

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

April 1945

No. 4

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH EMPHASIZED AT ANNUAL MEETINGS OF  
STATE HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Industrial health was prominent in the many discussions which took place at the 43rd annual meeting of the State and Territorial Health Officers with the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, held April 9-11, as well as at the 60th annual meeting of the State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America on April 13. At the opening session of the conference, Mr. F. L. McNamee, Deputy Commissioner of the War Manpower Commission, stressed the valuable aid which had been given by the Industrial Hygiene Division of the U. S. Public Health Service and the various State and local industrial hygiene units in controlling hazardous conditions in critical war industries, thereby assisting materially in the stabilization of manpower in such industries. Mr. McNamee cited various dramatic examples of this type of service, especially with reference to such critical industries as production of ethyl gasoline used in air warfare, lead smelters, forges and foundries, chromium industry, and in aluminum reduction plants.

Industrial Hygiene Progress Reported

At the meeting of the State and Provincial Health Authorities, Dr. S. H. Osborn, Connecticut State Commissioner of Health and Chairman of the Conference's Industrial Health Committee, reported the progress made in this field for the year 1944. Dr. Osborn discussed the importance of preplacement health examinations, which gained recognition during the year, particularly as a guide in the placement of the disabled veterans and handicapped workers.

Labor's growing interest in industrial hygiene, and the promotion of good health and working conditions by labor-management committees, were commented upon favorably by Dr. Osborn. He reported developments during the year in the control of health hazards connected with munitions, radioactive materials, welding fumes, and other processes. Progress in the development of aluminum therapy for silicosis and in industrial noise control were discussed.

Dr. Osborn reported an 11 per cent increase in State and local appropriations for industrial hygiene work. Of the total money expended in 1944, \$1,246,538, State and local funds accounted for 48 per cent, as compared with 37 in 1943.

"Your committee feels it vitally important that funds be provided for increased industrial hygiene activities in the post-war period," he declared. "Since Title VI (Social Security Act) funds will not be sufficient for this purpose, your committee requests that you give serious consideration to the formulation of measures which would enable the States to obtain funds for this purpose through direct Congressional appropriation."

#### Need for Expansion Emphasized

In discussing Dr. Osborn's report, Dr. Townsend, Chief of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, pointed out that wartime processes of industry have given rise to many serious industrial health problems, and that reconversion to peacetime production will accentuate rather than reduce such problems. As a result, he said, all phases of the industrial hygiene program must be intensified and expanded.

The services of the Federal industrial hygiene organization to the State and local units were described, and the Division's cooperative activities with other Federal agencies in the health protection of war workers were explained.

Plans of the Public Health Service for extending health services in industry, especially in smaller plants, for better engineering control of environmental hazards, intensification of industrial nursing, dentistry, mental health, and health education activities, and for the training of professional personnel in industrial medicine and hygiene, were described by Dr. Townsend.

If these plans are made effective through legislation, Dr. Townsend said, the Public Health Service proposes to appoint a national advisory commission on industrial health which would include representatives of management, labor, the medical profession, and public health.

Recent legislative action by several States establishing industrial hygiene units in State health departments or appropriating funds for such services was reported.

#### Industrial Hygiene Resolution Passed

The various discussions on industrial hygiene which took place at these conferences were climaxed by the passage of a resolution which would provide increased support for industrial hygiene activities through Congressional appropriation to the Industrial Hygiene Division of the U. S. Public Health Service. The text of the resolution follows:

"Whereas industrial hygiene is an important part of public health activities which not only prevents the adverse effect of certain industrial environment upon the working population, but also, because

of the close association with this large group which industrial hygiene activities entail, presents an unequalled opportunity to bring to this important group of our population the various facilities provided by public health authorities, and

"Whereas there should be no diminution in industrial hygiene work after the war, but that there should be an increase in this phase of public health work, and

"Whereas state aid for industrial hygiene activities is now provided through funds furnished by Title VI and some Lend-Lease activities, which it is expected will be considerably decreased after the war,

"It is therefore Resolved by the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers that an appropriation for state aid for industrial hygiene activities be provided through the Industrial Hygiene Division of the U. S. Public Health Service by direct Congressional appropriation."

