work of the university health service is in the psychiatric field. Much of the time of those working in these services must be used in the prevention of mental disturbances such as are likely to interfere profoundly with both the health and academic progress of the student. In the first and also the final years many students experience considerable mental stress which interferes with their work. Many of them can be helped through their difficulties with simple treatment by an experienced member of the student health department. To this extent therapy would appear to be justified and to be truly preventive and as such within the scope of the service. Drawing the line of demarcation between preventive and curative treatment presents many difficulties, with which the author fails to deal fully in his text.

Professor Mair urges that the university health service should be available to all university staff, teaching and non-academic, as well as students. He also makes the important point that the health service cannot 'live to itself' but must collaborate closely with other agencies provided to meet a variety of student needs, e.g., the Chaplain, the lodgings officer, the welfare office, and the appointments officer.

In matters of administration he holds that the student health service should be an integral part of the *academic* as distinct from the university executive or *administrative* structure. Nevertheless, the *ultimate responsibility for the health of the total university community must lie, and be seen to lie, with the university Court.*

This book provides an important landmark in the literature of university health services. It brings together for the first time much factual information. It should be widely read and discussed by all who are interested in student health and will be of considerable assistance to university administrators.

R. E. LANE

Physiology in Industry. 2nd ed. By Lucien Brouha. (Pp. 164; 27s. 6d.) Oxford: Pergamon Press. 1967.

The title of this book is something of a misnomer. It is far from being a comprehensive treatise of the applications of physiology to industry. The industrial situations and range of physiological adaptations and responses considered are rather restricted. In fact, a fair proportion of this smallish book consists of background information, some of quite elementary textbook standard and some which is available in much more thorough presentations well known to human physiologists. This is certainly the case with the topics of muscular exercise and heat stress, which form the major subjects of interest.

The fact is that the book is really a personal record of the author's own experience as a laboratory worker and occupational physiologist in charge of the Haskell Laboratory of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. As such it is an impressive record of practical achievement. The author's methods of assessment of the stress of work or of heat, or both combined, and of other factors,

by the 'cardiac cost', i.e., in terms of pulse rate during work and recovery, in order to prescribe acceptable work loads and rest periods has become widely adopted. In this book he shows how his technique of cardiovascular assessment can be fruitfully applied to a variety of situations. The author has also pioneered the use of a 'force platform' which registers the forces generated by a subject during the performance of both simple (e.g., weightlifting) and complex (e.g., typewriting) tasks. Different ways of performing the task can be compared so that the more efficient or least arduous can be selected. The examples given are interesting, but it is not clear whether this 'force platform' technique has been effectively used to solve actual industrial problems. There is a valuable account of the use of pervious ventilated suits in a number of industrial situations, but the author's failure to discuss the principle of dynamic insulation and to document the more advanced assemblies now available is an example of his restricted approach already referred to.

Viewed as a collection of case studies this book could be used with good effect in industry where physical exertion and high temperatures rank as important problems.

J. S. WEINER

Personnel Selection and Placement. By Marvin D. Dunnette. (Pp. 239 + x; 25s.) London: Tavistock Publications. 1966.

This book is the fourth to appear in the admirable 'Behavioral Science in Industry' series edited by Dr. Victor Vroom. It is, as the author says in his preface, 'about how people differ from each other and how these differences may be measured and taken into account in personnel selection and job placement'; but he treats the problems he tackles with freshness, taking account of recent work, especially on decision-making. His stress on the importance of studying jobs, before anyone starts selecting people for them, is clear and insistent; and his realistic 'operational' approach to the validation of selection and placement procedures will help the reader to see the need for close ties between job analysis, the devising of selection methods, and the checking of their value.

This is not a how-to-do-it book for the busy 'occasional' selector seeking useful tips. It is basically concerned with 'the theory of it'. However, it does in fact contain a great deal of direct practical value and at the price it is well worth the money.

ALEC RODGER

Nursing Emergencies. By P. S. London. (Pp. 262; illustrated. 30s.) Oxford and Edinburgh: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1967.

This book is primarily intended for the guidance of nurses in general purpose emergency receiving rooms. The serious emergencies they meet, particularly in the case of trauma, often present problems involving more