performing additional analyses as needed. The book is characterized by clarity and convenience throughout, including clear print, and good headings with boldface type for the subsections of each assay. This book should be a "must" in every clinical laboratory called upon to do any work in special hematology. It would be a very valuable source book for any specialist in hematology or for any laboratory worker concerned with the measurement of glycolytic or glucose-6-phosphate shunt enzymes and intermediates. It is highly recommended for those who have need for reference to such a laboratory manual. The tables in the back of the book giving the normal activities levels for a number of enzymes; the effects of temperature on the assay of several enzymes are a valuable compendium that will alone justify the purchase of the book by clinical laboratories.

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VIRUSES AND IMMUNITY: TOWARD UNDERSTANDING VIRAL IMMUNOLOGY AND IMMUNOPATHOLOGY. Edited by Claude Koprowski and Hilary Koprowski. Academic Press, New York/San Francisco/London, 1975. xv + 141 pp., $8.95.

This slim volume is based on a series of seminars organized jointly by the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Philadelphia, and the Graduate Group in Immunology at the University of Pennsylvania in 1973. These seminars were designed to "survey the current state of knowledge in viral immunology and immunopathology and to discuss selected basic findings which would serve as an ancilla for further understanding and future experimental work." Nine principal participants organized and revised their material for publication.

The book's title and its stated purpose promise rather more than the book itself delivers. The survey of viral immunology and immunopathology is sketchy and incomplete. This is not necessarily the fault of either contributor or editor but, rather, reflects the extent of this emerging field. The in-depth presentations serve to emphasize the complexity of the immune response to a particular virus infection and the individual nature of both host and viral factors which determine whether immunopathology results.

These difficulties are succinctly summarized in Abner L. Notkins' introductory remarks. The first contributor, Oscar Stutman, considers immunodeficiency states and natural resistance in man and certain experimental animals. His review includes a discussion of immune surveillance as a possible defense mechanism against malignancy, a theme which is further explored, but renounced, by Richmond T. Prehu in a provocative essay entitled "Does Immunity Promote or Inhibit Tumor Growth?" Herman Friedman covers in considerable detail the experimental work from his laboratory on the nature of the immune suppression induced by the Friend leukemia virus complex in susceptible inbred mice. E. Frederick Wheelock goes on to describe a model system in which Friend virus leukemia is suppressed by the use of statolon, an interferon inducer, which seems to act by restoring immune competence and macrophage function in Friend virus-infected mice. In another chapter, Diane Griffin presents data on both humoral and cellular immune responses to Sindbis virus infection of the mouse. A classic example of viral-induced immunopathology is considered in a contribution by Donald H. Gilden on the pathogenicity of lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus infection in the mouse. The autoimmune diseases of New Zealand
mice are discussed by Alfred S. Steinberg who presents data in support of the idea that early loss of a thymic regulatory function in these mice may account for a breakdown in tolerance to "self" and certain other antigens, leading to excessive antibody responses with immune complex formation. The last two chapters, one by Stanley A. Plotkin, the other by Frautisek Sokol, deal, respectively, with the pros and cons of killed and live vaccines.

I can recommend this book as an appetizer. It certainly whets one's appetite, but is insufficient as a meal in itself.

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COMBINED IMMUNODEFICIENCY DISEASE AND ADENOSINE DEAMINASE DEFICIENCY. A MOLECULAR DEFECT. Edited by Hilaire J. Meuwissen, Richard J. Pickering, Bernard Pollara, and Ian H. Porter. Academic Press, New York, 1975. xi + 231 pp. $16.50.

This book is a report of the proceedings of a symposium and workshop on the same topic which was held in Albany, New York, in October, 1973.

It would be very desirable if publishers realized that the value of a text of this type is probably given by a formula such as $U(1-k)^n$ where $U$ is the initial value, $k$ is a decremental factor (e.g., 0.05) which is related to the rate of progress in the area, and $n$ is the number of months which elapses between the date of a conference and the publication of the proceedings. A lapse of 2 years does not seem reasonable and as a result some of the information becomes inevitably dated, e.g., with respect to the beneficial effects of bone-marrow transplantation of which there have accumulated more cases, or the use of the biochemical test on amniotic fluid cells. The value of several good reviews, e.g., of the genetic control of gamma globulins (Litwin) and heterogeneity of immunodeficiency syndromes (Rosen) has been affected by further advances as well as the availability of more recent discussions on similar topics.

Basically, the book discusses the absence of an enzyme, adenosine deaminase, in some children with immunodeficiency. The association represents the first instance of a characteristic biochemical defect which could be the cause of one type of immunodeficiency. Perhaps the most valuable section of the book is that which deals with a multidisciplinary evaluation of a rather large number of children affected by this admittedly rare disorder. This evaluation renders the book worthwhile in a library and, perhaps, on the shelf of the pediatrician-immunologist.

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PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL AGENTS, Vol. 3 IN MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, a Series of Monographs. Edited by Maxwell Gordon. Academic Press, New York, 1974. xii + 403 pp. $28.50.

Psychopharmacological Agents is the third volume in a useful series of monographs in medicinal chemistry. These books are primarily reference books but as such are often invaluable to the specialist. They are of little or no interest to those with nonspecialized or nonreference needs for a textbook, or for a general exposition of the subject. Maxwell Gordon has performed a service to psychopharmacology in the Medicinal Chemistry series. The present volume is an update of the comprehen-