

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION

**1969
Annual
Report**

| BB 0015651 |

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE WEEK
October 12-18, 1969

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NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE WEEK

OCTOBER 12 - 18, 1969

Joint Resolution

To authorize the President to designate the period beginning October 12, 1969, and ending October 18, 1969, as "National Industrial Hygiene Week".

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, in recognition of the need to preserve the Nation's primary natural resource—its employed population—and in recognition of those individuals and organizations seeking to protect and improve the health of the Nation's work force through the coordinated scientific measures, technological and engineering controls which characterize industrial hygiene, the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the period beginning October 12, 1969, and ending October 18, 1969, as "National Industrial Hygiene Week," and calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Public Law 91-92
91st Congress, S. J. Res. 150
October 17, 1969

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Dr. Robert T. P. deTreville

Since the founding of our organization, industrial hygiene and occupational medicine i.e., occupational health have attempted to introduce the maximum possible degree of scientific logic and measurement into the evaluation and control of industrial plant environments to the betterment of working conditions and human relations.

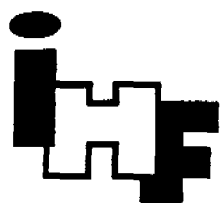
A most significant development during 1969 has been the NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE WEEK. This Presidential and Congressional act is most gratifying and represents an important step in reaching every citizen with the "good news" of positive accomplishments in environmental and occupational health.

The chief importance of this concerted action on the part of those responsible for our national administration and legislation has been to illustrate the ability of our system to support an idea—however technical and complex scientifically—which involves significant benefit to the great majority of our nation's adult citizens who work.

While industrial hygiene is gaining recognition, steps are also under way to insure that our concern with *protection* of employees from potential adverse effects of their working and living environment is accompanied by similar concern over the *conservation* of their health. Some of the scientific, medical and engineering approaches used in solving environmentally related health problems in industry may also be useful in studying nonoccupational illness, over ten times as common, which is often based on genotrophic or "host" factors, with little or no apparent relation to physical or chemical working environments.

The great majority of illness problems still cannot be dealt with by scientific means and must be handled expediently by those whose medical or technical training or experience provides them a basis for professional judgement; in recent years, however, this situation has been changed by the introduction of improved scientific methods into occupational health practice and research. Most important of these include epidemiology and biostatistics, but automated medical examination procedures are becoming useful in evaluating early alterations in biological functions or measurements which occur prior to onset of clinical disease symptoms in work populations in which internal "norms" have been defined. It is becoming possible to compare many potentially abnormal medical and laboratory findings with "baselines" established previously on workers, and thus to identify and protect individuals most likely to develop chronic diseases and disability of all types, regardless of employment. The effects of personal health and safety habits (such as smoking, unsupervised self-medication, improper nutrition) are now correctly considered important to employee health conservation. In addition, we recognize that the emotional climate at home and at work greatly affects patterns of illness which arise out of failure on the part of employed individuals to cope with their life situations (e.g., the so-called "giving-up/given-up" complex).

Through soundly conceived and managed preventive health measures, the benefits of industrial health are being extended to the maximum practicable advantage of all who work and live in our increasingly technological industrial society.



PROGRAMS



Dr. Paul Gross, Director of the Research Laboratory, reviews slides of lungs of rats that had inhaled fibrous glass dust.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

ALUMINUM

Laboratory animals (rats, hamsters and guinea pigs) have been exposed to high concentrations of metallic aluminum dusts. In only one species did this exposure result in fibrosis. There is reason to believe that much of the fibrosis is related to the presence of endogenous lipids (cholesterol type) rather than to the dust per se. Follow-up of animals as long as 18 months shows substantial reduction in the amount of aluminum dust stored in the lungs. The rate of clearance, however, requires quantitation and will be investigated in continuing studies. (Sponsors: Aluminum Company of America, Reynolds Metals Company, Silberline Manufacturing Company, Inc., U. S. Bronze Powders, Inc. and Valley Metallurgical Processing Company, Inc.)

