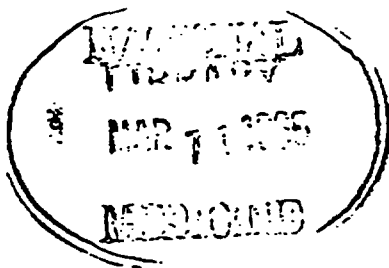


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PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

HHF-440



1964

ANNUAL REPORT

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION

MELLON INSTITUTE

4400 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

MINUTES

MEETING OF MEMBERS

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
October 21, 1964

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc. was held at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, October 21, 1964, at 11:20 a.m. pursuant to notice. Mr. E.K. Davison, Chairman of the Board of Trustees presided.

Mr. T.C. Waters, who had been previously appointed by the Chairman to examine the proxies, reported that there were 155 companies represented by proxies that were in proper form and fully executed. On motion made and seconded, the proxies were approved. The member companies represented by proxy or in person constituted a quorum. A list of the member companies represented by proxies and a copy of the notice of the meeting and proxy sent to all members of the Corporation are on file in the Minute Book.

Since there were no objections or corrections to the minutes which were mailed to all member companies following the October 23, 1963 meeting, a motion was passed to dispense with the reading of the minutes. The Chairman stated that the Minute Book was available and open at the meeting for inspection by members.

Mr. Andrew Fletcher read the following statement in memory of Dr. A. J. Lanza:

"In Memory of Anthony J. Lanza
Industrial Hygiene Foundation 1935 - 1959

It is a privilege to be asked to honor the late Dr. Anthony J. Lanza by presenting a Resolution for adoption at this 29th Annual Meeting of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation.

"Tony" Lanza, as he was affectionately known by his many friends, was one of the original founders of the Air Hygiene Foundation. Professor Philip Drinker, who is also to be honored today, participated with Dr. Lanza in the early discussions as to the advisability of forming an association for the study and lessening of the hazards of silicosis and other airborne diseases. We should not, however, overlook the active part and constructive help so freely extended by Dr. Roy Gardner of Saranac Laboratories, and by Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, President of Mellon Institute, without whose guidance and financial assistance the Air Hygiene Foundation would not have been organized in 1935. The name of this Association was changed in 1941 to the Industrial Hygiene Foundation.

Dr. Drinker brought to the Industrial Hygiene Foundation the mind of a critical scientist, a background education in chemical engineering, and above all, an interest in applying his knowledge and techniques of engineering for the benefit of the working man. His activities in the application of engineering principles to medical problems were already famous because of his invention of the Drinker Respirator and his distinguished editorship of the Journal of Industrial Hygiene & Toxicology. In the formation of the Foundation, as in this Journal, Professor Drinker emphasized the importance of bringing together the chemical, physical, engineering, and medical disciplines.

Dr. Drinker was associated with the Harvard Medical School and the School of Public Health, beginning in 1922. In 1936, he became Professor of Industrial Hygiene, a position which he held until his retirement in 1960. Through his teaching, he has had a great influence in setting high standards of education and high ideals in the field of industrial health which were reflected in the activities of the Foundation under his direction; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT The Board of Trustees and the membership of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation wish to honor Professor Drinker and to express their appreciation of the important contribution which he made to the organization and work of the Foundation by nominating him as Trustee Emeritus of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation; and

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED THAT This resolution be placed in the minutes of meeting and that a copy be sent to Dr. Drinker."

A motion was made, seconded, and unanimously carried that this resolution be adopted.

Mr. Andrew Kalmykow read the resolution proposing Mr. Theodore C. Waters for election as Trustee Emeritus:

"Theodore C. Waters has, for many years, performed outstanding service for the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc. and he was one of the original incorporators and directors of said Foundation and has served as its General Counsel since 1941 and a member of its Board of Trustees; and

WHEREAS He is and has been a member of the Legal Committee of said Foundation and its predecessor, the Air Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., since 1936 and Chairman of its Legal Committee since 1941; and

WHEREAS He is a distinguished member of the Maryland Bar which he has graced both as an active practitioner and a professor of law and has long been one of the outstanding authorities in the United States on the subject of occupational disease legislation and litigation and has written widely on these subjects. He has served as a member of legislative and gubernatorial commissions dealing with these subjects having been Chairman of the Maryland Occupational Disease Commission and presently being a member of the Governor's Committee on Workmen's Compensation and has otherwise distinguished himself both in his

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NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED That Theodore C. Waters be honored by being designated Trustee Emeritus of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc.; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Annual Meeting as a permanent record of said Foundation."

A motion was made, seconded, and unanimously carried that this resolution be adopted.

The Chairman then called on Dr. Joseph Treon, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, to report on this Committee's recommendations pertaining to: (1) The number of members of the Board for the year 1965, and (2) A slate of nominations for members of the Board to serve during the year 1965. Dr. Treon moved that the number of Trustees be set at 30. This motion was seconded and passed. He then submitted the names of the following persons as nominees for election to membership on the Board of Trustees:

Earle T. Andrews
Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp.

W. G. Hazard
Owens-Illinois Glass Company

Dr. Anna M. Baetjer
Johns Hopkins University

Andrew Kalmykow
Assn. of Casualty & Surety Companies

Robert D. Blasier
Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Harold S. McFarland
General Motors Corp.

Lawrence A. Coleman
Allied Chemical Corp.

Dr. Robert B. O'Connor
United States Steel Corp.

E. K. Davison
Davison Sand & Gravel Company

Robert T. Ross
Ford Motor Company

Dr. Robert T. P. deTreville
Industrial Hygiene Foundation

Elgin D. Sallee
American Can Company

Andrew Fletcher
St. Joseph Lead Company

Dr. O. A. Sander
Marquette University

Theodore F. Hatch
University of Pittsburgh, GSPH

Dr. Ralph F. Schneider
Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)

Ernst P. Hall
Consolidation Coal Company

Dr. H. H. Schrenk
Mine Safety Appliances Company

J. S. Harrison
Aluminum Company of America

Dr. John F. Shronts
General Mills, Inc.