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#### TWO-YEAR REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE UNITS' WORK RELEASED

Summarizing the work of all governmental industrial hygiene agencies in the Nation, a paper titled "Official Industrial Hygiene Services", by Victoria M. Trasko, Statistician, has just been released by the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service. It is published in the April issue of Industrial Medicine.

Telling a story of impressive achievement in spite of heavy handicaps due to insufficient trained personnel, the report covers the period July 1942 through June 1944, and portrays the activities of 44 official units which reported during that time. It is based upon data of individual plant investigations submitted regularly by the units to the Public Health Service.

War industries received major attention from the industrial hygiene agencies during the period covered, especially those referred for investigation by the War Manpower Commission and other Federal agencies, where health hazards were thought to be responsible for production lags and manpower difficulties.

Industrial hygiene services were given to 23,685 establishments employing over nine million workers in 34 States. They included mines, quarries, construction projects, transportation and other public utilities, many types of manufacturing establishments, laundries and dry cleaning plants, garages, office buildings, and other places of employment. In size they varied from a granite shed employing three workers to aircraft plants and shipyards with 50,000 or more employees.

Inspections, general industrial hygiene surveys, special engineering and medical studies, and consultation on a variety of special problems were performed by some 300 professional personnel consisting chiefly of physicians, nurses, engineers, chemists, and sanitarians, including about 60 persons on assignment from the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service.

There is detailed analysis of the various types of industrial hygiene services performed, as well as services given by these agencies in dealing with outbreaks of nonoccupational disease in industry.

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#### ANTI-MILDEW INFORMATION RESTRICTED

Information about results of toxicity tests conducted by the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, on various chemicals used for anti-mildew processing of fabrics for the U. S. Army, can be made available only to accredited governmental agencies, it is announced by the Office of the Surgeon General, Army Service Forces.

Civilian agencies working under war contracts which desire information on this subject are requested to refer their inquiries to the War Department agencies with which they are associated.

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#### SIGHT SAVING IN INDUSTRY PROMOTED BY COLUMBIA COURSE

With the cooperation of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Columbia University, in New York City, is giving a course in industrial ophthalmology May 7-11. Various phases of sight saving work in industry will be presented by a number of outstanding authorities. Surgeon (R) Walter E. Doyle, Chief of the Medical Unit, Industrial Hygiene Division of U. S. Public Health Service, will attend.

Extension of sight saving programs in industry is proving of great value to workers and management, declared Dr. Jack Masur, Acting Chief Medical Officer of the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, in a report recently published.

"The war crisis emphasized the importance of sound industrial hygiene practices for the conservation of vision. There was a vast number of new workers unaccustomed to modern machine tools, an increasing use of older workers with diminished vision," the report said.

"A survey of 50 plants employing 166,682 workers revealed that only 10 percent reported they had performed job analyses for visual requirements. Less than a third of the plants offered visual examinations. Only 14 percent provided periodic eye examinations.

"In reports of accidents to safety departments, only 22 percent included a report on the eye condition of the person involved and only 12 percent made reference to illumination at the site of the accident. The latter points are particularly interesting since it is believed that at least one out of every four accidents in industry is related to faulty vision or poor illumination."

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#### MUNITIONS WORKERS ACHIEVE SAFETY RECORD

Management and workers of the Powder and Explosives Division of the Western Cartridge Company plant at East Alton, Illinois, were congratulated recently by Surgeon General Thomas Parran, U. S. Public Health Service, on achievement of an extraordinary health and safety record, in a letter which he wrote to Mr. Joseph D. Keenan, Vice-Chairman for Labor Production, War Production Board.

It was reported by Mr. Keenan that this plant has completed 520 days (771,000 man-hours) without a single disabling injury. The safety and health drive received the enthusiastic support of all employees, members of the International Union of Chemical Workers (AFL) Local #6, according to the report.

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#### STATES' COOPERATION ASKED IN LEAD SMELTER STUDY

Cooperation of 22 State industrial hygiene units has been asked by Dr. J. G. Townsend, Chief of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, at the request of the War Manpower Commission, in a drive to reduce or eliminate health hazards in the lead smelting industry and to reassure workers as to the safety of employment in that industry.

Production in 50 critical primary and secondary lead smelters recently has become particularly urgent and important to the war effort, declared Eugene C. Bewkes, Director of the Bureau of Manpower Utilization of the War Manpower Commission, in asking the help of the Public Health Service and State industrial hygiene units toward clearing up hazardous conditions in these smelters. Lead poisoning hazards are believed to exist in some of these plants, particularly in the secondary lead smelters.

