contributions. The subject matter includes the fluid mechanics of pulmonary air flows, some theoretical considerations, the way deposition and clearance are affected by various factors including disease, and the measurements of regional deposition and regional clearance. The third and fourth sections, embracing over 20 papers, centre around the biological reactions to inhaled particles. The majority of the contributions in these sections are devoted to the toxicity of silica and mine dusts, others to the effects of fly ash, asbestos, $^{239}\text{PuO}_2$, uranium ore, cigarette smoke, diesel exhausts, and some polymer dusts.

Certain immunological, radiological, and physiological aspects of pneumoconiosis and berylliosis are dealt with in the eight papers grouped into the fifth and sixth sections. Here emphasis lies with the immunoglobulin levels in fibrosis and with the diagnosis of pneumoconiosis. The six studies in the following section concentrate on the nature and quantity of dusts detected in the human lung, either radiologically or at necropsy. The epidemiological studies, 11 in all, are collected in the ninth section. They include investigations of the prevalence of respiratory symptoms among Yugoslav coal miners, pneumoconiosis among West German coal miners, the attack rate of massive fibrosis among British coal miners, and the damage to the human nasal mucosa by wood dust in the furniture industry around High Wycombe. Studies are also reported on the relationship between chronic bronchitis and dust exposure, pneumoconiosis and dust exposure, bronchitis and coal miners' pneumoconiosis, and the amount of dust breathed and the development of silicosis. The eighth and last sections cover 15 papers which describe some properties of mine dusts, asbestos particles, metallic fumes, and radioactive aerosols produced by radon in room air, and discuss the problems of monitoring dustiness in the environment and of enforcing certain dust standards.

Obviously, a lot of information is presented. Much of it is interesting and original and some is exciting. Evidence has been produced in support of the notion that air-flows in the pulmonary airways are laminar and yet not reversible. Macrophages may apparently have their origin in the bone marrow and not in the lymphoid tissue or alveolar epithelium. The protective effects of certain constituents in mixed mine dusts may be only temporary.

These two volumes are certainly of interest to those involved in research into respiratory diseases, industrial hygiene, and air pollution.

F. F. CINKOTAI

Safety—Uncensored. By James Tye and Kenneth Ulllyett. (Pp. 59; 35p.) London: Corgi Books. 1971. Also available at 40p (Post paid) from: The British Safety Council, 163/173 Praed Street, London, W.2.

'If your work involves you in factories . . . the next industrial victim could be you! *Safety—Uncensored*, an alarming account of industrial accidents in Great Britain today.'

All this appears on the front cover and serious students of industrial safety might be put off. But they should not be—the book is really quite sober and it certainly

deserves serious attention, despite inaccuracies here and there. Chapter 5 is a piece of first-class parliamentary journalism. It deals with the speech by which Mrs. Barbara Castle introduced the Employed Persons (Health and Safety) Bill to the House of Commons and the subsequent debate. *Safety—Uncensored* highlights the various speakers' opinions for and against the Bill. Here is useful material for future discussions.

I suppose that *Safety—Uncensored* was originally intended for the 'safety reps' that the Bill sought to encourage. But the Bill was never enacted and only a few safety reps took office. The few who remain will find the book a readable guide to intelligent hazard-spotting and a clear warning against the abuse of 'safety' in industrial relations.

The Bill stimulated a great deal of talk outside as well as inside parliament and this interested a number of trades unionists, apart from safety reps, in the technicalities of safety. *Safety—Uncensored* should help to keep that interest alive. Indeed, any chairman who felt that his works safety committee was in need of stimulation could profitably put *Safety—Uncensored* down for discussion and he could be sure that this would be lively. This would be in tradition because the British Safety Council (of which James Tye is Director General) specializes in provoking lively controversy.

Safety—Uncensored concludes with a brief mention of total loss control which is itself the centre of much controversy at the present time. Whatever the merits of total loss control, there can be no doubt that James Tye is pointing up a factor very largely ignored in occupational medicine—that economic considerations are the principal bases upon which decisions are made in present-day industry. Perhaps James Tye should be asked to write 'Occupational Medicine—Uncensored'.

G. R. C. ATHERLEY

A History of Medicine: Selected Readings, edited by Lester S. King. (Pp. 307; 60p.) Harmondsworth: Penguin Books. 1971.

This book is divided chronologically into four sections, preceded by a 35-page introduction. Each of the sections contains sample writings by authors whom the editor considers to have been among the most significant in the development of medical thought in the period. He writes (p. 10): 'In this book I have made no attempt to pick out the "greatest" physicians in history, nor have I tried to narrate the "great" discoveries nor emphasize "high spots" of medical progress. Instead, I try to illustrate methods and thought-modes of representative physicians from Hippocrates to the present'. Thus works of Hippocrates and Galen comprise Part One—The Classical Heritage; of Vesalius, Paracelsus, and Harvey, Part Two—Revolt; of Sydenham, Hoffmann, Boerhaave, Cullen, Lind, John Hunter, Morgagni, Bichat, Pierre-Charles-Alexandre Louis, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Hahnemann, Part Three—Development; and Virchow, Claude Bernard, Koch, Walter Reed, Banting and Best, and a short contemporary case report on radon-induced skin reaction from contaminated gold wedding rings, Part Four—

Fruition. The editor's introduction is both a *raison d'être* and a brief review of the main conceptions and influences in medical thought over the 2 500 years covered; competent but necessarily superficial; a worthwhile introduction to the topic for the undergraduate student and general reader. There is an index and a guide to further reading.

