

44

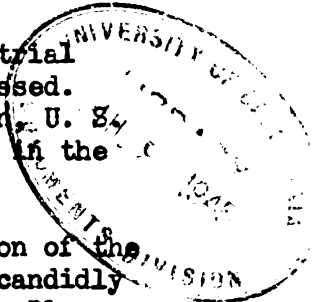
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE NEWS LETTER Current News of Official Industrial Hygiene Activities		
Issued monthly by the Federal Security Agency Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service Bethesda 14, Maryland		
Vol. 5	June 1945	No. 6

NATIONAL ADVISORY HEALTH COUNCIL HEARS INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE REPORT

Progress and problems in industrial hygiene were presented for consideration by the National Advisory Health Council, meeting at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, June 19 and 20.

The Council acts in an advisory capacity to the Surgeon General of the United States, and is vested by law with certain legal responsibilities for the development and direction of the U. S. Public Health Service. Dr. Clarence C. Selby, Medical Consultant to General Motors Corporation, is a member.

In a brief paper read to the Council, the place of industrial hygiene in the present health picture of the Nation was discussed. Activities and organization of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, and of the industrial hygiene agencies in the States and localities were described.



The presentation explored the needs existing for expansion of the industrial health program, in the States and nationally, and candidly described present deficiencies in organization and personnel. Plans for developing service both in the Industrial Hygiene Division and in the States and industrialized areas so as to reach not a portion but the whole of the industrial population, including workers in small plants, were presented in some detail.

Emphasis was laid upon the necessity for augmenting industrial health work if past progress is to be continued, and the health problems arising or intensifying as a result of industrial conversion to peacetime production and of technologic and chemical advance are to be solved.

* * * * *

NEW GUIDE FOR WARNING LABELS ON HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

Precautionary labeling of hazardous chemicals has been advanced with issuance of a new guide for the preparation of warning labels by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States. Many chemical products recently introduced for industrial use are covered.

Product of more than ten years of work in cooperation with leading chemists, the Industrial Hygiene Division of the U. S. Public Health Service, and other authorities, the guide presents a clearly-defined

plan for standardizing the labeling of materials which involve dangers in handling, transportation, or storage.

By choosing the corrective descriptive words and precautionary phrases from a series of key schedules, the manufacturer of a chemical can label his product so as to convey uniform understanding of its hazards and proper handling to users and transporters. The degree of danger is indicated, the types of hazard involved are shown, precautionary measures to be taken and treatment to be avoided are made clear, and instructions for first-aid measures in case of accident are given.

Phraseology recommended for all labels is extremely clear and simple. It is urged that manufacturers avoid the use of a nondescriptive code designation or trade name as the only identification of a hazardous chemical. A section of the guide deals with the labeling of experimental samples of new products whose properties and hazards have not yet been determined.

Accompanying the guide is another manual containing caution labels suggested for use on more than 65 hazardous chemical products, which illustrate proper application of the principles outlined in the guide. It is planned to issue supplements of this manual, as necessitated by the development of new chemicals. Both publications (Manuals L-1 and L-2) may be obtained from the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States, 608 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C., at 25 ¢ per copy.

* * * * *

COLORADO PASSES OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE COMPENSATION LAW

Occupational diseases become compensable for the first time in the history of the State, under a law passed by the General Assembly of Colorado recently. The act goes into effect January 1, 1946. Coverage is limited to diseases listed in a schedule which includes silicosis and asbestosis. The Colorado Division of Industrial Hygiene cooperated in drafting the bill. Colorado is the twenty-ninth State to adopt a law compensating for industrial disease.

* * * * *

INDUSTRIAL PHYSICIANS AND HYGIENISTS HOLD REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Promotion of more effective State industrial health activity and improvement of industrial medical practice by physicians were the prime purposes of a regional conference held in Chicago June 8, and attended by representatives of the medical profession and industrial hygiene organizations from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Discussion of recent developments in industrial health, industrial medical services, legislation affecting the field, rehabilitation of handicapped veterans, and other phases of the problem brought out significant advances being made in a number of States.

An instance of effective cooperation between industry and the medical profession was described, in which General Motors Corporation has invited

the State and county medical societies to hold meetings from time to time in company plants, so as to acquaint local general practitioners with occupational health hazards involved in some of the plant operations. A similar practice is being tried out in a number of Ordnance plants, in order that physicians who treat workers from these plants may learn to differentiate between occupational and nonoccupational disease conditions.

