Accidents and Ill-health at Work. By John L. Williams. (Pp. 516. 45s.) London: Staples Press. 1960.

This is an excellent book. It is the author's contention that the very serious effects of accidents and ill-health at work are quite insufficiently realized and that our methods of dealing with the problem are perfunctory and incomplete. The development of preventive measures in this country has been piecemeal, uncoordinated, anomalous and limited; and we have been slow sometimes to learn from the experience of other countries. Factory and Mine legislation provides a partial answer only to the problem; it is essential that public opinion should be roused, complacency routed, and the community brought to understand the importance of this subject. It is likely that any effective scheme for preventing accidents and ill-health at work will provide for central direction and coordination, with cover for all forms of employment; and there must also be some system in which relevant matters are kept under review, with both employers and employees actively participating. There must also be more research directed to the many problems involving health and safety.

The author has not been content merely to state the problem; he criticizes constructively, and gives his own answers. In an introductory comment, Mr. Williams remarks that he has not dealt comprehensively with his subject: nevertheless, most readers are likely to find that this book gives them far more information than is to be readily obtained elsewhere, and many will doubtless be encouraged to give new thought to this matter.

T. G. FAULKNER HUDSON

Air Pollution Control. By W. L. Faith. (Pp. vii + 259; illustrated. 68s.) London: Chapman and Hall; New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 1959.

This book is written by the Managing Director of the Air Pollution Foundation of Los Angeles who makes for it modest but specific claims: it is intended "to present the basic facts that must be considered in any air pollution control program" and, considering that most other books on air pollution have been directed to the specialist, Dr. Faith "has attempted to discuss the various aspects of the problem in language which can be easily understood not only by the technical person not specializing in air pollution but also by the intelligent layman". The text, which would overwhelm most British laymen, makes sporadic concessions to the non-specialized technologist but there are too few instances of such simplification in the many illustrations and tables. Most of these are borrowed from other sources and, unmodified before inclusion, contain much distracting detail which is in direct variance with the author's aim.

It is not surprising that Dr. Faith is at his most fluent and confident in the chapter dealing with automobile exhaust (he uses much local jargon which needs translation) but elsewhere the book is merely a rather uneven

précis of published work and as such it merits little criticism of its facts. The book appears to be aimed almost exclusively at an American audience and its value to British readers is correspondingly restricted.

The large bibliography is concerned mainly with American work and is useful, though the convention used is irritating (as in "Drinker, Philip, and Theodore Hatch").

The final chapter on legal aspects is surprisingly parochial and no mention is made of any foreign legislation, such as our Clean Air Act which is regarded as a model ordinance by so many Americans.

The book is well produced but is very expensive, and for the British worker, specialist or not, does not approach in value the Air Pollution Handbook from which so much of its material is admittedly culled.

P. J. LAWTHOR

Books Received

(Review in a later issue is not precluded by notice here of books received.)

The Constituents of Tobacco Smoke: An Annotated Bibliography, First Supplement. (Pp. 25.) London: Campbell-Johnson. 1960.

Central Mining—Rand Mines Group Report for the Year 1959. By A. M. Coetzee, Chief Medical Officer. (Pp. 25; with tables.) 1960.

A Synopsis of Public Health and Social Medicine. by A. J. Essex-Cater. (Pp. ix + 576; illustrated. 55s.) Bristol: John Wright. 1960.

A Symposium on Industrial Pulmonary Diseases. Edited by E. J. King and C. M. Fletcher. (Pp. viii + 273; 98 figures. 32s.) London: J. & A. Churchill. 1960.

British Steel Castings Research Association: Seventh Annual Report, 1960. (Pp. 34; illustrated.) Sheffield. 1960.

Health Plans and Collective Bargaining. By Joseph W. Garbarino. (Pp. xi + 301. 40s.) London: Cambridge University Press. 1960.

The Heart in Industry. Edited by Leon J. Warshaw; Foreword by Irving S. Wright. (Pp. 677; 48 figures, 73 tables. \$16.00.) New York: Paul B. Hoeber. 1960.

Modern Trends in Occupational Health. Edited by R. S. F. Schilling. (Pp. ix + 313; 46 figures, 34 tables. 67s. 6d.) London: Butterworth. 1960.

Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Milk Hygiene: Second Report. [Wld. Hlth. Org. techn. Rep. Ser. No. 197.] (Pp. 55. 3s. 6d.) Geneva: World Health Organization. 1960.

Endemic Goitre. [Wld. Hlth. Org. Monograph Ser. No. 44.] (Pp. 471; illustrated. 40s.) Geneva: World Health Organization. 1960.