journey is well worth while. The idea of confronting professional philosophers of distinction with neuroscientists, psychiatrists and psychologists has been overdue. As a rule it is a mistake to reproduce the impromptu discussions which follow set papers delivered at a multidisciplinary symposium. Thinking on one's feet is apt to result in puerile prose. Not so in this case, where the recording has been accurate and subsequent editing severe. Indeed the cross-talk is at times more engaging than the text. Some of the papers are of considerable interest to practising neurologists; such, for example, as those by Irving Cooper on crippling motility-disorders, by Plum and Levy on States of failing consciousness, and by Marsden, Wall and Wikler on pain. In the case of the last-named theme, the commentaries so ably presented by no means exhaust the highly diverse cognitive implications of pain-experience. The distinction between *Schmerzempfindung* and *Schmerzgefühl* was merely touched upon. Mr Fried of the Harvard Law School gave the symposiasts much to ponder over especially in the context of incurable patients and those who linger on neither living nor yet dead. According to Edman, philosophy consists of an astounding number of isms, with innumerable subisms, and somewhere in that ismatic jungle lies the Truth. Hed Edman attended this symposium he would have made no disclaimer. One gets the feeling that the neuroscientists are blessed in that they gave more than they received. This is not surprising, for Whitehead himself was aware that there is an enormous need for philosophies to be rethought in the light of the changing conditions of mankind.

JZ Young summed up with all the skill and *adresse* which we have learned to expect from him.

Brain and the Mind is pricey, but so premial that neurologists would not be deemed extravagant in securing a copy for their personal stock of well selected volumes.

MACDONALD CRITCHLEY

Schizophrenia, a biopsychological perspective By Andrew Crider. (Pp. 204; illustrated; £10.00.) New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Assoc., 1979. This book provides a review of clinical

aspects of schizophrenia, in terms of its classification, its history as a syndrome, and its specific psychopathology. The author then goes on to review certain aetiological issues: biochemical disturbances, genetic factors, and life history, and ends with a chapter on the prevalence of schizophrenia and new patterns of care. There are some 225 references and a reasonable index. The author is (I deduce) a psychologist and the book is aimed primarily at an audience of his students, but would serve as an introduction for other interested professionals.

Within these limits, the author has done a very competent job. The limits themselves are of some interest, especially for a book emanating from the United States. The psychoanalytic theories of schizophrenia, in terms both of aetiology and treatment, are completely omitted. This may indicate an important change in the education of American clinical psychologists. In a brief survey of a large subject it is always possible to cavil at the final balance. In this respect, undue weight seems to be given, in my opinion, to the "process-reactive" distinction, now dying an honourable death. In fact my only critical comment seems almost indecently personal. No mention is made, in his review of chemical and psychological contributions to aetiology and course, of the work emanating from the Institute of Psychiatry concerning dimethyltryptamine on the one hand and life events and family atmosphere on the other. Your reviewer and his colleagues join the ranks of honourable omissions, together with Freud, Stack Sullivan, and Arieti. Nevertheless, this is a useful and well-written introduction to anybody interested in schizophrenia. The price is rather high for the personal buyer.

JLT BIRLEY

Neuropathology Case Studies By SS Schochet and WL McCormick (pp 480; ill; \$15.00) New York: Medical Examination Publishing Co Inc 1979.

The book reflects the broad experience, interests and idiosyncrasies of the American authors. They must be stimulating teachers. Seventy cases, many rare and unusual, ranging through the alphabet from amyloid neuropathy to

Zellweger's syndrome are presented each with a set of multiple choice teasers, discussion and references. The discussions taken together cover the field of central and peripheral nervous system and muscle. Most of the references are from within the ten years to 1978 and from American literature or to American authors published the side of the Atlantic. They provide a good source for further reading. Several conditions I have not yet personally encountered and several names and terms are new to me. The more common topics are generally less exciting; there is too much coup and contrecoup and too little on shearing or laceration survival in the section on head injury. There is no mention of conditions like progressive supranuclear palsy, adrenocortical leukodystrophy, or Shy-Drager syndrome!

The black and white illustrations have been reproduced by a technique that helps to keep the price down at some considerable cost to quality. For example, the bilateral infarcts in figure 1 are not at all clearly shown, nor is the proliferation of argentophilic neurofilaments in fig 40 4. Fig 17 1 cannot show the 'yellow to orange discoloration' of the legend. Several illustrations are superfluous, such as of aspirated spikelet of timothy (fig 1) or unhelpful as the wall of an abscess (fig 27 3).

The book is a very useful up to date text on neuropathology which will be appreciated by a wide readership particularly by students of neuropathology and pathology and those in related clinical disciplines. It is well worth having.

IVAN JANOT

Atlas of Electroencephalography Volume IV (Together with Teaching Collection) By Frederick A Gibbs and Erna L Gibbs. (Pp (of the Atlas) 377 plus IX and 52 "foldouts" with metal case, \$300.) Addison-Wesley Publishing Company Inc, Menlo Park, California 1978.

The Gibbs and Gibbs Atlas of Electroencephalography Volume 1 was first published in 1941 (its second edition appeared in 1950). Since then much progress has been made in EEG both at instrumentation and clinical level