State industrial hygiene bureaus have been asked to cooperate in this investigation in order to ascertain what hazards exist and to recommend methods of solution. Continuous contact with management of these plants and with WMC regional offices is desired to assure carrying out of the industrial hygiene recommendations.

To alleviate the fear of lead poisoning which has been causing difficulty in the recruitment and retention of personnel, information on the safe conditions of plants where surveys and resurveys have shown elimination of hazards will be made available to personnel directors and union officials, and publicized through local newspapers.

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#### ARKANSAS ADOPTS SANITATION CODE

An example of close cooperation between a State health department and a State industrial commission is demonstrated by the code of "Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Environmental Sanitation in Manufacturing Establishments" adopted in Arkansas and issued under the imprint of the State Board of Health. This is considered an outstanding example of constructive results which may be obtained through a good working relationship between State departments having responsibility for health and safety.

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#### HEALTH AND SAFETY DRIVE IN MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY SUCCESSFUL

State health departments, which cooperated with the U. S. Public Health Service and the U. S. Department of Labor in a drive last year to reduce accidents and promote health in the slaughtering and meat packing industry, will be interested to learn of the substantial drop in accidents and sickness among employees.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that during the last half of 1944, at least 1,700 disabling injuries and illnesses and 51,000 nondisabling injuries and illnesses were prevented. This is interpreted to mean a direct saving of 34,000 man-days of productive labor, and a saving of \$2,252,000 to the industry and \$204,000 in wages which otherwise would have been lost. These statistics were obtained through comparison of accident and illness reports before, during, and after the campaign.

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#### ALLYL RESIN HAZARDS STUDIED

In line with the policy of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, to investigate potential hazards connected with new chemicals used by industry, an investigation has just been made in a large Pennsylvania glass plant of the possibilities of dermatitis in the manufacture of allyl resins, synthetic substances used in laminating wood, paper, and glass. The study will be conducted in a plant where these resins are used in various processes of glass manufacture.

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### PROTECTIVE CREAM PROVES VALUE IN DERMATITIS STUDY

Poison ivy protective cream developed previously by the Dermatoses Section of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, was found to be an effective protection also for persons working with cashew nut shell oil, used in the manufacture of varnishes and resins in a New Jersey plant.

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### FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' HEALTH SERVICE PLAN PRESENTED

A plan prepared jointly by the U. S. Public Health Service and the Medical Division of the U. S. Civil Service Commission to cut down absenteeism due to illness among Federal workers was presented by Senior Surgeon John W. Cronin, of the Public Health Service, at a meeting of the District of Columbia Medical Society March 29.

Under this plan, an integrated health protection program involving preventive services, advisory and diagnostic services and treatment would be made available to all Federal employees through a series of health units established in the Federal agencies and departments.

Dr. Cronin stressed that the plan would apply the industrial hygiene approach used by progressive industry to Federal employment. Preplacement and other physical examinations, promotion of adequate environmental hygiene, control of communicable diseases, mental hygiene work, and health education are among the features recommended.

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### INDUSTRIAL PRACTICES CREDITED FOR DROP IN DEATH RATE OF WOMEN

Industrial hygiene and safety programs in industry are credited with partial responsibility for the substantial drop in the death rate of women by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company statistical service. According to its figures, the death rate from all causes for insured women fell by one-sixth between 1939 and 1944.

Provision by industry for the special needs of women workers, medical programs, and the development and enforcement of safeguards such as proper work clothing, restriction against heavy lifting, care of pregnant women, and control of environmental hazards are said to have contributed to the decline of the mortality rate of insured women.

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### MANAGEMENT-LABOR COMMITTEE SPONSORS HEALTH PROGRAMS

Health information will be brought to workers of a California shipyard at lunch hour in a series of programs sponsored by the labor-management committee with the cooperation of a number of State, local,

and union health agencies. Among the speakers will be Dr. Harold T. Castberg, Chief of the Bureau of Adult Health, California State Department of Public Health.

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#### INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE DIVISION MOVES OFFICE

On April 6, the outlying offices of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, moved into Building 3 of the National Institute of Health, at Bethesda, Maryland. With this move the entire Division, with the exception of the Chemical Unit, is now housed in one building.

