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INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE NEWS LETTER
Current News of Official Industrial Hygiene Activities

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INSTRUMENT SALVAGE PRESENTS SERIOUS RADIUM HAZARD

Termination of Government contracts for instruments and other war materials containing radium may create a widespread radium hazard, unless proper control measures are taken. With the probability that these materials would be salvaged by individuals who are unaware of the dangers of radium exposure, the War Production Board, U. S. Public Health Service, and Army Service Forces and Air Forces have taken steps to avert this threat.

Dr. Parran, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, in a letter to the War Production Board, recommended that any disposal of salvaged war materials containing radium be prevented until safe methods of handling could be planned and effected. In view of the public health implications if these materials should get onto the open market, the cooperation of the Public Health Service was offered.

Divisions of the Army Service Forces and Air Forces responsible for termination of contracts and disposition of surplus property were urged by the Occupational Health Division, Army Medical Corps, to consider, in the termination of all contracts, the radium hazard involved and to inform each contractor concerned of the dangers as well as of arrangements made for proper disposal.

The Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, is prepared to notify all State and local industrial hygiene units of the potentialities of this problem and of steps they should take in attempting to control this hazard.

Of the many plants which have unused stocks, one plant alone has 10,000 radium painted dials on hand which would contain about 100 mg. radium. There is enough radium in some signal dials to be dangerous if ingested or inhaled by a worker while fumes from a melt containing many radium dials would be extremely perilous.

Attention was first brought to this problem by a plant medical director, who, having found that a number of radium dials had been sold to a salvage dealer as scrap brass, realized the impending danger and notified Dr. Robley Evans of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Evans, director of one of the two laboratories in this country in which radon determinations are made, requested that the entire excess stock be held for safe disposal and in turn notified the War Production Board. The U. S. Public Health Service first heard of this problem

through the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Hygiene which has for a long time been active in the control of radium dial painting in various establishments in that State.

Proposals for disposition are under consideration. Unused material may be turned over to a competent laboratory for recovery of the radium with due regard to laboratory safety precautions. An alternative proposal is for the Government to buy up all parts containing radium and dump them at sea.

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ORGANIZED LABOR ACTS FOR WORKER HEALTH

Recent developments in union health programs indicate labor's increasing activity in promoting better health conditions among workers.

While the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (AFL) has long been active in industrial health programs and the Health Institute of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) at Detroit has, as a national union, been active recently in this field, new health service programs and organized health committees have become numerous among local unions.

Eyesight Conservation Program-----ILGWU

Approximately 60,000 garment workers are to be screened for visual fitness under the eyesight conservation program conducted by the Union Health Center of the ILGWU. Individual visual ability will first be correlated with visual requirements of each job. Special glasses are to be provided for tasks which might cause eye strain or injury.

This program was started in January under the Union Health Center's Director, Dr. Leo Price, and several assisting physicians. Medical and statistical personnel of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, have given counsel in organizing the project. With the guidance of Dr. Price, similar programs have been initiated in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, and Cleveland.

Health Programs of Northern California Union Health Committee

Representing both A.F. of L. and C.I.O. unions in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Northern Union Health Committee has completed five programs in its one year of existence.

With the cooperation of the San Francisco City Health Department and the Tuberculosis Association, the Committee has carried out a mass health examination program among the members of three waterfront unions which included X-rays and Wassermann tests of 3,650 men and women.

At the request of culinary unions, it conducted a city-wide drive for the improvement of restaurant sanitation, correlated with accelerated inspection by the City Health Department staff of San Francisco.

In view of a shortage of physicians in the heavily-industrialized Richmond area, the Committee made a comprehensive evaluation of medical needs and resources and held a joint conference with representatives of the City Council, the local health department, the medical society, and the War Manpower Commission, which resulted in a program for strengthening a local Emergency Medical Center, and promoting its more effective use.

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INDUSTRIAL OPHTHALMOLOGY FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS

More satisfactory instruction in industrial ophthalmology in the medical schools was the keynote of the 5-day Conference on Industrial Ophthalmology sponsored by Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons in cooperation with the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness held May 7-11 in New York and attended by representatives from 47 medical schools located in 24 States, the Public Health Service, Surgeon General's Office of the U. S. Army, Federal Security Agency, U. S. Maritime Commission, and the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Emphasized throughout the conference was the necessity of prescribing glasses for work as being of equal importance as the usual prescriptions for reading and distance. Ophthalmologists were urged to consider and prescribe for the industrial focal point, since many workers spend eight hours a day at tasks which demand unusual effort of the eyes causing eye strain and injury unless specific correction is provided.