Among other problems discussed were the reorganization of industrial health activities better to fit local needs and to integrate with local health department work, recent experiments in employer-employee education, educational means for preparing physicians for public health work, and current legal problems.

Dr. A. J. Lanza, Chairman of the Committee on Professional Relations of the Council on Industrial Health, American Medical Association, and Medical Director J. G. Townsend, Chief of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, presided jointly. The others attending were directors of health department industrial hygiene units of the States represented, the chairmen of the committees on industrial health of the State medical associations, and the executive secretaries of those associations.

The first regional industrial hygiene meeting to be held, this was considered so successful that it is planned to hold similar regional conferences in other parts of the Nation.

* * * * *

NEW HAMPSHIRE ADOPTS INDUSTRIAL HEALTH LAW

Authority was granted to the New Hampshire State Department of Health to engage in industrial hygiene, by a law signed by Governor Charles M. Dale May 15. Rules and regulations relating to industrial health are authorized to be made by the health department, and enforced by the State Department of Labor.

Under the new act, the health department may investigate all mines, quarries, foundries, and industrial establishments employing five or more persons in manufacturing or processing of goods, in order to determine what health hazards may exist from noxious gases, fumes, dusts, or other toxic materials.

A penalty clause provides for fining employers who refuse to comply with rules and regulations formulated under the act, which took effect upon its passage.

* * * * *

FEDERAL SAFETY COUNCIL HEARS HEALTH PLAN

Accidents to Federal workers in 1944 cost the Government approximately \$18,000,000 in direct compensation, it was revealed by the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission at the quarterly meeting of the Federal Interdepartmental Safety Council held in Washington June 8. Eight Government employees were injured by unsafe handling of materials to every one hurt by explosions, fire, electrical burns, or other causes.

Necessity for a health program in the Federal service was explained by Dr. John W. Cronin, Chief of the U. S. Public Health Service Dispensary, who outlined a plan for such a program. Included in the health services recommended would be a preplacement physical and mental examination of every employee, with periodic reexamination. He proposed that a medical dispensary should be established in every Federal agency of sufficient size, where treatment could be given on the job for minor illnesses and injuries, and through which a broad program of health education could be carried on. Workers suffering from serious or chronic illnesses would be referred to their private physicians.

Accidental injuries showed a considerable decrease in 1944 from the level of previous years, the detailed report submitted to the Council by the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission indicated. The average severity of injuries also was reduced.

Completion of a Safety Code for Office Employees was reported. To be issued by the Government Printing Office, this code will be made available for use by all Federal agencies.

A code covering safety in the transportation of farm workers was reported ready, by the Agricultural Safety Committee. It is intended to submit this code to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the States, for adoption.

Three publications on safety for waterways workers were reported completed by the Maritime Safety Committee. Covering methods of resuscitation of drowning persons, rules for use of life belts, and training in the use of inland water craft, these projects will be combined in a single safety code for use by Federal and other agencies.

Outlining a program designed drastically to reduce the cost of accidents and illness to the Government, Harold L. Rush, Chairman of the Council's Executive Committee, stated that as a matter of good business the Government should empower the Council to establish minimum safety standards, set a definite goal for safety performance by every agency, develop a preventive program in health and safety, develop uniform standard rules and accident and illness reporting forms for use throughout the Federal service, and in other ways work to cut down the incidence of accidents and illness.

* * * * *

ACCIDENT RATE DROPS IN PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

Ten thousand man-days of work on paper products critically needed for the war effort have been saved as a result of a cooperative campaign to reduce accidents in the pulp and paper industry, according to statistics just released. The drive was carried on by the U. S. Department of Labor, the U. S. Public Health Service, Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, and State industrial hygiene units and labor departments, in cooperation with management, labor organizations, and insurance companies.

Accident experience in the first quarter of 1945 showed an industry-wide decrease of 17.1 per cent below that of the similar period in 1944. From October 1944 to March 1945, it is estimated that at least 500 disabling injuries and 15,000 nondisabling injuries were prevented.

Paper and pulp mills in southern, north central, and New England States received special commendation for outstanding safety improvements. Active in the drive, besides Federal and State agencies, were the American Paper and Pulp Association, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association, American Mutual Alliance, National Safety Council, American Standards Association, National Conservation Bureau, National Fire Protection Association, American Red Cross, and U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

* * * * *

REHABILITATION OF HANDICAPPED CIVILIANS PROMOTED

Attention of the Nation was focussed upon the necessity of providing rehabilitation services for handicapped civilians as well as war veterans, with President Truman's proclamation designating June 2-9 as National Rehabilitation Week.

