Book Reviews

Doctors and Nurses in Industry. Social Aspects of In-Plant Medical Programs. By Rhoda L. Goldstein and Bernard Goldstein. (Pp. 96; \$2.00.) Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A. London: Cambridge University Press. 1967.

In reading this report it is plain that comparison of practices and results achieved by occupational health services are invalid where there is a marked difference in the social climate, customs of industry and commerce, and the attitudes of all grades of workers. In Great Britain we have grown so accustomed to the benefits which accrue under the National Health Service that we tend to forget what a blessing they are, particularly to lower income families. Where these conditions do not exist, as in the industries discussed in this report, many factors inhibit doctors, nurses, and all grades of workers from making what we, in this country, would consider adequate use of professional skills in the working environment.

The report is, however, an interesting study of the place of doctor and nurse in what we must assume is a fair cross section of the social environment in United States industry in New Jersey.

I had wrongly assumed that the place of the doctor and nurse in industry in the United States had passed through the stages which we have largely left behind in Great Britain. But it would seem from this survey by two eminent sociologists, who describe the situations in great detail, that the tasks of the medical teams in these industries are so strictly limited by the need to avoid treading on other doctors' corns that concern for the patient can hardly extend beyond pre-employment medical examinations and the first-aid care of occupational injuries and diseases. The difficulty in the strict definition of these limitations is recognized by those working in industry but seems to be a source of friction with medical colleagues outside.

It appears that the reason for the lowly opinion of the doctors in New Jersey for their own place in medicine, and the apparently equally low opinion of them held by their colleagues, is in part due to the belief that the doctors not only regard themselves but are regarded as being responsible for lowering sickness absence rates and spotting malingerers, and in so doing show little appreciation of the many social and cultural causes for sickness and absence from work. A further reason is the non-payment of workers when absent through sickness, which makes preventive measures very difficult and mutual trust almost impossible.

The different relationships between the nurses and the industrial communities of which they are a part is most striking, but again the limitation which the social climate imposes on their activities within the workplace is borne out by the investigators; their relationship with supervisors is commented on, their relationship with any higher level of management seems to be very slight.

It seems that we in this country have much to learn from this honest assessment, but even more, we have much for which to be thankful.

J. J. O'DWYER

Aerosol Science. Edited by C. N. Davies. (Pp. xviii + 468; illustrated; 115s.) London and New York: Academic Press. 1967.

To read the list of internationally distinguished scientists who have contributed to this book is enough to indicate that here is an authoritative work. Further, the chapter headings give promise that here at last is a work in which all those important but abstruse factors which affect the physical behaviour of aerosols are discussed in depth.

The reader should perhaps be warned that if he admits to being one of those humble mortals who skip over the advanced theoretical sections, he will not find much else to read in this book, for it lives up to its promise.

The opening chapter from Fuchs and Sutugin of the U.S.S.R. reviews the world's literature on the generation of monodisperse aerosols. It is followed by a comprehensive chapter from Zebel of Germany on the theory of coagulation phenomena in which Brownian motion, internal Van der Waal, electrical, magnetic and evaporation-condensation forces and external electrical, magnetic, gravitational, sonic, and aerodynamic forces are all introduced. The electrical properties of aerosols are discussed in greater depth in a chapter by Whitby and Liu of the U.S.A., and another chapter from Bricard and Pradel of France is devoted solely to ionic charges.

An account of the somewhat speculative theory of photophoresis is given in a chapter from Preining of Austria. Thermophoresis and diffusiophoresis are more well-known phenomena which have been the subject of considerable experimental study and these are discussed by Waldmann and Schmitt of Germany. Another chapter on the same phenomena in water vapour systems is contributed by Goldsmith and May of this country.

Dorman from this country and Pich from Czechoslovakia both contribute apparently independent chapters

Courses in Occupational Safety and Health. 1967-68. (Pp. 197; no price stated.) Geneva: International Labour Office. 1967.

The Occupational Medical Foundation and Institute of Occupational Health, Helsinki. Annual Report 1966. By Leo Noro. (Pp. 32; no price stated.) 1967.

Publications Dealing with Occupational Safety and Health (Pp. 24; no price stated.) Geneva: International Labour Office. 1967.

Recommended Procedure for the Radiographic Flaw Detection of Steel Castings. (Pp. 14; 15s.)
Recommended Procedure for the Non-Destructive Testing of Steel Castings by Visual Examination. (Pp. 19; 15s.) The British Steel Castings Research Association. 1967.

NOTICES

XVI International Congress on Occupational Health

The 16th International Congress on Occupational Health, sponsored by the Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health, will be held in Tokyo in September 1969.

Further particulars may be obtained from Professor Susumu Harashima, Secretary-General of the Organizing Committee, c/o Japan Industrial Safety Association, 35-4, 5-Chome, Shiba, Minatoku, Tokyo, Japan.

René Barthe International Prize 1969

The René Barthe prize is intended to reward recent original work on industrial medicine or industrial hygiene. Papers may be submitted by authors of all nationalities.

This prize, amounting to 5,000 Francs, is awarded every three years during the course of the International Congress on Occupational Health organized under the auspices of the Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health.

The next prize will be awarded in 1969 on the occasion of the 16th International Congress on Occupational Health.

The rules regarding the prize may be obtained from the Comité du Souvenir du Docteur René Barthe, 22-22 Bis, Avenue de Wagram, Paris 17, and entries should be submitted to the same address before December 15, 1968.

The British Occupational Hygiene Society

The British Occupational Hygiene Society is organizing an International Symposium on Mixed Dust Pneumoconiosis to be held in London in September, 1970. Further particulars will be issued towards the end of the present year. Persons wishing to receive these are invited to notify the Society's Honorary Publicity Officer, Dr. J. S. McLintock, National Coal Board, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

International Congress on Prevention of Occupational Risks

The General Secretariat of the International Social Security Association has announced that the above congress will be held in Helsinki from August 29 to 31, 1968.

The main items on the agenda will be the prevention of occupational risks in forestry; and organization of occupational safety.

International Congress on Motor Vehicle and Airplane Accidents

The third triennial congress of the International Association for Accident and Traffic Medicine will be held in New York City from May 29 to June 3, 1969. For further information, write to the Secretary, International Association for Accident and Traffic Medicine, 520 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

CORRECTION

In the review of **Doctors and Nurses in Industry** by Rhoda L. Goldstein and Bernard Goldstein (vol. 24, p. 336) the Cambridge University Press was stated in error to be the London agent.