OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

1. INDUSTRIAL INJURIES


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A survey of the state of industrial accident research which discusses the relationship between the human, environmental and injury agent factor.

2. THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT


A brief explanation of the Act and how it is administered. The standards and procedures of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration are set forth in the *OSHA Subscription Service* which consists of five volumes, periodically updated with looseleaf insertions. The volumes which are available from the Government Printing Office are: Vol. I, General Industry Standards ($21.00); Vol. II, Maritime Industry Standards ($6.00); Vol. III, Construction Industry Standards ($8.00); Vol. IV, OSHA Regulations ($5.50); Vol. V, Compliance Operations Manual ($8.00).

3. THE ACT IN OPERATION


This report documents the high priority given by union members to health and safety measures in recent bargaining negotiations. A survey of contract clauses indicates the nature of union demands.


*Prepared by Helen Fairbanks, Librarian.*

**Items from this list should be ordered directly from the publisher. Addresses are given in connection with each reference.
The author finds that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has acted quickly and efficiently in implementing the new legislation. While the costs of providing a safe and healthful workplace environment are undeniable, he finds no evidence that any employer has been seriously harmed.


A series of articles reviewing developments since the passage of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Sally Seymour summarizes state action in developing approvable plans in the article "Forging a partnership with the states." The role of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the Department of Labor is discussed by Joe Collier in "Inspector and enforcement at the workplace." John Tavola examines the work of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, an independent agency which considers cases on appeal from OSHA. In "Research to determine what’s dangerous" Herbert Hohn describes the work of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health which was established to identify on-the-job hazards and recommend standards. "The new survey of occupational injuries and illnesses" by John Inzana describes the recordkeeping and reporting system required by the Act.


A survey of 116 personnel executives representing a national cross-section of employers ranging in size from 200 to 72,000 employees find increased enforcement of plant safety rules, new or additional safety training programs, programs to inform employees of their rights and obligations under the new law, and changes in the administrative responsibility for employee safety and health.


Enforcement and appeal procedures under the Occupational Safety and Health Act are explained by the chairman of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, an independent, adjudicatory agency.


Robert D. Moran explains the Occupational Safety and Health Act and predicts an increase in work stoppages due to hazardous working conditions. Leo Teplow presents a management interpretation of the Act. Peter Bommarito and Louis S. Belasky summarize the Joint Occup-
tional Health Program agreed to by the United Rubber Workers and major rubber companies. This joint undertaking provides for research into the environmental and implant health problems of the rubber industry.


Papers presented at the spring meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association. John Burton in his introduction stresses the increase in injury frequency rate during the 1960's. Laurence Silberman describes the major policy issues involved in the early months of enforcement. George Perkel of the Textile Workers Union finds that the funds appropriated for enforcement are totally inadequate. Kenneth Nelson emphasizes the difficult matter of setting health standards.


George Guenther, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, emphasized that the Administration focused on the worst situations in setting standards and enforcement procedures. He predicted that the majority of state plans would be in operation by the end of 1973. Robert Moran, chairman of the OSHA Review Commission, explains the responsibilities of the Review Commission and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in carrying out the penalty provisions of the statute.


A hard-hitting indictment of neglect by government, management and the unions of the industrial hazards which lead to illness and injury of the American worker. The authors consider that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, in its first year of operation, has failed to realize its potential for improving job health and safety.


This report on management reaction to the new standards, based on a survey of companies in Cook County, Illinois, indicates that companies have increased expenditures for safety-related devices, created new safety programs and shifted responsibility for safety matters to a higher level of management.

The Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare report on the first year of operation of the new health and safety programs. The report describes the organization of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the recruiting and training of compliance staff and the establishment of standards under the act. A new injury and illness reporting system has been developed. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health was established to carry out research in the areas of health and safety.


Eleven pairs of companies with major differences in work injury experience were studied in an attempt to identify the characteristics which contribute to better or worse accident records. While the findings did not indicate one key factor, they did support the author's belief that a fulltime safety specialist is important in reducing the incidence of employee injuries.

4. THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION PROGRAM


An evaluation of the existing state-administered programs of workmen's compensation based on five criteria: broad coverage of employees and of work-related injuries and diseases, substantial protection against interruption of income; provision of sufficient medical care and rehabilitation services; encouragement of safety; and an effective system for delivery of benefits and services. The commission concluded that the protection currently furnished was neither adequate nor equitable, and recommended major areas for reform.


The Compendium provides a comprehensive, current description and critique of the major provisions of the present system of workmen's compensation. The final section discusses proposals for integrating workmen's compensation with other social insurance programs and makes suggestions for change within the existing system.


Lawrence Haber uses the national survey data obtained by the Social Security Administration to determine age at the onset of disability and the cause of the disabling condition. Peter Barth examines the adequacy of benefits provided under workmen's compensation. Monroe Berkowitz argues that workmen's compensation despite its many imperfections, is important because it provides incentives for reducing work related injuries.