but neither is it a handbook on experimental laboratory methods. The first section covers a range of topics from the function of the neuron and glia, microchemistry of human cerebral cortex, and clinical and tissue culture studies on demyelinating disorders to hereditary and viral ataxias in animals, and radiation injury to a group of three papers on Alzheimer's disease.

The second section is a symposium on geographic pathology. (Mariana Islands syndromes, kuru, hepatocerebral diseases in Japanese and West Indian neuropathy) and the third section is on special methods such as CSF examination, cerebral biopsy, histochemistry of nervous tissue and muscle, fluorescence and electron microscopy of the nervous system.

Some of the chapters make difficult reading but the book is worth its place in a library for those who can remember where they read such an assorted list.

J. A. SIMPSON

SYMPOSIA SERIES IN IMMUNOBIOLOGICAL STANDARDIZATION, VOL. 11: INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON RUBELLA VACCINES Edited by R. H. Regamey. (Pp. viii + 472; 112 figures, 193 tables. 120s.) Karger: Basel and New York. (London agents: Academic Press.) 1969

This publication presents the proceedings of the Symposium which was organized by the Permanent Section of Microbiological Standardization and held in London in November, 1968. It affords an excellent survey of recent laboratory and clinical research, not only on rubella vaccines but also on all aspects of rubella infection. The main concern of the participants was maternal infection resulting in infection of the foetus *in utero*. This problem has raised many fascinating lines of research requiring active co-operation between clinicians, virologists, immunologists, and epidemiologists, and its world-wide interest was manifest by the high standard both of the papers presented in this Symposium and the discussion sessions.

The first session on epidemiology comprised papers from France, United States, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Israel, Japan, Taiwan, Germany, Teheran, and the United Kingdom. They showed that there was a striking similarity in the epidemiology of rubella in these countries. However, in Japan, rubella infection was apparently associated with a lower incidence of congenital defects than in the United States. A preliminary report from Cincinnati indicated that immune serum globulin with a high rubella antibody titre was effective in preventing infection when given within 24 hours of exposure to rubella; the protection afforded by increasing the time-interval between infection and administration of immune globulin was subsequently being studied.

The second session comprised papers giving up-to-date information on laboratory techniques. For serological diagnosis there were reports on a method for collection of blood on filter paper discs and comparison and interpretation of antibody studies by the various techniques of specific immunofluorescence, haemagglutination-inhibition, neutralization, complement-fixation, haemadsorption-inhibition, immunodiffusion, and platelet-aggregation. The influence of non-specific serum factors on neutralization tests was also described. Virus isolation

studies included reports on the growth of rubella virus in various cell cultures and also on rubella virus interference. Comparison of the antigenic structures of American and Japanese strains and the results of experimental vertical transmission of these strains in rabbits was also reported.

The third session dealt primarily with the attenuation of rubella virus for vaccine production, and the final and fourth session presented 28 communications on clinical trials with various attenuated rubella vaccines. The protective efficacy of several of these vaccines was amply demonstrated and no evidence of virus spread to susceptible contacts was detected in any of these studies.

This book affords a valuable compendium on most aspects of recent work on rubella and should be consulted by anyone concerned with the details of prophylaxis or diagnosis of rubella infection.

CONSTANCE A. C. ROSS

SYMPOSIA SERIES IN IMMUNOBIOLOGICAL STANDARDIZATION, VOL. 10: INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON BIOLOGICAL ASSAY METHODS Edited by R. H. Regamey. (Pp. xiv + 262; 42 figures, 75 tables. 84s.) Karger: Basel. (London agents: Academic Press.) 1969.

This book contains the Proceedings of the 21st Symposium in Immunobiological Standardization, organized by J. R. R. Toothill on the topic of biological assay methods as applied to the production of vaccines. It consists of some 31 papers by an international group of experts, all, with the predictable exception of the French contributors, in English.

The contributors have stuck close to their lasts, and the papers deal with practical problems of experimental and, particularly, statistical control of potency in the production of vaccines for human use. For this reason, the book will have little appeal to the non-specialist. To the specialist, the papers are short, expert, and represent a valuable account of present techniques; the section on the statistical basis of quality control is particularly satisfactory, and a prominent feature is the attention given to experimental design so as to reduce the number of animals required for adequate analysis.

The book is produced by a litho-offset method. The final print size is small throughout, and the frequent use of even smaller print in the text makes for tiring reading. Some papers are particularly unfortunate—for example, the figures in the paper by Starke and Winkler, and the extensive reference tables in the paper by Toothill, Robinson, and Adams. Considering the content, format, and price, this book could be recommended only to someone working in this field.

J. S. GILLESPIE

CLINICAL STUDIES IN NEUROLOGY 2nd Edn. By Harry Lee Parker. (Pp. xiii + 364; \$8.75.) Thomas: Springfield, Illinois. 1969.

This book is an account of one man's teaching, and for this reason alone would be noteworthy. The reader sits in a class of students through a year of neurological teaching, and each brief chapter narrates the weekly case presentations, with history, signs, diagnosis, and treatment. Many patients are presented, with disorders ranging from the commonplace to the rare. The style

is racy, often dramatic, frequently funny, and always the atmosphere is warm. It is so very easy to imagine the Dublin scene of the 1930s and to accept the characters of the cases shown.

