Probably college and medical students will be the readers likely to use and profit most by this book.

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**Handwriting Analysis as a Psychodiagnostic Tool; A Study in General and Clinical Graphology.** By Ulrich Sonnemann. (New York: Grune & Stratton, 1950. Price: $5.00.)

The author attempts to present handwriting analysis both as a practical tool in diagnostic work and as a scientific method contributing to the theory of human behavior. His approach is based essentially on the work of Klages, although Sonnemann modifies Klages' theory under the impact of the contributions of Gestalt theory, of Saudek and Pulver. The presentation of the graphological material is excellent; in the reviewer's opinion there is no better introduction to graphological analysis. The relevance of the method for psychiatric diagnosis is equally well demonstrated. The book suffers—like all contributions in this field—from the inadequacy of the theory of expressive movement; the task of linking handwriting analysis to a more acceptable personality theory has not yet been accomplished. We deplore the fact that most graphological texts attempt to present answers rather than questions. The author seems unduly impressed with the reality of a rather rigid psychiatric classification and pigeonholes human beings and their handwriting accordingly. For the psychiatrist who wishes to become acquainted with handwriting analysis and its potential contribution to psychiatric problems, the book is recommended.

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This book, summarizing the clinical uses and limitations of electroencephalography, is primarily intended for clinicians. The reader will find the main topic of the book in Chapters V (EEG in Epilepsy), VI (EEG in Neurological and Neurosurgical Problems), and VII (EEG in Psychiatry). Chapters I to IV deal respectively with historical summary, relation to neurophysiology, the normal and abnormal EEG, and technique. In Chapter VIII, the author outlines some research problems. The concluding chapter deals with laboratory organization, training of staff, and interpretation of records.

Since the book is primarily intended for the neuropsychiatrist and neurosurgeon (and not for the electroencephalographer), the clinical chapters should be considered first. In direct and simple language, Schwab forcibly and convincingly states the case of clinical electroencephalography. Except for some forms of epilepsy, EEG abnormalities are not specific for various neurological conditions. The EEG can never be a diagnostic flag like the Wasser-