This little book, if read by employers considering for the first time the introduction of medical services to their factories, should be helpful, and is therefore to be welcomed.

T. G. Faulkner Hudson


The author has practised industrial medicine in the United States for over 30 years and his book is based on this experience and on the exchange of ideas with others in the same field. It is not his intention to deal with medical treatment but rather with medical policy in (American) industry and the forms most suitable for implementing this policy. Nevertheless, his book will be of more value to the American industrial physician who, unlike his British counterpart, undertakes a considerable amount of treatment. He copes with his task alphabetically and almost literally from A to Z.

The physician who dislikes forms and paper work in general might regard this book as an arsenal of bureaucracy, but there will be few with any experience in industrial health work who will deny the value of a reasoned procedure simplified by the use of ancillary forms.

For the physician about to organize a new industrial health department, or to reorganize one in existence, this book will provide ideas and will help avoid pitfalls, although considerable adaptation will be necessary to suit local circumstances.

It is unfortunate that, in reproducing forms in this book, some print has been reduced to the almost microscopic size.

J. L. Fyfe


At the 15th International Congress of Psychology a symposium was organized under the direction of Dr. N. H. Mackworth with Professor Drever of the University of Edinburgh as President to discuss some psychological and sociological aspects of automation. This small book includes five papers (four in French and one in English) presented to the Symposium on that occasion. Professor Chapinis of the chair of psychology and industrial engineering at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore in a paper on the human factor in the construction of automation systems shows that automation is very far from being able to dispose of human co-operation and a major problem must be the manner in which the operator is incorporated in such systems. M. Lucas of the Renault Company at Billancourt deals with a concrete situation and suggests that the advent of automation has brought about new tasks which, however, do not differ radically from those which preceded them so that the transformation of the job has been progressive rather than revolutionary. Dr. Mackworth, formerly of the Medical