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 (Brumfit 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 sceptism scientifica, which dispose 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 such 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 to understand the nature and quality of what may lie ahead of us.

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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.

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