

Goodglass and Kaplan's *Assessment of Aphasia and Related Disorders* provides standardized test material and a method of scoring the results. It is improbable that this would make it easier for the novice to reach a diagnosis but it would enable comparisons to be made on different test occasions and it would allow a speech profile to be constructed. This might form a basis for a programme of treatment and its assessment.

Like other test material its application requires skill but in experienced hands it should prove to be invaluable.

I. T. DRAPER

CEREBRAL CONTROL OF EYE MOVEMENTS AND MOTION PERCEPTION Edited by Johannes Dichgans and Emilio Bizzi. (Pp. 395; illustrated; £14.15.) Karger: Basel.

This symposium, held in July 1971 in Freiburg, was mainly about the physiology of eye movements; only four or five of the 58 contributors mention the perception of motion. The book that reports the symposium sustains a high standard of competence, but not much in it is very exciting.

G. S. BRINDLEY

SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS OF NEUROLOGY Edited by M. Critchley, J. L. O'Leary, and Bryan Jennett. (Pp. 502; illustrated; £11.) Heinemann: London. 1972.

In recent years advances in clinical neurology and neurosurgery have depended on the interactions of many different scientific disciplines, in particular neurophysiology, psychology, neurochemistry, radiological and isotope techniques. In this book the aim has been to describe selected aspects of the neurological sciences and review their clinical applications, and a number of special methods of investigation have been described in detail.

The first section deals with the physiology of the nervous system with particular emphasis on the motor system and disorders of movement. Much of the section on sensation is devoted to the study of pain and its treatment. Chapters on higher cortical function discuss disturbances of consciousness, memory, speech, and the surgical treatment of mental illness. Further chapters deal with epilepsy, the cerebral circulation, and the CSF and with methods of investigation including electroencephalography, electromyography, isotope techniques, and brain biopsy but neuroradiology has not been included. A final part deals with a number of clinical problems of current interest such as slow virus infection and spinal dysraphism.

The editors have been successful in gathering a distinguished team of contributors and many of the chapters contain the authoritative views of a distinguished worker in a particular field. There is, however, considerable variation in style between the different chapters, some of which are high level review articles whereas others deal with the material at a more elementary level in a relatively didactic style, and in future editions the editors might aim to achieve a more uniform level of presentation. The book as a whole contains a vast amount of information, much of it not readily accessible elsewhere, and some of the chapters provide unusually interesting reading. This is a major contribution and likely to become one of the classics of neurology. The production is of a high standard and the cost, although high, is not excessive for what is offered.

J. A. R. LENMAN

TOXICOLOGIE D'URGENCE: choix de techniques analytiques By J. Meunier. (Pp. 223; 102.5 F.) L'Expansion Scientifique Française: Paris. 1972.

This book in French suffers from the fact that it is not what the title suggests. The major fault lies in the presentation of analytical methods without a critical assessment of their respective values. Little fault can be found in the analytical methods advocated but they are all already available in the larger standard works.

To British readers information on the various treatment centres in Paris and France, together with a route map of Paris, with the trade names of drugs in French make little appeal.

When the author strays from analytical methods to clinical application he betrays unawareness of the true role of the laboratory in support of physical treatment.

It is unlikely that this book would be a valuable addition to toxicological laboratories in Britain. Should this assessment be wrong the cardboard cover and page binding will require early reinforcement.

HENRY MATTHEW

THE PROJECTIVE USE OF THE BENDER GESTALT By Edna Albers Lerner. (Pp. 86; illustrated; \$10.75 (cloth), \$5.95 (paperback).) Thomas: Illinois. 1972.

Now that the dust has settled it is apparent that the use of psychological tests for the diagnosis of neuropsychiatric conditions has patently failed to justify most of the claims made on their behalf. Nonetheless, a few tests continue to induce a flickering interest among clinical psychologists, often on empirical rather than theoretical grounds. The Bender-Gestalt Test, which consists essentially in the copying and reproduction of nine simple designs is such a procedure. Introduced originally on the

basis of gestalt principles it has been employed semi-objectively, and with some attention to experimental design, for assessing a wide variety of phenomena, including brain damage, maturation, 'regression' and response to treatment. Unfortunately, the work reported in this volume adds nothing of value to the literature. By administering the test projectively as a 'simplified, linear Rorschach' the author has sacrificed whatever scientific gains may have accrued from her clinical experience. No fewer than 58 of the 86 pages are given over to reproductions of responses of various patients.

LES TROUBLES DU LANGAGE DE LA PAROLE ET DE LA VOIX CHEZ L'ENFANT By Cl. Laumay and S. Borel-Maisonny. (Pp. 408; 56 figures; F.96.) Masson: Paris. 1972.

