



Hogansville, Georgia

June 10, 1964

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I attended the ATI meetings on Thursday and Friday of last week at the Barbizon-Plaza in New York.

Dr. Cralley of the U. S. Public Health Service Division of Occupational Health made a talk on his work and the information he had obtained on asbestosis at a meeting in France at which a report from Italy was presented. This report indicated that over twenty years ago a group of 113 asbestos workers had ten times the lung cancer as the general public. Starting in the late 1930's, efforts were made to reduce massive dust concentrations, and a new report on a study over the last twenty years of 118 workers indicates that lung cancer is a little less prevalent than that of the general public. Reduction of dust is responsible in the opinion of the investigators. These reports have not been published but are expected to be presented at the conference in October.

Dr. Cralley stated that the environmental studies were moving along with four plants covered - one a good size plant and three smaller plants. Samples are now being counted, and this is expected to continue for some time.

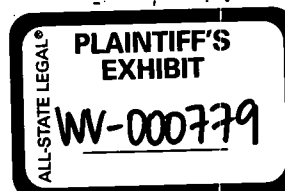
Johns-Manville is particularly disturbed over the conference in October at which Dr. Selikoff, with the State of New Jersey, is to charge that asbestosis is much more prevalent than is generally assumed. I am attaching a newspaper clipping about Dr. Selikoff which was distributed at the meeting. According to one comment, he has found people in Miami with asbestosis which he claimed was the result of asbestos particles being released from brake bands on cars. This conference in October will be attended by representatives from Great Britain, France, Germany, Australia, and South Africa.

We had lunch with Dr. Jack Wolfsie, the medical director, who attended the meeting with Fred Sands. We discussed the October meeting at some length, also the desirability of having Dr. Wells attend. This October meeting was covered in Mr. Sullivan's letter of March 11 to Mr. Sands with copy to you.

There was considerable discussion at the meeting on methods of dust counting and continuous dust counting. An instrument was shown which would plot the dust count and seemed to do a fairly good job. This would cost about \$2,500 and a recording instrument about \$600 more. Another dust counter, the Royce Counter, was described, but this instrument cost \$12,000.

The program was followed fairly well with most of the committee attending the Air Hygiene and Manufacturing meeting to hear Dr. Cralley and to see the demonstration of the Sinclair-Phoenix Photometer.

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