for disability, since at the time of changing jobs he was not in fact disabled. He could have continued his regular work. The danger of future, not present, disability caused the change. Glodowski insisted his present health condition forced the change in order to prevent future aggravation, and he was therefore already disabled. The court held that loss of wages is not the determining factor. Glodowski could still do his old job. His only recovery, therefore, was under the Non-Disabling Silicosis Statute. Glodowski v. Industrial Commission, Wisconsin Supreme Court, 105 N.W. 2d 833 (Nov. 1, 1960). -- Occ. Hazards

222 Personal Work Compensable?

Robert Maheaux was a handyman for Cove-Craft, Incorporated. The company manufactured wooden sporting equipment and toys. On October 9, 1957, Maheaux was making a checkerboard for his own use. He used a table saw during his lunch hour. He had never used the saw before and was not too familiar with its operation. A flying chip gave him a permanent eye injury. The company maintained that since Maheaux was on his lunch hour and engaged in a personal project when he was hurt, his injury was not compensable. Maheaux argued that he had never been forbidden to use the saw for his personal use, that it was customary for employees to do this, and that his straw boss was talking to him at the time of the accident and said nothing about stopping. The court concluded that personal use of the saw was so common a practice it was a custom. Unless the employer expressly prohibited its use, any injury like Maheaux's was work-connected. Claim allowed. Maheaux v. Cove-Craft, Incorporated, New Hampshire Supreme Court, 164A 2d 574 (Oct. 4, 1960). -- Occ. Hazards

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND NOTICES

223 A Progress Report on the Photochemistry of Polluted Atmospheres. E. A. Schuck, G. J. Doyle and N. Endow. Report No. 31, Air Pollution Foundation, 2556 Mission St., San Marino, California. 112 pp. (Dec. 1960). No price given.

During the photooxidation of olefins, 3 reactions appear important: the reaction of olefins with oxygen atoms, with ozone, and with active intermediates. Active intermediates may be free radicals or switterions. The rate of disappearance of olefin, over and above that accountable by reaction with oxygen atoms and ozone, has been termed the "excess rate". The importance of active intermediates in the mechanism of olefin photooxidation is suggested by these observations: (1) Some products cannot be accounted for by simple rupture of the double bond. (2) The excess rate is proportional to the square root of the light intensity and to the square root of the initial nitrogen dioxide concentration. The major products of the photooxidation are produced by rupture of the double bond, leading to various carbonyl compounds. However, significant amounts of formaldehyde and acetaldehyde are formed from olefins in certain cases in which these compounds could not be formed by simple bond rupture. Secondary photooxidation of the initial products can also contribute to the products. Alkyl nitrites were identified among the minor products of olefin photooxidation. These nitrites are probably contributing to olefin oxidation since alkyl nitrites promote destruction of olefins as well as does nitric oxide or nitrogen dioxide. Other minor products identified were alkyl nitrates and epoxides. The amount of eye irritation caused by photooxidation of auto exhaust probably may be reduced most efficiently by control of olefins rather than by control of oxides of nitrogen. Approximately 50% of the eye irritation measured in auto exhaust mixtures results from the photooxidation of ethylene and propylene. The sensitivity and precision of the present method of measuring eye irritation and of the analytical methods available for measuring products must be improved if the results from synthetic experiments are to be correlated with conditions in the Los Angeles atmosphere. -- Cond. from authors' summary