Employability of persons in the working age range who are handicapped by accident, disease, or congenital conditions is the goal of the program carried on by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency, in cooperation with the States.

In observance of the special week, clinics were held in many States to which handicapped persons could come. Meetings explaining the services available to such civilians under the Barden-LaFollette Act were held throughout the Nation. Wide publicity was given by press, radio, and pulpit.

About 1,500,000 men and women of working age are prevented from earning a normal livelihood by physical or mental handicaps, it was pointed out, and more are added by the annual toll of accidents and illness.

* * * * *

CALIFORNIA TO STUDY TUNNEL HAZARDS

Exposure of railroad engineers and firemen to heat, gas, and fumes while traveling through tunnels is being investigated by the Bureau of Adult Health of the State of California Department of Public Health, in a cooperative study with the U. S. Bureau of Mines, the State Railroad Commission, and the State Industrial Accident Commission.

Because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable air samples and temperature measurements during the brief run of a locomotive through a tunnel, special methods have had to be devised for the study. A mobile chemical laboratory is to be shifted from point to point for the investigation. Gas samples collected by engineers in the locomotive cabs, and in the tunnels after trains have passed through, are to be analyzed immediately by the chemist.

Tests are to be made in 21 tunnels throughout the State, many of them having steep grades which make the heat, gas, and fume conditions complained of by trainmen more severe. For steam locomotives, measurements will include air temperature, relative humidity, air velocity, carbon dioxide and oxygen, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and smoke. In the case of diesel engines, temperature measurements will be omitted, but tests of nitrogen oxides will be made.

* * * * *

ASTORIA SMALL PLANTS PROJECT ENDORSED BY C. OF C.

Cooperative emergency medical services for small plants, as practiced in the experimental project carried on jointly by the New York City Department of Health, the State Labor Department, and the U. S. Public Health Service in the Astoria, Long Island area, received enthusiastic support in the May issue of Queensborough, the publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, New York City.

The article by Dr. H. P. Mencken, Chairman of the Chamber's Public Health Committee, described the activities of the Office of Industrial Health of Long Island City, which is carrying out the project in a group of representative small plants, bringing to their workers nursing services, chest X-rays, medical and absenteeism recording, and health education. The article is illustrated with an extensive layout of pictures showing how several of these medical services are organized and operating.

* * * * *

NEW SAFETY CLOTHING STANDARDS ANNOUNCED

Specifications covering new war standards for asbestos clothing designed to protect steel mill and foundry workers against radiant heat and molten metal splashes are announced by the American Standards Association. They include asbestos aprons, cape sleeves and bibs, leggings, and coats.

Copies of all four standards are contained in one publication, which may be obtained from the American Standards Association, 70 East 45th Street, New York 17, New York, at a cost of 30 cents per copy.

* * * * *

MOBILE SANITATION LABORATORIES

Sanitation in war areas will be advanced with assignment to Public Health Service District Offices of nine new mobile laboratories, announces the Sanitary Engineering Division of the U. S. Public Health Service. The mobile units are to be used in making field surveys of milk supplies, sanitation of food and food-handling facilities, water supply, and sewage treatment.

* * * * *

TVA ISSUES HEALTH ENGINEERING REPORT ON TUNNELS

Engineering control of health hazards in tunneling operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority will be described in the first of a series of preliminary reports, to be released about June 30.

Illustrated with photographs and drawings, the bulletin will show in detail how toxic gases and dusts and excessive temperatures and humidity were controlled when encountered in tunneling on the Ocopee, Appalachia, Fontana, South Holston, and Watauga Dam construction projects, located in Tennessee and South Carolina.

The bulletin is the first in a series of preliminary reports on industrial health engineering practices in the construction of dams and tunnels, to be issued by TVA. It may be obtained upon request to the Health and Safety Department, Tennessee Valley Authority, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

* * * * *

NEW INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CHARTS

Safety charts illustrating right and wrong ways of working with power trucks and engine lathes have been released by the U. S. Department of Labor in cooperation with Mill & Factory, for use in plant papers, local safety councils and trade associations, and other purposes.

The charts are part of a series planned to appear monthly throughout the year. Other subjects in the schedule include drill presses, circular saws, band saws, abrasive wheels, shapers, ladders, wrenches, electrical hazards, arc welding equipment, and screw drivers.