Medical school representatives, largely the senior members of ophthalmologic staffs of university medical schools, were impressed with the need for including industrial ophthalmology in courses of graduate instruction. It was pointed out that no medical school has reported as much as one lecture on this subject in either graduate or undergraduate courses.

During the 5 days, 17 lectures were given to the group on such technical phases as illumination, job analysis, refracting and prescribing for special work distances, screening methods, protective devices, chemical eye injuries, and color vision. Presented as a major problem was the need for evaluating the degree and type of color blindness in job placement.

Unique in the conference program was a trip to the New York Trade School where ophthalmologists and physicians actually participated in welding operations in order to understand better the vision problems involved.

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CHICAGO GROUPS JOIN IN INDUSTRIAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

A concerted drive to develop a health education program for industries of Chicago, patterned after the Fort Greene Project, is under way. Such a development is aimed particularly at making available to small industries health programs heretofore beyond their reach.

Originally sponsored by the Chicago Medical Society, the Council of Social Agencies of Chicago and the Chicago Health Department with many cooperating agencies, and with the approval of the Council on Industrial Health of the American Medical Association, representatives have held many preliminary meetings for programming and have met with both the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

Groups expected to cooperate, most of which have given official approval, are the Educational Committee of the Illinois State Medical Society, the Industrial Hygiene Division of the State Department of Public Health, the Chicago Society of Industrial Medicine and Surgery, the Chicago Dental Society, the Industrial Nurses' Section of the Illinois State Nurses' Association, the Cook County Public Health Unit, the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness, and labor groups represented by the C.I.O. and A.F. of L.

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HIGH MERCURY VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH GUM TROUBLE

Frequent complaints of sore gums from employees in a battery cell plant in Indiana led to an investigation of a potential mercury vapor hazard by the Indiana Division of Industrial Hygiene with the assistance of personnel from the U. S. Public Health Service.

Air samples taken at nine different locations in the building revealed mercury vapor concentrations well above the maximum allowable concentration of 0.1 mg. per cubic meter, rising above 1.9 mg. in some instances. Engineering control measures were recommended.

Following complaints from 60 out of 80 workers employed on one operation, oral examinations of 14 employees revealed 12 cases of gingivitis, all more severe than would be expected from poor hygiene alone. Three cases were suspected of mercurial stomatitis and four of Vincent's infection, probably superimposed on a primary mercury stomatitis. Preplacement and periodic examinations and an oral hygiene program were recommended for inclusion in the plant's health services.

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TWO-MILLION VOLT X-RAY SURVEYED

Control measures were found adequate in the first two-million volt X-ray unit installed for industrial use in this country in a survey conducted by the Engineering Unit, Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service. The unit was installed by General Electric Company representatives in a government-owned and contract-operated Ordnance plant.

Stray radiation measurements taken at positions where workers might be exposed were found to be below the maximum allowable concentration of 0.1 roentgen per day. Protective equipment includes an exposure room with 24-inch thick concrete walls and a sliding access door, lead shielding, and an 11½-inch lead shelter placed directly under the tube itself.

Designed for detecting defects in bombs and shells, this unit consists of a horizontal, rotating wheel with sections for carrying 132 shells revolving around the X-ray tube and a floor aperture through which bombs or large shells can be X-rayed in the basement. Shells carried in the wheel are exposed for 4½ minutes while bombs and large shells receive approximately 25 minutes.

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CANVAS-LINED GLOVES CAUSE EXTENSIVE DERMATITIS

Five outbreaks of contact dermatitis traceable to the use of a canvas-lined glove impregnated with Buna N rubber are reported by the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Indiana State Board of Health. All gloves were made by one manufacturer, but it is expected that the glove is no longer being issued. By substituting neoprene gloves, the dermatitis cleared up.

Thirty-three dermatitis cases were seen out of 303 employees using the gloves. Jobs that caused profuse sweating, produced friction, and required the constant wearing of the glove invariably brought on the dermatitis which was usually localized primarily to the back of the hand and then spread to the forearm. The initial incubation period varied from 14 to 21 days.

