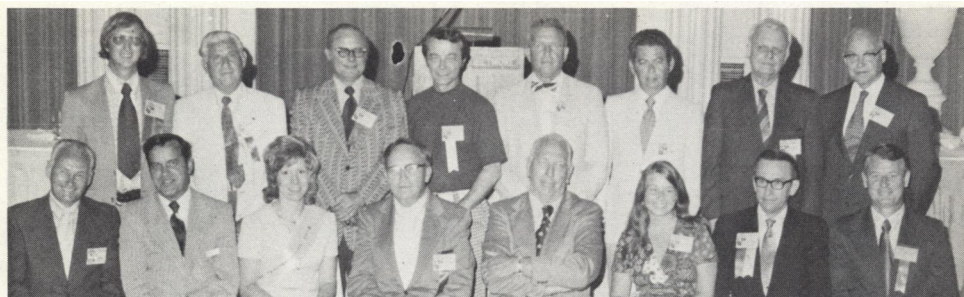


# Atlanta Conference Was Tops



Exhilarating . . . Professional . . . Rewarding . . .

These words all describe the 1973 Environmental Health Conference and annual meeting of the National Environmental Health Association held in Atlanta, Georgia, June 23-28.

The Georgia affiliate and co-host states are to be congratulated for the smooth operation during registration and for the various activities that kept the conference interesting and lively. Faegin Parrish, Nate Bliss and Roger Justice were kingpins during the session. Garnett DeHart did a great job in greeting exhibitors and visiting with them during their stay. Exhibitors reported good attendance at their booths, and members expressed their pleasure with the excellent quality of exhibits. Each and every educational session was well attended, and judging from the comments, they were of great value to attendees. Professional presentations will be published in the next three issues of the JOURNAL.

Registration exceeded the last four years, and a standing-room-only crowd gathered on Sunday evening to hear Senator Hugh Scott and Astronaut Alan Shepard at the keynote assembly. The keynote presentations are published in this issue.

The Pepsi-Cola Company hosted a fabulous reunion-reception with food, drink, and a reception line including Senator Scott, Alan Shepard, Miss Environmental Health (Sandy Beach), Bill Labian of Pepsi-Cola Company, Charles Gillham, 1972-73 president of the Association; and Nick Pohlit, executive director. Such an attraction drew a crowd that was almost unbelievable. All the conferees, their wives

The Georgia Association made the convention a success. Key figures were, back row: Clyde Taylor, Garnett DeHart, Milton Trippe, Roger Justice, Richard Clapp, Billy Riddle, Ray Summerlin, Dr. H. B. Henderson.

Front row: Charles Stewart, Nick Pohlit, Sandy Beach, Charles Gillham, Gene Dally, Cindy Leonard, Faegin Parrish, and Nate Bliss.



Bill Labian of Pepsi-Cola Company chats with Astronaut Alan Shepard while the young fry wait for autographs.



Educational and section meetings were very well attended this year. Here the Accreditation Council activities and goals for environmental education are discussed with Jack Hatlen having the audience' attention.

and children were together to greet each other and to shake hands with the dignitaries. Everyone involved in staging the conference and everyone who attended extend their heartiest thanks to the Pepsi-Cola Company for once again providing such an outstanding festive occasion.

Student Association members from Georgia and Tennessee did a fine job running the Combined Audio-Visual Exhibit. Without their diligent, willing help, this exhibit would not have been possible. Clyde Taylor, David Pence, Cindy Leonard, and several other students set up the little theater, manned the projectors and passed out information, besides attracting an audience. The office cannot thank them enough for their contribution. They acted in real professional manner, and we can see some future association leaders among the student ranks.

An excellent Combined Book Exhibit of 65 volumes was displayed prominently in the registration area where everyone had an opportunity to examine the books and pick up a booklet listing titles, prices, publishers and addresses. Many people expressed their pleasure at this educational exhibit. Students and educators were particularly interested, but many field personnel and directors found new information there also. The combined exhibits were started in 1972, and their success indicates they will be continued at future conferences.

Since more and more women are being employed as sanitarians, environmental health directors, and as educators in the field, there has developed a contingent of professional women in the association.



This youngster made the most of Astronaut Shepard's presence and took home a souvenir that will not likely be forgotten.

They met as a group this year to discuss common problems they encounter in their work and to talk about promoting more women in career positions. Helene Uhlmann, director of environmental health, Gary, Ind., served as chairman the past year and Harriet Oyler, Littleton, Colo., is chairman for the coming year.

Many prospective employers and employees were able to make contacts at the meeting, and space was provided by the association for interviews. This activity is popular at the conventions and will be expanded next year into an organized activity.

Students from Tennessee and Georgia manned exhibits, helped with hosting activities and mingled like real professionals. They got together with Charles Gillham and Nick Pohlit for a group photo.





## Senator Scott Is Keynote Speaker

Notables at speakers' table Sunday evening were Nick Pohlit, Alan Shepard, E. B. Osborn, Charles Gillham, Senator Hugh Scott, Mark Nottingham, and Stuart Clarke.

The National Environmental Health Association is uniquely American. Long ago, that prescient French observer, Alexis de Tocqueville, spoke of the American predilection for forming associations to solve problems. They have been described as the "third force" in American society.

Yours is a giant-sized problem, but I know of no other way to attack it than to bring together people from local, state and national government, from private industry, and the professions, from scientific associations, from high schools, colleges, universities, from public and private research institutions, from consumer groups, from conservation groups, and just plain people who care, as well.

Paging through your program and your JOURNAL, I was astounded not just at the variety of environmental topics but at the marvelous variety of studies toward suggested solutions of environmental problems.

Each area in this country has a different range of problems, and each solution must be adapted to these differences. Each effort to restore or improve the environment will cause a backlash, a counter-reaction, as you all know too well. It is worthwhile to consider where and when great reform movements began in this country. The feeling of something wrong, the desire to set it right are always there, but often it takes some particular work to crystalize and energize that feeling into positive, public action.

The three most influential books in our history may well turn out to be Harriet Beecher Stowe's UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

Upton Sinclair's THE JUNGLE, and Rachel Carson's SILENT SPRING. The first two were novels, but without commenting on their literary merits, they did have a tremendous influence on the movement to end slavery and to clean up the food processing industry. Rachel Carson's book was a stylistic gem, as well as observations and predictions of a trained scientist. There was, however, a time lag between publication and the beginnings of real reform. I am told that Rachel Carson was a deeply sad and disappointed woman when she died because the destruction of our environment seemed to be going unchecked. Today though, she might well have a more hopeful outlook. Who could have predicted the tremendous drive to protect our natural heritage by such diverse peoples and groups as are here gathered?

