world literature is unmanageable, the value of such reviews is enhanced. Not surprisingly, it is very expensive.

C. J. EARL

GROWTH OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM: A CIBA FOUNDATION SYMPOSIUM Edited by G. E. W. Wolstenholme and Maeve O'Connor. (Pp. xi + 295; illustrated. 65s.) Churchill: London. 1968.

This book contains a series of fascinating papers on many aspects of growth in the nervous system which were given at a Symposium held in June 1967. The subjects covered include the formation of functional connections between pieces of mammalian central nervous system cultured side by side, regeneration and reconnection of the optic nerve in amphibia, studies of the beginnings of

co-ordinated limb movements, and the influence of endocrine organs on neural development. Some substances such as 'nerve growth factor' and, strangely enough, heavy water (D₂O), stimulate nerve cell growth and differentiation. Other substances prevent proper differentiation. Neuromuscular blocking agents, for instance, lead to functional denervation and to disappearance of skeletal muscle in the chick embryo. Pertinent topics such as the relation of axon to glial sheath, and transport of substances along nerve fibres are also covered. Workers in many fields will find food for thought in this book. Most of the papers are clearly written, the illustrations are well produced, and, as usual with Ciba Foundation Symposia, the discussions which follow the papers are illuminating and well edited.

S. J. STRICH

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE By G. Pickering. 2nd. ed. (Pp. viii + 717; illustrated. 120s.) Churchill: London. 1968.

In this volume the author is at pains to stress his view that high blood pressure, unlike many disorders, is not a disease in itself which some people have and others do not, but is simply a quantity. Many neurologists will find this easy to accept, though it is a subject which has aroused much controversy. The author believes that three main vascular diseases occur in patients with high blood pressure: fibrinoid necrosis of small arteries and arterioles, as a consequence of high blood pressure and the *sine qua non* of malignant hypertension; miliary aneurysms of cerebral arteries, which are the commonest cause of cerebral haemorrhage and are associated with high blood pressure and age; and arterioma or nodular arteriosclerosis, which is an occlusive disease of large arteries and therefore a common cause of cerebral thrombosis and embolism, and in which age, sex, serum cholesterol, cigarette smoking, diet, and exercise are as important as arterial pressure. Other items of special interest to the neurologist occur especially in the earlier chapters where factors controlling the blood pressure are discussed, including the reflexes concerned in the control of both the heart and the peripheral circulation, and the effect on these reflexes of sleeping and waking and of various stimuli. The standard of production is good and the illustrations many and lucid.

J. M. K. SPALDING

JAKOB-CREUTZFELDT DISEASE By W. R. Kirschbaum. (Pp. 251; illustrated. 108s.) Elsevier: New York. 1968.

An impressive amount of work has gone into the making of this monograph. The author has been involved in the subject for nearly half a century. During that time, the language of neuropathology has changed, so that it is often difficult, in reading a report from the 1920s, to understand just what the author was describing. Dr. Kirschbaum is able to overcome this difficulty. His book reviews 150 cases (eight hitherto unpublished) of a particular type of subacute polioencephalopathy, originally called 'spastic pseudosclerosis', now generally referred to as 'Jakob-Creutzfeldt disease', of unknown aetiology and of disputed unity. He starts with detailed descriptions of Jakob's original five cases, and of Creutzfeldt's case, which Jakob—mistakenly, according

to many—assimilated with his own. This is followed by a tabulation of the clinical and pathological data on 150 cases, and assorted comments on these; then a chapter on the clinical (including EEG) manifestations; and a selection of detailed case reports, including 'fringe' cases—an essential part of the study of a disease the causes and nature of which are unknown.

A final chapter on the neuropathological aspects of the disease includes recent biochemical and electron-microscopical studies, but was written before the demonstration that at least one form of the disease can be transmitted to experimental animals. The author discusses, and appears to reject, the distinction between Jakob-Creutzfeldt disease and subacute spongiform encephalopathy; but his own views on whether he is dealing with one disease or several are not very clear. Through most of the book, he writes as if he were dealing with a single disease, with variable manifestations, in some ways related to other diseases—for instance, motor neurone disease—but at the end he italicizes the conclusion that 'J-C disease is not a unified disease concept'.

The book will be a very valuable work of reference for many years to come. Blemishes include the use of a rather peculiar jargon, which makes many passages difficult to understand; and the grand tabulation of cases contains some errors of fact, of which the reader must beware.

D. R. OPPENHEIMER

INTRODUCTION TO CLINICAL NEUROLOGY By Sir Gordon Holmes. 3rd edition, revised by Bryan Matthews. (Pp. viii + 187; illustrated. 35s.) Livingstone: Edinburgh. 1968.