EMPHYSEMA

The chief purpose of the third and fourth years of the emphysema research was evaluation of the retention of dusts in the lungs of emphysematous versus nonemphysematous laboratory animals by biochemical analysis. This was to confirm an impression by light microscopy that lungs damaged by emphysema do, in fact, retain less dust than those of control animals. This impression, which resulted from the first two years of the study, was reported in an article "Emphysema and Pneumoconiosis: An Experimental Study on Their Interrelationship" (Arch. Environ. Health 18:340-349, March 1969). In addition, a paper, "Experimental Emphysema as a Tool in the Study of Pneumoconiosis" was presented at the Johannesburg, South Africa Pneumoconiosis Conference, April 23-May 2, 1969. Work to date has continued to support this hypothesis. (Sponsors: American Iron & Steel Institute and Bituminous Coal Research, Inc.)

FIBROUS DUSTS

Results to date of studies on the bioeffects of certain fibrous dusts (quartz, chrysotile asbestos, talc, ceramic aluminum, silicate, silicon carbide, glass and brucite on the lungs of experimental animals were reported in a paper, "The Pulmonary Response to Fibrous Dusts of Diverse Composition," presented at the American Industrial Hygiene Association Conference in May, 1969, and is scheduled for publication. This investigation concerns the comparative pathogenicity of fibrous dusts in general and the determination of the locus of pathogenicity in asbestos dusts including studies both of the inflammatory and the oncogenic components. (Sponsors: Johns-Manville Corporation, PPG Industries, Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., U. S. Public Health Service.)

FIBROUS GLASS

Inhalation studies in rats and hamsters of very heavy concentrations of fibrous glass dust (with or without binders) have shown the dust to be biologically "inert." Rats given intratracheal injections of fibrous glass dust develop a transient proliferative bronchiolitis. However, such transient bronchiolitis also occurs with fibrous ceramic aluminum silicate which has previously been proven to be biologically "inert." Another phase of this investigation involves the separation, identification and quantitation of dusts inclusive of fibrous particulates and ferruginous bodies recovered from human lungs by a special technique of dust isolation and analysis. The lungs from 20 long-term workers with fibrous glass and the lungs from 20 Pittsburghers (hospital deaths) will be so studied. These data will be correlated with any pulmonary lesion present and with any occupational dust exposure. Also to be studied are the effects of fibrous glass on an existing emphysema. Rats were made emphysematous and then exposed to dust concentrations; these animals are still under observation. Epidemiological studies on industrial workers with over 30 years exposure have shown that, aside from a predictable aging effect, there is no evidence of any adverse health effect of heavy versus moderate or light dust exposure in the random samples of employees studied. A comprehensive general health and cardiopulmonary examination has been performed on a subsample in the oldest age category (i.e., 50 plus years) having had the greatest and least exposure to dust from fibrous glass manufacturing and processing during their long-term employment. Results are being analyzed and will be reported. (Sponsors: Certain-teed Products Corporation, Johns-Manville Corporation, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, PPG Industries.)

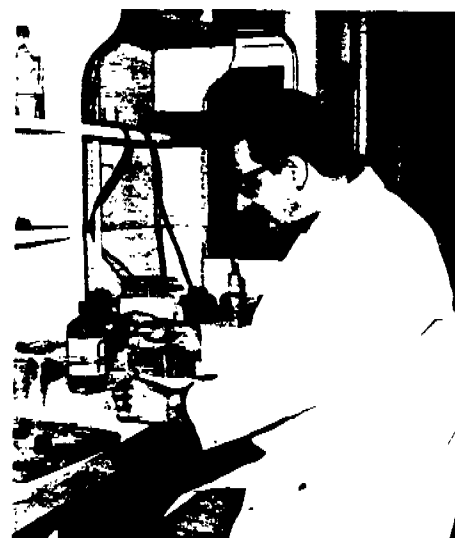
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ASBESTOS

Batches of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite were prepared as metal-free dust, hammer-milled dust, heat-treated dust and chemically-treated dust. A weighed amount of each dust was suspended in distilled water to make standard suspensions. Intratracheal and intrapleural injections were performed under light ether anesthesia on experimental rats and hamsters and these animals are now under observation. The purpose is to determine the locus of pathogenicity in asbestos dust in regard to both, its ability to produce fibrosis and cancer. (Sponsor: U.S. Public Health Service.)

