tems and suggests a coordinating methodology that may prove more effective than traditional command control structures.

Chapter 10 focuses on the roles and responsibilities of senior official in the management of strategic response. It suggests that the normal involvement of the senior officials in the emergency operations center may be counter-productive and suggests new ways of managing disasters using crisis management principles."

The writing in the book is excellent and the advice given by the author clear. This book should serve professionals in the emergency management field very well.

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Beryllium: Sampling and Analysis, K. Ashley (Ed.). ASTM International, West Conshohocken, PA (2006). 119 pp. US$ 55.00 (soft cover), ISBN: 0-8031-3499-1

This relatively short book resulted from an ASTM Symposium on Beryllium Sampling and Analysis which was held in Reno, Nevada in 2005. Nine of the 18 papers presented have been published in three sections of this book:

(1) Beryllium disease—exposure monitoring and standardization issues.
(2) Beryllium exposure measurement and reference materials—national and international perspectives.
(3) On-site monitoring for beryllium—sampling and analytical aspects.

The editor describes the content of these three sections as follows:

(1) *Beryllium disease*. The intent of this section was to present an overview of beryllium disease and efforts to reduce worker exposures through improved monitoring methods and the development of standard methodologies. Some of the papers presented discuss the industrial uses of beryllium and the history of beryllium disease. Other papers dealt with occupational monitoring and standardization of sampling and analytical methods.
(2) *Beryllium exposure, measurement and reference materials*. This portion of the symposium covered global efforts and progress in beryllium occupational monitoring, as well as the development and characterization of beryllium reference materials. Applications of sampling and analytical methods to industrial hygiene chemistry and practice were highlighted, and needs for reference materials containing beryllium oxide were identified.
(3) *On-site monitoring for beryllium*. The ability to carry out on-site beryllium analysis has been a desire for many years, and this part of the symposium covered recent developments in this area. New portable analytical methods for determining trace beryllium in samples from air and services have been developed and evaluated, and advances in this research arena are continuing. These methods include both real-time qualitative and semi-quantitative methods, as well as near real-time quantitative techniques for ultra-trace beryllium analysis. Given that occupational exposure to beryllium can cause a lung disease that is ultimately fatal, timely and accurate sampling and analysis of the work place environment is essential in providing for worker health as well as insuring that the facility meets exposure limits for that element in the air as well as on surfaces.

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Industrial Waste Treatment: Contemporary Practice and Vision for the Future, N.L. Nemerow. Butterworth-Heinemann/Elsevier, Burlington, MA (2007). 585 pp., Price: US$ 99.95, ISBN: 0-12-372493-7

This book is distinctly different from the normal course of environmental books that I review. It has two distinct parts that I have classified as "the past" and "the future."

The material in the "past" section is very familiar to me—as this section contains a concise discussion of conventional treatment processes. I found innumerable references to articles that I have read, some very old but still historically relevant; many of these articles were written by Nemerow himself.

In this book, Nemerow has clearly fulfilled his intentions ". . . for the book to be an overview of the subject of industrial waste treatment and disposal as used in the twentieth century and how it is evolving into a new conceptual field as we enter the twenty-first century." In my opinion, he has achieved his goal very well, covering current (or perhaps I should say past) waste treatment unit operations in the following chapters: (1) theories and practices, (2) contaminant concentration reduction, (3) neutralization, (4) equalization and proportioning, (5) removal of