conioses at the beginning of the book with short comments on recent advances in experimental work on dusts, radio-active monitoring, radiological classification, emphysema and bronchitis, lung function, immunological aspects, and malignant disease. Subsequent separate papers deal with pneumoconiosis in the various individual Australian states showing the extent of the problem, local factors involved, and different approaches. The clinical topic of 'Asthmatic Reactions to Occupational Inhalants' is presented in a challenging manner deliberately to provoke some critical re-appraisal of the recent literature on the subject which should be of interest to the physician, epidemiologist, and industrial medical officer. Another paper entitled 'Rarer Forms of Pneumoconiosis' discusses hard metal pneumoconiosis and describes a clinical case with a confirmatory lung biopsy which was also chemically analysed. Organic dust diseases in farmers, bird fanciers, and mushroom growers are also included with bagassosis in this paper and illustrated by case histories to show the importance of a good occupational and environmental history.

The dangers of asbestos dust are well described by Dr. McNulty in his article on 'Asbestos Mining in Witteboom, W.A.'. Interesting points emerge, such as unusual bilateral pleural effusions, the failure to find pleural plaques in workers and townspeople which differs from experience elsewhere, and the association of silica with asbestos. Writing with a degree of hindsight and honesty, he highlights in his conclusions the complex difficulties that can arise in practical industrial medicine.

This book reflects a successful conference. It is a well-written record of good informative papers which should be of interest to workers in this country who are concerned with the problems of the pneumoconioses.

C. GOLD

Industrial Organizations and Health, Volume I. Selected Readings. Edited by Frank Baker, Peter J. M. McEwan and Alan Sheldon. (Pp. xvi + 699; 90s.) London: Tavistock Publications. 1969.

This is a book of reprinted articles which aims to provide selected background reading for the study of industrial organizations and health. It is edited by a team of three, a psychologist, a sociologist and a psychiatrist, who are, or have been, on the staff of the Harvard Medical School.

Separate sections of the book are entitled 'The Industrial Organization and the Employee', 'Health Behaviour and Industrial Work', 'Human Problems of the Industrial Work Organization', 'Employee Orientations to Work', and finally, 'Planning and Changing the Organizational Environment'. Some of the articles are beginning to look a little elderly and none of the classical British work on sickness absence is quoted. The book is written from the viewpoint of social psychology by Americans in American English, and it is much more relevant to the Transatlantic scene and reader than to the British. A large number of words end in 'ization' (what Sir Alan Herbert once called 'beautiful-ize words') and considerable attention is given to questions of 'status'. Some of the chapter headings contain a gleam of unconscious humour, for example, 'Occupational Mental Health: Review of an Emerging

Art'. This is not a phrase the reviewer would care to use in the company of his psychiatric colleagues. This book, however, is indirectly interesting, in so far as it conveys an impression of a rather tense, complicated climate of thought, very different from the clear organizational charts which are seen on the walls of directors' offices. It will, perhaps, be more acceptable to sociologists than to medical men.

R. C. BROWNE

La Pollution Atmosphérique. I. Les Industries, Leurs Productions, Leurs Nuisances. By J. P. Détrie with the collaboration of P. Jarrault. (Pp. 624; 196 figures; 34 photographs; 156F.) Paris: Dunod. 1969.

This book is one of a series entitled 'Collection Les Industries, Leurs Productions, Leurs Nuisances' which is stated in the preface to be directed at all those types of nuisance to which industry gives rise. The purpose of this book appears to be to provide management with a handbook on problems of all aspects of contamination of the general atmosphere. The approach is that of an engineer on the production side of industry and relatively little space is devoted to pollution either from the heating of houses, flats and commercial premises or from vehicles.

There are five chapters, concerned with sources, disposal, methods of measurement, effects, and prevention. The authors have drawn their material from virtually all the countries in which pollution is treated as a serious problem, carefully sieved it, and succeeded in cramming an astonishing amount of information into a relatively small compass. Since, however, it covers such a wide field and therefore necessarily covers it thinly, it seems unlikely that readers of the *British Journal of Industrial Medicine* will find it useful, except as a means of tracking down the sources of material from which the authors have drawn. For this purpose it could be valuable: it contains numerous tables of useful data, and each chapter has a long bibliography. There is also a glossary of French technical terms at the back: this gives equivalents in German, English, and Italian, and also a brief definition in French for each word or phrase listed; at least one English-speaking reader was, however, somewhat surprised by some of the English equivalents.

J. MCK. ELLISON

Specifications for the Identity and Purity of Food Additives and Their Toxicological Evaluation: Some Antibiotics. Twelfth Report of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives. *Tech. Rep. Ser. Wld Hlth Org.*, 1969, 430. (Pp. 49; 6s.) Geneva: W.H.O. 1969.

The Joint F.A.O./W.H.O. Conference on Food Additives, aware of the growing health hazards involved in the use of antibiotics in food and feedstuffs, convened an expert committee to study this problem. Its tasks were, first, to draw up specifications for, and to make a toxicological evaluation of, certain antibiotics used as food additives, and, secondly, to assess the potential health hazards of