

vulnerable to the influence of new ideas and philosophies; their sexual instincts are strong and their moral standards are bound to come under pressure.

The author has tried to indicate the ways in which the tutor may recognize early changes in behaviour which may herald a mental breakdown. He then discusses how the tutor may help students who develop problems arising from addiction to alcohol, drugs, or gambling. The effect of the permissive society on sexual behaviour is also considered, with special reference to the question of pregnancy and abortion in women students.

It is suggested that much of the success with which such problems are resolved must depend on the personal relationship between the tutor and his students. Student counselling is advocated as a means of establishing a satisfactory relationship. This requires the tutor to understand the principle of transference, counter-transference, and resistance, and the tutor should be prepared to allocate sessions of at least 30 minutes for this type of counselling. Dr. Sim believes the majority of emotional disturbances in students can be treated by their tutors rather than by psychiatrists, provided they take trouble to learn the principle of simple psychoanalysis and psychotherapy. This readable book should help them to do so.

JOHN LISTER.

## Causes of Cancer

**Progress in Experimental Tumor Research.** Vol. 13. Immunological Aspects of Neoplasia. Ed. R. S. Schwartz, M.D. (Pp. 222; 136s.) S. Karger. 1970.

The thirteenth volume of *Progress in Experimental Tumor Research* marks the introduction of a new policy whereby many, but not necessarily all, volumes will consist of clusters of papers round central themes rather than of miscellaneous monographs within the general field of cancer research. Also, in future, guest editors with special interest and knowledge of the chosen themes are to be entrusted with the assemblage of subject matter. The present book is edited by Robert Schwartz and consists of four contributions.

Sir McFarlane Burnet spells out once more the concept of immunological surveillance, but it is enjoyable to accompany

him even over familiar ground thereby to appreciate those changes of emphasis and embellishments which characterize each new discussion of the theory. So many scientific reviews are no more than descriptions of a multitude of apparently insurmountable brick walls and of the twisting tangle of cul-de-sacs that lead to them. Characteristic of Burnet's writing is that he presents the framework of a concept which is complete in the context of general biology and evolution. And so it is that the enlargement of the Welland ship canal which enabled the sea lamprey to gain access from Lake Ontario to the other Great Lakes is made to seem relevant to the understanding of human cancer, and the immunological capacity of the hagfish comes to be of vital interest in relation to our acceptance of the concept of adaptive immunity.

In a chapter rightly described by the editor in his foreword as "scholarly," M. Schlesinger sets out to tell us how cells acquire antigens. His answers, though not in themselves surprising, are impressive because they are based on a critical review of diverse experimental data. As is so often the case with questions in the field of cancer research, there are multiple answers. The effect of antibodies on the expression of cellular antigens is the subject of an especially interesting section on immunoselection of isoantigenic variants, allotype suppression, and antigenic modulation.

June East focuses her attention on two strains of mice; New Zealand Black and SJL/J, in which evidence of immunological imbalance is associated with pathological changes and susceptibility to virus-derived neoplasms of the reticulo-endothelial system. The discussion of data from these laboratory studies provides an apt prelude to the final chapter by A. D. Rubin, L. I. Johnson, and S. M. Brown concerned with lymphocytic proliferation and lymphoproliferative disorders. The nature of the association between lymphoma, auto-immune phenomena, and immunologic deficiency is still obscure. According to them "... even if infectious organisms become established as etiologic in auto-immunity, pathogenesis will remain a puzzlement."

A 42-page cumulative index to the present and twelve previous volumes completes the book, which is well produced, well edited, and worth its price.

FRANCIS J. C. ROE.

## Books Received

*Books noticed here may be reviewed later*

**Basic Anatomy and Physiology for Radiographers.** M. R. E. Dean, D.M.R.D. (Pp. 414; 85s.) Blackwell. 1970

**Hypothalamic Control of Lactation.** Vol. 3. F. G. Sulman. (Pp. 235; 155s.) Heinemann. 1970.

**Genetic Disorders of Man.** Ed. Richard M. Goodman, M.D. (Pp. 1009; 330s.) Little, Brown. 1970. U.K.: J. & A. Churchill.

