

FILE NAME: Metropolitan Life (ML)

DATE: 1948-1955

DOC#: ML251

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Dr. Lanza met US Surgeon General to Remove Hueper/NCI from Study with T. Mancuso on Chromate Cancers

ANNUAL REPORT
INDUSTRIAL HEALTH SECTION

1948

Plant Surveys

A total of 66 surveys of health conditions was conducted in the plants of our Group policyholders by the members of the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory Staff during the year 1948. While this is a decrease in the number made in 1947, the plants surveyed were larger and, therefore, affected the health of many more of our Group certificate holders.

The Laboratory, in conjunction with the United States Public Health Service, undertook a study of the use of sodium fluoride during the pouring of rim steel in open hearth furnaces. This study was taken at the joint request of the United Steel Workers of America—C.I.O. and the Republic Steel Company. The addition of sodium fluoride to molten steel at the time it is poured into molds helps produce an unusually tough steel which is free from blow holes. It does not create a health hazard which could be attributed to the use of sodium fluoride. This conclusion concurs with the findings that we have made of tests taken of these operations covering a period of three years.

In 1935, the Buffalo, New York plant of the Republic Steel Corporation was insured for Group insurance. A survey was made of the plant and recommendations for the control of hazards found were sent to the Management of the Republic Steel Corporation. Based on this service, the Republic Steel Corporation insured the lives of all their employees with the understanding that every plant would be surveyed once every two years. The Republic Steel Corporation is now requesting that surveys be made annually in all their plants.

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
ML-4826

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
4826

PCC
EXHIBIT
MET-482

00545

The Company also wants the Laboratory to pass on the possible health hazards of substituted raw materials and the introduction of new manufacturing processes. This work alone will increase the activities of the field and laboratory staff approximately 25 percent.

The study of the atmospheric conditions in the city of Rochester was continued during the year. This has been done for the Rochester Gas & Electric Company to determine whether or not hazardous substances are disseminated into the air of the city from their smoke stacks. The Rochester Gas & Electric are building two new power houses and this study will be continued for two years longer when these new plants are in operation.

A great deal of newspaper publicity was given to the fatalities in Donora, Pennsylvania as a result of suspected pollution of the air from factory stacks. One of our policyholders who happens to be the largest user of fluor spar in the Valley requested us to make a study of any possible air pollution from fluorides emanating from the stacks of his plant. No excessive concentrations of fluorine of a hazardous nature were found.

One of our policyholders who manufactures chromates has had a number of claims due to lung cancer due to chrome. It was planned to erect a building which would have an efficient ventilating system to control any hazard which would be developed. Our Ventilating Engineer spent some time during the year with the construction engineers in going over their plans for the building and incorporating into these plans efficient ventilating controls.

A large insurance company requested the Laboratory to make a series of tests in their multigraph units to determine the vapor concentration produced

by cleaning fluid. Studies were also made of noise in their I.B.M. machine rooms and some suggestions were made to improve the condition.

The following are some representative plants which were surveyed during the year:

The Flintkote Company
Allied Industrial Products
Corning Glass Works
Republic Steel Corporation
General Electric Company
Johns-Manville Company ✓
Diamond Alkali Company
Rochester Gas & Electric Company
McCroxy Stores
Evening Bulletin
Western Biscuit Company
Standard Bleachery Printing Company

Laboratory Analyses

Samples collected in the plants and sent to the Home Office necessitated making 3,165 analyses.

These entailed analyses of the regular run of substances such as silica, asbestos, lead, manganese, mercury, fluorine, acids, solvents, hydrocarbons, etc.

Home Office Investigations

Studies are being conducted in the Home Office Divisions where I.B.M. Punch Press machines are operated in an attempt to find ways of eliminating the noise.

Samples of the wash water and soap solutions used in the Commissary Division were tested because some cases of dermatitis had been reported to the Medical Division.

A two-year study has been made of the use of triethylene glycol for the prevention of colic and other respiratory conditions. One section of our air conditioned building where about 500 employees are located was used as the treatment room and a control room was set up in another part of the air conditioned unit. During the latter half of the past year, the employees which had previously been used as controls were treated with the triethylene glycol, and those which previously had been treated were now used as controls. Records were kept of the respiratory infections of both groups and bacterial counts were made in these rooms. The results were negative and the study was discontinued.

Fluorescent Lighting Study

The experimental fluorescent lighting installation on the 14th floor of Unit 1 was completed during the year and the report of the Lighting Committee has been submitted.

