

has no place in science". I found the prologue of this book, a short history of cytogenetics by Lacadena, and the epilogue, which gives Moens's personal views on the Chromosome Conference(s), most readable. Here you will certainly find some citations and bonmots for lectures and chromosome courses.

The various sections of this book deal with chromosome organisation, chromosome stability, control mechanisms, meiosis, and evolutionary dynamics. In general, the articles are of high scientific quality. However, their length and format are quite different. Some chapters, for example on "Y-linked genes and spermatogenesis in primates" by Schempp and on "gametic imprinting at the mouse and human IGF2R/MPR300 locus" by Smrzka and Barlow, are quite brief and read like short reports. Other chapters give more background information. In this regard, I found the chapters on "the relationship between gene density and chromosome banding patterns in mammalian nuclei" by Craig and Bickmore and on "the replication of ribosomal RNA genes in eukaryotes" by López-Estraño *et al* to be excellent. Peter Cook describes a minimalist chromosome model which does not involve solenoids and helical coiling. Instead transcription factories are thought to be the precursors of mitotic chromosome bands. Since by the time this book has come out, most of the original data presented have already been published elsewhere, I prefer these review-like and sometimes unconventional papers.

A book on chromosomes should be interesting for a wide variety of chromosomologists and this conference report certainly is. It impressively shows that molecular biology has been incorporated into cytogenetics, and yet that classical cytogenetic techniques still play an important role. It is not unexpected that the various chapters describe the chromosomes of widely different species ranging from plants to *Drosophila* and other insects, as well as of mammals, primates, and humans. The very concise papers on "retrotransposons at *Drosophila* telomeres and terminal chromosome deficiencies" by Biessmann *et al* and on "proteins controlling sister-chromatid cohesion" by Orr-Weaver *et al* teach us why the fly is still a highly valuable model organism. What seems to me to be somewhat neglected is yeast, an organism for which cytogenetic methodologies are beginning to be established. A few paragraphs of Scherthan's paper on "chromosome behaviour in earliest meiotic prophase" give at least some insight into the power of yeast cytogenetics.

Overall the topics range from the esoteric, for example, on "chromosome differentiation using nucleases" by Gosalvez *et al* and on "evolution of a near-neutral B chromosome" by Camacho *et al*, to the highly practical. (By

necessity, this categorisation is highly biased.) For the human geneticist, the latter category includes good chapters on "subchromosomal painting libraries from somatic cell hybrids" by Rocchi *et al*, on an "interspecific micronucleus model for the study of induced chromosome aberrations in human male germ cells" by Egozcue *et al*, and on the "characterization of amplified DNA sequences in human cancers" by Muleris *et al*. Perhaps even more impressive are the two articles on "chromosome painting in wheat" by Vega *et al* and on "new insights into chromosome evolution in plants from molecular cytogenetics" by Leitch *et al*, which elucidate the immense agricultural value of the new cytogenetics.

In summary, this book is a very valuable source of information for chromosome researchers or, more generally speaking, for people who love chromosomes. It is part of a larger and well known series of conference reports which should be found on the shelves of every genetic institute. Since not all chromosomologists can afford to attend the International Chromosome Conference, a premier event in our field, as many as possible should get a chance to browse through this book. It is both informative and amusing.

THOMAS HAAFF

Genes VI. Benjamin Lewin. (£29.25.) Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1997. ISBN 0-19-857778-8.

For a book to reach its sixth edition in 15 years in the competitive field of molecular genetics textbooks, it has to be good. Though lecturers and tutors may put specific textbooks on reading lists, in my experience the students have their own "word of mouth" ranking for these general texts. It is easy to see why Lewin still attracts the buyers. The text is clearly written, comprehensive, and, most importantly, exciting. Some aspects of molecular genetics are inherently interesting, for example, what switches a gene on and off in differentiated cells of the body. Other topics are more difficult to present in a way that keeps the imagination alert, but Lewin succeeds admirably. The text of *Genes VI* has been rearranged and updated as the subject has evolved. This edition is divided into seven main parts, covering DNA; genes to proteins; prokaryotic gene expression; perpetuation of DNA; eukaryotic genomes; eukaryotic gene expression; and a final section on cell growth, cancer, and development. Each section is packed full of information, making this an extremely useful reference book as well as a teaching textbook. In fact, my only criticisms of *Genes VI* are presentational: the rather stark colour scheme of figures gets rather tir-

ing after a while and the weight of the book, which approximates the Yellow Pages for a medium sized city in England, is not really suitable for the rather flimsy softback version. The production team needs to consider this for future editions, or maybe these will only be available on CD-ROM.

ANN HARRIS

NOTICES

Medical Editors Trial Amnesty

A large number of internal journals have joined in a Medical Editors Trial Amnesty to encourage those who have controlled trial data, which have not been fully published, to bring such data into the public arena. This is an important effort to minimise publication bias. It is relatively unlikely that this journal will be the most suitable for such publications but should there be any unreported trials that are suitable for the *Journal of Medical Genetics*, the editors would be pleased to consider them. More comprehensive details will be publicised in editorials in other clinical journals.

Genetic Aspects of Autoimmune Diseases

A conference for scientists and representatives of patients' organisations on "Genetic Aspects of Autoimmune Diseases" will be held on 7-10 May 1998 at Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands. For further information contact Mrs E M Kalsbeek, WOCZ, PO Box 8459, 3503 RL Utrecht, The Netherlands. Tel: +31 30 2966400, fax: +31 30 2970020, e-mail: conference@wocz.spin.nl

Enzymes, Receptors, and Drugs in Obesity and Atherosclerosis

An international symposium on "Enzymes, Receptors, and Drugs in Obesity and Atherosclerosis" will be held on 7-9 May 1998 at the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. For further information contact Dr H V Markle, Department of Laboratories, Centenary Health Centre, 2867 Ellesmere Road, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1E 4B9. Tel (416) 281-7251, fax: (416) 265-8781, e-mail: HVM@myna.com Web site: <http://www.clinitox.com/erdoa/>

Correction

In the August 1997 issue of the Journal, in the review of the book *Genetic Disorders Among Arab Populations* on page 704, the price of the book should have been \$98.50 and not \$498.50.