I mean to take nothing away from the men and women who have fought the good fight for 30, 40, 50 years, at all levels of life and government. We honor them as pioneers. Theirs was a lonely battle when first they dedicated themselves to this cause. Who could have predicted, even 10 years ago, that today we would have an Environmental Protection Agency at the federal level, powered with enormous regulatory authority, challenging corporations, municipalities, even other federal agencies, in an effort to stop destructive practices?

Every one of you here has read about EPA enforcement programs against air pollution by vehicles for a selected number of large cities. This has already caused a tremendous reaction at the city and state level, and we are getting a lot of protests against it in Washington.



Environmental protection involves literally a change of habits, not on the part of others, but all of us, you and I and every American. It might be characterized as a war between quality and quantity, and we are the battleground, for war takes place within each person, each group, each institution, each level of government. There isn't a man, woman or child who doesn't do something to protect or improve the environment, and in the same 24 hour period do something to demean or harm that same environment. One satisfies a yearning for improving the quality of life, the other for satisfying our twin demand for more bodily comfort, more material goods, and not necessarily for just ourselves but for others as well.

Consider but one goal of the federal government, as set forth in the universally acclaimed Full Employment Act of 1946—Any President, any Congress, is considered to have an obligation to devise economic and fiscal policies which will encourage full employment and check inflation. Full employment means agriculture, mines, mills and factories producing, means energy to keep them operating, means transportation service and retail organizations distributing the finished products. Thereby are created jobs and employment for all. Thereby do we overcome poverty, hunger, distress.

Government—local, state and national—is charged with a huge number of social programs to improve education, health, promote the general welfare, and to provide for common defense. Thereby do we also overcome poverty, hunger, distress.

The revenues to support these programs come from taxes paid largely by those employed and by the firms employing them. Quite frankly, a sluggish or declining economy, and resulting increase in unemployment, is one of the more frightening specters facing any government and any public official regardless of party affiliation.

Consider the outcry when President Nixon changed the priorities of the executive budget, cutting defense spending to its lowest percentage of the budget, and of GNP, since 1950, and increasing domestic spending on domestic social programs, including environmental protection, to the highest levels in history.

These cuts in defense spending, plus attempts to curb inflation, resulted in an economic slowdown and sharp rises in unemployment in many areas of the country. They also resulted in sharp decreases in tax revenues and consequent increases in budget deficits. This in turn adversely affected our balances of payments and the value of the dollar. We have weathered a part of that crisis in terms of unemployment and tax revenues, but any number of elected officials fell by the wayside, and any number of other governmental policies were affected by this economic recession.

Yet there are obvious harmful consequences if a full employment policy is considered preeminent above all other considerations. One of these harmful consequences is the impact on our environment, in terms of air and water pollution, destructive use of land, or accumulation of dangerous waste materials. This applies not just to the farm, the mine, the factory or transportation, but individually as well because of our demand for creature comfort and convenience.

These examples emphasize the conflicts, the contradictions, the impasses, the compromises that will inevitably accompany any successes in protecting or improving the environment.

How deep is our desire to protect and improve the environment? Every one of us has a natural reverence for nature. It is perhaps purest when we are children, but that is an unthinking kind of innocence. There must be a great change among adults and those growing into adulthood, those whose action and energy most affects the economic, social, and aesthetic trends. This is the largest segment of the population, the consuming sector.

Recently Fortune magazine gave up counting when it found it could not list on one page all the electrical appliances found in American homes. This conference in the summer heat of Atlanta probably would not be so pleasant without air conditioning. Indeed serious economists have said that the industrialization of the 16 southern states in the past 20 years would not have been possible without air conditioning.

*(Continued on Page 13)*

**Astronaut Alan B. Shepard addressed a standing-room-only crowd at the 1973 Environmental Health Conference in Atlanta on June 24. His remarks, along with slide photographs, pointed out how the Space Program has benefitted other segments of the society. His comments have been edited slightly to delete references made to the slides, but content remains intact. They are significant to understanding why we are continuing this expensive exploration.**



Sunday night speakers, Alan Shepard and Hugh Scott greeted each other at Pepsi-Cola Company reception immediately preceding the keynote session.

### **Shepard's Presentation**

Some people view the space program as really far out—an activity that has little relationship to their daily lives. They are, however, not aware of the extent to which space exploration is changing their way of living, and it is evident to us that the changes so far are minor in terms of what is to come.

We can identify positively the products and developments that can profoundly affect your lifestyle and change your patterns of living in major ways. A less tangible benefit is the flood of new knowledge that has accumulated as a result of exploration of space. Much of this information is fundamental to an understanding of the dynamics of the earth and its atmosphere, of earth-sun relationships, of our neighbors in the solar system, and our relationship with them. This understanding is central to dealing effectively with a number of urgent problems that are facing us. Without this technology it would be difficult to make adaptations in the earth-bound environment which will be necessary if we are to survive.

Some of the benefits to the public from the space program are a fire retardant paint used on spacecraft, a technique for testing tires for safety and freedom from defects, the communications satellites. These satellites are centerpieces of a communications revolution. Intelsat has made possible a dramatic reduction in cost of long distance communications. Leasing a voice channel on transatlantic cable for a year costs \$10,000. On the Intelsat, the price is \$2,000. On a proposed domestic satellite system, a voice channel for a one minute, coast to coast call will cost one half cent wholesale when the system is used to full capacity. A pair of communications spacecraft in synchronous orbit—an orbit in which they hover over the same spot on the Earth's surface—can tie together two thirds of the Earth's surface—the most remote areas as well as population centers.

The Intelsat IV stands a little over 17 feet tall and has about 6,000 voice grade channels. The first of this series was launched in January 1971 and began service in March, 1971. There are now four satellites in synchronous orbits above the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans which accommodate television broadcasts, facsimile transmissions, and thousands of voice circuits simultaneously. The communications satellite can also be used to telecast lesson programs to large audiences. As a matter of fact, in the not too distant future, a United States spacecraft will be placed in a synchronous or "hover" orbit over India to broadcast lessons simultaneously to children in more than 5,000 villages.

On more than one occasion, space communications has saved human life. A pregnant woman in a remote village in Northeastern Alaska was saved by communicating with a doctor at the district medical center via satellite.

