led me to expect a far more exciting book than this proves to be. Perhaps we have been conditioned to expect the spectacular in relation to cancer in Africa ("Ex Africa semper aliquid novi"), and to find nothing startlingly new in this volume is disappointing. A sober thought indeed is that, despite the inadequacies of our knowledge of the epidemiology and pathology of cancers in much of Africa, as revealed in the book, the extent of this knowledge far exceeds that for most of Asia.

F. J. C. ROE.

Mosquito-borne Disease

Anopheline Mosquitoes of Malaya and Borneo. By J. A. Reid. (Pp. 520+xiii ; illustrated. Hard cover, £6.) Government of Malaysia. 1968.

This is an important and eagerly awaited book with implications for anopheline biology going far beyond its immediate terms of reference. It is a fitting tribute to a small group of workers on mosquito-borne disease, among them the author, who brought unique distinction to the Institute for Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur during the postwar years.

Although containing much original taxonomic work, and therefore a must for the specialist, it makes unusually generous provision for those with wider interests. It includes sections on the principles and practice of taxonomy, the nature of species, the general anatomy, morphology, and biology of mosquitoes, and factors affecting the transmission of disease. Under the latter heading particular attention is paid to techniques for sampling and epidemiological assessment. A bibliography containing some 350 references provides access to further literature should this be required. The book is well and

excellent value for money.

P. F. MATTINGLY.

Eminence in Science

World Who's Who in Science. First Edition. Edited by Allen G. Debus. (Pp. 1855+xvi. No price given.) Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who Incorporated. 1968.

A question which always arises when a book of this size and character which has involved a multitude of people in months, or years, of hard work is: "Is this book really necessary?"

There are, of course, many volumes entitled Who's Who; most are national and include the most eminent in literature, science, politics, or pedigree in the country of publication. Our own does, however, include a number of top personalities of foreign countries. There are also American, European, and international Who's Whos with similar coverage; yet others confine themselves to particular professions such as authors, doctors, clergymen, or the stage. Britain has none limited to scientists, and as this volume includes notable scientists " from antiquity to the present " it has a much wider range than the normal volumes, which limit themselves to their own nationals and to those alive at the time of compilation. We remedy this by publishing separately volumes of Who Was Who.

Almost half of the 32,000 entries in the volume under review are historical. The answer, therefore, to my opening question is "yes," and the book will be a valuable addition to the reference shelves of libraries used by scientists (which naturally includes doctors). Selection is the bugbear of the compilers of any volume like this. Anyone who is included in the British Who's Who is

lavishly illustrated and, by current standards, apt to be approached by someone who isn't in but thinks he ought to be with the sly remark: "How did you manage to get in ? Which strings did you pull ? "

In a candid preface the editor explains that he was aided by the advisory council, whose names are given. Apart from one Frenchman, all are North Americans. He also employed a small army of research assistants who were graduate students at Chicago universities working part-time on this project. Their main task was historical research. Lists were made of Nobel laureates in physics, chemistry, and physiology and of other prizewinners: lists were studied of the fellows of learned societies and of the staffs of the scientific departments of universities and of research institutions. From all these sources preliminary lists were made of living people suitable for inclusion. These lists were examined by the research staff. A questionary was sent to all left in, and the replies considered by the staff. The prime test for inclusion was their scientific contribution. The names of dead scientists were apparently put forward by the research staff and finally assessed in the same way as the living. Few British doctors are included. Presidency of a Royal Medical College or Fellowship of our Royal Society did not ensure automatic inclusion.

The particulars given follow a set pattern. The social sciences such as geography, anthropology, archaeology, psychology, sociology, and economics are included. Clinical medicine does not figure much among the entries, but, where tested, British pure scientists of eminence were all there.

The book will be valuable in all scientific libraries, and no one can fail to admire the immense labour and scholarship needed to produce a volume of this size and accuracy.

ALLEN DALEY.*

*Sir Allen Daley died on 21 February.

Books Received

Books noticed here may be reviewed later.

