The author attempts to develop objective tests of visual functions by using recordings of the optokinetic nystagmus. He applies this method to the examination of the Visual field, of central vision and even of refraction, demonstrating its value on a large case material. The possibility to detect Simulation of blindness by this method is of particular interest. E. A. Spiegel, Philadelphia

In this little volume, the famous nystagmographer summarizes bis life's work, including bis studies on squint, ocular pareses, the various types of ocular and vestibular nystagmus. The presentation is highly subjective, e.g. the discovery of a nystagmus, elicited by alternating current (1942) is reported in much detail, while the previous description of the phenomenon (Spiegel, Arch. Otol. 33, 1941) is not mentioned at all. Otherwise there are many original and valuable observations, documented by excellent illustrations. E. A. Spiegel, Philadelphia

In this monograph Ohm deals with nystagmus in diseases of the central nervous System. Following a careful clinical description, illustrated by numerous nystagmograms, the author reaffirms bis doctrine of a coordinating center in the vestibular prucli. E. S.

Based upon 8 years experience, the author outlines the respiratory and cardiovascular complications of poliomyelitis and the techniques of artificial respiration, particularly by the iron lung. He emphasizes a primary impairment of the heart by myocarditis and the involvement not only of the respiratory but also of the jiasomotor center. E. A. Spiegel, Philadelphia.

In this magnificent volume, Krücke discusses the diseases of peripheral nerves, Effrmg the pathology of the spinal ganglia and of the ganglia of the cerebral nerves, and Herzog the histopathology of the central and peripheral part of the vegetative nervous System including tumors. A special chapter by H. Orthner is devoted to the pathologic anatomy and physiologyof the hypophysial-hypothalamic System. With its extensive bibliography and excellent photomicrograms this volume will be an indispensable reference work. E. A. Spiegel, Philadelphia.

In this address held at the 565th anniversary of the University of Heidelberg, Schneider outlines his views of today's Psychiatric problems. For instance he believes that psychosomatic medicine developed in a false direction by its association with psychoanalysis. He denies borderline conditions of endogenous psychoses such as "zykloid" or "schizoid" and warns against an overestimation of childhood-conflicts as a cause of later psychosis.

E. S.


The Syndrome is characterized by occipital headache, pain in the cervical Segments increased by flexion of the neck, impaired mobility of the cervical vertebral column, occasional Symptoms of cranial nerves (I, V, VIII), vegetative dystonia, psychic lability, decrease of the CSF pressure with increase of the CSF proteins. The authors assume that the primary disturbance is the lowered CSF pressure in the cervical region with adhesions in the perineural Spaces of the cervical roots and subsequent trophic disturbance of the cervical discs, later also in the corresponding joints. Further studies in this problematic field seem rather necessary.

E. S.


In this series of clinical demonstrations, the reader will und diagnostic and therapeutic considerations integrated with medical, philosophical, religious, psychological and ethical thoughts as it is characteristic for the well-known author.

E. A. Spiegel, Philadelphia


This introduction into roentgenologic methods used for diagnosis of intra cranial disorders has been prepared jointly by a neurosurgeon and by a neurologist. After an introductory chapter dealing with the dynamics of spacetaking intra-cranial lesions, the main body of this monograph is devoted to air-studies and angiography. Brief concluding chapters deal with biopsy by the Neisser-Pollak technique and injection as dyes in the study of hydrocephalus. All pertinent technical as well as diagnostic aspects are clearly outlined and well illustrated, so that the book should be of value to all students of this field.

E. A. Spiegel, Philadelphia

Th. Shedlovsky (Editor): Electrochemistry in Biology and Medicine. John Wiley &amp;amp;amp;amp;amp;amp;amp;amp; Sons, Inc., New York 1955. 369 pages. $ 10.50.

In this volume, physicists, chemists, biologists and physicians have cooperated to elucidate the difficult fundamental electrochemical problems of Irving processes. The competent coverage of so many diverse topics makes the book highly readable for the biologist. Of special interest for neurologists are the chapters on ions, Potentials and the nerve impulse (Cole), preoperative electroencephalographic localization of brain tumors (Bagchi) and the electrica! signs of epileptic discharges (Jasper).

M. Spiegel-Adolf

The prime object of this book is to show the individual as a soul-body entity in his interrelationship and interaction with his environment. The author Stress the influence of the World of values and the importance of rationalistic self-education, although he takes pains to point out how in an emergency this superstructure will break down and be more or less completely over-powered by elemental drives. The book gives a critical, although very summary, survey of the development of theories and methods of psychology; while the first edition emphasized the importance of group and race heritage, this edition tries to point out the singularity of the individual, using in an eclecticism of methods various approaches with a preeminence of Spranger's psychology.