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ABSENTEE SICKNESS DECLINED IN FOURTH QUARTER

Absence from sickness and nonindustrial injuries for eight days or longer among male industrial workers was 11 per cent less in the early winter quarter of 1944 than in the equivalent period of 1943. With the exception of 1943, however, these rates are higher than the corresponding

rates in previous years, according to statistics prepared by the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service.

Most significant is a 31 per cent decrease in the respiratory disease rate, as there were less than half as many industrial cases of influenza and grippe in the last three months of 1944 as there had been during this period of 1943 in which there occurred a widespread epidemic.

Nonrespiratory-nondigestive diseases, such as rheumatism, neuritis, heart and kidney diseases, have steadily increased during the last quarter of the year since 1940, with a significantly large increase of 20 per cent in 1944 over 1943. Increase in rheumatic and digestive diseases has been in general proportion to the overall increase in industrial sickness.

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MORTALITY AT RECORD LOW IN INDUSTRIAL POPULATION

A record low in the mortality rate of industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, exclusive of deaths from enemy action, was reported for the first quarter of 1945. The death rate of 802.4 per 100,000 was about 10 per cent below the figure recorded for this period last year, and slightly below the previous minimum established in 1942.

Even with deaths from enemy action included, which have increased fivefold since last year, the total death rate in the insured industrial group was less than 2 per cent above the rate for the first quarter of 1944.

Of special significance to the health record of the industrial population has been the low incidence of respiratory diseases, particularly pneumonia and influenza.

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WMC REPORTS SANITARY ENGINEER STATUS

Opportunities for the employment and training of sanitary engineers and information on the release of sanitary engineers from the Armed Services are presented in a report issued recently by the Procurement and Assignment Service, War Manpower Commission. Estimates of post war needs for sanitary engineering, particularly in water supplies, sewerage facilities, and milk pasteurization, are quoted from the Foreword of the Annual Report for 1944 of the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service.

Elements of a plan proposed for releasing sanitary engineers from the Army and approved by the National Research Council calls for an employer request which, with endorsements of essentiality of position from the State Adviser and the Central Office of the Sanitary Engineering Division, Procurement and Assignment Service, may be forwarded to the officer concerned as documentary evidence to substantiate his request for resignation. State Advisers for Sanitary Engineers, WMC, are listed.

Included in the report are pertinent sections from the "GI Bill of Rights" and a list of various counseling services for readjustment and rehabilitation of veterans and other interested individuals. Requests for further information should be submitted to the Sanitary Engineering Division of the Procurement and Assignment Service, War Manpower Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

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AIHA PREPARING INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE PERSONNEL ROSTER

All persons interested in available jobs in industrial hygiene should file their names with the Secretary of the American Industrial Hygiene Association, Dr. Allen D. Brandt, Safety and Security Division, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois. The proposed roster is not confined to AIHA members.

Data submitted should include occupation, age, location, and availability. It is requested that agencies with positions to offer, as well as individuals interested in filling positions, contact the Committee.

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EDUCATIONAL GRANTS FOR INDUSTRIAL HEALTH IN ENGLAND

Three English universities have received grants for industrial health educational activities, providing for one university chair at Manchester, a department at Durham, and a subdepartment at Glasgow. The 10-year grants were made by the Nuffield Foundation established two years ago to aid, among other things, medical research, development of health services, and teaching in the interest of trade and industry.

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INDUSTRIAL FEEDING

Approximately 100 cotton-textile mills in southern States have requested and received consultation and assistance from the War Food Administration in developing programs for cafeteria and other nutritional facilities for workers. Close working relationships have been effected

between WFA representatives and plant nurses.

Cafeterias have been opened in the plants of a number of companies operating chains of mills in North and South Carolina. WFA surveys in South Carolina have reached all but eight mills in the State. The South Carolina State Board of Health has been responsible for originating 93 per cent of the requests for surveys from that State.

Smaller plants in several of the southern States have developed food services for employees with the assistance of the WFA. In some plants, families of workers are permitted to make use of the plant cafeteria for the evening meal.

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INDUSTRY AND LABOR VS. VD

The American Social Hygiene Association's drive to enlist the participation of labor and management in the national campaign to stamp out venereal disease is featured in the Journal of Social Hygiene's Special Number on Industrial Cooperation, issued in February (see This News Letter, February, 1945). Included in this number are talks, supplemented by discussions from the floor, given at the "Industry vs. VD" meeting held by the ASHA last fall in New York City in connection with the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association.

