

The committee report identifies many of these areas. In the interest of achieving better nursing care for all of the public, the federal government has recently appropriated relatively large sums of money for the education of nurses. Effective utilization of these funds in occupational health nursing can best be achieved through a sound and uniform approach to the education of nurses for this clinical specialty, and this statement of the knowledge and skills necessary to the practice of occupational health nursing is offered as one means of promoting such a unified approach. The report is organized under the following headings: 1. Distinctive Characteristics of Occupational Health Nursing: (a) The Physical Setting; (b) The Clientele; (c) Nurse-employee Contacts; (d) Privileged Communications; (e) The Nurse's Functions; (f) Legal Standards; (g) Diagnostic Decisions; (h) Malpractice Cases Cited; (i) Nurse-Management Relationships; and (j) Need to Associate with Other Nurses. 2. Education for Practice: (a) Knowledge; (b) Skills; and (c) Rationale. NOTE: Practice in a one-nurse unit was used as the framework for this study because it is the most common type of employment position.

REFERENCES

- American Nurses' Association. Functions, Standards & Qualifications for Occupational Health Nurses. (Pamphlet) The Association, New York, 1960, pp. 5-12.
 Ibid., p. 4.
 The American Medical Association. The Legal Scope of Industrial Nursing Practice. (Pamphlet) The Association, Chicago, 1959, p. 3.
 Horning, Gertrude. "The Nursing Diagnosis - an Exercise in Judgment." American Journal of Nursing. January 1956, 56:29-30.
 The American Nurses' Association. Educational Preparation for Nurse Practitioners and Assistants to Nurses. (Pamphlet) The Association, New York, 1965, p. 14.

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- 929 Lightning Hazards. National Fire Protection Association. Free sample copy and price information AVAILABLE FROM: National Fire Protection Association, Public Relations Department, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass. 02110. 4pp. (1966).

Essential information on ways to safeguard people and property from lightning's hazards is contained in an illustrated folder "What About Lightning Protection?" recently published by the National Fire Protection Association. The four-page folder emphasizes the need to equip buildings with lightning protection systems which bear the Underwriters' Laboratories "Master Label" and which are properly installed and maintained. The place of lightning rods, down conductors and grounds in a lightning protection system is explained graphically and in easy-to-understand terms. Information in the folder is based on NFPA Standard No. 78, entitled "Lightning Protection Code." The new NFPA folder also includes rules for self-protection during electrical storms.

- 930 Static Electricity. NFPA No. 77. National Fire Protection Association. AVAILABLE FROM: National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass. 02110. 68 pp. (1966). PRICE: \$1.00.

A revision of the informative publication on control of static electricity has recently been issued by the National Fire Protection Association. The 1966 edition of this technical standard, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity" (NFPA No. 77), was adopted at this year's annual meeting of the NFPA. It succeeds NFPA No. 77M, "Manual on Static Electricity." NFPA No. 77, the principal work in the field, covers the theories of generation and dissipation of static electricity as well as the application of these theories to the handling and use of flammable liquids, gases, dusts and fibers. Certain static-producing industrial and commercial processes are mentioned along with a discussion of the various types of static detectors and static-dissipating techniques. Several sections on aircraft have been added; other sections of the publication have been updated and clarified. Widely referred to as a guide to good practice, this material has been developed over the years by the NFPA Committee on Static Electricity.

INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL PRACTICE

- 931 Prospects of Ambulatory Medicine in the Teaching Hospital. J.E.C. Walker. Ann. Internal Med. 64, 1315-1324 (June, 1966).

Present trends indicate that the urban teaching hospital is becoming increasingly the focus of health care in its community. With these trends goes the hospital responsibility of participating in and providing leadership to the planning of an orderly array of care services that will meet the needs of sound and economic continuing patient care. Ambulatory services, which represent an interface between the hospital and its community, occupy a strategic position to provide this leadership. As part of its responsibility to demonstrate patterns of care for the future and to

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