Again and again the emphasis is on clinical observation, and perhaps most of all on the patient's history. Perhaps it is timely that these events, first published in 1956, should come to light again in 1969, and remind us that, in an age of haste, better physicians should take more time over, and greater care with, their patient's history.

The publishers claim that recent advances have been added, and it could be argued that the sections involving the treatment of epilepsy, and on the management of aneurysms should have been updated. But, possibly, this would have disturbed the historical perspective of the book. It is an account of a neurologist's experiences, and there will be no reader who cannot add to his own knowledge from it.

Of course it is not a textbook, but rather a series of narratives which achieve the rare distinction of combining enjoyment with education. It makes delightful reading.

IAN D. MELVILLE

PROBLEME MENSCHLICHER REIFUNG: PERSON UND IDENTITÄT IN DER PERSONALEN PSYCHOTHERAPIE By Johanna Herzog-Dürck. (DM. 28.50.) Ernst Klett: Stuttgart. 1969.

In the first part of this book the author states her beliefs of what mature man can and ought to be and on which she bases her therapeutic approach to neurosis. She holds existentialist beliefs which are irrational in the sense that the basic concepts such as 'person', 'identity', 'openness', 'freedom', 'transcendence' defy clear definition. They have an evocative character and their meaning is clarified by circling round them and looking at them in a variety of contexts. In neurosis man has failed to come to terms with the basic conditions of existence—namely, time (past present, and future), death and finiteness, guilt and sexuality. Instead of being in touch with his endowment, as it was shaped by the human influences of his childhood, and with his ability to transcend his past within the basic condition of existence, the neurotic becomes a-historic, alienated, and restricted to one-sided approaches to life. To base psychotherapy on such a philosophical belief in what mature man can be seems thoroughly legitimate to me. In spite of Freud's attempt to define scientifically what man is, our orientation in the world still depends on more than scientific thinking alone, and Freud's hostility to philosophy only lets in by the back door a pessimistic philosophy of the isolated and stoic individual.

Dr. Herzog-Dürck describes four basic forms of neurotic conditions: the schizoid, characterized by 'Daseinsunlust' which could best be translated into English by Kierkegaard's term of 'despairingly wanting not to be a self'; the depressive, characterized by 'Weltangst', fear of the world; the obsessional, characterized by 'Menschensatzungen', control of life by human rules and regulations; the hysterical, characterized by the supremacy of the ego. She illustrates these four forms by two case histories, each of the therapy of highly intelligent and educated patients between the ages of

28 and 45 years. These case histories are vividly and impressively described. The book ends with some theoretical discussions on problems of treatment, such as anamnesis, transference and countertransference, dream analysis, analytic relationship, the concept of 'cure'.

If we admit as inevitable that each psychotherapist starts from his philosophical belief of what man is, it is also inevitable that the emphasis on the various aspects of life will differ between various therapists and that the depth of understanding of the various neurotic conditions varies. The author is particularly good in her understanding of schizoid and hysterical conditions, while her attempt to comprehend compulsive and obsessional neuroses as over-valuation of human rules and regulations is less convincing. This scarcely detracts, however, from the favourable impression of the whole book, which is beautifully written and expresses the wide experience and depth of thought of the author. It is to be hoped that a translation will make it accessible to a wider English speaking public.

J. SCHORSTEIN

LANGUAGE BEHAVIOUR IN SCHIZOPHRENIA: SELECTED READINGS IN RESEARCH AND THEORY Compiled and edited by H. J. Vetter. (Pp. xii + 189; illustrated. \$9.75.) Thomas: Springfield, Ill. 1968.

This book consists of 13 papers published over the past 10 years and reprinted together with an introduction by the editor. They represent the psychological rather than the organic approach to schizophrenic language, but within that field they are varied, though almost entirely confined to contributions from the United States. The papers originally appeared in accessible journals. Only those working within this field can decide whether it will be cheaper to buy this book or to photostat those particular articles that appeal to them.

NOTICES

HYDROCEPHALUS AND SPINA BIFIDA

The Society for Research into Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida is holding its Fourteenth Annual Meeting at Neurochirurgische Klinik der Universität Freiburg, West Germany on 25 to 27 June 1970. Details may be obtained from Dr. A. L. Woolf, The Midland Centre for Neurosurgery and Neurology, Department of Pathology, Holly Lane, Smethwick, Warley, Worcester.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEURORADIOLOGY

The 7th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Neuroradiology was held jointly with The American Association of Neurological Surgeons on 16 to 18 April 1969 in Cleveland, Ohio. This was the Cushing Centennial meeting appropriately held in the birthplace of the neurosurgeon, Harvey Cushing, for whom The American Association of Neurological Surgeons was originally named. Forty-three neuroradiological papers were presented at the various sessions and a number of scientific exhibits was on display. Details of future meetings may be obtained from the new Secretary, Dr. Eugene V. Leslie, American Society of Neuroradiology, Edward J. Meyer Memorial Hospital, 462 Grider Street, Buffalo, New York 14215, U.S.A.