is more at physiological level. The author is aware of this difficulty and has produced a book which will be useful to clinicians not especially concerned with electroencephalography.

British Medical Bulletin: HUMAN GENETICS, Vol. 17, No. 3. (20s.) Published by the Medical Department, The British Council, London. September, 1961. This issue is concerned with a subject of rapidly growing importance. Papers on genetics, and particularly chromosome abnormalities, are appearing increasingly in general medical journals and they are often difficult for the average clinician to follow. This issue may help some to gain more from reading such contributions to genetical subjects. However, some simpler and more introductory paper might have included with benefit.

L. S. Penrose on mongolism and C. E. Ford on the more theoretical aspects of human cyto genetics will be welcomed by many readers. Fraser Roberts on multifactorial inheritance also introduces his readers to a problem of genetics currently controversial in clinical medicine. However, to get the best out of these papers, most clinicians would do well first to read Penrose's 'Outline of Human Genetics' or Fraser Roberts's 'Introduction to Medical Genetics', both relatively short books.

DIE CHIRURGIE DES NERVUS FACIALIS. By Adolf Miehlke. Introduction by Prof. Paul Falk. (Pp. xii + 208; 45 colour and 53 text figures. D.M. 98.-.) Munich and Berlin: Urban & Schwarzenberg. 1960. This book deals with all aspects of the surgery, and reviews the world literature of the affections of the facial nerve. Much of the work described is original but the author has made himself familiar with the work in other countries.

Bell's palsy does not occupy a large part of the book. It is referred to as ischaemic facial palsy, thus assuming the ischaemic aetiology. On the subject of decompression of the nerve for this condition, world opinions are quoted, but no firm advice is given by the author. The sections on traumatic paralysis, dissection of the nerve in parotid tumour, on the re-establishment of nerve function, and on facial myoclonus are well documented and illustrated.

The English reader will find some colloquial German terms difficult, such as Warzen fortzat, Bogengang, Amboss. This is certainly a beautifully produced book, and as Professor Falk says in the introduction, fills a gap in the German literature.

BOOKS RECEIVED
(Review in a later issue is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.)


SPANISH-PORTUGUESE SOCIETY OF NEUROSURGERY

The fourteenth meeting of the Spanish-Portuguese Society of Neurosurgery will take place in Oporto (Portugal) from 4 to 6 May, 1962. Team work in neurosurgery will be the theme. Members of other societies will be welcome and may present communications on the main topic or other subjects. Information from Dr. Corino de Andrade (Servicio de Neurologia, Hospital San Antonio, Oporto) or Dr. S. Obrador (Eduardo Dato 23, Madrid-10).

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH IN STEREONEUROPHALOMATY

An international symposium on stereoneuropalatomy (stereotactic brain surgery) was held at Temple University Medical Center, Philadelphia, on 11 and 12 October, 1961. Nearly 500 neurosurgeons and brain specialists attended, including speakers, exhibitors and guests from Argentina, Canada, England, France, Germany, Holland, India, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Scotland, and Switzerland.

The International Society for Research in Stereoneuropalatomy has been founded and the following officers have been elected:

President: E. A. Spiegel (Philadelphia, Penna.)
Vice-president: T. Riechert (Freiburg, Germany)
Secretary-treasurer: H. T. Wycis (Philadelphia, Penna.).

The transactions of the society will be published in Confinia Neurologica (Publisher: S. Karger, Basel, Switzerland). Further information may be obtained from Dr. H. T. Wycis, 3401 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 40, Penna.).