They may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 5 cents per copy or \$3.75 per one hundred copies.

* * * * *

FURRIERS AND SHIPYARD WORKERS X-RAYED IN T.B. DRIVE

Furriers of New York City and shipyard workers of Richmond, California, are among industrial workers receiving chest X-rays in the drive to locate cases of tuberculosis, according to recent reports.

Management, labor, the Richmond Public Health Department, and the Alameda County Tuberculosis Association worked together to effect a rapidly-moving schedule by which nearly 2,000 employees of Yard Four, Richmond, were examined, at a rate of nine appointments for every five minutes. Employees X-rayed included workers from the day, swing, and graveyard shifts, with each shift assigned a different period.

In New York, 15,000 furriers and their families were to be examined between June 4 and 22, in a case-finding program sponsored jointly by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, the City Department of Health, and three labor unions.

* * * * *

METAL FUME FEVER BULLETIN ISSUED BY TVA

Metal fume fever in operations where zinc fumes may be encountered is the subject of an informational release prepared recently by the Industrial Hygiene Section of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the guidance of TVA's field medical officers. Control measures are described.

This is one in a series of such statements issued by the Section and sent regularly to officers responsible for protecting the health of TVA workers.

* * * * *

SULFUR DIOXIDE HAZARD IN DRIED FRUIT PACKING

Irritation from sulfur dioxide gas used in processing dried fruits has given rise to an increasing number of complaints this year, reports the Bureau of Adult Health of the State of California Department of Public Health.

Complaints have been coming from residents of communities surrounding plants where such processing is done, and are thought to result from the fact that Army specifications for the fruit call for unusually high sulfur content.

Increased production under Army orders has meant that sulfur burning is carried on both night and day. In one plant checked this month, it was found that as many as thirty sulfuring rooms were gassed at one time.

Under proper conditions of wind velocity and direction, nearby railroad yard employees were exposed to the gas in irritating quantities.

The Bureau of Adult Health is developing methods of control. One recommended is the substitution of sulfur dioxide gas dispensed from cylinders for the present sulfur burning method, since by this means the continuous discharge of sulfur dioxide-laden air during the entire exposure period could be eliminated.

* * * * *

NEW RESTAURANT SANITATION FILMS

Sanitation instruction for restaurant employees is provided in a series of slide films released this month by the Sanitary Engineering Division of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Titled "Our Health in Your Hands", the series consists of four slide films, with sound: "Germs Take Pot Luck", "Service with a Smile", "In Hot Water", and "Safe Food for Good Health". Each film has a running time of from 10 to 15 minutes.

* * * * *

CORRECTION

Reprints of two publications on industrial mental hygiene, reported in the May News Letter as available upon request from Mrs. S. E. Almeida, Nursing Consultant of the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Hygiene, should be requested directly from the publishers. The articles are "Industrial Nursing: The Psychiatric Approach", by Dr. Clarence A. Bonner, published by the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, 3 Joy Street, Boston, and "Mental Hygiene and the Epileptic", by Dr. William G. Lennox, published in Mental Hygiene, November, 1944.

* * * * *

ACTIVITIES AMONG THE STATES

CALIFORNIA

Special new procedures for calibration of sampling equipment with known concentrations of certain toxic vapors have been worked out by the laboratory section of the Bureau of Adult Health, California State Department of Public Health, reports Dr. Harold T. Castberg, Bureau Chief.

* * *

Development of a manual of industrial nursing consultant practice was planned in the second conference of California industrial nursing consultants held recently and attended by consultant nurses of the Bureau of Adult Health, the Los Angeles City and County Divisions of Industrial Health, and the Kern County Health Department.

* * *

The highly successful university extension course on "Eye Problems and Nursing Care in Industry", which is conducted by the Southern California nursing consultant, is being continued, it is reported.

* * *

In cooperation with the Bureau of Health Education, the Bureau of Adult Health has assisted a shipyard Labor-Management Committee in planning a series of programs on health for shipyard workers. Nutrition, dental care, community facilities, environmental sanitation, and home safety were among the subjects discussed.

* * *

Personnel of the Bureau of Adult Health have attended recent meetings of the Advisory Committee of the Northern California Union Health Committee, to help plan its activities. A lecture was given to a welders' union on health problems connected with welding.

* * *

As part of their regular course in public health, the senior class of Stanford University Medical School visited the Bureau of Adult Health recently for instruction in industrial hygiene.

