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 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 meta 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

Paediatric neurology has rapidly developed and very good textbooks have appeared in Paediatric EEG (Dumermuth in 1965; Laget and Salbreux in 1965; and Werner, Stockard and Bickford in 1977). Gibbs and Gibbs decided to prepare their fourth Atlas of EEG to cover the first year of life in both health and disease with full size reproductions of EEGs. The sampling of the illustrations is based on 358 clinically normal infants (control subjects), 272 premature infants, 36 postmature infants and 1,413 clinically abnormal babies, a substantial experience. The emphasis is on the greater clinical value of repeated EEGs on the same subject than of an isolated test. An increasing EEG abnormality usually suggests an increase in the underlying pathological process, while a decreasing EEG abnormality suggests that the process is decreasing in severity: these points form the basis for further tuition. The somewhat didactic presentation is supported by an enormous amount of details including percentages of findings of one or other of the 20 main varieties of EEG features selected by the authors. The last chapter, on the follow-up of clinically abnormal infants ranging from a few months to nearly 14 years, is of very considerable interest.

A referential method (by some called monopolar) has been employed, as in all other Gibbs' Atlases, the common reference being the earlobes with sensitivity (amplification) of 50 microvolts/6 mm pen deflection. The time constant employed is not mentioned but was probably that used in the majority of American EEG Departments (0.12 seconds). In the majority of centres in Europe a longer time constant is used (0.3 to 1 second) so that the very slow components, particularly in the new born and premature, are better recorded and not so grossly attenuated.

All the reproductions of EEGs are of very good quality and the fine details are well presented even if both top and bottom of large amplitude phenomena are cut off beyond a peak to peak excursion of about 2½ cms. The bibliography contains some 419 references, the great majority before 1973. The subject index though relatively short is useful as it includes not only the aspects discussed in the chapters, or shown in the Atlas, but

also those selected for the "foldouts".

The Atlas is accompanied by a Teaching Collection of 52 EEG "foldouts" stored in a separate little case. Each "foldout" is a multi-page reproduction of a longer EEG record and includes for each child a period during the waking state and another during sleep: the carefully chosen examples of various patterns are accompanied by a brief clinical history.

As a teaching Atlas, Volume IV of the Gibbs' will be of particular help to beginners in electroencephalography whether at medical student or postgraduate level and both the experienced electroencephalographer and the beginner will learn a great deal from it. The publishers should be congratulated on the clarity of the print, the proportions of the tables and the reproduction of the EEGs. The cost of this elegant presentation, however, is very high.

G PAMPIGLIONE

Current Practice of Clinical Electroencephalography Edited by DW Klass and DD Daly (pp 544; illustrated; \$58.50) Raven Press, New York, 1979. This book has been published in 1979, half a century after the first paper by Hans Berger on human EEG. The two eminent editors have succeeded in collecting much information for a better understanding of current trends in clinical EEG. There are twelve contributors of high international reputation, each one covering one or more chapters, providing one of the best text books on EEG to date. Of course, the orientation is towards the American practice but it is refreshing that the recommended "minimum technical requirements" are much more in keeping with the practice used in the best EEG Departments in Britain rather than with the large majority of the EEG Units both in Europe and America. However, this book will help a great deal not only in improving technical details but also in providing a better understanding of how to utilise the EEG in busy hospital centres whether at adult or paediatric level.

Each chapter is rich in illustrations with excellently reproduced EEGs. The text is very clear and backed by a considerable number of references (mostly American) even if those after

1974 are few in many chapters. This book covers the "standards of competence" in clinical EEG as set by the American Board of Qualifications in EEG.

A particularly unusual section and a very useful one consists of 23 pages of "Discussions" with questions from an audience and answers from the authors of each chapter. This book is recommended not only to those who wish to specialise in the EEG field but also to general physicians, surgeons, anaesthetists and especially clinical neurologists who may not have the opportunity to appreciate the scope and limitations of Clinical EEG.

G PAMPIGLIONE

Clinical Neuroimmunology edited by F Clifford Rose (pp 526; £25) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publishers 1978.

When a reviewer submits his copy later than he should it indicates that the book is boring or that it has been so useful that he has been compelled to read it from cover to cover between other commitments. This volume is firmly in the second category. Early investment in immunology in neurological research is now beginning to pay dividends. This is largely due to the rapid increase in techniques of investigation and understanding of immunological mechanisms coupled with new insights. Anergy is now more important than allergy in pathogenesis. Although based on a Mansell Bequest symposium at the Medical Society of London in 1977, the book is in fact a comprehensive account of neuroimmunology including very good introductory chapters on mechanisms. It is impossible to list all 38 chapters and invidious to select a few from the many excellent contributions but the scope of the book is indicated by the section headings; general aspects, muscle disease, peripheral neuropathies, motor neurone disease, multiple sclerosis, virology, malignancy, therapy. Dr Clifford Rose is to be congratulated on obtaining so many first rank contributors and on his success in editing these into the best book on the subject currently available.

JA SIMPSON