

books (5), articles in *Chemical Engineering* (4) and other texts (3). One section of special interest to this reviewer deals with the landfill disposal of oil spill cleanup debris. The data presented by Sittig are based on an EPA state-of-the-art manual released in August 1976. Site selection and disposal method to be used are the two major topics discussed. In the latter category, Sittig discusses land cultivation, land filling with refuse, and burial; he shows diagrams of cross-sections of two different methods of burial (above and below ground).

G.F. BENNETT

*More Than a Paycheck: An Introduction to Occupational Cancer.* 16-mm, sound, color motion picture, 28 minutes; available on loan from Uniten Systems Inc., 246 W. 34th St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46208.

Prepared for OSHA by the George Washington University Medical School, and produced by Airlie Foundation, this film is intended to be an introduction to occupational carcinogenesis. If the viewer has been shielded from the media during the past twenty years, perhaps the material will be new; if not, it is a strange mixture of medical science and industrial montages. Narrated by John Wayne shortly before his death of cancer, the film features interviews with several persons as part of its presentation.

Dr. Irving Selikoff, Mt. Sinai Medical Center, discusses the general problem of occupational cancer, and stresses the long clinical latency or induction period. He mentions the trades at highest risk as roofers, asbestos workers, uranium miners, and painters. The co-carcinogenic action of cigarette smoke concurrent with inhalation of fumes and dusts is mentioned.

Dr. Paul Kotin, Johns Mansville, notes that safe work practices, and the strict adherence to good procedures, including respiratory protection and hygiene, are essential when working with potential carcinogens.

Dr. Robert Scala, EXXON, explains the role of animal testing in the understanding of toxicity and carcinogenic effects, and notes that society must eventually determine the socially acceptable risks of exposure to carcinogens.

Mr. Jack Sheehan, United Steelworkers, points out that both management and workers have lacked adequate information in the past, and stresses the importance of public disclosure of information.

The regular safety training course for supervisory staff at the Dow Chemical Texas plant is pictured, and the importance of supervisor/worker follow-up is mentioned.

New Jersey's high concentration of chemical industry is noted, and a well-instrumented plant is reviewed in which polymerization equipment is well ventilated, where sensors and alarms warn of leaks, and personnel have air-supplied respirators at the ready for immediate donning. Proper tank-entry

and adequate industrial and personal hygiene practices are also observed. Textile treatment of hazardous materials in closed, rather than open vats, is pictured as another sample of good control technique.

The release of this film coincides with the new OSHA policy guide on carcinogens, which covers 295 pages of the Federal Register for January 22, 1980, pages 5001—5296. A booklet is available as a pass-out to accompany the film projection, as part of the OSHA Cancer Alert Series. The poor quality of the sound track, including a very disturbing folk singer who was singing something which could not be understood, detracts from the otherwise high quality of production.

Certainly the film will raise the awareness of carcinogens, and clearly notes that much can be done to reduce or eliminate exposures. The wide subject matter, and the manner of presentation, cannot resolve specific questions which doubtlessly will be raised at the local level when the film is projected. We would have wished for more specifics.

H.H. FAWCETT

*Our Hidden National Product*, 16-mm, sound, color motion picture, produced for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency by Durrin Films Inc., 4926 Sedgwick St., Washington, D.C. 20016. Released 1980, 25 minutes.

Hazardous chemical wastes have become an item of conversation and legal action, perhaps increasing the chasm between the industrial and regulatory segments of society. This film clearly points out the reaction of 'citizens' whose lives are affected or influenced by the presence of, or the possibility of hazardous chemical dump sites. This reviewer feels that the emotional approach is overdone. However, some definite value of the film lies in the depiction of the processes, including proper landfill, incineration, and solar evaporation, although, while shown, no real technical explanation of the significance of these various approaches is forthcoming.

While the film doubtlessly will be valuable in creating additional public awareness of a problem which has already received great publicity, we seriously question that its projection will aid in constructive dialogue to solve the problems at hand.

H.H. FAWCETT