were the sources (natural vs. anthropogenic); sinks; and the need for national, regional, and eventually global inventories. Also identified was the lack of information on these elements in tropical and subtropical regions. The groups gave general recommendations as to filling up the information gaps.

In Part II, the papers were generally of review type that also represented such developing countries as India, Nigeria, Egypt, and several countries in West Africa. Because the volume contains the experts' prognosis for these very environmentally important metals, this volume should be stimulating for students and researchers alike.

The editors, both from the University of Toronto, did an excellent job of editing and prefacing the volume with a summary of the workshop. The papers were reviewed and typeset with good representation of data in tabular and graphical form when necessary.

Perhaps this kind of activity could be emulated to address other potentially serious global environmental concerns where international participation is important. Because of its apparent success, the second workshop of this subcommittee was held in 1987 in India.—D.C. ADRIANO, Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, Drawer E, Aiken, SC 29801.

**Sediments and Water Interactions**


This book is the proceedings of the Third International Symposium on Interactions Between Sediments and Water, held in Geneva, Switzerland, 27–31 Aug. 1984. The first two symposia were held in Amsterdam in 1976 and in Kingston, Ontario, in 1981, and dealt exclusively with freshwater-sediment interactions; the most recent meeting also included papers on sediment/saltwater interactions. The Geneva symposium included a large number of poster papers, which are published as a separate proceedings by C.E.P. Consultants Ltd., 26 Albany Street, Edinburgh, EH1 3QH, U.K. Because of the location of the symposium, about 81% of the papers are from European authors, 16% are from North America, and 3% are from southeastern Asia and Australia.

The contributions to this symposium include a wide range of topics dealing with the major environmental problems facing the world’s lakes, in particular the large lakes of Europe and North America. The 44 papers included in this proceedings have been grouped into the following major topics: sediment dynamics, transport and deposition, and distribution; land use and loadings regulation effects; contaminant accumulation, mineralogy, and speciation; modeling; material cycling; manipulation and disposal techniques; and sedimentation rates, fluxes, and dating.

This volume contains an extensive preface, which is a critical summary of the individual chapters and will be useful to the reader trying to integrate the broad scope of the subject matter. The book has been very well edited and the individual chapters are consistent in style and presentation of data. The printing quality and binding are superb, which may explain in part the high cost of the book. This book is a must for serious researchers of lacustrine and riverine processes and water quality. The topics covered are diverse and represent work of some of the major laboratories doing lake research. However, this diversity is at the expense of a coherent treatment of the subject, and readers of the previous proceedings will not find the overview papers that helped to integrate the works published in these earlier books. Nevertheless, this volume is rich in studies of some of the world’s largest and most important lakes, and North American readers not well versed with the European literature on sediment-water interactions will find this book particularly useful as an introduction to the work of these researchers.

In spite of the high cost, sedimentologists, limnologists, ecologists, and other scientists involved with the study of lakes and rivers will want to add this text to their library.—T.J. LOGAN, Department of Agronomy, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210.

**Solid Waste Management and the Environment—The Mounting Garbage and Trash Crisis**


The incredible reality of a solid waste management crisis in our nation’s largest cities is expertly portrayed by Neal and Schubel.

This monograph provides an excellent assessment of the complexity and magnitude of the solid waste problems that are reaching crisis level, particularly in the middle Atlantic States. Neal and Schubel have attempted to bridge the widening gap between environmentalists and the resource recovery (mass-burn) industry. This is a well-referenced treatise on the environmental aspects of waste management that reflects surprisingly high levels of objectivity and credibility. Their association with the Stony Brook Marine Sciences Research Center lends to this credibility.

On the other hand, this monograph was developed from a project funded by a major vendor of mass-burn technology. The controversy over toxic air emissions from solid waste combustion facilities was adequately addressed without apparent bias. Their use of extensive (and reputable) references provides a perspective on which many environmentalists and waste incineration proponents can agree. The issue of classifying incineration residuals and fly ash as “hazardous wastes” received relatively little attention, but the authors warn that care must be taken in determining how to manage these residues. Unsurprisingly, refuse-derived fuel processes, composting, and pyrolysis systems received scant attention. The environmental impacts of landfilling included scenarios from EPA National Priority listed dump sites, industrial waste lagoons, and improperly operated landfills, which makes sanitary landfilling alternatives appear less desirable than the more expensive mass-burn technologies. The authors emphasize the need to integrate source reduction and recycling into all waste management strategies.

The most controversial aspect of this book is the consideration given to ocean disposal of municipal solid waste. The obvious association of the writers with the scientific integrity of Stony Brook Marine Sciences Research Center leads the reader past expected emotional responses into new fields of thinking. The authors contend that under proper conditions, and in proper forms, certain “waste products” can be used to enhance the ocean and coastal environments.