

### The International Zoo Yearbook

Vol. 5. Edited by Caroline Jarvis. Pp. ix + 430 + 72 plates. (London: The Zoological Society of London, 1965.) 105s. net.

**T**HE *International Zoo Yearbook* has already shown itself to be indispensable, and the publication is clearly going from strength to strength. The 1965 volume, edited as before by Caroline Jarvis, with the help of a strong advisory committee, exceeds that of 1964 by nearly 100 pages and includes more than 60 photographic plates and a large number of text illustrations. The reference section follows the accustomed lines and provides ready information about the technical developments and various lines of progress at the zoos and aquaria of the world during the past twelve months. This section alone makes it indispensable to directors of zoos and their staffs. In addition to this purely factual data, Section 2, comprising 150 pages, deals with new developments in the zoo world. The sub-headings of this section include "Breeding" (17 separate articles, contributed by 19 authors); "Stock" (25 articles by 30 authors); together with smaller groups of papers on "Aquarium Management"; "Veterinary Work"; "Zoological Research"; "Educational Activities"; and "Architecture and Construction". The veterinary papers range from accounts of new surgical operations and new hypnotic and anaesthetic agents for birds and fish, to tooth trimming in vicious lions and "false teeth for an old donkey".

In each issue of the *Yearbook*, it has also become customary to include one or two special features. Last year we had a symposium on aquatic mammals in captivity and a survey of animal milk analyses and hand-rearing techniques. This year the special emphasis is on "Ungulates in Captivity"—the whole of Section 1 (90 pages) being devoted to this subject. Conservation is again an important topic in the form of the report of the symposium on "Zoos and Conservation", held in 1964 at the London Zoo. A valuable section, arranged more or less after the manner of the zoological record, entitled "Veterinary Work and Zoological Research Undertaken at Zoos and Aquaria in 1963", is an important innovation in this volume.

Finally, there is a closely-printed 10-page section describing new buildings in zoos and aquaria during 1963-64. It is a sobering thought that this includes 30 zoos which are either entirely new or so extensively reconstructed or extended as to be virtually new. With this extraordinary development in the increase of interest in animals, and the desire to see them in captivity throughout the world, we must emphasize again the imperative need for world-wide and effective control of capture, transport, export and import, of the rarer wild animals. If this is not done, and done thoroughly, the demands of the world zoos could easily outstrip supply (indeed, they are already doing so), leading to many cases of extermination among those species which cannot as yet be readily bred in captivity.

W. H. THORPE

### The Action of Neuroleptic Drugs

A Psychiatric, Neurologic and Pharmacological Investigation. By Prof. Hans-J. Haase and Paul A. J. Janssen. Pp. viii + 174. (Amsterdam: North Holland Publishing Company, 1965.) 40s.

**T**HE drugs which are used in the treatment of psychiatric disorders produce a wide variety of effects. *The Action of Neuroleptic Drugs* is an attempt to define the psychic and somatic actions of the major tranquillizing or neuroleptic drugs. Part 1 of the monograph, by Prof. Hans-J. Haase, describes the neuroleptic effect and shows how this came to be regarded by him as a reduction of extrapyramidal conation. This interpretation is illustrated by the author's clinical observations. Several neuroleptic drugs are compared with chlorpromazine with

regard to dosage and equivalence of therapeutic effect and some subjective observations on the effect of neuroleptic drugs are given. Prof. Haase has found that fine motor extrapyramidal signs are associated with the neuroleptic effect and can be used as an indicator of this effect. He describes how handwriting tests can be used to observe the degree of fine motor hypokinesia which occurs and gives several illustrations. It is thought that most of the coarse motor extrapyramidal disturbances, which can occur when these drugs are used, are not related directly to the neuroleptic effect. Chapter 3 gives details of clinical schemes for the investigation of the neuroleptic action of drugs. This is followed by a review of the therapeutically undesirable effects of neuroleptic drugs, contributed by J. Wagensommer.

The final part of the book, by P. A. J. Janssen, is a short pharmacology of neuroleptic drugs. These can be divided into three main groups: the drugs which are structurally related to reserpine; the derivatives of phenothiazine and their isosteric compounds; and the drugs derived from butyrophenone. The neuroleptic, anti-emetic and adrenolytic activities of thirty-six drugs, as determined in tests on laboratory animals, are compared. The book contains much information about this group of drugs, but its use as a source of reference is limited by the absence of an index. It is, however, relatively cheap, and worth reading, and will no doubt stimulate further investigations into the action of neuroleptic drugs.

D. F. SHARMAN

**Survey of the Limba People of Northern Sierra Leone**  
By R. H. Finnegan. (Department of Technical Co-operation. Overseas Research Publication, No. 8.) Pp. 151. (London: H.M.S.O., 1965.) 25s. net.

**P**RIOR to the research of Miss Ruth Finnegan (now Mrs. Ruth Murray, of the University of Ibadan) the Limba people of the northern province of Sierra Leone had never been the object of anthropological investigation. This modest and useful book seeks primarily to provide basic information about political structure, social institutions, economy, religion and migratory labour. One of its virtues is the way the author has attended to what the Limba say about their own society and to its distinctive features, instead of trying to present the material in the categories found useful in one of the more celebrated investigations of some other African people.

A Limba chief is expected to be continually accessible to his people, from whom he is not separated by intermediary officials. Traditionally, his fundamental task has been to reconcile litigants and "cool their hearts". The setting up of the 'Native Authority' system of administration—useful as a check on unprogressive and autocratic chiefs—has, among the Limba, robbed chiefship of its traditional justification by establishing independent courts. At the same time, the chief, being a salaried official, no longer needs to cultivate the confidence of his people. Literate chiefs find the office 'boring' and now tend to look towards a career outside the chieftdom. Economic development is affecting many institutions—a man is no longer dependent on his kinsfolk to raise bride-price for his wife, and a woman who dislikes her husband may earn enough to repay this sum herself—but traditional ideas of shame, witchcraft, ownership, etc., remain important to any understanding of the contemporary position. The book concludes with a chapter showing that in spite of the new sense of economic individualism, many of the incentives to labour migration are still founded in the traditional Limba order. The farming year is still, for the Limba, an absorbing and God-given cycle; their work, disputes, ceremonies and entertainments are enjoyed with pride and skill. The peasant workers may sometimes be tired or hungry, but they, at least, are never bored.

MICHAEL BANTON