Everyone benefits from the meteorological spacecraft. The Tiros flies in polar orbit, along the meridian and over the poles, and because the Earth spins on its axis at right angles to the flight course, it can photograph the Earth's weather completely once every 18 hours. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration supervises the design and fabrication of these spacecraft, launches them and does the engineering checkout. Then it turns them over to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. These photos are used in local television weathercasts.

NASA is now working on an advanced weather satellite called Nimbus. The panels on either side of the craft are arrays of devices called solar cells which transform sunlight into electricity. Nimbus carries a variety of sensors that enable it to collect other atmospheric data which affect the weather besides cloud cover. Reliable long-range weather forecasts—as much as 14 days in advance—are expected to result from this satellite. It is estimated that such a long range prediction could save this country \$2.5 billion by warning against hurricane's and other atmospheric violence.

In the near future, a spacecraft will aid civilian navigation. The United States Navy has pioneered this field. It is possible for a ship or aircraft to get a quick position fix, accurate to within 33 feet. Because, at the present time, neither the air controllers nor the commercial pilots know the precise location of a flight at any given time, safety requires that flights be widely spaced, and each one flies a slightly different course, which costs in fuel and time. With a satellite navigation system, spacing could be much closer, with safety. Navigation satellites will also greatly facilitate air and sea rescue because the craft in trouble will be able to relay its exact position, reducing the search area sharply.

The Earth Resources program offers an exciting prospect. A new technology called remote sensing is used to take pictures in the ultra-violet and infrared segments of the spectrum. These images can be put through a computer to obtain information not made possible by ordinary pictures. Groupings of these sensors, combined with regular cameras, aboard a spacecraft can monitor all conditions on the Earth's sur-

face that are of cultural or economic interest to humanity. The sensors were used to spot corn blight in an experiment conducted by NASA, the Department of Agriculture, and several universities and laboratories in the summer of 1971. The blight had destroyed 15 percent of the nation's corn crop in 1970. The system can be used to locate forest fires, identify water sources, determine soil fertility and moisture content, depict land use, and locate schools of fish. An insect-infested stand of timber in Oregon can be located on an infrared sensor. An underground fresh water stream escaping into the sea near Hilo, Hawaii has been located. Possible copper deposits have been found in Arizona. Snow pack depths can be read accurately by infrared image, giving valuable information about spring run-off which is more accurate than that provided by a forester from a probe.

The potential of multispectral sensing from space is immense. It provides a powerful tool for better management of natural resources, a weapon against air and water pollution, showing where pollutants go and the degree of intensity. An infrared image shows discharge of untreated sewage into Lake Erie from a broken down sewage treatment plant.

Initial efforts in the Earth Resources program with unmanned, instrumented satellites are being supplemented by experiments on Skylab. This lab represents a significant departure in the techniques of space flight because of its size and the fact that it will operate both as a manned and unmanned spacecraft. It will provide important information on the ability of man to remain in space for long periods of time.

Medicine has benefitted perhaps more than any other single field from research findings and engineering innovations of the space program. NASA has taken the initiative to stimulate the transfer of space developed technologies to medical practice on Earth. A promising new diagnostic tool for heart disease is one in which an opaque dye is injected into the patient's heart and two sets of X-ray movies are taken at right angles to each other. From these movies, a computer then constructs an animated display. This display is exact enough to show dead sections of the heart wall as

small as a nickel, details of large malfunctions, or holes between the heart chambers.

During early Mariner flights to Mars, NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory developed a technique of processing photos in a computer to improve the contrast and sharpen definition. The technique has been used to clarify medical and biological X-ray pictures.

A method for measuring micrometeorite hits on a spacecraft has been adapted to record very slight muscle reflexes and tremors in humans; thus making possible early diagnosis and treatment of Parkinson's Disease and other neurological disorders. The need for monitoring vital human systems during space flight has resulted in a number of developments that have wide application to medical practice. One is a spray-on electrode which enables a cardiologist to obtain an accurate electrocardiogram of a patient who is following normal activity patterns or exercising. An electrically conductive adhesive is sprayed over the end of the lead wire from the EKG machine and an area of skin about the size of a silver dollar. Despite movement, the electrode maintains good and constant contact with the patient's body. This technique can be used in emergency ambulance to relay an EKG to the hospital emergency room and alert the staff to the nature and severity of the patient's condition, and to transmit emergency treatment instructions to the ambulance attendant.

A microminiature transducer can be placed on the end of a catheter and inserted through a vein into the heart chamber for an accurate reading of blood flow changes.

A switch that can be activated by eye movements enables paraplegics to become mobile or to open or close windows or doors, turn pages of a book, start, stop, turn or reverse a wheel chair by deliberate eye movements.

High purity, high strength carbon forms developed through aerospace research have turned out to be chemically, biologically, and physically compatible with human body tissue and fluids, and they hold great promise for a variety of body implants.

These are examples of space technology and how it has benefitted other segments of society. Space flight and exploration have pumped new vigor into many of the scientific disciplines such as astronomy, planetology, photography, physics, chemistry and biology, because of the vast quantity of new knowledge it has produced.

Achievements of the United States in space have greatly enhanced our image with other countries. There is a tendency in this country to downgrade prestige, but the image of the United States as a can-do society, which the lunar missions underscored, is unquestionably of real political importance. It effectively countered a concerted Russian drive to exploit their space successes for political purposes.

Space also offers an arena for international competition on constructive terms, and at the same time, presents opportunities for international cooperation. It must be regarded as a force for world peace. The recent agreement with the Soviet Union for a joint manned flight in 1975 is a dramatic demonstration of this movement.

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## Scott's Keynote Address

*(Continued from Page 10)*

Is industrialization necessarily a good thing? Not always, but there is no longer the level of poverty and hunger that once prevailed in the South. These are the riddles of life and the human condition. They have always been and always will be. They cannot be cause to despair or revolt, but they must be the hard facts we work with in our effort to improve the quality of life. Face them with grace and humor and a determination to continue the good fight in the cause of mankind.