Marianne Beth


Graefe shows how use can be made of psychological methods and theoretical achievements by teachers and welfare workers in remedial education. He empha-sizes the sequence of three Steps, Classification, diagnosis and therapy. Abnormal behavior Starts as a rule as a singular reaction, triggered by a specific anomalous (injurious) Situation; it becomes a habit or regular behavior pattern only if the initial cause perseveres. Heckhausen follows closely Murray's theory of the inter-action of "need and press" in determining individual reaction patterns. To the two planes (of world- and need-realization and of active reaction) which Murray had established, he adds that of "quasi-reality", the play-world of the child.

Marianne Beth W. Neuhaus: Der Aufbau der geistigen Welt des Kindes (Development of the Mental World of the Child). Ernst Reinhardt, München/Basel 1955. 124 pages. Sfr. 9.-. The author surveys the most important phases in the growth of the mental perceptions of the normal and sub-normal child. Approximate age-group corre-lations with phases of mental achievements are tentatively given. The vocabulary of the child, its handling and understanding of abstract concepts, painting and drawing in respect to objective perception are discussed in detail. The sixth year shows the beginning of abstract use of concepts as well as the realization of the value of numerals. The author stresses the importance of this abstraction, in contradistinction to J. St. and earlier psychologists. The book is a valuable source of information for teachers, educator, welfare-workers and parents.


The persons to be tested is asked to name all objects ("visible" materials) he can think of within five or ten minutes. This test asks not just for "words" as older tests did, but for types of words; this indicates how much of the individual's "nipu" is consciously available, how easily this knowledge can be reproduced. The test may be used as a means of distinguishing somatic from functional stuttering, to recognize neurotic failure as well as a rapid intelligence test.
H. McIlwain: Biochemistry and the Central Nervous System. Little Brown & Co., Boston 1955. 272 pages, 43 illustrations and 33 Tables. $9.50. In contrast to most of the recent books on a similar subject, this monograph is not the result of a symposium contributed by many authors but a systematic treatise written by a single, competent author. In fourteen chapters not only the biochemistry of the central nervous System is covered but also related subjects such as pharmacology and endocrinology. Although its conciseness makes this volume well usable as a textbook, it contains numerous references at the end of every chapter which will enhance its value to the research worker.

M. Spiegel-Adolf

S. R. Korey and I. Nürnberg (Editors): Nenrochemistry. Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., New York 1956. 244 pages, 29 figures. $6.75. The advances in biochemistry during the last 25 years comprise almost the entire framework of intermediary metabolism. The methods of investigation also have been thoroughly modernized and supplemented by hitherto unknown tools. The ambitious goal of this book is to use this new knowledge for the elucidation of Problems of physiological and pathological neurochemistry. For the clinical neurologist it is of special value that more than half of the authors are fellow medical-men.

M. Spiegel-Adolf

Larsson, L. E., K. A. Melin, G. Nordström-Öhrberg, B. P. Silfversköld and K. Öhrberg: Acute Headinjuries in Boxers. Ejnar Munksgaard, Kopenhagen 1954. 42 Seiten, Dan. Kr. 15.—. Clinical and electroencephalographic examinations were performed on 75 amateur boxers. 36 boxers showed either clinical signs of brain injury, EEG changes or both. The electroencephalographic changes 15—30 minutes after a hard match consisted of a general flattening of the record and/or the appearance of slow irregular waves in the 3-6/sec. range. It is stressed that a normal EEG may be obtained from brains with remaining injury. The value of the EEG for the control of chronic brain injuries in boxers is therefore limited.

E. A. Spiegel, Philadelphia

Wartenberg, R.: Neurologische Untersuchungsmethoden in der Sprechstunde. Übersetzt von H. Köbecke. G. Thieme, Stuttgart 1954. XVI + 214 Seiten, 62 Abb. DM 21.60. This text is a very valuable addition to the existing neurologic textbooks in that the importance of simple tests in the neurologic diagnosis is demonstrated. The tests are clearly described and well illustrated. It is to be hoped that in a new edition some rather short chapters, e.g. that on nystagmus covering one page only, will be dealt with in more detail.

E. A. Spiegel, Philadelphia

Hammerschlag, Heinz E.: Hypnose und Verbrechen. Ein Beitrag zur Phänomenologie der Suggestion und der Hypnose. 116 Seiten. Friedr. Reinhardt Verlag AG., Basel 1954. Preis: Fr. 5.50 Kart., Fr. 7.80 Leinen. Analyzing a series of criminal cases the author discusses the problem whether persons may be induced by hypnotic suggestions to commit criminal acts. He arrives at the conclusion that this is possible in severe cases of hysteria, but em-phasizes that these types of hysteria have become extremely rare.

E. A. Spiegel, Philadelphia