

42 Mental Injury--Inhalation of Gas Fumes While Cleaning Gas Tank--
Accidental Injury--Causal Connection.

A judgment denying an award of benefits was affirmed where it could not be substantiated that the claimant's mental illness and confinement to an institution was the result of an accidental injury caused by the inhalation of fumes while cleaning a large gas tank for his employer. Pratt v. Townsend & Mantiply Construction Co., Louisiana Court of Appeal, Second Circuit. No. 7789. June 2, 1952.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND NOTICES

- 43 Annual Report for Year 1950. Great Britain, Chief Inspector of Factories. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, Cmd 8445, 249 pp. (Feb. 1952). Price 6s 6d. Available through H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London WC 2, England.

Statistics are given on steam plant explosions, electrical accidents, and gassing accidents from carbon monoxide poisoning. In the field of pneumoconiosis, the Department continued its explorations into unusual aspects and alleged or suspected risks, as from talc and in dusty processes in leather factories. It has continued to follow up a number of welders who some years ago exhibited suggestive x-ray appearances with no evident disability or clinical signs.

-- Cond. from Atm. Poll. Bull.

- 44 Health Resources in the United States. Personnel, Facilities, and Services. G. W. Bachman and associates. The Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place NW, Washington 6, D. C. 344 pp. (1952).

This volume is the result of an extensive investigation of health resources in the United States. Its scope is limited to a review of the nation's health and a factual inventory of health personnel, facilities, and services. The purpose of this limitation is to find a basis for agreement among parties involved in a controversy in which health and economics are barely distinguishable as separate problems. Part 1 briefly reviews health progress since 1900 and fully discusses variations in the level of health among localities and groups. Part 2 consists of an inventory of personnel engaged in health services, excluding most administrative, clerical, maintenance, and similar personnel. One chapter is given to a special study