intentions of the Ministry of Labour. After three years of existence, the Government-sponsored Industrial Training Council has produced no more than a spate of committees and, latterly, the organization of short *ad hoc* courses, which do little more than duplicate those which have been provided for many years by voluntary organizations such as the Industrial Welfare Society, the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education and the Institute of Personnel Management. The tragedy of Government inaction over the past decade is its failure to grasp how much genuine training schemes have done, and can do, to promote the climate of change in industry which makes resistance to essential techniques like work study and operational research not difficult to overcome. It is not irrelevant to mention that organizations with good labour relations, like Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and the steel companies, have extensive training schemes and operational research; ship-building and ship-repairing have little effective training and less work study. Those motor-car firms suffering from repeated unofficial strikes have only recently begun to promote training schemes for supervisors.

It is from these experiences in bigger undertakings that Ministers should have learnt their responsibilities towards smaller firms. Technical colleges could help by allowing their staffs to act as consultants to neighbouring firms. The appointment of senior training officers to each region of the Ministry of Labour has long been advocated. No difficulties would be encountered in persuading leading companies to second experienced men over a period of, say, three years. A differential tax relief to those firms which could show that they were providing genuine training for young people would have a catalytic effect; inspection could be maintained by the Ministry of Labour's factory inspectors if other officers were not available. These are suggestions. What is required is less of the exhortation which boomerangs to no effect and more of the spirit of urgency which produced the Emergency Training Scheme for Teachers. As a spur the Government should take soundings in the pool of industrial stagnation which it has created. It has ten wasted years to make good.

introduction, which emphasizes the complexity of the problem, the identification of air pollution situations is described with reference to the United States. The role of meteorology in a planned investigation is considered, and then sampling, analysis, and instrumentation are discussed in general terms with proposals for the drawing up of a list of techniques which would become standard in pollution work. The next chapter, on the physical and chemical nature of air pollution, contains information on the sources of contaminants and the amounts involved, the nature of the pollutants, and extensive tables of pollution measurements in the United States and the United Kingdom.

The second third of the book is concerned with the effects of air pollution. The Meuse Valley, Donora, and London (1952) disasters are discussed, together with the rather different problems facing Los Angeles. This is followed by the effects of pollutants, both irritant and systemic, and more than 400 references to the human health problem. The chapter on effects on animals follows similar lines, with some emphasis on fluorosis, and the effects on plants are divided into damage by sulphur dioxide, fluorine compounds, and smog. This 'plants' chapter was the only one to contain references dated 1959 or later, so the monograph must be taken as a statement of the position in 1958. The section on effects is concluded with a review of published information on economic and social aspects, including costs to the nation and the householder. The last chapter in the book, on radioactive pollution, also comes under the heading of effects, and deals with emissions from all stages in the manufacture and use of radioactive material. In view of recent happenings, a fuller treatment of hazards from nuclear tests would have been valuable, but the author was not expecting 50 megaton bombs for Christmas.

The remainder of the book is taken up by control of air pollution, starting with site selection and zoning, giving guidance on the placing of industrial areas in relation to topography, climate and direction of wind, followed by a description of dust arrestors and incinerators, the selection and utilization of fuel, and clean-air legislation throughout the world.

This is a valuable book, in spite of the time-lapse from the writing to the publication, and has special appeal due to the wide range of treatment and discussion. It will be of interest to workers in any aspects of air pollution, and should be read by all who have any connexion with the subject.

G. UNDERWOOD

WORLD TRENDS IN AIR POLLUTION RESEARCH

Air Pollution

By K. Barker and 18 other authors. (World Health Organization Monograph Series, No. 46.) Pp. 442. (Geneva: World Health Organization; London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1961.) 24 francs; 40s.; 8 dollars.

THIS book was written by authors from the United States (seven chapters), England (two chapters), Belgium, Canada, France, Italy and South Africa, each chapter having been approved by an international panel of experts.

The first third of the book comprises an account of what constitutes air pollution. Following a historical

GEOLOGY OF QUEENSLAND

The Geology of Queensland

Edited by D. Hill and A. K. Denmead. Pp. xiii + 474 + 8 plates + 2 coloured maps. (Originally published as Vol. 7 of *The Journal of the Geological Society of Australia*.) (Melbourne: Melbourne University Press; London: Cambridge University Press, 1960.) 100s. net.

GEOLOGICAL exploration in Australia has proceeded so rapidly in recent years that T. W. Edgeworth David and W. R. Browne's three-volume *Geology of the Commonwealth* published in 1950 has required supplementing, and the Geological Society of Australia has adopted the policy of preparing up-to-date geological summary accounts of each of the States. Two volumes dealing respectively with