The Role of Chromosomes in Cancer Biology. P. C. Koller. Springer-Verlag, New York. 1972. 122 pages. $15.50

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cusses methods of evaluating the microcirculation and the collateral circulation and techniques for producing chronic coronary insufficiency. This section is very valuable to those who are interested in methods for measuring coronary flow and should be known by all pharmacologists and cardiovascular investigators. This section is an excellent source of reference material.

The fourth section covers clinical methods for assessment of the therapeutic value of antianginal medications. It constitutes a review of various methods used clinically with a good discussion of their strong and weak points. This section would be of considerable value to clinical cardiologists and, again, is an excellent source for references.

The final section in the book covers hemodynamic data available on a large series of pharmacologic agents which have been recommended for treatment of angina pectoris. This section is the real strength of the book and clearly is the one to which the author has devoted most of his attention. It is an excellent reference source for a large number of pharmacologic agents. The data is presented in an objective fashion. There is a tendency for the authors to emphasize certain compounds, perhaps more than they deserve, but this is always a matter of opinion and cannot be criticized severely.

In general the book is easily read. There are minor errors in translation which do not significantly influence the sense of the book. Clearly its strong point is the large mass of carefully referenced material which makes it possible for the reader to find the original sources of data. The author has done a remarkable job of presenting literature from many different countries and presenting it in a readable fashion.

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This brief volume, one of the monographs in the series "Recent Results in Cancer Research," succinctly reviews the pertinence of cytogenetic observations to our knowledge of the origin of neoplasia. Unfortunately most observations in this field are purely phenomenological and provide little insight into the fundamental defect or even the pathogenesis of tumor growth. However, three types of observations are particularly interesting: *(1)* the great intercellular diversity and changeability of chromosome makeup within single tumors, which helps conceptually to explain the great adaptability of neoplastic cells and may partially account for the ready emergence of lines resistant to therapeutic agents in affected patients; *(2)* the apparent association of some premalignant conditions such as Fanconi's anemia with a high rate of chromosome breakage; and *(3)* those few tumors, chronic myelogenous leukemia, and perhaps, meningioma, in which apparently consistent specific deletions of chromosomal material occur. While it seems likely now that classical cytogenetics has relatively little new to offer basic research in neoplasia, the application of recently discovered chromosome staining techniques may unmask some hitherto unsuspected specific (or ubiquitous) chromosomal abnormalities associated with malignancies. Otherwise this field is likely to become somewhat of a research "backwater" in fundamental investigation of neoplasia.

The volume at hand is a brief review of most of the work in this field through 1971. It would serve both as a useful introduction and as a ready reference, although, unfortunately, not all the investigations of human tumors have been summarized. But that might take a volume of twice the size.

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Current Diagnosis and Treatment. M. A. Krupp and M. J. Chatton, editors. Lange Medical Publications, Los Altos, Calif. 1973. 996 pages. $12.00.

In comparing the present 1973 edition of this work with the 1972 volume which I previously reviewed, I find much the same strengths and weaknesses. In general the sections on infectious disease, toxic agents, and "unusual disease" (in the average United States practice) continue to be particularly excellent and sufficient in themselves to justify acquisition of the book by all active physicians. I continue to be amazed by the uniform ability of the authors and editors to apply reasoned medical judgment to complex and controversial