

the authors are to be congratulated on completing their task. The great and dedicated labour is clearly reflected in the text which precisely matches previous numbers in format with abundant illustrations and graphs.

This volume concerns disorders classified as 'not epilepsy', but it nevertheless deals briefly with the findings in the two previous volumes (Methodology and Controls; Epilepsy), and for those not fortunate enough to possess these the new volume is reassuringly complete in itself. There is a detailed early section dealing with the significance of certain specific E.E.G. findings in relation to age, aetiology of disorder, and type of symptoms, the findings being contrasted with data from control groups and from matched patient groups (with normal records) from the same reference source. In subsequent sections varied clinical disorders are considered each in turn, *e.g.*, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, trauma, vascular disease, tumours, intoxications, metabolic, and psychiatric disorders etc., and always there are numerous E.E.G. examples plus selected references. As the authors rightly emphasize some specialists may be disappointed at the amount of attention paid to their special subjects; and some may be unhappy at the kindly mixture of provocative, dogmatic, and highly individualistic opinions sometimes expressed. The elegant diagrams provide abundant food for thought and too much must not be made of any qualifications about statistical treatment. The work is to be appreciated as 'an illustrated compendium of what we have learnt thus far' produced in a human, dedicated and thoughtful manner; and it is as such a record of personal experience that it will be valued for years to come.

E. W. POOLE

A KWIC INDEX OF EEG LITERATURE (AND SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS) Compiled by R. G. Bickford, J. L. Jacobson, and D. Langworthy. (Pp. viii + 581.) £5: \$17.50) Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Company. 1965.

This is an interesting and very useful ready reference manual both for the main library and the desk of those concerned with clinical or experimental aspects of brain function. The volume lists over 10,000 publications in its subjects, bibliography, and author indices and clearly reflects its computer origins. The subject index is based on every word in each title judged to be a 'key' word in relation to the paper's content (Key Word In Context); and in each entry sufficient of the title is listed along with accompanying author, year, and other coding data to facilitate selection of appropriate (or familiar) papers. The fuller reference particulars can then be obtained from the second 'bibliography' section by means of the coding data, and all authors are listed in the third section. The E.E.G. Society Proceedings are indexed similarly but separately in the second part of the volume which is rather a disadvantage though it makes the whole work more manageable.

The volume is compact and pleasant to handle, and once the layout has become familiar it provides rapid access to a mass of E.E.G. literature in a way which facilitates quick assessment and encourages valuable browsing. However, some workers may be concerned at

the compromises needed to achieve this. The references (covering an unspecified period) have been arbitrarily restricted to work on slow wave processes (including related single unit discharges) though other subjects have been included where relevant to E.E.G. analysis (*e.g.*, data processing, evoked potential, biochemical, and biophysical, aspects). It is open to doubt whether the content of papers can always be adequately represented by 'key' words in their titles, but the compilers clearly recognize such problems at the outset and emphasize that this is only the beginning of a more comprehensive index. It is to be hoped that workers finding serious limitations in everyday use of this volume will be particularly conscientious in meeting the compilers' request for information about omissions, and also in supplying details of current publications for subsequent editions—chores for which all users should accept active responsibility.

E. W. POOLE

NEUROLOGICAL AND ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC CORRELATIVE STUDIES IN INFANCY Edited by Peter Kellaway and Ingemar Petersen. (Pp. x + 364; illustrated; \$14.75.) New York: Grune and Stratton Inc. 1964.

This book consists of a score of papers and discussions from a conference in 1963 in Houston about developmental aspects of brain electrical activity and morphology. The aim was to bring together a wide range of selected specialists for interdisciplinary discussions, and the varied content of the book reflects this. *In vivo* and *in vitro* maturational studies of both physiological and anatomical aspects are followed by reports on many developmental studies of brain function in humans and in animals, *e.g.*, evoked cortical responses, sleep and waking E.E.G. patterns, seizure susceptibility, infantile convulsions, occipital foci, cerebral asphyxia, and ischaemia. Experimental animal studies are aligned with clinical observations to their mutual benefit though perhaps not to the extent that might have been expected since many of the discussions are brief and fragmentary. The volume, which is well produced with clear illustrations and abundant references, is of considerable interest to the clinician and neurophysiologist in providing a collection of varied information in a form which encourages a broad approach to common and fundamental problems.

E. W. POOLE

PSYCHOSOMATIC NEUROLOGY By Harry A. Tettelbaum. (Pp. x + 414. \$13.75.) New York and London: Grune and Stratton. 1964.

This reads like an enormous D.Phil. or M.D. thesis. The author appears to use the term psychosomatic to mean the mental accompaniments of somatic illness. Thus the mental disturbances of measles or smallpox encephalitis are called psychosomatic. This usage is confusing at times. Most neurologists would regard these symptoms as organically determined and would call them organic. The book is a large compilation of detailed information about the mental accompaniments of a wide range of physical illness including trauma. The style is turgid and verbose, but the book will be useful as the source of a comprehensive if somewhat uncritical reference list.

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