PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

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Superintendent,
Division of Safety and
Hygiene,
Columbus, Ohio.

November 22, 1948

REPORT OF 13th ANNUAL MEETING
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION
MELLON INSTITUTE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The general meeting of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation was the only meeting that subscribing members of the organization were permitted to attend. These meetings were concerned more with problems of general health, personnel relations and social legislation, rather than industrial hygiene. We were not permitted to attend the medical conference, the engineering conference or the conference of industrial hygienists and toxicologists where the real problems of interest to this Division were discussed. The following subjects were discussed in the general meeting:

"HOW BIG is OUR JOB" - by Andrew Fletcher, President, St. Joseph Lead Company, Board Chairman, Industrial Hygiene Foundation.

Mr. Fletcher pointed out that ill health causes the loss of 6½ billion man hours of work each year, with a loss of 27 billion in national wealth. John F. McMahon, Managing Director of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation discussed the same subject. He pointed out that the Industrial Hygiene Foundation had established a new laboratory on toxicology and physiology. In addition to publishing the Industrial Hygiene Digest, the Foundation also publishes special pamphlets such as "Industrial Health Department Functions and Relationships" and "Safety in Sandblasting". He stated that the 1948 income of the Foundation was $116,000 and expenses $101,000. He also stated that there are 300,000 known organic chemical compounds, and that it is up to industrial hygienists to know something about many of these compounds.

"GOOD HEALTH is GOOD BUSINESS" - by Thomas Parran, M. D., Dean, New Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Parran, former surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service and Dean of the New Graduate School of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh, discussed plans for his school. Among other things he stated "The record shows, however, that while American business puts to work promptly the best that is known in the mechanical and engineering science, it has not applied so fully the fund of knowledge accumulated in the health sciences. There is a vast body of knowledge concerning disease prevention and health promotion which, so far, has not been put to work". In discussing who should promote the health activities of a group of people - labor or employers - he stated that loyalty is won by the group who is able to meet the problems.

"ATOMIC ENERGY" - by John Z. Bowers, M. D., Chief of Section on Medicine, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Bowers stated that there are two fundamental problems; one, the problem of industrial hygiene in connection with the creation of atomic energy and, two, the use of radio active isotopes in research. He stated that the Atomic Energy Commission prescribed conditions in which such isotopes could be used in research. The two chief methods of determining radiation are by Geiger counters and a person carrying a dental film in his pocket. Protection is afforded by distance and by barriers. Soon airplanes may be driven by atomic power. The chief barrier to the use of atomic energy in trains, ships and airplanes is the fact that it takes a large concrete barrier to prevent injury from radiation.

"WHAT THE FOUNDATION IS DOING" - by Theodore F. Hatch, Research Director, Industrial Hygiene Foundation.

For sometime Mr. Hatch has been working on the problem of the role of particle size in determining the hazard of dust and fumes. He is also working on problems of radiant heat in the glass industry. He stated that when it came to measuring the effect of radiant heat on a worker, the air movement was not effective and that they should throw away their thermometers. He stated the functions of the

Industrial Hygiene Foundation were:

1. To answer questions relative to health hazards.
2. Make industrial hygiene surveys.
3. Review plant designs.
4. Design exhaust systems.
5. Review medical cases.
6. Consult on pathological tests.

"SUMMARIES of MEDICAL and ENGINEERING CONFERENCES"

"Medical" - by C. Richard Walmer, M. D. Secretary, Medical Committee, Industrial Hygiene Foundation.

Dr. Walmer reviewed the medical conference which was attended by ninety-five physicians and surgeons from member companies. Among other things there was a panel discussion on tuberculosis in industry.

Dr. Farrar discussed the New Graduate School of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh, and a report was submitted on the London conference on health.

"Engineering" - by W. C. L. Hemeon, Secretary, Engineering Committee, Industrial Hygiene Foundation.

One hundred twenty five engineers from member companies attended this conference. Subjects discussed were:

1. Stack gas problems.
2. Replacement air and recirculation of air.
3. Setting points.
4. Report on heat radiation.
5. Miscellaneous problems such as ventilating welding, ventilating swing grinders, flow of dust in air ducts and the report on engineering field work in regard to the smog study at Donora, Pa.

At this point Dr. Townsend of the U. S. Public Health Service was introduced. The following is quoted from a Pittsburgh paper, which the writer believes to be interesting:

"Donora Smog To Get Full U.S. Probe. Federal Official Calls Problem of Air Pollution Nationwide.

An exhaustive medical survey of smog conditions in Donora and the entire Monongahela Valley was promised Thursday by the United States Public Health Service.

