

Malariology

Experimental Malaria. A panel workshop, Washington, D.C., May 1969. ELVIO H. SADUN and ARTHUR P. MOON, Eds. Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Chevy Chase, Md., 1969. Illus. Paper, \$4. Military Medicine, Vol. 134, No. 10, pp. 729-1306 (Sept. 1969).

This volume is a presentation of a workshop held at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. The contributors are some 60 scientists who are conducting research into various aspects of malaria with the support of the U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command. Similar contributions, organized along the same lines, appeared in January 1964 and September 1966. All have had the same purpose: to organize, review, and summarize the diverse approaches to research in malaria that are being exploited during this decade.

One of the primary objectives in presenting this volume was to provide a reference manual for basic research on malaria. This objective has been realized quite successfully. In addition to the new information presented in the articles, the authors have provided detailed bibliographies that organize some of the vast literature of malaria into categories of interest to specialists, as well as to workers in the general field of parasitology.

There are six major subdivisions of the book, apart from the introduction and recapitulation. Under Experimental Infections, the five papers dealing with the adaptation of human malarial parasites to subhuman primates suggest lines of investigation of very basic interest to students of host-parasite relationships, and it can be hoped that further studies of the nature of the adaptation process in vertebrate and vector will be undertaken without a shift of emphasis toward the obvious application of these findings to the testing of chemotherapeutic compounds, vital though these may be. In this section and two others, Cultivation of Plasmodia and Biochemistry and Physiology, painstaking investigations into the biochemical activities, components, and requirements of malarial parasites are covered in some detail. There is throughout these sections an attempt to integrate studies on fine structure, biochemistry, and host reaction. The sections Immunization, Immunopathology, and Serology reflect the growing interest in the possibility of immunization against malaria, in

developing accurate and simplified diagnostic techniques, and in broadening our understanding of immune processes at increasingly sophisticated levels. With one notable exception, viewpoints expressed in the papers seem well founded; appropriate comments included at the end of the pertinent section waste little valuable space on this old controversy concerning the relationship of the parasite to the host cell.

The volume is reasonably well prepared: the tables and figures, including a color plate, are satisfactory to good in quality. In general, this collection of papers is an impressive contribution to malariology.

SAM R. TELFORD, JR.
*Gorgas Memorial Laboratory,
Republic of Panama*

The Clonal Selection Theory

Cellular Immunology. Books 1 and 2. MACFARLANE BURNET. Melbourne University Press, Carlton, Victoria, Australia; Cambridge University Press, New York, 1969. x + 728 pp. + plates. \$18.50.

Self and Not-Self (*Cellular Immunology*, Book 1). MACFARLANE BURNET. Melbourne University Press, Carlton, Victoria, Australia; Cambridge University Press, New York, 1969. viii + 320 pp. + plates. Cloth, \$8.50; paper, \$2.95.

In *Cellular Immunology* Macfarlane Burnet has given us two books, of 311 and 400 pages, respectively, with a combined index. Both books have the same purpose, to justify the clonal selection theory of acquired immunity. However, they are designed for different audiences: Book 1 is written "as an essay for readers interested, as biologists of one sort or another, in immunology but not necessarily concerned directly with immunological research." Book 2 is for the technically qualified immunologist, or for students and investigators entering the field. It offers "a more technical and documented justification."

Book 1 has also been published separately under the title *Self and Not-Self*. Regrettably no indication is given that Book 2 will also appear singly. I say "regrettably" because the combined package is wasteful. Very few readers will want both books. The occasional general reader who is stimulated by the paperback edition of *Self and Not-Self* might be reluctant to invest \$18.50 in the combination. More

knowledgeable readers, already versed in Burnet's arguments from some of his many earlier works, who may not need, or want, to read Book 1, may find Book 2 useful.

Too many parts of the two books are redundant. Moreover, although the author has tried to reach different audiences, the two books often sound too much alike. Book 1, for the non-specialist, is frequently as involved in its arguments as Book 2, lacking only the documentation of the latter.

Burnet's earlier book, *The Clonal Selection Theory of Acquired Immunity*, deservedly had a tremendous impact. To a considerable extent the present volume misses the mark, partly because its purpose, the justification of the clonal selection theory, is in itself redundant. The theory has been well supported, most notably in the pages of volume 32 (1967) of the Cold Spring Harbor Symposia, which provides ample justification for the idea and its originators, Burnet and Jerne.

Of the books in this combination, Book 2 may prove to be the more valuable, because it brings together ideas from many fields, as only Burnet can, and provides enough documentation for the immunologist to follow their convergence. It may be useful in charting future research.

Burnet has always been a creative and prolific writer, a constant source of ideas and inspiration. This idea—of combining two books in a single package—is not one of his better ones. Happily most of his more important ideas turn out more successfully.

JAMES D. EBERT
*Department of Embryology,
Carnegie Institution of Washington,
Baltimore, Maryland*

Sulfur and Its Compounds

Inorganic Sulphur Chemistry. G. NICKLESS, Ed. Elsevier, New York, 1968. xii + 770 pp., illus. \$52.50.

This is a very welcome book which compiles a great quantity of data on the reactions, stereochemistry, and structures of inorganic sulfur compounds. The strong point of the work is the enormous number of references cited; most of the 19 chapters list more than 200.

A number of fields are reviewed in depth. For example, a chapter on the structures of inorganic sulfur com-