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Structural Unemployment Theory and Measurement, by G. Peter Penz, Program Development Service, Department of Manpower and Immigration, Ottawa, 1969, Pp. ix + 91.

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auxquelles s'appliquent les différents mécanismes de participation analysés au chapitre II. Il y aurait les décisions reliées aux politiques générales et celles reliées à des domaines déterminés de l'activité de l'entreprise : aspects économiques, emploi et politique de personnel, rémunération et conditions de travail, bien-être et plan socio-culturel.

Résultat de discussions d'experts dans ce domaine, basé sur une documentation des plus riches, ce rapport est d'un intérêt considérable pour tous ceux qui s'intéressent au problème de la participation des travailleurs aux décisions de l'entreprise et à ses solutions.

Jean-Pierre BEAULIEU

Structural Unemployment Theory and Measurement, by G. Peter Penz, Program Development Service, Department of Manpower and Immigration, Ottawa, 1969. Pp. ix + 91.

Structural unemployment was a major topic of controversy during the sixties. More recently, the controversy seems to have been settled largely in favour of the aggregate demand school which holds the view that management of the economy should be based primarily, though not exclusively, on the traditional fiscal/monetary tools of stabilisation policy.

It appears, however, that structuralist sympathies have left deep roots in the Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration, which has recently sponsored the publication of a new book on the subject.

The book, based on the author's M.A. Thesis written at the University of British Columbia, is primarily a theoretical work. The longest chapter (Chapter II) is a survey of literature — a task which was adequately performed by others before, notably by J.W.L. Winder in *The Canadian Labour Market* edited by A. Kruger and N.M. Meltz, which book the Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration had also sponsored (in conjunction with the Centre for Industrial Relations at the University of Toronto).

Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of this book is its attempt at utilizing

job vacancy data for the measurement of Canadian structural unemployment (Chapters III and IV). Drawing upon some partial vacancy data from the old N.E.S. sources and the now defunct DBS Hirings and Separations survey, the author estimates that structural unemployment in Canada was nearly 4% in the 1960's, up from 3% in the early 1950's (p. 87).

This might be an opportune moment to refer to the current state of Canadian job vacancy survey which is being jointly developed by the DBS and the Department of Manpower and Immigration. Once regular data are released, labour market analysis, both for theoretical and policy purposes, will be significantly stimulated. This will be particularly true if the vacancy data could be made available within a labour turnover context. To satisfy this last requirement, a new substitute will be needed for the old Hirings and Separation survey.

Ozay MEHMET

La médecine en mutation, par Dr Jacques Ménétrier, Collection Mutations-Orientations, Casterman/poche, Paris, 1970, 159 pp.

L'auteur distingue la médecine orthodoxe de la médecine hétérodoxe.

La médecine orthodoxe, c'est aussi la médecine officielle, la médecine classique. L'auteur retrace les principaux jalons qui permettent de suivre l'évolution de cette voie dite « conforme ». Il y eut d'abord l'évolution pasteurienne, caractérisée par la mise en évidence des agents microbiens, la certitude acquise d'une agression et le développement de l'immunologie. Ce sont les débuts de la médecine offensive. Cette ère se poursuit avec la découverte des antibiotiques et de la chimiothérapie. Toujours le pathologique est l'objet essentiel de la médecine, le fonctionnel n'occupe qu'une place de seconde importance. Cette voie se caractérise encore par la méconnaissance de l'immatériel et par le danger de confondre le malade et la maladie.

Par opposition à cette voie « conforme », il existe une deuxième voie dans