After an interval of 6 years, an international symposium on immunopathology has been arranged again by P. A. Miescher. Obviously, it has been as successful as the previous symposia, the proceedings of which have been reviewed in the Archives. The scope of immunopathology has been widened considerably. Miescher being himself an active worker in the field, organized a meeting in which leading workers presented their recent achievements and enlightened many timely subjects which are in the center of interest of immunologists and clinicians concerned with immuno-logical diseases. The regulation of the immune response has been discussed by the editor himself, by Benacerraf, Unanue, Natwig, Maino, Dickler and others. Perquis discussed the puzzling problem of IgD-receptors. de Week and colleagues presented their important work concerning T cell receptors in guinea pigs, Eichmann dealt with the outstanding research work of the Cologne school concerning idiotype regulation of the immune response. Dixon, Epstein, Lachmann, Ogil-vie and many others discussed problems regarding microbial immunopathology. In this section Lambert and Miescher presented an important paper on ‘Endotoxin and lupus-like syndrome’, another paper of general interest is that by Spray and Tai on the morphology and receptors of human eosinophils. A section dealt with ‘Biomediators in effector mechanisms’. Austen, Cochrane, Lachmann, and Perlmann contributed to this section. de Week et al. discussed the nature and activities of lymphokines, Riethmüller and colleagues discussed their work concerning ‘Antibody induced tumor cell cytotoxicity mediated by purified human T lymphocytes’. Different aspects of immunodeficiency and immunostimulation were discussed among others by Max Cooper, Tursz, White, Baldwin and Munder. Müller-Eberhard contributed a most interesting paper on the molecular biology of the properdin pathway of complement activation. Of course, it is impossible to review the contents of this outstanding book in extenso, it must be studied thoroughly by all workers in the field. P. Kallós, Helsingborg P. Kallós, T. M. Inderbitzin, Z. Trnka, A. L. de Week and B. H. Waksman (series eds.): Monographs in Allergy vol. 10: S. H. Horowitz and R. Hong The Pathogenesis and Treatment of Immunodeficiency
Congenital deficiencies of immune mechanisms have been exceptionally rewarding study objects since they clearly show the importance of a missing function in the normal immune mechanism. Considering them as 'experiments of nature', Good's school in Minneapolis has made many invaluable contributions which today are partly common knowledge of biology and medicine. Richard Hong, a prominent former member of the Minneapolis team, now professor of paediatrics in Madison, and his colleague Horowitz are most competent authors to review this rapidly growing field of knowledge and to bring together their own experience with the vast literature (over 400 references from the last 10 years). As a matter of fact, they have achieved this difficult synthesis in a well-balanced and scholarly written text, providing a comprehensive guide to students and experts of the field. However, single chapters can be read equally well. A list of abbreviations used at the end of the volume is a good help. Regrettably an index is missing – it would make the volume an easy reference book and should be added in a second edition. The main chapters are: Immune response (concept of T and B cells, membrane-bound cell receptors, and new metabolic investigations), the clinical disorders (involving either B or T cells or both, complex syndromes of which immunodeficiency is merely one feature, and acquired diseases). Synopsis is facilitated by tables (particularly valuable for therapeutic experiences), and some schematic drawings and a few photographs of didactic value.

This monograph can be warmly recommended to physicians, biologists and immunologists, concerned with theoretic and clinical problems of immunity and immunodeficiency. The technical outfit is appropriate. The price provides the only inadequacy. W. H. Hitzig, Zurich

M. G. Hanna, Jr. and F. Rapp (eds.): Contemporary Topics in Immunobiology, vol. 6

Immunobiology of Oncogenic Viruses.


The editors stress in their preface that there is ‘an etiologic relationship between several viruses and naturally occurring neoplasias’. Recently, important progress has been made in this important and promising field and the present volume gives in a number of excellent reviews a complete overview of the present standing of research. Tevethia and Rapp review the ‘Comparative immunology of carcinogenesis by DNA viruses’, Essex ‘Immunity in leukemia, lymphoma and fi-brosarcoma in cats: a case for immunosurveil-lance’, and Aronson and Stephenson ‘Intracellular and systemic regulation of biologically distinguishable endogenous type C RNA viruses of mouse cells’. Mammalian C type oncornaviruses are discussed in depth by Schäfer and Bolognesi. Ihle and Hanna contribute an informative review on ‘Natural immunity to endogenous oncornaviruses in mice’. Del Vilano, Kennel and Lerner deal with glycoprotein 70 of the oncornavirus envelope. Hirsch, Proffitt and Black elucidate the intricate relationships between autoimmunity, oncornaviruses and lymphomagenesis. Bentvelzen and Cree-mers review the important investigations concerning natural immunity to murine mammary
tumor viruses. Black’s critical and exhaustive review deals with the ‘Immunogenicity and MuMTV-like antigenicity of human breast cancer tissue’. Finally, P. H. Levine reviews the ‘Clinical implications of immunity to oncogenic viruses’. This volume again is an invaluable source of facts and ideas and will certainly be welcomed by immunologists, oncologists and clinicians.

P. Kallós, Helsingborg

/. R. Battisto and J. W. Streilein (eds.): Immune-Aspects of the Spleen
The role of the spleen in the immunological system is a somewhat neglected subject. Drs. Battisto and Streilein realized this and organized a ‘full fledged meeting’ at which outstanding experts discussed and enlightened the following main topics: (1) ontogeny of immunologic functions in the spleen, (2) immunocompetence and the spleen, (3) immunological disfunctions of the spleen, (4) immunoregulation and the spleen, and (5) oncogenesis and the spleen. The 30 introductory lectures and the following discussions are published in extenso. The spleen is one of the major lymphoid organs and it is of great importance to thoroughly investigate and evaluate its functions and integrate them with the complex interplay of immunological organs, such as the thymus, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Thorough discussions of the immunocompetence of hereditarily asplenic (Db) and asplenic-athymic (Lasat) mice are most interesting. This volume is warmly recommended.

P. Kallós, Helsingborg