

Air Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc.,
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Pittsburgh, Pa.
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REFERENCES TO RECENT LITERATURE ON INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

(A) News Items

- 1 STANDARDS FOR ANALYZING DUST CONCENTRATION. Labor Standards, U.S. Dept. of Labor 1, 5 (November 1938).
The American Standards Association has recently authorized its committee on standards of permissible atmospheric contamination in work places to develop standards for safe limits of concentration for toxic dusts and gases. This technical committee, comprising eminent toxicologists, pathologists and industrial engineers, and set up at the request of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, is to review the work of other organizations, to set up specific standards on toxic materials and to furnish physicians and engineers interested with information on injurious exposure. Dr. Roy R. Jones of the U. S. Public Health Service, is to act as technical secretary of the committee.
- 2 COUNCIL ON INDUSTRIAL HEALTH. J. Am. Med. Assoc. 111, 2128 (December 3, 1938).
The first Annual Congress on Industrial Health sponsored by the American Medical Association was held January 9 and 10, 1939 at the Palmer House in Chicago. On the program were articles and papers which will be of interest and which will be abstracted in this Bulletin as they are published.
- 3 NOMENCLATURE IN INDUSTRIAL HEALTH. J. Am. Med. Assoc. 111, 2117-8 (December 3, 1938).
The language of industrial health is at present incapable of full expression within the strict confines of scientific terminology. Variations in source and derivation of the usages and idioms has resulted in wide confusion and there is a need, according to the Council on Industrial Health of the American Medical Association, for a definition of the terms used. To this end the Council proposes to publish a compendium which will define and explain the various terms now in use.
- 4 SILICOSIS PRIOR TO OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE ACT. Labor Standards, U.S. Dept. of Labor 1, 6 (Sept.-Oct. 1938).
Affirming a decision in the circuit court, the Supreme Court of Michigan recently dismissed a damage suit for deaths from silicosis prior to October 29, 1937, when the State occupational disease law went into effect. The suit, involving eight cases of death from silicosis, claimed negligence on the part of the employer in failing to provide proper ventilation and exhaust systems to remove the silica dust. Both plaintiffs and the defendant were under the State compensation act at the time the silicosis was contracted.
- 5 ENFORCING THE SILICA DUST CODE. Labor Standards, U.S. Dept. of Labor, 1, 15 (December 1938).
A procedure designed to expedite enforcement of the code for control of silica dust in rock drilling has been authorized by the New York State Industrial Commissioner. Contractors will be allowed 10 days to comply with the first order to

