

indication of this is correct but it contains only a list of the titles of each exhibit!

In the preface the emphasis is on recent work but there are quite a number of references between 1950 and 1963. Each quoted reference is neither in alphabetical order of author, nor in date order, but only in a peculiar grouping of key words of difficult utilization. Some of the abstracts of each quoted paper extend over one page while others are only three or four lines. Some are just reproductions of abstracts of communications in a journal, as originally printed, while others are partly digested. The many omissions are difficult to detect because of the complexity of indexing but important papers seem to be entirely forgotten.

The reviewer finds it difficult to understand what group of readers might benefit in purchasing this book, although the serious student of EEG might like to check the clarity of some of the summaries. The most useful part of this book seems to be the list of 'supplemental references' which covers 25 pages, even if some of them have really nothing to do with the alpha rhythm.

G. PAMPIGLIONE

A QUESTION OF MADNESS By Z. A. Medvedev and R. A. Medvedev. (Pp. 205; 40p.) STARDOM THE HOLLYWOOD PHENOMENON By A. Walker. (Pp. 367; 55p.) THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF WORK By Michael Argyle. (Pp. 280; 60p.) LOVE By R. Houghton. (Pp. 202; 40p.) THE LIFE AND WORK OF SIGMUND FREUD By Ernest Jones. (Pp. 670; £1.25.) Penguin: Harmondsworth. 1974.

In this clutch of paperbacks, Freud's biography and Argyle's work are outstandingly valuable. Ernest Jones' trilogy described Freud's life as an epic, with 'affectionate objectivity'. This 1961 one-volume abridgement is still a good guide to how 'the chaste and puritanical Freud' became (in Auden's phrase) part of the air we breathe. The guide is frankly biased; he was the only foreigner in the group of orthodox psychoanalytical faithful. Critical accounts of Freud multiply, and his correspondence reveals more as it is published piecemeal; but here Jones gives a moving account of the hero he knew, and his long struggles, sufferings, and achievements.

Freud's aims for his clients were 'to love and to work'. Very different however, is the approach in Michael Argyle's scholarly survey. Empirical rather than speculative, he covers a vast field and yet remains readable. Any working doctor who wants to understand some of the best available knowledge about work and its problems, will find Argyle's book of the utmost relevance.

Rosemary Houghton ably and wittily surveys some

of the attitudes to love in the work of anthropologists, novelists and others. *Stardom* is an entertaining narrative of the creation of stars and anti-stars as seen by a distinguished film critic.

The Medvedev's book is a reminder of the Russian variant of the political use and abuse of psychiatry: the biochemist's account of his experience in 1970 is supplemented by his brother, a historian.

GAIUS DAVIES

DEPRESSION: THEORY AND RESEARCH By J. Becker. (Pp. 239; £5.65.) Winston/Wiley: Washington. 1974.

This book starts well, raising important questions about the status of mood, and outlining some of the pitfalls when discussing depression. Unfortunately, the author does not answer the questions or avoid the pitfalls; this perhaps reflects the state of research and theory in depression. The selection of papers is at times biased, as is the detail with which they are reported. The chapter headings suggest a well-organized approach but a more detailed examination of the contents raises doubts. Studies on conditioning and the work of Lewinsohn *et al.* might appropriately have been included in the section on behaviour formulations, which are inadequately covered or appreciated. The largest single chapter, psychodynamic theories, is a clear presentation of the development of these theories, reflecting the author's interest, which colours his comments on work within a different framework, at times inappropriately.

Genetics and neurophysiology are briefly, but adequately, dealt with and the chapter on biochemistry deals almost exclusively with Schildkraut's catecholamine hypothesis. This is an ambitious attempt to cover a wide area concentrating on more recent work (since Beck's 1967 review). In scope, it is wider than Beck, although it omits a chapter on treatment. It should occupy a position on the bookshelf beside Beck as it gives a reasonable introduction to most of the important areas of research.

RONALD J. MCKECHNIE

NOTICE

IVTH ASIAN AND OCEANIAN CONGRESS OF NEUROLOGY 16-21 November 1975, Bangkok, Thailand. Details from the Secretary General, Dr Athasit Vejajiva, Division of Neurology, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Rama 6 Road, Bangkok, Thailand.