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#### TOXICOLOGY CONSULTANT AVAILABLE TO STATES

Dr. Lawrence T. Fairhall, Principal Toxicologist with the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, is now available to State industrial hygiene units for consultation upon toxicologic problems. Dr. Fairhall will assist in field studies conducted by the Industrial Hygiene Division, and will go to areas where assistance is requested by the States.

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#### ANNIVERSARY OF INDUSTRIAL NURSING CELEBRATED

The Minnesota State Organization of Public Health Nursing held a dinner meeting on April 7 in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of industrial nursing as a profession. Mr. J. J. Bloomfield, Assistant Chief of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, talked to the group on "New Horizons in Industrial Health", in which he discussed the growth of industrial nursing and hygiene over the past fifty years and the needs for further development in these fields. This paper will be published by Industrial Nursing in the April issue or soon thereafter.

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#### NOISE ABATEMENT WEEK

Elimination of unnecessary noise in and out of industry, as a contribution to the war effort, will be promoted April 29 to May 5 by a National Noise Abatement Week, sponsored by the National Noise Abatement Council.

Two Colgate University psychologists have been assigned to conduct extensive surveys of the effects of noise and noise reduction in manufacturing establishments in six eastern States, announces the

Council. They will study the effects of reduction of noise on health, accidents, speed and quality of output, absenteeism, employee turnover, and general morale.

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#### DATA ON THE AIR-BORNE CHARACTER OF VARIOUS COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Articles on the air-borne character of various communicable diseases, particularly those dealing with methods of analysis and control, originally printed in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences and written by the Army, Navy, U. S. Public Health Service, and other medical authorities, are available in pamphlet form at the Industrial Hygiene Research Laboratory, U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland.

The pamphlet includes the following articles: Atypical Pneumonia; Factors in the Control of the Spread of Acute Respiratory Infections with Reference to Streptococcal Illness and Acute Rheumatic Fever; Scarlet Fever as an Air-borne Infection; The Transmission and Control of Meningococcal Infections; The Control of Meningococcal Meningitis by Mass Chemoprophylaxis with Sulfadiazine; Mumps and Chickenpox as Air-borne Diseases; Summary of a 3-Year Study of the Clinical Applications of the Disinfection of Air by Glycol Vapors; Experimental Air-borne Tuberculosis; The Present Status of Glycol Vapors in Air Sterilization; Recent Studies on the Control of Dust-borne Bacteria by Treatment of Floors and Bedclothes with Oil; Sampling Devices; and Measurement of Air-borne Infection by the Disinfection of Air.

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#### SAFETY ENGINEERING COURSE OFFERED FEDERAL WORKERS

The Federal Interdepartmental Safety Council has announced a course on Fundamentals of Industrial Safety Engineering which is offered to qualified Government workers from May 7 to August 17 at George Washington University.

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#### POSITIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST AND CHEMICAL ENGINEER

Positions are open for an industrial hygienist and a chemical engineer in the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Arkansas State Board of Health. Salary for each position is from \$3,000 to \$3,600 per year.

There is also a position of chemical engineer open with the newly-established industrial hygiene service in Wyoming, and a position of chemist with the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Ohio Department of Health.

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ACTIVITIES AMONG THE STATES

CALIFORNIA

Study of methyl bromide fumigation by the Bureau of Adult Health, State of California Department of Public Health, continued in the last month with investigation of a number of packing houses, reports Dr. Harold T. Castberg, Chief of the Bureau.

Several plants were found in which fumigating chambers were constructed of materials not impervious to methyl bromide, and a number in which the charging apparatus leaked badly while in use, allowing high concentrations of gas to reach the operator. Recommendations included use of a greaseless packing compound.

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Carbon monoxide investigations made by the Bureau of Adult Health included study of this hazard in a cold storage warehouse where gasoline-powered vehicles are used for moving fruit into storage rooms which could not be ventilated because of the necessity of maintaining constant temperatures. It was recommended that electrically-powered vehicles be used to eliminate dangerous concentrations of carbon monoxide.

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Conditions in all forge and foundry plants visited last month in compliance with the request of the U. S. Public Health Service were found to be good, reports the Bureau of Adult Health.

