1914. The United States Public Health Service organized a Division of Industrial Hygiene and Sanitation in 1915. The American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons was organized in 1916. The ill health and increased mortality accompanying the accelerated production of munitions and other war materials for World War I made many persons conscious of the necessity for technical guidance in the recognition and control of occupational diseases. *The Journal of Industrial Hygiene* was established in 1919 and was the leading publication in the field. It was acquired by the American Medical Association in 1949, underwent editorial policy changes, and is presently (1957) published as the *A.M.A. Archives* of *Industrial Health*. The *American Industrial Hygiene Association Quarterly*, published for the first time in 1946, has had wide acceptance and is now the leading source of information in the industrial hygiene field. Starting January, 1958, it will be issued six times a year as the *American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal*.

In 1918 the Harvard Medical School established a Department of Applied Physiology, which in 1922 became a part of the present Harvard School of Public Health as the Department of Physiology and the Department of Industrial Hygiene. This was the first time that instruction and research in industrial hygiene leading to advanced degrees had been offered anywhere in the world. This school co-operates with the graduate school of engineering: any of the courses offered in the School of Public Health may be elected by students working for a degree of master or doctor of science in engineering. The School of Public Health, which is open to graduates of schools of medicine, and graduates in arts and sciences with training in basic medical sciences or specialized training and experience in an important phase of public health work, offers the degree of master of public health and, to especially qualified persons, the degree of doctor of public health. The Harvard School of Public Health was the first place in the world where a qualified person could obtain scheduled, broad instruction in industrial hygiene regardless of whether his undergraduate training had been in medicine or in the sciences. Several universities, colleges, and technological schools now provide similar instruction to a growing number of students.

Many chemists and engineers, as well as physicians, in the field have acquired their specialized industrial hygiene knowledge and skills by association and in the "School of Hard Knocks." Official agencies, such as the United States Bureau of Mines, United States Public Health Service, several state divisions of industrial hygiene, and a few city health department bureaus of industrial hygiene, have furnished valuable training stations for developing neophytes into full-fledged industrial hygienists. More recently, industry has been training chemists, engineers, and physicists for both specialized and general work in the field by giving them opportunities to work with trained industrial hygiene personnel.

The National Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists was organized in 1938 and has since furnished a valuable forum for the discussion of problems and experiences among this important group of industrial hygienists. The American Medical Association held its first Congress on Industrial Health in 1939.

The American Industrial Hygiene Association was also organized in 1939, primarily as a specialized group to encourage and foster the exchange and dissemination of technical information in the basic sciences, such as chemistry, physics, mechanical engineering, and toxicology, as it applies to industrial hygiene. This organization held its first annual meeting in 1940. It became the nucleus around which industrial hygiene developed and gained recognition as a scientific profession. Its membership now includes both men and women from the several sciences and medicine who represent the many facets of this particular field of public health. Industrial hygiene has successfully withstood abortive efforts at absorption by both safety engineering and medicine. It borders on each of those fields, but differs in technique from both, and one of its primary functions is to get these two groups to work hand in hand. As long as men of the professional strength that has characterized the field since the early Twenties continue their interest, industrial hygiene will be likely to retain its identity as a separate and important part of public health. It has a specific job to do and the specialized training to do the job—a fact that is constantly becoming more widely recognized. In recent years the American Industrial Hygiene Association, the Industrial Medical Association, the American Association of Industrial Nurses, Inc., and the National Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists have found it to their mutual advantage to hold joint annual meetings and to work closely together, with a pooling of research findings and practical experiences.

Until 1936 the industrial hygiene activities of the United States Public Health Service were relatively minor and were confined largely to research of a medical and statistical nature. From 1928 until 1932 toxicological research, such as the study of the effects of solvents, vapors, and gases on guinea pigs, rats, rabbits, dogs, and monkeys, as well as the development of the peritoneal injection method for evaluating proliferative action of dusts, was farmed out to the United States Bureau of Mines. Under the able guidance of R. R. Sayers and W. P. Yant this research had become extensive and the Bureau of Mines was hailed by some of the chemical industries as an impartial, qualified research institute where industry could have relative toxicities determined in order that the manufacturer as well as the public might be intelligently guided regarding necessary precautions in the handling and use of chemical products. The studies were co-operative arrangements whereby industry absorbed costs connected with the study of their products. The amount of money involved began to be attractive and protests against "subsidizing" the government and research caused the project to be discontinued. Later federal funds were made available to the United States Public Health Service through the Social Security Act, whereupon extensive research investigations and a program designed to establish active industrial hygiene units in the health departments of the various industrial states were inaugurated. By 1941 the facilities of the Industrial Hygiene Division, National Institutes of Health, of the United States Public Health Service had been greatly extended, and the personnel had increased from less than a score of persons in 1933 to well over