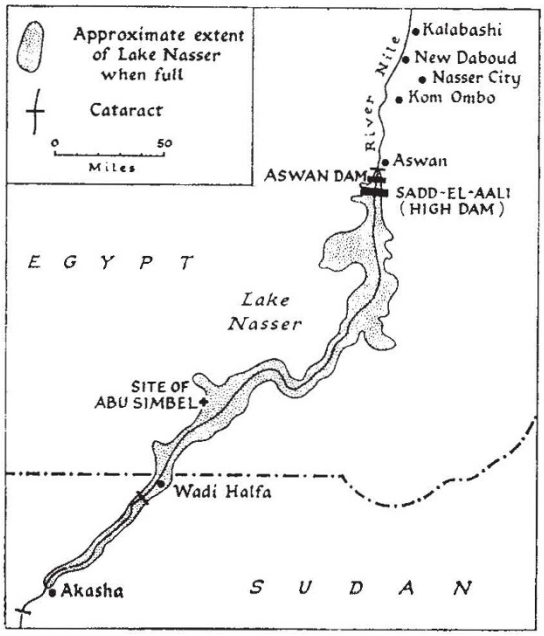
science aspects of a lunar laboratory. The papers are not comprehensive and in some cases are simply a repeat of information which has been published elsewhere.

J. ERNSTING

WATER THROUGH THE WORLD



The Aswan High Dam project, from *A World Geography of Irrigation* by Leonard M. Cantor (Oliver and Boyd; 45s.). The book consists of a study of the geography of irrigation, and a regional survey of the development of irrigation throughout the world.

MORE FOOD, LESS MONEY

Economic Change and Agriculture

(An Agricultural Adjustment Unit Symposium.) Edited by J. Ashton and S. J. Rogers. Pp. vi+360. (Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd, Ltd., 1967. Published for the Agricultural Adjustment Unit, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.) 42*s*.

THIS volume consists of a number of papers read at a conference organized by the Agricultural Adjustment Unit of the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Newcastle, in January 1967. This unit was established by the Kellog Foundation as one of three such centres, the others being at Iowa State University and at Uppsala in Sweden. The key to the functions of the Agricultural Adjustment Unit is contained in a statement made by one of the most distinguished contributors to the conference, Professor E. A. G. Robinson. This reads: "There is reason to think that productivity in agriculture may grow over long periods as fast or faster than in the economy as a whole. If, as the evidence of recent years would indicate, the growth of demand for food, resulting from income and price elasticities, is around 0·6 of growth in total, such a rate of increase in productivity must mean a fairly rapid contraction of employment in agriculture. In this situation attempts to protect agriculture too completely from economic pressures may do more harm than good". The problem of agricultural adjustment is not so much to relieve the pressures but to bring about the changes which they dictate with the minimum of pain and distress to those concerned.

It is not possible to comment on each individual contribution. They range over a substantial diversity of topics only loosely grouped together under the headings "Agriculture in Context", "Agriculture in Trade", "Land and People", "Adaptation of Agriculture Abroad" and "Some Considerations for the Future". The contributions are mostly concerned with the essential first step of identifying and detailing the forces making for change in agriculture rather than with suggesting solutions. These, no doubt, will feature in later activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Unit.

One has to recognize that in organizing a conference of the kind on which this volume is based limitations of time and available speakers set a severe restraint on the subjects which can be given attention. Even so, the selection of subjects could be mildly criticized on two counts. First, in nearly all countries agriculture is subject to massive government intervention and the role of the state in bringing about changes is of critical importance. Second, agricultural adjustment is not a process which concerns agriculture alone, but is part of general economic development. Both aspects merit greater attention than they receive in this initial conference.

All in all the volume is useful, especially if it can be regarded as a prelude to more constructive rather than analytical activities in the future. It deserves to be read by policy makers and farm leaders, as well as by students of agriculture.

H. T. WILLIAMS

PESTS OF RICE

The Major Insect Pests of the Rice Plant

(Proceedings of a Symposium at the International Rice Research Institute, September, 1964.) Pp. 729. (Baltimore, Md. : The Johns Hopkins Press; London : Oxford University Press, 1967. Published for the International Rice Research Institute.) 120*s*. net.

As more countries become aware of the serious losses caused by the insect pests of their major food crops, the need to co-ordinate research efforts increases. In 1964 a symposium with the aim of reviewing the current status of research on rice pests and investigating possible new methods for the future was held at the International Rice Research Institute. It was attended by entomologists from most of the world's rice-growing areas.

The thirty-six papers given are arranged in this book into eight general groups or "sessions", illustrated with some two hundred black and white photographs, line drawings and graphs. There is an adequate index, and each paper is followed by a summary of the discussion and a comprehensive bibliography which will be a decided asset to future research workers and students.

The first six sessions are composed of twenty-five papers on the rice stem borer. The opening paper by Kapur gives a clear presentation of present knowledge of the taxonomy of adult borers throughout the world. It emphasizes the need for careful collection of specimens for identification, for ability to identify the larval stages found in the field, and for a closer co-ordination between taxonomist and applied entomologist. This is followed by two papers on the biology of economic species by workers from Japan and India.

Although the next session is entitled " Population Dynamics of Rice Stem Borers" the four papers it contains deal with problems of statistics, population assessment by means of light traps, and examples of forecasting systems. Methods of forecasting pest attacks are of obvious interest, although it is clear that much work on pest ecology, biology and behaviour is needed in some areas before so effective a scheme as that described by Yoshimeki, which has been in operation in Japan since 1941, can be achieved.

The next four sessions deal with the physiology of the