He was presented with the award at the Royal Geographical Society's Annual Meeting on Monday 10 June 1974.

James Adam, aged 53, got his degree at Glasgow University and became Medical Officer to the 1st Royal Norfolks in 1946. His special interest is in endurance in extremes of climate, of which he has, of course, personal experience. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, a member of the expeditions committee of the RGS, of the Physiological Society, the Climatic Physiology Group, the Ergonomics Research Society, and the Exercise Physiology Group. He is the sole author of 25 publications, the joint author of 25 and he has made seven training films for the Army. He has a son and daughter and a Pyrenean mountain dog called Hector, and he services his own car.

For Scotland: Colonel Adam was born in Ardrossan, Ayrshire, where his father was a headmaster. His widowed mother lives at Millburn Gardens, Largs.

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**BOOK REVIEWS**


Our Army Medical Service besides being one of the oldest of all Army Services has been distinguished by the complete absence of any detailed account of its origins and past. This unhappy distinction has now been removed for ever by the appearance of Sir Neil Cantlie's "History".

We are singularly fortunate that our history has been related by Sir Neil for not only is he a former DGAMS so that he has insight, understanding and sympathy with the problems which his predecessors faced, but he is a most conscientious and tireless seeker of source material and being the possessor of a most excellent prose style he has turned this material into an absorbing and smooth flowing narrative. We can speak with knowledge as we have read his text three times—twice in MSS and once since publication, and enjoyed it on each occasion.

Above all Sir Neil brings such a balanced viewpoint to bear that his readers will accept his opinions and judgements unreservedly, and this naturally makes his work an authoritative one.

Where both the professional historian and the general reader will be grateful to the author is in the statistics of sick returns and sick ratios which he has produced wherever records allow of this. These figures bring home with fearful clarity and force what havoc disease played in the past with our forces e.g. the loss of 100,000 men in the West Indies, a third of Wellington's Army incapacitated at one time, and so on. Another most valuable feature is that the references are printed at the end of each chapter so that they are very easily accessible. Add to this that there is an excellent summary of the Military operations of each campaign and the reader will realise how complete and self contained the History is. One of the sections of the book which will interest the reader most is that on the Crimean War to which a large part of Vol II is devoted. This coverage is more than justified as it was the Crimean War which brought the greatest volume of criticism of our Service and here for the first time the reader will read the other side of the story too long cast in darkness by the overbright light of Miss Nightingale's lamp as seen in retrospect.

All aspects of our story are dealt with—pay, status, promotion, conditions, medical supplies, transport etc. It is salutary to see how many of the problems our forbears faced are still with us.

Simple line maps cover virtually all the campaigns dealt with. These had to be produced on a no cost basis. We are glad to report that all except one have scales and even this map did have the scale on its original (we speak with knowledge as we were responsible for them!).

A more serious error by the publishers is the omission of page numbers for the maps which makes reference to them difficult. This omission should be remedied in any future editions.

To sum up then this is a splendid history fully worthy of its theme and because of its combination of scholarly research and excellent prose is fit to stand comparison with Oman and Fortesque and in consequence it will prove to be the definitive history as we cannot see how it can be bettered.

The author's reward—should he seek one—is the knowledge that as long as our Army exists his History will keep his name green and remembered.

Thank you Sir Neil.

A. MacLENNAN
**Book Reviews**


My interest in the "Goeben" has been life-long for as a small boy I heard how the Royal Navy was blamed whenever the subject of her escape was raised and as a young officer in Malta between the wars I saw her as the "Yavuz" - the Flagship and the pride of the Turkish Fleet.

It will be appreciated with what eagerness I opened Mr. McLaughlin's book - the first to be published in this country on the "'Goeben"' history. My eagerness was more than justified as the telling of her adventures could hardly have been improved upon.

When I reviewed (in this Journal) the Author's "The Royal Army Medical Corps" I remarked on his ability to select and utilize his source material and to turn it into vivid narrative prose. These skills are equally evident in the "Goeben" story for the Author has had to search far and wide for the necessary material on the chief actors and on the political, historical, naval, economical and technical aspects of his tale. He has digested and compressed this vast mass of material into a compact book of some 178 pages - indeed the more one reads his book (and I have done so twice) the more one marvels at so much information being provided in so small a compass. All this information is relevant if the escape of the "Goeben" as well as the agonizing decisions with which many of the chief actors were faced are to be fully comprehended.

Again the understanding and humanity of the Author, as noted in my previous review, allows him to pass judgement and apportion blame with authority, objectivity and compassion. He has provided quite sufficient background information for each reader to make his own judgement - mine is that although Churchill's unhappily worded instructions were contributory it was Troubridge who was most directly responsible for the escape of the "Goeben". One is moved with sympathy for Troubridge in the circumstances he encountered but one cannot escape the feeling that he was just not quite big enough to cope with them.

The Author's natural modesty is happily displayed in his generous and charmingly phrased acknowledgements. I too would join him in praising the skill of his daughter Elizabeth as a proof reader for I could spot only one error which she had overlooked viz. - on Page 30 Troubridge should be referred to as a "Non-Belligerent" officer and Not as a "Non-Combatant" one. Pase Elizabeth!

Clear and excellent maps and apt illustrations of good quality add greatly to the value and appeal of the book which is well printed and produced.

To all who enjoy an epic story splendidly told I recommend this book. Let us hope that we will see many more from Mr. McLaughlin's pen.

A. MacLENNAN


In the foreword, Major-General Sir Gerald Duke makes the point that this book is written in a light hearted manner which should be fun to read. This is an understatement, it is fun to read. It is a book to be enjoyed especially by those who have known the British Army in its more leisurely days. It sets out to capture and record the habits, customs and traditions of the various Regiments and Corps. The young officer of today will derive considerable pleasure from the many anecdotes most of which stem from a nostalgic past.

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W. A. WINTER


This volume, Band 8 in the series "Spezelle pathologische Anatomie", edited by W. Doerr, G. Seifert and E. Uehlinger, is an outstanding contribution to the literature on tropical diseases and fills a long felt want in the field of tropical pathology. The fact that the contributing authors, under the guidance of Professor Herbert Spencer of St. Thomas's Hospital, almost all belong to British schools, assisted by South American authors in some chapters, and by Professor James Gibson of Hong Kong in others, has ensured that the style of presentation and language have a familiar quality to British (and Commonwealth) readers. The format of the book as a whole and of each chapter is clear and orthodox, there is a short but useful subject index and the references are up to date and reasonably comprehensive. It is lavishly illustrated with many black and white photographs and photomicrographs of exceptionally high quality. Many of these will be familiar to serving and retired officers of the R.A.M.C. as they are photographs of specimens in the Royal Army Medical College collection. As a text-book of tropical pathology for candidates for the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene it contains the required material in very readable form. As a reference book it will also be useful, although because it encompasses a wide scope in its 751 pages, the information on any one subject is sometimes necessarily brief. Its great drawback is its astronomical price.

R. M. VANREESEN


This slim volume represents an erudite symposium on the topic of thrombosis. It is directed towards greater understanding of the processes involved in thrombosis as illustrated by current knowledge.

While this work does not, at this stage, alter therapeutics, yet, a study of the contents will allow an appreciation of further development in the subject.

J. D. CORMACK