Hämolyse und Hämolytische Anämien. Rv Gunthar Gehrmann. (Pp. 323; illustrated. DM. 74.) Stuttgart : Georg Thieme Verlag. 1969

Pragmatics of Human Communication. By Paul Watzlawick, Ph.D., Janet H. Beavin, A.B., and Don. D. Jackson, M.D. (Pp. 296. 50s.) London: Faber & Faber. 1969.

Virology Monographs. Vol. 4. The Influenza Viruses. By L. Hoyle. (Pp. 375; illustrated. \$27.) New York: Springer-Verlag. 1968.

Virology Monographs. Vol. 5. Herpes Simplex and Pseudorabies Viruses. By A. S. Kaplan. (Pp. 115; illustrated. \$9.) New York: Springer-Verlag. 1969.

Die Unspezifische Mesenchymreaktion. Bv Werner H. Hauss, Gerhard Junge-Hülsing, and Ulrich Gerlach. (Pp. 155+viii ; illustrated. DM. 48.) Stuttgart : Georg Thieme Verlag. 1968.

Proceedings of a Symposium on the Motivation of the Physically Disabled. Edited by P. J. R. Nichols and W. H. Bradley. (Pp. 107; illus-trated. £2 2s.) London: National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases. 1968. Proceedings of the Rudolf Virchow Medical Society. Supplement to Volume 26. Edited by Mark Rayport, M.D.C.M. (Pp. 444+viii; illustrated.) Horn: Ferdinand Berger.

Human Developmental Genetics. By David Yi-Yung Hsia, M.D. (Pp. 400; illustrated. 136s.) Chicago: Year Book Medical Publishers. 1968.

Essays in Biochemistry. Edited by P. N. Campbell and G. D. Greville. Vol. 4. (Pp. 233 +ix; illustrated. 30s.) London: Academic Press. 1968.

Infant Nutrition in the Subtropics and Tropics. By Derrick B. Jelliffe, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Pp. 335; illustrated. 54s.) 2nd edition. Geneva: W.H.O. 1968.

Object Love and Reality. An Introduction to a Psychoanalytic Theory of Object Relations. By Arnold H. Modell. (Pp. 181+x. 30s.) London: Hogarth Press. 1969.

Nikotin. Pharmakologie und Toxikologie. Edited by Helmut Schievelbein. (Pp. 333+xi; illustrated. DM. 52.) Stuttgart : Georg Thieme Verlag. 1968.

The Idle Thoughts of a Surgical Fellow. Being an Account of Experimental Surgical Studies, 1956-1966. By Stacey B. Day. (Pp. 344; illustrated. \$12.90.) Montreal and New Jersey: Cultural & Education Productions. 1968.

Justice in the Welfare State. By Harry Street. (Pp. 130+x. 12s. 6d.) London: Stevens. 1968

Therapy in Child Care. By Barbara Dockar-Drysdale. (Pp. 163+xviii. 15s.) London : Longmans. 1968.

Asthma Bronchiale. By D. G. R. Findeisen. (Pp. 337+xiii; illustrated. £4 8s.) Berlin: Veb Verlag Volk und Gesundheit. 1968.

Tobacco. Experimental and Clinical Studies, By P. S. Larson, Ph.D., and H. Silvette, Ph.D. (Pp. 803+xi. 180s.) London : E. & S. Living-stone. Baltimore : Williams & Wilkins. 1968.

Prognosis in Child Psychiatry. By Hilchen Sommerschild Sundby, M.D., and Peter Christian Kreyberg, M.D. (Pp. 118. 105s.) Oslo: Universitets-Forlaget. 1968. Boston: Williams & Wilkins

Handbook for Obstetric House Officers. By A. C. Fraser, M.R.C.O.G., and Mary Anderson, M.R.C.O.G. (Pp. 117+vii. 12s. 6d.) London : Edward Arnold. 1968.

Symposium. Some Aspects of Neurology. Edited by R. F. Robertson, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Pp. 151; illustrated. 25s.) Edinburgh: Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. 1968.

B.C.G. Vaccination. By R. Mande. (Pp. 280; illustrated. 120s.) London: Dawsons. 1968.