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.