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Dr. G. R. Simmons
Western Electric Company

Dr. Kenneth W. Smith
Johns-Manville Corporation

Dr. Henry F. Smyth, Jr.
Mellon Institute (Union Carbide Fellowship)

Douglas Soutar
American Smelting & Refining Co.

Leo Teplow
American Iron & Steel Institute

Dr. Joseph F. Treon
Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc.

General Arthur G. Trudeau
Gulf Research & Development Co.

Dr. G. Arthur Webb
Mellon Institute

Paul S. Wise
American Mutual Insurance Alliance

Dr. John A. Zapp, Jr.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

There being no other nominations, a motion was made, seconded and passed unanimously that the persons named in the report of the Nominating Committee be elected to serve on the Board of Trustees for the year 1965.

The Chemical-Toxicological Chairman, Dr. Treon, reported that the Chem-Tox Committee has assisted in preparation of the Management and Chem-Tox Conferences of the 29th Annual Meeting and has also assisted in programs designed to develop improved reporting of industrial clinical toxicological experience arising out of use of toxic materials in industry. An example of this is the discussion on phosgene held on September 17 at Mellon Institute, out of which need for further research in the field and laboratory were identified. Representatives of the Medical and Engineering Committees were invited and participated in this meeting. Plans are also underway to attempt to develop short-term exposure information and to validate threshold limit values, including that for phosgene, under conditions of use. During the year, Dr. Emil A. Pfitzer of the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health and visiting fellow of Mellon Institute was appointed secretary of the Chem-Tox Committee. Mr. James M. McNerney, former secretary, left the Foundation to accept a position in industry. Dr. John Zapp was appointed co-chairman of the Committee. Membership of the Committee now includes:

Dr. Charles P. Carpenter
Union Carbide Corp.
H. H. Fawcett
General Electric Company
Harold R. Hoyle
Dow Chemical Company
J. C. Radcliffe
Ford Motor Company

Elgin D. Sallee
American Can Company
Dr. H. H. Schrenk
Mine Safety Appliances Company
Dr. Herbert E. Stokinger
U.S. Public Health Service

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The Engineering Committee Chairman, Dr. Cralley, reported that his Committee had assisted in preparation of the Engineering Conference of the 29th Annual Meeting. In addition, the Engineering Committee met to re-evaluate its activity in line with the responsibilities suggested by the Policy and Planning Committee. It was the Committee's consensus that additional emphasis should be placed on holding small informal meetings among Industrial Hygiene Foundation members to discuss problems of special interest. Accordingly, the Engineering Committee sponsored two such meetings, one relating to air pollution problems associated with oven exhaust, and the other to the need for additional normative data for different age groups in order to compare noise-exposed populations to non-exposed populations. In addition to the above, the Engineering Committee has undertaken the sponsorship of a yearly discussion of about two days' duration to deal with the topmost industrial hygiene engineering problems at the time. It will be limited to member companies. The program subject material will vary from year to year and care will be taken to prevent any conflict with the objectives of the annual meeting. The first discussion, which will be held in January or February of 1965, will cover select areas in air pollution, noise and heat stress.

Other officers of the Engineering Committee are: H. Wilbur Speicher, co-chairman, and William J. Schreibeis, secretary. Membership includes:

R. J. Beaman, Jr.	Samuel H. Thomas
The Procter & Gamble Co.	Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.
W. H. Kingsley	Herbert T. Walworth
Sandia Corporation	Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co.
Kenneth M. Morse	George M. Wilkening
United States Steel Corp.	Bell Telephone Laboratories
A. C. Pabst	Donald H. Winn
Socony Mobil Oil Company	Johns-Manville Research & Engr.
Kenneth E. Robinson	Center
General Motors Tech. Center	

The Legal Committee Chairman, Mr. Waters, gave the following response to the action of the membership in electing him Trustee Emeritus: "May I respond to the very kind note that Mr. Kalmykow presented to this meeting. The Foundation has always been close to my heart and I deeply appreciate the thought of the membership and Mr. Kalmykow's remarks. To state that I have appreciated my relationship with the Foundation since its organization, is indeed an understatement. Thank you from the bottom of my heart."

Mr. Waters reported that the Legal Committee had assisted in the preparation of the Management and Legal Conferences of the 29th Annual Meeting. The Committee had also cooperated with other Committees in preparing the Emphyse Symposium and a discussion on industrial conservation of hearing.

The Legal Committee secretary is Mr. Andrew Kalmykow* and membership includes:

*Mr. Kalmykow has subsequently been appointed the additional duty of

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Oliver Clayton	Robert B. Rady
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	Republic Steel Corp.
Lawrence A. Coleman	C. L. Sheckler
Allied Chemical Corp.	Johns-Manville Corp.
W. C. Hartman	Douglas Soutar
Squire, Sanders & Dempsey	American Smelting & Refining Co.
Theodore Hetzler, Jr.	D. W. Stitt
Natl. Assn. Mutual Cas. Cos.	Continental Can Company, Inc.
James L. Hill	Frank C. Wachter
Ford Motor Company	Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp.
Edward E. Kuebler	Paul J. Winschel
Kuebler & DelDeo	Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay

The Chairman of the Medical Committee, Dr. Braun, reported that the Medical Committee had assisted in the preparation of the Management and Medical Conferences of the 29th Annual Meeting and has also assisted in the Emphysema Symposium, and discussionals on conservation of hearing, and phosgene. Out of each of these meetings have come indications for needed research in the laboratory and/or the plant. The Committee also assisted in the NISA Health and Safety Seminar, out of which has developed several areas of possible Foundation assistance to small plant occupational health programs. The Medical Committee has also lent support to the Foundation's nursing education experiment and toward the development of a fellowship program in occupational medicine at Mellon Institute.