Lighting Committee

During the year of 1948, Dr. McConnell received 28 complaints of poor lighting. Inspections were made and recommendations submitted for improvement.

Travel Credit

The amount of credit received from our Group policyholders during the year of 1948 amounted to \$7,166. 51. This represents incidental expenses of travel and maintenance in the field incurred by our Laboratory Technicians while surveying the individual plants. The General Electric Company partially pays

for laboratory services as well as for travel expenses. The reason for this is that the Group contract with the General Electric does not include service. The entire amount spent for travel in the Industrial Health Section amounted to \$7,945.38.

Special Inquiries

One thousand nine hundred ninety-four (1,994) requests were received for information and assistance on industrial health and general health subjects during the year. This is an increase of 77 percent over 1947. As in the past, these requests covered a wide variety of subjects and were received from every state in the Union, as well as from many foreign countries. The requests from foreign countries were evidently as a result of our radio and magazine advertisements.

A number of our Group policyholders have asked our assistance in recommending a doctor to head up their medical units.

Due to the increased use of fluorescent lamp tubes, many policyholders have asked for information on the correct and safe disposal of these tubes. Several cases of poisoning have developed from the beryllium used in these lamps.

Another subject which seems of interest lately is the use of color dynamics in industry to prevent fatigue and prevent accidents.

The magazine of the American Medical Association, "Hygeia," carried an article that the Metropolitan had been using the glycol vaporizers which had been successful in controlling and preventing respiratory diseases among the

employees of the Home Office. This article was reprinted by the Reader's Digest and we were deluged with requests for our opinion as to their efficiency.

The Group insured firms have been continuing to send in for interpretation the x-rays of the chests of their employees who have been exposed to toxic dusts, fumes and gases.

Literature

Sixty-two thousand two hundred seventy-four (62,274) copies of our booklets were sent out during the year upon request. Of this number, 38,259 are copies of the booklet "Facts About Menstruation." Letters were sent to the Medical Directors of Groups for information on the number of copies of this booklet they wished to distribute among their employees. The response was very gratifying.

A new procedure for replying to requests for large supplies of literature from non-policyholders has been negotiated during the year. All such requests are sent to the Group Sales Research Division for advice as to the inquirers' insurance status, i.e., whether covered by another insurance company, a prospect, or no record. The way the request is answered is dependent on this information.

Publications

The booklet "Silicosis" was completely revised during 1948. The publication "First Aid" has been completely revised and will be published shortly.

Assistance was rendered in the revision of the booklet on "Tularemia."

The report entitled "Medical Service for Army Ordnance Plants" was revised by Dr. McConnell at the request of the Surgeon General of the United

States Army.

A booklet entitled "Decompression Sickness" was prepared for the Merch Manual.

Meetings and Conferences

Dr. Lanza

During the year, Dr. Lanza attended 57 meetings and conferences held in different parts of the country or in the Home Office Building.

He gave a paper at the Fifth Post Graduate Course in Industrial Medicine at the Long Island Medical College and one on Industrial Medicine to the Staff of the North Country Community Hospital, Westbury, Long Island.

Dr. McConnell

During the year, Dr. McConnell attended 25 meetings and conferences, and gave two lectures to the class of the Institute of Industrial and Social Medicine of the New York University.

Mr. Fehnel

Mr. Fehnel attended three committee meetings during the year.

Committees

Dr. McConnell has been invited by Mr. Edward Corsi, Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York Department of Labor to become a member of the Advisory Committee for preparing proposed rules relating to Control of Silica Dust in Stone Crushing Operations.

Mr. Fehnel has been asked to serve on the Nominating Committee for Governing Council Members as the representative of the Industrial Hygiene Section of

the American Public Health Association.

He has also been asked to serve on the Subcommittee on Eye Protection of the American Standards Association Safety Code for the Protection of Head, Eyes and Respiratory Organs.

Testimonials

There are attached a few of the many letters we have received telling of the value of our services.

Dr. Henry Almond, formerly Medical Director of the Brown Company, Berlin, New Hampshire joined the Staff of the Industrial Health Section on July 5, 1946.

Dr. A. J. Lanza retired on December 31, 1946 to take up full time his duties with the Institute of Industrial Medicine of the New York University, Bellevue Medical Center.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF INDUSTRIAL HEALTH SECTION

DURING THE YEAR 1972

Surveys conducted by Industrial Hygiene Laboratory	66
Analyses made in Laboratory	3,165 ✓
Home Office Inspections	2
Lighting Inspections	28 ✓
Group requests	304
Non-policyholder requests	1,621
Prospects	3
Metropolitan requests	63
Literature	22,274 ✓
Conferences and Meetings	25
Travel Credit	\$7,156.51
Publications completely revised	2
Publications partially revised	1
Publications written for outside organizations	2

3800-
non 1/10/72
Memorandum
at 11:00 AM
Paul H. H.
H. H. H.