LIPID-COATED QUARTZ

Quartz dust coated with lipids extracted from the lungs of animals with "acute" silicosis has been injected intratracheally into rats and the pulmonary reaction so obtained will be compared with that observed following intratracheal injections with the same dose of uncoated dust. The specific aim of this research is to determine alterations in the biologic potential, qualitatively and quantitatively, of quartz particles of respirable size coated with endogenous lipids. (Sponsor: Department of Health, Education & Welfare, National Institutes of Health.)



Biochemist-Toxicologist, Dr. Jiri Tuma, prepares suspensions of naked fibers.

RANGE-FINDING TOXICITY STUDIES

The Research Laboratory staff performs toxicological research on a wide variety of chemical compounds from industry. These toxicity studies include acute oral administration, skin penetration, primary skin irritation, eye injury and concentrated vapor inhalation and are conducted upon request, at cost, for member companies only. Such additional studies as metabolism, behavioral changes and feeding studies may be performed, if required.



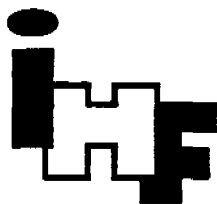
Charting information for current toxicological studies is Research Associate, Marianne Kaschak.

MENTAL HEALTH PROJECT

IHF is conducting a continuing education study on employee mental health and industrial nursing practices with the American Institutes for Research, supported by a five-year grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. The first two years of this study were concerned primarily with the collection and analysis of data on the practices and self evaluation of occupational health nurses who are encountering and dealing with emotional and psychological problems of employees by one means or another. The third year has been devoted primarily to 1) analysis and interpretation of occupational health nursing questionnaires; 2) "case study" data supplied through the cooperation of Foundation members; and 3) the selection and sequencing of content for a self-instructional training course. Activities during the fourth year, 1969-1970, are being devoted almost exclusively to the preparation and evaluation of course materials and this phase will continue into the fifth year.

SMALL PLANT HEALTH SERVICES

In a continuing effort to develop an effective employee health program for small plants, IHF President, Dr. Robert T. P. deTreville, chaired the American Academy of Occupational Medicine's (AAOM) ad hoc committee on small plants during 1969. A study is being made of small plant service needs to determine how environmental matters are handled in an attempt to identify a satisfactory model, or if one not be found, to develop such. IHF expects to expand small plant programs in 1970, in collaboration with the AAOM and all other health organizations concerned with this problem.



Industrial Hygiene Engineer, John A. Jurgiel

SERVICES ENGINEERING

A U. S. Department of Labor release on "Questions and Answers on the Walsh-Healey Safety and Health Standards" states that the key test in attempting to meet the intent and purpose of the regulations will be "good faith" on the part of the employer. In addition, it states that if a company does not have a certified industrial hygienist on its payroll, it must show that it has access to, and utilizes the services of, such expertise or has persons specially trained to handle its hazard exposures. Membership in IHF and proper use of IHF's consultant engineering services should satisfy these requirements. Even members that have a full staff of industrial health personnel utilize the services of IHF to augment internal industrial hygiene staff capabilities. An IHF survey by JOHN A. JURGIEL provides management an up-to-date and objective review of the company's industrial hygiene program, its total plant and/or corporate facilities.

HEALTH FACILITIES SURVEYS

IHF conducts, for members only upon request, a survey of company employee health programs and advises if qualifications of personnel and facilities appear to meet minimum standards of good occupational health for the particular industry. Arrangements for scheduling such surveys may be made through either IHF Executive Vice President HARRY M. BOWMAN or DR. ROBERT T. P. DETREVILLE, President.

INFORMATION

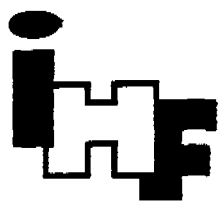
More than 45,000 environmental and occupational health abstracts, carefully filed and indexed, are available to provide rapid access to information needed by Foundation members. Reorganization of the IHF Library has included classification and cataloging of over 1,100 health-related volumes; and increasing the journal collection for abstracting in the monthly *Industrial Hygiene Digest* has contributed to the expansion of these services. An inter-library loan system is also in effect. MRS. MADELINE C. CAREY, IHF's Information Specialist and Managing Editor of the *Industrial Hygiene Digest* may be contacted by members desiring literature searches or either information services. These studies which are performed either without charge or at cost may also include an evaluation if requested.

