



Lewis Gover, a loom fixer, wears ear muffs to protect hearing against excessive noise.



Jane Reynolds, a nurse from Medical Department, fits ear muffs for Doris Hill, a magazine filler. Medical Department personnel fitted muffs for comfort and effectiveness.

# Conservation Of Employees' Hearing

Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., has established a formal program to protect employees from the risk of hearing loss due to noise on the job. Extensive studies have been made and various actions taken to implement the long-range program.

The entire program involves the efforts of the Medical, Safety and Engineering Departments. It was developed and is being coordinated by the Fieldcrest Occupational Health and Safety Committee, comprised of top corporate executives.

Members of the committee are G. W. Moore,

Fieldcrest board chairman; R. A. Harris, senior vice president-manufacturing; L. H. Hance, vice president-research and engineering; H. H. Newton, vice president-industrial relations; A. L. Jackson, vice president-domestics manufacturing; K. R. Baggett, safety director; and Dr. J. G. Springer, medical director.

Fieldcrest began a program over a year ago seeking means to isolate trouble spots and to reduce the noise level in its plants.

Impetus was given the effort last year when

the Secretary of the provisions of the Act, set recommendations occupational noise and a person should be ing the day.

Fieldcrest has re firm, B. F. Goldbe Columbia, S. C., pr

## Deafness Is A Serious Matter

"No joke to be deaf."

Remember the old magazine ads describing the miseries of deafness?

Loss of hearing is anything but a joking matter. It has a profound effect on the individual, according to Dr. Joseph Sataloff, a specialist in the problems of industrial hearing loss and hearing protection.

"... Every person who has substantial nerve deafness misses things in life that he'd love to hear. A large segment of his feeling of belonging disappears.

"The everyday problems are unbelievable. The nerve-deaf man hears people talking about him and he can't understand what they are saying. His wife talks to him from another room, and he can't understand. And he keeps saying, 'What did you say?' until she becomes angry.

"He doesn't go to the movies, he can't hear his TV, he doesn't go to church. The social ramifications make it one of the most serious problems we can have, and it affects the individual's personality like no other physical handicap.

There are millions of people in the U. S. with this problem," Dr. Sataloff says.

Further, noise represents a major pollution problem and has other—even more adverse—effects on individuals.

"We now have millions (of people) with heart disease, high blood pressure and emotional illness who need protection from the additional stress of noise," Dr. Samuel Rosen, of the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine in New York, told a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science recently.

He added that no one becomes indifferent to noise which inflicts "stress, tension and sometimes intolerable nervous strain. People become irritable, unsociable and more quarrelsome at work and at home.

"There seems to be little doubt that noise pollution is a health hazard," concludes Dr. Rosen. He blamed loud noises for causing blood vessels to constrict, cutting off the amount of blood that flows to key parts of the body, one of several theories relating to effects of noise.

### Law

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Much has bee about the effect ear. At the same ence has learned uring hearing a impairment. The rapid developme tective devices

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