terms or explored by means of immunological techniques. Given this, there is a need for appropriate text-books to satisfy the requirements of medical training in immunology. This book, compiled by a number of distinguished teachers from the Center for Immunology at the State University of New York, represents a very creditable effort to meet this need. Although the emphasis is on aspects of immunology of clinical interest, the first part of the volume deals with basic immunology (e.g., antibody-antigen interactions, complement, immunoglobulins, antibody formation) in a clear and concise manner, and particular attention is paid to the theory and practice of most routine immunological testing procedures. The second part of the book deals essentially with applications to clinical situations (e.g., parasitic and microbial infestations, blood groups and transplantation and tumour immunology). The book hangs together as a well balanced source of information, is well documented and contains useful references for further reading. It could be recommended as a text book to support a formal course or as an introductory review of the various topics considered.

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Advances in the biosciences. II Workshop on virus-cell interactions

Ed. by GERHARD RASPÉ. 1974. Pergamon Press: Vieweg and Sohn GmbH, Braunschweig. Pp. 248; 156 text figs. £6.80.

This volume comprises papers presented at symposia and workshop conferences sponsored by Schering AG, Berlin. Many volumes after other similar meetings are of limited value because by the time they appear their contents have often been published elsewhere. The current volume, however, is of considerable value. It has appeared within a year of the presentation of material that was highly topical at the time of the meeting, and much of which has not yet been published elsewhere. The recorded discussions provide a valuable addition to the papers and serve to highlight the points of difference and of agreement between different workers.

The volume opens with contributions on early events in infection by reovirus (Silverstein *et al.*), adenovirus (Dales and Chardonnet) and poliovirus (Habermehl *et al.*). These all have a different emphasis and serve to highlight many of the imperfectly understood events in this stage of the virus growth-cycle.

There follow two contributions on the role of membranes in virus replication by Caliguiri *et al.* and by Choppin *et al.* A minor criticism of the volume is that the discussion of the former paper contains references to work apparently presented by the author at the meeting but not recorded in the published manuscript.

Kerr *et al.* then present very elegant work on the control of protein synthesis in interferon-treated cells infected with EMC and vaccinia virus. A later paper (Jungwirth *et al.*) also deals with regulation of protein synthesis by interferon. Both papers present a strongly "translationalist" view of the effects of interferon but the "transcriptionalists" do get a voice in the discussion. In fact, it now appears that, although translation is the point of attack in the vaccinia and EMC systems described here, in other systems it may well be transcription.

Other papers deal with the effects of viruses on host-cell metabolism (Defenthal *et al.*; Rahmsdorf *et al.*), structural proteins or viruses (Russell *et al.*; Scholtissek) and transcription of adenovirus RNA (Philipson *et al.*), while Subak-Sharpe *et al.* describe the pioneering work on the genetics of herpes viruses.

All the topics are of current interest and importance to virologists. Each is presented with an admirable introductory survey. Unlike many a "book of the meeting" it does represent a worthwhile addition to the libraries of laboratories working in the field.

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