

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FEATURES

The evaluation of physical tasks in industry is discussed in Abst. No. 836.

Data on chronic disease in former college students are given in Abst. No. 841.

Observations on heart disease among industrial workers are presented in Abst. No. 842.

Abst. No. 864 investigates nitrogen dioxide poisoning due to metal-cutting with the oxyacetylene torch.

The radiochemical determination of metallic mercury vapor in air is described in Abst. No. 867.

A report on the toxicity of triphenyltin is given in Abst. No. 868.

Mouth-to-mouth (resuscitation) transmission of tuberculosis is reported in Abst. Nos. 837 and 838.

See Abst. No. 873 for a description of inhalation studies on chloropentafluoroethane.

Abst. No. 874 presents the prognostic aspects of benzene poisoning.

Details on twins with coal workers' pneumoconiosis are given in Abst. No. 884.

Abst. No. 896 describes a new tape reagent for the determination of hydrogen sulfide in air.

Details on the safe handling and use of ethylene oxide are given in Abst. No. 901.

An apparent association of lung and bladder cancer in cigarette smokers is reported in Abst. No. 849.

FOUNDATION FACTS

A NATIONAL HEALTH CONSERVATION PROGRAM supporting industry's needs as well will be discussed at the Foundation's 31st Annual Management Conference by outstanding speakers from several fields of management. This meeting and subsequent IHF activities are intended to help clarify national health goals and provide a better means of measuring and reporting progress in environmental and occupational health research, and in the application of its fruits in the public interest and in support of continued industrial technological development. The history of the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation (See page 4, abstract 831, this issue) provides a model for enlightened long-term planning. A clear statement of national environmental and occupational health goals is needed as health conservation is being equilibrated with environmental cleanliness by some federal agencies—a potentially serious error in light of present knowledge. The very real problem of the nation's rising illness costs merits closer attention and study quite apart from our interest in conserving the quality of our environment. In the absence of comprehensive planning, expenditure of additional funds by Government may simply compound confusion and adversely influence scientific perspective. (31st Annual Meeting, Oct. 18-19, Chatham Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

STAFF ACTIVITIES: Dr. R. T. P. deTreville attended the September 9 meeting of Industrial Medical Association, Pittsburgh-Cleveland Area which was held at Mellon Institute, and also participated in the Board of Directors meeting the preceding evening. Dr. deTreville also delivered a talk on September 27 at the Fall Management Course in Safety entitled, "Toxicity of Solvents in Industry and Effects in Confined Spaces", sponsored by Western Pennsylvania Safety Council, and assisted Professor David Minard, University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public Health, September 27 and 29, with lectures on "Occupational Disease Control" and "Evaluating Effectiveness of Occupational Health Programs." Dr. Paul Gross and Professor Theodore F. Hatch attended the International Congress on Occupational Health held in Vienna, Austria, September 18-24 where Dr. Gross chaired a session on Occupational Medicine. Dr. Gross also participated in an international Pneumoconiosis Round Table Discussion (at the Institute of Experimental Hygiene, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) by presenting to his peers in pulmonary pathology research a paper entitled, "The Alveolar Transport Mechanism."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING: The Foundation's Executive Committee met with the Policy and Planning Committee at IHF headquarters on September 8 to plan the Foundation's program and budget for 1967.

HONORS: Honorary membership of Past Presidents and Officers of the Executive Committee of the British Occupational Hygiene Society was bestowed on Professor Theodore F. Hatch on September 9, 1966.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES FOR 1966 adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists at their 28th Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on May 16-17, 1966 appear in this issue of the Digest.