

importantly, given the book's theme, nothing is said of Lyell's interpretation of the accumulation of Mount Etna's lava flows, which overlie geologically quite recent rocks, as evidence for the Earth's great age. But I should be surprised if the author knew about such matters, his knowledge of the history of geology literature evidently being limited.

All in all, the book reveals the author as an amateur historian of science, leaning on the work of others and not doing justice to his important theme. Yet the book will doubtless sell well with the publishers' backing. In contrast, another semi-popular, but authoritative, book by the Hutton scholar Donald McIntyre (with Alan McKirdy), *James Hutton: The Founder of Modern Geology* (The Stationery Office, 1997), received insufficient funding to accommodate references and had only a very brief bibliography and a modest print run. Why should this be so? ■
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Eyes on the prize

How to Win the Nobel Prize: An Unexpected Life in Science

by J. Michael Bishop

Harvard University Press: 2003. 320 pp.

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István Hargittai

If offered reincarnation, the Nobel laureate J. Michael Bishop would choose to come back as a musician (with exceptional talent, to be sure), because he thinks that one lifetime as a scientist is enough. The son of a lutheran minister, he grew up in rural Pennsylvania, and became enchanted with research during his last years at Harvard Medical School. He has been at the University of California, San Francisco since 1968, and worked for 15 years with his former postdoctoral associate, and ultimately fellow Nobel laureate, Harold Varmus.

Their work had its roots in the discovery of a cancer-causing virus in chickens by Peyton Rous in 1911, who was awarded the Nobel Prize fully 55 years later. Five individuals then went on to win Nobel Prizes for related work. David Baltimore, Renato Dulbecco and Howard Temin won in 1975 "for their discoveries concerning the interaction between tumour viruses and the genetic material of the cell", and Varmus and Bishop became Nobel laureates in 1989 "for their discovery of the cellular origin of retroviral oncogenes". Baltimore and Temin found the viral enzyme reverse transcriptase, which allows RNA to be copied into DNA, a reversal of the normal flow of genetic information. This discovery could have been Bishop's had he been more daring. However,

Illustration

A fine body of work

Leonardo da Vinci's anatomical drawings, such as those of the shoulder shown here, may have been undertaken primarily out of an artistic desire to perfect his representation of the human body. They were influenced by the prevailing dogma of medical anatomy, as established by the Greek anatomist Galen some 1,400 years earlier. Leonardo's focus on drawing from life — in particular from his first-hand observation of human dissection — clearly informed his later works. The accuracy of his representations of human anatomy often surpassed that of contemporary medical experts. A massive book containing all of Leonardo's sketches, together with an analysis of the artist's work — *Leonardo da Vinci 1452–1519: The Complete Paintings and Drawings* (Taschen) by Frank Zöllner — has recently been published. Mary Purton



he learned his lesson and was fortunate enough to get another chance.

The discovery of oncogenes (cancer genes) raised the question of whether such genes might be present in the genetic composition of normal as well as cancerous cells. Locating them carried the promise of understanding human cancer at the genetic level. At first it was thought that oncogenes were viral genes, but Bishop and Varmus discovered that they were cellular genes that had been kidnapped by the virus. It took their team four years to identify them.

Bishop quotes a beautiful description of a moment of discovery by one of their post-docs, Dominique Stehelin: "The intensity of the emotion I experienced and the intellectual clarity induced by the situation at that moment were very special." Furthermore, "I suspect that few have the privilege of enjoying such a moment when one is intensely and profoundly aware that a major step forward in Science has been made, and that one has contributed to it." Alas, the quote was from an open letter to the Nobel Committee by Stehelin, who was not among the Nobel awardees. For every Nobel laureate there are others who might have also been included but were not, and every story about how to win the Nobel Prize may have its counterparts.

Bishop does not give a recipe for winning the prize, as any attempt to emulate a particular research career would be doomed to fail. However, throughout the book, he makes

important points that budding scientists may find useful. For example, it is more useful to learn from one's peers than from one's teachers. Start a research career in a place where you feel genuinely needed, rather than choosing somewhere for its prestige. Being a pioneer in research is fun, although it may bring more fame to be part of a team completing a discovery. Give a name to your discovery as soon as it is made. And finally, Bishop points out, good scientists should also market their ideas well.

Nobel laureates often seem to be standard-bearers for good causes, usually by signing petitions or making statements about issues with which they may not even be too familiar. Bishop's involvement in public causes has been different. He actively organized the participation of scientists in a non-partisan movement to increase legislative attention for science. Their high-level lobbying helped to achieve record support for research from taxpayer's money in the United States.

Bishop compiled his experience and ideas in this book for the general public. He also provides a crash course on the microbial world that is a gem of instruction without being condescending. And his copious use of art, including poetry, is a statement about the unity of the two cultures. ■

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