DEC 03 1992

CONFIDENTIAL

July 31, 1951

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. George A. Benington
Mr. W. W. Cooke
Mr. Clyde D. Morlatt
Mr. William Rurode (sic?)

Mr. O. F. Tarr
Mr. A. E. Van Wirt
Mr. T. C. Waters

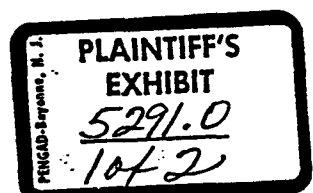
On July 24th, I had a conference with Dr. Schoele, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service concerning the proposed publication of a report of the clinical examination of employees of the chromite plant in Ohio.

Just previously, I had a discussion on this same subject with Dr. Miller, head of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Public Health Service, and he told me that he and his staff felt the same way about the Hueper-Mancuso report as I did.

There were present at the conference besides Dr. Schoele, Dr. Williams, Assistant Surgeon General in charge of States Relations, Dr. Miller, and myself. I made a brief statement pointing out to Dr. Schoele that the report in question, while it represented a lot of painstaking and detailed work, contained a considerable number of assumptions which were purely a matter of opinion and that the publication of such assumptions would give rise to a great deal of misapprehension and false impressions. I stressed further that both the Public Health Service and other agencies depended upon the cooperation of industry in order to successfully pursue their investigations in the general field of industrial health and that if they needlessly antagonized industry, they would be unable to count upon such cooperation. I also suggested that all studies of industrial plants be handled by the personnel of the Division of Industrial Hygiene so as to obviate having representatives from different Federal Agencies visiting an establishment for the same purpose. I pointed out that the Division of Industrial Hygiene has a year of experience in this work and has built up through the year a high degree of confidence on the part of industry which greatly facilitated their work. Dr. Miller stated that the Hueper-Mancuso report contained statements at variance with the report shortly to be published by his Division which contain the results of their studies of chromate plants.

The Surgeon General pointed out that he had no control over anything that Dr. Mancuso, who heads up the Division of Industrial Hygiene in the State of Ohio, might wish to publish but he did have such jurisdiction over the officers in his own department.

Dr. Schoele finally stated that he would not make a decision himself but will refer the matter to Dr. Saltrell (illegible) to The National Institute of Health to Dr. Williams, the Assistant Surgeon General. The National Cancer Institute is one of the component parts of the National Institute of Health, all of which is a Division of the Public Health Service.



Our conference was very pleasant and I suspect that the subject matter was not entirely new to either Dr. Schoele or Dr. Williams. I will keep you informed if I hear anything further.

A. J. Lanza, M.D.

ajl:ls

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

5291.0

2 of 2

DRG
121

August 2, 1951

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. John Sargent, Executive Vice President
Diamond Alkali Company
300 Union Commerce Building
Cleveland 11, Ohio

Dear Jack:

With reference to Dr. Lanza's letter of July 31 addressed to members of our industry's Hygiene Committee, copy of which was sent to you Mr. W. W. Cook, I want to give you a little background of the Washington meeting which Dr. Lanza attended and at which, in my opinion, he did an outstanding job for the industry.

As you probably know, Dr. Mancuso who is well known to you and Dr. Ruesper of the National Cancer Institute collaborated in the preparation of a Report setting forth their findings and, unfortunately, in some cases, their opinions concerning the effects of exposure to cigarette dusts. This Report, before publication of course, was submitted to Dr. Miller, Head of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Public Health Service who discussed it informally with Dr. Lanza and agreed to give Dr. Lanza a copy with a view to obtaining Dr. Lanza's opinion. Release of the Report caused Dr. Lanza to take exception to much of its contents, as a result of which he, Mr. Water (who is counsel for us as well as Chairman of the legal committee of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, our vice president, Mr. Tarr and I got together for the purpose of discussing that could be done about the Report as we all felt that if it were not amended and if it appeared as written under the names of the authors, each of whom is a prominent public official, it could give rise to serious misunderstanding and considerable damage could be caused.