CENTRAL DATA REPOSITORY

IHF has been designated industry's repository of anonymous occupational health data for assisting the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) in setting and validating threshold limit values. Toxicologic information on substances under evaluation by the ACGIH sent to IHF are evaluated by the Foundation's staff and advisors prior to forwarding to the ACGIH. The repository is a valuable aid to industry inasmuch as information received may be handled expeditiously by the Foundation without reference to any particular industry. DR. PAUL GROSS, Director of IHF's Research Laboratory, who is a member of the ACGIH Threshold Limits Committee, assists in transmitting such data.



Mrs. Madeline C. Carey, IHF's Information Specialist and Managing Editor of the *Industrial Hygiene Digest*.



ACTIVITIES

34th ANNUAL MEETING

Four hundred members and guests attended IHF's 34th Annual Meeting on October 14-15, 1969 at Chatham Center, Pittsburgh. In recognition of the combined efforts of thousands of occupational physicians, nurses and industrial hygienists, President Richard M. Nixon, with the full approval of Congress, devoted a special week to honor them and their contributions to our society—NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE WEEK, October 12-18, 1969—the week of the Foundation's 34th Annual Meeting.



The *Scientific Conference* provides opportunity to review progress in the technical areas of environmental and occupational health.



The first-day *Management Conference* featured a luncheon and an address by Assistant Surgeon General, Dr. John J. Hanlon



Dr. Robert T. P. deTreville, President, (right) and Mr. Harry M. Bowman, Executive Vice President, (center) discuss Foundation programs with a conferee.

5th ENGINEERING DISCUSSIONAL

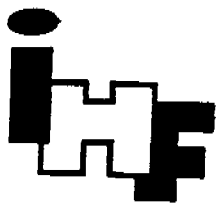
Sponsored by the Foundation's Engineering Committee, a discussional on "The Control of Environmental Health Hazards" was held January 14-16, 1969 in Pittsburgh. Topics on noise, air scrubbers, dust collectors, air pollution measurements and techniques of stack and community air sampling were covered by 45 representatives from IHF member companies. This type of workshop affords an excellent opportunity to review industrial hygiene engineering problems common to all industries in an effort to "learn from one another" and to develop solutions which will be beneficial to all.

MEMBERSHIP SERVICE MEETINGS

The Foundation's facilities provide an excellent meeting place for discussion of occupational health problems and several member companies held meetings at IHF headquarters during the year. The Foundation's full-time staff of occupational health specialists participate and supplement expertise of industry's own health service personnel. Members may contact Mr. Harry M. Bowman, Executive Vice President, or any member of the Foundation's staff to discuss or arrange for such meetings.



A meeting in session in the IHF Board Room



PUBLICATIONS

(Partial Listing)

Industrial Hygiene Digest

A journal, issued monthly, containing environmental and occupational health abstracts of articles appearing in current literature. A monthly index is included and an annual index is published separately. *Distribution is restricted to member companies and to a limited group of subscribers not eligible for regular membership, such as governmental agencies, educational institutions, and hospitals.*

Industrial Hygiene Highlights Vol. I

Definitive, full-length reference text in industrial hygiene technology. Exceptionally good investment in continuing education on the part of professionals in the field. (Price: \$20:00)

Transactions of Annual Meetings

Publications List

Membership Information Brochure

Engineering Information Exchange Capsule

Technical Bulletins

Chemical-Toxicological Series, 8-69: "Suggested Principles and Procedures for Developing Data for Threshold Limit Values for Air"

Legal Series, 8-69: "Current Federal Workmen's Compensation and Health and Safety Legislation"

Medical Series, 15-69: "Current Concepts of Biostatistical Services for Industry"

Medical Series, 16-70: "Proceedings of Fibrous Dust Seminar"

Nursing Series, 2-69: "Employee Mental Health and Industrial Nursing Practices: A Pilot Study of Current Practices"

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INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

MINUTES

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF MEMBERS

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
October 14, 1969

The Annual Business Meeting of IHF members was called to order at 3:45 pm by Board Chairman, Dr. G. Arthur Webb, who called for a quorum report. Mr. Harry M. Bowman announced that sufficient proxies had been received and were in order to constitute a quorum for conducting the business of the Foundation's Membership.