**Extracranial Occlusive Cerebrovascular Disease: Diagnosis and Management.** E. J. Wyllie, M.D., and W. K. Ehrenfeld, M.D. (Pp. 231; 110s. 6d.) W. B. Saunders. 1970.

**Physiology of the Retina and Visual Pathway:** 2nd edn. G. S. Brindley, M.D., F.R.S. (Pp. 315; 90s.) Edward Arnold. 1970.

**Auscultation of the Heart and Phonocardiography.** Aubrey Leatham, F.R.C.P. (Pp. 149; 80s.) J. & A. Churchill. 1970.

**Mayo: The Story of My Family and My Career.** Charles W. Mayo (Pp. 296; 50s.) Hodder & Stoughton. 1970.

**The History of Cardiac Surgery 1896-1955:** Stephen L. Johnson. (Pp. 201; 91s.) Johns Hopkins Press. 1970.

**Cardiovascular Beta Adrenergic Responses: Proceedings of a Conference held February 1968.** Ed. A. A. Kattus *et al.* (Pp. 284; \$20.00.) University of California Press. 1970.

## General Practice in Norway

**Illness and General Practice: A Survey of Medical Care in an Inland Population in South-East Norway.** Bent Guttorm Bentsen, M.D. (Pp. 192; N. Kr. 96) Universitetsforlaget. 1970.

This survey by a Norwegian general practitioner of illness in his practice will interest British doctors because both countries base their health services on the same sort of family doctor, characterized by continuing care of a known population. There are differences in the proportional incidence of disease in the two countries, and the most interesting feature of the book is the author's comparison of his figures with those recorded in British surveys. The incidence of asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema, for example, is much lower in Norway, probably owing to the complete absence of air pollution and lower prevalence of cigarette smoking, while that of arteriosclerotic heart disease seems—surprisingly, and perhaps due to terminological differences—higher.

Bentsen finds the same difficulty as most British family doctors in fixing a precise diagnosis to mild neurotic symptoms, but notes that in both countries patients with these symptoms not only consult their doctors more often but have a much higher incidence of somatic disease. The Norwegian consultation rate in general, however, is lower than the British, presumably because patients have to pay their doctor, even though they get most of the fee back later. A strict working routine for general practice is advocated by the author, including a screening procedure orientated to patients' symptoms whereby appropriate tests would be routinely carried out on patients presenting certain symptoms. But, conscious of the dangers of relying on batteries of tests, he stresses the importance of personal contact and communication between patient and doctor. Every diagnosis, he suggests, should have three components: somatic, psychodynamic, and social.

The book presents a closely reasoned and convincing case for the general practitioner as primary physician. His position needs to be strengthened, as it is being in Britain, by closer co-operation with professional colleagues, group practice, rota systems and, predominantly, by bringing general practitioners as teachers into medical schools.

ANDREW SMITH.

**Fundamentals of Obstetrics and Gynaecology:** Vol. 2. Gynaecology. Derek Llewellyn-Jones, O.B.E., F.R.C.O.G. (Pp. 281; 55s.) Faber & Faber, 1970.

**Napoleon's Surgeon.** J. Henry Dible, F.R.C.P. (Pp. 346; 120s.) Heinemann. 1970.

**The Nursing of the Elderly Sick.** T. N. Rudd, F.R.C.P. (Pp. 155; 30s.) Faber & Faber. 1970.

**Current Dermatologic Management.** Ed. Stuart Maddin, M.D., (Pp. 330; 349s.) Henry Kimpton. 1970.

**Deafness:** 2nd edn. John Ballantyne, F.R.C.S. D.L.O. (Pp. 274; 45s.) J. & A. Livingstone. 1970.