Because of the growing interest in the labor-management approach to developing health education programs, extra copies have been made available. Individuals desiring copies should submit their orders promptly to the American Social Hygiene Association, Room 1404, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

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NEW INDUSTRIAL RECREATION MATERIALS

Purdue University has published three booklets on industrial recreation, entitled "Industrial Recreation--Its Development and Present Status", "Planning Industrial Recreation", and "Selected Source Material in Industrial and General Recreation". Persons interested may order through Southworth's Purdue Book Store, 308 State Street, West Lafayette, Indiana.

The Industrial Recreation Association, a nonprofit association, has published a pamphlet describing its operation and services, entitled "Ex for Employee Recreation", which may be obtained without charge from the IRA at 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago 2, Illinois.

Competitive sports are featured for the May Safety Zone program of the Zurich Insurance Company. The slide-film talkie for the month, "Everyone a Winner", was prepared for promoting industrial recreation

programs in plants or encouraging wider and more regular participation in programs already established.

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SAFETY GUIDE FOR WOODWORKING SUPERVISORS

"The Woodworking Supervisor's Safety Guide" has been issued by the Department of Labor to all agencies cooperating in the drive to reduce accidents in planing mills and wooden container plants. (See This News Letter for December, 1944, p. 2.)

Designed for the use of plant foremen and supervisors, this pamphlet was prepared by a committee of safety engineers from the woodworking industry and insurance companies. A safety check list for woodworking and 9 points on accident causes follow a report of the extremely high number of accidents occurring in this industry each week. Copies may be obtained upon request from the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

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INDUSTRIAL DENTISTRY ACTIVITIES

Lt. James M. Dunning, DC, USNR, has been appointed Consultant to the Committee on Industrial Hygiene, Council on Dental Health, American Dental Association. Lt. Dunning is currently engaged in developing a library of material covering industrial dentistry and industrial dental programs.

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After spending more than ten weeks with the Dental Unit at the Tennessee Valley Authority's Chemical Plant #2, at Wilson Dam, Alabama, Dental Surgeon V. J. Forney returned to the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service. His activities while there included assisting in the inauguration of a dental survey of all plant employees.

The TVA survey was initiated primarily for establishing a base line of employee dental health from which effective periodic examinations could be made, as well as for determining occupational hazards which have oral manifestations. A new dental record form, developed by the TVA Health and Safety Department, which correlates the worker's dental health with his general health, was used for this survey.

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Dr. John Ross, Vice-Dean for Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, Graduate School of Medicine, is planning a course of instruction in industrial dentistry for postgraduate students who are or may be identified with industrial health programs.

Dr. E. R. Aston, Dental Consultant, Industrial Hygiene Division, Pennsylvania State Health Department, gave a lecture on industrial dentistry to students at the College of Dentistry, University of

Pennsylvania. This was the first of a series of lectures developed recently for acquainting the dental student with dental obligations in public health programs.

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ACTIVITIES AMONG THE STATES

CALIFORNIA

A study of lead exposure in a plant manufacturing lead dust for frangible bullets was performed by the California Bureau of Adult Health. Although in all parts of the plant lead exposures were above the recommended safe limit and all workers were required to wear respirators, it was thought that a serious lead poisoning hazard did exist. Recommendations were submitted for more complete medical control by exhaust ventilation.

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An effort to determine the possibility of damage to X-ray technicians in the normal operation of fluoroscopic photographic equipment has been another activity of the Bureau. In one study made recently it was found that the safe average number of pictures per day which could be taken by any one operator was 160.

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Through the foresight of a plant which is planning certain operations using cyanide solution in calling in Bureau representatives, potential hazards were discovered and recommendations made for safe operations before the necessary equipment was installed, at a great saving of time, work, and money.

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The Bureau of Adult Health has prepared a new occupational health pamphlet on "Trichloroethylene" for distribution to industrial plants. Requests for further information should be directed to the Bureau.

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COLORADO

A Colorado Industrial Hygiene Newsletter made its first appearance in April. This publication is to be issued bimonthly as an information service on industrial health matters for Rocky Mountain industry. Request for copies, or news items, should be addressed to the Division of Industrial Hygiene, University of Colorado School of Medicine, 4200 East Ninth Avenue, Denver, Colorado

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GEORGIA

Mass X-rays are being taken in a Georgia aircraft plant which employs approximately 90 per cent of workers engaged in aircraft work within that State. Follow-up work in making contacts with suspects and active cases will be done by local health agencies. Chest X-ray will be made a routine for all preemployment examinations in this plant.

