

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).

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*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

which was consumed in the milk. Other materials, such as plutonium, strontium and cesium were released to some extent. There is little doubt that these releases exposed some people to radiation – the goal of the technical panel is to find out how much and where. Since 1970, the releases were much improved, but the effects may remain.

The Technical Steering Panel is not restricted, and welcomes anyone who may have an input.

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*Environmental Hazards: Toxic Waste and Hazardous Material, A Reference Handbook*, by E.W. Miller and R.M. Miller, Published by ABC-CLIO, 130 Cremona Drive, Santa Barbara, CA 93117, Denver, CO and Oxford, UK, 1991, ISBN 0-87436-596-1, 259 pp. plus 5 pp. glossary and 20 pp. index, \$39.50.

Many volumes and articles have been published on the above subjects, but this title is unique by including a whole spectrum from government reports to less-known references. The authors are associated with the Department of Geography and Pattee Library of the Pennsylvania State University, which suggests a somewhat different approach. The volume is organized into six major chapters, 1–Toxic Waste and Hazardous Material, a Perspective (88 pages); 2–Chronology (10 pages); 3–Laws and Regulations (28 pages); 4–Directory of Organizations both governmental, and private (20 pages); 5–Bibliography of books, articles and government documents (95 pages); 6–Films, Filmstrips and Videocassettes (15 pages). In addition, a glossary and index supplement the work.

This is the most complete compilation of toxic waste and hazardous material as related to the environment, especially as it attempts to relate pollution to the “real world”, from pesticides (which remain a serious problem) through radioactive contamination still remaining from government-owned nuclear plants which not only released materials directly, but gave wide circulation by fallout from nuclear weapons testing in the 1950s and 1960s. While no book can be complete, this one is recommended as a source *‘par excellence’*.

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