

100 Aflatoxin.

Aflatoxin, the cancer-causing agent found in edible nuts, has been fully characterized as mutagenic and carcinogenic by a team of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) scientists. FDA's Bureau of Science group, headed by Dr. Marvin Ligator, says the agent causes breakage at the long arm of chromosomes, apparently through an alkylating complex with deoxyribonucleic acid. Dr. Ligator's work, performed with white blood cells and kangaroo rat kidney cells, is the first aflatoxin study on mammalian cells. It complements the DNA complex research on the mycotoxin performed by Dr. A. W. Wogan at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Aflatoxin's cancer-causing properties have thrown scares into the peanut industry, which now is effectively monitoring its products.

-- Chem. Eng. News 45, 33 (Jan. 23, 1967)

101 Smog Chamber to be Constructed.

The construction of a smog chamber is planned to begin this month (January) at the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association (NPVLA) has agreed to finance operation of the chamber for three years as part of its program of pollution abatement. During this time, the chamber will be used for evaluating smog-forming tendencies of organic solvent vapors. The Battelle unit will be only the sixth smog chamber in this country having a capacity of more than 100 cubic feet.

-- Chem. Eng. News 45, 47 (Jan. 16, 1967)

102 Occupational Health Nursing.

The American Nurses' Association has announced the publication and availability of a report prepared by a Special Committee to Identify Occupational Health Nursing. This publication is entitled Selected Areas of Knowledge or Skill Basic to Effective Practice of Occupational Health Nursing. It is available free in limited quantities, from the American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N. Y. 10019. Please specify publication I-25 when requesting. The publication contains a section listing and briefly discussing the distinctive characteristics of occupational health nursing and follows this with a survey of the many-faceted skills and knowledge which the occupational health nurse must possess. The publication defines the practice of occupational health nursing and provides a summation of basic concepts which can be useful in both nursing education and practice. (See Ind. Hyg. Digest 30:10, p. 3-4, Oct. 1966.)

-- Am. Ind. Hyg. Assn. J. 27, 532 (Nov.-Dec. 1966)

103 Alcoholism in Industry.

A 24-page booklet entitled Alcoholism in Industry, recently released by the Industrial Medical Association, tells how to recognize and manage problem drinkers in industry and details of starting an industrial alcoholism program. Copies of the booklet are available at \$1.00 each from the Industrial Medical Association, 55 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois 60602.

-- Am. Ind. Hyg. Assn. J. 27, 558 (Nov.-Dec. 1966)

104 American Industrial Health Conference.

The 1967 American Industrial Health Conference will meet April 10-13, 1967 in New York City with headquarters at the Americana Hotel. The Conference is cosponsored by the Industrial Medical Association and the American Association of Industrial Nurses. Further information may be obtained by writing to the American Industrial Health Conference, 55 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois 60602.

-- Am. Ind. Hyg. Assn. J. 27, A-4 (Nov.-Dec. 1966)

105 National Congress on Environmental Health Management.

The National Congress on Environmental Health Management will be conducted by the American Medical Association in New York City, April 24-26, 1967 at the Hotel Americana. The Congress is convened to explore the varied aspects of the management approach to environmental health problems. For further information write to the Department of Environmental Health, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

-- Am. Ind. Hyg. Assn. J. 27, A-4 (Nov.-Dec. 1966)

106 Hygienic Guide Series.

The following additional Hygienic Guide Series are now available: Ethyl Acrylate (Ethyl Propenoate) $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHCOOC}_2\text{H}_5$ and Ethylene Glycol Dinitrate (Nitroglycol, Dinitroglycol, EGDN, EGN, Ethylene Nitrate) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{ONO}_2)_2$. They are given in the November-December 1966 AIHA Journal pages 571-577 and can be obtained from the American Industrial Hygiene Association, 14125 Prevoist, Detroit, Michigan 48227, at 50 cents each. -- Am. Ind. Hyg. Assn. J. 27, 571-577 (Nov.-Dec. 1966)