No author index is provided, making it difficult to find just where any one listed reference is cited. A second appendix provides the current (8th) revision of the W. H. O. classification of neoplasms.

Nathan Mantel

National Cancer Institute National Institutes of Health Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Recent Results in Cancer Research, Vol. 11. Treatment of Skin Cancer. Robert G. Freeman and John M. Knox. P. Rentchnick (ed.). New York: Springer-Verlag, Inc., 1967. 47 pp. \$3.75.

This brief monograph respresents a primer in diagnosis and treatment of basal and squamous cell carcinoma of the skin and the common precancerous dermatoses. The chapters on etiology and diagnosis are brief, cursory, and perpetuate misconceptions, such as that many (up to 20%) actinic keratoses ultimately develop into invasive squamous cell carcinoma.

The chapters on therapy and results correctly point out that coagulation and currettage, if properly performed, leads to a better than 90% cure rate. The use of this method for lesions more than 1 to 1.5 centimeters in diameter (unless they are superficial multicentric basal cell carcinomas) is, however, questionable.

In summary, this brief monograph represents a very sketchy survey of the approach to a complicated and extremely common and sometimes severely disabling group of malignant tumors.

Frederick Urbach

Skin and Cancer Hospital Temple University Health Sciences Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19140

Endogenous Factors Influencing Host-Tumor Balance. Robert W. Wissler, Thomas L. Dao, and Sumner Wood, Jr. (eds.). Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1967. 352 pp. \$12.50.

This volume, in part a festschrift and in part a report of a symposium, is in four sections, each with 4 to 6 separate contributions. An organized, open discussion follows each section, and there is a final summary by George Klein which adequately integrates the different parts.

Part I, on endocrine factors in host-tumor balance, which includes contributions by Dr. Huggins and his associates, covers the appearance of leukoses in rats given carcinogenic hydrocarbons and the influence of dexamethasone on specific types of leukoses. Excellent summaries of basic work on the mechanism of action of estrogens, androgens, and corticoids on normal and neoplastic tissues were presented by groups headed by Dr. Jensen, Dr. Williams-Ashman, and by Dr. A. White. Dr. Furth summarized the identification and effects of intrinsic hormones produced by pituitary tumors on mammary carcinogenesis and mammary growth.

Part II, on endocrine changes in tumor-bearing hosts, covers the endocrine aspects of mammary tumorigenesis induced by carcinogenic hydrocarbons (Dr. Dao) and a section on the histologic, cytologic, and electron microscopic charac-

teristics of dependent and autonomous mammary tumors (Dr. Scott et al.). DMBA and a metabolite induce marked adrenocortical degeneration and also mammary cancer in animals with suitable endocrine balances. The specificities and interrelations of these responses are described by Dr. Boyland, who states that "Carcinogenic hydrocarbons increase the enzymes of liver but usually induce cancer of other sites." The excretion of administered and intrinsic estrogen in cancerous and noncancerous patients is summarized by Dr. Gallagher et al.

Part III, on modification of cancer growth by humoral and cellular mechanisms, includes sections by the Drs. Fisher and Hellström, by Dr. Luscher and associates, Dr. Prehn and associates, and by Dr. Barski and Dr. Southam. These sections present extensive work done on the modification of hepatic metastases of Walker tumor, the evidence of serum cytotoxicity, the influence of tissue or strain-specific antigens on tumor growth, the evidence of immune tolerance of mice when exposed early in life to a tumor agent, in vitro relations between normal and neoplastic cells, and studies on transplantability of human cancer, and the possibility of immunotherapeutic and immunoprophylactic processes in the control of human cancer. The technics of studying intercellular relationship and reaction in vitro and in vivo are still essentially at the cellular level rather than at the subcellular or molecular, but the future promises significant progress.

Part IV is concerned with factors that modify the intravascular and interstitial behavior of cancer: the locomotion of cancer cells and adjacent cells observed in vivo (Dr. Wood et al.), the cytologic characteristics of cancer cells prior to invasiveness (Kellner and Sugar), the general aspects of metastatic cancer (P. Strauli), the influence of fibrinogen (R. D. Thornes), and enzymatic and biochemical characteristics of tumor and host (B. Sylven and G. M. Rudenstam).

In a rapidly changing field, this volume will have both a great temporal value and an historic one. All its aspects do justice to the person to whom the volume is dedicated, Dr. C. B. Huggins, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the University of Chicago.

W. U. Gardner

Department of Anatomy
Yale University
School of Medicine
New Haven, Connecticut 06511

## **BOOKS RECEIVED**

Proceedings of the 9th International Cancer Congress. UICC Monograph Series, Vol. 9. Congress Lectures and Official Speeches. R. J. C. Harris (ed.). New York: Springer-Verlag, 1967. 126 pp. \$7.

Proceedings of the 9th International Cancer Congress. UICC Monograph Series, Vol. 10. Panel Discussions. R. J. C. Harris (ed.). New York: Springer-Verlag, 1967. 287 pp. \$17.

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Jena, East Germany: Veb Gustav Fischer Verlag, 1967.
304 pp. \$29.

Precancer from Experimental-Morphological Aspects. L. M. Shabad. Moscow: Meditsina, 1967. 384 pp.

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The Journal of Cancer Research (1916–1930) | The American Journal of Cancer (1931–1940)

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Frederick Urbach

Cancer Res 1968;28:1662.

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