

teachers, such as overseas visits, interchange of staff, and the use of part-time staff.

The Sixteenth Arthur Stanley Eddington Memorial Lecture

IN the sixteenth Arthur Stanley Eddington Memorial Lecture, "On Having a Mind", delivered on November 9, 1962, Prof. W. Kneale concludes that we must retain the Platonic notion of mental events which are distinct from anything in the physical world and manifest a special kind of connectedness (Pp. 56. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1962. 4s. 6d. net; 95 cents). The occurrence of such events is part of what we ordinarily intend to assert when we speak of the existence of minds and a presupposition of all the more interesting things we want to say about them. He believes that an analysis of perception which does justice to the complications of our ordinary talk about it must be a casual theory of some kind, and that the distinction of primary and secondary qualities, as drawn by Locke at his best, is a very important discovery of philosophy. He does not attempt to consider how it came about that some organisms have minds, nor yet what advantage, if any, an organism can gain from having a mind, but in this part of our search for truth he thinks we are still like children playing with pebbles on the shore of a great ocean. He suggests that the survival of the Platonic theory of mind during the past three centuries in spite of fairly obvious difficulties is not due to the dominance of a religious interest among philosophers but to its leaving the way open for the development of natural science.

U.K. Population Trends in the Late 'Fifties

IN the third part of his statistical review for 1960, the Registrar General remarks on the change in the pattern of population growth which took place in the late 'fifties (*The Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for the year 1960*. Part III: Commentary. Pp. xiv + 281. London: H.M.S.O., 1962. 21s. net). Between 1959 and 1960 the home population increased by 369,000 persons, compared with 277,000 and 202,000 in the previous two years. Natural increase accounted for 255,000, the remainder being due to net migration. As there was a not inappreciable outward movement, total immigration was considerably heavier. Live births at 785,000 were higher than in any year since 1947, and it seems reasonably certain that ultimate family size has been rising. The marriages of 1936-41 achieved about two children apiece, those of 1946 are likely to achieve 2.2, the most recent cohort for which the Registrar General makes an estimate are likely to have between 2.3 and 2.4. A rise of 20 per cent in total family size over a period of 15 years is obviously an important shift and needs explanation, though this is not the task of the Registrar General, who confines himself to the role of chronicler. It is, however, to be noted that the 1962 total of births is likely to exceed that of 1960 by a considerable margin. As regards deaths, the principal comparison made is between 1950 and 1960, two years not very different climatically. Infectious diseases, and particularly tuberculosis, have fallen very considerably, from 47.0 per 100,000 in 1950 to 12.3 in 1960. As regards cancer, an increase of 53 per cent in the standardized mortality ratio is noted for cancer of the lung among males and a 35 per cent increase for females. Expectation of life at birth was 68 years for men and 74 for women, at age 45 the figures were 27 and 32 years, and at age 65, 12 and 15 years, respectively. Marriage rates continued high, the gross nuptiality table for 1960 implying no fewer than 96.4 per cent of females marrying by the age of 50.

Antiquities from Benin, Nigeria

BENIN sculptures are well known and can be seen in most of the major ethnographical museums. Frequently

they were made by the *cire perdue* method and the artists showed great skill in their productions. Bronze is commonly the material used, but brass also occurs. As there is no tin available in Nigeria, this latter alloy must have been imported, perhaps from the southern Sudan. These sculptures have been made in Benin for a very long time; indeed, since the sixteenth century. Did the early Portuguese traders have any influence on a native art existing in the country at the time? But it was only really after the punitive expedition of 1897, when the country was opened up, that these splendid sculptures became known in England. Nowadays they are much sought after and command a large price.

Captain A. W. F. Fuller, who was born in 1882, and came of a family long settled in Sussex, started the hobby of collecting at an early age, and his collections from Oceania and Africa became famous. Towards the end of his life he became interested in the Chicago Natural History Museum, and there all his collections are to be found. The Museum already had a good number of specimens from Benin, and these together with the Fuller examples are now on show. A well-illustrated catalogue has been produced, and for those who cannot visit Chicago itself this will be of great interest (*The Art of Benin: a Catalogue of an Exhibition of the A. W. F. Fuller and Chicago Natural History Museum Collections of Antiquities from Benin, Nigeria*. By Philip J. C. Dark. Pp. iii + 74 + 48 plates. Chicago: Chicago Natural History Museum. 1962. 2 dollars).

Russian Geology in Translation

FOR some years the American Geological Institute has been conducting an extensive programme of English translation from Russian, Chinese, and other 'difficult' languages, much of which has been published in its monthly periodical *International Geology Review* (55 dollars per year; 15 dollars to educational institutes and personnel: American Geological Institute Translations Office, 2101 Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington 25, D.C.). A special supplement to the October 1962 issue of this journal, in the form of an 89-page *Catalogue of Translations of Russian Papers in Geology, Solid-Earth Geophysics, and Related Sciences through 1961*, is likely to meet a present need. It records fifteen Russian periodicals in the earth sciences of which cover-to-cover translations are made by American agencies; and it lists a further 1,652 papers from other serials (dating from 1953 to 1961) of which translations are available, with the sources whence copies may be obtained. One noteworthy omission from the list of cover-to-cover translations is the *Bulletin of the Moscow Society for Natural Research (Geological Section)*, now being produced in English, on behalf of the National Science Foundation, by the Israel Program for Scientific Translations (61, Geological Section, 31, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Editions. Pp. iv + 444. (Jerusalem: Israel Program for Scientific Translations. Available from the Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, 25, D.C., 1961.) 4.50 dollars.) Beginning in 1963, *International Geology Review* will be expanded to carry selected papers from the *Paleontological Journal (U.S.S.R.)*, from the *Izvestiya (Geological Series)* of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and from *Soviet Geology*, and it will thus make the results of much Russian geological work more readily accessible to the Western reader.

Bibliography on Soft X-ray Spectroscopy

AN *Annotated Bibliography on Soft X-ray Spectroscopy* has been compiled in connexion with a research programme on the electronic structure of metals and alloys in progress at the U.S. National Bureau of Standards (*Monograph No. 52: Annotated Bibliography on Soft X-ray Spectroscopy*. Pp. iv + 108. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1962. 1 dollar). The bibliography contains about 550 references and is considered to be a