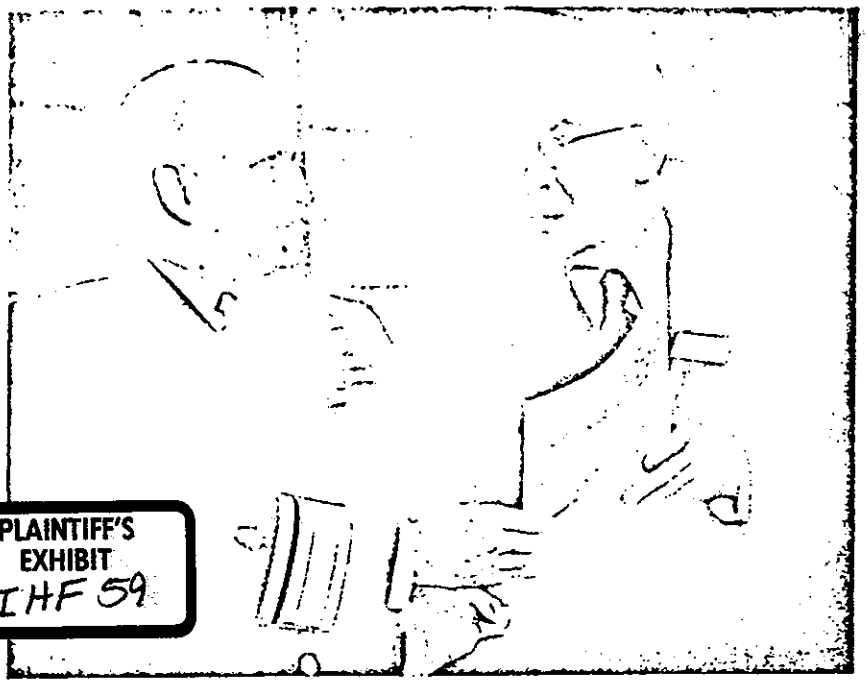


PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT IHF 59

Rear Adm. Joel T. Boone; W. A. Hamor, assistant director, Mellon Institute

Industrial Hygiene Meeting

WILLIAM R. BRADLEY, Industrial Hygienist, American Cyanamid Co., New York, N. Y.

RESPONDING to the theme, "Product Comes from People" nearly 400 industrial executives and professional and technical specialists in industrial health attended the Industrial Hygiene Foundation's eleventh annual meeting held at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Nov. 7. This conference points with increasing emphasis to the vision of those leaders among industrial management who, 11 years ago, foresaw the social and economic rewards and who have been experiencing manifold benefits when healthy people are at work in a healthful environment.

Round-table conferences on engineering, medical, legal, and chemical-toxicological matters were held the day before and the day after the annual meeting. Of high importance is the contribution of chemists who develop means to trap from industrial atmospheres those contaminants of potential health significance and who, in applying trace analytical methods, show the magnitude of exposures.

Admiral Ben Morcell delivered the keynote address of the conference emphasizing that although "production comes from people, it is for the benefit of people". The famous head of the Seabees and, until recently, Federal Coal Mines Administrator, and now president of Turner Construction Co., pleaded for industrial peace so that the United States may present a unified front of social solidarity and industrial power. He was appalled by the waste of industrial strikes and the accumulated bitterness between management and labor, due, he said, to lack of confidence on both sides.

Andrew Fletcher, executive vice president, St. Joseph Lead Co., and chairman, foundation's Board of Trustees, opened the meeting with a discussion of the importance of physical efficiency to machine efficiency. He stated that a 90% efficient machine with a 50% physically efficient workman is effectively only 45% efficient.

T. F. Hatch, foundation staff member, stressed need for considering the human factor in industrial machine design:

> A significant physiological difference exists between the hand worker and the machine operator. The machine takes the place of human muscle but is only an extension of the man. In this combination of man and the machine, we cannot hope to attain the fine coordination of man's brain, muscle, balance, vision and other senses but this combination may operate with great success if the machine is physiologically correct in design.