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Addition to the Bureau of Adult Health staff of Mr. Byron Hubbard, as Assistant Industrial Hygiene Chemist, has permitted the laboratories to make a greatly increased number of investigations last month, reports Dr. Castberg.

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The Bureau of Adult Health distributed 15,452 pieces of industrial health literature to plants and health departments in February.

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Los Angeles

A great increase in demand for dermatitis preventive and corrective advice was noted last month by the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Los Angeles City Health Department, and is attributed to a questionnaire sent by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to industrial establishments in the area. In most plants investigated, dermatitis was

found to be a problem, but in no case was it of epidemic proportions. A bulletin dealing briefly with the causes and prevention of industrial dermatitis has been prepared by the Division.

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Need for a city-wide survey and study of the shoe manufacturing industry is indicated by the finding of volatile solvent hazards in a number of such plants during the past month, reports the Los Angeles City Division of Industrial Hygiene. Solvent studies were made also in aircraft, flare, decalcomania, and waxed paper manufacturing establishments.

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Serious asbestosis hazards were found in all departments of a plant manufacturing pipe insulation, investigated at the request of the California Industrial Accident Commission, reports Dr. D. C. Macpherson, Director of the Los Angeles City Division of Industrial Hygiene. Recommendations made included local exhaust ventilation, general ventilation, and improved plant housekeeping.

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A substantial drop in the incidence of fish conjunctivitis cases in the Fish Harbor area during 1944 is reported by the Los Angeles City Division of Industrial Hygiene. The total was 140 cases, as compared with 662 cases in the epidemic year of 1940.

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## COLORADO

To enlist the support of industry in a mass X-ray survey of Boulder County, inspectors of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Colorado State Health Department, visited most of the industries in this county last month. Appointment schedules and literature were left at each mine and plant.

Inaccessibility of the mines and small industries of this area precluded X-ray on the job by the health department's mobile unit, and so the work was done by individual appointment after working hours at four central points. As a result of educational activities by union officials and management, response from the miners and industrial workers was extremely gratifying, reports August T. Rossano, Jr., Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

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A visit of the Remington Arms Company medical department, at its Denver plant, featured the March meeting of the newly organized Colorado Industrial Nursing Association. The meeting, attended by public health

and Army personnel as well as many industrial nurses, heard Dr. L. V. Sams, medical director of the plant, and the supervising nurse, who explained the Company's accident and sickness record system.

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### IOWA

An occupational disease compensation bill has been introduced in both houses of the Iowa State Legislature. Members of the staff of the Division of Industrial Hygiene acted as consultants to the legislative committee which prepared the bill.

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In the mass X-ray campaign to locate tuberculosis among Iowa's industrial workers, 29 plants already have been surveyed, reports the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

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### MICHIGAN

Uses, physical and chemical properties, and toxicology of chemicals recently developed for military and industrial purposes were described by William G. Fredrick, Chief Chemist of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, Detroit Department of Health, at the meeting of the Michigan Industrial Hygiene Society held March 28 in Detroit.

\* \* \* \* \*

The third annual Postgraduate Industrial Medical and Surgical Conference sponsored by the Committee on Industrial Health of the Michigan State Medical Society in cooperation with the Department of Postgraduate Medical Education of the University of Michigan was held April 5 in Detroit.

The morning session included discussion of the problems arising from Michigan's new compensation law, and a presentation of the treatment and prevention of silicosis with aluminum powder. The afternoon session was devoted to a symposium on postwar problems in industrial health and medicine.

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### MINNESOTA

Dr. L. W. Foker, Director of the Division of Industrial Health, Minnesota Department of Health, has been appointed chairman of the Minneapolis Board of Examiners of Fumigators, which determines qualifications of applicants for fumigators' licenses. G. S. Michaelson,

Chief Engineer of the Division, has been made a member of the Board.

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Industrial dusts and fumes and methods for their control were discussed April 6 by Dr. Foker at a meeting of the Northwest Chapter, American Society of Safety Engineers.

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A two-day institute on industrial nursing was presented April 6 and 7 by the Center for Continuation Study of the University of Minnesota. Lectures on ophthalmology and industrial surgery, and a panel discussion on industrial nursing problems, were included in the program.

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Dr. L. W. Foker and other special lecturers will participate in a course on industrial health problems to be presented by the School of Public Health and the General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota during the spring quarter.