As a result of the meeting it was decided that Dr. Lanza, who was formerly with the U.S.P.H.S. and who is well known to many of the Public Health officials, should endeavor to arrange a meeting with the Surgeon General for the purpose of ascertaining what could be done in the circumstances. Dr. Lanza's letter briefly and too modestly reports the resultant interview with Dr. Scheele and others. He also tells me, confidentially, that while the Federal officials have no jurisdiction over Mancuso it is quite likely that if the Report is printed in its present form it will neither have the endorsement of Dr. Ruesper nor the National Cancer Institute which he represents.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA, 270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

- 2 -

I shall not attempt to describe the Report as I assume those in your company who have been working with Dr. Mancuso are familiar with its contents. It practically says that many common ailments of air passages of head, bronchus and chest are aggravated and caused by exposure to chromate dusts which presumably means that claims could be filed by workers suffering from sinus, rhinitis, etc., etc. but probably not hang-nail or housemaid's knee. Of course the segment of the legal profession which specializes in handling such claims would have available an official document which would seem to give incontrovertible support to their client's claims. Obviously if the Report does not bear the endorsement of the National Cancer Institute, then the industry, when faced with possible claims supported by Mancuso's findings, can truthfully state such endorsement was withheld because the Federal Authorities did not agree with the Report and the position would be strengthened.

I am writing you because of conversations I have had with you and Ray Evans about this general subject and want you to have the background, which I believe gives more significance to Dr. Lanza's letter.

Dr. Lanza thinks that it is important to hold a meeting with members of the industry for the purpose of discussing various problems related to this general subject and I have encouraged him to call one in October. I know it will be interesting and help give you and possibly Ray Evans, if you can attend, an opportunity to meet Dr. Lanza, Mr. Waters and obtain at first hand their views concerning the problem in relation to the Federal Public Health Authorities and the general public.

Sincerely yours,

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA

George A. Benington
President

GAB:lr

cc: Dr. A. J. Lanza
Mr. O. P. Farr
Mr. W. W. Cooke
Mr. H. B. Burdick
Mr. A. E. Van Wirt

CONFIDENTIAL

July 11, 1951

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. George A. Benington Mr. O. F. Tarr
Mr. V. V. Cooke Mr. A. E. Van Lint
Mr. Clyde D. Marlate Mr. T. C. Waters
Mr. William Burde

On July 24th I had a conference with Dr. Scheele, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service concerning the proposed publication of a report of the Division of Industrial Hygiene on the Hesper-Mancuso plant in Ohio.

Just previous y, I had a discussion on this same subject with Dr. Miller, who is head of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Public Health Service, and he told me that he and his staff felt the same way about the Hesper-Mancuso report as I did.

There were present at the conference besides Dr. Scheele, Dr. Williams, Assistant Surgeon General in charge of States/Divisions, Dr. Miller, and my self. I made a brief statement pointing out to Dr. Scheele that the report in question, while it represented a lot of painstaking and detailed work, contained a considerable number of assumptions which were purely a matter of opinion and that the publication of such assumptions would give rise to a great deal of misapprehension and false impressions. I stressed further that both the Public Health Service and other agencies depended upon the cooperation of industry in order to successfully pursue their investigations in the general field of industrial health and that if they needlessly antagonized industry, they would be unable to count upon such cooperation. I also suggested that all studies of industrial plants be handled by the personnel of the Division of Industrial Hygiene so as to obviate having representatives from different Federal agencies visiting an establishment for the same purpose. I pointed out that the Division of Industrial Hygiene had had years of experience in this work and had built up through the years a high degree of confidence on the part of industry which greatly facilitated their work. Dr. Miller stated that the Hesper-Mancuso report contained statements at variance with the report shortly to be published by his Division which contained the results of their studies of chronic plants.

The Surgeon General pointed out that he had no control over anything that Dr. Mancuso who heads up the Division of Industrial Hygiene in the State of Ohio, might wish to publish but he did have such jurisdiction over the officers in his own Department.

Dr. Scheele finally stated that he would not make a decision himself but would refer the matter to Dr. Seabell who heads up the National Institute of Health and to Dr. Williams, the Assistant Surgeon General. The National Cancer Institute is one

of the component parts of the National Institute of Health, all of which is a Division of the Public Health Service.

Our conference was very pleasant and I suspect that the subject matter was not entirely new to either Dr. Scheele or Dr. Williams. I will keep you informed if I hear anything further.