Members of the Bureau have consulted with two physicians on the faculty of Stanford Medical School on industrial ophthalmologic problems.

* * *

The Bureau participated, with the California Veterans' Committee, in planning for the establishment of community service centers for veterans.

Other meeting and lecture activities of the month included discussion of dental problem in industry with the Northern California State Dental Association, lectures and demonstrations to two safety societies on engineering control of air contaminants, a talk on industrial nursing to an Army industrial installation, and to a laboratory technicians' group on industrial medical programs.

* * * * *

Los Angeles

Visits to 98 industrial plants in the Los Angeles area, involving services to 99,240 employees, are reported for the month of April by Dr. D. G. Macpherson, Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Los Angeles City Health Department.

* * *

Necessity for safeguarding the use of toxic solvents in the airplane industry was demonstrated by a case reported by the Los Angeles Division of Industrial Hygiene.

A worker engaged in removing paint from walls and ceiling of a small enclosed compartment in a plane was supplied with a respirator, but no ventilating device was used. He was using a paint stripper containing 40 per cent trichlorethylene and a wiping cloth saturated with a solvent containing a mixture of hydrocarbon, an acetate solvent, and ethyl alcohol.

After 40 minutes of work, the man became intensely ill and had to be removed. Another employee who replaced him experienced similar symptoms in a short time. Both cases had near-fatal outcomes. Samples of air in the compartment taken by Division personnel showed that the atmosphere was so laden with solvent vapors as to be practically unbreathable.

* * *

Study of Los Angeles electroplating plants, initiated by the Division of Industrial Hygiene in April, has shown such remarkable improvement in conditions since a similar survey conducted in 1941, that the industry was given commendation for interest and cooperation in improving working conditions.

The earlier study had revealed at least one industrial health hazard in every plant, involving dusts, mists, gases, vapors, illumination, or sanitation. In the 15 plants visited by the end of April in the current study, these hazards had been eliminated. Chromium plating, cyanide plating, and trichlorethylene degreasing tanks were found to be equipped with adequate slot exhaust ventilation; all bright dip tanks were either exhaust ventilated or isolated in open sheds; buffing and polishing wheels were provided with exhaust ventilation; the majority of washing and toilet rooms met minimum sanitation requirements; and fluorescent fixtures had replaced many of the bare, unshaded incandescent bulbs.

* * *

The efficacy of ozone in diminishing toxic exhaust gases from internal combustion engines has been studied by the Los Angeles Division of Industrial Hygiene. Determinations made failed to show improvement on the by-products of combustion, and the problem was referred for comment to the Society of Automotive Engineers and the Bendix Corporation.

* * *

A series of industrial health programs is planned for the Los Angeles area, to be given by the Army Industrial Medicine Division in cooperation with the nursing consultant of the Division of Industrial Hygiene. Subjects will include nutrition, dysmenorrhea, pregnancy, visiting nursing, health education, and day nursing.

* * * * *

COLORADO

"Industrial Health and Safety in Colorado" was the title of a symposium held at the recent annual State Public Health Conference. Speakers included representatives from the medical, nursing, and engineering professions, the Industrial Commission, and the Medical School. The Division of Industrial Hygiene of the State of Colorado Division of Public Health was represented by A. T. Kossano, Jr., Director, who read a paper titled "The Role of the State Division of Public Health". The meeting was well attended by numerous local groups and individuals interested in health and safety.

At a general session of the Conference, Medical Director J. G. Townsend, Chief of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, delivered an address on "Advancing Front Lines in Industrial Health".

* * *

The Colorado Division of Industrial Hygiene, at the request of the U. S. Public Health Service, prepared the chapter on industrial health for a comprehensive report entitled "Health Conditions in Las Animas County and in the City of Trinidad, Colorado".

* * *

A new letter designed to serve as a clearing house on industrial health matters for the information of Rocky Mountain area industry is being issued by the Colorado Division of Industrial Hygiene. The June issue, Number 2 of Volume 1, contains excellent short articles on eyesight protection, noxious gases in mines, tuberculosis, and industrial solvents.

* * * * *

MISSOURI

Problems of industrial hygiene occupied an important place in the recent Greater St. Louis Regional Industrial Safety Conference. "The Industrial Hygiene Survey and Its Effect on Industry" was discussed by John B. Littlefield, Industrial Hygiene Engineer of the American Brake Shoe Company. "Dermatitis During War and Peace" was the subject of a talk by Dr. Gordon C. Harrold, Director of Research and Manufacturing Development of the Packwood Manufacturing Company. Dr. A. Link Koven, Chief of the Industrial Hygiene Section, Missouri State Board of Health, spoke on "Industrial Hygiene Problems Confronting the Safety Engineer".

