tion of intracranial tumours are, however, somewhat repetitive. The index is satisfactory. The bibliography confines itself to a short list of more advanced texts.

The purpose and presentation of the book is didactic, so that it is not primarily addressed to research workers or to the practical pathologist seeking the finer points of neuropathological diagnosis. It will be of considerable value to medical students and to pathologists in training, to whom it can be recommended.

C. S. TREIP

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY 2nd edn. By Frank A. Elliott. (Pp. 626; 146 illustrations; £8.30.) Saunders: Philadelphia. 1971.

The first edition of this textbook 'intended for students and residents' was well received and a valuable shelf-reference for their seniors. The second edition will undoubtedly advance the reputation of this reliable and comparatively short outline of neurological disease which puts the main emphasis on the value of clinical methods. Treatment is presented without perpetuating mythology and it is gratifying to note the number of genuine therapeutic advances since the last edition. The author has introduced new material on occult hydrocephalus with dementia, syringomyelia, the role of slow viruses, and the biochemistry of mental retardation. Introductory chapters on applied anatomy and physiology are on conventional lines but include a more up-to-date account of sensory transmission systems and the physiology of pain than is to be found in most clinical textbooks.

There is a tendency to make generalizations from single cases seen by the author but this gives the book a personal touch which is welcome.

J. A. SIMPSON

INFANTILE AUTISM, PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY COLLOQUIUM Edited by D. W. Churchill, G. D. Alpern, and M. K. DeMyer. (Pp. 340; illus.; \$15.50.) Thomas: Springfield, Ill. 1971.

For over 10 years an elaborate research project, directed by Dr. Marian DeMyer, has been under way at the Indiana University Clinical Research Center for Early Childhood Schizophrenia. The work includes a factor-analytic study of social and adaptive behaviours of autistic children rated during structured psychiatric interviews. The participants invited to the symposium reported in this book came from some other American centres and from Britain. They included Dr. Lovaas, experimenting with behaviour treatments for psychotic children; Dr. Schopler, in charge of a home treatment programme for autistic children in which parents are taught to

become therapists; Dr. Rutter, who runs a day-care unit inspired by the no longer fashionable psycho-analytic explanations for childhood autism; Dr. Michael Rutter, of the Maudsley Hospital, London; members of the Indiana team themselves; and Dr. Grey Walter of the Burden Neurological Institute, Bristol. His discovery of the EEG contingent negative variation (CNV) or 'expectancy wave', which accompanies the anticipation of having to act in response to a sensory cue or of receiving a second stimulus following a first, points to a new way of exploring the deficits of perception and central processing of autistic children.

For 30 years early childhood autism has intrigued clinicians and research workers. Unlike adult schizophrenia, it is rare enough for units to be set up for the intensive study and treatment of very small numbers of children without arousing the ethical dilemma of which patients to select for potentially helpful treatment of an otherwise often hopeless condition. Few firm facts have so far been established. Dr. Rutter's studies have helped to define the clinical picture and natural history. We have some information, too, about the psychological functioning of autistic children. The present book does not contribute major new knowledge. For child psychiatrists and research workers, however, it is a useful summary of current views and areas of interest. It is enlivened by the final discussion to which Dr. Grey Walter contributes. This is reported with such editorial restraint that the reader catches a glimpse of the group processes engendered by the meeting. The book ends with a standard checklist agreed upon by the participants for the clinical description of children who are the subjects of research.

SULA WOLFF

E.A.T. THE EDINBURGH ARTICULATION TEST By A. Anthony, D. Bogle, T. T. S. Ingram, and M. W. McIsaac. (Price £11.) Livingstone: Edinburgh. 1971.

The Edinburgh Articulation Test is the result of nine years' investigation into young children's phonological development. The test was standardized on 510 Edinburgh children from 3 years to 6 years of age. Previously 130 normal children and 57 speech retarded children had been investigated in the trial stages of evolving the test.

E.A.T. is designed for use by phoneticians and speech therapists, and provides a valuable means of assessing articulatory development of the young child. The test consists of quantitative and qualitative assessment sheets, an explanatory test booklet, and the attractively produced test picture book obviously designed for longevity. The child is asked to name

the items in the picture book, which can be supplemented by objects if necessary.

The information provided on completion of the test indicates how far the child has progressed towards use of the locally accepted articulatory normal. By analysis of the types of errors, as shown on the completed test sheets, one can assess whether the child's speech is progressing normally, or whether it is so immature or atypical for his chronological age to be 'at risk' and to warrant close supervision and speech therapy. The opportunity of being able to note an 'articulation age' will be appreciated by many medical practitioners and therapists.

This test will certainly be of immense value in any speech therapy department involved in the assessment and treatment of children with developmental disorders.

JANE MCARTHUR

LEARNING DISORDERS IN CHILDREN: Diagnosis, Medication, Education Edited by Lester Tarnopol. (Pp. 366; £4.75.) Little, Brown: Boston. 1971. U.K. agents Churchill Livingstone: Edinburgh.

Symposia have inherent defects. There is some repetition and there are topics which are neglected. This symposium on the medical and educational management of children who fail to benefit from normal teaching methods is no exception. The cause for the failure is the subject of contention.

The neurologist with an interest in this problem may be able to identify organic cerebral disease or delays in the functional maturity of the brain. Such a contribution is particularly valuable when specific learning disorders are isolated, so that a rational teaching programme can be designed for the needs of each child.

The sections in this book devoted to diagnosis are good. The checklists for the history and examination are comprehensive—perhaps daunting in their detail. There are useful summaries of screening procedures and tests related to the child's development.

The theoretical aspects of learning and the failure to learn are interesting but are so general as to be unhelpful. The discussion of drug treatment for the hyperactive child is, to my mind, misleading, particularly in the almost universal reliance on amphetamines.

This book is valuable in that it summarizes the experience and methods of a group of physicians and psychologists who are active in this field. It would

be of interest to others with similar experience but it would not be a good introduction for a beginner.

IVAN T. DRAPER

PSYCHIC TRAUMATIZATION: After-effects in Individuals and Communities Edited by Henry Krystal and William G. Nederland. (Pp. 236.) Little, Brown: Boston.

This volume belongs to the *International Psychiatry Clinics* series. In keeping with this there is an international flavour to the list of contributors, most of whom are practising psychiatrists in Europe or North America. Unfortunately, despite the cooperation of 11 contributors, there is much that is repetitive in the book. A glance at the contents already suggests that many of the authors are going to be dealing with the same phenomena and so it turns out. Eventually the similarities among the too numerous case histories of concentration camp victims exhaust the reader.

In terms of therapy approaches, most of what is written pertains to intensive individual psychotherapy or psycho-analysis. One cannot but admire the massive effort which has clearly gone into the treatment of some of the victims of 'massive psychic trauma'. One of the editors concludes, however, that in the main a 'modified supportive, rehabilitative, resocialising attitude' is more helpful.

In the final paragraph it is noted that 'the observations are pertinent to any traumatized individual. Most people are massively traumatized at home and in their childhood'. Certainly for many psychiatric patients this rings true. It is because of this, that although in this volume a number of dedicated workers have pooled their experience and knowledge, there is much overlap and not sufficient diversity of findings to make it interesting reading. The subject could perhaps have been dealt with more effectively in a book of half the length.

DAVID JOHNSON

NOTICE

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MUSCLE DISEASES, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, 1974 Provisional dates: 15-21 September 1974, Newcastle upon Tyne, England. Further details will be notified later.

REFERENCES

Authors are reminded that journal titles should now be set out in full in the list of references.