

cases in that unhappy country than in all the developing countries put together. Conversely, with inadequate water supplies, there will be a lot more deaths from intestinal infection.

Finally, I do not want to be preached to about tobacco. I never said that tobacco was any good or put it in the same category as asbestos. What I did say, and will say again, is that the provision of cheap asbestos cement pipes for water supplies and sewage disposal would make a greater contribution to the health of these countries than misguided do goodery.

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## NOTICES

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### **World Conference on Human Health and Chemical Accidents, Utrecht, 10-13 June 1991**

In line with the recommendations of the World Conference on Chemical Accidents held in Rome, 7-10 July 1987, and the European Conference on Environment and Health held in Frankfurt, 7-8 December 1989, it was decided that it would be appropriate to organise a conference on chemical accidents, which will focus on the role of health professionals and other health authorities in preparation for, response to, and prevention of chemical accidents. This conference will be jointly organised by WHO Regional Office for Europe, OECD, UNEP, and IPCS.

For further details please contact: World Conference on Human Health and Chemical Accidents Secretariat, CEP Consultants Ltd, 26-28 Albany Street, Edinburgh EH1 3QH.

### **Eighth International Conference on Occupational Lung Diseases, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 14-17 September 1992**

The International Labour Office intends to convene an International Conference on Occupational Lung Diseases in Prague, Czechoslovakia, from 14 to 17 September 1992, in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the

Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the Czechoslovak Medical Society JE Purkyne. International Pneumoconioses Conferences have been held in Johannesburg (1930), Geneva (1938), Sydney (1950), Bucharest (1971), Caracas (1978), Bochum (1983) and Pittsburgh (1988). At the 7th Conference in Pittsburgh, which was attended by more than 1,000 participants, it was observed that occupational lung diseases other than pneumoconioses present an increasing burden on the health of workers in many activities. The ILO has therefore modified the title of the next Conference so as to cover the broad spectrum of work-related respiratory diseases. This 8th Conference on occupational lung diseases will provide a forum for the exchange of scientific and technical information on the health effects of air pollutants at the workplace on the respiratory system of exposed workers and on the prevention and control of occupational lung diseases. The major themes will be sources of air pollution and respiratory disorders at the workplace; risk evaluation by environmental monitoring and assessment of the exposure of workers; surveillance of the health of the workers; aetiopathogenesis, differential diagnosis and treatment of occupational respiratory diseases; and preventive and control measures at the workplace.

For further details please contact: 8th International Conference on Occupational Lung Diseases, Secretariat, c/o Czechoslovak Medical Society, PO Box 88, Sokolska 31, 12026 Prague 2, Czechoslovakia.

### **University of California Department of Medicine Postgraduate Programmes. Occupational and Environmental Medicine Sessions I and III, San Francisco, 28th January-8 February 1991(Session I); 11-15 February 1991 (Session III).**

Sponsored by Division of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of California.

Eighty hours category AMA and AAFP credits for Session I and 40 hours for Session III. Fees: \$1200 for physicians, Session I; \$600 for physicians, Session III. Contact Postgraduate Programs, 521 Parnassus Avenue, C-405, San Francisco, CA 94143-0656.

## Corrections

**Mortality of a cohort of tin miners 1941-86** (1990;47:665-76). For heading, table 5 "... time from first exposure" should read "... cumulative time underground".

In table 12, 2nd row, 6th column "31% (15)" should read "31% (5)".

On page 671, the sentence above STOMACH CANCER should end "... arsenic exposure there was a significant excess of deaths from stomach cancer ( $p = 0.02$ )".

On page 672, section headed SILICOSIS line 8, "17%" should read "35%".