more, but at that time the realization of the possible risk of liver angiosarcoma associated with severe exposure led to the lowering of the permissible levels to a maximum of very few parts/10^6. This background reveals an extensive analytico-chemical problem area.

In the present monograph, an impressive body of experts has now sought: (i) to critically evaluate techniques for measuring and monitoring vinyl chloride; (ii) to recommend reliable methods of analysis for the determination (a) of vinyl chloride in air by gas chromatography (GC), (b) of the 8h time-weighted average concentration of vinyl chloride in the atmosphere, using either a personal sampler pump and a carbon trap or a personal monitor equipped with detector tube, (c) of traces of vinyl chloride in air by trapping followed by GC, (d) of the 24h time-weighted average concentration of vinyl chloride in air by trapping followed by GC, and (e) of vinyl chloride in aqueous liquids, in poly(vinyl chloride) and in food by headspace sampling followed by GC.

It is rather disappointing that the measurement of pertinent vinyl chloride metabolites (*viz.* *N*-acetyl-*S*-(2-hydroxyethyl)cysteine and thiodiglycollic acid) in the body fluids of exposed subjects is unmentioned, as this would have introduced the powerful techniques of GC—mass spectrometry and mass fragmentometry that are available for the purpose.

D. E. HATHWAY

The Chemistry of Antitumour Antibiotics, Vol. I. W. A. REMERS (1979). John Wiley & Sons, vii+289 pp. £20.45.

This is a detailed account of the work undertaken in the 5 major groups of antibiotics that have been shown to have antitumour activity. The emphasis is on the chemistry of these agents, with clear structural formulae, their synthesis and properties, with detailed listings of their antitumour activities in the standard tumour systems of P388 and L1210, as well as distribution data in different animal species.

This first volume deals in detail with the actinomycins, anthracyclines, aureolic acid group (mithramycins), bleomycin and phleomycin, and the mitomycins and porfiromycins.

The work effectively summarizes the information up to 1978, and a subsequent volume is intended to cover antitumour antibiotics not yet described. There is an excellent detailed index, and the book is highly commended as a valuable reference source and an inspiration for experimental chemotherapist and medical oncologist alike, concerned with the development and application of this important field of antitumour agents.

B. W. FOX

Advances in Cancer Chemotherapy. Eds S. K. CARTER, A. GOLDIN, K. KURETANI, G. MATHÉ, Y. SAKURAI, S. TUSKAGOSHI and H. UMEZAWA (1979). Tokyo: Japan Scientific Societies Press. 506 pp. £40.95.

This book presents the proceedings of the 8th International Symposium of the Princess Takamatsu Cancer Research Fund, Tokyo, 1977. The chapters are a mixture of reviews by leading authorities on the clinical approach to the treatment of various forms of cancer and detailed experimental data, mainly concerned with the pharmacology of anti-cancer drugs. The book is now 2 years out of date. There is a major and interesting contribution by the Japanese, with a heavy emphasis on antibiotic anti-cancer therapy. Umezawa reviews this approach and discusses new agents which enhance tumour immunity. Ichikawa discusses the bleomycins and Hata the mitomycins. I found these articles useful since the Japanese literature is not readily available to us. Reviews of the platinum compounds, nitrosoureas and folate antagonists, although by leading authorities, are less useful since several reviews of this nature have already been published. General reviews on approaches to the long-term control of acute leukaemia, and chemotherapy (Freireich), advances in breast cancer (Bonadonna) and testicular cancer (Muggia) were all well written but, again, reviews have recently been published by these authors or other leading authorities.

For these reasons I do not feel this book is a necessary purchase for an individual medical oncologist or experimental chemotherapist, but would prove useful for the next 2 years or so in a library used by oncologists and those interested in anti-cancer chemotherapy.

D. CROWTHER

New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1979. Pp. 412. $18.95. Warren S. Gramm (a1).Â Add to cart Â£20.00 Added to cart An error has occurred, please try again later. Check if you have access via personal or institutional login. Log in Register. Volume 39, Issue 4. December 1979 , pp. 1084-1085. The Mystery of Wealth. By John Hutton. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1979. Pp. 412. $18.95. John Wiley & Sons) the Project Management Handbook, a book that rapidly . procurement, knowledge Forex Conquered: High Probability Systems and Strategies for Active Traders (Wiley Trading). 305 PagesÂ·2007Â·6.72 MBÂ·14,094 DownloadsÂ·New! pips ($200) and Forex Conquered: High Probability Systems and Strategies for Active Traders (Wiley Strategic Global Sourcing Best Practices (Best Practices (John Wiley & Sons)). 241 PagesÂ·2011Â·2.32 MBÂ·2,518 DownloadsÂ·New!Â John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Apostol T M Calculus And Linear Algebra Vol 1 2Ed (Wiley Signaling in Telecommunication Networks (Wiley Series in Telecommunications and Signal Processing). 830 PagesÂ·2006Â·11.25 MBÂ·7,623 DownloadsÂ·New! Special Topics. The wiley network. The Wiley Network. Featured Content. This Study Shows Podcast. Archive. COVID-19 Resources. I Need Help Teaching Online. I Need Research Information and Support. I Need Help Working from Home. I Need a Break from COVID-19. Instructors & Students. COVID-19: Online Teaching Resources. COVID-19 Discipline-Specific Online Teaching Resources. Teaching Strategies. Education Trends. Technology & Innovation. library of Congress Cataloging-in-Pubtication Data: Pugh, D. T. Tides, surges, and mean sea level.