

- 1034 The Influence of Zinc Oxide Smokes on the Oxidation of Sulfur Dioxide in Coal-Gas Flames. R. F. Littlejohn. J. Appl. Chem. 2, 289-294 (June 1952).

The effect of zinc oxide smoke additions on the dew point and sulfur trioxide content of an aerated coal-gas flame containing sulfur dioxide has been studied. Measurements on filtered and unfiltered gases show that the presence of smoke tends, at first, to increase the amount of oxidation of dioxide to trioxide, but if sufficient smoke is present, the trioxide formed is absorbed and zinc sulfate is formed.

- Author's Summary

MANAGEMENT ASPECTS

- 1035 Life Stress and Industrial Absenteeism. The Concentration of Illness and Absenteeism in One Segment of the Working Population. L. E. Hinkle and N. Plummer. Ind. Med. & Surg. 21, 363-375 (Aug. 1952).

A study was made of the absences of 1297 telephone operators throughout their working careers. It was found that in any one year a small percentage of employees were responsible for most of the days of absence and number of absences. The same employees fell into the low absence and high absence groups throughout their time of employment. Out of 336 employees with 20 or more years of service, 20 with the highest absence record and 20 with the lowest were selected for intensive study. The 20 women with high absence had experienced many major and minor illnesses pertaining to all bodily systems, disturbances of feeling-state, thought, and behavior, lost-time injuries, and surgical operations. They were as a group discontented, unhappy, difficult to get along with, and difficult to supervise. In each of these respects the opposite was true of the 20 with low absence records. In the entire group of 1297 employees, there was also definite correlation between absences and general attitude and ability to get along with people. The 20 women with high absence rates had been exposed to life situations and experience which were to them stressful, while the 20 with low absence records had been exposed to relatively few such experiences.

-- Cond. from Authors' Summary