Book reviews


It is good to welcome the 4th edition of this famous book. Fourteen years ago the first edition made a great impression and since then the book has been read and enjoyed, both by doctors working in industry and by physicians and general practitioners faced with a problem in industrial medicine. The text is interspersed with fascinating stories and anecdotes which carry the reader along. In fact, when consulting the book it is wise for the reader to discipline himself or she may find he has been beguiled into reading an interesting account of quite a different subject. The author's personality dominates the book. It is obvious that he is deeply interested in the human problems of work and that he is a clinician of great insight, whose special hobby has been the collection of information about the diseases of occupation.

The new edition is some 200 pages longer than the original. Some new sections have been added and changes have been made in a few of the other sections. The reviewer cannot help being disappointed to find a section so important as that on lead so little changed from the original. A great deal of work has been done in recent years on this subject on both sides of the Atlantic and considerable advances in prevention and supervision have been made but these receive no mention. The methods of care of the lead workers are matters of considerable importance in industrial medicine and certainly merit better treatment. It may be argued that the author meets this criticism by stating in his Preface that the doctor working in industry will have to consult books more detailed than this, but in that event a modern bibliography should be included. Perhaps the time has come for some of these large and important sections, dealing with subjects in which rapid progress is being made, to be radically re-written – shedding perforce some of the interesting material of the past and bringing them up to date by including more about new attitudes and modern practice. Similar criticism might be levelled at the section on the dust diseases of coalminers where space is devoted to the important work of the Pneumoconiosis Research Unit done in the forties but no mention is made of the recent advances that have resulted from work carried out by members of the medical service of the Coal Board in the sixties.

The same criticism applies to many of the illustrations which tend to show industry of 20 years ago. It is true, of course, that these were the conditions which produced much of the disease and as such are of historical interest. But this book should show more of the conditions as they exist today.

Despite these criticisms this book remains the only one in the English language which attempts, on a comprehensive scale, to cover the subject of occupational disease. It is a book of rare character and one which should be on the shelves of every doctor interested in industrial medicine. It should be available for consultation to all students and physicians who will be entertained by its pages and instructed in a sound philosophy towards the problems of industrial disease.

R. E. LANE


This book falls into three main divisions, the first part being concerned with general screening programmes, the second with screening for specific disorders, and the third with attempts to assess the place of screening in a general medical context.

The opening chapter was written by the late Dr. Sharp, of Bedford, a pioneer of the screening approach, which he believed capable of stimulating new instruments, new drugs, new knowledge of disease, and new organization, which will be based more on industrial and scientific management techniques than on the traditional ways of medicine. Acting no doubt on the principle of \textit{Si vis pacem, para bellum}, he warns 'The active opposition of some clinicians must be expected'. Nevertheless, his general advocacy is so restrained and so closely reasoned, that appetite for the immediately succeeding chapters is stimulated. The second chapter, by Collen, is in this context profoundly disappointing. It could be summarized as a prescription for neurosis, or a valetudinarian's charter. The most interesting observation is that, whereas men dress and undress in three minutes flat, women take eight minutes to undress, but (surprisingly) take only one minute longer to dress again. Perhaps in California there are people who like this kind of thing; they will then find this the kind of thing they like. By comparison, the techniques of 'chemical health screening', described by the Jungners, of the Värmland project, make at least the concession to human dignity of being impersonal. Sanity
is fully restored in the short but lucid account by Acheson of his well-known work on record linkage, and in the final chapter of part I on the evaluation of medical care. The general impact of this part of the book is to make me feel that 'automated multiphasic screening' is ripe only for a 'study demonstration area' and not for widespread use.

In part 2, specific screening procedures are discussed for diabetes mellitus (Keen), urinary infection (Brumfitt and Reeves), breast cancer, glaucoma, and liability to 'coronary heart-disease'. Fidler, Boyes, and Worth, of Vancouver, discuss screening for malignant disease, including the British Columbia programme of cervical cytology. Personally, I find a summation of independently validated screening procedures a more convincing goal than the attempts at the diagnostic equivalent of a therapia magna.