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## Business Meeting

### Amendments Proposed

Business at the 1973 Annual Meeting was conducted professionally and expeditiously to draft a proposed amendment to the bylaws which would include the Regional Vice Presidents in the Executive Committee and thereby eliminate the three appointed members of that Committee. This proposal will be voted on when the next mail ballot is sent to the entire membership shortly after January, 1974. If passed, it would be operative by next June. It was the result of a drive by the California affiliate to improve the structure of the organization for better membership services and an Ad Hoc Committee for Improvement of the Association Structure appointed at the 1972 annual meeting in New York. The Regional Vice Presidents met in Atlanta to discuss the increased activities which would come under this amendment. They include:

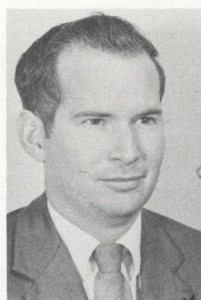
1. Attend and participate in at least one meeting of each affiliate in the region represented each year.
2. Serve as spokesman and representative of their region on the Executive Committee.
3. Serve as liaison to the affiliates from the National Association.
4. Provide leadership in all regional activities, such as membership drives, support for the JOURNAL, research and reporting, public relations, registration laws and regional and national educational conferences.
5. Annual reporting to the national on activities and progress of affiliates in each region.

National Environmental Health Association's Board of Directors enjoyed convenient, well arranged facilities for business sessions. At the final meeting, 326 out of 390 affiliate votes were represented to elect officers and pass resolutions directing action for coming year.

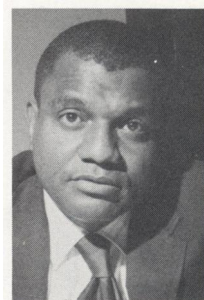
Considerable discussion on the budget at the Board meetings resulted in allocation of moneys for the Executive Committee to meet at least three times during the year to oversee the activities of the association.

Eight candidates aired their aspirations for the association and their abilities to achieve the goals, before the delegates and other members on Tuesday afternoon. Elections were held Thursday morning to narrow the field to two candidates which will be placed on the mail ballot to be sent out early next year. Bailus Walker, Washington, D. C., and Henry Drake, Greenville, S. C., received the highest number of votes and will contend for the position of Second Vice President for 1974-75.

### Drake and Walker in Runoff



**Drake**



**Walker**



Bailus is director of environmental health for the government of the District of Columbia. He is well known in the association for his work on the Housing and Urban Development Committee and for his publications in the JOURNAL. Before going to Washington, he was director of environmental health in Cleveland, Ohio, and director of health and welfare in Newark, N.J. He moved to D. C. because of more involvement in environmental health responsibility.

Henry is administrative assistant, district sanitarian for the South Carolina State Board of Health. He was formerly a food technologist for the Georgia Department of Public Health and an environmental sanitarian for the Spartanburg County Health Department. He just completed a term as president of the South Carolina affiliate during which the association progressed from a static to a dynamic association.

A campaign statement from each of these candidates will be published in the September/October issue, along with their mailing address so members can correspond with them or contact them otherwise before casting their ballots.

## **New Officers**

Elected to the office of Second Vice President, 1973-74 by mail ballot was Dr. Frank Arnold, Silver Spring, Md. Dr. F. Oris Blackwell, Burlington, Vt., became Vice President; Dr. Monroe T. Morgan, Johnson City, Tenn., President-Elect, Vernon E. Williams, Naugatuck, Conn., is the new President. Charles Gillham, Lake Charles, La., is immediate past president. Melvin Wilkey, Aurora, Colo., was re-elected treasurer.

## **All Active Members**

Another proposed amendment would include the current associate membership category in the active membership and eliminate further associate memberships. All active members would be employed full time in environmental health or related educational activities. This issue will also be included in the 1974 mail ballot to members.

## **Iowa Officially Accepted**

The Iowa Environmental Health Association was officially accepted as an affiliate at the first Board meeting on Saturday, June 23, making them eligible to vote at subsequent meetings.

Many of the committees, councils and sections worked up proposed resolutions during their business and workshop sessions and presented them to the Board for action at the Thursday morning meeting. Only a few affiliates were not represented by a delegate to voice their vote on these actions, and even as some delegates left to meet flight schedules, there was still a quorum present as action drew to a close. It was certainly encouraging to the officers and delegates that so many representatives were there to work and record accomplishments for the organization and the profession.

As planned, the National Accreditation Council for Environmental Health Curricula began reorganization to include graduate and two year programs. Dr. A. Harry Bliss was officially accepted as a member of the Council as the 16th member for the coming year. As soon as the reorganization is accomplished, the number of members will be expanded to 20 to accommodate the new programs. The Council elects a chairman and three sub-chairmen, one each for the two year, four year, and graduate accreditation.

Delegates recorded their thanks to a fine host committee for staging such a successful meeting. Included in their mention were Nate Bliss, president of the Georgia affiliate; Faegin Parrish, general chairman; Milton Trippe, associate general chairman; Richard F. Clapp, program chairman; Eugene Dally, hospitality chairman; Billy Mitchell, chairman of ladies' and children's activities; Garnett H. DeHart, exhibits chairman; Raymond Summerlin, advertising chairman; H. B. Henderson, publicity chairman; Roger Justice, registration chairman; Billy Riddle, finance chairman; Clyde Taylor, student activities.

Others who were thanked by delegate resolution were Rich's Inc., of Atlanta, which provided a fashion show and continental breakfast for the ladies; The Georgia

Agricultural Commodity Commission for Eggs which provided a free luncheon for 100 ladies; Royal Crown Cola, Sunshine Biscuit Co., the Georgia Department of Human Resources, the Georgia Institute of Technology, Dairymen, Inc.; Marion Kelly, Bonnie Lou Carr, and Jane Bliss. Special thanks went to the Pepsi-Cola Company and Clow Corporation for providing festivities; to the Sheraton-Biltmore for its cooperation; and to all the exhibitors who contributed to the educational value of the conference.

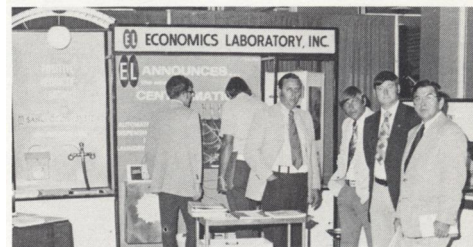
The exhibits were exceptionally fine this year. Without them the conference would certainly not have been the success it was. Those who were represented were:

Ames Company, Elkhart, Ind.; Advanced Drainage Systems, Columbus, Ohio; Barbecue King, Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Coca Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Cook & Ingle Co., Inc., Dalton, Ga.; Cycle-Let Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Dairy Council of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.; Dannon Milk Products, Long Island City, N. Y.; Diamond Shamrock Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; Dorex, Inc., Frankfort, Ill.; East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tenn.; Economics Laboratory, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.

