

enters middle age and develops hypertension. This is a real and intractable problem.

It is, however, refreshing to find important emphasis placed on the need to distinguish the much more common muscle tension headache from the migraine group before embarking upon blunderbuss therapy.

EDWIN R. BICKERSTAFF.

## Transsexualism

**Sex and Gender: On the Development of Masculinity and Femininity.** By Robert J. Stoller, M.D. (Pp. 383+xvi. 50s.) London: Hogarth Press, 1969.

The first woman to obtain an M.D. in these islands may well have been Dr. James Barry, who graduated in Edinburgh in 1812, for on his death after a long and stormy career this crusty old Army surgeon—former director general of hospitals—was found to have a normal female anatomy. There are a sufficient number of similar stories in societies ranging from the French Foreign Legion to the royal courts of Europe to suggest that transsexualism is a condition of some antiquity and not merely another expression of moral degeneracy in our present age. Disorders of sexual identity are among the most baffling of conditions which the physician can meet, and generate in all who have to deal with them an anxiety which can easily turn to hostility with or without moral overtones. Dr. Stoller's contribution must rank as a milestone in our understanding of the development of masculinity and femininity, and can do a great deal to alleviate some fundamental uncertainties in this area.

Though an unrepentant analyst, he is willing to question and reject or reform established psychoanalytic theory, and to incorporate findings from behavioural genetics, ethology, learning theory, and other disciplines. The distinction between sex and gender, maleness and masculinity, is a useful one in understanding the development of sexual deviance of all kinds, but it is in the study of male transsexualism that Dr. Stoller makes his most important contribution. His account of the development of childhood transsexualism offers the most convincing explanation to date of this bizarre disorder and moreover offers some prospect of modifying

the process in the early stages. When it comes to the treatment of the adult transsexual, however, the author carries less conviction and he is able to cast little light on the development of female transsexualism.

These studies, as Dr. Stoller warns us, are based on the observation of small numbers of white, middle-class Americans. The trappings of scientific respectability are absent, but the insights offered are no less valuable as a result, and some of the theoretical implications of these observations may involve fundamental modification of psychoanalytic theory.

SYDNEY BRANDON.

## Sports Medicine

**American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons Symposium on Sports Medicine.** Oklahoma City, August 1967. (Pp. 217+xii; illustrated. 135s.) St. Louis: C. V. Mosby. London: Henry Kimpton, 1969.

During this century both men and women have taxed the human frame increasingly, by mountaineering, exploring, and participating in many forms of athletics. Although Olympic games were first held centuries ago, today they attract attention because international travel has become so easy, many countries are keen to train athletes, and the breaking of records is so frequent.

This book demonstrates the importance of sports medicine, and includes the study of the physical condition of the competitor and the diseases and injuries to which he is liable. It consists of 20 addresses given by a variety of lecturers at a postgraduate course instituted by the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons at Oklahoma City. Information about disabilities to which athletes are prone is well imparted, but a number of important physiological studies carried out in Britain and in the mountain laboratories in Switzerland are not mentioned.

I wondered why nearly half the book is concerned with surgery of the knee joint, and I looked in vain for more information on the tests for physical fitness of an athlete, particularly when he may compete at sea level one week and in the following one at an altitude of 7,000 ft. (2,500 m.) above this. Since the Games at Mexico City there is greater experience of training for feats of

speed and endurance at a high altitude; this knowledge is invaluable to competitors, to doctors, and to team managers. A further symposium which will include this sort of information would be valuable.

ST. J. D. BUXTON.

## Current Concepts in Immunology

**Immunology in Clinical Medicine.** By J. L. Turk, M.D., D.Sc.(Lond.), M.C.Path. (Pp. 226+xi; illustrated. 40s.) London: William Heinemann, 1969.

In the preface to his new book Dr. Turk tells his readers that his aim is "to describe current concepts of immunology and how they affect our understanding of disease processes for an audience which has been left behind by these advances." Such an audience is likely to be large, and many people will find this account a useful introduction to clinical immunology. The first eight chapters deal with general topics and include accounts of the characteristics of humoral and cell-mediated immune responses, tissue transplantation, immunosuppression, the immune deficiency syndromes, and autoimmunity. In the second half of the book the author considers immunological diseases in a systematic fashion. Each chapter has a bibliography which includes an unusually high proportion of work published in the last two years.

To discuss clinical immunology in 219 pages is a formidable undertaking. Inevitably, some aspects are dealt with more successfully than others. Certain topics—for example, haemolysis due to  $\alpha$ -methyl dopa—receive a disproportionate amount of space. Not everyone will be helped by the rather elaborate diagrams, and the literary style is sometimes obscure. One general criticism of the clinical sections is that no indication is given of the relative frequency of the conditions which are discussed. Most of them, after all, are uncommon and some of them excessively rare. But for the most part I was impressed by the virtues of this book, which provides a simple, judicious, and up-to-date introduction to the complexities of clinical immunology.

R. L. CARTER.

## Books Received

*Books noticed here may be reviewed later.*

**The Practice of Refraction.** By Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, G.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. (Pp. 329+x; illustrated. 45s.) 8th edition. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1969.

**Disorders of Voluntary Muscle.** Edited by John N. Walton, T.D., M.D., F.R.C.P. 2nd edition. (Pp. 941+xi; illustrated. 200s.) London: J. & A. Churchill, 1969.

**Microbiology in Modern Nursing.** By H. I. Winner. (Pp. 182; illustrated. 20s.) London: English Universities Press, 1969.

**Studies in Clinical Enzymology.** By D. P. Mullan, M.R.C.P. (Pp. 238+xi; illustrated. 42s.) London: William Heinemann, 1969.

**Removable Intracranial Tumours.** By Leslie Oliver, F.R.C.S. (Pp. 168; illustrated. 40s.) London: William Heinemann, 1969.

**Depression.** Clinical, Experimental, and Theoretical Aspects. By Aaron T. Book, M.D. (Pp. 370+xiv. 65s.) London: Staples Press, 1969.

**Diagnosis in Orthopaedics.** By Leon Gillis, M.B.E., M.Ch., F.R.C.S. (Pp. 312+vii; illustrated. 130s.) London: Butterworths, 1969.

**Bedside Diagnosis.** 8th edition. By Charles Seward. (Pp. 517+xiii. 42s.) Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, 1969.

**Proceedings of the Symposium on Computers in Medicine.** February 1968. Edited by J. Rose, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. (Pp. 152+viii; illustrated. 30s.) London: J. & A. Churchill, 1969.

**Cold Spring Harbor Symposia on Quantitative Biology, Volume XXXIII. Replication of DNA in Micro-Organisms.** Edited by Leonora Frisch. (Pp. 884+xxii; illustrated. \$20.) Cold Spring Harbor: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory of Quantitative Biology, 1968.

**Biopathology of Pattern Alopecia.** Edited by Aldo Baccaredda-Boy, Giuseppe Moretti, and Johann Rudolf Frey. (Pp. 219+x; illustrated. 118s.) Basle: S. Karger, 1968.

**A Laboratory Manual of Mammalian Anatomy and Physiology.** 2nd edition. By Sigmund Grollman. (Pp. 224+xii; illustrated. 45s.) New York: Macmillan, 1969.

**Correlative Neurosurgery.** 2nd edition. By Edgar A. Kahn and others. (Pp. 693+xvi; illustrated. \$31.50.) Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1969.