

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

are also tabulated. Naturally, the author has described current systems and equipment and this will tend to date his book, as improvements and new equipment are constantly being developed.

Interspersed throughout, the author describes various incidents or problems of which he has had practical experience and the measures he has suggested to prevent a recurrence. He tends to incline towards the use of undercover agents to detect where losses are occurring but does admit that their introduction into a building is sometimes difficult to achieve.

Despite the minute detail which appears in some parts, the book makes for fairly easy reading and covers a lot of ground in security aspects of all kinds. Much can be learnt and it provokes thoughts and ideas which sometimes are not always apparent even to the professional security or police officer. For those persons who do not have access to a security adviser and who have some responsibility for looking after their employers' interests and property, some of the precautions that can be taken are found within the book, which contains an adequate index.

The author is not known in this country, but his American publishers have the following to say about him:

"Walter M. Strobl is President of Strobl Security Service, Inc. in Memphis, Tennessee. A retired US Army Officer, he has been active in the field of security for 20 years. In addition to lecturing at colleges and universities, he is a member of a team that conducts executive protection seminars for multinational and international companies. He is the author of one previous book, three security officer training courses, and 35 magazine articles. Mr. Strobl was among the first group of professionals to be certified by the Professional Certification Board of the American Society for Industrial Security as a Certified Protection Professional. Until recently he was a member of the Environmental Security Committee of the Private Security Advisory Council. He is a member of the National Crime Prevention Association, the American Society for Industrial Security, the International Association of Hospital Security, the National Association of School Security Directors, and the National Fire Protection Association".

F.W. BUXTON

Radioactive Waste in Geologic Storage, Sherman Fried, (Ed.), ACS Symposium Series 100, vii + 344 pp., American Chemical Society, Washington, D.C., 1979, \$29.50.

The title of this book refers to geological "storage" of radioactive waste while the subject matter is clearly concerned with its disposal. This is unfortunate since it not only misrepresents the content of a most useful book but also compounds the confusion over storage and disposal which tends to arise in discussion or radioactive waste management. The content of the book is