Dr. Dernehl is co-chairman and Dr. Gross the secretary; other members of the committee are:

Dr. Roy L. Gibson	Dr. E. M. Kline
Gulf Oil Corp.	General Electric Company
Dr. Lee B. Grant	Dr. George Roush
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	Ethyl Corporation
Dr. Robert J. Halen	Dr. O. A. Sander
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.	Marquette University
Dr. James P. Hughes	Dr. S. D. Steiner
Kaiser Aluminum & Chem.	General Motors Corporation

Mrs. Jean W. Gray reported for the Chairman of the Nursing Committee, Mrs. Jane Lee. The Nursing Committee was formed in 1963 to help supervise performance of a single but significant task: To explore means for improving competence of nurses in counseling workers with emotional problems. An experimental course entitled: "Employee Mental Health and Industrial Nursing Practices" was developed and conducted in 1964. Supervisory nurses from member companies of the Foundation were invited to attend. There are nine participants; eight from industry and one from the National Institutes of Health. The course consisted of a continuation of study which began with a six-day group session in June. Study materials and project work were applied on-the-job by participants between June and October. A final group session of two days will be held here, at the Institute beginning tomorrow. From visits by the faculty with each member of the course in

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her work situation and from evaluation of written project materials, there are many evidences of change in nursing practices and knowledge.

A remarkable feature of the project has been that of voluntary contributions of many talents and time squeezed out of fully committed schedules of people with other full-time jobs. Through cooperative efforts of the Managing Director of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation and the Chief, Division of Occupational Health, U.S. Public Health Service, I have been assigned the task of planning and directing the course with the administrative assistance and support of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation. Consultation, actual teaching, and hours of developmental work have been contributed by members of the Nursing Committee, the faculty of University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, Western Psychiatric Institute, American Institute for Research, and psychiatrists from U.S. Steel and Jones & Laughlin Steel. Encouraging these efforts, and sometimes counseling or listening to us were Trustees of the Foundation and other executives of its member companies.

An immediate beneficial effect of the course is the interest of its participants, some of whom are also members of the Nursing Committee, in more definitive identification of functions of nurses related to employee mental health and in developing methods to improve practice in those functions. In other words, member companies of the Foundation now have a nucleus of nurse leaders who, in sharing one approach to the solution of a problem, may continue to combine their talents in a more effective problem solving. Results of their efforts would be potentially available to all member companies. Belief in worth of the tasks undertaken has been the principle source of support, for we have had no visible budget. We are now confident of having defined an approach that will merit far greater effort—and indeed, more visible and tangible support.

Miss Bedonna Jacobs has served as secretary of the Committee and members other than myself and the chairman are:

Dorothy L. Dean
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.
Vivian M. Hatfield
Trans World Airlines
Jeanne T. Healey
Western Electric Company
Helen K. Kunzler
United States Steel Corp.

Winifred McLanahan
University of Pittsburgh, GSPH
Adele C. Miller
General Electric Company
Alda H. Sica
United States Steel Corp.

In the absence of the treasurer (because of illness), Mr. Davison presented the treasurer's report. He reviewed the estimated financial picture for 1964, called attention to the need to balance the Foundation's budget in 1965, if the programs of research and education planned are to proceed. In 1963, it was noted that we should anticipate an operational deficit in 1964 to allow Dr. deTreville to help the Foundation make the transition into more active programs of research and service for the b

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of its members and of industry generally. The 1964 budget anticipated a \$15,000 deficit unless the money could be developed from dues. It appears that there has been only a slight increase in dues; also expected income from Engineering services has materialized only about 15%, so that the combined deficit may be well over \$20,000. With limited financial reserves, obviously the Foundation cannot tolerate such deficits over another year or two. It would be impossible to further reduce the Foundation's professional and technical staff without greatly curtailing functions of the Foundation. Additional factors include pension benefits and competent "back up" for certain of the present Foundation's staff. These important matters will be discussed in a meeting of Trustees later in the day. ~~The member-~~ship will be advised of progress and of ways in which it may be of help.

Mr. Davison announced that a year's end financial report will be made to the Board of Trustees after the first of the year. (See page 10).

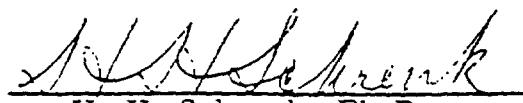
Mr. Davison next called on Dr. deTreville for the Managing Director's report:

Dr. deTreville read from a proof of a Guest Editorial on the Foundation from the Journal of Occupational Medicine (JOM), to illustrate widespread recognition of the importance of programs planned for the Foundation from 1965-1970. (This editorial appeared in the December, 1964 issue of JOM. A reprint is attached).

He further stated that each of the programs planned had been suggested by management representatives in the Foundation's membership and that the work outlined is expected to produce considerable benefit to the Foundation's membership and to industry generally.

He indicated his intention to ask member companies to provide support for introduction of the new programs beginning in 1965. With a firm basis of support in its membership, the Foundation can make even greater contributions to the advancement of healthful working conditions in industry in the future.

There was no discussion, and no further business. The meeting was adjourned at 12:10 p.m. by the Chairman.


H. H. Schrenk, Ph.D.
Secretary

Editorial

Industrial Medicine: The Captive Specialty

IN THE WORDS of Ward Darley: "The revolution in medical education that followed The Flexner Report of 1910 was really precipitated by the fact that the then developing body of scientific knowledge was not being translated into medical practice by the then existing system of medical education." The specialty of occupational medicine is actually a modern-day "captive specialty" of a similar system, and the captivity is perpetuated and accentuated by governmental project research grants of unprecedented magnitude, which have almost tripled in the past 3 years.

The future of the field of occupational medicine is thus increasingly clouded by a question of availability of applicants for training. As pointed out by Ashe, "Preventive aspects of occupational medicine must and will be practiced only by specialists in the field"—but no plans for training adequate numbers of physicians in occupational health have been successful to date, despite limited efforts of government and still more limited efforts of industry. Programs of occupational health are hence often staffed by individuals poorly trained in preventive medicine and this is the bottleneck inhibiting development of the specialty.

