

- 182 Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the Year 1953. G. P. Barnett. Great Britain, Ministry of Labor and National Service. 257 pp. (1954). Obtainable from British Information Service, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. \$1:17.

The subjects discussed in this report include: precautions in the industrial use of x-rays; improvements in radioactive static eliminators; prevention of eye accidents; sickness records; importance of suitable ventilation, heating, cleanliness, and lighting; statistics on industrial poisoning and pneumoconiosis; and special regulations for mule spinning and for promoting safety and health in iron and steel foundries.

-- Cond. from extensive review in Bull. Hyg.

INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL PRACTICE

- 183 Occupational Health Problems in an Industrial Society. S. L. Warren. J. Am. Med. Assn. 159, 1581-1585 (Dec. 24, 1955).

The author presents a general discussion of occupational health problems. The industrial physician should be aware of the special problems in his industry, but the public health physician also has a new role, in that of investigation of occupational hazards. Various problems are considered, including adequate conduction and interpretation of animal experiments, and assessment and elimination of air pollution hazards. There is much to be done in these fields and others, and there is great need for more medical scientists. The subject is broad and important enough to warrant setting up a joint commission at the national level to consider both technical problems and social consequences.

- 184 Part-Time Medical Service. R. T. Ragatz. What's New in Ind. Nursing (Apr. 1955); Ind. Med. & Surg. 24, 557-559 (Dec. 1955).

Reasons why industries should employ medical directors are given. The other subjects discussed are: (1) pay; (2) choosing the man; (3) professional relations; (4) referrals in case of injury; and (5) insistence on written orders. The difficulty of securing adequate service, especially for part-time work, is discussed, and suggestions are given for obtaining such service.

- 185 Guiding Principles and Procedures for Industrial Nurses. American Medical Association, Council on Industrial Health. J. Am. Med. Assn. 159, 1028-1033 (Nov. 5, 1955); Ind. Med. & Surg. 25, 40-46 (Jan. 1956).

This report is a revision of the Council's previous publication titled "Standing Orders for Nurses in Industry". The functions, relationships, and responsibilities of the industrial nurse are defined. "Standard procedures" has been adopted as a better term than "standing orders" because it eliminates confusion between its use in industry and in hospitals. To facilitate adoption of standard procedures, a number of basic suggestions are offered as a guide for the physician in the preparation of directives for specific situations, to be modified or extended according to the desires of the physician in charge. The procedures are classified under the following general headings: emergency procedures, nursing management of injuries, and management of minor illnesses and symptoms.

- 186 Teaching Legal Medicine in the Undergraduate Medical Curriculum. S. A. Levinson. J. Am. Med. Assn. 159, 1718-1721 (Dec. 31, 1955).

In European universities legal medicine has been included in the curriculum for more than a century, but in the United States only 12 medical schools give required courses in legal medicine. Every patient under study by a physician may be a potential medicolegal