Eliason Corporation, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Fibercast Tank, Inc., Watkinsonville, Ga.; Georgia Dept. of Human Resources, Atlanta; Georgia Environmental Health Association; University of Georgia; Hancor, Inc., Findlay, Ohio; Hatco Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.; The Heil Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; The Hobart Mfg. Co., Troy, Ohio; Mars Air Doors, El Segundo, Calif.; Metal Masters of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.; National Automatic Merchandising Assn., Chicago, Ill.

National Stewart In-fra-red Assn., Fontana, Wis.; National Sanitation Foundation, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Nieco Products, Inc., Burlingame, Calif.; Noland Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Pepsi-Cola Company, Purchase, N. Y.; Plastic Tubing, Inc., Roseboro, N. C.; Professional Examination Service, New York; A. Rotondo & Sons, Inc., Avon, Conn.; Soap & Detergent Association, New York; Steiner Company, Chicago, Ill.; Stephenson Chemical Co.; College Park, Ga.; T & N Fiberglass Mfg. Co., Sumter, S. C.; Trans World Compactors, St. Simons Isl., Ga.; Watts Regulator Co., Lawrence, Mass.

Because there were so many representatives from the food service interests at the conference, some filming was done for the upcoming film on food service sanitation and the certification program for food service managers. This film is scheduled for completion this year. It is the culmination of our several years work in this area.



The more than 40 commercial and educational exhibits added measurably to the educational value of the conference. Members gave good report on the exhibits as did the exhibitors.

**RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE  
1973 ANNUAL MEETING  
National Environmental Health  
Association**

**Comprehensive Environmental Health Program**

WHEREAS, environmental health continues to be a major problem with state and local health and related agencies, with more than 27 per cent of the programs of such agencies providing services to people being directly concerned with this public health field, and

WHEREAS, recent federal budget decisions to eliminate comprehensive environmental health activities in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will deprive state and local agencies of a national contact and focus for environmental health needs, and

WHEREAS, traditional state and local health agencies will have increased responsibilities and will require consultation and technical assistance in implementation of environmental health programs resulting from transfer of federal resources to state and local governments under both general revenue sharing and special health revenue sharing, and

WHEREAS, many of the state and local health agencies have a continuing and increasing need for interchange with a national governmental unit for environmental health, thereby avoiding timely and costly reinvention of solutions or repetition of mistakes made elsewhere, and

WHEREAS, the partnership effort between federal, state, and local governments is necessary to develop sound mechanisms for uniform, effective application of environmental health practices, methodologies, procedures, tools, training, evaluation, and other needs, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the National Environmental Health Association urge the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to reinstate the comprehensive environmental health program being administered by the Bureau of Community Environmental Management and to define the future role of HEW for preventive environmental health, and be it further

RESOLVED that the National Environmental Health Association transmit this resolution to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

**Consumer Product Safety**

WHEREAS, the 92nd Congress of the United States enacted, and the President of the United States signed into law, the Consumer Product Safety Act of 1972 (PL-573) to protect the public against unreasonable product-related injuries occurring in the home and its environs, and risks of injury associated with consumer products, and

WHEREAS, that legislation created an administrative and regulatory body of five commissioners, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, with broad protective responsibilities, and

WHEREAS, among these responsibilities is Section 29 of the Act to establish a program of close federal, state and local partnerships to implement such functions as

1. Enforcement of standards and regulations
2. Injury data collection and investigations
3. Educational programs, and

WHEREAS, sanitarians by virtue of their experience and past performance have demonstrated their ability for effective leadership and implementation of these preventive activities in various settings, ranging from programs in safety glazing, poison prevention, toy safety, and numerous other effective accident prevention programs across these United States, such as the New York State program to reduce burn hazards and Los Angeles County's programs in home safety, and

WHEREAS, the chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission has sent letters to the governors of the states asking for the appointment of state agencies for initial liaison, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that sanitarians (professional environmentalists) should initiate effective liaison with their area office of the Consumer Product Safety Commission (address available from the Office of Field Coordination, CPSC, 5401 Westbard Ave., Bethesda, Md. 20016, and be it further

RESOLVED, that state affiliates of the National Environmental Health Association contact their state governors and health agencies to offer their advice and participation for these vital inter-governmental relationships for protection, and be it further

RESOLVED, that this resolution be sent to all affiliate presidents, Regional Vice Presidents of the National Association, state environmental agencies, state health agencies, and state governors, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the president of this association send this resolution to the President of the United States and managers of the House and Senate committees which initiated this vital legislation, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the President and Congress, and the Commissioners of CPSC be congratulated for their efforts in behalf of consumer safety by the Executive Board of the association.

**Emergency Care**

WHEREAS, the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, health directors, health officers and others have found many deficiencies in communicating to assure prompt care of patients receiving emergency medical care in ambulances and other transportation services, in the care rendered at the site of an accident or catastrophic illness, in the service at the emergency rooms of hospitals, and in the training of personnel who might provide emergency medical care, and

WHEREAS, these deficiencies in emergency medical care constitute one of the greatest needs in providing better health services in the United States today, and

WHEREAS, health departments are concerned with these problems and have the resources to work with the medical profession, hospital administrators, ambulance companies, communication experts, and others to help better organize improved and coordinated emergency medical care services, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that every Director of Health and Health Officer assess the needs for improved emergency medical care services and provide the leadership in his community to develop a better system for this service, and be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to all state health officers with a suggestion that it be referred to all regional, district, and local health authorities.

#### **Federal Food Protection Agency**

WHEREAS, the fragmentation of the food industry has been accentuated with the advent of an expanding variety of products that are prepared, packaged, distributed and sold in an increasingly diverse system, and

WHEREAS, the growth in the number of products and the technological variations has resulted in the assignment of safety and health regulatory duties to agencies frequently only slightly related to the product through other controls such as taxation, production of raw commodities, and resource management, and

WHEREAS, in order to prevent the overlapping authority, licensure, inspections, duplication of services and omission of controls in essential areas, it is necessary that the regulation and control of food products from production to the final consumer must be performed by one capable food protection agency working with counterparts at federal, state and local levels. The food programs must not only regulate all aspects of food safety, but should also include all consumer protection activities as they relate to quality, quantity and labeling, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the National Environmental Health Association support and actively aid in implementing recommendations by Task Force 6 of the 1971 National Conference on Food Protection as they pertain to the elimination of fragmented authority. And that the National Association actively support creation of one federal agency to regulate all aspects of food production, processing, distribution, preparation and marketing that pertain to labeling, quantity, quality, safety and health considerations of products for interstate shipment and to develop uniform standards for use by the states, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the National Environmental Health Association actively promote through correspondence and personal contact with state legislators and state officials the enforcement of state laws compatible or uniform with the recommended codes, or seek adoption of uniform state standards by all jurisdictions within a state, and be it further

RESOLVED, that industry support, and lobbying be sought for development of a sound unified and comprehensive program, putting the responsibility where it belongs, in the local health department (for decision), and be it further

RESOLVED, that copies be distributed to all leaders of industry and state and federal authorities urging them to support the precepts of this resolution.