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The Industrial Hygiene Service of the Georgia Health Department reports that it has been able to handle complaints filed by labor organizations of dust and smoke contamination in several large foundries to the satisfaction of both management and labor. For each plant where complaints were registered, the Industrial Hygiene Service was able to refer to reports of industrial hygiene studies which had been conducted previously by them.

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A series of lectures on industrial hygiene was presented to graduating medical students at Emory University by the Director and Chemical Engineer of the Industrial Hygiene Service. These lectures were part of the school's general public health course.

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Two industrial nursing groups of Georgia have completed the instructor's course sponsored by the American Red Cross. Nurses in the Columbus area were the first to finish, followed by the group in Gainesville.

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IOWA

In cooperation with the State Department of Labor, the Iowa Division of Industrial Hygiene assisted in an investigation of a Des Moines plant where 8 out of 9 employees were killed by an explosion of unknown origin. The company was engaged in the manufacture of plastic wood, plastic porcelain, and fabric cement utilizing acetone, benzene, and other solvents. Inadequate knowledge of the physical properties of the components in the mix, as well as improper safety controls throughout the plant, were considered contributing factors.

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MAINE

Occupational disease was made compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Law of Maine, according to a press dispatch dated April 18.

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MASSACHUSETTS

Two new reprints which had proved useful to some industrial nurses in Massachusetts were forwarded to the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service. These are: "Industrial Nursing: The Psychiatric Approach" by Dr. Clarence A. Bonner, published by the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, and "Mental Hygiene and the Epileptic" by Dr. William G. Lennox, published in Mental Hygiene, November, 1944. Requests for copies should be directed to Mrs. S. E. Almeida, Nursing Consultant, Division of Occupational Hygiene, 23 Joy Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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MICHIGAN

"The Recognition and Control of Industrial Deafness" was discussed by Mr. L. A. Watson, a national authority on industrial deafness and president of a company manufacturing medical hearing test equipment, at the April meeting of the Michigan Industrial Hygiene Society in Detroit. Mr. Watson talked of the possible prevention of hearing loss, diagnostic procedure, and rehabilitation.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

A section giving the Division of Industrial Health greater authority has been added to the basic law of the State Department of Health of New Hampshire.

As the law now reads, the Industrial Health Service has the authority to make rules and regulations for the prevention of industrial health or occupational disease hazards in all mines, quarries, foundries, and plants where five or more persons are engaged in manufacturing or processing. Such regulations will be incorporated in the standards adopted by the Commissioner of Labor.

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NEW JERSEY

Provisions have been made for a Division of Migrant Labor in the New Jersey Department of Labor, which will cooperate with the State Department of Health in prescribing minimum standards for sanitation and preventive and curative health services for migrant workers. Through the State Department of Health, the Commissioner of Labor will provide essential medical, clinical, and hospital facilities; through the State Director of Health, he will exercise powers of a local health officer with respect to communicable diseases in migrant camps.

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Dermatitis venenata has been added to the list of compensable occupational diseases scheduled in the Workmen's Compensation Law in New Jersey.

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The Golden Anniversary of Industrial Nursing was celebrated on April 25 at a banquet sponsored by the New Jersey State Organization for Public Health Nursing. The guest of honor and principal speaker of the evening was Miss Anna Duncan, R.N., the second industrial nurse in this country, who was engaged for this position by the John Wanamaker Company of New York 48 years ago.

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Dr. M. A. Sena of the Bureau of Industrial Health recently presented a lecture on the subject, "Industrial Hazards in Agriculture", to the nursing staff of the Atlantic Seaboard Agricultural Workers Health Association.

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"The Role of X-ray Surveys in Industry in the Eradication of Tuberculosis" was the subject of a talk given by Dr. L. A. Kagen, Bureau of Industrial Health, at the annual meeting of the Warren County Health Association at Belvidere on April 26.

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The U. S. Maritime Commission cooperated with the New Jersey Bureau of Industrial Health in a recent investigation of a potential asbestosis hazard, arising from the application of insulation materials to steam piping, at a large shipbuilding yard in New Jersey.

