



FOUNDATION FACTS

This news-letter is issued monthly to member companies and trade associations affiliated with Air Hygiene Foundation. Its purpose is to report Foundation news and activities. Air Hygiene Foundation is a partnership of industry and science organized to protect the health of the 15 million workmen in heavy industry.

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FOURTH FOUNDATION MEETING HITS ATTENDANCE HIGH Abstracted Proceedings Attached

More than 250 persons attended the fourth fall meeting of Air Hygiene Foundation held here November 14 and 15 — a new attendance high. Exactly 101 companies, from Massachusetts to Utah, were represented. Also represented by invitation were, U. S. Public Health Service, U.S. Dept. of Labor, labor organizations, half-a-dozen state departments, universities, institutions and individuals interested in the advancement of employee health. Abstracted proceedings of the meeting are enclosed.

Virtually all aspects of industrial health were covered, from management's interest in costs, "O.D." laws and industrial and public relations, to the technician's interest in engineering precautions, absenteeism and fresh medical progress made through Foundation researches. The reports were further enlivened by discussion from the floor. The discussion of labor's viewpoint on occupational disease prevention was an innovation that proved extremely interesting.

Two rabbits, with "windows" affixed to their ears, were exhibited by research specialists from University of Pennsylvania to illustrate medical studies which the Foundation helps support at Penn. With the aid of a microscope delegates were able to look through the "window" and see the effects of toxic materials in living tissue.

"Spread the Word"

Proceedings of the meeting will be issued later. Meanwhile, in order to speed the material to member companies, comprehensive abstracts are enclosed for all reports and addresses presented. It is urged that the fullest benefit be derived from this material. Please route the reports to the various interested departments and individuals within your organization.

For instance, while all the material presented is of general interest, "The Viewpoint of an Employer Toward Industrial Hygiene," including authoritative cost and profit figures, will be of special interest to top management. The medical and engineering reports will be of special value to plant physicians and engineers. Industrial and public relations officials may be interested in discussions in the forum, "Impact of Employee Health on Industrial and Public Relations." The text of Dr. A.J. Lanza's presentation on sick absenteeism is enclosed. His paper introduced a symposium on the subject in which eight authorities participated. Their discussions will be included in the printed proceedings.

"Cookbook" on X-Ray Nearly Ready

A new Foundation bulletin will be issued soon giving practical procedures for use of x-ray in physical examinations in industry. This bulletin is the result of research which the Foundation supports at University of Pennsylvania. Dr. S. Reid Warren, Jr., summarized the new bulletin. He expressed belief that the report will aid industrial executives, physicians in industry, and roentgenologists.

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

IHF-545

Air Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc.,
4400 Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
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REFERENCES TO RECENT LITERATURE ON INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

(A) News Items

- 786 OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE LEGISLATION OF 1939. U.S. Dept. of Labor, Monthly Labor Review, 49, 156-159 (July 1939).
In 1939, three States (Arkansas, Idaho, and Maryland) passed new laws granting compensation for a number of specified diseases contracted in industry. Arkansas compensates for 58 diseases, Idaho for 11 groups, covering 15 or more diseases, and Maryland's law contains a list of 34 compensable conditions. Ohio amplified its law to include "any other occupational disease." Minnesota enlarged its list of compensable occupational diseases to include those due to the hazards of fire fighting. The State of Washington amended the basic law of 1937. In claims for silicosis and asbestosis, the worker must have been employed in the State for 2 years prior to the claim and if the inception of the disease occurred outside the State, the disease must have been quiescent and non-disabling for 2 years prior to the injurious exposure in the State. For other diseases, the quiescent period is 1 year. The legislature also deleted the provision that occupational disease coverage shall be borne equally by employer and employee. New York adopted an amendment providing for the extension of the 90-day period for medical treatment for dust diseases for an additional 180 days and hereafter it need not be continuous. Pennsylvania enacted a new and comprehensive occupational disease law, fixing benefits to be paid, the procedure, etc., for making claims. While the same diseases specified in the old law are covered, the amount of compensation, which previously might be unlimited, is limited to a maximum of \$7500. Montana called upon the Congress of the United States to provide benefits for silicotics under the social security law and to provide grants-in-aid to States compensating for silicosis. A division of industrial hygiene in the State Board of Health was authorized, also the reporting of occupational diseases and inspection of industrial premises. New Hampshire and Oregon authorized appointment of special committees to study advisability of extending coverage to employees contracting occupational diseases. Including the new laws passed in 1939, there are now 30 jurisdictions, including District of Columbia, Hawaii, Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico, compensating for occupational disease.
- 787 COMPENSATED INJURIES. The Industrial Bulletin, New York State Dept. of Labor, 18, 347 (October 1939).
In 1938, compensation awards amounting to \$747,781 were made in 2,366 cases where workers suffered from disabilities caused by exposure to or contact with harmful substances or by certain activities involving continuous rubbing, friction, pressure, and vibration in the course of their employment. These 2,366 disabilities consisted of 925 compensated as accidental injuries and 1,441 compensated as occupational diseases. When a disability is the result of a single exposure to an injurious substance it is compensated as an accident, usually chemical burns, skin irritations or poisoning. When disability results from exposure to a harmful substance or occupational activity over a period of time in employment it is compensated as an occupational disease. The 1,441 cases of occupational disease