
This book is a representative sampling of Lashley's original papers. Among the topics are his early studies on the nesting activities of noddy and sooty terns, retention of habits in rats after destruction of the frontal portion of the cerebrum, cerebral function in learning, basic neural mechanisms in behavior, integrative functions of the cerebral cortex, the mechanism of vision, patterns of cerebral integration, the search for the engram, and cerebral organization and behavior. The book is an invaluable reading text for advanced students and workers in the field of experimental psychology, physiological psychology, comparative psychology, and learning theory.

E. A. S.


The author describes 49 cases of primary tumors of the calvaria, 44 are benign and 5 are malignant. The material is classified into three groups: benign tumors, general disease processes with tumor-like lesions and malignant tumors. Of particular interest are a group of cases described by the author as eosinophilic granulomas. This excellent monograph is of interest to the radiologist as well as to the neurosurgeon.

H. T. Wycis, Philadelphia


E. A. S.


This monograph is essentially an anatomic study of anastomotic channels between the cerebral arteries, which the author contends are important clinically in establishing collateral blood flow. The morphology, embroylogy and physiologic factors relating to these leptomeningial anastomotic channels are discussed rather nuly. The only criticism would be that the translation is at times somewhat awkward. This monograph will be useful for the clinical investigator interested in cerebral vascular research.

J. Adams, Philadelphia

This is a clear, concise textbook emphasizing a functional approach and clinical considerations. Simplified illustrations clarify and amplify the text. There is a selected bibliography. The book can be recommended to students as an adjunct to their basic courses in neuroanatomy.

E. A. S.


XXX+676 p., US-Dollar 10.75.

63 contributors discuss general theoretical and methodological issues involved in drug research and report on specific researches conducted by them. The book also sets forth the various conceptual and methodological frame works which are pertinent to the study of psychoactive drugs. Several of the articles suggest and describe methods and techniques which promise to be of real value in future psychopharmacological research. In view of the wide interest in tranquilizers and psychic energizers and their frequent indiscriminate use, these critical studies are highly welcome.


The author has presented in this short, easily read monograph a rather interesting series of case presentations with remarks concerning classification and relative incidence. The basic essentials of the author's own technique in approaching the lesions in various locations are presented. This book should be of interest as collateral reading for those in the field.

R. M. Baird, Philadelphia


The author had reported in 1950 that a high fat intake precipitates multiple sclerosis in susceptible individuals. He reviews the modern literature from his point of view dealing with the histopathology and blood-vascular phenomena associated with multiple sclerosis. He discusses the factors which influence the frequency and severity of the disease. Finally he gives results of treatment of multiple sclerosis.
with a low-fat diet, which are encouraging. The views expressed certainly are stimulating.  

M. Spiegel-Adolf, Philadelphia


According to the author, this book has two ambitious aims. It intends to be a source-book on organo-phosphate research. In view of the enormous literature dealing with such diversified subjects as nerve gases for humans and pesticides against insects, this alone would justify an order. But the author also attempts to explain the mechanism of organophosphate poisoning at the molecular level in mammals, insects and plants. An interesting chapter about the usually neglected "techniques" is included. This book promises to become a classic on this subject.

M. Spiegel-Adolf, Philadelphia


This publication gives a concise picture of the value of thymectomy for the treatment of Myasthenia Gravis. The authors stress the importance of medication before, during and immediately after surgery as being highly important in reducing the mortality rate. Other chapters are directed to pathology and radiology of the thymus. The anesthesia, technic and the evaluation of the results of surgery are presented. This monograph can be recommended without hesitation.

H. T. Wycis, Philadelphia

Quastel, J. H. and Quastel, D. M. J.: The Chemistry of Brain Metabolism in Health and Disease. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois 1961. 170 pp., $6.50. The authors integrate in a well-balanced way the chemical, physiological and pathological aspects of brain metabolism. The monograph will be valuable not only to the student and physician but also to the research worker. The subject is very well documented, but the reviewer would have preferred an alphabetical arrangement of the references. This is only a minor criticism of an otherwise readable presentation.

M. Spiegel-Adolf, Philadelphia


After a concise, but rather complete historical survey, the author discusses the dynamic aspects of cerebrospinal fluid absorption and production. He stresses the results of isotope investigations which make the introduction of foreign bodies unnecessary and prevent a disturbance of the circulation. The mechanism of hydrocephalus is studied. Short summaries after each chapter make the monograph especially useful.

M. Spiegel-Adolf, Philadelphia


Es ist erstaunlich, daß trotz der technischen Fortschritte, wie Einführung von Strahlen im Millionen-Volt-Bereich, die seit der klassischen Monographie von Marburg und Sglitzer über Röntgenbehandlung der Nervenkrankheiten erzielt worden sei, das Indikationsgebiet dieser Disziplin kaum eine Erweiterung erfahren hat. Vielfach wertvolle Indikationen der Strahlenbehandlung von Nervenkrankheiten


The author made anatomical and histological studies of diseased intervertebral discs in 30 human spines. Surgical removal of disc material was carried out in 6 monkeys. It is believed that a disease process of unknown etiology is primary and that ensuing trauma produces the symptoms of the disc syndrome.

H. T. Wycis, Philadelphia


The author presents what is best described as a teaching manual for students in neurology. Part I deals with etiology, neuroanatomy and the precise methods available in pinpointing the diagnosis. Part II applies the principles in making a diagnosis in various neurological disorders. Illustrative case reports are included.

H. T. Wycis, Philadelphia


In this conference P. D. MacLean presented experiments on the limbic system with respect to self-preservation and the preservation of the species, and E. Grastyan studies of the electrical changes in the hippocampus during the development of conditioned reflexes. J. Bures reported that so-called spreading depression impairs conditioned reflexes. V. S. Rusinov summarized EEG studies in conditional reflex formation in man and the Editor reported "on pressure s" of the Moscow Colloquium on EEG and Higher Nervous Activity.

The vivid interchange of opinions daring and after each presentation greatly enhances the value of these transactions.

E. A. S.


The author attempts to outline the properties the nervous system must have if it is to behave at once mechanistically and adaptively. This revised 2nd edition presents the material in a clearer and simpler form than the first edition, and it is hoped that this will greatly increase the number of biologists and neurologists who will study this volume as intensely as it deserves.

E. A. S.


The author, a neurosurgeon, attempts to find common features in patient complaining of types of pain in which surgical therapy is ineffective. He discus's the underlying anatomy and physiologic features and the various types of tractotomies, except stereotaxic mesencephalo-thalamotomy. He arrives at the concept that pain may arise from virtually any type of stimulus or may be the result of afferent patterns which may travel via any available pathway.

E. A. S.