A. J. Lanza, M.D.

11115

August 2, 1951

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. John Sargent, Executive Vice President
Diamond Alkali Company
300 Union Commerce Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

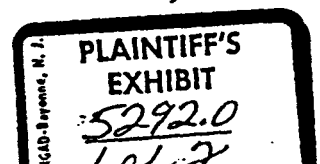
Dear Jack:

With reference to Dr. Lanza's letter of July 31 addressed to members of our industry's Hygiene Committee, copy of which was sent to your Mr. W.W. Cooke, I want to give you a little background of the Washington meeting which Dr. Lanza attended and at which in my opinion, he did an outstanding job for the industry.

As you probably know, Dr. Mancuso who is well known to you and Dr. Hueper of the National Cancer Institute collaborated in the preparation of a Report setting forth their findings and unfortunately, in some cases, their opinions concerning the effects of exposure to chromium dusts. This Report, before publication of course, was submitted to Dr. Miller, Head of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Public Health Service who discussed it informally with Dr. Lanza and agreed to give Dr. Lanza a copy with a view to obtaining Dr. Lanza's opinion. Perusal of the Report caused Dr. Lanza to take exception to much of its contents, as a result of which he, Mr. Waters (who is counsel for us as well as Chairman of the legal committee of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, our vice president Mr. Tarr and I got together for the purpose of discussing what could be done about the Report as we all felt that it it were not (illegible) and if it appeared as written under the names of the authors, each of whom is a prominent public official, it could give rise to serious misunderstanding and considerable damage could be caused.

As a result of the meeting it was decided that Dr. Lanza, who was formerly with the U.S.P.H.S. and who is well known to many of the Public Health officials, should endeavor to arrange a meeting with the Surgeon General for the purpose of ascertaining what could be done in the circumstances. Dr. Lanza's letter briefly and too modestly reports the resultant interview with Dr. Schoele and others. He also tells me, confidentially, that while the Federal officials have no jurisdiction over Mancuso it is quite likely that if the Report is printed in its present form it will neither have the endorsement of Dr. Hauper nor the National Cancer Institute which he represents.

I shall not attempt to describe the Report as I assume those in your company who have been working with Dr. Mancuso are familiar with its contents. It practically says that many common ailments of air passages,



of head, bronchus and chest are aggravated and caused by exposure to chromium dusts which presumably means that claims could be filed by workers suffering from sinus, rhinitis, etc., etc. but probably not hangnail or housemaid's knee. Of course the segment of the legal profession which specializes in handling such claims would have available an official document which would seem to give incontrovertible support to their client's claims. Obviously if the Report does not bear the enforcement of the National Cancer Institute, then the industry, when faced with possible claims supported by Mancuso's findings, can truthfully state such enforcement was withheld because the Federal Authorities did not agree with the Report and their position would be strengthened.

I am writing you because of conversations I have had with you and Ray Evans about this general subject and want you to have the background, which I hope gives more significance to Dr. Lanza's letter.

Dr. Lanza thinks that it is important to hold a meeting with members of the industry for the purpose of discussing various problems related to this general subject and I have encouraged him to call one in October. I know it will be interesting and help give you and possibly Ray Evans, if you can attend, an opportunity to meet Dr. Lanza, Mr. Waters and obtain at first hand their views concerning the problem in relation to the Federal Public Health Authorities and the general public.

Sincerely,

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA

George A. Benington
President

GAB:lr

cc: Dr. A. J. Lanza
Mr. O. F. Tarr
Mr. W. W. Cooke
Mr. Wm. Rurode
Mr. A. E. Van Wirt

PLGAB-Byers, R. J.

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

5292.0

2 of 2

AR-5508-00/222

Copy
7/21/57

August 24, 1955

PERSONAL

Dr. William E. Smith
New York University
Post-Graduate Medical School
477 First Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Smith:

I have your comments on my Editorial on "Silicosis, Asbestiosis and Cancer of the Lung" and your inquiry concerning my more recent activities in field studies on occupational cancer problems.

The Canadian case referred to in the Editorial applies to the claims made by the widow of a Mr. Maurice Labbe, 805, St. Catherine Street, Trois-Rivieres, Quebec, Canada. The legal procedures in regard to this case which were negotiated before the Workmen's Compensation Commission of Quebec took place during the last few months of 1951 and the first few months of 1952. The Special Legal Advisor to the Minister of Labour of Quebec was Mr. Louis F. Cantin, 255, Grande-Allee, Quebec, P. Q., Canada.

