21 countries in the O.E.C.D., the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These, it is claimed, may be taken to represent different economic and political structures and collective bargaining situations. This may be so but the reviewer would dearly love to have seen such a thrusting country as Japan or such a powerful economic nation as Germany included.

There is little of particular interest to industrial doctors although the book may form interesting background to their daily work. Any doctors who regard their work as a company-financed service to the employees will be disappointed; scant attention is paid to this fringe benefit. More space is devoted to the provision of insurance-type services which entitle an employee to private medical treatment or hospital services. The reviewer, whose particular interest is in pensions and similar fringe benefits, has less reason for pique although a vast range of benefits in this field are not mentioned at all. But this is the specialist looking at the work of a general worker, and it must be accepted that omissions are inevitable in such a short book on such a general subject. There can be little doubt that within a relatively small compass the author has set down the products of a very comprehensive piece of research.

The book has no index but has an extensive list of contents and an excellent bibliography. There are a number of misprints scattered about the book and, whilst none of these is serious, they are rather irritating. Even so, the book must represent a useful addition to the library of anyone concerned with staff administration whether it be at plant, company or national level.

A. A. Jenkinson


There is no need to ask for whom this book is intended. On the first page its purpose is clearly set out. 'To provide a handy guide for young medical inspectors and all those responsible in one way or another for protecting workers' health and for accident prevention . . . suitable for use in the developing countries as well as in the industrialized ones. In fact it is in the former that the book will in all likelihood prove more useful . . .'

In 1963 the I.L.O., in co-operation with the W.H.O., held an International Symposium on Medical Inspection of Labour attended by experts from 21 countries. This revealed clearly that in many countries (and not only in developing ones) facilities for specialized training of medical inspectors were inadequate; this finding prompted the production of this book.

There are three parts: 'Inspection Services and Medical Inspectors', 'Inspection Techniques and Methods', and 'The I.L.O. and Labour Inspection'. There is an interesting background note giving a brief historical account of medical inspection which remarks that it was 'really born' in England.

Based as it is on the conclusions of a symposium the book inevitably bears the signs of being a compilation. The different standards of training, duties, and powers in many countries (not singled out by names) are added together to produce a kind of composite picture of the ideal medical inspector, whose range of training, special skills, knowledge, powers, and personal qualities add up eventually to a somewhat dauntingly accomplished individual. (One medical inspector found, on going steadily through the book, that his normal sense of inadequacy was growing alarmingly.) But these somewhat flippant comments should not be taken seriously and allowed to detract from the many virtues of the book. It contains a great deal of useful guidance about all aspects of medical inspection, which in some countries goes far beyond anything we are used to in Britain. Many important principles, including those to do with the relations of the medical inspector with other 'labour inspectors' and with works medical officers are set out; they are wise, stimulating, and, in some fields, controversial. And even where, from its nature, the book tends to be prolix and repetitious, one constantly comes on the hard, down-to-earth practical comment or advice that shows the hand of the experienced medical inspector.

A. H. Baynes


In this slender volume the main events relating to the development of preventive medicine and administration in the Medical Service in the United States Army are treated in chronological order. There is probably no one more competent to deal with this topic than Brigadier-General Bayne-Jones. As one of six young American medical officers who joined the British Army within a month after the United States of America entered the First World War, he served as Medical Officer to the Eleventh Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters in the Ypres Salient and was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in action, to serve subsequently in the Third United States Army during the Occupation of the Second World War he was Deputy Chief of the Preventive Medicine Service and Technical Director of Research in the Office of the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and was closely associated with the early years of the Army Epidemiological Board (after 1953 the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board), the most potent weapon for research on the control of communicable diseases in the Armed Forces which has ever existed. He was appointed Commander of the British Empire by His Majesty King George VI for outstanding achievements.

This careful summary of several years reading in the National Library of Medicine of the United States Public Health Service, Washington D.C., and elsewhere and of a lifetime's experience of an outstanding contributor to military preventive medicine in the 20th century speaks for itself. There is a generous acknowledgement to the lessons learnt by the colonists from the British between 1607 and 1775 and particularly from Pringle (1707-1782), with whom several medical officers of the Revolutionary Army served previously, Lind (1716-1794), and Brocklesby (1722-1797). The subsequent narrative shows how this was followed by the closest association over the succeeding years between the British Army and the United States Army and their civilian consultants and colleagues.