Breaking of bottlenecks usually lies within the province of good management, whether in professional or operational matters. In 1913, the Mellon Institute was founded to break a bottleneck. In accordance with the concepts of Robert Kennedy Duncan, university-type research was brought to bear on practical problems in industry: e.g., "How do you make a skinless wiener?" The research involved in answering such questions had important side benefits. New knowledge of polymer chemistry derived therefrom has resulted in the establishment of new industries—e.g., Union Carbide and Chemicals Corporation and Gulf Research & Development, both of which grew out of Mellon Institute fellowships.

In 1935, the Mellon Institute applied a similar approach to the problem of silicosis, with the resulting formation of the Industrial Hygiene

Foundation, a nonprofit research association of industries for the advancement of occupational health and the improvement of working conditions and human relations in industry. Through the resulting association of top industrial management, industrial medicine, industrial hygiene, the corporate legal representatives of industry, universities, colleges of medicine, and through liaison with governmental agencies, many of the pressing problems of silicosis prevention and compensation were effectively resolved.

The problems to which the membership of Industrial Hygiene Foundation is addressing itself as this issue of JOM goes to press are far more serious than was silicosis at its worst. At its 29th Annual Meeting of the membership on October 21-22, Foundation plans were outlined whereby it may be possible to take the following steps.

1. Introduce a greatly increased number of young, well-oriented, career-minded physicians into industry (perhaps as many as 25 the first year) supported by educational grants of the Foundation's membership. This should be accomplished by means of active recruitment (chiefly from among physicians completing obligatory military service) into a newly formed in-plant training program jointly sponsored by Industrial Hygiene Foundation and the Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh.

2. Apply the latest advances in teaching-learning methods, such as programmed instruction, to the transition of occupational health service personnel presently employed in industry from "care of injury" into improved preventive programs related to health and research.

3. Build the needs of industry into an extensive university research program designed to develop normative data on the United States population in such a way that improved audiometric and other control procedures may be introduced into industry through the Foundation as rapidly as possible.

4. Mobilize industry-wide support for re-

search in an attempt at validation of threshold limits and short-term exposure tolerances on industrial materials used, such research being done through improved epidemiological and clinical toxicological studies from which sounder atmospheric standards for purposes of air pollution control may possibly be developed.

5. Provide improved laboratory support for resolution of problems related to emphysema and other conditions of questionable industrial etiology.

6. Provide improved motivation toward industry-wide application of existing knowledge and techniques for health conservation, regardless of company size, through a more meaningful program of plant certification in environmental and occupational health than has previously existed, in the hope that such certifica-

tion may provide government at all levels with a tool to implement effectively the health and safety aspects of Walsh Healey or-similar legislation without resorting to a federal-inspection system for minimum standard compliance.

All of the above goals are of the greatest import to the nation, to the specialty of occupational medicine, and thus to the readers of JOM. The Industrial Hygiene Foundation deserves the best wishes and support of all, as the companies which it represents attempt to exercise control over a management bottleneck, and, incidentally to liberate our "captive specialty" and to press ahead in the accomplishment of much needed work in the field of occupational medicine.

R. T. P. deT.

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Continental Can Company, Inc.
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PAUL J. WINSCHER
Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay

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DR. LEE B. GRANT
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
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University of Pittsburgh, GSPH

MEMBERS

Date Joined	Company	Date Joined	Company
1937	Abrasive Grain Association	1961	Davison Chemical Division
1937	Abrasive Products Company		W. R. Grace & Company
1956	Acme Abrasive Company	1937	Deckers Creek Sand Company
1964	Acme Quality Paints, Inc.	1937	A. P. de Sanno & Son, Inc.
1936	Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.	1952	Diamond Alkali Company
1940	Allegheny Pittsburgh Coal Co.	1939	Dow Chemical Company
1956	Allied Chemical Corporation	1937	B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Inc.
1936	Aluminum Company of America	1937	Dravo Corporation
1937	American Abrasive Company	1962	E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.
1947	American Can Company, Inc.		
1937	American Emery Wheel Works	1963	Edmar Abrasive Company
1944	American Iron and Steel Institute	1943	Electro Refractories & Abrasives Co.
1957	American Metal Climax, Inc.	1945	Eljer Plumbingware Division
1937	American Mining Congress		The Murray Corp. of America
1944	American Optical Company	1956	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
1964	American Potash & Chemical Corp.	1937	Ethyl Corporation
1936	American Smelting & Refining Co.	1937	Exolon Company
1936	American Zinc Institute, Inc.		
1937	American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.		
1936	Anaconda Company		
1961	Armco Steel Corporation	1949	Ferro Corporation
1938	Association of Casualty & Surety Companies*	1964	FMC Corporation
1960	Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc.	1937	Foote Mineral Company
1936	Automobile Manufacturers Assn.	1947	Ford Motor Company
		1936	Foundry Facings Manufacturers Assn.
		1963	Freeport Division
1944	Ball Brothers Company, Inc.		Nalco Chemical Company
1937	Bartlett-Collins Company	1943	Fuller Merriam Company
1937	Bay State Abrasive Products Co.		
1955	Beryllium Corporation	1943	Gardner Machine Company
1961	Bleached Board Division	1958	Geigy-Werke Schweizerhalle A. G.
	West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co.	1937	General Abrasive Company, Inc.
1956	Boeing Company	1947	General Electric Company
1946	Brush Beryllium Company	1937	General Grinding Wheel Corp.
1952	George H. Bullard Company, Inc.	1951	General Mills, Inc.
1936	Bunker Hill Company	1942	General Motors Corporation
1961	Butler County Mushroom Farm, Inc.	1954	Georgia Kaolin Company
		1937	Glenshaw Glass Company, Inc.
1953	Can Manufacturers Institute, Inc.	1937	Grinding Wheel Institute
1937	Carborundum Company	1950	Gulf Oil Corporation
1952	Celanese Corp. of America	1964	Gypsum Association
1937	Central Silica Company		
1937	Chicago Wheel & Manufacturing Co.	1937	Hall China Company
1954	Cincinnati Milling Products Division	1937	Hamilton Emery & Corundum Co.
	Cincinnati Milling Machine Co.	1937	Hampden Grinding Wheel Company
1944	Robert F. Coleman, Inc.	1961	Hanley Company
1951	Colonial Abrasive Products Co.	1959	Hazleton Laboratories
1963	Comalco Aluminum (Bell Bay) Ltd.	1956	Honeywell Inc.
1954	Commonwealth Sanitation Company	1961	Hughson Chemical Company
1958	Companhia Siderurgica Nacional	1937	Huntington Alloy Products Division
1936	Consolidation Coal Company, Inc.		International Nickel Company
1953	Continental Can Company, Inc.		
1961	Cooper-Bessemer Corporation	1957	Ingersoll-Humphries Division
1955	Corn Products Company		Borg-Warner Corporation
1937	Cortland Grinding Wheels Corporation	1947	Inland Steel Company
1962	Creole Petroleum Corporation	1947	International Business Machines