The minutes of the October 15, 1968, meeting were approved as printed on motion made and seconded.

The Treasurer's Report, presented by Mr. Bowman, was accepted and approved as presented.

Committee Reports were presented by the respective Chairmen: Miss Alda Sica, R. N. (Nursing); Dr. Daniel C. Braun (Medical); Dr. Lester V. Cralley (Engineering); Dr. Robert T. P. deTreville for Mr. Douglas Soutar (Membership); and Mr. Andrew Kalmykow (Legal).

Dr. deTreville commented on the importance of expanding our membership to more fully represent industry in IHF's efforts. Particularly significant is acceptance by both Houses of Congress of IHF's proposal for a National Industrial Hygiene Week, coincident with this IHF Annual Meeting. The change in IHF's name to Industrial Health Foundation and our proposal for National Industrial Health Week annually beginning in 1970 should help improve IHF's image, which cannot help but assist our membership drive. Entering the '70's, we will be calling on every Foundation member to assist the Foundation's Membership Committee in this essential task, success of which will have such far-reaching beneficial effects.

Dr. John A. Zapp, Jr., Co-Chairman of the Chem-Tox Committee, presented the following resolution, which was approved unanimously on motion by Mr. E. K. Davison, seconded by Dr. Miles O. Colwell:

WHEREAS Dr. Joseph F. Treon served the Industrial Hygiene Foundation diligently, faithfully, and with outstanding competence as a member of its Board of Trustees, and as Chairman of the IHF Chemical-Toxicological Committee from 1961 until his untimely death on March 31, 1969,

RESOLVED that the Membership of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation at this, its Annual Meeting on October 14, 1969, formally recognizes the many contributions made to the Foundation by Dr. Treon, and records herewith its thanks and appreciation for them.

RESOLVED FURTHER that the Membership of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation honors Dr. Treon not only for his many scientific and professional achievements, but recognizes also his unfailing patience and courtesy, his uncompromising loyalty to what he held to be the truth, and his devotion in the service of his religion, his family, his employers, and his fellow man.

The approval of the resolution was followed immediately by the Chairman's call for a standing silent prayer of all members present. Dr. Webb also directed that a copy of these memorial minutes be provided to Mrs. Treon.

Dr. Anna M. Baetjer, Committee Chairman, presented the report of the Nominating Committee, the slate of nominees for the Board of Trustees:

For a three-year term: Mr. Douglas Soutar; Dr. John A. Zapp, Jr.; Dr. Norton Nelson; Dr. John Duffy; and Dr. George M. Wheatley.

For a two-year term: Mr. Leo Teplow.

No nominations were presented from the floor.

A motion by Mr. Davison, seconded by Dr. Colwell, to close nominations and instruct the Secretary to cast a unanimous ballot for the entire slate was approved without dissent.

Mr. Bowman reported to the Membership on the action taken by the Board of Trustees, October 13, 1969, to proceed with legally changing the name of Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., to Industrial Health Foundation, Inc., to more truly represent the mission and program of the Foundation. A vote on the name change was deferred, pending comment from our legal counsel; however, those present responded favorably, without dissenting vote, to the Chairman's request for an indication of approval to proceed with details necessary to such a change.