#### **Financial Aid for Laboratory Facilities**

WHEREAS, state and regional laboratories perform vital examinations of milk, food, water and specimens of humans and animals to control the spread of disease in man and

WHEREAS, the funding for personnel and facilities for these vital laboratory operations is usually at the bottom of appropriations lists, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the officers and members of the National Environmental Health Association urge federal, state and local government to be alert to this deficiency and consider top priority for laboratory funding, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each affiliate organization for their action.

#### **Health Agency**

WHEREAS, environmental actions have prevented more human illness than has ever been cured by our health system, and

WHEREAS, numerous major health deficits amenable to environmental control still exist in our country, and others are likely to be discovered as technology changes, and

WHEREAS, our federal government has established a non-health oriented Environmental Protection Agency to deal with problems of the general environment at the expenses of programs dealing with hazards in the immediate environment of man, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the National Environmental Health Association urge the federal government to establish, in a suitable federal agency, a strong health oriented counterpart for local programs which are presently striving without adequate support to minimize the detrimental effects of the immediate environment on human health, and be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be transmitted to Congress, and that the Executive Director of the National Environmental Health Association use this with all appropriate persons to achieve the purpose of this resolution.

#### **Health Care Facilities**

WHEREAS, there are over 7,000 hospitals in the United States, and these hospitals are becoming the central foci for the delivery of primary health care services, and

WHEREAS, there are crucial problems with regard to environmental management, infection control, occupational health and safety that affect the quality of delivery of these health care services, and

WHEREAS, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, and the various governmental regulatory agencies require compliance with environmental health standards, and

WHEREAS, these problems require the constant surveillance, monitoring and expertise of a trained academically qualified environmental health specialist, be it therefore



RESOLVED, that the National Environmental Health Association establish formal liaison with the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, the American Hospital Association, the American College of Hospital Administration, and the American Medical Association; that it assist in the review, revision, and implementation of Environmental Control Standards currently being developed by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the National Environmental Health Association assign the services of the Health Care Facilities Section to act as a resource group on matters of the environment to the aforementioned organizations.

#### **Illinois Registration Act**

WHEREAS, the sanitarian in the United States, and in a number of other countries has progressed in his professional advancement to a point where he is in a position to make his own substantial contribution to public health, and

WHEREAS, the sanitarian has shown his ability, his versatility and thereby his right to stand equal as a public health environmentalist beside other public health professionals, and

WHEREAS, there has been in effect in Illinois since 1965, a Sanitarian's Registration Act of high quality which has upgraded and insured the competency and qualifications of personnel practicing in the field of environmental sanitation as sanitarians, and

WHEREAS, in the state of Illinois, legislation is currently under consideration in the General Assembly (Senate Bills 962, 1069 and 1138) introduced by Senator Howard Mohr of Forest Park, and

WHEREAS, this legislation would effectively destroy the act and the quality of personnel practicing in the field of environmental sanitation as sanitarians, and

WHEREAS, the Illinois Sanitarian's Registration Act provides for registration of individuals who meet the academic and experience requirements necessary to insure both the competency of the sanitarian and the quality of environmental health care to the citizens of the state, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the officers, executive director and more than 5,000 members of the National Environmental Health Association go on record as respectfully requesting that this resolution be read to the general assembly prior to the third reading of said bills, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the officers, executive director, and more than 5,000 members of the National Environmental Health Association go on record as urging defeat of said bills.

#### **Personnel Utilization**

WHEREAS, man's concern for protection of the environment primarily relates to his concern about the direct or indirect adverse effects on his health as a result of pollution of the environment, and

WHEREAS, official health agencies have a long record of success in improving water supplies, in assuring adequate sewage and solid waste disposal, in controlling vectors of disease and in controlling pollutants where sufficient public concern existed to finance protection of the environment, and

WHEREAS, the health expertise of public health oriented physicians, sanitary engineers, environmental sanitarians, laboratory personnel, health educators and related personnel are organized as effective, functioning teams in health departments, and

WHEREAS, the health aspects of environmental protection may not be fully recognized and the health expertise may not be utilized by new departments or agencies, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that in the protection of our environment, the basic need for consideration of the effects of pollution, directly or indirectly, on man's health be emphasized and the expertise and successful experience of official health agencies be fully utilized in environmental health programs, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the officers and membership of the National Environmental Health Association go on record as endorsing this resolution, and be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be transmitted to Congress, the state governors and appropriate state legislative committees, and to the state health officers.

#### **Solid Waste Handling**

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency issued a draft of their Proposed Sanitary Landfill Guidelines on September 8, 1972, and

WHEREAS, Sanitary Landfill is the method of choice for solid waste disposal for most of the United States because of economics and other reasons, and

WHEREAS, population densities vary widely over the country, with large areas having very low density, and

WHEREAS, these low density areas usually have low assessed valuations and low incomes, and

WHEREAS, solid waste is a wide variety of materials, and finally

WHEREAS, air and water standards force disposal of solid waste materials on land so as to prevent vector and esthetic problems, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the National Environmental Health Association strongly urge the Environmental Protection Agency to modify their Sanitary Landfill Standards with alternatives which will serve to recognize:

1. The needs for quality disposal for lightly populated areas, which are not close enough to high density areas, that can provide a workable regional sanitary landfill.
2. That such landfill sites may cover less frequently than daily while maintaining adequate vector control and esthetic levels commensurate with the area, and

- That EPA study alternate methods which will answer the disposal problems within the economic resources of these lightly populated areas.

### Uniform Sewage Treatment Operators' Certification

WHEREAS, package sewage treatment plants are frequently inadequately operated to maintain satisfactory effluent standards, and

WHEREAS, this is due to the operation of such plants by untrained or inadequately trained personnel, and

WHEREAS, the lack of maintaining satisfactory effluent standards creates pollution of our streams which adversely affects aquatic life and may create public health hazards to communities downstream utilizing these waters as sources of public water supplies, and

WHEREAS, the curtailment of package treatment plant construction as interim plants in the development of a regional sewage system would prevent the construction of much needed new housing stock, be it therefore

RESOLVED that the National Environmental Health Association promote the concept to EPA of a national uniform sewage treatment plant operators' certification plan which would be administered by the states. This plan would indicate the minimum requirements for the operation of different types and sizes of sewage treatment plants, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the association support the concept of the installation of package treatment plants as interim plants within a regional sewage system so as not to adversely affect the construction of much needed new housing in urbanized and urbanizing areas, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Director of Sewage of the Environmental Protection Agency and a copy also be forwarded to each affiliate organization, and one placed on file at association headquarters.

