principles, and this somewhat reduces the value of the book to practising industrial medical officers. Brevity is particularly noticeable in the section on toxicology, which is "at best, but a brief outline of some of the more important chemicals encountered in industry". Apart from those subjects normally included in a work on industrial medicine there are a few which are unusual and deserve special mention. A chapter is devoted to the rehabilitation of the alcoholic employee. It does not seem that the condition is as common in England, but the information given will be of great interest to the doctor faced with this problem. The section on psychiatry is stimulating and controversial. The rather stern attitude recommended is a most enlightened and practical approach to the problem of the mentally disturbed patient in industry. The "occupational back" is recognized as a common disability confronting the industrial medical officer, and much useful advice is given in the chapter on this subject.

The book is attractively presented in a style which, although a little unfamiliar to the English reader, is clear and easily understood. The bibliography is extensive but regrettably few references are made to other than American literature. The authors do not set out to make this a work of reference, but it serves as a most useful introduction to modern occupational medicine for both undergraduate and postgraduate students. It can also be recommended to non-medical readers in industry, who wish to know more of the purpose and functions of an industrial medical department.

R. M. OLIVER

Health at Work: A Description of Medical Services in Fourteen British Factories. (Pp. 76.) London: Ministry of Labour and Central Office of Information. 1961.

This book has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour. In a foreword the Minister of Labour emphasizes the importance of promoting health at work from the national standpoint, and hopes that appropriate medical services will be more widely introduced into industrial undertakings.

By describing the health care in 14 different factories, varying much in size and in occupational hazards, this account should encourage employers to assess their own needs and opportunities. Some may need little more than good first aid arrangements and proper attention to plant and office hygiene, with part-time supervision by an experienced doctor or nurse; in others full-time staff with ancillary services such as dentistry, physiotherapy, and chiropody would be more suitable. Even the simplest forms of health care, if provided intelligently with the necessary attention to detail, would be a major advance in much of industry today. The descriptions given here include the views expressed on the services available by the workpeople, managers, doctors, and nurses; these are almost always favourable but perhaps insufficiently critical.

It is notoriously difficult to assess the cost of medical care in a factory and to compare one with another: nevertheless an attempt is made to do so here, the cost varying from 26s. to 100s. for each employee annually.

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

Medical Forms and Procedures for Industry. By Herbert L. Herschensohn. (Pp. xv + 192. 68s.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas; Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1961.

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 almost microscopic size.

J. L. FYFE

L'Automation: Aspects Psychologiques et Sociaux. By A. Chapanis, A. Lucas, E. H. Jacobson, N. H. Mackworth, L. Ancona, and G. Iacono. (Pp. 119; 10 figures. 110 PB.) Louvain: Publications Universitaires. 1960.

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 Chapanis 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

Research Council Applied Psychology Research Unit, contributes a paper on "Automation and Methods of Research" dealing with laboratory research into the problem and Dr. Jacobson of U.N.E.S.C.O. and Michigan State University one on "Some Socio-psychological Aspects of the Employee's Reactions to Technical Evolution". The concluding paper in English on the same subject by Ancona and Iacono of the Catholic University of Milan deals with observations made in a steel works immediately after automation had been introduced and attempts to assess its effects on the workers. Since there had been a considerable reduction of personnel and at the time of the project the wages of the remaining workers had been reduced one may doubt the value of even the remarkably platitudinous conclusions arrived at which include the remark that "it has not led to a rise in the standard of living or wider economic possibilities".

J. A. C. BROWN

First Aid in the Factory. By Lord Taylor. (Pp. x+140; 72 figures. 9s. 6d.) London: Longmans, Green. 1960.

Lord Taylor and his colleagues of the Harlow Industrial Health Service have produced an excellent first aid book, primarily written for the first aider in the factory.

In industry in general and small factories in particular many millions of minor injuries occur every year which are never seen by doctor or nurse, but are treated by first aiders at a first aid box in the workroom, or in a special room set aside for the purpose. Were all these cases to be referred to casualty rooms of hospitals both industry and the National Health Service would grind to a halt. For this reason it is important that first aiders should be trained to recognize minor from major injuries, and be able to treat the minor cases expertly.

After an introduction, the succeeding chapters of this book deal with wounds, haemorrhage, shock, fractures, unconsciousness, etc. in a simple and straightforward manner which can be understood by first aiders. All unnecessary and confusing information has been eliminated, and the 135 pages are liberally illustrated with line drawings which are clear and to the point.

As an example, the mythology of primary, secondary, and other varieties of shock are rapidly disposed of, and the whole subject is dealt with on the basis of fluid loss from the circulation, calling for replacement of fluids by transfusion in a hospital. Hot water bottles are confined to the jumble sale, and drinks are condemned on the grounds that the patient may have to have an anaesthetic.

In the chapter on artificial respiration detailed description is confined to the Holger Neilsen and Eve Rocking Stretcher methods. The mouth-to-mouth method is mentioned briefly but is sensibly not recommended until the position with regard to training is more clearly established.

From these examples it can be seen that here is a practical textbook on first aid, primarily aimed at the vast numbers of men and women who do this work either full or part time in industry, on the farm or on a building site.

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It is a book which can be read equally well by doctors who engage in the teaching of first aid, either in or out of industry, more particularly still by those who judge first aid competitions, using out-of-date principles and a plethora of detail which is not only impractical, but often downright dangerous.

R. A. TREVETHICK

Emergency War Surgery: N.A.T.O. Handbook. (Pp. 411.) Washington: U.S. Department of Defence. 1960.

This excellent little book contains a mass of information concerning the organization and treatment of the war injured. It has been prepared by a committee consisting, among others, of three surgeons, American, British, and French, and represents modern British ideas on war surgery.

Most of the work is based on results from World War II but the war in Korea provided much new data, particularly in regard to vascular surgery. Each chapter contains a reference to the treatment of mass casualties which might result from a future war, when only the less severe injuries could be dealt with.

There are chapters on various types of burns, injuries from cold, and prolonged immersion; other chapters describe chemical and radiation injuries, and new treatment.

Part II is devoted to shock, metabolic disturbances, renal failure, and the treatment of wounds by debridement and antibiotics. Gas gangrene and tetanus are described together with their treatment. It is a little surprising that in the latter no mention is made of continuous anaesthesia.

In Part III wound management is described in detail including sorting and evacuation of the casualties.

Under the section on anaesthesia it is surprising to see spinal anaesthesia mentioned as most surgeons feel this method increases the shock to the injured.

Not many surgeons in this country would agree with the statement "a tourniquet should always be placed about the limb before surgery of the extremity is undertaken".

In Part IV specialized injuries to the head, chest, abdomen, and joints are all well described; all should be moved to special centres as early as possible.

Finally, there is a useful glossary of drugs used in the U.S.A., U.K., and France and a series of conversion tables.

The book is packed with good, sound advice and none of the lessons from the last World War have been forgotten.

G. P. ARDEN

BOOKS RECEIVED

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

Toxicology and Biochemistry of Aromatic Hydrocarbons. By Horace W. Gerarde. (Pp. xiii + 329; 89 figures + 63 tables. 30s.) Amsterdam: Elsevier. 1961.

Medicina del Lavoro. By Scipione Caccuri. (Pp. xii + 725; 67 figures + 9 tables. L. 9.000.) Napoli: Edizioni Idelson. 1961.