

Technical materials.

Accident Prevention Manual for Industrial Operations (National Safety Council's 7th edition)

Construction Accident Prevention Manual
Fleet Safety Manual

Fundamentals of Industrial Hygiene

Industrial Accident Prevention Manual, by
H W Heinrich

Introduction to Industrial Hygiene, by J J
Bloomfield

Power Line Safety Manual

"Safety Subjects" (U S Department of Labor)

Practiguas ("Safe Practices" pamphlets)

Portable Fire Extinguishers

Respiratory Protection

The Supervisor and Accident Prevention

Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience and Method of Recording Basic Facts Relating to Nature and Occurrence of Work Injuries (American National Standards Institute)

International Association of Governmental Labor Officials

401 Railway Labor Bldg , First and "D" Sts NW ,
Washington, D C 20210

This association, made up both of state labor commissioners and of ministers of labor from Canadian provinces, holds annual meetings to consider problems in industrial safety and health

International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions

Justice Building, State Capitol Grounds, Little
Rock, Ark 72201

This group, composed of American, Canadian, New Zealand, and Philippine members, is concerned with workman's compensation and safety

International Labor Organization

International Labor Office, CH 1211, Geneva 22,
Switzerland

The International Labor Organization (ILO), a specialized agency associated with

the United Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 as part of the League of Nations. Its purpose is to improve labor conditions, raise living standards, and promote economic and social stability as the foundation for lasting peace throughout the world. To this purpose, one of ILO's functions is "the protection of the worker against sickness, disease, and injury arising out of his employment."

The organization consists of about 120 member countries, including the United States (which joined in 1934). ILO functions through an annual conference of member states, a governing body, advisory committees, and a permanent office, the International Labor Office. ILO is distinctive from all other international agencies in that it is tripartite in character—that is, the conference, the governing body, and some of the committees are composed of representatives of governments, employers, and workers.

In the field of safety and health, the International Labor Office maintains a permanent international staff of medical doctors, engineers, and industrial hygienists. Assistance in specific fields is given by panels of consultants, drawn from all parts of the world to 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.