new section on portable and mobile radiation sources. (3) There is a requirement that industrial radiographic installations utilizing isotopes be leak-tested. (4) Tables on shielding design have been deleted since this information is available from other sources. (5) There a provision that no person shall lease, lend or sell x-ray equipment unless such equipment will meet the requirements of the regulations.

-- Michigan s Occ. Health 12, No. 2,8, (Winter 1964-1965)

525 Air Pollution Control Bill.

A modified air pollution control bill has been approved by the Senate Special Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution headed by Senator Edmund S. Muskie (D.-Me.). As Senator Muskie predicted earlier the amended version of S.306 is more flexible than the original. In the new version the bill merely sets broad guidelines for the quality of emissions from automobile exhausts. It provides that actual quality standards will be set administratively by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Auto makers would have until September 1, 1967, to comply with the new control standards. The parent Committee on Public Works is expected to approve the subcommittee's version of S.306 in routine fashion.

-- Chem. Eng News 43, 21 (May 17, 1965)

526 More Money for Pesticide Research.

The Senate has passed without debate a bill (S.1623) which would authorize the Interior Department to spend $3.2 million on pesticide research in fiscal 1966 This sum would go to $5 million annually in fiscal 1967 and 1968 Under present law, Interior can spend no more than $2.5 million a year for this kind of research. The House seems likely to go along with the Senate action. Last year both House and Senate passed slightly different versions of a similar bill to lift the ceiling on pesticide research, but Congress adjourned before the differences could be ironed out. -- Chem. Eng. News 43, 19 (May 10, 1965)

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND NOTICES

527 The Legacy of Neglect. C.A. Ferguson, et al. AVAILABLE FROM: Industrial Mental Health Associates, P.O. Box 1364, Fort Worth, Texas 76.1. 114 pp.(1965). PRICE: $13 50

This report is the result of a year's study by a group of ten Second-Year students at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration The method adopted for researching this study is described. It embodied analysis and interpretation of information collected by a combination of literature searches, questionnaires, interviews, and personal correspondence The first objective is to provide the business man with more insight into mental health problems in industry. Second, to examine the factors which have hampered the development of industrial mental health programs. Third, to predict some of the trends of mental health care and to indicate the impact on business of various forces, including the medical professions, the federal and state governments, the unions and the legal professions, which are acting in this field. Fourth, is to offer possible action alternatives that a company may take, dependent upon its needs and its resources -- Cond from Preface

Though no mathematical puzzle and no problem of the hard sciences stumps us for long, man is an enigma to himself. Few people really understand themselves, let alone understand others. Man still struggles along in sometimes brutal association with other men, often in painful association and rarely in happy, spontaneously productive relationships. Man pays an extremely high human price for his scientific, economic, and technical productivity Nearly 20,000 people die each year by their own hand Hundreds of thousands are incapacitated by serious accidents. Millions suffer from alcoholism, heart disease, ulcers, and other ills in which psychological factors play a major role Even though we know these things about man and his work, we are not yet applying this knowledge systematically at places where men work Here and there a relatively few men—managers and labor leaders, psychologists and

01 132 2659