### World Health Organization

WHEREAS, the sanitarian in the United States and a number of other countries has progressed in his professional advancement to a point where he is in a position to make his own substantial contribution to public health, and

WHEREAS, many countries, particularly lesser developed ones, are in need of technical assistance from the World Health Organization and can benefit from the sanitarian's expertise and program leadership in internationally assisted public health programs, and

WHEREAS, the sanitarian has, side by side with other public health professionals, made substantial contributions to international health programs, including the world-wide malaria eradication effort, and

WHEREAS, the sanitarian has shown his ability, his versatility and thereby his right to stand equal as a public health environmentalist beside other public health professionals, be it therefore

RESOLVED that the National Environmental Health Association recommend to the World Health Organization that the sanitarian be accepted, regarded and actively considered for recruitment for positions of leadership in international health programs including posts at the director level of responsibility and compensation.



The state may be small, but the Rhode Island delegation was not unnoticed. Here they talk with Nick Pohlit and Harry Adrounie.



Students at East Tennessee State University promoted their school's Department of Environmental Health in an attractive, student-prepared exhibit.



Exhibitors make big contribution to successful meeting.



# Awards Reward Workers

## Broadway is Double Honoree

In a unique situation, William A. Broadway, Asheville, N. C., and president of National Environmental Health Association 1970-71, was a double honoree at the Awards Banquet. He received the Walter Mangold Award for meritorious contribution by a member to the organization and profession, and also the Walter Snyder Award for peer recognition of outstanding contribution to the environmental health field. Bill will not soon forget the excitement and joy of receiving this double recognition of his lifetime devotion to environmental health. His wife Viola and his two brothers shared his hour of reward. Bill is Regional Sanitarian for the North Carolina State Board of Health at Asheville. He helped develop and secure enactment of the North Carolina Registration act and also helped in getting affiliation for the North Carolina Association with the National Association. He had previously been awarded a Presidential Citation and has served on a number of National Association Committees. His interest and active work continues for the Association, and we know we will be seeing much more of him in the future. Sam Reed, a past recipient of the Mangold Award, and a member of the Mangold Award Committee made the presentation. Mrs. Doris Snyder, wife of the late Walter Snyder, attended the presentation ceremony also. Robert Brown made the Snyder Award presentation.

\* \* \*

Every year each affiliated organization is entitled to nominate one member for a Certificate of Merit Award to be conferred by the National Association. Six states chose one member each for this recognition. They were Collin C. Calloway, Texas; Andrew A. Holtan, Maryland; Harold Anderson, Wyoming; A. V. Buliung, Louisiana; Ed Wong, Massachusetts; E. C. Fox, Jr., South Carolina, and Richard A. Sweet, Utah. Remember to honor your outstanding members nationally. Nominate a candidate for your state in 1974.



Sam Reed from Olympia, Wash., a member of the Mangold Award Committee made the 1973 presentation to William A. Broadway. Bill was recognized for his long devotion to the profession and to the association. He is a past president and a long time worker on committees. Sam is a past winner of the Award.



Robert Brown and Charles Farrish of National Sanitation Foundation gave their Walter Snyder Award to Bill Broadway, Asheville, N. C.



Seymour Barfield, author of the International Viewpoint column received the JOURNAL Editors' Award for his faithfulness and for his stimulation of professionals through the column. Dr. A. Harry Bliss made the presentation. Seymour has been writing the column for a number of years. He always manages to come through with an interesting and entertaining variety of items from around the world.



Journal of Environmental Health Award went to Seymour Barfield who writes the regular "International Viewpoint" column. Harry Bliss, Journal editor, did the honors.

Presidential Citations were given in recognition of outstanding contributions to the organization during the year. Recipients were Anne Pavlich, Bethesda, Md.; Helene Uhlmann, Gary, Ind.; James Shoemaker, Seattle, Wash.; Ward Duel, McHenry, Ill.; Martin Erickson, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Mark Nottingham, Irwindale, Calif.; Frank Schroeder, Tampa, Fla. and Wm. McClure, Spartanburg, S.C. Each in his/her own way, these members have

made the National Environmental Health Association a more vital and worthy professional organization and one which every environmentalist can be proud of being a member. A Presidential Citation is small reward for the work these people have done but serves to recognize them nationally for their leadership.



Wm. "Hovey" McClure received an award for selling the most advertising for the program booklet and adding to the exhibition.

A crowd of more than 350 members attended the Awards Luncheon. This luncheon was instigated several years ago to shorten the presentations made at the Banquet. It has been well received as evidenced by large attendance.





Several Presidential Citations were given for meritorious service to the association by 1972-73 president, Charles Gillham.



**Ward Duel**



**Helene Uhlmann**



**Karen Van Dusen for James Shoemake**



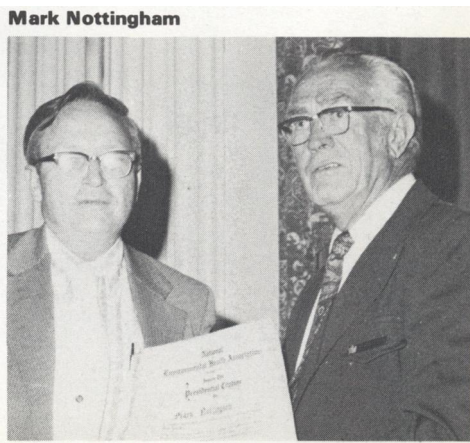
**On behalf of Martin Ericson**



**Frank Schroeder**



**Anne Pavlich**



**Mark Nottingham**



The Sustaining Member Award went to Clow Corporation for their efforts toward environmental health, and the Past Presidents' Award went to Mark Nottingham for his interests in the association and for all the contributions he has made in past years. Bill Broadway presented Nick Pohlit with a bird feeder from North Carolina, and Charles Gillham awarded his wife an orchid corsage for the fine work she has done during the year and at the convention in the association's behalf. She spent most of the week in the headquarters office doing typing, running the mimeograph and photo copying machine, lettering certificates and a hundred other chores.

