1120 Developing a Company Psychiatric Program. R. L. Meincker. J. Occ. Med. 4, 524-528 (Oct. 1962).

Despite strong testimony in favor of occupational psychiatry, its growth is meeting much resistance. Causes of this are discussed in terms of general social problems that delay utilization of psychiatry. Group dynamics and attitudes toward psychiatry in very large companies involved in research are contrasted with those in companies whose activities are more routine. Two objectives with respective methods of occupational psychiatry emerge: one is to get the most efficient operation from the employee group by environmental psychiatric approaches, and the other is to promote the health and happiness of the individual by clinical psychiatric service. While establishment of sound individual clinical psychiatric service in the medical department is probably the best way to initiate a company psychiatric program, it is good management that makes healthy industry. It remains for clinical psychiatry to ease resistance and pave the way for the environmental approach. Industrial problems wherein psychiatry can be helpful and suggestions on how psychiatry might simultaneously improve health and business profit through more constructive regulation of the working environment are enumerated. -- Author's summary

1121 The Energy Expenditure of Coal Miners at Work. P. W. Humphreys and A. R. Lind with technical assistance of K. S. Sweetland. Brit. J. Ind. Med. 19, 264-275 (Oct. 1962).

This survey was intended to provide a basis of information on the energy expenditures for the main component tasks in coal mining, carried out at different rates and in different postures. Such information is frequently required for studies of the physiological effects of coal mining; these values reported in this paper were required in particular for studies intended to define thermal limits of the environment suitable for miners at non-mechanized coal faces, a situation where the metabolic heat produced makes up a large proportion of the total heat load of the individual. Regression lines have been drawn between energy expenditure and speed of shoveling for the miner working in different postures. When forced to work lying on the floor the man's energy expenditure dropped, but his coal output also dropped. Walking to and from the coal face along roadways of good height yielded energy expendutures comparable to those of treadmill walking, although generally slightly higher in value. Stooped walking generally increased the energy expenditure of walking, but to a smaller extent than was anticipated from previous laboratory work. Several time analyses of complete shifts from different collieries, in which the time spent at different tasks had been measured, yielded an average estimate of the energy expenditure for an 8-hour shift of 2,000 kcal. -- Authors' abst.

1122 Blunt Injuries of the Abdomen. C. C. Guy. J. Occ. Med. 4, 535-539 (Oct. 1962).

It can be repeated that the problems involved in the diagnosis of nonpenetrating abdominal trauma often demand all of the abilities of the most experienced surgeon, particularly in the patient with multiple injuries. If exploratory laparotomy is undertaken, it must be thorough. In this paper an attempt has been made to outline somewhat concretely, if not dogmatically, the most important diagnostic and therapeutic principles in the management of abdominal injuries. -- Author's conclusion

1123 Raynaud's Phenomenon of Occupational Origin. W. F. Ashe, W. T. Cook and J. W. Old. Arch. Environmental Health 5, 333-343 (Oct. 1962).

The histories, clinical findings, hand angiograms, and pathological description of arterial biopsies of 2 cases of occupational Raynaud's phenomenon are presented through the courtesy of the Saskatchewan Government and Eldorado Mines, Inc. -- Authors' summary