

physics and made the atom bomb; we aided England in the perfection of radar, etc. The President's Scientific Research Board, in its current studies on "Science and Public Policy," reports that for the fiscal year of 1947 the Government spent 625 millions for research and development in the physical and biological sciences—this sum, of course, does not include expenditures by the Atomic Energy Commission. It was also reported that private outlays for research were slightly less than 600 million, and that Russia's 1947 budget was \$1,200,000,000. It would seem to me that even 1 billion, 200 million falls short of the amount that our country should spend in research to guarantee its existence and to guard the lives of its people.

Leadership in Industrial Hygiene

Just as continued research is necessary for our armed forces and our country as a whole, so too is research necessary to improve the health and welfare of the men and women in industry. Last year, in my opening talk, the question was asked, "Who is going to take the leadership in industrial health—the Unions, the Government, or Industry?" You probably know that in addition to the funds expended by Federal and State Governments on industrial hygiene, the Anthracite Health and Welfare Fund announced in June a grant of \$575,000 to the Jefferson Medical College for a five-year study of "Miners' Occupational Diseases." Last month the Ladies Garment Workers' Union announced a one million expansion of its Union Health Center in New York. If the accomplishment of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation in the past was based solely on the dollars expended, or if our present budget of around \$100,000 per year was the sole indication of future results, then our contribution toward the improvement of working and living conditions would indeed be depressing. Although "dollars" are always helpful, the Foundation, through our competent staff, is even now able to stimulate industry toward taking the leadership in industrial hygiene that is so necessary. Your Board of Directors have not yet felt that the Foundation's financial resources, or the size of its staff, are sufficient to undertake fundamental research, especially as our membership covers such a large field, but we recognize our obligation toward fundamental research and at some appropriate time we will discharge our responsibility. We are in a position to efficiently and satisfactorily study particular industries, and to make constructive suggestions that will aid individual companies in that industry to improve conditions.

Control of Air Pollution

For example, the Foundation has been studying air pollution in certain areas, and this problem may become even more important, as cities and communities throughout this country are tightening up on regulations governing air pollution. Pittsburgh, Niagara Falls, Cleveland and Los Angeles have already expressed deep concern, and Louisville has taken action against a large plant operating in that city to abate the public nuisance arising from dust, smoke and odors—eleven damage suits have actually been filed by citizens of Louisville against the corporation. There is continued public demand for the control of air pollution, just as there is a demand for improved working and living conditions. I am sure that industry should not wait until the demands are translated into stringent regulations and subse-

quent legal action. Industrial management must learn to be led. Smoke cannot be banished by laws, neither can accidents nor industrial diseases. The technical problems must first be solved.

In addition to surveys for industries and individual companies, the Industrial Hygiene Foundation is watching the development of proper industrial codes, and is in position to aid on any problem where employer and employee need disinterested, competent advice of a technical nature.

Production Through Better Working Conditions

To combat inflation, and to aid a distressed world, what we need is greater production on the part of every worker in this country. I am hopeful that we are nearing the end of the cycle of industrial strife, and of the period of extreme positions on the part of either management or labor. I know of no better way for improving labor-management relations, and thereby improving production, than by developing together ways for improving working and living conditions. Industrial harmony and mutual respect must be earned—they cannot be bought or imposed through propaganda, any more than an individual can buy respect or good reputation. The maintenance of good working and living conditions speaks louder than all the pamphlets or posters ever published.

The Foundation is your organization, and at all times stands ready to aid employer, employee, our State or Governmental Departments in all problems of industrial hygiene.

Before introducing Mr. McMahon, I wish to express the appreciation of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation to Dr. Weidlein, and the Mellon Institute for the many courtesies that have always been so wholeheartedly extended, as well as for the guidance and financial assistance that we have received. Without the help of Dr. Weidlein and his assistant, Dr. Hamor, our Foundation could not have grown to its present magnitude, and American industry would probably not have such a competent organization for the handling of industrial health problems.

And now it gives me great pleasure to present Mr. McMahon, Managing Director of the Foundation, who will report to you on our accomplishments since the last Annual Meeting.