An attractive exhibit showing the activities and educational materials offered by the Industrial Hygiene Division was prepared for the conference by the Missouri State Board of Health and St. Louis County Health Department.

* * *

A program on the medical and engineering aspects of degreasing operations was presented by the Missouri Industrial Hygiene Division and the St. Louis County Health Department, May 22, before the Greater St. Louis Industrial Safety Engineers Group. Talks and slide films featured the program. The same material was presented May 21 in Kansas City before the Kansas City Chapter of the American Society of Safety Engineers.

* * *

Primary and secondary lead smelters of the State are being surveyed for health hazards by the Industrial Hygiene Division at the request of the U. S. Public Health Service, cooperating with the War Manpower Commission.

* * *

Students of the School of Medicine, Kansas University, and the School of Nursing, Kansas City General Hospital, heard talks on industrial hygiene recently, given by Dr. A. Link Koven and H. F. Schulte.

* * * * *

Kansas City

Studies of cadmium hazards in silver soldering operations are being made by the Kansas City Area Industrial Hygiene Service, reports H. F. Schulte, its Director.

* * *

Facilities of the newly-organized Midwest Research Institute in Kansas City are to be available upon a cooperative basis to the Kansas City Industrial Hygiene Service.

* * *

The Kansas City Area Industrial Hygiene Service reports a number of talks, publication of articles, and other activities which reflect a growing interest in industrial health in the area.

* * * * *

St. Louis City

Full agreement has been reached as to policies in a joint program of tuberculosis case-finding in industry to be carried on by the St. Louis City Health Division and the St. Louis Tuberculosis and Health Society. A mobile small film X-ray unit owned by the Society is to be used for examination of employees in city industrial plants.

* * * * *

MONTANA

Public health nursing institutes held in Butte, Billings, and Great Falls during the month of May heard talks on industrial health problems given by Dohrman H. Byers, Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Montana State Board of Health.

* * * * *

NEW JERSEY

Dermatoses in processing plants where asparagus is prepared were investigated last month in a study conducted by Dr. D. J. Birmingham, Dermatoses Section of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, and Dr. L. A. Kagen and Dr. M. A. Sena of the Bureau of Industrial Health, New Jersey State Department of Health.

* * *

More than 150 nurses, representing 75 New Jersey companies, heard talks by members of the Bureau of Industrial Health at a dinner meeting celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the New Jersey Industrial Nurses Association held in Newark. May 22.

* * *

The relationship of governmental agencies to the industrial nurse was discussed by Dr. Kagen recently before the industrial nursing class of Seton Hall College, Newark.

* * * * *

NORTH CAROLINA

Cases of dermatitis were found to be resulting from the use of p-nitroaniline as a coupling agent in a number of hosiery mills recently investigated by the Division of Industrial Hygiene, North Carolina State Board of Health. Recommendations for correction included isolation of the operations requiring handling of this material, and the wearing of suitable respirators and gloves by workers.

* * * * *

OHIO

Research facilities of the School of Medicine of Western Reserve University are available to the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, Cleveland Division of Health, under a cooperative agreement recently effected.

* * * * *

OKLAHOMA

Follow-up visits to several plants where poor illumination constituted a working hazard show satisfactory correction, reports the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Oklahoma State Department of Health. Management in these plants expressed themselves as much impressed with the effects of better illumination upon the productivity and morale of their workers.

* * * * *

PENNSYLVANIA

Industrial hygiene dentistry is featured in a course on Public Health Dentistry at the School of Dentistry of the University of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Senior medical students at the University of Pittsburgh heard a lecture on industrial health recently, given by Dr. Joseph Shilen, Director of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, Pennsylvania State Department of Health.

* * *

"Instruments Used in Industrial Hygiene" was the subject of a lecture given recently by Frank J. Willard, Jr., Engineer with the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, to the class in public health at the University of Pennsylvania.

* * * * *

WASHINGTON

Encouragement and assistance are being given to local health departments by the Industrial and Adult Hygiene Section of the Division of Preventive Medical Services, Washington State Department of Health, for the purpose of integrating the general health program with industrial health activities. Medical, nursing, and engineering personnel of the Section are meeting with the staffs of local health departments to explore phases of the problem. In-service training in industrial hygiene is being offered to members of the local health department staffs, and assistance is being given in establishing cordial relationships with management and labor groups.