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## MISSOURI

A symposium on medical, engineering, chemical, legal, and administrative problems of industrial hygiene was presented April 4 by members of the Division of Public Health Engineering and Industrial Hygiene to all governmental industrial hygiene personnel in Missouri, reports Dr. A. Link Koven, chairman of the Missouri Governmental Industrial Hygienists. So much interest was expressed that the proceedings have been reproduced, to be available upon request.

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Having found high concentrations of cadmium fumes in several plants of the State, the Industrial Hygiene Service of the Missouri State Board of Health is testing the efficiency of aluminum instead of cadmium wire for use in silver soldering. A survey of the cadmium hazard in all silver soldering operations in the State is being made.

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The medical importance of aluminum dust was discussed recently by Dr. Dudley Irwin, medical director of the Aluminum Company of America, in a meeting sponsored jointly by the Kansas City Area Industrial Hygiene Service of the State Board of Health, the Kansas City Health Department, Jackson County Medical Society, Kansas City Industrial and Railway Physicians and Surgeons, Kansas City chapter of the American Society of Safety Engineers, and the Kansas City Industrial Nurses' Club.

Dr. Irwin gave a short series of lectures, sponsored and planned by the Kansas City Area Industrial Hygiene Service of the State and the City Health Department, to several groups before the meeting.

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### St. Louis

Educational materials have been prepared and other preparations completed by the Industrial Hygiene Service of the St. Louis City Division of Health in cooperation with other Health Division officials for the initiation of a tuberculosis control program in the industrial establishments of that area.

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### NEW JERSEY

Approximately 300 Bloomfield, New Jersey, industrial workers were examined in a health maintenance survey conducted recently by the Bureaus of Industrial Health and Venereal Disease Control of the State of New Jersey Department of Health, in a demonstration project sponsored by the Greater Newark CIO Council and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Local 410. Examination consisted of chest X-ray, blood pressure and heart examination, and blood test for syphilis. Assistance was given by the Bloomfield Health Department.

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A group of plants having cases of occupational dermatitis were visited recently by staff members of the Dermatoses Section, Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, together with members of the Bureau of Industrial Health of the State Department of Health and a member of the State Department of Labor. Plants visited included manufacturers of organic and inorganic mercurial compounds, vitamin preparations, cashew nut shell oil products, and cast iron piston rings.

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The Industrial Nutrition Committee of Essex and West Hudson Counties held a meeting in Newark March 28, at which talks on the determination of nutritional deficiencies in workers and the relationship of industrial toxins to nutritional needs of workers were presented.

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Health effects of solvents were discussed at a meeting of students in Newark March 28, who took the courses in industrial hygiene engineering given recently by Rutgers University in cooperation with the Bureau of Industrial Health.

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NEW YORK (Long Island City)

The Office of Industrial Health is urging industrial nurses of Long Island City, New York City, and vicinity, to attend a series of six lecture-discussions on problems of industrial nursing to be held on successive Monday evenings, starting April 9, and sponsored by District 14 of the New York State Nurses' Association. Subjects covered will be tuberculosis, syphilis, emotional problems, legal aspects of nursing, minors and women in industry, rehabilitation, and placement of the sub-standard worker.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

A mass survey of tuberculosis in all industrial establishments of the State will be sponsored by the Industrial Committee of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association, announces the Division of Industrial Health of the State Board of Health.

The survey is being conducted by counties, with county health departments assisting in promotion and in making final arrangements with industries. Consultant nurses of the Division of Industrial Health will give full assistance to the county health departments. The program calls for photofluorographs of all industrial employees, follow-up of all suspicious or positive cases by the health department, assistance to industry in placing certain employees in protected work, and assistance to private physicians in the isolation of open cases found.

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TEXAS

Assistance has been given by the Industrial Hygiene Section of the Texas State Board of Health in formulation of a research project on typhus fever control soon to be undertaken in a Texas county.

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Members of the Industrial Hygiene Section demonstrated industrial hygiene equipment at the Texas Sanitarians' Institute held recently in Austin.

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At the request of the Fort Worth City Health Department, the Fort Worth Safety Council, Chamber of Commerce, and Tarrant County Health Department, a special study and survey were made recently on the health and safety of industrial workers in that city.

