

arise, and in what way the teaching should be integrated into the medical curriculum. The authors demonstrate the relationship of psychiatry and mental health to clinical medicine and the sciences of man. They examine the role of neurological investigations in the teaching of psychiatry, the teaching of medical psychology, and the social character of mental disorder. There is also a description of how psychiatry is taught at present in different countries and of the principles being adopted in guiding its future development. The publication presents the basic argument in favour of more psychiatry in the medical curriculum and shows how this can be achieved.

### Ageing and the Semi-Skilled

A REPORT by the Medical Research Council's Unit for research on occupational aspects of ageing presents the results of an inquiry into prevailing attitudes and policies towards the older semi-skilled worker in some of the larger manufacturing firms on Merseyside (*Ageing and the Semi-Skilled: a Survey in Manufacturing Industry on Merseyside*, by Alistair Heron and Sheila M. Chown, assisted by M. S. Featherstone and Catherine Cunningham. Medical Research Council Memorandum No. 40. Price 5s. H.M.S.O., London). Managers and foremen were agreed that, of the changes which accompany increasing age, some are for the better; for example, the older worker is more 'steady' and more responsible, while others, such as his slower movement and his slower rate of learning, often tend to impair his working efficiency. The survey also showed that, in the eyes of his superiors, the worker's skill, born of years of experience, often compensates for the 'slowing-up' that occurs with age; in the view of the authors an ever-increasing strain is placed on the older man if he continues to do exacting work.

The findings of the inquiry suggest that, while it is generally accepted in industry that middle-aged and older men should be transferred from physically heavy work, there is little recognition of the fact that work making a constant demand for speed or for close concentration is probably also unsuitable. Moreover, it appears that the possibilities of change of jobs are frequently limited; often the only alternative that can be offered involves both loss of status and loss of pay. An increasing rate of technical innovation in industry may mean that a single group of limited skills will no longer last a man throughout his working life. Both this possibility and the present problems faced by the older worker point to the need for re-training, and the authors suggest that industry should examine methods of training and re-training in relation to the special needs of the semi-skilled worker in the second half of his working life.

### Sources of Ionizing Radiation at Public Exhibitions

THE recognition of the need for rigorous control of the use of sources of ionizing radiations has been made evident by the appearance in recent years of codes of practice and regulations concerned with the protection of workers in, for example, hospitals, university laboratories and factories. The latest such publication is a *Code of Practice for the Display of Sources of Ionizing Radiations at Exhibitions* (H.M.S.O., 1961. Pp. 6. Price 6d.), and this briefly but clearly sets out regulations aimed at safeguarding both staff and visitors at exhibitions where these sources are used. Thus, maximum permissible dose-rates are specified both in respect of the accessible parts of the shielding and also at positions where

visitors may stand. The maximum activities of various radioactive isotopes which may be used unsealed are listed and an example is given of a warning notice to be carried by exhibition stands where radioactive sources are on display.

### The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

THE annual report of the Fitzwilliam Museum for 1960 records the completion of the corridor linking the Museum with Grove Lodge. One of the most important acquisitions was a painted limestone relief purchased from the Elderton Fund. This was from the wall of an eighteenth-dynasty Theban tomb and shows the head and shoulders of a man. An important group of coins forming the Lakenheath Hoard was purchased from the S.G. Perceval Fund. The Hoard included three gold coins, 63 Roman silver coins and 397 silver coins of the Iceni. The fifty-second annual report of the Friends of the Fitzwilliam Museum, also for 1960, indicates important gifts to the Museum including the terra-cotta relief by Clodion, and a double trencher salt of Sèvres white soft porcelain. The total membership at the end of the year was 361.

### Control of Soil-transmitted Helminths

AMONG all the species of worms parasitic in man the soil-transmitted intestinal nematodes—the round-worm, the whipworm, and the hookworm—hold the distinction of exerting the greatest influence on individual health and group productivity throughout the world, their prevalence in different communities serving indeed as an index of social and economic standing. Although they cause anaemia, reduce physical and mental capacity, weaken resistance to other diseases, and at times affect health directly and severely, attempts at their control have met with disappointing results. As a consequence they present a health problem that is apt to be given perfunctory attention or even neglected. Prof. Beaver discusses the factors involved in the control of these soil-transmitted helminths, the control methods that have been used and should be used, and the research which problems of control raise (*Control of Soil-transmitted Helminths*. Paul C. Beaver. World Health Organization Public Health Papers, No. 10, 1961. Pp. 44. Price 3s. 6d. Also published in French. Available through H.M.S.O.). A section is devoted to other miscellaneous helminths the role of which in parasitic infections is still somewhat obscure. An annex deals with diagnostic methods.

### British Iron and Steel Research Association: Systems Evaluation Section

IN recognition of the steady growth in the scope of its activities over recent years, the Computer Applications Section of the Operational Research Department of the British Iron and Steel Research Association has now been renamed the Systems Evaluation Section. Mr. D. H. Kelley will be in charge of the new section, which carries out operational research investigations into the automation of large-scale systems. The immediate programme will be to study the automatic production, planning and scheduling of various kinds of steelworks, and to investigate the information requirements of steelworks management. The services to members which were previously supplied by the Computer Applications Section and which included operation of the Association's *Pegasus* computer, advice on the uses of digital computers in steelworks offices and the training of *Pegasus* programmers will be continued unchanged.