

(2) scientific and technical subjects involving the study of such matters as the implementation of public health programmes and the nature of environmental and social health problems; (3) administration. Under this last heading such topics as the evaluation of public health programmes and the economic aspects of health and disease would be considered. Full-time courses, fellowships, and seminars covering similar schemes of study are also advocated for personnel who are likely to be more suited to these forms of training. Details of the types of programmes in public health administration already adopted or advocated by universities in Yugoslavia, Canada and the United States, and by Government organizations in Mexico and India, are given in appendixes to the report.

### South Australian Museum

THE annual report of the South Australian Museum for the year ended June 30, 1964, states that the most noteworthy aspect of the year's progress is the increased efficiency resulting from the appointment of the Museum's first information officer (South Australia. Report of the Museum Board, 1 July, 1963, to 30 June, 1964. Pp. 11. Adelaide: Government Printer, 1965). This has relieved the research staff of an immense volume of enquiries and is of special benefit to trainee-teachers and senior students. A registry of speech and sound collections has been prepared. This includes wax cylinders, acetate disks and tape-recordings of data on the Australian Aborigines. It has been of especial value to the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. The staff has been active in assisting cognate organizations such as National Parks and Wild Life Reserves and the Flora and Fauna Advisory Committee of the Zoological Society. More than thirty major papers have been published by the staff during the period under review.

### Pesticide-Wildlife Studies

SUMMARIES of Federal pesticide-wildlife investigations in the United States have been prepared from time to time. In 1963, in order to integrate Federal studies with those of other agencies, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service requested the co-operation of the Canadian Government and Provinces, each State, and the universities in listing and describing their pesticide-wildlife investigations. These investigations have been summarized, giving the identification of the State, Province, or university, research worker in charge, title and description of the work, and a brief abstract of findings and progress. The tabulation is alphabetical by States, and separately by Provinces, where the work was done or administered. Some of the projects may now have been terminated or may not be active. Much of the work is unpublished, but a list of addresses should facilitate direct communication with investigators. The survey was part of an international listing of research co-ordinated by the Committee on Ecological Effects of Chemical Controls of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and prepared by John L. George, co-operator, Division of Wildlife Research, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The international listing is arranged alphabetically by author under various subjects such as analytical techniques for chemicals, ecological effects on organisms of different major habitats or of captive animals, and vegetation control of chemicals (U.S. Department of the Interior: Fish and Wildlife Service. Circular No. 224: *Pesticide-Wildlife Studies by States, Provinces and Universities—An Annotated List of Investigations through 1964*. Pp. i+30. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1965).

### Laboratory Animals for Rheumatism Research

THE Nuffield Foundation, as part of its programme of research into possible underlying causes of rheumatic

disease, is anxious to intensify the search for naturally occurring forms of rheumatoid, or rheumatoid-like, lesions in animals suitable for laboratory investigation. A naturally occurring rheumatoid arthritis in monkeys, for example, would have important implications for the controlled study of the disease. The fact that no evidence—or very little—has so far been obtained that this affliction of man is shared by other primates may simply be due to the almost total preponderance of young animals among those which have been available for study. The Foundation would now like to extend the search to cover a reasonably large sample of older monkeys, and to submit to expert examination the hands and feet (to include wrist and ankle joints) of elderly monkeys, preferably of known age. Centres already concerned in primate investigations, in the laboratory or in the field, and where colonies of monkeys are maintained throughout their natural life span, would evidently be in the best position to help. Offers of assistance should be addressed to Mr. Brian Young, the Nuffield Foundation, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, stating the numbers, species and age-groups of monkeys available for examination. In some cases it might be possible to arrange for on-the-spot X-radiography. In other cases, for example, after death, it might be possible to send specimens, suitably preserved, to the rheumatologist responsible for examining the joints for the Foundation. Suitable instructions about this, and any other help required, which may include defrayment of expenses, can then be given according to circumstances.

### African Mammals

THE first number of *Zoologica Africana* reports the proceedings of a symposium on African mammals held at Salisbury, Rhodesia, during September 26–28, 1963, under the auspices of the Zoological Society of Southern Africa, when it and a number of visiting delegates were the guests of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (*Zoologica Africana*, 1, No. 1. Edit. by M. K. Rowan. Pp. 265. Cape Town: Zoological Society of Southern Africa, 1965). The twenty-five papers are gathered into sections on physiology and behaviour, systematics, geographical distribution, population ecology, and wildlife diseases. There are, in addition, opening and closing addresses, a note on latitude-longitude grid maps of Africa, and a record of the resolutions from the Plenary Session of the Congress. The papers covering this very wide field are, as would be expected, of unequal weight, but none is without value; the delegates who attended the symposium returned home with the feeling that it marked the beginning of a new drive in the study of African mammals. The problems to be investigated are almost infinite, and the near-certainty of the drastic reduction and perhaps extinction of the populations of some species emphasizes the urgency of pressing on with the biological study of the African fauna before it is too late. African zoologists are fully aware of the danger to the wildlife of Africa; isolated and handicapped by lack of facilities (as many of them are), they are making the most of their opportunities and, as the results of this symposium show, accumulating a valuable body of knowledge. It is much to be hoped that they will receive the encouragement and backing that they deserve from the various authorities controlling the territories concerned and will be granted the financial aid without which such work cannot be sustained.

### Zoological Society of London

THE modernization plans of the Zoological Society of London have made significant progress in 1965. In March, the new Elephant and Rhinoceros Pavilion was opened; in April, the Nuffield Institute of Comparative Medicine was inaugurated and is now fully operative; in May, the first group of birds was installed in the new Snowdon Aviary; in June, the building of the Small