## Honorary Memberships



Dr. Edward Press, Health Officer for the state of Oregon received an Honorary Membership, accepted in his absence by Dick Dawson, delegate from Illinois. Dr. Press is dedicated to the field of environmental health. He assisted greatly in making our Portland meeting a success. He is chairman of the Environmental Committee of the American Medical Association and has recently been making preparations for the upcoming international meeting in Yugoslavia.



An Honorary Membership for Dr. Doris Thompson, Health Officer for the City of New Orleans was accepted by Matt Bulliung.



Many members received recognition for their association and professional efforts at the Awards Luncheon. Here Local General Chairman Faegin Parrish presents an Honorary Membership to Professor H. B. Henderson of the University of Georgia.



Harry Steigman presented Honorary Membership Award to William Hill, legislator from Erie, Pa.



Lee Bland, right, received completion certificate for Sanitarian's Residency Program from Dale Treusdell.



Women professional environmentalists found common ground at the Atlanta meeting in discussing promotion of women in environmental health careers. Several practicing sanitarians, educators and students participated.



The Georgia Association presented a distinguished service award to Eugene Talmadge Hudson for his efforts in behalf of the Georgia professional members.



Milton Trippe presents Dr. H. B. Henderson of the University of Georgia with a Georgia Association citation.

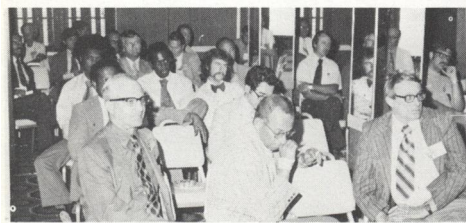
The Georgia Association's Hospitality Committee did a masterful job of manning the Hospitality Room where members could go to relax or talk a bit. Milk, ice cream, cookies, chips and nuts were provided by the Host Association.







Tuesday featured many workshops and specialty discussion, of which this group is one.

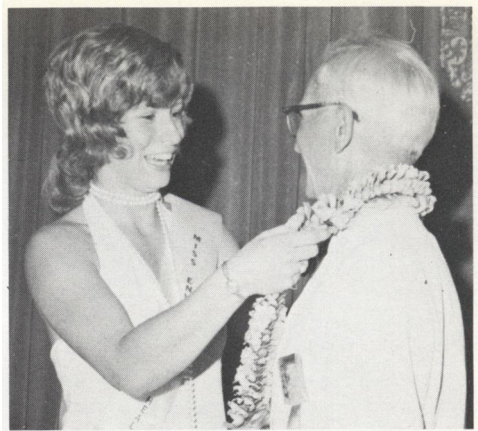


A significant group talked about and listened to presentations on accident prevention.



A gold watch was given to outgoing President, Charles Gilham by 1971-72 President, Verne Reierson, Portland, Ore.

American Intersociety Academy for the Certification of Sanitarians met during the week. Among those present were Sted Overman, Ray Watts, Oris Blackwell, and Paul Taloff.



Miss Environmental Health presented 1973-74 president, Vernon Williams with the traditional lei from Hawaii Association represented by Dr. Jerry Johnson of the University.



Charles Felix, Single Service Institute, symbolized presidency for Vernon Williams, by presentation of a gavel.

June 24 gathering of association members and guests to hear Senator Hugh Scott and Astronaut Alan Shepard was the largest in several years. A Standing Room Only crowd attended.—Cover photo







A couple of celebrities—Sandy Beach, Miss Environmental Health, and Astronaut Alan Shepard.



Mark Nottingham accepts Past Presidents' Award from Bill Broadway.

Faegin Parrish welcomed participants, expressed pleasure at large turnout.

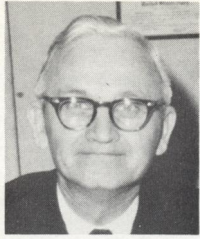


Nick Pohlit recognized student leaders, Sandy Beach, Miss Environmental Health; Cindy Leonard and Student Association President, Clyde Taylor.



Nick Pohlit and Marian beam while accepting gift from Mr. and Mrs. Bill Broadway on behalf of the association.





## President's Message

By **Vernon E. Williams**

We'll not soon forget the tremendous meeting we had in Atlanta. It seems that many members have renewed their interest in association and professional activities, and we hope to have an outstanding year. The students are doing a lot to stimulate interest in professional activities and it is refreshing to see their young faces and their enthusiasm in our annual meetings.

The new involvement of women in the profession is also creating some waves and renewing interest by others as they see this new burst of enthusiasm. The participation in association activities by career women is certainly going to be promoted. We are beginning to notice some women's names in our affiliate officer listing, and we are counting on more participation as time goes along.

Of course, one of the big things in our year will be involving the Regional Vice Presidents as promoters within their regions for membership, to stimulate better working relationships between the state affiliates and the national association, to keep their eyes and ears open for new material for the JOURNAL, for live advertising and exhibiting prospects for the JOURNAL and for the convention next year. We think using these people more will revitalize the organization. Let us know about upcoming meetings so that we can help get the regional vice president to attend.

If anyone would like to serve on a particular committee this year, please send your name in to headquarters. We will be completing committee assignments before the September/October issue goes to press and the deadline for setting type is September 1. Don't hesitate to volunteer. We need people who are interested in getting involved in the profession.

As usual, the association will be working on increasing our numbers. There are many,

many sanitarians and environmentalists working in the field who are not members, and we would like to have as many as possible join our ranks. It is our opinion that they would greatly benefit from reading the JOURNAL regularly, from having the professional contacts that are possible through the organization, and from attending the annual conferences. Not only do these things upgrade their practice, but they stimulate people to progress throughout their working lives.

It was particularly evident this year that the sections of our association are successful. Nearly all the sections held their special workshops and developed workable resolutions to put before the association directors. By having these special interest groups, real action can be taken. At the same time, the members of these groups can keep their broad overview of the environmental health field through participation in the total organization.

Whenever there is enough interest in a special phase of environmental health to warrant a new section, it is our aim to encourage it. We will be looking at the total picture this year with regard to any needed new sections.

We are beginning to look forward to the annual conference to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, next June 23-27, and if anyone has comments or suggestions for that meeting, we would appreciate receiving them at your earliest convenience. The sooner we get our plans together, the better the program will be. We need your help and your interest.

Being president of this great organization is a little new as we are writing this, but by the next issue, our feet will be back on the ground and we'll be digging in to get our year's work done. Meantime, best wishes for a successful year to all the members.