Does this book serve the purpose of the History of Science Readings series to which it belongs? The works reproduced are easily available in original English or in translation. Most are well known. Editing has been confined to selection of excerpts—though these are well chosen so that the marshalled writings fulfil well the author's intentions. Inevitably there have had to be important omissions—Mead and Sir George Baker, for example; but most of the authors are included on merit. Nevertheless, another edition could have made a greatly different selection—a reflection of the numbers of 'significant' authors rather than any very personal view of this editor. One point for doctors in occupational medicine: none of the works reproduced is in his specialty unless scurvy in seamen and radon-induced dermatitis be so considered. Nevertheless, this book will leave him with a better understanding of the historic swing of medical thought, and all for a small price.

P. FROGGATT

Occupational Health 1970-71. Review of the First Year.
By J. A. Lunn. (Pp. 8.) Northwick Park Hospital
Management Committee. 1971.

Dr. Lunn, in his report, records the first year of the Staff Health Service. The objectives, achievements, and the future are discussed.

One of the distinguishing and fascinating features is the description of the establishment of a new service in a new hospital. Dr. Lunn states that most services have been established in old hospitals, where new services were sometimes regarded as intrusions, but in this case the staff were expecting a new service to function immediately. His difficulty was to fulfil the needs of the staff satisfactorily and promptly. There were, of course, difficulties, but in December 1970 four rooms became available for the service. This accommodation is still only temporary but has proved satisfactory.

He states, 'no staff health service can hope to prosper without the help and co-operation of the hospital administration. This has always been forthcoming, and has been a major factor in whatever successes have been achieved'. Quite obviously, Dr. Lunn appreciates his good fortune. The arrangements that he has made for resident staff in sickness and in health differ fundamentally from those established in industrial organizations. Many staff, though free to choose any general practitioner they wish, often preferred to register with the Staff Health Service. Of the resident staff in the hospital, 133 were nursing and 151 non-nursing. Because there were no sick-bay facilities, and there was a need for care in their own rooms when staff were ill, a home help system was established. 'This scheme has been an outstanding success.'

Other duties undertaken have been the medical selection of staff; immunization programmes; the setting up of confidential medical records of staff; investigation

of accidents to staff, in particular, the danger from incorrectly discarded needles was investigated, and suitable containers for used needles were provided. Visits to different areas of the hospital have been undertaken by the doctor and senior occupational health nursing officer with the co-operation of the heads of the departments involved. Hazards to health detected have been investigated. Some of these investigations are described in the report. Plans for the future are outlined. To achieve all their objectives the staff of the Health Service will require time as well as continued enthusiasm; meanwhile, both they and the administrators are to be congratulated on their very considerable achievements in 1970-71.

SUZETTE GAUVAIN

Encyclopaedia of Occupational Health and Safety, Volume I. A-K. (Pp. xi + 753; illustrated; £18.00 for the 2 volumes.) Geneva: I.L.O. 1971. (Volume II to be published Spring 1972.)

This encyclopaedia was last published between 1930 and 1934—about 40 years ago—although a number of supplements were published up to 1944. The undoubted value of the publication prompts one to make the suggestion that it should be produced every 10 years, and that it would be almost worth considering whether a special office should not be set aside for the task of continuous revision if indeed this is not already being done. Doctors Murray and Meiklejohn were members of the Character and Contents Committee from, but not necessarily representing, the United Kingdom. The material appears to be up to date to 1968, and it was in the reviewer's hands by the end of 1971, which is not bad going for an international publication of this size and complexity.

The general scheme in the book is to describe the layout of the industrial process, the dangers (the reviewer is allergic to the word 'hazards'), and then the safety, health, and legislative implications. Some of the diagrams and photographs of processes are a little too complicated to understand, and more simple annotation would have been welcome. Indeed, in some places space might have been saved by omitting a large diagram and substituting a few lines of simple description instead. The paper quality has limited to a certain extent the precision of the half-tone and colour reproduction, but it has also doubtless kept the price down. It is a pity that there is no index of contributors, but they appear to have been carefully chosen and the national experts accurately identified; for example, from among the U.K. writers John Gilson writes on asbestosis, R. S. F. Schilling on byssinosis, R. I. McCallum on decompression sickness, and John Rogan on coal miners' pneumoconiosis.

The book makes fascinating reading on every conceivable occupation which has a health and safety slant, and it should be on the shelves of those engaged in public as well as industrial health, since it includes articles on such subjects as abattoirs, which is the first heading, and on other subjects which overlap the public health field. The last paragraph is frankly clinical—on Kienbock's disease—and if, at this point, the reader should experience an uneasy feeling of ignorance, this can quickly be dispelled by referring to, or better still by buying, the book itself. There is even an article on the health risks of