computing/data processing equipment, laboratories, medical areas, pesticides and electrostatic ignition) are included Fire extinguishing systems are explored, going beyond water to carbon dioxide, halons, dry chemicals, and foams, as are special combustible metal agents. Organizations with fire protection interests in the U.S and in the U S Government are listed in detail In general, this book is a most valuable reference in its field, this being human's friend yet, at time, a deadly foe

H H FAWCETT

Encyclopaedia of Occupational Health and Safety, by Luigi Parmeggiani (Ed), 3rd revised edn., International Labour Organization, CH-1211, Geneva, Switzerland, 1983, in two volumes, 2538 pages, available from the ILO offices in member countries, US$155, postpaid

To adequately review this massive tome would require more pages than practical, for this edition which weighs 6810 grams (15 pounds) contains 1150 articles prepared by 900 specialists from 60 different countries and 20 international organizations It is truly a "goldmine" for anyone who wishes a quick three-or-four page summary of the potential hazards to which the human condition exposes its toiling members It must be noted that the ILO, as a part of the United Nations, is especially interested in assisting developing countries with occupational health and safety problems, many of which go back in time to antiquity

The articles, in general, are well written, and give two or three references Many references are in languages which are not readily available to the English-oriented readers The Russian and Japanese input is very significant Where possible, the editor cites CIS references

Volume I, A to L, contains, among other topics, articles as wide-ranging as abbatoirs and abrasive cleaners, acrolein, acetylaminofluorene, acetone, amides, aminotriazole, anthrax, antibiotics, asbestos (first recognized as the cause of fibrosis of the lung by Montague Murray in London in 1899), mesothelioma and lung cancer (a more recent discovery dating to 1947), carcinogenic substances, cardiovascular diseases, catalysts, occupational cataracts, DDT, dibromochloropropane, ethylene oxide, explosive substances, farmer's lung, exposure limits for chemicals and also for biological materials (the latter especially well presented by Dr. D Djuric of Yugoslavia), fibers (man-made and natural), firemen and fire fighting, as well as prevention, health physics, n-hexane, human engineering, hydrofluoric acid, indium, iodine, and Kienbock's disease (the latter a semi-lunar osteonecrosis of the wrist from repeated forced extensions of the wrist), to name only a few In Volume II, the first article, laboratory workers, is reprinted virtually without change from the 1972 edition (the author was not given the opportunity to update it), followed by chemical laboratory work and micro-

biological laboratory work (together, these three articles occupy seven pages with a total of 17 references). Ten pages are devoted to lead, lead compounds and lead exposures in the occupational environment, with 18 citations. Several relatively rare but potentially serious hazards are covered, such as rabies, the chapter on which is clear and concise with three references. (The potential for animal bites, especially in the occupations where outdoor activity is frequent, is not insignificant, for example, in the small state of Maryland (U.S), 838 animal bites were reported in 1983, 51 from bats and 735 from raccoons with the remainder from cats, skunks, and deer.)

Radiation and its effect on humans is given an especially fine treatment the broad subject area, from radar to radon and thoron, including visible, UV, IR, ionizing and non-ionizing radiation, occupies 68 pages with over a hundred references A very valuable addition to the book is the international classification of pneumoconioses, as adopted by the Meeting of Experts on the International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses for the ILO in 1958 It was revised in 1968 and 1980 by the ILO in consultation with the Commission of the European Communities Twenty-three full-page reproductions of the radiographs of pneumoconiosis, together showing the international classification, are included in the book along with a description of the standard radiographs The quality of the radiographs is excellent, and well worth study even by lay personnel Farmer's lung is included in the set

Where chemicals are discussed, complete identification of the molecule is usually given, including, in many cases, the structure, molecular weight, melting point, boiling point, and other physical as well as chemical data useful in control of the material. Occupational postures and movements come in for a chapter with three references, supplementing another chapter on seats, tables, and desks with five references

From the above, it should be obvious that only a first-hand examination of this two-volume tome will reveal its utility We would hope that it finds its way into every engineering and technologically oriented school, college, and industry, as well as into law schools and agricultural organizations As a first place to look, this book promises much and delivers a great and diverse viewpoint on a wide variety of subjects of vital concern

H H FAWCETT

Lead Versus Health Sources and Effects of Low Level Lead Exposure, by M. Rutter and R R. Jones (Eds), Wiley Medical Publication, John Wiley & Sons, Chichester and New York, 370 pages plus index, 1983, $39 95

This volume represents the edited proceedings of an international symposium on "Low Level Lead Exposure and Its Effects on Human Beings", held in London, May 10—12, 1982 It has been updated even more by