

strates a pattern of racial segregation in hazardous industries, with minorities receiving the burden of occupational injury and illness. The book's emphasis then shifts from the private to the public arena, using materials on grass-roots movements, state and national legislation, judicial interpretations, and activities of regulatory agencies to document the legal and political struggles over the right to know, the right to act, and the direct regulation of toxic substances.

The framework around which the book is built is a four-part classification matrix consisting of exit, voice, legal and regulatory strategies for controlling occupational hazards. The exit strategy deals with job shopping and quitting in the labor market; the voice strategy encompasses collective action or responses to dissatisfaction in the private workplace; the legal strategy is the pursuit of judicial guarantees for workers' rights, and the regulatory strategy embodies the direct regulation of workplace hazards by governmental agencies such as OSHA. Robinson evaluates each alternative in terms of the economic costs it poses and on its compatibility with philosophical values concerning the appropriate distribution of risks and the mechanisms for controlling risks.

*Toil and Toxics* is written in a non-technical and conversational style and is of manageable length. The subject of safety and health in the workplace is socially and scientifically relevant and should appeal to public health professionals, workers and management concerned with the threats posed by toxic substances and hazardous occupational conditions.

BONNIE P. BLAYLOCK and CURTIS C. TRAVIS

*Environmental Science—Sustaining the Earth* 3rd edn., by G. Tyler Miller, Jr., Published by Wadsworth Publishing Co., Belmont, CA, a Division of Wadsworth-Brooks-Cole, 7625 Empire Drive, Florence, KY 41042, 1990, ISBN 0-534-13458-0, 465 pp. plus 25 pp. index, \$48.75 (plus postage; additional copies for schools at discount).

This volume is designed to be used in introductory courses on environmental science. The approach is relatively low-key, but very factual, and accompanied by excellent photos, maps, diagrams and other aids. The text is divided into five parts: Part One, Humans and Nature, an Overview; Part Two, Basic Concepts on Ecosystems and the relations to humans; Part Three, Air, Water and Soil Resources (including global warming, ozone depletion, water pollution and hazardous waste); Part Four, Living Resources (including food resources, pesticides and pest control, land resources, wild plants and animal resources); and Part Five, Energy and Mineral Resources (stressing that some energy resources are renewable and some nonrenewable), and nonrenewable mineral resources and solid waste roles, including disposal, recycling and landfills, as well as an appendix of environmental organizations and government agencies.

General Issues and Questions, and items for class discussion make this a very useful tool for prompting interest. Of all the various volumes on the "environment" I have seen, this is certainly a most acceptable starting place for a comprehensive, yet understandable course in the broad aspect of the environment and its reaction with people. It is highly recommended even for "light reading" by adults.

HOWARD H. FAWCETT

*Survey of Compounds which have been Tested for Carcinogenic Activity*, prepared for the national Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD 20892 by Technical Resources, Inc., Rockville, MD 20852, September 1991, in three volumes: 1989-90 Volume, Section I, 1070 pp.; 1989-90 Volume, Section II, 2134 pp.; Cumulative Indexes, 779 pp. Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9328, ISBN 0-16-035852-3.

The first two volumes summarize data for specific compounds as published in the 1989-1990 literature. The Cumulative Index covers the 16 PHS-149 volumes published since the original volume (1970). This new Cumulative Index contains all chemical names, both common names and CAS preferred names used in the PHS-149 series in alphabetical order. The chemical access numbers for the PHS-149 volumes in which each chemical appears accompany each chemical name. It also includes a Cumulative CAS Registry Number Index as well as a Cumulative CAS Registry Numbers (listed sequentially with the chemical accession number for each PHS-149 volume in which the chemical is found).

HOWARD H. FAWCETT

*Radiation Dose: Hanford Environmental Dose Reconstruction Project*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " VCR tape, 15 min, available from Technical Steering Panel, Mail Stop PV 11. Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA 98504 (or call 1-800-545-5581).

Hanford was built during the early 1940s for the specific purpose of producing plutonium-239 for use in atomic bombs. It was shrouded in security for over 40 years, but in recent years civilian pressure has resulted in the release of many previously classified documents pertaining to the releases into the air, the ground, the Columbia, river and the grass and vegetables. The releases were carried for many miles by the wind. Especially of concern was the release of iodine-131, an isotope known to have serious effect on the thyroid, much of