

ETHYL CORPORATION

MANUFACTURING AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHRYSLER BUILDING
405 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

February 16, 1945

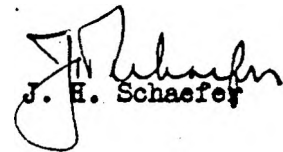
Dr. R. A. Kehoe
College of Medicine
University of Cincinnati
Eden & Bethesda Avenues
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Dr. Kehoe:

Regarding our recent exchange of correspondence concerning the lead situation and Mr. Wormser's views, I spoke to him today and he is most anxious to get together with you and me.

We might, therefore, plan to discuss this subject on your next trip to New York and if you will let me know when this is to be, perhaps we can arrange a luncheon date.

Very truly yours,


J. H. Schaefer

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 29, 1945

Mr. J. H. Schaefer,
Ethyl Corporation,
Chrysler Building,
New York City 17.

Dear John:

I am returning to you herewith your file of correspondence with Felix Wormser of Lead Industries Association, together with various other materials which he supplied to you. I am not sure that you wanted all of this back, but since I had it all pinned together, I am returning it. If you do not want to keep the letter to members and the preliminary report on the "Time" article, I should be glad to have them in my file, but this is not of very much consequence, since I have discussed this whole subject with Mr. Wormser.

As you know from our little talk about this previously I am in complete sympathy with your letter of June 27. In addition I cannot fail to be somewhat critical of the comments of Mr. Wormser on various phases of the subject of lead poisoning in children. Whatever he may wish to think about this matter, lead poisoning in children is all too frequent. When it occurs, it is usually a very serious disease, and for this reason the warnings given to the public through various avenues are likely to be useful, and therefore should not be unduly criticized, even if they do contain some misinformation. Mr. Wormser takes the position that since reliable manufacturers do not supply play pens and the like that have been painted with lead paint, that all this is a tempest in a tea pot. In this, he is mistaken, for I can show him the records of a number of cases that are fully authenticated even to his satisfaction. Some, but not all of these have been the result of eating paint.

He is also much too much convinced that he has proved the case against the X-Ray diagnosis in children. He has found some bad examples of medical thinking and of medical publications on this subject. There seems little doubt that lead in and of itself in the bones will not produce a shadow. On the other hand, a shadow is produced in several abnormal states in the growth of the bones in children, and the evidence is nevertheless strongly suggestive that the absorption of lead brings about certain metabolic changes in the bones of children that produce a line or shadow that is demonstrable by X-Ray. Whether this is actually the result of lead in the tissues or whether it is change indirectly due to the presence of lead in the tissues, is a matter of no consequence. Additional experimental work will

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Mr. J. H. Schaefer - (2) - January 29, 1945

have to be done to prove or disprove the position now taken by a number of physicians and radiologists. However, there is no reason in getting excited about this and attacking the doctors for the benefit of the lead industry. I am quite sure that a number of mistaken diagnoses have been made. I am also quite sure that the effects of the absorption of lead are given undue weight in the consideration of a rather large number of minor and major illnesses. However, it will not be possible for any special pleader to offset the presumable disadvantages of these viewpoints. This can only be done by laborious and well planned experimental work. Actually we are planning some work along this line in collaboration with some of our colleagues in the Children's Hospital here. It would be quite impossible for us to do anything significant until the war and its special pressure have come to an end.

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As to the discussion of this subject within/Board of the Lead Industries Association, I again reaffirm my willingness to be of any assistance that I can if the opportunity affords itself. I think, however, I should warn you and the Board that it would be a mistake for Mr. Wormser to publish material and information of the type that is outlined in his preliminary report. It is possible to pick numerous flaws both in his facts and in his reasoning. He is not aware of it, but he does not know enough about the basic information on this subject to discuss it critically and adequately. I say this without being unduly critical, for I like him, and he is a pretty competent fellow. However, there is much more in this matter than he has any knowledge of. For example, he tends to refer critically to the observations made by the men in the Health Department of the City of Baltimore. I happen to know these men and their methods of working. The methods are good and the results obtained have been sound. They have demonstrated clearly that a rather surprising number of youngsters in the city of Baltimore have had significant and dangerous exposure to lead in their environment. Unfortunately for Wormser's thesis, comparable results have been obtained in almost every other area of the United States where there have been facilities that enable accurate investigation of this type to be made.

