detailed anatomical section which the original edition contained. Although addressed primarily to the non-specialist and shorter than its predecessor, it remains a comprehensive and authoritative work which will continue to prove useful to the serious student of neurology. The book is a pleasure to read and will clearly become a standard work in the field. It is illustrated with line drawings and half-tone reproductions of radiographs, which are of good quality. There is a good index but the bibliography at the end of each chapter could be made more useful if titles were included of the references cited.

J. A. R. LENMAN

ASSESSMENT IN CEREBROVASCULAR INSUFFICIENCY An International Symposium in Various Methods of Assessing the Effects of Cyclandelate on Higher Cortical Function, Wurzburg 1970. Edited by G. Stocker, R. A. Kuhn, P. Hall, G. Becker, and E. van der Veen. (Pp. 152; illus.; DM 20.) Georg Thieme: Stuttgart. 1971.

This book comprises the proceedings of the symposium on the effects of cyclandelate on mental impairment. Efficient editing and publishing produced the book within a few months of the symposium and the quality of the text and illustrations is uniformly good.

The early part of the book contains papers on methods of psychological testing, both simple and complex. Some carefully controlled studies showed that cyclandelate produced improvement in some aspects of mental performance, notably orientation, verbal communication, social behaviour, and interest in surroundings in elderly patients thought to have cerebral vascular occlusive disease. These conclusions were reached after a double-blind cross-over trial, but attempts to correlate clinical improvement with various indices of cerebral blood flow were unsuccessful. The mode of action of the drug is unknown.

With the notable exception of the thoughtful and critical paper by M. D. O'Brien on the complex relationship between neuronal degeneration and reduced blood flow, the second half of the book is less satisfactory. It deals with disordered circulatory physiology and various methods of assessment. The demonstration that the cerebral vascular system even in senility is still capable of considerable alteration in resistance is certain to lead to the introduction of many more vasactive agents and to a reappraisal of therapy in arteriosclerotic dementia.

This symposium does a service in focusing attention of physicians and physiologists on the need for a critical and unbiased appraisal of these drugs and their possible action both on neurones and blood vessels. In this way, new light may be shed on more fundamental questions of causation.

R. W. ROSS RUSSELL

DIE KONZENTRATIONSLAGERHAFT UND IHRE FOLGEN By P. Matussek *et al.* (Pp. 272; DM 38.) In 'Monographs from the Total Realm of Psychiatry', Vol. II. Psychiatry Series. Springer: Berlin. 1971.

Over six million human beings were done to death in the German (not Nazi) concentration camps during and before the last war. How many escaped with their lives is unknown.

What psychological consequences occurred in the survivors? This is the question posed by Matussek and intensively investigated in a group of 245; of these 186 were Jews, interviewed not only in Germany, but also in Israel and in the U.S.A., where they are presently domiciled. Since, however, the investigation was predominantly carried out in Germany I believe that the number of persons persecuted for political or religious reasons in this investigation does not give a true picture of the concentration camp inhabitants or their fate, because, in fact, the vast majority had been incarcerated because they were Jews and fared worse than the other concentration camp inhabitants.

The investigation of the psychological effects is thorough. It includes the concentration camp experiences and minutely examines in prolonged interviews the ability or disability of survivors to come to terms with life at present in its various ramifications.

As others have done before him, Matussek finds that the ones who fared best were those who at the time of their persecution had a strong belief, a faith, a feeling of community with other prisoners, and those who before internment had already matured and had had happy childhoods.

The volume is followed by exhaustive references to the literature.

J. SCHORSTEIN

KLINISCHE ELEKTRO-MYOGRAFISCHE ONDERZOEK-METHODEN BIJ ENKELE SUPRA-NUCLEAIRE SYNDROMEN By W. G. Buist. (Pp. 170; illus.; Hfl. 21, —.) Royal Vangorcum: Assen, The Netherlands. 1970.

In the last 10 years the interest of electromyographers has moved from disorders of muscle and peripheral nerve to 'supranuclear' problems of motor control using reflex methods for studying central function. The technical problems have not been entirely solved and interpretation of findings varies with each new contribution from animal physiologists exploring synaptic function in the spinal cord and the afferent bombardment from muscles and skin which have proved to be more elaborate than was previously conceived.

Many workers have attempted to analyse spasticity and Parkinsonism by these indirect methods according to the concepts of their time. This monograph reviews earlier work and the author's personal

contributions. There is an admirable summary in English which makes it possible to grasp the meaning of the Dutch text.