In the third part, Kaprio foretells a cautious W.H.O. interest in screening. Wood sees a role for screening procedures (specific and not general) in the developing countries, and he gives an interesting graph of 'the money value of the life of a man', which will stir up controversy but nevertheless seems to me quite a proper component of any realistic discussion on the cost-effectiveness of medical procedures. Cochrane and Ellwood wind up with a douche of sceptisistica, which disposes of some claims which the advocates of screening have not made.

This is a valuable book, in that it makes a real attempt to treat the issues fairly. They are not simple, and it is clear that the enthusiasm of pioneers (without which nothing would get done) must be the focus of some of the article critical appraisal as Butterfield refers to in his Foreword. Nevertheless Butterfield regards screening as 'the next challenge to medicine'; and this book helps the uncommitted at any rate of understanding the nature and quality of what may lie ahead of us.

D. A. K. BLACK


A single case of 'asymptomatic lead poisoning' warrants special mention in an official report. Cases of lead poisoning are rare. To guard against such cases industry employs medical and hygiene staff, and for the latter a 'competent' hygienist may soon be defined as a person with a degree in science and five years' practice who can also satisfy an examining board.

An accident at work may well kill or cripple. There are many such accidents. To guard against accidents, industry too uses 'Safety Officers' who, however honest and willing, are limited in their outlook, untrained for their work, and who are given only very limited authority.

Midway is the acute or sub-acute 'toxic episode' or 'gassing'. Is sub-acute lead poisoning following the use of an oxyacetylene torch on lead-painted steel an 'accident' to be prevented by a safety officer before it happens or a 'health problem' to be investigated by a team of 'experts'?

The Training of Safety Officers by the Education and Training Committee of the Institution of Industrial Safety Officers is an important step in the correction of this anomalous position. It gives a basic philosophy, a description of the duties of a safety officer, and the types of training and knowledge he should have to proceed to a professional qualification. These are given in detail in four appendices, the third of which contains a detailed training syllabus which may well surprise those who choose their safety officers on the redundant foreman principle.

In publishing this booklet, the Institution has in mind the production of the type of safety officer only too infrequently encountered in industry — the fully competent, authoritative man. Possibly the only jarring note is the suggestion that recruits be drawn from 'technical staff or technicians'. While this phrase, in context, is conciliatory to the 'craftsman' who may be competent by reason of personality and experience — and some are — it implies a non-commissioned status. The job to be done is such that there can be no upper limit for basic qualification. The duties of the safety officer must surely place the competent qualified man in a relatively senior industrial position. More of the right men, with appropriate direct authority, may well contain our industrial accident rate, as our industrial disease rate has been contained by a similar approach. This booklet gives guidance on producing such men, and the guide should be followed.

E. KING


Few of us have not suffered some inconvenience during the conversion of our national fuel industries to electronic data processing (E.D.P.). It is apparent that the process of change can put even the largest organization badly out of gear. In addition, workers within these bodies find their work roles and functions subject to rapid and dramatic changes. The author aims at an analysis of this highly complex situation.

The text is arranged in five major sections, dealing with the history of office automation, its impact on the structure of the office and the individuals working there, and its effect on employment and future concepts of 'work'. The two sections on the effect of E.D.P. on office structure and its impact on the individual are the most effective. In the former, reasons for introduction (or rejection) of E.D.P. are analysed, and the problems of integration of new systems into already functional decision-making and data-processing entities are discussed. In the latter, the changes in job structure and attitudes to work consequent on the introduction of E.D.P. are outlined.

The book is primarily a sociological text, and falls short in factual material. The exposition might have benefited by continual reference to one or two major case studies. A little technical discussion at the outset would have helped those who do not yet understand exactly what computers do. Although these shortcomings may lessen its attractions as a guide to management, the book will be of interest to the general reader and the sociologist.

PETER HAMILTON