

and governmental services must be rigidly scrutinized in the light of necessity. The resultant deterioration which shows absence of planning and foresight must not be allowed to continue. The universities' own needs must be weighed against other demands. The efficient future control of the destiny of the universities themselves requires the replacement of scientific manpower. These replacements must be accelerated both in tempo and quantity while quality must be maintained. The colleges and universities can play their part only by keeping active staffs intact and maintaining the morale of their teachers by recognizing this as a dominant part of the war effort.

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*National Research Council Representative  
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### RUSSIAN-ENGLISH TECHNICAL DICTIONARY

THERE is an urgent demand at the present time for an up-to-date Russian-English dictionary of scientific

and technical terms. It is known that a number of Russian-English glossaries of specific terms have been compiled by various scientific institutions and individuals, and it is thought that it would be extremely helpful to scientists and technical translators if copies of these glossaries could be collected together and placed in the Science Library in London where one complete set could be consulted.

Will, therefore, any institution or individual who has compiled a glossary of Russian scientific or technical terms, whether printed or in MS, please send a copy to the Secretary, Anglo-Soviet Scientific Collaboration Sub-Committee, The British Council, 3 Hanover Street, W.1, London, England, who will collect these for the Science Library.

It is hoped at a later stage to compile a large dictionary, but the immediate aim is to collect the different glossaries in one place where they can be consulted. Each glossary will be known by the name of its compiler.

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*Chairman, Anglo-Soviet Scientific  
Collaboration Sub-Committee*

## SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

### LEUKEMIA IN ANIMALS

*Spontaneous and Experimental Leukemia in Animals.*

By JULIUS ENGELBRETH-HOLM. 245 pages, 44 figures. Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd. 1942.

THIS book of Engelbreth-Holm, published under the auspices of the Lady Tata Memorial Trust, is an authoritative and timely monograph. Leukemia, a cancer-like disease of the blood cell-forming organs, was little known until recent developments, reviewed in this book, focused the attention of increasing numbers of scientists and laymen on this disease. Leukemia is not an uncommon disease, and its incidence is seemingly rising. It arouses concern because it affects persons, young and old, who are often healthy in appearance, and the disease often follows a course of many years free of all symptoms, though it is rapidly fatal in many instances. Research men are being attracted to its study by the many avenues of investigation opened recently, making it possible to explore diverse problems of interest and significance. More than the importance of this disease itself, the hope that leukemia research will contribute to the understanding of cancer has induced most of our cancer research foundations and the National Cancer Institute to place it on their program.

The first part of the book is devoted to a historical survey of this disease, first recognized about one hundred years ago, and to a description of its occur-

rence and of its varied manifestations in different species of animals which contributed much to our knowledge of this disease and laid the foundation for experimental work.

The modern period of experimental leukemia dates back to 1908, when a Danish investigator, Ellermann, discovered the causation of avian leukemia by a filterable agent (virus). The discovery of Peyton Rous that chicken tumors are produced by viruses followed shortly and opened a productive period of research, during which chicken tumors and chicken leukoses and their causative filterable agents have been extensively investigated. Some twenty years later the transplantability of different mammalian leukemias was discovered. Engelbreth-Holm is among the pioneers who investigated the many problems of avian leukosis offered by the discoveries of his countryman, Ellermann; later he also contributed to the knowledge of mammalian leukemia. With the skill of a good teacher he sketches in this book the history and present status of leukemia research in a manner easily understandable to those not familiar with this disease. With the authority of an investigator he introduces research workers into the intricacies of newer knowledge, giving precise and complete reference to original articles. The field is covered in a systematic manner, and the book closes with a discussion of the nature of human and mammalian leukemia.

It is still not generally conceded that leukemia is