

References to Recent Literature - 3

compensation will probably soon be accorded practically as wide recognition as accident compensation. Industry, therefore, is confronted with the problem of materially higher compensation rates than those of the past or present. Although present day compensation laws are not ideal from the standpoint of all concerned, the relation between employer and injured employee is far more satisfactory than in the past. The only feasible method open to industrialists to combat this trend appears to be a rigorous program of accident control. Differential rates favoring employers with low accident records are endorsed as is an administration of the laws to enable employees to receive practically all of the premiums paid.

- 10 MECHANIZED SAFETY. S. Walton-Brown. Trans. Instn. Min. Engrs. (London) 95, 202-200 (June 1938).
The progress of machine mining during the periods 1924-29, 1930-34 and 1935-36 is shown by the percentages of coal cut by machine during those periods (23, 39, and 53 per cent respectively) and by the percentages conveyed during those periods (0, 26 and 45 per cent respectively). Based on tons of coal mined, there has been a reduction of accidents from 1924-29 to 1935-36, but based on man-shifts the figures show an increase of accident rate. More coal is mined with less men, but the accident rate is higher.
- 11 WORKING IN THE DARK. Warren A. Cook. Nat. Safety News 39, 24-5 (January 1939).
Toxic concentrations of nearly all hazardous gases, dusts and vapors are undetectable without the use of some specific method of determination. A brief outline is given of the latest methods in use on the determination of the various impurities of the atmosphere which are hazardous and it is urged, in cases of doubt as to the concentration, that accurate methods be used to measure them.
- 12 PROCEDURE IN MAKING A SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF DUST INJURY. L. Teleky. Folia med. 23, 23-4 (1937). (Italian).
The investigation must always be taken up from the clinical and industrial hygienic point of view. In dust studies it is necessary to examine thoroughly all the employees, including x-rays where possible. There are a number of methods of detecting quartz in lung tissue and also for the analysis of dusts for free silica. Dust counts should be made with the recognized instruments. In allergic dust studies it is necessary to list the materials used and the conditions of their application.
- 13 AIR CONDITIONING AND INDUSTRIAL HEALTH.. L.D. Bristol. J. Am. Med. Assoc. 110, 7142-3 (1938).
In a comparison of collected data on diagnosed illnesses, lasting seven days or more, among 1000 women working in air conditioned rooms, it was found that the average monthly incidence was slightly higher than that in a control group working in mechanically ventilated rooms. The average days' duration per case was also slightly higher in the air conditioned rooms.
- 14 DISABLING SICKNESS AMONG MALE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES DURING THE SECOND QUARTER AND THE FIRST HALF OF 1938. W.M. Gafafor and E.S. Frazier. U.S. Public Health Reports 53, 1910-11 (October 20, 1938).
Reports from sick-benefit organizations including 168,233 male employees showed that rates for illnesses lasting more than a week were 28% lower in the first half of 1938 than in the same period of 1937 and 13% below the same periods of the years 1935-7. Non-industrial injuries remained about the same. All respiratory disease rates were far lower except that new cases of tuberculosis showed a slight gain.

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