Cooperation is being encouraged in specific areas of health service, such as the promotion of mass tuberculosis and venereal disease case-finding among industrial workers. Local public health nurses are urged to establish close working relationships with industrial nurses in their areas, and to promote the development of nursing services in industry.

Through training local health department personnel in the recognition of occupational disease hazards, it is hoped to accomplish greatly extended service to the State's industrial population, declares Dr. Lloyd M. Farner, Head of the Industrial and Adult Hygiene Section.

Mass X-ray surveys of 21 Tacoma industrial plants employing 3,600 workers were made recently by the Industrial and Adult Hygiene Section, in cooperation with the health departments of the City of Tacoma and Pierce County. Joint conferences with the staffs of the two health departments soon will be held for the purpose of instructing personnel in the procedure necessary to locating cases of tuberculosis, as a result of these surveys.

* * * * *

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.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

(Supplement to Publications List of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, and the Industrial Hygiene Research Laboratory, National Institute of Health, April to June, 1945.)

SKIN HAZARDS IN THE MANUFACTURE AND PROCESSING OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER. Louis Schwartz. Jour. Am. Med. Assn., 127: 389-391 (Feb. 17, 1945). Reprints Available.*

CARBON MONOXIDE: ITS HAZARDS AND THE MECHANISM OF ITS ACTION. W. F. von Oettingen. Pub. Health Bull. No. 290 (1944).**

SICK ABSENTEEISM AMONG A SAMPLE OF MEMBER COMPANIES OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION, 1943 and 1942. W. M. Gafafer. Transactions, Medical and Engineering Section, Ninth Annual Meeting. Transactions Series, Bulletin No. 3, pp. 40-55. Part IV of Proceedings, Ninth Annual Meeting of Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., Nov. 15-16, 1944. Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (1945). Reprints Available.*

DERMATITIS IN THE AMERICAN MUNITIONS INDUSTRY. James Q. Gant, Jr. Jour. Med. Soc. of Virginia, 72: 158-163 (April 1945). Reprints Available.*

OCCUPATIONAL DERMATITIS IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY. Louis Schwartz. Transactions, 33rd National Safety Congress. General Subject and Industrial Sessions, 1: 235-237 (1944). Reprints Available.*

SKIN HAZARDS IN THE MANUFACTURE AND PROCESSING OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER. Transactions, 33rd National Safety Congress. General Subject and Industrial Sessions, 1: 504-508 (1944). Reprints Available.*

OFFICIAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SERVICES. Victoria M. Trasko. Indus. Med., 14: 277-283 (April 1945). Reprints Available.*

A PROCEDURE FOR THE HANDLING OF FIELD SAMPLES OF DUST AND FUME. H. E. Seifert, R. G. Keenan and L. T. Fairhall. Pub. Health Repts., 60: 441-443 (April 20, 1945). Reprint No. 2618.**

NEW HORIZONS IN INDUSTRIAL HEALTH. J. J. Bloomfield. Indus. Nursing, 4: 19-26 (April 1945). No Reprints available.

*Request should be addressed to Medical Director J. G. Townsend, Chief, Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda 14, Md.

**Request should be addressed to Publications Section, U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda 14, Md.

***Request should be addressed to Senior Surgeon P. A. Neal, Chief, Industrial Hygiene Research Laboratory, National Institute of Health, Bethesda 14, Md.

****Request should be addressed to Dr. A. D. Brandt, Safety & Security Division, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

SOAP IN INDUSTRY: Louis Schwartz. *Indus. Nursing*, 4: 36-44 (April 1945). Reprints Available.*

SICK ABSENTEEISM AMONG INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, THIRD QUARTER OF 1944. W. M. Gafafer. *The Diplomat*, 17: 111-114 (April 1945). No Reprints Available.

