ported in due detail. Even though the retina is known to map in reasonably homologous fashion onto parts of the visual cortex, one must be cautioned that at its most optimistically expected best phosphene-induced "vision" will not be anything like the exquisite view provided by a functioning intact human visual system, and at its worst it could be an annoying display of uninformative lights. Uncertainty as to what degree of "vision" actually could be achieved with a prosthesis is a frequently echoed theme in the pages of the book, the doubts usually being ascribed to an insufficiency of experimental data. It is interesting to note that several of the professionally employed blind people whose comments appear in the book seemed the least interested in having a prosthesis of the general class discussed here.

The interdisciplinary nature of the topic and the book stems from involvement with aspects of visual physiology, neurosurgery, engineering, and computer science. Some controversy as to the relative importance of these several disciplines is evident in the book, and is to be expected considering that the contributors tend to be spirited proponents of their own disciplines. This has led to the exceptionally broad coverage one finds in the book.

The book is valuable because almost all current workers in the field are either represented or referred to. The large sections devoted to dialogues between participants are most valuable. Some sensory aids for the blind that do not depend on surgical intervention are mentioned. These are perhaps out of place in this volume, but the authors have attempted to develop points of relevance to the principal topic so that their inclusion provides a good supplement.

The unexpectedly large number of typographic errors does not detract from the worth of the book, which has been published at what seems a most propitious time. Advances in each of the disciplines cited above seem to be pointing with promise toward the possibility of some form of human visual prosthesis. Analogous advances are probably still required in the general medical and biological areas to clear the way for routine long-time implantation of electrically active devices.

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A Biomedical Science

Progress in Parasitology. P. C. C. GARNHAM. Athlone, London, 1971 (U.S. distributor, Oxford University Press, New York). xii, 244 pp. + plates. $9.75. University of London Heath Clark Lectures, 1968.

Although its title leads one to expect that this book is narrowly technical, Garnham's book, a personal account of a scientist looking upon a lifetime of experience, knowledge he has contributed, and progress he has witnessed, shared, and initiated in a branch of science to which he devoted a generous segment of his life, is written in a style that will make it comprehensible to the individual of limited exposure to science as well as useful to the teacher and the professional scientist. It is a refreshing review and account of advances in a specialized field with experiences familiar and principles applicable to any branch of science.

Concise, well-defined introductory material enhanced by examples the author has selected from his vast experience in the clinic, field, and laboratory sets the scene into which he introduces two chapters on "the parasitic life," subtitled "Problems of the parasite" and "Problems of the parasitologist." Parasites are likened to "commuters on suburban railways" maintaining "a regular time table" and being "compelled to do so in order to catch the bus to their next destination." What must be considered in the selection and completion of a scientific problem, including ethical, personal problems and publication of data, is discussed. The young parasitologist, whom the author addresses in particular, is made aware of some of the areas of parasitology that have offered challenges in the past and that still do. The author discusses facilities and opportunities for research in institutions throughout the world. He recounts his own experiences as a researcher at these institutions, thus informing the young parasitologist where the greatest challenges exist and where best to take them up.

The concluding chapter discusses "some great parasitologists of the past." Twelve personalities are selected on the basis of national origin rather than scientific discipline. Garnham believes that "each race has its own particular contribution to make, an attitude to the subject or a peculiar insight, which is distinctive as the different schools of nationalistic music." All the parasitologists discussed were born in the 19th and died in the 20th century. All pursued the study of life cycles, seeking through their experiments measures for the control of disease. The majority founded centers of learning attracting zealous students who followed in their footsteps. Garnham introduces each with an imaginative, vivid, often poetic description of his birthplace, enabling the reader to visualize the environment and familial ties that nurtured him and contributed to his success. This is followed by a summary of the individual's discoveries and contributions and the importance of his work in the light of present-day advances. Garnham successfully conveys those invaluable personal qualities that each possessed and gives the reader intimate details of each unique personality, based in most cases on his knowledge of the person directly or indirectly through family, intimates, or colleagues or from careful selection of details given in biographies.

To the reviewer, who holds Garnham in great esteem, this small volume reads well and pleasantly unfolds the life, hopes, and achievements of its author, himself an outstanding and unique personality in the community of parasitologists.

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Abstract Algebra and Solution by Radicals. John E. Maxfield and Margaret W. Maxfield. Saunders, Philadelphia, 1971. xii, 204 pp., illus. $9.75.

Bio-Learning Guide. C. Benjamin Meleca, Phyllis E. Jackson, and Roger K. Burnard. Illustrations by David M. Dennis. Burgess, Minneapolis, 1971. Variously paged, illus. Paper, $4.50. **Bio-Learning Notes.** An Independent Study Guide. iv, 268 pp. Paper, $3.95.

Biological Techniques in Electron Microscopy. Clinton J. Dawes. Barnes and Noble, New York, 1971. xiv, 194 pp., illus. Paper, $4.95.

Calculus Two. Linear and Nonlinear Functions. Francis J. Flanigan and Jerry L. Kazdan. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1971. xvi, 443 pp., illus. $10.95

The Control of Eye Movements. A symposium, San Francisco, November 1969. Paul Bach-y-Rita, Carter C. Collins, and Jane E. Hyde, Eds. Academic Press, New York, 1971. x, 560 pp., illus. $14.50.

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