

oxide and methane, while the levels of ozone, especially over Antarctica, are decreasing, presumably due to the action of chlorofluorocarbons.

However, besides the increases due to human activities, there are natural factors which influence climate, from volcanoes to termites (termites release methane). Models for climate change are discussed thoroughly, but the author concludes “perhaps at this time forecasting ought to be looked upon as an exercise for gaining experience rather than as a tool for decision making”. There is an extensive chapter on the potential dislocations which would occur if climate changed and the sea rose somewhat, as well as a chapter on energy efficiency which illustrates how the use of fossil fuel could be lessened, thus delaying to some extent the problem of global warming. The author concludes that people can do something about global warming, but it is time to act and not wait until it is too late.

ELIZABETH K. WEISBURGER

Hormones and Vitamins in Cancer Treatment, by A. Lupulescu, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, 1990, ISBN 0-8493-5973-2, 287 pp., \$159.95.

This volume will appeal to specialists in cancer treatment or to those doing research on prevention of cancer by dietary means. The topics covered include: rationale for hormone and vitamin therapy; hormones and their use in therapy; hormone antagonists and agonists; hormone-like substances such as growth factors, interferons, interleukins and prostaglandins in clinical applications; vitamin therapy; chemoprevention of cancer by hormones and vitamins; the advantages and disadvantages of hormonal and vitamin therapy; while the concluding chapter discusses the interaction among diet, hormones, vitamins and cancer. All of the chapters are almost exhaustively referenced. For anyone contemplating research in any one of the areas covered, this book would be an excellent resource.

ELIZABETH K. WEISBURGER

Risk Factors for Cancer in the Workplace, by J. Siemiatycki (Ed.), CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, 1991, ISBN 0-8493-5-18-2, 325 pp., \$99.50

This volume results from interviews with 3730 male cancer patients, between 35 and 70 years of age, resident in the Montreal metropolitan area. Diagnoses were confirmed histologically. The patients were then evaluated for probable exposure to 183 substances or groups of substances and further stratified into 98 occupational and 77 industry groups, subdivided according to 11 cancer sites or types of tumors. With all these subdivisions, the actual number of cases exposed to any one substance often became so small that one questions the significance of the purported association. Furthermore, actual exposure levels