A TWO-CAVITY DUST COUNTING CELL. W. E. McCormick. *Pub. Health Repts.*, 60: 489-491 (May 4, 1945). Reprint No. 2621.**

ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT CONTROL OF AIR BORNE INFECTIONS IN A NAVAL TRAINING STATION. S. M. Wheeler, H. S. Ingraham, N. D. Lill, A. Hollaender, J. Gershon-Cohen, and E. W. Brown. *Amer. Jour. of Pub. Health*, 35: 457-468 (May 1945).***

QUANTITATIVE IRRADIATION EXPERIMENTS WITH NEUROSPORA CRASSA. I. EXPERIMENTS WITH X-RAYS. E. R. Sansome, M. Demerec, A. Hollaender. *Amer. Jour. of Botany*, 32: 218-226 (April 1945). Limited Supply of Reprints Available.***

QUANTITATIVE IRRADIATION EXPERIMENTS WITH NEUROSPORA CRASSA. II. ULTRAVIOLET IRRADIATION. A. Hollaender, E. R. Sansome, E. Zimmer, and M. Demerec. *Amer. Jour. of Botany*, 32: 226-235 (April 1945). Limited Supply of Reprints Available.***

THE MECHANISM OF RADIATION EFFECTS AND THE USE OF RADIATION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MUTATIONS FOR IMPROVED FERMENTATION. A. Hollaender. *Annals of Mo. Botanical Gardens*, 32: 165-178 (April 1945). Limited Supply of Reprints Available.***

SICKNESS ABSENTEEISM AMONG INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, FOURTH QUARTER OF 1944, WITH A NOTE ON SEASONAL VARIATION. W. M. Gafafer. *Pub. Health Repts.*, 60: 612-617 (June 1, 1945). No Reprints Available.

SKIN HAZARDS IN THE MANUFACTURE AND USE OF CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID-FORMALDEHYDE RESINS. Louis Schwartz, D. J. Birmingham, P. C. Campbell, Jr., and H. S. Mason. *Indus. Med.*, 14: 500-506 (June 1945). Reprints Available.*

IS DERMATOPHYTOSIS A SIGNIFICANT OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PROBLEM? S. M. Peck and Louis Schwartz. *Amer. Jour. of Pub. Health*, 35: 621-624 (June 1945). Reprints Available.*

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONSHIPS IN INDUSTRIAL HEALTH PROBLEMS. J. J. Bloomfield. *Jour. Am. Med. Assn.*, 128: 639-643 (June 30, 1945). Reprints Available.*

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RECORDS: THE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SURVEY. J. J. Bloomfield. *Am. Jour. of Pub. Health*, 35: 559-567 (June 1945). No Reprints Available.

THE LOCALIZATION OF COPPER AND SILVER SULPHIDE MINERALS BY THE POTASSIUM CYANIDE ETCH PATTERN. Herman Yagoda. Amer. Mineralogist, 30: 52-64 (Jan.-Feb., 1945). Reprints Available.***

A RECORDING DEVICE FOR FOOT TAPPING, WITH RESULTS FROM POLYNEUROPATHIC SUBJECTS. R. B. Malmo and H. L. Andrews. Amer. Jour. of Psychology, 58: 247-252 (Jan. 1945). Limited Supply of Reprints Available.***

THE PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ULTRAVIOLET INDUCED MUTATIONS IN ASPERGILLUS TERREUS. I. PRODUCTION OF THE MUTATIONS. A. Hollaender, K. B. Raper, and R. D. Coghill. Amer. Jour. of Botany, 32: 160-165 (March 1945). Limited Supply of Reprints Available.***

THE PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ULTRAVIOLET INDUCED MUTATIONS IN ASPERGILLUS TERREUS. II. CULTURAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MUTATIONS. K. B. Raper, R. D. Coghill, and A. Hollaender. Amer. Jour. of Botany, 32: 165-176 (March 1945). Limited Supply of Reprints Available.***

A SUMMARY OF DESIGN DATA FOR EXHAUST SYSTEMS. Allen D. Brandt. Heating and Ventilating, 42: 73-88 (May 1945).****

SOLVENT VAPORS AND THEIR CONTROL. Allen D. Brandt. Heating and Ventilating, 42: 69-76 (March 1945).****

VENTILATION OF FINISHING TANKS. A CORRELATION OF EXISTING DATA. Allen D. Brandt. Heating, Piping & Air Conditioning, 17: 237-242 (May 1945).****

LUMINESCENT PHENOMENA AS AIDS IN THE LOCALIZATION OF MINERALS IN POLISHED SECTIONS. Herman Yagoda. Economic Geology, 40: 97 (Jan.-Feb., 1945). No Reprints Available.

THE METABOLISM OF CUMENE BY THE DOG. D. D. Donahue and M. R. Harris. Proc. of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, 4: 116 (March 1945). No Reprints Available.