

The Edward John Noble Hospital at Gouverneur, in up-State New York, is the first of three hospitals which will serve a population of some 96,000 persons. This is a general hospital with 60 beds for adults—20 surgical, 25 medical, and 15 obstetrical—plus 15 bassinets. It replaces an older structure which is being converted into a nurses' home. Two other hospitals—comprising the North County Hospitals—have 30 and 48 beds, which brings the area total

to 138 beds. This hospital, which opened in August 1950, is administered by a nonprofit corporation. Of its total construction costs of approximately \$1,166,000, two-thirds came from contributions of local citizens, from endowments, and from other non-governmental sources. One-third were Federal funds from the Hospital Survey and Construction Program. Photograph courtesy of the architects, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.

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Water Pollution in the United States

This publication presents the basic facts of our water pollution problem—how and where the pollution originates; its sources, their number and location; what is needed to get it under control.

Data were assembled with the cooperation of State and interstate water pollution control authorities working with other State officials, county and city officers, representatives of industry and of Federal agencies. Against the general background of the problem, there is presented a graphic analysis of municipal and industrial pollution, construction and operation of treatment plants, and a discussion of costs and responsibilities.

The booklet is available to State and interstate water pollution control agencies, municipalities, industries, and groups and individuals interested in water resources uses and conservation. Each official State water pollution control agency has a supply.

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Water Pollution in the United States. Water Pollution Series No. 1 (Public Health Service Publication No. 64), 1951, 44 pages. Illustrations. From the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 35 cents.

Summary Reports on Water Pollution

In developing the water pollution control program under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948, the Public Health Service is collecting all "available data which would: provide a reference point for measuring progress; provide a guide to needed additional data; provide a basis for the logical development of comprehensive programs; provide a basis for approval of loans to States,

interstate agencies, and municipalities at such time as the Congress made available funds for this purpose; and serve to inform the public on the problems of water pollution and set forth suggestions for pollution control."

This material is being brought together in a series of 15 summary-type reports, covering the United States by major drainage basins. To date, the following reports have been published: "Tennessee River Drainage Basin," "Missouri River Drainage Basin," "Great Basin Drainage Basin," "California Drainage Basins," "Pacific Northwest Drainage Basins," "New England Drainage Basins," and "Colorado River Drainage Basin."

The following are scheduled for early release: "North Atlantic Drainage Basins," "Lake Erie Drainage Basin," and "Ohio River Drainage Basin."

These reports are being reproduced for limited distribution to cooperating State and interstate agencies, community organizations, and leaders concerned with water pollution control problem. Copies may be obtained from the State water pollution agency in the area covered by a specific report.

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

On January 11, 1952, the Public Health Service, through the National Office of Vital Statistics, began to issue a *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. It combines in one publication domestic morbidity data previously published in the weekly *Public Health Reports* and the *Weekly Morbidity Report*, and certain mortality data previously printed in the *Weekly Mortality Index*. The new publication will be issued each Friday except when a holiday causes a delay in the submission of reports by States and cities.

This consolidated weekly report will include a tabulation of the provisional numbers of cases reported by States during the current week for 25 communicable diseases, and a smaller group of diseases reported by cities. The morbidity section will also contain narrative reports

of epidemics and unusual occurrences of disease. The mortality data will include a tabulation of the total deaths registered in each of 106 major cities for the current week and a graph showing total deaths and a 3-year median for the same urban groups.

Health agencies, libraries, and other organizations that have depended upon the summaries published from current statistics in the United States may continue to receive these data by writing to the National Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C., requesting that they be placed on the mailing list for the new *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. Individuals who wish to be placed on the mailing list should indicate how and to what extent they will make use of this publication.

Adequate Financial Support for Hospital Maintenance and Operation

The Hospital Survey and Construction Act recognized the importance of financial support for maintenance and operation by requiring the applicant to set forth in its application for funds "reasonable assurance that adequate financial support will be available for maintenance and operation when the project is completed."

The authors point out that it is difficult to find published data which would be helpful in arriving at a reasonable estimate of operating costs and income. This publication aims to serve as a guide for sponsors of new hospitals and to all hospitals with budgeting, accounting, or financial problems. It presents suggested means of obtaining funds, data on average hospital costs, and methods for dealing with hospital cash budgets.

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Block, Louis, Spanier, David H., and Ververich, John V., Jr.: *Adequate Financial Support for Hospital Maintenance and Operation*. (Public Health Service Publication No. 75), 1951, 27 pages. Free copies only: write to the Public Inquiries Branch, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

**Uterine Cancer:
The Problem of Early Diagnosis**

16-mm., sound, color, 21 minutes. 1951.

Audience: Physicians, especially general practitioners; medical students.

Available:

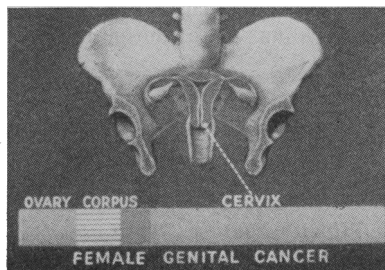
Loan—State and local Health Departments and State Cancer Societies.

Purchase—Apply to American Cancer Society, Inc., 47 Beaver Street, New York 4, N. Y.

