

Sources of Help

act in an advisory capacity and to discuss problems, draft regulations, or render help in emergencies. The office also maintains an Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (CIS) which analyses and provides abstracts of relevant articles appearing in official publications and journals throughout the world. (See bibliography of "Industrial hygiene and medicine" periodicals later in this chapter.)

The office is also assisted by temporary committees of experts, which have discussed safety in coal mines, the prevention and suppression of dust in mining, tunneling, and quarrying, safety and health in dock work, protection of workers against ionizing radiation, industrial medical services, pneumoconiosis and other matters relating to occupational safety and health. Meetings of experts and symposia have been held on such subjects as the medical inspection of labor, electrical accidents, the international classification of radiographs of pneumoconiosis, and radiological health and safety in mining and milling of unclean materials.

The United States has several members on the panels and has been represented on all the temporary expert committees and special conferences.

The main tasks of the ILO in the field of occupational safety and health are

International instruments These include conventions and recommendations, and also model safety codes and codes of practice.

A new *Encyclopedia of Occupational Health and Safety* is now being prepared, to succeed *Occupation and Health*, which was published in 1930 in English and French. This is designed to provide guidance to a wide range of people concerned with health, safety, and welfare at work. The assistance of a committee of experts has been sought. Although problems will be reviewed from an international angle, special account will be taken of the needs of developing countries.

The compilation of technical studies

The publication of medical and technical studies.

Direct assistance to governments, by furnishing experts, drafting regulations, supplying information, etc.

Collaboration with other international organizations, the World Health Organization, and the International Organization for Standardization.

Assistance to national safety and health organizations, research centers, employers' associations, trade unions, etc., in different countries.

In general, keeping in touch with the safety and health movement throughout the world and assisting the movement by all the means in its power.

The International Labor Organization has adopted international safety and health recommendations or conventions on the following subjects, among others:

Labour Inspection (1919, 1923, 1926, 1937, 1939, 1947)
Night Work of Young Persons (1919, 1946, 1948)
Minimum Age of Employment (1919, 1920, 1921, 1932, 1936, 1937, 1959, 1965)
Employment of Women Before and After Childbirth (1919, 1952)
Night Work of Women (1919, 1934)
Prohibition of the Use of White Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches (1919)
Prevention of Anthrax (1919, 1921)
Lead Poisoning (1919)
Medical Examination of Young Persons (1921, 1946, 1959, 1965)
Use of White Lead in Painting (1921)
Compensation for Occupational Diseases (1925, 1934)
Health and Welfare of Seafarers (1926, 1936, 1946, 1949, 1958, 1959, 1966)
Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages Transported by Vessels (1929)
Prevention of Accidents (1929)
Power-driven Machinery (1929)
Protection of Dockers Against Accidents (1929, 1932, 1956)
Employment of Women Underground in Mines (1935)
Safety in the Building Industry (1937)
Protection of Health of Workers in Places of Employment (1935)
Radiation Protection (1960)
Occupational Health Services (1959)
Guarding of Machinery (1963)
Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) (1964)

The ILO also publishes material of broader scope. Among recent titles are included *Manual of Radiation Protection* (Parts I to V), *Guide to the Prevention and Suppression of Dust in Mining, Tunnelling, and Quarrying*,