example, at 'the basilar cisterns, at the tentorial hiatus, or in the subarachnoid space over the cerebral hemispheres . . . '.

The authors explain their strong preference for the operation of ventriculocisternostomy by adducing reasons for distrusting ventriculoatrial shunts.

Because of the length of follow-up and the good clinical documentation, this is a valuable record of the results obtained by a particular operation. The book is well produced and well illustrated; the references reveal the authors' knowledge of the subject and are very well chosen.

However, one is left with a critical doubt. The price of the book approximately equals six months' subscription to a neurosurgical journal. Much that is written here could have been compressed and contained within contributions to current journals where it would inevitably have reached more readers. So while enjoying the contents of the volume, the wisdom of publishing it as a monograph must be questioned.

ANTONY JEFFERSON

VI CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE NEUROPATHOLOGIE, Paris, 1970. (Pp. 1184; illustrated, 250F.) Masson and Cie: Paris. 1970.

This massive volume is made up of more than 300 of the papers given at the VIth International Congress of Neuropathology held in Paris in September 1970. It may seem that the proceedings have been published commendably quickly but this is really because texts had to be submitted many months in advance so that the books could be available to participants. The material and references are therefore not any more up to date than one normally expects of the proceedings of large international congresses. A further defect is that there is no record of any relevant discussion.

There were four major themes at the congress. The first, devoted to the influence of environment on the nervous system, is divided into two sections—chemical influences and physical influences. In these sections there is a considerable amount of information on deficiencies of various factors, intoxications, head injuries, and the effects of irradiation. The second major theme is also subdivided, one section dealing with the biology and pathology of central neuroglia and the other with the biology of cerebral tumours. The third and fourth themes are allocated respectively to the pathology of peripheral nerves and terminal organs, and to the pathogenesis of 'slow virus' diseases of the central nervous system. As these two themes occupy more than a third of the book, they contain a wealth of information. Indeed the section on 'slow virus' diseases is probably the best in the book. Finally, there are over 100 papers dealing with cerebral tumours, various aspects of electron microscopy (the illustrations are not good), and a wide variety of miscellaneous conditions.

This book is unlikely to be found on an individual's shelves unless he was persuaded to obtain it on arrival at the congress. It is also doubtful if it will even be a valuable reference book.

THE UNIQUE LEGACY OF DR. HUGHLINGS JACKSON By A. M. Lassek. (Pp. v + 146; \$6.75.) Thomas: Springfield. 1970.

The Unique Legacy of Doctor Hughlings Jackson is advertised 'to increase your professional effectiveness'. It is a digest of Jackson's wide ranging contributions to the art of neurology. However, the ingenuity which characterized the original papers is missing from this résumé. The revolutionary flavour of his conclusions has been diminished by the process of editing. The omission of a bibliography lessens its usefulness.

IVAN T. DRAPER

ERGEBNISSE DER EXPERIMENTELLEN MEDIZIN. 3: PHYSIOLOGIE VON ERREGUNG UND KONTRAKTION—Physiologie des Zns. (Pp. 422; 190 figures; DM. 45.80.) Volk und Gesundheit: Berlin. 1970.

This book consists of 23 papers under the heading of stimulation and contraction and 31 papers under the heading of physiology of the CNS. The contributors are mainly from East Germany, but there are also some from Western Europe.

P. W. NATHAN

THE FOUNDERS OF NEUROLOGY 2nd edition. Compiled and edited by Webb Haymaker and Francis Schiller. (Pp. xxi + 616; illustrated; price not stated.) Thomas: Springfield. 1970.

This attractive book provides 146 short, lively biographies of those neurological luminaries who established their specialty on a scientific basis. Some of the great figures of the 19th century now enshrined in the eponyms of disease or clinical sign emerge as individuals, possibly drawn a little larger than life.

The 89 authors are almost as well-known as their subjects and, if not founders of neurology, they are some of this generation's most distinguished contributors.

IVAN T. DRAPER

TRANSKULTURELLE PSYCHIATRIE By Wolfgang M. Pfeiffer. (Pp. x + 166; DM. 39.60.) Thieme: Stuttgart. 1970.

Transcultural psychiatry or, as we might prefer to name it, cross-cultural psychiatry, dates back to the first explorations of Africa and later the new world of America. Stories then told were anecdotal and hardly scientific, but it must be remembered that a culture which admits a western psychiatrist together with an anthropologist and sociologist has necessarily and to a varying extent been eroded by western influences, and no longer presents its pristine features.

The author of this monograph is well qualified to discuss the subject. He has spent many years as a psychiatrist in Indonesia, he has kept in close contact with colleagues in others parts of the 'third world' and has previously contributed many important papers concerning psychiatric abnormalities in other than western culture. The present monograph combines his own observations with those of others and is not limited to a description of the malady, but it tries to establish social backgrounds and the reactions of society towards the mental deviation.