* Multiple Membership (126 member companies)

Date Joined	Company	Date Joined	Company
1936	Johns-Manville Corporation	1964	Pittsburgh Activated Coal Company
1960	Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.	1937	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
1963	Jowitt & Rodgers Company	1955	Pittsburgh Steel Company
		1938	Portland Cement Association
1960	Kaiser Refractories Division	1961	Powdered Products Company
	Kaiser Aluminum & Chem. Corp.	1937	Process Air Division
1953	Kennecott Copper Corporation		American Air Filter Company
1942	Koppers Company, Inc.	1950	Pullman-Standard
1937	Lava Crucible-Refractories Co.	1957	Reaction Motors Division
1964	Laverack & Haines, Inc.		Thiokol Chemical Corporation
1936	Lead Industries Association	1952	Red Hill Grinding Wheel Corp.
1958	London Transport Board	1945	Republic Steel Corporation
1962	Louisiana Ordnance Plant	1937	H. H. Robertson Company
	Remington Rand Division	1956	Robertson Manufacturing Company
	Sperry Rand Corporation		
		1939	Safety First Supply Company
1937	Macklin Company	1937	St. Joseph Lead Company
1950	Manhattan Rubber Division	1950	Sandia Corporation
	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.	1956	Sauereisen Cements Company
1940	Maryland Self-Insurers' and	1937	Claude B. Schneible Company
	Employers' Compensation Assn.	1946	Scott Aviation Corporation
1937	J. S. McCormick Company	1937	Simonds Abrasive Company
1964	Merck & Co., Inc.	1937	Simonds Worden White Company
1937	Mid-West Abrasive Company	1956	Soap and Detergent Association
1936	Mine Safety Appliances Company	1949	Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc.
1957	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.	1941	Standard Lime and Cement Company
1956	Jesse S. Morie & Son, Inc.	1964	Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)
		1962	Stauffer Chemical Company
1945	National Association of Mutual	1937	Sterling Grinding Wheel Company
	Casualty Companies*	1963	Stiffler Industrial Lubricants Co.
1937	National Crushed Stone Assn., Inc.	1953	Sugar Beet Products Company
1947	National Glass Sand Corporation		
1937	National Grinding Wheel Co., Inc.	1952	Tata Industries Limited
1937	National Industrial Sand Assn.	1946	Taylor, Smith & Taylor Company
1937	National Lead Company	1946	Tennessee Copper Company
1964	National Ready Mixed Concrete Assn.		Division of Tennessee Corp.
1945	National Sand and Gravel Assn., Inc.	1938	Texas Gulf Sulphur Company
1938	National Slag Association	1937	Titan Abrasives Company
1947	National Steel Corporation	1960	Toms River-Cincinnati Chemical
1962	Nederland duPont deNemours N. V.		Corporation
1964	Newport Division		
	Heyden Newport Chemical Corp.	1936	Union Carbide Corporation
		1936	United States Potters Association
1963	Osborn Manufacturing Company	1936	United States Steel Corporation
1937	Ottawa Silica Company		
1953	Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.	1937	Valley Mould and Iron Corporation
1936	Owens-Illinois Glass Company	1960	Van Straaten Chemical Company
		1938	Vesuvius Crucible Company
1954	Pacific Grinding Wheel Manufacturing		
1954	G. H. Packwood Manufacturing Co.	1937	Waltham Grinding Wheel Company
1937	Peninsular Grinding Wheel Division	1937	Washington Mills Abrasive Company
	Wakefield Corporation	1937	Wedron Silica Company
1937	Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp.	1962	Western Electric Company, Inc.
1956	Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Assn.	1937	Westfield Grinding Wheel Company
	Casualty Insurance Company	1961	Westinghouse Brake and Signal
1964	Perkin-Elmer Corporation		Company, Limited
1960	Petroleo Brasileiro S. A.	1937	Westinghouse Electric Corporation
1936	Phelps Dodge Corporation	1937	Whitehead Brothers Company
1951	Philadelphia Quartz Company	1937	Willson Products Division
			Ray-O-Vac Company

* Multiple Membership (27 member companies)

