

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

than one of the conventional specialties. It will be of interest to a much wider audience.

Junior hospital staff and all those who may have to care for these serious emergencies, even before arrival at hospital, including nurses and doctors in industry, will find much in this book to interest and instruct them.

The major part is devoted to the care of emergencies resulting from trauma presented in the clear concise style of the author's previous writings. The book loses nothing from, and is probably enhanced by, a rather dogmatic and in places unconventional approach.

The first chapter, *Be Prepared*, summarizes the first aid for those situations where there may be a danger to life. The second chapter on the *General Management of the Recently Injured* successfully condenses into 14 pages information on subjects varying from life-saving measures to advice on the nurse's attitude to the press. Other chapters have titles such as *The Blood and Circulation, Injury and Breathing, and Unconsciousness* with particular reference to *Head Injuries*.

'Shock' is a word used in a variety of contexts. The author makes a plea that its use to describe the upset of the circulation in trauma, or other medical and surgical emergencies, be abandoned. It is pointed out that the term shock is at present used and divided into degrees to describe the observer's interpretation of a group of clinical findings. Such an assessment must vary from person to person. The author's logical approach to this situation is to suggest that the medical profession restrict the use of the word 'shock' to its everyday dictionary definition and confine itself to recording and reporting clinical observations without any expression of opinion in terms of clinical shock.

Four specialist collaborators have provided additional chapters on *General Surgical Emergencies, Medical Emergencies, Obstetrics and Gynaecological Emergencies, and Poisoning*. These maintain the high standard set in the earlier part of the book.

In a discussion of overbreathing tetany, it is stated that a nurse seeing such a case should be able to recognize and deal with a situation which might otherwise add her to the list of anxious bystanders.

It is suggested that the book will help many others to avoid the role of anxious bystander in a variety of situations.

J. D. CAMERON

**The Pathology of Emphysema.** By Lynne Reid. (Pp. 372; 173 figures; 70s.) London: Lloyd Luke. 1967.

The interrelationship of the several varieties of emphysema is a problem which taxes anyone dealing with this disease, and a useful feature of this valuable book is the classification of emphysema set out in the early pages. This is commendably based upon a correlation of structure with function. For example, its main division is between those varieties associated with air trapping and those without airways obstruction. Consideration is then given to whether airways obstruction is reversible and whether there is organic bronchial disease. In this way 11 main types of emphy-

sema are distinguished and these are allocated one chapter each. It is not immediately evident which varieties are regarded as the more important but this becomes apparent in the text, and a third of this part of the book is rightly devoted to emphysema associated with bronchitis and bronchiolitis. Not all pathologists, however, would agree with the separation of centrilobular emphysema from that associated with bronchiolitis and its relegation to the clinically less important group in which there is no air trapping. Together with simple pneumoconiosis of coalworkers, centrilobular emphysema is dealt with in 11 pages. An excellent feature of each of these chapters is the correlation of structural alteration with functional effect, which is illustrated by 50 well-documented case histories. Radiological correlation is similarly considered under each variety and is also given a chapter of its own. A later chapter discusses the recognition and causation of the cardiovascular changes in chronic lung disease. Here again clinico-pathological correlation is prominent, and by this means the differing cardiovascular effects of chronic bronchitis and emphysema are demonstrated. Pathogenesis is usually dealt with under each of the sub-varieties but is also considered separately in a general manner. The experimental production of emphysema is described and further work in this direction is obviously required. It can be seen that this book covers many aspects of emphysema and is recommended to all concerned with this important disease.

B. CORRIN

**Publications of the State Institute of Occupational Health 1960-1964.** (Pp. 105; price not stated.) Budapest: State Institute of Occupational Health. 1965.

This small volume consists entirely of abstracts from scientific publications by members of the Hungarian State Institute of Occupational Health. Virtually all major topics in occupational health and hygiene have been covered and reading through the book one is reminded that in these fields, at any rate, scientific publications in the English language seldom acknowledge the contribution of research workers who do not write up their work in English. This lack of knowledge is partly due to the difficulty of obtaining translations from a language such as Hungarian and so a book of this sort is welcome. Although some of the abstracts are not particularly informative and others are rendered meaningless by printing and other errors, this book should be examined by any research worker whose objective is to review 'the literature'.

G. R. C. ATHERLEY

**Radiology in World War II.** Edited by Kenneth D. A. Allen (Pp. 1132; 317 illustrations; 8 charts; 14 maps; comprehensive index; \$8.25.) Copies available from The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.