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. Kehoe, M. D.

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Enc.

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as I return file

ETHYL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURING AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

Returned Jan 18 1945

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHRYSLER BUILDING
405 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

December 21, 1944

Dr. R. A. Kehoe
College of Medicine
University of Cincinnati
Eden & Bethesda Avenues
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Dr. Kehoe:

In the early part of this year I mentioned to you a discussion that had taken place in the Lead Industries Association concerning lead poisoning publicity. This was mainly in reference to a confidential memorandum dated June 16, 1944 that I had received from Mr. Wormser, Secretary of the Association. I replied to his memorandum under date of June 27, 1944 and sent you a copy of my reply.

Meanwhile, I am now in receipt of a further inquiry on this subject dated December 8, 1944.

Enclosed herewith is my complete file on this subject, for your ready reference and convenience.

Since, as you probably know, I am on the Board of Directors of Lead Industries Association, I feel it is a matter on which I must take some responsibility to make sure that the Association is doing the proper thing and, accordingly, would appreciate any advice and further comments that you would care to give me.

Please return the attached file when it has served your purpose.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Schaefer
J. H. Schaefer

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Lead Industries Association

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK/N.Y.

CLINTON H. CRANE, PRESIDENT
F. H. BROWNELL, VICE PRESIDENT
F. W. ROCKWELL, VICE PRESIDENT
FELIX EDGAR WORMSER, SECRETARY AND
TREASURER

November 27, 1945

Dr. Robert A. Kehoe
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Bob:

I have received further word from Australia which indicates that the current lead hysteria, if I may term it that, promises to spread to prohibition of the use of a great many lead products, including, strangely enough, cable sheathing, and that the agitation centers around Dr. Nye. I presume he is the Dr. Nye who is the author of "Chronic Nephritis and Lead Poisoning" published in 1933.

After leaving you in Pittsburgh I made it a point to review the file of literature I had in this office on the subject. Much of it I find I received from you, particularly reprints of some of the earlier work on the subject. On rereading Nye's report and also the Government publication, "Plumbism and Chronic Nephritis in Young People in Queensland" I am becoming increasingly convinced that no case at all has been made for tying in chronic nephritis with lead poisoning in children. I was also happy to note that your own Committee on Lead Poisoning of the American Public Health Association apparently recognized the invalidity of Nye's conclusions, by making the statement:

".....even in the case of children the production of chronic nephritis, perhaps better described as diffusely scarred kidneys, cannot certainly be attributed to the effects of an episode or multiple episodes of lead poisoning. The facts in these matters must await further careful clinical investigation."

My criticism of Nye's work and the Government's work is that they do not prove lead poisoning in the children in the first place. They do not prove exposure and they do not prove the presence of lead poisoning through the alleged exposure. At least, I can not



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Dr. Kenoe:

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November 27, 1945

find any evidence in Nye's book, or the subsequent Government work, that accounted for the great number of cases described in Queensland. To be sure, some of the cases undoubtedly were authentic lead poisoning, as indicated in later and more thorough Government work, but Nye depended almost entirely, it seems to me, on mere professional pronouncements that the chronic nephritis subjects apparently had lead poisoning years before they were seen by Nye. No proof of lead poisoning is given in infancy. What sort of scientific work is that?

Apparently the Dr. Fairley you mentioned to me in Pittsburgh examined some of the work of Nye and others and reported on it in the Medical Journal of Australia of May 5, 1934. In fact, I have Dr. Fairley's report, because of your kindness in letting me have the original reference. Frankly speaking, I think that Dr. Fairley's study has the same defect as that of its predecessors.

Rather than to go into a detailed discussion of my criticisms I merely wish at this time to suggest that if you do have any means of procuring further information from Australia I hope you will try to do so as I gather the situation is serious in Australia and if carried to its conclusion is bound to have unfortunate repercussions in the United States.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

John W.
Secretary.

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from -

J. H. SCHAEFER

File

January 28, 1946

Dr. Kehoe's Secretary:

I understand that Dr. Kehoe went away for a rest, and if this letter cannot normally reach him in the next few days, will you please call me and let me know how I can get in touch with him directly.

A meeting was to be held at Deepwater on the 14th of February, but this has been changed to the following week.* Will you please communicate this information to him.

Please advise.

J. H. Schaefer

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* if agreed to him.

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