1937 Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company

29th ANNUAL MEETING

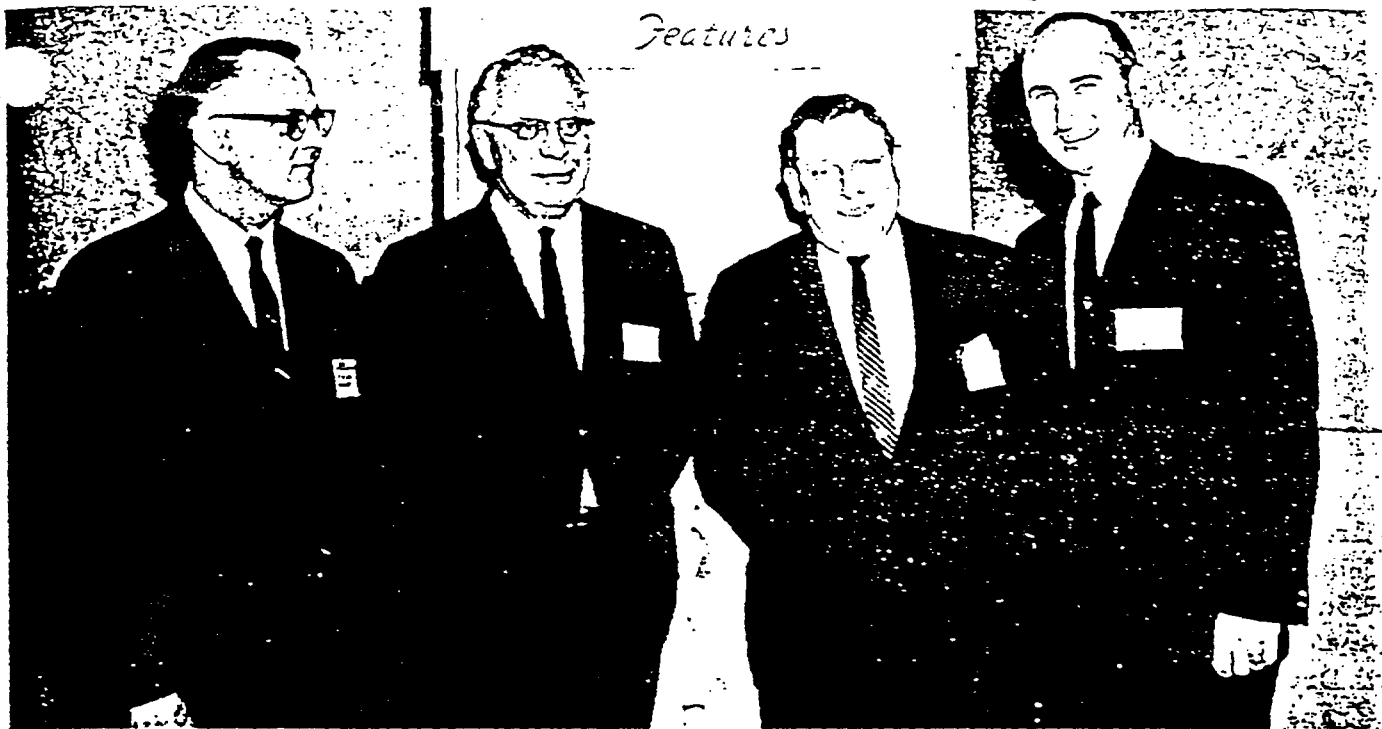
The 29th Annual Meeting of the Membership of Industrial Hygiene Foundation was held as usual during the third week of October, to review progress of Foundation programs and to elect the Board of Trustees. The 30th such meeting will be held on October 20-21, 1965.

At the Meeting, as a means of aiding its members in keeping abreast of important progress in all phases of occupational health, conferences are scheduled. Speakers are outstanding representatives of management, specialty fields of occupational health or compensation law.

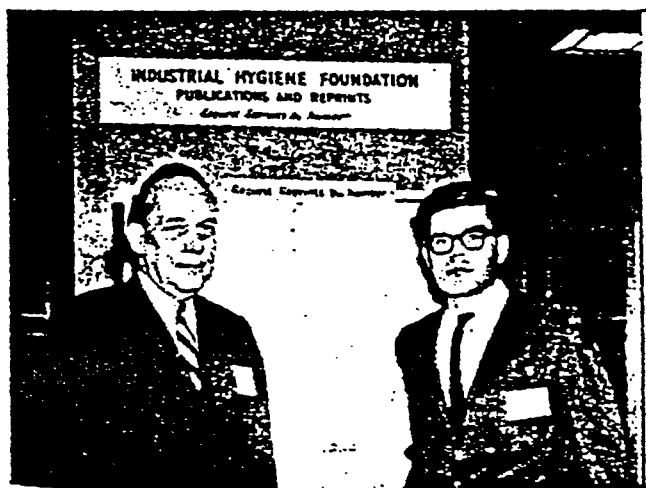
Transactions are published in the American Medical Association Archives of Environmental Health and distributed free to members or sold at cost by the Foundation.

The Annual Meeting, which is open to guests as well as members, is intended to help disseminate useful information to assist in the advancement of occupational health programs throughout industry. In addition, it serves as a means of interesting potential members in supporting Foundation programs of research and education in occupational health.

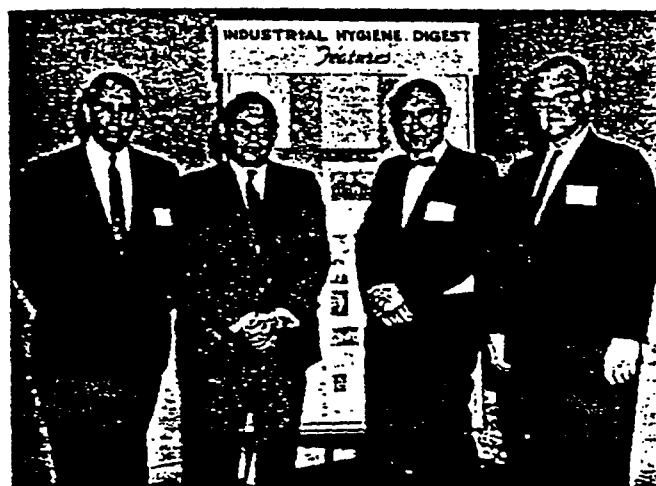
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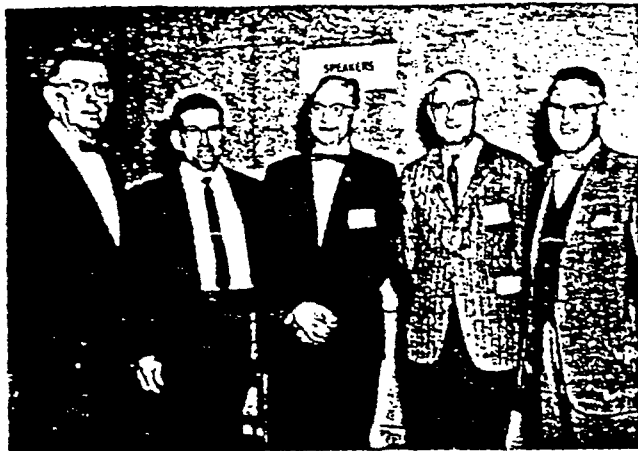
Dr. Roy L. Gibson, Gulf Oil Corp.; E. K. Davison, Chairman, IHF Board of Trustees; Dr. Donald J. Birmingham, U.S. Public Health Service; and Dr. R. T. P. deTreville, Managing Director, IHF. At the Medical Conference, Dr. Gibson discussed "Medical Problems in Overseas Operations" and Dr. Birmingham presented a paper on "Skin Hygiene and Dermatitis in Industry".



