on drugs and anaesthetic agents contains papers dealing with osmolality in CSF and the control of ICP by use of hyperosmolar agents, as well as discussions on the important problem of influence of anaesthetic drugs on ICP. The last clinical session discusses various clinical problems including CSF monoamine metabolites, valvular action of Arnold-Chiari malformation, variations of ICP during neurosurgical procedures, complications during ICP monitoring, and the value of ICP monitoring for clinical diagnosis. Special chapters at the end of the book are short and concise reviews on the pathophysiology of increased ICP (T. W. Langfitt), techniques for measuring ICP (B. Jennett), and clinical indications for measurement of ICP (N. Lundborg), which reflect the current attitudes to these topics. The volume is closed by a short glossary on the terms most commonly used in the field of ICP, and a subject index.

This collection of concise contributions on various problems of ICP presented by distinguished workers from various countries gives an excellent review on current research in this important field of modern neurobiology. Thanks are due to the editors and the advisory board as well as to Springer-Verlag for rapid publication and excellent preparation of this volume which is highly recommended to everyone interested in the field of intracranial pressure.

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Neurosciences research symposium summaries. Vol. 6. —

This volume published in 1972 is a compilation of five conferences held in 1968 through 1970 and published as separate issues of Vol. 9 of the Neurosciences Research Program Bulletin in 1971. Hence, if one is an individual subscriber to the Bulletin, purchasing the Neurosciences Research Symposium Summaries would be redundant. As in the past, the individual reports of the NRP work sessions are superb. The first is on the Central Control of Movement, edited by O. Schmitt, Adelman, and Worden. This neurosciences research program is contributing a vital service to handling the information explosion in neurosciences. May they continue to do an outstanding job.

I would recommend that this volume be available in libraries and would suggest that those interested in specific work session reports purchase the individual Bulletins rather than the entire volume. This may not be possible. The editors might consider anthologies covering related topics rather than the widespread fields covered in the present volume. It certainly would be easier on the individual purchasers to buy such a book rather than the present one.

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"Not long ago, few doubted the brain to be double in function as well as physically bilateral; but now that it is certain, from the researches of Dax, Broca and others, that damage to but one lateral half can make a man entirely speechless, the former view is disputed".

John Hughlings Jackson

Dimond addresses himself to the demonstration of the known specific properties of brain function which are resident in each cerebral hemisphere and attempts, to some extent, to show how the “double brain” acts in complementary and supplementary ways for normal propositional behavior.

The overwhelmingly important role of pathology in the elucidation of the inhomogeneities of bilateral brain dysfunction, i.e., the breakdown in equipotential parallel function, is exemplified by the data derived from experimental hemisphere disconnection in animals (Chapter 3), therapeutic and pathological hemisphere disconnections in man (Chapter 4), hemispherectomy (Chapter 5) as well as the final two chapters (8 and 9) on language and hemisphere relationships respectively.