by radioactive materials and for the interpretation of results. This is followed logically by similar considerations for individuals exposed to external radiation, skin contamination, and internal contamination (i.e., absorption) by radioactive materials. There are two appendices dealing with suggested criteria for the selection of workers for individual monitoring for external radiation and for the selection of workers for individual monitoring for internal contamination.

This booklet sets out the principles likely to be adopted by radiation protection officers in research establishments and hospitals or by small industrial users. There is little in this publication which would be of value to those concerned with radiological protection at nuclear power stations as the conditions of work differ from those discussed.

The section on monitoring of accidental exposures is less convincing because the problems are oversimplified. Prominence is given to criticality accidents which are extremely rare events (none has occurred in the United Kingdom); they are only possible in research reactors, they cannot occur in British civil nuclear reactors.

This booklet is part of a logical sequence of documents published under the auspices of the ICRP and is a 'must' on the shelves of all radiation protection officers.

J. A. BONNELL


This volume is a record of the papers given at the second congress of the Association for Occupational Hygiene held at Weimar, East Germany, in November 1966. The editors explain that where papers have already been published in full elsewhere or when the subject is adequately presented in similar papers the record has been condensed and summarized as far as possible. Exception has been made, however, in the case of the address by the deputy Health Minister of the Democratic Republic of Germany and also of the discussion on the subject of Occupational Hygiene and the rationalization of underlying theses. These papers are printed in full because of the new phase of development reached in occupational hygiene in which the objectives can only be achieved by the closer working together of the 'work sciences' and the general disciplines of medicine, they claim.

The subjects covered by the 42 scientific papers are grouped under four headings as follows: 'Climate in the work room and at the work position', 'Lighting in the work room', 'Miscellaneous subjects', 'Theses: occupational hygiene and rationalization under socialist production methods'.

The first section consists of papers dealing with the measurement of temperature and humidity and problems of heat exchange between man at work and his environment. Basic observations on pulse rate and blood pressure before and after work under conditions of high temperature in a foundry are described and the effect of acclimatization and training is measured. Less familiar to industrial medical officers are two papers dealing with environmental factors affecting seamen. The first deals with the assessment of the effects of climatic changes on voyages into the tropics and the second with the laboratory investigation of the effect of heat and high humidity on 85 'tropics adapted sailors' and 275 men of other occupations. An interesting diversion from the fundamentals of occupational hygiene appears in a brief paper in the 'miscellaneous' section on accidents occurring outside working hours. The importance of unfamiliarity with the tools used, the different nature of the work done on a casual basis at home, and the part played by alcohol are cited as major factors resulting in injuries which lead to absence from employment.

Quite strange to the reader from the West is the inclusion of a paper to relate the work of the Trades Unions to the ideals and objectives of the State and also the formal discussion under the heading 'Occupational Hygiene and Rationalization under socialistic production methods'. This throws some light on the situation in a one-party state and the imposition of one political philosophy stands out clearly complete with quotation from Lenin.

Though the scientific material is of wide interest, British readers may consider 294 pages of small typeface still in the original German of the Congress a disincentive to studying this volume.

G. FLETCHER


This Annual Digest is a valuable record of the extent of pneumoconiosis officially reported in Britain. The ease with which radiological investigation of the lungs can be carried out in most of the United Kingdom, and the special facilities which are available for some occupational groups, means that under reporting is probably low. The stereotyped form of the introduction to the digest, which has varied little over several years, may tempt the regular reader to ignore it altogether. At least part of it, dealing with legislation and the details of boarding procedures, could with advantage be printed as an appendix. There are, however, some new comments in this year's introduction. Changes in the presentation of the material recommended by a working party of the National Joint Pneumoconiosis Committee are due to be completed in the 1968 Digest. This issue of the Digest includes for the first time a summary table showing the prevalence of pneumoconiosis in a selected mining population. The interesting feature of this material, which comes from the medical service of the National Coal Board, is that category 1 simple pneumoconiosis has been included. While this is not significant from the point of view of Industrial Injuries Benefit, it has considerable epidemiological value and one hopes that this information will continue to be included in the Digest. The use of such a sensitive measure of dust exposure confirms that real progress has been made. The prevalence of all categories of pneumoconiosis in men radiographed under the National Coal Board periodic x-ray scheme has dropped from 12% in 1959-62 to