It is not the intention, in this brief review, to summarize this interesting and valuable report. Suffice it to say that any one interested in the subject of silicosis, particularly any one having an interest in the foundry industry, should become familiar with this study and report.

LEONARD GREENBURG, M.D.

Pneumoconiosis: Beryllium, Bauxite Fumes, Compensation. By Arthur J. Vorwald, with collaboration of others. Pp. 659, with 196 figures, 5 colored plates and 87 tables. Price $7.50. Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., Medical Book Department of Harper & Brothers, 49 E. 33d St., New York 16, 1950.

This volume, dedicated to the late Dr. Leroy U. Gardner, is a collection of 39 papers and discussions presented at the Sixth Saranac Symposium held at Saranac Lake in the autumn of 1947.

The book is divided into seven parts, of which the first five, or roughly two thirds, deal with the historical, industrial, clinical, pathological and experimental aspects of the beryllium problem. The unfortunate delay in publication robs this section of much of its freshness and timeliness, for advances in the experimental, epidemiological, analytical and therapeutic fields in the past three years have supplanted a good deal of the material in the beryllium section. The portions dealing with the medical, pathological, roentgenological and physiological aspects of the disease are well done and are to be commended to any one interested in the beryllium problem. A bibliography of 684 American and foreign articles published up to January 1950 greatly enhances the value of this section.

There is a short but worth while section dealing with the medical and industrial hygiene aspects of "Shaver's disease," which is a new occupational syndrome described in 1947, in men exposed to fumes that develop in the processing of bauxite in the manufacture of corundum.

The last section is a presentation of the attitude and philosophy of compensation for occupational disease from the points of view of the industrial physician, the compensation administrator, the insurance carrier, management and the medical referee. These papers are presented by competent men, outstanding in their respective fields.

The book is illustrated profusely throughout with figures, tables and reproductions of excellent quality, which add greatly to its value and attractiveness. In general the papers are well written and have had the advantage of good editing, although in this reviewer's opinion the general title of "Pneumoconiosis" is an unfortunate choice.

To any one interested in the beryllium problem this book is a valuable compilation of all the best thought up to 1948 and its excellent bibliography to 1950 helps mitigate some of the delay in publication.

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Die Entwicklung der Gesundheitsfürsorge. By Ludwig Teleky. Pp. 142, with 1 illustration. Price 15 German marks. Springer-Verlag, Reichpietschufer 20, Berlin W 35, 1950.

This book describes the evolution of organized preventive services for the healthy and of systematic provisions for the care of the sick in Germany, Great Britain and the United States. Its author has made outstanding contributions to both fields, first in Austria and later in Germany at the time of the Weimar Republic. As most of the valuable pre-Nazi literature on the social and economic aspects of illness and the organization of health service in Germany has been destroyed by the forces of brutalitarianism, Dr. Teleky's presentation will be of great help to the German health officers confronted with the immense task of rebuilding the various types of health services and catching up with developments outside Germany. The sections on the history of the German health services, especially those on industrial accident insurance, sickness insurance, control of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, and maternal and child health services, furnish the American students of these subjects quick orientation and ample opportunity to note the similarity of problems and principles of action in industrialized countries.

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