

1993. The purpose of the symposium was to present the latest significant research findings from ongoing and recently completed projects funded by the U.S. EPA and the five U.S. EPA-funded, university-based Hazardous Substance Research Centers.

These proceedings are divided into three sections. The first two sections contain extended abstracts approximately five pages long, of the papers orally presented at the symposium while the third section contains 31 brief (one-page) abstracts of the poster display.

The 46 papers in the first two sections of the proceedings span a wide range of topics including: remedial action, treatment and control technology for waste disposal, landfill liner and cover systems, underground storage tanks, municipal solid waste management and the demonstration and development of innovative/alternative treatment technology for hazardous waste. Alternative technology subjects discussed include pollution prevention, thermal destruction of hazardous wastes, field evaluations, existing treatment options, emergency treatment processes and biosystems for hazardous waste destruction. Drinking water treatment and management, corrosion, organic removal, health effects and ultrafiltration were discussed in other papers.

The book was photoreproduced from manuscripts submitted by the authors. Each paper carries the name, organization, address and telephone number of the presenter(s); many fax numbers of the presenters were also given.

GARY F. BENNETT

*Technology, Law, and the Working Environment*, by N.A. Ashford and C.C. Caldart, Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, NY, 1991, ISBN 0-442-23926-2, 616 pp., \$49.95.

In the preface to their books, the authors write:

"Technology is the mainstay of the modern industrial state. New developments in materials, manufacturing processes, final products, and work organization are critical to a dynamic economy. However the development and utilization of technology often has negative consequences for workers, such as injury and diseases and disability and displacement. The legal system has responded in many ways to these problems, and their response affects employers, workers, and a variety of workplace professionals."

Consequently, understanding health and safety regulations and the laws that govern industrial relations is crucial to successful management and technological planning. And in writing the textbook to enhance this understanding the authors are uniquely qualified. As might be expected from the title, both authors have law (J.D.) degrees. Beyond that, one author holds a doctorate in chemistry and the other a Masters of Public Health (MPH) degree.

Using a case study approach, the authors explain the scope of right-to-know requirements and other workers' rights, and examine the legal consequences of injury, or disease for both workers and their employers. The book's authors also explore the opportunities for labor-management cooperation on issues of technological change.

The text begins (Chapter 1) with a discussion of the evolution of technology, work, and health since the turn of the century. The chapter traces the economic and political economic and political forces that spurred the development of modern workplace law. Chapter 2 is an overview of administrative law and limitations of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the U.S. EPA, National Labor Relations Board, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Office of Management and Budget.

Chapters 3 and 4 deal with two of the most important laws affecting the workplace: (1) The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, and (2) The Toxic Substance Control Act of 1976. Economic issues are fundamental to an analysis of these two regulatory systems; this topic is discussed in Chapter 5.

Chapter 6, entitled "Regulations of Labor-Management Relations under the National Labor Relations Act", looks at the most important formal structure with which labor/management cooperation occurs.

Chapter 7 addresses the transfer of newer information on the presence (and effect) of toxic chemicals in the workplace.

Finally, Chapters 8 and 9 explore the legal avenues available for worker redress.

Appendices contain the text of the Occupational Safety and Health Act and the Toxic Substance Control Act.

The authors note (in the preface) that this is a text "written for students of business, law, and engineers, because they are likely to be future managers of technological companies". But also, they assert (and I fully agree) that it will be of use to professionals who have the knowledge and opportunity to redesign workplace technology and to ameliorate its effects on working conditions.

GARY F. BENNETT

*Indoor Air, Quality and Control*, by A.L. Hines, T.K. Ghosh, S.K. Loyalka and R.C. Warder, Jr., PTR Prentice Hall, 113 Gylvan Ave., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632, ISBN 0-13-463977-4, 340 pages, 1993, price \$ 60 + postage and tax.

The increasing interest in indoor air quality, according to the authors from the University of Missouri-Columbia, may be caused or at least aggravated by a host of ailments, thousands of deaths, and production losses that have been estimated to approach \$100 billion annually. The intent of the authors is to cover the important topics in sufficient depth, so the reader acquires a basic understanding of the problems and becomes better equipped to solve them. This reviewer feels they have succeeded in large measure.