This is an elegant account of speech development and disorders of speech in childhood, well presented by eminent French authorities of an older generation.

The first 71 pages are devoted to an elementary account of speech development, phonetics (in very general terms), and 'evaluation du langage'. This might have been a useful account of speech development in children if it had been written in the late 1950s, but is much less useful today (though some references to later work are included). There is no full consideration of the great developments in the study of speech development in young children which have taken place in the United States, Great Britain, and the USSR in the past 15 years. It is rather typical that in his chapter 'Phonetique et perception' (p. 55) Borel-Maisonny gives 13 references to Borel-Maisonny, one to Fry (in French), one to Moles (in French), and two to other French authors (but no references to anybody else).

The authors, being French, traditionally and firmly distinguish between 'troubles du langage' and 'troubles de la Parole' in chapters 5 to 18. Having made the distinction perfectly clear in the 'Preamble' the authors in these chapters actually manage to blur it.

There are some excellent chapters in this book. Launay, one of the editors, gives a brief but comprehensive and informative account of mutisme. Psaume on 'Troubles de prononciation en rapport avec les anomalies anatomiques' gives a very full account of 'dysarthria in childhood' as it would be called in this country. Even Psaume, however, quotes no references which are not written in French.

As is usual Masson, the publishers, have produced this book elegantly but the number of errors in the references, even those of French authors, is startling.

T. T. J. INGRAM

BOOKS RECEIVED

EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE VIOLENT PATIENT: Guidelines in the hospital and institution By J. R. Lion. (Pp. 77; \$6.00.) Thomas: Illinois. 1972.

THE CRISIS TEAM A handbook for the mental health professional By J. Lieb, I. I. Lipsitch, and A. E. Slaby. (Pp. 186; illustrated; \$6.95.) Harper and Row: London.

LEUKAMIE Edited by R. Gross and J. Van de Loock. (Pp. 700; illustrated; \$47.00.) Springer: Berlin. 1973.

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY OF THE ADRENAL MEDULLA By D. Hingerty. (Pp. 124; illustrated; \$11.75.) Thomas: Springfield. 1972.

FORTSCHRITTE DER KLINISCHEN PSYCHOLOGIE 3: NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE DER ANST By Dr. Niels Birbaumer. (Pp. 284; illustrated.) Urban and Schwarzenberg: München. 1973.

GROUP THERAPY 1973: An overview By L. R. Wolberg and E. K. Schwartz. (Pp. 232; \$12.50.) Intercontinental Medical Book Corp.: New York. 1973.

BEHAVIOUR THERAPY: Verhalthenstherapie By J. Brengelmann. (Pp. 392; illustrated.) Urban and Schwarzenberg: München. 1973.

LIMBISCHES SYSTEM UND EPILEPSIE Edited by F. Heppner. (Pp. 116; illustrated; DM.24.) Huber: Bern. 1973.

DER WASSER- UND ELEKTROLYT HAUSHALT DES KRAKEN By H. Baur. (Pp. 221; illustrated.) Springer: Berlin. 1972.

LE SYSTEME NERVEUX CENTRAL A L'USAGE DES DIANTS EN MEDECINE By G. Braillon. (Pp. 123; illustrated; F.28.) Doin: Paris. 1973.

THE SIEGE By C. C. Park. (Pp. 267.) Penguin Books: Harmondsworth. 1967.

PSYCHIATRISTS IN TRAINING By P. Brook. (Pp. 163; illustrated; £2.) Headley: Ashford. 1973.

ANLEITUNG ZUR PSYCHIATRISCHEN UNTERDRUCHUNG VON KINDERN By J. E. Simmons. (Pp. 168; illustrated.) Schattauer: Stuttgart. 1973.

ORTHOMOLECULAR PSYCHIATRY: Treatment of schizophrenia Edited by D. Hawkins and L. Pauling. (Pp. 695; illustrated; £7.30.) Freeman: Reading. 1973.

DIE ERBLICHEN MYOKLONISCH-EPILEPTISCH-DEMENTIELLEN KERNSYNDROME By K. Diebold. (Pp. 254; illustrated; \$36.30.) Springer: Berlin. 1973.

THE RETARDED CHILD AND THE MOTHER By Maurizio Mannoni. (Pp. 242; £4.15.) Tavistock Publications: London. 1973.

ACUPUNCTURE: THE CHINESE ART OF HEALING By M. Duke. (Pp. 223; illustrated; £2.50.) Constable: London. 1973.