

sults of an attitude survey carried out by SCPR, sponsored by the Health and Safety Executive. The technique adopted was that of interviewing against a questionnaire. Nearly 1200 subjects were interviewed, the selection being designed to represent the adult population of England and Wales. Six main sources of risk were concentrated on: home-based; cigarette smoking; work-related; air pollution; nuclear plant; chemical and other major industrial plant. The results and the survey questionnaire are fully documented, and make fascinating reading. Each of the six topics is dealt with in a set of appendices. The complexity of the findings makes it misleading to single out particular aspects. However, one can perhaps usefully remark on the great diversity of attitudes revealed, confirming the idea that when we speak of "public opinion" we should be aware that there are many publics, with diverse perceptions of and attitudes towards risks. There is evidence here of course for risk perceptions that differ widely from the known occurrence of harm. For example, 14% thought that the annual number of deaths from accidents in the home was 100,000 or more, and only 20% selected the figure of 5,000 which is the nearest to the true situation. However, the important point for the non-specialist reading this report is the nature of the concerns expressed, which need to be given consideration rather than dismissed as irrational. This report is a substantial piece of work which has something useful to impart to the wider community concerned with risk; the fulness of the documentation will ensure that those whose specialism is in the social science aspects of public attitudes can evaluate it as a contribution to that field. The price is very reasonable, and represents uncommonly good value.

R.F. GRIFFITHS

TCSA's Impact on Society and Chemical Industry, by G.W. Ingle (Ed.), American Chemical Society Symposium Series, ACS, Washington, DC, No. 213, 1983, 244 pages, \$34.95.

When the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1974 and signed into law by President Ford as Public Law 94-465, there was serious concern by those in the chemical industry that this new law would totally stifle the production of new chemicals because of the cost of testing that might be required by the USEPA. However, this does not appear to have happened; indeed many environmentalists feel that the reverse is true and there has been too little testing of new chemicals required by USEPA.

Thus, after eight years of experience with the Act, it is appropriate that it be reviewed and that was done well in an ACS-sponsored seminar held at their 182nd National Meeting at Las Vegas, NV, in 1982. The 16 papers

from that seminar by authors from industry, trade associations, the government, environmental organizations and the legal field, plus a summary (by the editor) dealing with a look back at the impact of the law and a view of its future prospects are published in this book.

The various presentations dealt with TSCA's impact on corporate structure and procedures, on public health, on the metal working and polymer industries, and on the introduction of new chemicals. Confidentiality and the management of TSCA-mandated information were the subject of two other presentations. More philosophical presentations included speculation on the future and overall costs and benefits of TSCA.

In his summary overview of this paper, Editor Ingle said:

"Perhaps the major conclusion of this symposium is that there are so far no pronounced and unequivocal impacts of TSCA on society and the chemical industry. For several reasons, including incomplete establishment of required regulations by EPA, and the subsequent time lags for compliance with these regulations and establishment of means to monitor their effects, further time will pass before those regulations will be significant. Even for the long term, when all regulations will have been put in place and implemented, this complex interaction of TSCA with one or more of the twenty odd other federal laws concerned with control of chemical compounds will meet the major impact of TSCA itself."

GARY F. BENNETT

How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper, by Robert A. Day, I.S.I. Press, Philadelphia, PA, U.S.A., 1983, 181 pages, hardcover \$17.95, softcover \$11.95.

This book on writing and publishing scientific papers was written as a "How To" book by a widely experienced editor and publisher. A broad range of subjects is covered, from mechanics of writing, technical aspects of preparing tables, to other illustrative material. To answer questions of "How To" apply the writing process to other forms of scientific writing, the author shares his wide experience with a few chapters on such subjects as "Conference Reports" to "Book Reviews" and theses. Day concludes his cookbook on scientific papers with some succinct chapters on English as used in this unique endeavor of scientists.

Day's book will continue to be a valuable assistance as a reference for scientific writers and publishers. Its use as a text on this somewhat narrow subject of writing and publishing will limit its academic use.

CLYDE BALCH
The University of Toledo