The meeting adjourned on approved motion at 4:25 pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Wayne T. Brooks,
Secretary

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

ASSETS	Dec. 31, 1968	Dec. 31, 1969
Current Assets December 31, 1969		
Short Term Investment	49,257	75,000
Checking Account	192,657	65,798
Petty Cash		500
Prepaid Insurance	676	642
Total Current Assets	242,590	141,940
Land	121,745	121,745
Building and Improvements	94,376	95,188
Furniture and Fixtures	3,819	12,162
Less: Depreciation Reserve	(2,597)	(9,666)
Deferred Expense	3,178	2,957
TOTAL ASSETS	463,111	364,326
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable—Current	62,369	12,000
Advance Collections—Dues	25,075	21,175
—Subscriptions		4,000
—Research	84,254	50,000
Total Current Liabilities	171,698	87,175
Mortgage Payable	93,183	87,661
Notes and Other	18,994	18,773
Accumulated Surplus	179,236	170,717
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	463,111	364,326

MEMBERS

Date Joined	Company	Date Joined	Company	Date Joined	Company
1937	Abrasive Grain Association	1937	Dravo Corporation	1968	Midwestern Coating Corporation
1970	Abrasive Materials Division Norton Company	1962	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	1936	Mine Safety Appliances Company
1937	Abrasive Products Company	1966	Eastman Kodak Company	1949	Mobil Oil Corporation
1970	Abrasives Division Bendix Corporation	1963	Edmar Abrasive Company	1956	Jesse S. Morie & Son, Inc.
1956	Acme Abrasive Company	1943	Electro Refractories & Abrasives Division of Ferro Corporation	1966	National Coal Association
1936	Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.	1969	Environmental Sciences, Inc.	1937	National Crushed Stone Assn., Inc.
1956	Allied Chemical Corporation	1956	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	1969	National Forge Company
1970	Allison Campbell Division American Chain & Cable Co., Inc.	1937	Ethyl Corporation	1947	National Glass Sand Corporation
1936	Aluminum Company of America	1937	Exolon Company	1937	National Grinding Wheel Division Federal-Mogul Corporation
1969	Aluminum Co. of Canada (Alcan)	1949	Ferro Corporation	1937	National Industrial Sand Assn.
1947	American Can Company, Inc.	1964	FMC Corporation	1966	National Insulation Mfrs. Assn.
1937	American Emery Wheel Works	1967	FMR Corporation	1937	National Lead Company
1938	*American Insurance Association	1937	Foot Mineral Company	1945	National Sand & Gravel Assn., Inc.
1944	American Iron and Steel Institute	1947	Ford Motor Company	1938	National Slag Association
1957	American Metal Climax, Inc.	1969	Fostoria Glass Company	1962	Nederland du Pont de Nemours N. V.
1937	American Mining Congress	1936	Foundry Supply Manufacturers' Group	1963	Osborn Manufacturing Company
1945	*American Mutual Insurance Alliance	1969	Frantz, McConnell & Seymour	1953	Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.
1944	American Optical Company	1963	Freeport Division Nalco Chemical Company	1936	Owens-Illinois, Inc.
1967	American Petroleum Institute	1943	Gardner Machine Company	1954	Pacific Grinding Wheel Company, Inc.
1964	American Potash & Chemical Corp.	1958	Geigy-Werke Schweizerhalle A. G.	1937	Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp.
1936	American Smelting & Refining Co.	1937	General Abrasive Company	1956	Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Assn. Insurance Company
1969	American Standard, Inc.	1968	General Asbestos & Rubber Div. Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.	1960	Petrobras/RPBC
1969	American Textile Mfrs. Institute	1970	General Dynamics Corporation	1964	Pittsburgh Activated Carbon Div. Calgon Corporation
1936	Anaconda Company	1947	General Electric Company	1970	Pneumafil Corporation
1961	Armco Steel Corporation	1937	General Grinding Wheel Corp.	1938	Portland Cement Association
1965	Armstrong Chemcon, Inc.	1951	General Mills, Inc.	1937	PPG Industries
1969	Asbestos Cement Products Assn.	1942	General Motors Corporation	1967	Precision Grinding Wheel Co., Inc.
1966	Asbestos Textile Institute	1954	Georgia Kaolin Company	1952	Red Hill Grinding Wheel Corp.