The third edition of this well-known text has been edited and revised by Dr. Bryan Matthews. The textual alterations have been quite extensive and some new material has been included, though the total length is only slightly increased. Several new illustrations have been added and old ones removed. The section on convulsions has been revised and appears as a separate chapter headed 'Epilepsy and Loss of Consciousness', surely a retrograde step, for Gordon Holmes often stressed that epileptic attacks were merely one form of involuntary movement and that to consider 'epilepsy' as a disease *sui generis* was dangerous in the clinical field. A short new chapter on neurology in children has been added, though this contains little information which could not have been scattered judiciously among the text.

Dr. Matthews has done his revision well, and this remains an excellent introduction to neurology for the clinical student. The changes have, inevitably, removed some of the highly original style of Gordon Holmes and many older readers will regret this. Nonetheless, some of the material in the first edition would now be misleading or frankly incorrect, and one could hardly expect an undergraduate to identify these areas. The dilemma as to whether to modernize the text or leave it as a 'period piece' must have been hard to resolve. Many people will agree, however, that Gordon Holmes's approach to the subject has so much to commend it that it was justifiable to make a modernized text available to the present-day student. The first edition will continue to be read by

those, now rapidly decreasing in numbers, who knew or worked with the author, but I would hope that this edition will be read by most medical students and not only those interested in neurology.

BRODIE HUGHES

ZUR NEUROANATOMIE UND NEUROPATHOLOGIE DER FRÜH-FETALZEIT (Monographien aus dem Gesamtgebiete der Neurologie und Psychiatrie, Heft 127). By Hanns Solcher. (Pp. 78; 39 figures. DM 39). Springer-Verlag: Berlin, Heidelberg, and New York. 1968.

This monograph is based on the histological examination of the brains of 65 human foetuses ranging in size from 13 to 38 cm crown-heel length, which corresponds to a gestational age of 14 to 32 weeks. The material consists of 56 'spontaneous' abortions (the number of pregnancies artificially interfered with was not known), four therapeutic abortions, and two foetuses removed from the uterus after the mother's death. The first section contains some observations on the normal development of the brain during the stated period. The striking pathological finding is the frequency of intracerebral haemorrhages of various sizes and locations which were found in 61 cases. The author found it difficult to distinguish pathological changes in nerve cells from autolytic changes and cellular pathology is not, therefore, described or discussed. The author surmises that a foetus may survive a cerebral haemorrhage contracted *in utero* and that the destruction of tissue may result in what looks like a congenital malformation. The pathogenesis of these haemorrhages remains obscure and it is not clear whether they arise before or after delivery. No light has been thrown on the causes of abortion. Nevertheless this monograph is of interest because so few investigations of this kind have been undertaken.

S. J. STRICH

CERVICAL SPONDYLOSIS AND ITS NEUROLOGICAL COMPLICATIONS By B. H. Smith. (Pp. viii + 231; illustrated. \$12.00). Charles C. Thomas: Springfield, Illinois. 1968. The well-known Thomas Monographs vary greatly in quality, but this is one of the very best, and can be warmly recommended. A difficult subject has been handled with skill, good judgement, and clarity. Only a gifted and astute clinician could have succeeded in producing such a helpful and comprehensive study.

ZUKUNFT DER NEUROLOGIE (Future of Neurology) Edited by H. G. Bammer. (Pp. xii + 262; illustrated. DM 48.) Georg Thieme: Stuttgart. 1968.

This volume has been prepared as a tribute by over 40 neurologists from all parts of the world to Herr Professor Dr. Georges Schaltenbrand on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Most of the articles are in English and some are of great interest.

THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN By S. A. Sarkisov. (Pp. xxiii + 291; 158 figures. 93s.) American University Publishers Group. 1967.

If this volume is really an up-to-date account of current work, it is disappointing to find that the brilliant Russian

THE MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELOR IN THE COMMUNITY. Training of Physicians and Ministers. By D. S. Shapiro, L. T. Brewer, and R. N. Robertson. (Pp. xii + 207; illustrated with tables. \$12.75). Thomas: Springfield, Ill. 1968.

This book discusses an attempt to devise a mental health programme for the community by training physicians and ministers in the use of standardized questionnaires. The difficulties in assessing its success are frankly examined, but few specific improvements for the future are suggested in this study. This book may interest those intending to embark themselves on a community mental health programme, but few more general conclusions emerge.

AN EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH TO PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS By M. Shepherd, E. M. Brooke, J. E. Cooper, and T. Lin. (*Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, Suppl. 201, p. 89. 25s.) Munksgaard: Copenhagen. 1969.

