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FOUNDATION FACTS

Foundation Facts is a monthly news-letter issued to industrial concerns holding membership in Industrial Hygiene Foundation. The Foundation is a combined research and service institution to protect the health of workers in industry.

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Preview of Annual Meeting Program

The program for the eighth annual meeting and second war conference of Industrial Hygiene Foundation, to be held at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, November 10 and 11, will be highlighted by a panel discussion on Putting the Disabled Veteran Back to Work. Dr. C.D. Selby, Medical Consultant, General Motors will preside. Theme of the meeting is Maintain Manpower!

The Medical Section, presided over by Lt. Col. A.J. Lanza (MC), Chairman, of the Foundation's Medical Committee, includes

Effects of Certain Inhaled Chemicals upon the Eye
Fluorides as an Industrial Health Problem
Results of an Eight Year Observation of Chests of a Group of Welders
An up-to-date report on the Effects of Aluminum Therapy on Silicotics

A highpoint of the second day's program will be the summary of a Foundation-supported, plant-to-plant study of Health Problems of Women in Industry. This report "photographs" conditions as they are and will be published later as a Medical Bulletin.

Of special interest to the "hot" industries will be results of a thorough study, just completed by the Army, on Physiological Effects of Heat. Other important presentations include, Health Problems of the Older Employee and Employer (one-third of all persons employed are over 45), Findings from Foundation Plant Surveys, and Legal Developments of 1943 Respecting Industrial Health.

A copy of the preliminary program is being mailed to member companies and subscribers. Please make your reservations NOW.

Penalty for Poor Ventilation

The National War Labor Board has directed the inclusion of clauses in an agreement between an iron works and a CIO union which included the following:

"...b) Any employee who shall be required to work in any confined and poorly ventilated places where welders, burners or spray painters are working shall be paid extra compensation (in addition to his regular straight-time or overtime pay, as the case may be) for such work at the rate of one-half his regular hourly base rate of pay; provided he complies with the company's rules relating to the use of protective equipment for work done under such conditions and also that he claims such extra compensation

Member companies are reminded that the Foundation is prepared to assist them on problems of industrial ventilation.

Industrial Hygiene Engineer with broad experience is available. For more details communicate with the Foundation.

.....Maintain Manpower!.....



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Thirty-Two New Members in 1943

Thirty-two more companies and employer associations joined Industrial Hygiene Foundation in 1943. This brings the total membership to 255. Meanwhile, some 50 Federal and State agencies, private institutions and other non-employer groups subscribed to the Foundation's publications. Most recent new members are:

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
American Iron & Steel Institute
The Falk Corporation
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Galvin Manufacturing Corp.
Hercules Powder Company
Jack & Heintz, Inc.

Kirk & Blum Manufacturing Co.
Mackintosh-Hemphill Company
Monsanto Chemical Company
New Jersey Zinc Company
Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.
Sun Rubber Company
S. K. Wellman Company

New Bulletin Coming on Women in Industry Study

The Foundation-supported study of "Health Problems of Women in Industry," a classic, plant-to-plant investigation, will be sent to Members shortly. This factual report presents material collected in 54 plants in numerous industries located in 10 different states. The study was made by Dr. C.O. Sappington, of Chicago. A member of the Foundation's Medical Committee, who reviewed the manuscript, says the material "has an authoritative character, an evident realism and a practical usefulness that could never have been attained by the mere summarization of questionnaires." This study represents Foundation research in wartime, conducted on the production lines.

Annual Meeting Comments

The Foundation continues to receive favorable comments from Members and others regarding the last Annual Meeting. The latest is from the vice president of a well-known mid-western company who refers to "the most interesting program at the last Foundation meeting," and adds: "It was four years ago that I attended my first and previous meeting, and the growth and scope of subjects covered in the last meeting was extremely interesting and the Foundation should take considerable pride in the advance for these few years."

Colds and Lost Time

Because of the amount of respiratory ills prevalent at this season, and the consequent lost time, the Foundation is reissuing its report on "The Common Cold as an Industrial Health Problem." This was presented by Dr. Simon S. Leopold at the 1942 Annual Meeting of Members. Copies accompany the current issue of the INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE DIGEST.

THE FOUNDATION WISHES YOU AND YOUR ASSOCIATES
A HEALTHFUL, PRODUCTIVE NEW YEAR!

Excerpts from the Opening Address at Industrial Hygiene Foundation, by Andrew Fletcher, Vice President, St. Joseph Lead Co., and Chairman of Foundation's Board of Trustees, presented at eighth annual meeting of Industrial Hygiene Foundation held at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1943.

1. Why was the Foundation founded and why should it continue.

About ten years ago our country was in the depths of a great depression, and due to the resultant unemployment, various claims for occupational diseases, such as silicosis, were widespread - companies quickly realized that it was difficult to obtain any competent information as to whether the claims were justified or not; they also awakened to the realization that they had little, if any, data upon which to fight unjust claims, and more important still - if it was found that an occupational hazard did exist, there was no one central place where suggestions could be obtained to lessen the hazard. In the ten years which have passed great strides have been made, due to the knowledge acquired through adversity - the most important development, however, in my opinion, is the acceptance by industry of the fact that improved working and living conditions result in lower costs, and that the dollars so spent in the improvements pay enormous dividends.

In the eight years since the Foundation was founded it has progressed from a struggling and poorly financed group to one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the United States - and one which represents the interests of employee as well as that of the employer by helping to prevent illness and occupational diseases through research in the plant as well as in the laboratory, and by the practical collection and dissemination of industrial hygiene data. Just as I can foresee the greatest era of industrial activity that this country has ever enjoyed when the war has been won - as there is now no doubt that it will be - I see the necessity of an organization such as the Foundation, where unbiased information and help can be readily and inexpensively obtained. The Foundation can be most helpful in the post-war period, when the protection of the health of employees, and possibly even of the consuming public will be even more important than in the past, as with the enormous advances made in chemistry and engineering during the war, unknown hazards have arisen in the development of new products.

The financial position of the Foundation.

There is a great deal of truth in the old saying that nothing succeeds like success - the success of the Foundation, and the insistence of the Board of Trustees that expenditures should at all times be budgeted and supervised, has resulted in a strong financial position.

How the Foundation can help you and the war program.

I would like to make just one suggestion, as our greatest present domestic problem is manpower, let the Foundation aid you by making practical suggestions for lessening of industrial hazards. Although our staff is somewhat limited, we can handle even more plant surveys in 1944 than we did in 1943.

. . . Maintain Manpower . . .