

GAC for organics removal, the design of GAC systems, the available analytical methods and systems for reactivation of the GAC. An economic analysis of the proposed amendments on trihalomethanes and organics is given which is based on a report prepared by a consultant firm for the US Environmental Protection Agency.

The final chapter of the book looks at the removal of inorganic contaminants from drinking water.

The material of the book is based mainly on reports which have been published by the US Environmental Protection Agency and presents no fundamentally new knowledge. However, it brings together the current thinking of the US Environmental Protection Agency on potentially harmful contaminants in drinking water and is therefore a useful guide for anybody involved with the question of preparing wholesome drinking water.

Unfortunately the title of the book is rather misleading and does not represent the context of the book.

T. ZABEL

Unit Operations for Treatment of Hazardous Industrial Waste, edited by D.J. DeRenzo, Noyes Data Corporation, 1978, \$42.

This compilation of almost 1,000 pages must provide one of the most extensive reviews of waste-treatment processes yet published outside EPA covers. About forty processes from adsorption to zone refining are included.

Perhaps some should have been excluded, for instance the comment in the book concerning zone refining states "no commercial or experimental applications of zone refining to conventional hazardous wastes are known". It may have been added that such applications can hardly be conceived either. Similarly freeze crystallisation is not even used for treating innocuous industrial wastes, but it is suggested that in future it *will* become a reality if only as a source of recyclable plant water — I wonder if the costs have really been considered seriously. Conversely, other processes with current application, like radiation treatment, are not mentioned.

Each section of the book is divided into six sections, Brief (single paragraph) Conclusions and Recommendations open a section, followed by a process Description, Applications to Date (if any!), Energy Environmental Issues and Economics, Outlook for Industrial Waste, Treatment and References. An unusual feature is that people and organisations experienced in the field are included with the references. This could be useful, but will presumably soon be outdated, and could be invidious by omission.

Unfortunately there is no index, or any way of relating treatment process to the wastes appropriate to them. Since most people start with the waste and seek the matching process there is a need for painstaking searching to find

the right one. Even so, the applications are usually described in such general terms that no selectivity could be exercised between alternative processes.

The book would probably be useful as a library reference volume, but will have little appeal to the individual.

F.S. FEATES

Crime Prevention Through Physical Security by Walter M. Strobl, Marcel Dekker Inc., New York, 1978, 432 pages.

In *Crime Prevention through Physical Security*, the author, an American who claims to have 20 years' experience in the field of security, sets out to cover in some depth the physical security requirements necessary to protect personnel, industrial and commercial sites, buildings, other institutions such as schools and hospitals, and property and goods in transit from the depredations of vandals, thieves and terrorists. Sabotage, bomb threats, hoax calls and disruption, that may be caused by disgruntled employees or because of industrial action, are discussed and precautionary measures suggested. Included also, are measures to prevent and detect fraudulent practices, extortion, eavesdropping and the kidnapping of senior executives. For good measure, separate chapters cover fire protection, the ways and means of verifying employees references, identification and pass system and the security education of employees.

The two opening chapters, "Evaluating the Security Requirements" and "Defining and Analyzing Existing Hazards" — and it is a matter of opinion whether or not the latter ought to come first — are the most valuable and are the keystones upon which security protection is built. The basic principles are discussed in great detail and the theme is on the necessity to plan and prepare a programme of security measures tailor-made for the protection desired. From thereon, the succeeding chapters detail the various contingencies that can arise, together with the counter measures that can be provided at open sites, industrial and commercial buildings, computer centres, high rise blocks, hospitals, banks and financial institutions, retail stores, warehouses, docks, construction sites, schools and universities. A good point is the recommendation contained in the third chapter that security should start at the perimeter, whether it be a large open site or merely one building, and work inwards. At the same time, dogmatic insistence on providing protection in all circumstances and at all costs is avoided and in fact, advice is given to assess the acceptable degree of risk, availability of manpower, the effect on working efficiency, employee acceptance and the financial costs.

The book also includes chapters on lock identification, keys systems and controls, electronic security systems and devices and CCTV surveillance. The advantages of the various systems and equipment are tabulated and, of more value, which is usually absent in commercial literature, their disadvantages