Psychiatrists have never been happy about diagnosis. They have not been able to agree on the principles of classification or on the clinical application of these principles; individuals have not been consistent in diagnosing a given patient's condition on different occasions; and the diagnoses made of the same patient by different psychiatrists may vary considerably. The disadvantage of this state of affairs is obvious, especially when choice of treatment or comparisons of prevalence and incidence are in question. For epidemiological research such comparisons are of cardinal importance. To remedy this situation in part, an international enterprise was launched by the World Health Organization. In the initial study experienced psychiatrists from nine countries were shown six case histories and nine video-taped psychiatric interviews; they were asked to diagnose the conditions demonstrated and to fill out a relevant questionnaire.

The analysis of the findings in this promising exercise, which was carried out in London, is described in this informative report. Divergencies in diagnosis could be traced to three main sources: variation in observations of clinical features, in the inferences drawn from them, and in the nosological frame of reference. There are also valuable indications of how bias can influence diagnosis, and what statistical and classificatory lessons can be learnt from the exercise.

This was not an isolated study, but the first in a planned series of investigations, to last 10 years. The aims are to standardize diagnosis of the common psychiatric disorders by means of annual meetings in different centres, at which the methods described in this monograph will be used; and to make comparative studies, which would begin with the identification and continuous study of schizophrenia in eight countries with widely different socio-cultural attributes. This part of the plan is also well under way.

AUBREY LEWIS

BOOKS RECEIVED

(Books noticed here may also be reviewed in a later issue)

IMMUNOLOGICAL STANDARDIZATION Vol. 9: INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS Edited by R. H. Regamey, A. de Barbieri, W. Hennessen, D. Ikic, F. T.

Perkins, and J. Ungar. (Pp. xviii + 386; 42 figures, 124 tables, 4 maps. 120s.) Karger: Basel and New York. (London agents: Academic Press.) 1968.

EEG TECHNOLOGY By R. Cooper, J. W. Osseltun, and J. C. Shaw. (Pp. xiii + 186; illustrated. 40s.) Butterworths: London. 1969.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM Vol. 88: Session 1968. (Pp. xcvi + 784; illustrated. No price given). Churchill: London. 1969.

SOCIAL SERVICES TO THE MENTALLY RETARDED By Helen L. Beck. (Pp. xvi + 207. \$8.75.) Thomas: Springfield, Illinois. 1969.

ALLGEMEINE NEUROLOGIE: PATHOPHYSIOLOGIE KLINISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGSMETHODEN SYNDROME By Georges Schaltenbrand. (Pp. xii + 440; 256 figures, 20 tables. DM 98.) Thieme: Stuttgart. 1969.

THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER'S ROLE IN THE TREATMENT OF EMOTIONAL ILLNESS: Proceedings of a Symposium held at Boston State Hospital. Edited by Alvin Becker with a foreword by Milton Greenblatt. (Pp. xiii + 101. \$5.75.) Thomas: Springfield, Illinois. 1968.

ANGIOGRAPHY OF CEREBRAL CIRCULATION By K. Decker and H. Backmund. (Pp. viii + 76; 148 figures. DM 48.) Thieme: Stuttgart. 1969.

ELEMENTARY STATISTICS By Helen Heath. (Pp. xiii + 146; illustrated. \$8.75.) Thomas: Springfield, Illinois. 1968.

NEW OUTLOOKS IN PSYCHOLOGY Edited by G. Pat Powers and Wade Baskin. (Pp. x + 512; illustrated. 84s.) Vision Press: London. 1969.

NEURO-OPTHALMOLOGY Vol. IV—Symposium of the University of Miami and the Bascom Palmer Eye Institute. Compiled and edited by J. Lawton Smith. (Pp. xvi + 413; illustrated. £14 3s. 6d.) The C. V. Mosby Co.: St. Louis (London agents: Henry Kimpton). 1968.

ÉTUDES SUR LE SUICIDE: LE MÉDECIN ET LE PSYCHOLOGUE DEVANT LE SUICIDANT RESCAPÉ By A. Gorceix and N. Zimbacca. (Pp. 192; illustrated. 30 F.) Masson & Cie: Paris. 1969.

ACADEMY OF APHASIA

The Academy will hold an annual scientific meeting in Boston, 29, 30 September 1969. Details may be obtained from Dr. Otfried Spreen, Secretary, Academy of Aphasia, Department of Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Information about a pre-conference workshop on 27, 28 September may be obtained from Dr. Frank Benson, Aphasia Unit, VA Hospital, 150 S. Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02130.

CORRECTION

The volume number of *Progress in Neurology and Psychiatry*, reviewed on p. 167 (April 1969) should be 22 at 180s., not 27 at 108s. as stated.