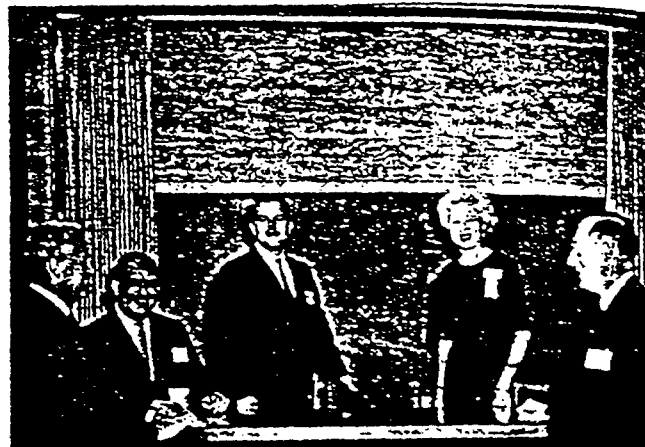
Dr. Robert B. O'Connor, Vice President for Health Services, U.S. Steel Corp., was moderator of the Session on "Chronic Disease in Industry". Shown with him is Dr. Stanislav V. Kasl who spoke at this Session on "Illness Versus Illness Behavior in Industry".



Dr. H. H. Schrenk, Mine Safety Appliances Co., Chairman of the Session on "Application of Toxicological Thresholds" with the Speakers: Lawrence A. Coleman, Allied Chemical Corp.; Dr. D. D. Irish, Dow Chemical Co.; and Dr. H. J. Magnuson, University of Michigan.



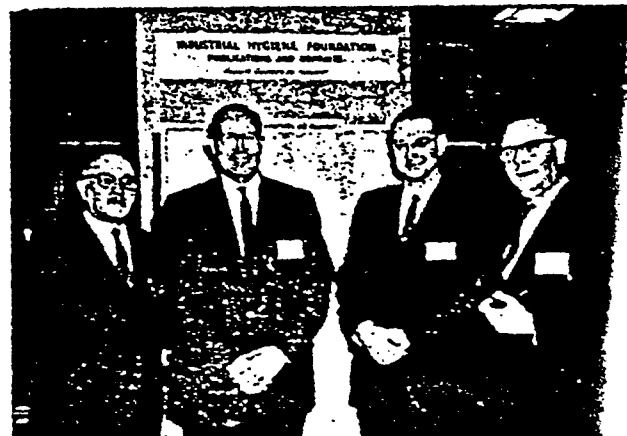
Dr. Joseph F. Treon, Atlas Chemical Industries, Chairman of the Chem-Tox Conference, shown with some of the speakers: Dr. E. W. Ligon, Jr., Food & Drug Administration; W. J. Wiswesser, Crops Division, Fort Detrick, Maryland; Dr. R. G. Smith, Wayne State University; and Dr. H. E. Stokinger, Threshold Limits Committee, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.



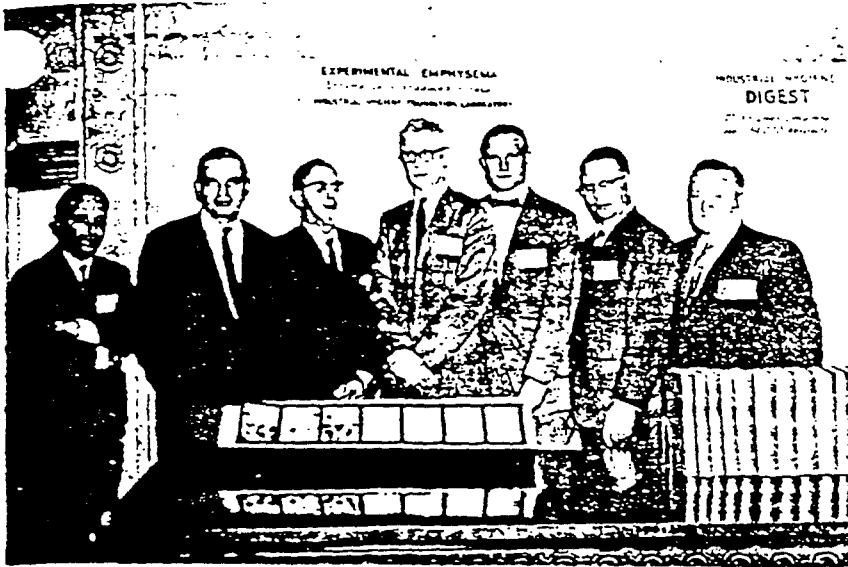
Speakers at the Joint Professional-Technical Conference along with the Conference Chairman. Roy F. Weston, Roy F. Weston, Inc.; Arnold Arch, Air Pollution Control Association; Roger Caldwell, Nuclear Materials & Equipment Corp.; Dr. Anna M. Baetjer, The Johns Hopkins University, Chairman; and Harry M. Donaldson, Brush Beryllium Corp.



Participants at the Legal Conference were: Andrew Kalmykow, Association of Casualty and Surety Cos.; Floyd E. Frazier, American Mutual Insurance Alliance; James L. Hill, Ford Motor Company, Moderator; and Robert B. Rady, Republic Steel Corp.



Dr. Daniel C. Braun, U. S. Steel Corp. Chairman of the Medical Conference three of his speakers. Dr. Joseph F. Novak, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. Carl U. Dernehl, Union Carbide Corp.; and Sidney Shindell, University of Pittsburgh.



