

communications the nervous complications of periarteritis nodosa. While central neuropathological problems characterized the early periods of his scientific career, in later years the study of the spinal ganglia in pemphigus was one of his favourite research topics. With Földvári, he attributed an important role to inflammatory and cystic changes in the spinal ganglia in the aetiology of the skin eruptions.

General pathological research formed, in fact, the greater part of his scientific work which was concentrated on atherosclerosis and cancer. With his wife, Ilona Banga, who was head of the biochemical laboratory of the department, he described and isolated an enzyme, elastase, which exerts a destructive effect on the elastic membrane of the arteries. In oncological research he performed well-organized investigations with his collaborators on chemical carcinogens and stressed the importance of viruses in oncogenesis.

Baló was a keen observer and his mind

was always open to hitherto unnoticed phenomena. Characteristically, he had immense, untiring energy and subjected to a very thorough and exceptionally accurate analysis all his research results. He enthusiastically involved himself in the frontiers of research, but in spite of his outstanding achievements in all the fields he touched upon, he remained modest and unassuming throughout his life. He had excellent abilities as a teacher, and he taught several generations of students in pathology. His merits were acknowledged by many public awards, and by memberships and honorary memberships of numerous scientific societies. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Very recently the neuropathologists of the world expressed their warm appreciation of his contributions by electing him honorary president of the VIIth International Congress of Neuropathology.

G. GOSZTONYI

BOOK REVIEW

Gluhbegovic N. & Williams T.H.

The Human Brain: a photographic guide

Harper & Row, Hagerstown, 1980. ix + 176 pages, 88 illustrations, £17.95

Students and postgraduates alike find the three-dimensional visualization of neuroanatomical structures difficult. Many teachers, therefore, spend much of their time trying to devise diagrams and models to illustrate the special relationships of neuroanatomical structures and pathways. Such relationships are often not apparent in conventional slices of brain and few students have the time or enthusiasm to dissect fibre tracts in intact brain. Specimens prepared carefully by anatomists are often fragile and require con-

tinual renewal if handled by the students; specimens are also often difficult to mount in pots so that they retain their visual impact.

The atlas by Gluhbegovic & Williams is composed of photographs of beautifully dissected brain specimens showing, for example, the whole of the caudate nucleus or a complete dissection of the dentato-rubro-thalamic tract; the dissection of the visual pathways is particularly impressive. More conventional views of the brain are also included and these are well labelled on adjacent line diagrams. This book supplements very well the conventional descriptive neuroanatomy books and will be a great asset to neuroanatomy, pathology, and neurophysiology departments and especially to those teaching neuroanatomy.

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