

## REVIEWS

ORANG-UTAN. By BARBARA HARRISSON. Collins, 1962, 25s.

This highly readable book addresses itself above all to the conservationist. Mrs. Harrisson works in collaboration with her husband, who contributes a foreword and an epilogue.

In spite of its title this is not a comprehensive monograph on a single species for, although it is concerned with the present status of the Orang in Sarawak, it is based largely on the authoress's experience in bringing up confiscated baby Orangs in a state of semi-liberty. She substitutes human attentions for parental care until the animals can be self-dependent and returnable to the jungle or, alternatively, to some good zoo. Much discussion relates to the relative merits of these two alternatives in efforts to conserve the species, without, however, any definite conclusions being offered. There is considerable criticism of zoos and their directors' policies *a propos* of exhibition and breeding of Orangs and other apes; but a few are singled out as having more altruistic motives and better policies and facilities than most. Doubtless some of this criticism is justified, but, on the other side of the picture, not enough has been done by local authorities to check the wanton destruction of Orangs by indigenous inhabitants.

This book evinces a keen appreciation of the critical state of the Orang-utan and has the laudable object of preserving the species, but the Harrissons display inadequate knowledge of the established differences between Bornean and Sumatran Orangs; and are unacquainted with certain structural developments associated with maturity, which they interpret as pathological states. The illustrations for the most part are well chosen and of excellent quality, but it is unfortunate that the dejected animal photographed in the Johore Zoo (facing page 176) is a chimpanzee and not, as stated, an Orang at all!

W. C. O. H.

GOMA DAS GORILLAKIND. By E. M. LANG. Albert Muller Verlag Ruschlikon-Zurich, 1961. 104 pp. S.fr. 12.80.

This is a well-produced and beautifully illustrated account of the early life and upbringing of the first gorilla to be born in captivity in Europe. It is written by Ernst M. Lang, the energetic director of the Basle Zoological Garden where the birth took place. The accompanying 56 photographic illustrations are from various sources but include a large number by the author, the remainder being acknowledged at the end of the book.

The work is with good reason dedicated to Mrs. Lang whose hand in the rearing of Goma is very evident. Though clearly intended for the use of the juvenile and lay reader, the book is fully authoritative and will serve as a handy reference to early gorilla life, behaviour, and early development. Goma's story is covered from birth up to the age of two years, by which time she had become fully independent.

It is to be published in English by Gollancz, London.

W. C. O. H.

SAVING THE GAME. By ANTHONY CULLEN and SYDNEY DOWNEY. Jarrolds. 25s.

The authors have combined a bit of journalism, a good appreciation of biology and ecology, and a long experience of Africa, to produce a balanced report on the wildlife problems there.

The different aspects of conservation are approached light-heartedly, but the discussions are serious; the appreciations are sound, and the criticisms of the situations which have arisen are fair. Poaching, because of the seriousness of this cruel and wasteful practice, is very rightly discussed early in the book. The value of public opinion, and of education in this context is emphasized, and this by itself is sufficient justification for the book having been written, and for it being read. Certainly the reader puts it down with a good idea of the contemporary situation, a better knowledge of the present trends in conservation, and, which is perhaps best of all, a not unhelpful outlook for the future.

D. V.-FG.

WHALES. By E. J. SLIJPER. Hutchinson, London. 1962. 63s.

There has long been a need for a comprehensive work on whales, giving an up-to-date account of our knowledge of their biology and setting this against the background of the whaling industry past and present. The distinguished anatomist Professor Slijper has now given us a book which goes a long way towards meeting this need. It opens with an historical introduction outlining the development of knowledge of the cetacea and the history of whaling. This is followed by chapters on various aspects of whale biology including their evolution, anatomy, physiology, behaviour, feeding, distribution and migrations, reproduction. A final chapter on the future of whales and whaling, a classification, and a useful thirty-eight page bibliography complete the book. The translation by A. J. Pomerans, revised from the Dutch edition of 1958, reads very well and the book is attractively produced and lavishly illustrated with photographs and drawings.

In recommending the book it is therefore unfortunate that some reservations have to be made. There are errors of fact and of interpretation throughout. Examples are the use of SOFAR in chapter eight when first listening stations and later SONAR are meant; the misleading picture of our knowledge of humpback migrations presented in figures 181 and 183; the scales of figures 9 and 10 which are obviously different. References are often not to be found in the list for the chapter concerned and the index is not always trustworthy. There are a number of misprints.

And what of the future of whales and whaling? Professor Slijper gives a useful account of the International Whaling Commission and of the problems it faces in trying to balance the individual needs of the eighteen member countries, while at the same time protecting the whales without ruining the whaling industry. He points out that there is little danger of exterminating any species except possibly where a reduced stock of one species can still be hunted while the main catch falls on another. Here the blue whale comes to mind and it is heartening to read that the problem of defining the maximum permissible catch is being expertly investigated. In the last few seasons the whaling fleets of Norway and Britain have declined while those of Japan and the U.S.S.R. have steadily increased. It will be interesting to see whether the results of these latest investigations can convince the Antarctic industry that some reduction of the catch is "absolutely unavoidable".

S. G. B.

ANIMALS OF BRITAIN. Edited by DR. L. HARRISON MATTHEWS. *Sunday Times* Publications. 3s. 6d. each.

It is often said that the British Mammals are a much neglected study, certainly there are few books on many of them. But at last a series of booklets is being published—the first eight already available—by the *Sunday*