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Health and safety hazards in the water works field were discussed recently by a member of the Harris County Health Unit, in a water sanitation course conducted by the City of Houston.

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WASHINGTON

A procedure has been devised by the Industrial and Adult Hygiene Section, Division of Preventive Medical Services of the State of Washington Department of Health, for the rapid determination of the hexavalent chromium content of welding fumes from coated stainless steel electrodes. The high proportion of toxic hexavalent chromium found in stainless steel welding fumes may account for symptoms reported as having resulted from inhalation of these fumes.

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Evaluation of occupational health hazards in six district garages of the State Department of Highways was made recently by the Section of Industrial and Adult Hygiene. A severe carbon monoxide exposure was found in one garage.

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An educational program for the industrial hygiene staff has been incorporated as a regular feature of the weekly conference of the Section of Industrial and Adult Hygiene, with discussion of timely subjects by staff members and review of current literature in the field. Cadmium poisoning, diatomaceous earth, and fluorescent lighting already have been discussed. Topics to be presented in the near future include hazards from fumigation in the pea-processing industry, mass tuberculosis X-ray in industry, carbon monoxide, and readjustment of the war veteran returning to industry.

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PERSONNEL NEWS AND NOTES

Statistician VICTORIA M. TRASKO of the Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, has just returned from a visit to Lansing and Detroit, Michigan, Chicago, and Minneapolis, where she reviewed the recording and reporting procedures of the industrial hygiene agencies with a view toward standardization of these processes. She will visit other industrial hygiene units, at their request.

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Senior Dental Surgeon (R) L. D. HEACOCK, Chief of the Dental Unit, Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, recently visited Wilson Dam, Alabama, to help plan improvement in the dental features of the industrial hygiene program for workers in the chemical plant there.

Many conferences with industrial nursing consultants and public health nurses were held by Nurse Officer (R) F. RUTH KAHL, Chief of the Nursing Unit, Industrial Hygiene Division, U. S. Public Health Service, in a recent visit to New York State.

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Surgeon (R) W. E. DOYLE is at present evaluating the industrial hygiene problems in the States comprising Public Health Service District #1. He has already visited the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and is now on his final trip in that District, covering the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and its various branch offices, and the Syracuse, New York branch office, of the New York Division of Public Health.

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Miss GRACE BALYARD, R.N., B.S., has joined the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Illinois State Department of Public Health, as Industrial Nursing Consultant. For the past four years she served as industrial nursing consultant with the Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

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Newly appointed to the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Illinois State Department of Public Health, are CLAUDE ROMINE, Jr., and LORRAINE SCHMIDT, Industrial Hygiene Chemists, and FRANK J. COLE, Industrial Hygiene Engineer.

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ARTHUR ERICKSON is newly appointed Chemists' Aide with the Division of Industrial Health, Minnesota Department of Health.

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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.

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Newly appointed to the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Illinois State Department of Public Health, are CLAUDE ROMINE, Jr., and LORRAINE SCHMIDT, Industrial Hygiene Chemists, and FRANK J. COLE, Industrial Hygiene Engineer.

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ARTHUR ERICKSON is newly appointed Chemists' Aide with the Division of Industrial Health, Minnesota Department of Health.

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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.

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### 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, January to March, 1945.)

EXTINGUISHING OF WHITE PHOSPHORUS FIRES. Howard S. Mason. Chem. & Engin. News, News Ed., 23: 40 (Jan. 10, 1945). REPRINTS AVAILABLE.\*

ALLERGIC DERMATITIS DUE TO METALLIC COBALT. Louis Schwartz, Samuel M. Peck, Kenneth E. Blair and Kenneth E. Markuson. Jour. of Allergy, 16: 51-53 (Jan. 1945). REPRINTS AVAILABLE.\*

DERMATITIS IN THE FISH INDUSTRY. Louis Schwartz and Irving R. Tabershaw. Jour. Indus. Hyg. & Toxicol., 27: 27 (Jan. 1945). REPRINTS AVAILABLE.\*

THE PRODUCTION OF ANTIBIOTIC SUBSTANCE SIMILAR TO PENICILLIN BY PATHOGENIC FUNGI (DERMATOPHYTES). S. M. Peck and William L. Hewitt. Pub. Health Repts., 60: 148-153 (Feb. 9, 1945). Reprint No. 2603.\*\*

THE TOXIC PRINCIPLES OF POISON IVY. III. THE STRUCTURE OF BHILAWAINOL. Howard S. Mason. Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc., 67: 418-420 (Mar. 1945). NO REPRINTS AVAILABLE.