"The dangerous trades of our fathers have all but disappeared," reported F. R. Holden, W. C. L. Hemeon, and T. F. Hatch, a team of foundation scientists who appraise industrial processes from the standpoint of maintaining workers' health. "Modern industry demonstrates that today potentially toxic dusts, fumes, and gases can be and are being used without hazard," they said. "In one investigation project involving 28 plants having operations using tons of dangerous silica, only 3 plants were found to have silicosis hazards and these were readily overcome."

"Silicosis, a lung disease resulting from inhaling free silica dust, and once a common hazard to workers in the pottery industry, is no longer a threat," stated R. H. Pass, president of Onondaga Pottery Co. As a result of management's efforts toward hazard-free plant operations, Mr. Pass emphasized the satisfying employee health picture, and many economic benefits including lessened cost of insurance, lack of claims, and no work stoppage.

Of great importance to chemical and other industries is the new method for saving eyes following chemical burns, reported by Ralph S. McLaughlin, M.D., consultant in industrial ophthalmology, South Charleston, W. Va. This specialized treatment is called "denuding" but consists of the removal of only those stained corneal surface cells that show involvement of the chemical under the biomicroscope following first-aid treatment. Preliminary first aid consists of flushing the eye with water within one minute after injury, using strategically located eye fountains. No neutralizing substances are used, Dr. McLaughlin said.

The person is sent immediately to the medical dispensary where the eye is anesthetized and then stained with 2% buffered fluorescein solution. Water irrigation is continued for 15 minutes, after which the eye is again stained. If negative, the individual is observed at 2-hour intervals for 4 hours. If positive, another 15-minute washing is conducted and the eye restrained. If still positive, the case is at once sent to the ophthalmologist for the "denuding" removal of those cells which, if left on the cornea, would still contain a source of irritant chemical. Medication consists of 0.5% pontocain ointment.

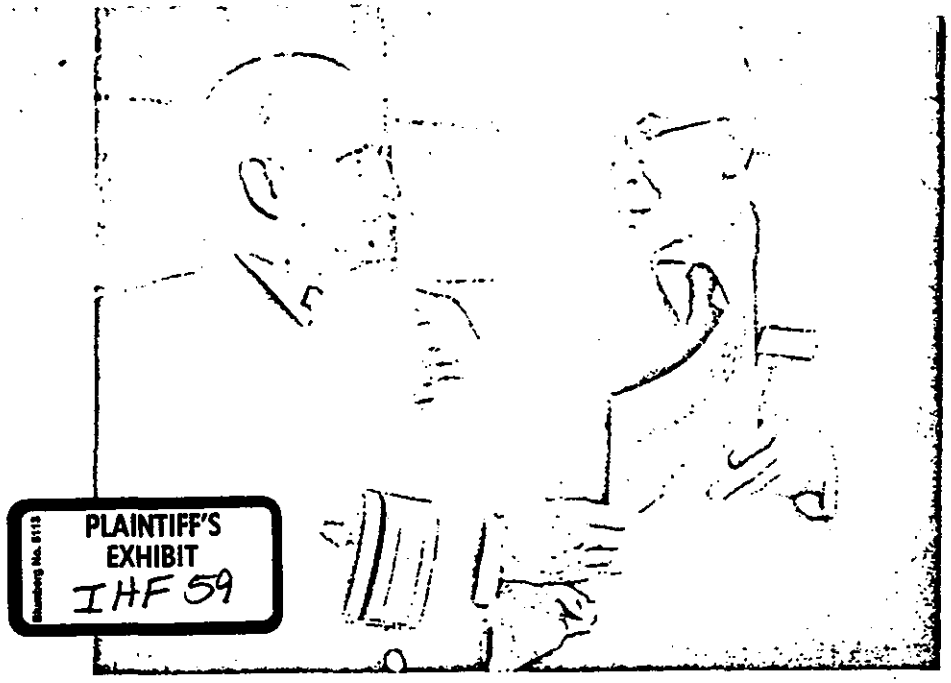
The excellent success resulting from this treatment, Dr. McLaughlin believes, is attributable in part to prohibiting chemical penetration to vital eye membranes and to the speed with which continued irrigation and "denuding" are begun.

Leslie Silverman, Harvard School of Public Health, demonstrates the pneumotachograph



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