J. A. SIMPSON

PATHOLOGY OF TUMOURS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM 3rd Edn. By Dorothy S. Russell, Lucien J. Rubinstein, and C. E. Lumsden. (Pp. 429; illus.; £10.) Edward Arnold: London. 1971.

Previous editions of this book have been so lavishly praised that one can do little more than welcome a new edition. Much new material including the relevant contributions of electron microscopy to tumours of the nervous system has been incorporated and, as one would expect of the authors, the additional material is well selected and clearly presented. The bibliography has also been greatly expanded. Any minor disagreements with the authors probably simply reflect personal idiosyncrasies but many readers will still find it difficult to understand what the authors' considered views are on the pathogenesis and nature of craniopharyngiomas and related sellar cysts and on the vexed question of the terminology of Schwannomas and neurofibromas. It is also a pity that Professor Russell and Professor Rubinstein were not persuaded to say a little more about the so-called haemangiopericytoma of the meninges. Nonetheless, this book remains a model of lucid presentation: it is therefore all the more distressing that the price has been increased so much, as it seems inevitable that this edition will be much less frequently found in individual's bookcases than previous editions.

J. HUME ADAMS

OPERATIVE SURGERY, 2ND EDITION, VOL. 14—NEUROSURGERY Edited by Valentine Logue. (Pp. 320; illus.; £6.25.) Butterworths: London. 1971.

This is one of a series of volumes on operative surgery designed to cover the whole field of surgery including obstetrics, otorhinolaryngology, and plastic surgery. Presumably it is intended not only for the trainee but for the surgeon working far from specialists and who may have to operate only occasionally outside his normal field of activity. Certainly the simpler procedures in this book are very well described, step by step, and it is realistic to imagine the tyro getting through them safely with the book on a music stand at his side in the operating theatre. No space is wasted on clinical or diagnostic procedures (apart from those involving surgery such as ventriculography), but preoperative measures, anaesthesia, and position on the table are each dealt with briefly, as is the immediate postoperative management. Both head and spine are dealt with together with peripheral nerves but not the autonomic system. The illustrations are in black and white and include both line diagrams and half-tone drawings. There are over 30 authors, almost a third

from outside Britain, each having used their own artists. So the styles of the text and illustrations vary but all are acceptable and many very good indeed. The techniques described do not represent a single school and much can be learnt incidentally by comparing details of general technique between different chapters.

BRYAN JENNETT

THE TREATMENT OF HEAD INJURIES IN THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR (1618–1648): JOANNIS SCULTETUS AND HIS AGE By Louis Bakay. (Pp. 106; \$9.00.) Thomas: Springfield, Ill. 1971.

This is a most attractively presented account of the surgical attitudes, techniques, and instruments of a turbulent period in European history. The printing, illustrations, and production are at the high standard expected from this distinguished publisher and Professor Louis Bakay is exceptional among modern surgeons in his ability to use the original texts, both Latin and mediaeval German. A monograph of exactly 100 pages, it provides a short but fascinating account of the lives of peasants, soldiers, and the roaming guerrilla bands during this long and confused struggle in central Europe. Much is derived from the great novel of the period, *Simplicissimus* by Hans von Grimmelshausen. The many illustrations of instruments demonstrate a surprising variety and ingenuity and some of them are almost unchanged to the present time. There are also many indications of the thinking of doctors on the general management of the wounded and reminders of the tendency for lessons learned with great difficulty to be forgotten and then relearned. It is a book which will be welcome in the library of any physician or surgeon with a feeling for the historical background to modern surgery and of the relatively short interval which separates us from the period described.

J. HANKINSON

CLINICAL NEUROANATOMY, NEUROPHYSIOLOGY AND NEUROLOGY By Louis Hausman. (Pp. 456; illus.; £25.00.) Thomas: Springfield, Ill. 1971.

This volume was first published in 1958 and now reappears for the third time in revised form. It is based on the author's teaching at Cornell University and New York University College of Medicine and includes instructions for building a model of the brain from a kit of parts. The scope includes the structure of the nervous system and its functions considered in relation to clinical neurology. Each chapter deals with a specific portion of the nervous system and starts with a description of the gross and microscopic anatomy which is followed by instructions for building the brain model and for dissection. After the description of each part there is an account of the relevant physiology and the clinical disorders which may be associated with it. The book is illustrated with a small number of line diagrams but