

landmarks in recent research in this field. The paper on the handling of monkeys by F. T. Perkins and E. G. Hartley is an outstanding example of clarity in scientific writing, and the reader is guided step by step through the procedures which should be adopted on the reception of animals to the recapture of an escaped simian and the action to be taken if scratched or bitten. G. Mahouy and J. C. Friedmann outline the architectural and technical principles of different barrier systems for the prevention of infection from the outside and measures to reduce the possible spread of infection within a primate unit. The final chapters include superb accounts of the hazards of immunosuppression by D. W. van Bekkum, some observations of hepatic allografts and xenografts by R. Y. Calne and his associates; and R. Cortesini and his colleagues review heterotransplantation in primates.

The many photomicrographs and the photographs of the orang-utans Peek, Barbara and Nina affected by monkeypox are excellent in quality and detail. The line diagrams are clear and helpful and the tables are comprehensive.

The book is strongly recommended to all who are responsible for the care and study of non-human primates in the laboratory, in zoological gardens and animal reserves. Laboratory workers, pathologists, veterinary surgeons, microbiologists, animal house and laboratory designers, administrators responsible for the health of man and his animals and, indeed, anybody interested in the biomedical sciences will find this book an indispensable companion and a mineful of information.

A. J. ZUCKERMAN

The authors of this book were both observers and participants in the experiment at the time, and one of them was a member of the Fairfields board. This involvement itself was a unique experiment in academic research. They describe the course of events throughout the structure, at the level of union management and at that of union management within the yard. A detailed study of changing relations within the yard is made. The authors analyse salary and wage patterns, they show the impact of productivity assessments on wage negotiations, and they evaluate the overtime system and deal with problems of absenteeism. Finally, they attempt to assess the successes and failures of the experiment.

In the area of assessment they are faced with two great difficulties. The first is that the aims of the experiment were never set out clearly and comprehensively, so that criteria for judgment may themselves be disputed. But then they were dealing with a real business/work situation and not a laboratory test, and imperfections had to be accepted. The second problem is that the life of the experiment was foreshortened by the merger with other shipyards on the Upper Clyde.

Nonetheless, even if one may wish to quarrel with a particular assessment or query the basis of the judgment, one is left with the conviction that this detailed study of a unique experiment is an important academic event in itself, and that the experiment at Fairfields was worthwhile and ought to be attempted in other industries in different parts of the country in the interests of good industrial relations and cooperation, and for improved industrial efficiency.

I. KUCZYNSKI

SAVING A SHIPYARD

Fairfields

A Study of Industrial Change. By K. J. W. Alexander and C. L. Jenkins. Pp. 286. (Allen Lane (The Penguin Press); London, September 1970.) 50s.

In 1965 a financial crisis hit the Fairfields shipyards in Govan on the Clyde in Scotland. The appointment of a receiver came about two-thirds of the way through the working life of the Shipbuilding Enquiry Committee which had been set up by the Board of Trade to investigate the acute crisis which faced the British shipbuilding industry. The shop stewards at Fairfields launched a vigorous and unrelenting campaign to keep the yard open. The government, as exemplified by the setting up of the shipbuilding enquiry, was interested in saving the shipbuilding industry and in stabilizing employment on the Clyde. But it was unsure—the committee not yet having reported—how to set about doing that.

The catalyst in the situation was Mr (now Sir) Iain Stewart, a Scottish businessman who had been campaigning for "new look" industrial relations on the Clyde, based upon security of earnings and a considerable extension of retraining facilities. His reaction to the threatened closure of Fairfields was that a mass pay-off affecting 2,500 workpeople would destroy any possibility of building better industrial relations in the area. The scene was now set for the unique industrial experiment that this book describes and analyses.

As George Brown said at the time in the House of Commons: "(This is) a quite new partnership between government, private enterprise and the trade unions, the motive being not just to save a recently modernized Scottish shipyard from extinction, but in addition to provide a proving-ground for new relations in the shipbuilding industry which could change the whole image of our country". Here was a unique combination of government, trade union and private enterprise capital; it was to be an industrial proving ground for new ideas and techniques in management and industrial relations.

ANOTHER REVIEW JOURNAL

Essays in Physics

Edited by G. K. T. Conn and G. N. Fowler. Vol. 1. Pp. ix+164. (Academic: London and New York, June 1970.) 30s; \$4.50.

"WITH this issue yet another periodical in physics makes its appearance. There are already so many that some explanation, or indeed some defence, is necessary." So begins the preface to the first volume of this new publishing venture and the editors are right to be hesitant. They feel that because of the proliferation of journals in all branches of physics yet another is needed in order "to bring together straightforward accounts of ideas, methods and developments in such a way that these are accessible to as large a number of physicists as possible".

The periodical situation is really becoming intolerable, and what is needed is not a further journal explaining to us what is in the other journals, but a rationalization of the total journal system. This, one hopes, is one of the issues that the European Physical Society is tackling with vigour. In any case, surely we have enough journals of the type "Reviews of . . .", "Progress of . . .", "Reports on Progress in . . .", "Advances in . . .", "Annals of . . .", "Comments on . . .", not to mention "Contemporary . . ." without adding a further "Essays in . . .".

This having been said, do the articles in this volume provide something new and of a type which does not appear in the established review and survey journals? The answer is clearly no. There are four of them: "Strong Interactions of Elementary Particles", by R. J. Eden; "Electronic Phase Transitions", by David Adler; "Optical Diffraction Methods in Crystal-structure Determinations", by H. Lipson; and "Meteorites", by G. Turner. Each article has value, and to one not well versed in the fields the last two mentioned are particularly fascinating. The point is, however, that there already exists more than a sufficiency of natural homes for each of these articles and to provide another is doing the physics community no service whatsoever.

R. J. BLIN-STOYLE