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AID FOR INDUSTRY URGED ON DOCTORS

**Hazards in the Occupations of
15,000,000 in U. S. Stressed
at AMA Congress**

CANCER FACTORS CITED

**3,000 Delegates at Cleveland
Also Hear Paper on
Nutritional Needs**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6—The health of 15,000,000 Americans engaged in hazardous occupations is the direct responsibility of the medical profession. This was emphasized today by Dr. R. L. Sensenich of South Bend, Ind., president-elect of the A. M. A., in an address at the congress on industrial health of the American Medical Association.

Adequate measures should be taken to safeguard the worker from exposure to excessive amounts of harmful substances, he told the delegates.

Dr. W. C. Hueper of the Warren Institute for Therapeutic Research, New York, likewise warned industrial physicians to be on the lookout for new types of industrial cancers resulting from use of newly developed chemical and physical agents which have carcinogenic (cancer-inducing) properties.

The 3,000 delegates who are attending the four-day meeting also heard Dr. Robert S. Goodhart of New York stress the need for greater attention to the nutritional factors of the industrial worker. In another session, Dr. Alvan L. Barach of New York discussed modern treatment for inflamed bronchial tubes and sinuses, and an outline of the activities of rehabilitation services of the Veterans Administration was presented by Dr. Donald A. Covalt also of New York.

"The individual and his health are of interest to the medical profession, not only throughout all his activities but also throughout all the years of his life," Dr. Sensenich declared. "Different ages present different problems, capacities and varying restrictions as to activities."

Dr. Hueper declared that the known cancer-inducing agents with which workers come into contact were ultra-violet rays, X-rays and rays from radioactive substances, compounds of arsenic, chromium, nickel and, perhaps, beryllium; asbestos, tar, pitch, crude oils and greases prepared from petroleum, benzol and certain benzol derivatives such as betanaphthylamine and benzidine.

These may act upon the body, Dr. Hueper explained, through direct contact with the skin or through inhalation or ingestion.

Further, he declared that the study of the causation of industrial cancers would facilitate recognition of the environmental origin of other cancers in man related to factors associated with certain diets, medicines, medicinal devices, cosmetics, habits, customs, climate, contaminants or air, water and soil, foodstuffs and, since recent years, procedures of warfare.

Aerosol Therapy discussed

Dr. Barach, who is associate professor of clinical medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, in a round-table discussion on the upper part of the respiratory tract, described aerosol therapy, as the use of an atomizer or spray, to deposit small particles of drugs in the bronchial tubes and air cells of the lungs. Penicillin sprayed into the lungs helps many respiratory infections, he said.

In this respect, he added, that treatment of chronic sinusitis in adults and children appears to be "one of the most important therapeutic uses of penicillin aerosol when it is combined with a method of creating negative pressure of the nasal passages."

Dr. Goodhart, who is scientific director of the National Vitamin Foundation, Inc., declared the special and general nutritional problems of industrial workers can be solved only through the active cooperation of many different persons and agencies in the plant, the community and the home.

"By no means the least of these, in either case, are the practicing physicians of the community," he asserted.