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NEW YORK

Metropolitan New York Section of the American Industrial Hygiene Association held a conference meeting on May 10 at which several lectures were presented. Leading the program was Dr. Leon Buchbinder, Bacteriologist from the New York City Department of Health, who discussed "The Current Status of Air Disinfection".

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As addendum to the Halazone tablet investigation conducted by the Office of Industrial Health of Long Island City and reported in the March issue of this News Letter, the drug Halazone is thought to be at least partially responsible for the upper respiratory distress found among

employees working in Halazone tablet manufacturing plants.

Although these tablets contain free chlorine, air analyses revealed concentrations of only 0.02-0.91 part per million free chlorine in the breathing atmosphere and in no instance were found to exceed the usual maximum allowable concentration of 1.0 part per million. As the drug Halazone may cause primary irritation of the eyes, throat, and skin and asthmatic attacks, the Long Island Office believes the observed irritant effects are probably caused in part by this chemical compound and not entirely due to the free chlorine present. Exhaust ventilation of all processes concerned with the manufacture of the material was recommended.

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PENNSYLVANIA

The Bureau of Industrial Hygiene in the Pennsylvania Department of Health has developed an effective method for informing the six branch units of industrial hygiene activities throughout the State. Copies of every report of a study made anywhere in the State are sent to each staff member in the State for his permanent file. Staff members are instructed to read and comment upon the contents.

Dr. J. W. Miller, U. S. Bureau of Mines, spoke on "The Effect of Dust on the Lungs" at a meeting of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Industrial Hygiene Association on April 27.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

A mass X-ray program, adopted from the State Board of Health's X-ray survey and designed to reach all industries in South Carolina, is being sponsored by the Industrial Committee of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association. Working through the county health departments and tuberculosis associations and with the full assistance of consultant nurses of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, it is planned to photo-fluorograph each industrial employee, to follow up findings, to assist industry in placing employees in sheltered work, and to assist private physicians in the isolation of infectious cases of tuberculosis.

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Beginning this month, a health news abstract entitled "Industrialights" will be issued monthly by the South Carolina State Board of Health and Division of Industrial Hygiene in order to carry public health news to industrial health programs throughout the State.

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TENNESSEE

New 8-room quarters and modern laboratory equipment have been provided for the Industrial Hygiene Service of the Tennessee Department of Health. While visiting the Tennessee Service, Dr. F. H. Goldman, Senior Chemist, Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, was able to recommend necessary equipment for the laboratory's immediate and future needs and to discuss technics of pertinent procedures.

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TEXAS

Two local groups of industrial health in San Antonio and Beaumont, Texas, made plans for organizing Industrial Nurses Associations similar to the area organizations already established in Houston, Dallas, and Ft. Worth.

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PERSONNEL NEWS AND NOTES

Medical Director J. G. TOWNSEND, Chief, Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, will talk on the "Advancing Front of Industrial Health" at State meetings of the American Public Health Association in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho, as a member of the APHA team which will be on tour from May 16 to June 1.

Senior Sanitary Engineer J. J. BLOOMFIELD, Assistant Chief, Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, lectured on industrial health problems to senior medical students at Tufts College, Massachusetts, on May 14. This was the second of a series of lectures being given to medical students under the leadership of Mr. Manfred Bowditch, Director of the Division of Occupational Hygiene in Massachusetts.

Miss RUTH KAHL, Chief of the Nursing Unit of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, has received her commission as Nurse Officer in the Public Health Corps. Continuing her consultant services to the States, Miss Kahl visited, during April, the Public Health Service District Offices in Dallas, Texas, and New Orleans, Louisiana, the Georgia Industrial Hygiene Service, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. While in Texas, Miss Kahl participated in the professional organization of industrial nurses and assisted in the development of the industrial nurse consultant service in the State Department of Health.

Statistician VICTORIA M. TRASKO of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, visited the State Industrial Hygiene Services of New Hampshire and Rhode Island in connection with standardization of recording and reporting procedures in industrial hygiene agencies.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY--The Tennessee Department of Public Health announces vacancies for two industrial hygiene engineers. Beginning salaries are from \$2,364 to \$3,900 per year, commensurate with training and experience.

News items for publication in INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE NEWS LETTER should be submitted to: Senior Sanitary Engineer J. J. Bloomfield, Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda 14, Maryland.