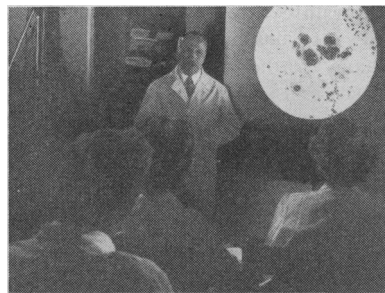
This is the fourth in a series of films sponsored jointly by the American Cancer Society and the National Cancer Institute of the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency. The film reviews the commonest forms of cancer and stresses the importance of the general practitioner in discovering the disease early.

While it discusses uterine cancers in general, the film concentrates on the most prevalent form, carcinoma of the cervix. Employing animated diagrams, charts, and live action (including several views through the cervical speculum), the film brings out the effect of early detection of malignancies on 5-year survival rates. Techniques of detection are given the most attention. The one which is recommended as a standard office procedure for the practitioner is the vaginal smear. The interpretation of such material, it is stressed, should be entrusted only to trained pathologists.

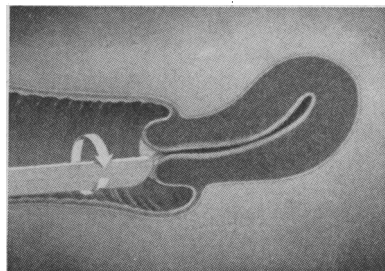
Several cases of cervical pathology



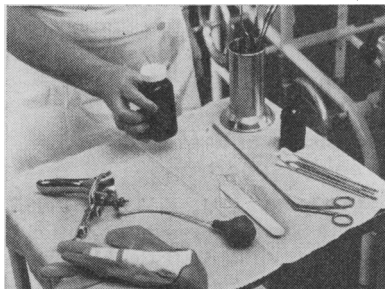
Comparison of relative incidence of and mortality from major types of uterine cancer.



Dr. George Papanicolaou instructs a class on the highly specialized technique of interpreting vaginal smears.



Method of obtaining cervical cells for cytological study, using an ordinary tongue blade, split lengthwise.



The essential equipment with which the general practitioner can perform the safe and simple procedure as a part of his office routine.

are reviewed to show how the vaginal smear is used in actual practice to detect and in some cases to help rule out malignancy. The point is made that all cervical cancers may start as tumors in situ, and that such tumors—in most cases detectable by the methods outlined—may well be 100-percent curable. In this respect, the film is the strongest of the series so far, in stressing the philosophy that pervades them all: early suspicion and accurate diagnosis make possible the

most effective treatment of cancer.

Other films in this series now completed are: Cancer; the Problem of Early Diagnosis, 1948; Breast Cancer; The Problem of Early Diagnosis, 1949; Gastrointestinal Cancer; The Problem of Early Diagnosis, 1950.

Fluoridation Story

16-mm., sound, color, 3½ minutes. 1951.

Audience: General public.

Available:

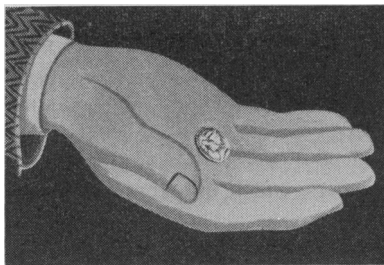
Loan—State Departments of Health, Regional Offices of Federal Security Agency.

Purchase—Terms to be arranged.

This film short presents quickly and simply the advantages of adding fluoride to a community's water supply. Its message is confined to practical facts about fluoridation: kinds of fluoride compounds used, low cost, lack of harmful effects, and concrete benefits in terms of a 65-percent reduction in tooth decay, better health, and substantial savings in dental bills. The effect of animation is achieved in the film by liberal camera movement and the use of "pops." The film is equally suitable as a motion picture trailer, as a filler for 16-mm. film programs, as a television spot, and in exhibits with continuous projectors.



65 percent less tooth decay . . .



. . . For about 10 cents a year per person

Public Health Reports, published weekly since 1878 under authority of an act of Congress of April 29 of that year, is issued monthly by the Public Health Service pursuant to the following authority of law: United States Code, title 42, sections 241, 245, 247; title 44, section 220. The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, September 20, 1951. *Public Health Reports* is published primarily for distribution, in accordance with the law, to directors and supervisors of public health programs and to institutions training public health personnel.

NOTE TO LIBRARIANS: The monthly *Public Health Reports* is an amalgamation of the former weekly *Public Health Reports* with the monthly *Tuberculosis Control Issue of Public Health Reports*, the monthly *Journal of Venereal Disease Information*, and the monthly *CDC Bulletin*. Librarians and others should preserve their copies for binding, as the Public Health Service does not supply bound copies. Indexes will be published in December each year.

Public Health Reports is listed in the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus* (American Medical Association), and in the *Current List of Medical Literature* (Army Medical Library) monthly list of journal content, the subject and author index, and the cumulative index annually.

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Washington 25, D. C.

Authors will facilitate review and publication if they submit at least four copies of their manuscript, in typescript, double spaced, with each page beginning a new paragraph.

Subscribers should remit direct to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.



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