of the surface of gyri associates with other gyral surface cortex but little with the sulcal cortex; the sulcal cortex associates partly with the gyral surface cortex and with other sulcal cortex. The cortex in the floor of sulci ("fundic" cortex) has no myelinated association fibers with the surrounding cortex. Thus, most convex cortex has most associative connections, the most concave has the least of such connections. The association systems are predominantly anteroposterior. Krieg proposes that the great motor-premotor zone, except for the most forward part of area 6, but including the post central and adjoining parietal cortex, is an associative unit. The associations become richer passing posteriorly from the frontal pole to the central zone; they must be weak in the frontal pole. Space does not permit to go into further detail; the author concludes the book with the chapter in which he interprets his findings. In an appendix the fiber dissection of the frontal region is described and illustrated with drawings of the standard slice reconstruction of the areas and subareas of the frontal cortex referred to in the book. This is an instructive book.

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Some 33 investigators from several countries gathered in Detroit, Michigan, in 1953, under the auspices of the Henry Ford Hospital in order to exchange and appraise and integrate ideas and information on the subject of virus and rickettsial diseases. In this volume their presentations are set up in symposium style, with moderators keeping the numerous discussions lively and to the point. One will find here an up-to-date review of basic knowledge of virus and rickettsial infections.

The subjects fall into 5 broad categories: Mechanisms of Infection, 12 papers; Ecology and Pathogenesis, 6 papers; Mechanisms of Immunity, 6 papers; Laboratory Diagnosis, 5 papers; and Approaches to Prophylaxis and Therapy, 6 papers. Some 20 of the presentations are concerned with viruses which infect man and animals, 7 with the viruses which attack bacteria, 3 with viruses having an affinity for plants; and there are 3 which deal with rickettsia.

A wealth of highly technical information is to be found in every presentation. A few titles will suffice to acquaint the reader with the nature of this volume: Genetic functions and developmental processes of bacterial viruses, by S. E. Luria; Double infection with influenza virus, by G. K. Hirst; Cellular metabolism and virus growth, by F. C. Bawden; Metabolic transformations in virus infected cells, by S. S. Cohen; Enzymatic changes in virus synthesis, by E. A. Evans, Jr.; Ecology and virus reservoirs, by R. E. Shape; Variation in virulence of Rickettsia rickettsii under natural and experimental conditions, by W. H. Price; Pathogenetic mechanisms of virus diseases, by W. McD. Hammond; Sites of immune barriers in poliomyelitis, by David Bodian; Early diagnosis of infections by the psittacosis-lymphogranuloma venereum group, by K. F. Meyer; Early diagnosis of small pox, by F. O. MacCallum; Interference and Physical-Chemical Blockage, by F. L. Horsfall, Jr.; and Clinical application and mode of action of antibiotics in rickettsial and virus diseases, by T. E. Woodward and R. T. Parker.

Evaluation and divergence of opinion among experts in virology are to be found in the discussions which follow the presentations. Pathology is only touched on here and there in the volume. Each presentation carries a list of references to the literature. It is evident that this book as a whole is highly authoritative and geared to the needs of experimental virologists.

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