

decade. Not so, workers have been given a free hand to write on disparate topics, probably of their own choosing. The result is not a record of progress, but is nevertheless of value; it is more like a *Festschrift* in providing a forum for lavishly illustrated and sometimes lengthy papers which might not otherwise see the light of day.

Electron micrographs figure prominently in several papers. Asao Hirano shows that with good technique the demonstration of fine structure of tissues long fixed in formalin can be well worth while. There are two chapters on myelin, one by Moshe Wolman dealing with basic structural and chemical aspects and the other confined to observations in border disease of lambs, where a significant myelinolytic artefact (in epon- but not araldite-embedded tissue of affected animals) is discussed. The blood-brain barrier is dealt with at length by Joseph C. Lee with valuable discussion leading to a multiphasic concept of its nature. The barrier is also studied by Klatzo and his colleagues in the shark, because injury to the brain which normally breaks down the barrier and allows the spread of dyes from the circulation does not do so in this fish.

Virus studies are represented by an interestingly written paper on parvoviruses and their relationship to defective development of the cerebellum through an affinity for replicating cells. There is a useful paper on the gangliosidoses (Tay-Sachs disease and late infantile lipidosis) in which the chemical bases of these two disorders, now known to be systemic, are clearly described. Other subjects covered are systemic lupus erythematosus and the relationship of its immunological abnormalities to the vascular lesions of the central nervous system, hypertrophy of the olives as a relatively common necropsy finding in elderly patients, the fine structure of intercellular contacts in gliomas, and a comparison of axonal reactions in peripherally projecting and centrally directed neurones. Leopold Liss contributes a cautionary tale concerning tissue culture of the cerebellum used to study the cytopathic effect of noxious substances, by illustrating a wide variety of pathological changes in control material.

Those interested in the pathology of the nervous system will wish to browse through this book in the library; there is some gold to be found, and many references.

D. G. HARRIMAN

THE SURGICAL CONTROL OF BEHAVIOUR Edited by A. Winter. (Pp. 90; illustrated; \$8.00.) Thomas: Springfield, Illinois. 1971.

This slim volume represents the proceedings of a symposium concerning the surgical treatment of mental illness and pain. The publisher's claim to

'delineate the anatomic and neurologic basis for psychosurgery' falls short of a comprehensive survey of the work in this field, and in addition to a limited selection of topics, the bibliography is inadequate. Of the reviews presented, only that by Mary Brazier of the Brain Research Institute is worthy of mention and deals with the use of depth recordings in temporal lobe disorders, a field of research which is in its infancy in British clinical neurology and neurosurgery. Dr. Beecher Scoville gives a very brief historical review of the many operations that have been performed on the frontal lobes for the control of disorders of behaviour. His conclusions, together with those of others contributing to the symposium, indicate that this form of surgery is chiefly for the treatment of chronic tension states and depression, but not for psychopathic disorders or intractable pain. This is in agreement with current British practice, but many would disagree that patients with pseudoneurotic schizophrenia or various forms of drug addiction are suitable for this form of treatment. Ablation of the amygdaloid nucleus in patients with behavioural disorders where aggression is prominent is a subject of great interest, but unfortunately Dr. Shatin and Dr. Winter give only a very limited picture of this rapidly developing field of surgery.

This collection of papers will have little appeal to the serious student of psychosurgery and indeed one hesitates to recommend it to any class of reader.

M. R. BOND

MANUEL ELEMENTAIRE DE NEUROPATHOLOGIE R. Escourrolle and J. Poirer. (Pp. 204; 225 figures; F.49.) Masson: Paris. 1971.

This is a useful introductory textbook of neuropathology, written in a simple style which should offer little difficulty to those with a working knowledge of French. The principles of the pathology of the central and peripheral nervous systems, together with a section on the pathology of skeletal muscle, are set out in a clear and attractive manner, well illustrated by photographs and supplemented with a number of useful diagrams. Some sections are open to criticism. There is little indication of the relative frequency of intracranial neoplasms. Microglioma is not mentioned, and pituitary tumours are not well described. The sections on cerebral trauma and on the neuropilidoses are sketchy and the chapter on infectious diseases is perhaps scanty for so large a topic. Some of the macroscopic pictures of the brain are too small and are sometimes unclear. Lack of clarity of detail also afflicts some of the histological pictures, which are all in black and white. Diagrams are a strong point of the book and offer much useful information. The tables of topographical classifica-

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