THE METABOLISM OF 2,2-BIS (P-CHLOROPHENYL) 1, 1, 1 TRICHLOROETHANE (DDT). I. METABOLITE FROM RABBIT URINE, DI (P-CHLOROPHENYL), ACETIC ACID: ITS ISOLATION, IDENTIFICATION, AND SYNTHESIS. William C. White and Thomas R. Sweeney. Pub. Health Repts., 60: 66-71 (Jan. 19, 1945). Reprint No. 2599.\*\*

SAMPLING DEVICES. H. G. DuBuy and A. Hollaender. Amer. Jour. of Med. Sciences, 209: 172-177 (Feb. 1945). REPRINTS AVAILABLE.\*\*\*

DELAYED AERO-OTITIS MEDIA AND METHODS OF PREVENTION. W. J. Bowen. Naval Medical Bull., 44: 247-252 (Feb. 1945). NO REPRINTS AVAILABLE.

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

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

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

INORGANIC INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS. L. T. Fairhall. *Physiol. Rev.*, 25: 182-202 (Jan. 1945). REPRINTS AVAILABLE.\*\*\*

THE TOXICOLOGY OF 1, 2-DICHLOROETHANE (ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE). II. INFLUENCE OF DIETARY FACTORS ON THE TOXICITY OF DICHLOROETHANE. L. A. Heppel, P. A. Neal, et al. *Jour. Indus. Hyg. & Toxicol.*, 27: 15-21 (Jan. 1945). REPRINTS AVAILABLE.\*\*\*

DDT TOXICITY. A REPORT ON THE TOXICITY TO WARM-BLOODED ANIMALS OF AEROSOLS, MISTS, AND DUSTING POWDERS CONTAINING DDT. Paul A. Neal. *Soap and Sanitary Chemicals* (Jan. 1945). REPRINTS AVAILABLE.\*\*\*

THE TOXICOLOGY OF DICHLOROETHANE. I. EFFECT ON THE CORNEA. L. A. Heppel, Paul A. Neal, et al. *Arch. of Ophthal.*, 32: 391-394 (Nov. 1944). REPRINTS AVAILABLE.\*\*\*

A NEW HEMOGLOBIN STAIN FOR HISTOPATHOLOGIC USE. R. C. Dunn and E. C. Thompson. *Arch. of Path.*, 39: 49 (Jan. 1945). REPRINTS AVAILABLE.\*\*\*

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH HAZARDS AND THEIR CONTROL IN A BOMB LOADING PLANT. Harry E. Seifert, Lewis J. Cralley and George D. Clayton. *Indus. Med.*, 14: 75-80 (Jan. 1945). REPRINTS AVAILABLE.\*

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL OPHTHALMOLOGY. J. G. Townsend. *Sight-Saving Rev.*, 13: 219-222, 1943 Supplement (1945). NO REPRINTS AVAILABLE.

THE PROGRAM OF THE POST-WAR INDUSTRIAL NURSE. F. R. Kahl. *Jour. of Indus. Nursing*, 4: 21-27 (Jan. 1945). NO REPRINTS AVAILABLE.

SICKNESS INDEMNIFICATION. W. M. Gafafer. Part II of Proceedings Ninth Annual Meeting of Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (1945). COMPLETE COPIES OF BULLETIN AVAILABLE.\*

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"HARDENING" IN INDUSTRIAL ALLERGIC DERMATITIS. S. M. Peck, J. Q. Gant, Jr., and L. Schwartz. *Indus. Med.*, 14: 214-222 (Mar. 1945). REPRINTS AVAILABLE.\*

OBSERVATIONS ON CERTAIN INORGANIC INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS. L. T. Fairhall. *Connecticut State Medical Journal*, 9: 88-93 (Feb. 1945). REPRINTS AVAILABLE.\*

SICKNESS ABSENTEEISM AMONG INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, THIRD QUARTER OF 1944. W. M. Gafafer. *Pub. Health Repts.*, 60: 145-148 (Feb. 9, 1945).\*\*