1970	Atlantic Abrasive Corporation	1968	Glass Containers Mfrs. Institute, Inc.	1970	Rex-Cut Products Company Division of Clevepak Corp.
1947	Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc.	1937	Glenshaw Glass Company, Inc.	1937	H. H. Robertson Company
1968	Auto-Flo Company Division of Masco Corporation	1967	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company	1969	Rome Division Revere Copper and Brass, Inc.
1936	Automobile Manufacturers Assn.	1967	Grinding Wheel Division Norton Company	1937	St. Joseph Lead Company
1937	Avco Bay State Abrasives Division	1937	Grinding Wheel Institute	1956	Sauereisen Cements Company
1970	The Bahnsen Company	1950	Gulf Oil Corporation	1967	Simonds Abrasive Division Wallace-Murray Corporation
1965	Frank Bancroft Company, Inc.	1968	Gustin-Bacon Division Certain-teed Products Corp.	1966	Sinclair-Koppers Company
1968	Bituminous Coal Operators' Assn.	1936	Hall China Company	1956	Soap and Detergent Association
1956	The Boeing Company	1937	Hamilton Division American Abrasive Corporation	1968	Sprayed Mineral Fiber Mfrs. Assn., Inc.
1970	Borden, Inc.	1966	Hanford Environmental Health Fdn.	1964	Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)
1970	Brockway Glass Company, Inc.	1967	Hanson Company	1962	Stauffer Chemical Company
1944	Brush Beryllium Company	1959	Hazleton Laboratories	1965	Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc.
1967	Buckeye Abrasive, Inc.	1961	Hughson Chemical Company Division of Lord Corporation	1953	Sugar Beet Products Company
1952	George H. Bullard Company, Inc.	1937	Huntington Alloy Products Division International Nickel Co., Inc.	1968	Systemed Corporation
1961	Butler County Mushroom Farm, Inc.	1947	Inland Steel Company	1945	Tata Services Limited
1953	Can Manufacturers Institute, Inc.	1947	International Business Machines Corp.	1969	Tenneco, Inc.
1937	Carborundum Company	1967	ITT Abrasive Products Company	1946	Tennessee Copper Company Div. of Tennessee Corporation
1952	Celanese Corporation	1936	Johns-Manville Corporation	1938	Texas Gulf Sulphur Company
1937	Central Silica Company	1939	Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.	1960	Toms River Chemical Corporation
1967	Chayes Abrasives Division Chayes Dental Instrument Co.	1963	Jowitt & Rodgers Company	1970	Travelers Insurance Companies
1937	Chicago Wheel & Manufacturing Co.	1967	Kasco Abrasives, Inc.	1936	Union Carbide Corporation
1954	Cincinnati Milling Products Div. Cincinnati Milling Machine Co.	1955	Kaweck, Berylo Industries, Inc.	1968	United States Asbestos Division Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
1944	Robert F. Coleman, Inc.	1946	Kennecott Copper Corporation	1936	United States Potters Association
1951	Colonial Abrasive Products Co.	1942	Koppers Company, Inc.	1936	United States Steel Corporation
1963	Comalco Aluminum (Bell Bay) Ltd.	1970	Laclede Steel Company	1960	Van Straaten Chemical Company
1958	Companhia Siderurgica Nacional	1968	Homer Laughlin China Company	1938	Vesuvius Crucible Company
1936	Consolidation Coal Company, Inc.	1964	Laverack & Haines, Inc.	1937	Waltham/Hampden Grinding Wheel Co.
1953	Continental Can Company, Inc.	1936	Lead Industries Association	1937	Washington Mills Abrasive Co.
1968	Continental Insurance Companies	1958	London Transport Board	1937	Wedron Silica Company
1937	Cortland Division American Abrasive Corporation	1962	Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant Sperry Rand Corporation	1962	Western Electric Company, Inc.
1955	CPC International	1937	J. S. McCormick Company	1937	Westfield Grinding Wheel Co.
1962	Creole Petroleum Corporation	1946	Manhattan Rubber Division Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.	1937	Westinghouse Electric Corporation
1937	A. P. deSanno & Son, Inc.	1966	Manufacturing Chemists Assn., Inc.	1968	Arthur C. Withrow Company
1952	Diamond Shamrock Corporation	1966	Marcona Mining Company	1936	Zinc Institute, Inc.
1968	DL Skin Care Products, Inc.	1949	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.		
1939	Dow Chemical Corporation				
1937	Drakenfeld Division Hercules, Inc.				

*Multiple membership