Announcement of the survey was made before the thirteenth annual meeting of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation in Mellon Institute by Dr. James O. Townsend, chief of the division of industrial hygiene of the USPHS.

Dr. Townsend called the mysterious smog that killed 20 persons in Donora three weeks ago a 'problem that transcends Donora and is nationwide in scope.'

Smog More Than Annoyance.

He said this division's study would be a thorough one, with tests and probing of the people, plant and animal life, and industrial processes in the area.

'We have to get over the idea that smog is just a nuisance,' said Dr. Townsend. 'There is no condition confronting us that is more terrifying.'

Interest of the US H. in the Donora tragedy will cover cases of air pollution in other parts of the country, he said, including Los Angeles, Louisville and parts of West Virginia.

-}- E. of A. Meeting - Industrial Hygiene Foundation

Dr. H. E. Schrenk, formerly with the United States Bureau of Mines here, had been sent from Washington by the USPHS to take charge of the investigation, Dr. Townsend said.

Preliminary plans for the investigation were made at a meeting last week between Dr. Schrenk, Donora Council, medical authorities and representatives of management and labor. Another such meeting will be held on Tuesday.

Co-operation of State.

Dr. Townsend said his division's probe is being conducted with full co-operation, also of the State Board of Health and of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation at Mellon Institute.

'We believe this experience will be a springboard for a militant attitude toward pollution of all kinds', he added.

As he made his announcement, all of Donora's smog victims were aboard a chartered plane that left Allegheny County Airport for a week's 'vacation' at Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach, N. C. The trip is being financed by citizens of the two communities through their chambers of commerce.

The 20 who died in Donora's mystery smog were mostly asthma sufferers with heart conditions, but many other residents became ill, supposedly from the polluted air."

This study is of interest to the Division of Safety and Hygiene because at any time we may be called upon to investigate a smog condition, even though such a problem should fall within the province of the Ohio Department of Health rather than this Division.

"INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE CODES AND REGULATIONS" - by W. P. Yant, Sc. D., Director of Research and Development, Mine Safety Appliances Company.

Dr. Yant pointed out that states and localities have the power to draft their own codes, and a great deal of confusion resulted. In an endeavor to alleviate this situation, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists has been engaged in the development of a model code with a view to its adoption by the states and thereby provide uniformity of requirements. In this connection it should be pointed out that the Division of Safety and Hygiene operates under no code and in the opinion of the writer is more affective in its work than other bodies trying to enforce a code.

"THE MAN AND THE JOB" - by Lillian M. Gilbreth, Sc. D., President, Gilbreth, Inc.

Dr. Gilbreth pointed out that when a person dislikes his job he ofttimes transfers that hatred to the machine with which he works. She said a machine is really the extension of the personality of the individual.

"PROPER JOB PLACEMENT" - by M. M. Shafer, M. D., Medical Director, Frigidaire Division, General Motors Corporation.

Dr. Shaffer gave a very good talk in which he showed how jobs were evaluated relative to their physical requirements, and employes were evaluated relative to their ability to perform and then the two were correlated. Such a program results in the right man being on the right job.

"THE OLDER WORKER - INDUSTRY'S GREAT PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE" by T. O. Klumpp, M. D., President, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc.

Dr. Klumpp gave a very interesting and clever lecture on the plight of the older workers.

Among other things he pointed out that by 1980, 14.6% of the population will be 65 years of age. If one fifth of the twenty-one million people, 65 years of age or older are employed in 1980 at an average sum of $2500 per year, their annual income will amount to 10 billion 500 million dollars. If there is compulsory retirement, this load will

have to be borne by other wage earners and would be almost intolerable. He was strongly against compulsory retirement.

"INDUSTRIAL HEALTH LEGISLATION IN 1938" - by Theodore C. Waters, Mullikin, Stockbridge and Waters.

Mr. Waters reviewed recent legislation in the field of industrial hygiene in the several states.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CURRENT TRENDS IN SOCIAL INSURANCE LEGISLATION" - by Harry O. Walther, Jr., Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Walther discussed the various plans for health insurance. For instance - 1 - Rhode Island has a State fund in which all must participate; 2 - California and New Jersey have State funds, but private plans equal to or better than the State fund plan are permitted; 3- Private fund no compulsion.

"SUMMATION" - V. P. Ahearn and John F. McMahon.

Subjects discussed during the conferences were briefly reviewed.

Respectfully submitted,

DeWitt Huffman
Safety Advisor

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Industrial Hygiene Foundation Pittsburgh

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