

suggests, be related along with certain autonomic symptoms to changes in the thalamic function.

The crux of the matter is the validity of the radiological findings. If these are confirmed, then an interesting if possibly slight addition to the evidence in support of the somatic basis of at least a nuclear group of the schizophrenics has been made. How these findings are interpreted, however, remains a matter of conjecture, however plausible. Despite the care and zeal with which this study has been conducted, no very outstanding addition to the knowledge of this fundamental problem can be said to have emerged. The author himself is modest in admitting that, whatever his study might yield, the essential nature of schizophrenia would not thereby be revealed, but that many other factors besides the "process" must be invoked for a fuller understanding of this disorder.

E. W. ANDERSON.

Patologia Mentale e Farmacologia. By A. BALESTRIERI. Padua, C.E.D.A.M., 1961.

This book is written in Italian but contains a fairly extensive summary in English, filling six pages, after the index. The summary in English follows chapter by chapter the general lay-out of the book and might be quite useful for those unwilling to tackle the original text in Italian. The text is only 223 pages, while the bibliography fills completely 18 pages. The author, a young assistant psychiatrist in the University of Bari, rather than tackling the "hopes and fears" of the effects of various drugs, prefers to discuss his subject matter in the light of neurophysiological and psychopharmacological work. The book is divided into four parts, in relation to the common terminology used in Italy, "affettività, ideazione, sensopercezioni, and psicomotilità". These titles are given in Italian because their English translation presents considerable difficulty, in spite of the terms used in the English summary. Each part contains an introduction and some definitions of psychiatric terms and concepts with the support of fairly large, though selective, quotations. Some neurophysiological work in relation to the appropriate, or supposedly appropriate, psychiatric problem is discussed. Eventually the phenomena following administration of various drugs are described in relation to each one of the four parts of the book. The author is well aware of the shortcomings of any book which might appear during a period of rapid evolution of psychiatry as well as of neurophysiological and pharmacological knowledge. However, nearly each one of the phrases and certainly most of the paragraphs are meticulously anchored to bibliographical quotations. The book, therefore, is somewhat difficult to read but eventually a trend emerges and there is no doubt that the author must have read a lot.

G. PAMPIGLIONE.

Exploring Inner Space. Personal Experiences under LSD-25. By JANE DUNLAP. London: Victor Gollancz Ltd., 1961. Pp. 216. Price 21s.

The author of this book was accepted as a subject during research into the effects of LSD, and was encouraged to make use of her literary talent to record the resultant phantasies. Five sessions are reported in the utmost subjective detail. In the course of the exposition it becomes clear that she is also writing with a background of considerable personal subjective experience of interpretive psychotherapy.

The factual introduction, and an appendix, by a clinical psychologist who was associated with Mrs. Dunlap during the experiments, provides some basic information about LSD. This is geared to the needs of the layman; and the initial mildly melodramatic style perhaps panders unnecessarily.

It is difficult to discern who will read this book with advantage, except that it does give some indication of one person's feelings and ideas under LSD, expressed in vivid and individually stylized terms. To a psychiatrist it is inevitably something of a case record, and reveals more about the author's personality than it does about LSD.

RICHARD W. CROCKET.