Members of the Panel on "An Industrial Emphysema Claim." Dr. Mario C. Battigelli, University of Pittsburgh, GSPH; Dr. George W. Wright, St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland; Dr. Paul Gross, IHF; Paul J. Winschel, Panel Moderator, and W. L. Standish, both of Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay; Daniel T. Doherty, Workmen's Compensation Commission of Maryland; and Edward E. Kuebler, Kuebler & Del Deo.



Participants at the Engineering Conference were: O. C. Thompson, Union Carbide Corp.; Robert R. Balmer, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; H. Wilbur Speicher, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Co-Chairman; W. J. Schreibeis, IHF; Dr. Lester V. Cralley, Alcoa, Chairman; Dr. Paul L. Michael, Pennsylvania State University; Dr. Milton M. Zaret, The Zaret Foundation; and Kenneth E. Robinson, General Motors Corp.

Scientists Hunt the Cause of Lung-Destroyer

WITH ALL the hullabaloo over cigars and lung cancer, another disorder linked with smoking has been overlooked. The disorder is emphysema, and many doctors think it is an even greater threat to smokers than cancer.

Emphysema's Wide Attack Emphasized

Danger Stressed, Research Cited At Parley Here

The Pittsburgh Press, Wednesday, October 21, 1964

By GEORGE THOMAS
One out of five men over 50 now has measurable emphysema and half of these are actually suffering from it.



Dr. Wright, at St. Luke's Hospital, told a group of men over 50 who were autopsied at death show some trace of the disease.

Dr. Wright explained that only victims with more than 10 per cent of the lung involved by the disease can be detected while still living.

The Cleveland spoke at a panel session on the disease during the opening day of the two-day 29th annual meeting of the national Industrial Hygiene Foundation at Mellon Institute.

Science and You

By HENRY W. PIERCE
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette Staff Writer

brighter, thanks to a Pittsburgh scientist, Dr. Paul Gross, director of the research laboratory at Mellon Institute's Industrial Hygiene Foundation. Dr. Gross has developed a way to produce emphysema in laboratory animals.

Dr. Gross was giving success in his efforts to develop emphysema. Repeated experiments with Papain, it seemed, great many of emphysema.

Papain doesn't get nor is it part of cigarette smoke, resembling the human lung. Dr. Gross, director of medical research at St. Luke's Hospital, told a group of men over 50 who were autopsied at death show some trace of the disease.

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emphysema has been developed by another scientist, Dr. George Wright, director of medical research at St. Luke's Hospital in Cleveland. Dr. Wright exposed entire rats to nitrogen dioxide for about a year. Some, but not all, of the rats developed emphysema.

A major aim of research now, Dr. Gross says, will be to try to find some way to detect emphysema in its earliest stages. One of the most insidious characteristics of the disease is its failure to show symptoms until the disease process is fairly far advanced. Detailed studies of changes in lung function early in the disease will now be possible, however, since scientists can create emphysema themselves and examine it from the start. From this, tests may be developed that can detect emphysema at a stage when it can be treated.

Science Tracking Sick Leaves May Get Harder To Fool the Boss

More to Sickness Than Physical Symptoms, Psychologists Insist

By HENRY W. PIERCE
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette Staff Writer

It's going to be tougher to fool the boss into thinking you're sick if a new trend in industrial hygiene continues. Employers, aided by psychologists, are starting to see who is most likely to have high absenteeism and to identify these types before they hire them.

A psychologist who is participating in much of this work spoke yesterday at the 29th annual meeting of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation at Mellon Institute.

Not Just Medical Affairs Addressing an estimated 200 scientists and industrialists, Prof. Stanislaw V. East, Assistant Professor of Psychology at the University of Michigan, said.

Dr. Gross STUMBLER on an accident about a year ago while a different disease, silicosis, under the U. S. Public Health Service, Papain, an enzyme derived from an attempt to modify the laboratory rats.

Dr. Gross was giving success in his efforts to develop emphysema. Repeated experiments with Papain, it seemed, great many of emphysema.

Papain doesn't get nor is it part of cigarette smoke, resembling the human lung. Dr. Gross, director of medical research at St. Luke's Hospital, told a group of men over 50 who were autopsied at death show some trace of the disease.

Dr. Wright explained that only victims with more than 10 per cent of the lung involved by the disease can be detected while still living.

Can't Be Sued for Volunteer Aid Good Samaritan Law Safeguards Doctor

By HENRY W. PIERCE
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette Staff Writer

If a doctor volunteers his services at the scene of an accident in Pennsylvania, he can't be sued for malpractice by the accident victims even though they didn't ask for his help.

He is protected by what's known as a "good Samaritan law," passed in Pennsylvania last year.

But suppose an industrial worker is hurt on the job. If the company doctor treats him without his consent, can the injured employee sue?

A University of Pittsburgh professor, who is both a lawyer and a doctor, said yesterday he doesn't think so.

Hired by Company The physician-lawyer, Dr. Sidney Shindell, told a group of doctors and scientists at Mellon Institute:



DR. SIDNEY SHINDELL
Industrial Hygiene speaker.

Pittsburgh Post Gazette
October 20, 1964

Institute Sets Hygiene Meeting

Professor Anna M. Baetjer, of Johns Hopkins University, will preside at the annual meeting of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation at Mellon Institute October 22.

One of the topics of discussion will be that of berylliosis (a lung disease) contracted by workers handling beryllium, a light metal used in missile work.

Other topics will be the current status of the control of beryllium hazards in industry, the liquid and airborne waste handling at a nuclear power plant and the costs of air pollution control.

Pittsburgh Press
October 18, 1964

Experts To Discuss Space Age Problems

New problems of the space age will be discussed today at the 29th annual meeting of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation at Mellon Institute.

Prof. Anna M. Baetjer, of Johns Hopkins University, will preside. The meeting will feature talks by Harry M. Donaldson, of the Brush Beryllium Co.; John D. Felder, of the Power Reactor Development Co.; Roy F. Weston, Inc., and Arnold Aron, executive secretary of the Air Pollution Control Act.

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