be straightforward, for any stimulus applied to a young animal is liable to disturb a mother-child relationship, which itself may be important in the later results.

Some clinicians know that it is possible voluntarily to affect autonomic functions, including heart rate, piloerection or sweating, but it is only recently that this control has been studied systematically, and has been shown to be capable of improvement with training. Some of this work is described. The book is directed primarily at advanced students and mature investigators, and many clinicians will put themselves in the former category when reading this book. It gives promise of exciting discoveries but most are not yet forthcoming.

J. M. K. SPALDING

ATLAS OF NEUROPATHOLOGY By N. Malamud and A. Hirano (Pp. 461; illustrated; \$23.35.) University of California: London. 1975.

The principal feature of the second edition of this atlas is the addition of a considerable amount of electron microscopy, and one can say without hesitation that the electron micrographs, the accompanying diagrams where appropriate, and the supporting text are excellent. Many of the sections dealing with morbid anatomy and light microscopy are also very good indeed and the quality of many of the illustrations could not be better. Nevertheless, my overall reaction to the atlas is one of disappointment, particularly since there is an ever present need for a really good comprehensive atlas of neuropathology.

It seems to me that there has been an unfortunate tendency to concentrate on relatively rare conditions with the result that some of what I think to be the more important and common entities are dealt with too superficially. Thus, there is not a section dealing specifically with the distortion and herniation of the brain produced by intracranial mass lesions, and this is clearly of importance to anyone seeking basic information on neuropathology. And the sections on head injuries and hypoxic brain damage seem to me to be rather short and relatively uninformative. On the other hand, degenerative and metabolic disorders are dealt with in considerable detail, these sections being most informative.

A further slightly frustrating feature is that only a small proportion of the photomicrographs are supported by legends. The text is quite adequate for an atlas but I feel certain that most readers would prefer to read legends rather than look for the appropriate line in the text. Thus, this atlas has many commendable features but I cannot give it unqualified approval.

J. HUME ADAMS

THE CERVICAL SPINE. PRIMARY AND POSTTRAUMATIC DISORDERS; ADVANCES IN SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

By A. Jung, P. Kehr, F. Magerl, B. G. Weber. (Pp. 239; illustrated; price not stated.) Hans Huber: Bern. 1974.

This small volume consists of the edited and translated papers read at the 1972 congress of the Swiss Orthopaedic Society, on advances in the surgical management of primary and post-traumatic disorders of the cervical spine. Many aspects of cervical spine disorders are briefly mentioned, including morphological and biomedical, but in particular surgical aspects. Some of the latter material will probably not be familiar to many British workers, and it is on this account that the reviewer would recommend this book to those who are unfamiliar with the works of A. Jung, and P. Kehr. Their presentations on anterior uncoforaminectomy, on the indications for the several different cervical spine operations that are now available for various degenerative and traumatic disorders, and the comments they make on a combined cervical rib and scalenus syndrome associated with the vertebral artery syndrome, are well worth reading.

Taillard and Boussina state that in os odontoidum there is relative hypertrophy of the anterior arch of the atlas, and that flexion of the patient's head will result in correcting the alignment; whereas in fracture of the dens there is no such hypertrophy, and reduction of the dislocation is obtained by neck extension. But this is by no means always so; indeed in a subsequent paper by Schmied and Rasmussen the patient discussed illustrates this.

Although the various disorders are classified as 'primary,' or 'post-traumatic,' the effects of injury to a patient's cervical spine where there are already significant degenerative changes present, is a common happening and presents particular problems in diagnosis and management, and also regarding insurance and other compensations. There are other conditions and forms of treatment discussed that would stimulate discussion, and it is likely that, at the actual meeting of which this book is a result, there was considerable and interesting discussion.

Without an index, and with very few references, the book is of limited value.

PHILLIP HARRIS

JOURNAL OF HUMAN MOVEMENT STUDIES. General editors: H. T. A. Whiting and Marilyn G. Whiting. (Price not stated). Lepus Books: London. 1975.

This new journal is drawn to the attention of those interested in problems of motor control. Its scope —from philosophical examination and aesthetic