My activities in field work on environmental cancer were discontinued during the latter part of the summer of 1951 when I was requested to stop such activities and have no further contacts with industry or state health departments in matters of environmental and occupational cancer. This event was brought about by a complaint, as I was officially told, about my activities in regard to studying conditions bringing about lung cancers among workers employed in the chromate industry, made to my superiors in Washington in behalf and in interest of the American chromate industry by Dr. Lanza, as its medical representative. Dr. Lanza apparently acted in the role of a lobbyist because in a telephone conversation on July 25, 1951, I had in regard to this matter with Mr. G. F. Tarr, Vice President, Mutual Chemical Company, I was told Dr. Lanza had taken this step in behalf of the American chromate industry.

The immediate reason for this complaint was provided by a copy of a manuscript prepared by Dr. Mancuso and myself on observations made in Ohio on cancer and health hazards among chromate manufacturers which I had given before its publication in Industrial Medicine and Surgery to Mr. Tarr, who had forwarded this copy to Dr. Lanza. As a result of this event, it was strongly suggested to me to take my name off these manuscripts and it is for this reason that my name is lacking on the second paper dealing with the joint investigations on health hazards among chromate manufacturers conducted by Dr. Mancuso and myself (Occupational Cancer and Other Health Hazards in a Chromate Plant: A Medical Appraisal. II Chemical and Toxicologic Aspects. Ind. Med. & Surg. 20:393-407, (September), 1951.)

Due to these lobbying activities of Dr. Lanza, not only my field studies have come to an end since 1951 but there was for some time serious interference even with my experimental work in the field of occupational cancer because I was not able to continue for some time my cooperative work with the Mutual Chemical Company on blood reactions in chromate manufacturers. It was only after a rather long delay that I finally succeeded in reactivating this problem.

I can say that during the lifetime of Mr. Tarr, I had enjoyed the most harmonious, cooperative relations between the Mutual Chemical Company and the Carcinogenic Studies Section - as my section was called at that time. It is my belief, however, that through the intervention of Dr. Lanza, not only the interest of American industries with cancer hazards to workers employed in these industries, but of the American people at large, and of the American medical profession, was seriously damaged.

Sincerely yours,

W. C. Hueper, M. D.
Chief Environmental Cancer Section
National Cancer Institute



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health
National Cancer Institute
Bethesda, Maryland 20892
Bq. 31, Rm. 10A30

Tel. No. (301) 496-2999

November 9, 1989

Paul Edholm
2801 Adams Hill Road, NW, Apt. 208
Washington, DC 20009

Dear Mr. Edholm:

This is response to your request dated October 31, 1989 concerning a July 24, 1951 meeting on environmental cancer hazards chaired by Dr. W. C. Heuper and any follow-up correspondence after this 1951 meeting.

Enclosed are all the materials I could locate in response to your Freedom of Information request. Hope this information will be of help.

There is no charge for this material since it is within our minimum threshold for charging.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Dorothy Hinden", is written over a circular stamp.

Dorothy Hinden
Freedom of Information Coordinator
National Cancer Institute

Enclosures:

1. Letter to Dr. Smith from Dr. Heuper dated August 24, 1955
2. Extract from Annual Report: July 1, 1951 - December 31, 1952
3. Publication: "A Quest Into the Environmental Causes of Cancer" by Dr. W. C. Heuper



Department of HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE • Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health • Bethesda 14, Md.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASES
NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH
NATIONAL EYED INSTITUTE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
NATIONAL LABORATORY OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES AND BLINDNESS
THE CHINESE CENTER
DIVISION OF RESEARCH GRANTS

August 24, 1955

PERSONAL

Dr. William E. Smith
New York University
Post-Graduate Medical
School
477 First Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Dr. Smith:

I have your comments on my Editorial on "Silicosis, Asbestosis and Cancer of the Lung" and your inquiry concerning my more recent activities in field studies on occupational cancer problems.

The Canadian case referred to in the Editorial applies to the claims made by the widow of a Mr. Maurice Labbé, 805, St. Catherine Street, Trois-Rivières, Quebec, Canada. The legal procedures in regard to this case which were negotiated before the Workmen's Compensation Commission of Quebec took place during the last few months of 1951 and the first few months of 1952. The Special Legal Advisor to the Minister of Labour of Quebec was Mr. Louis F. Cantin, 225, Grande-Allée, Quebec, P. Q., Canada.

My activities in field work on environmental cancer were discontinued during the latter part of the summer of 1951 when I was requested to stop such activities and have no further contacts with industry or state health departments in matters of environmental and occupational cancer. This event was brought about by a complaint, as I was officially told, about my activities in regard to studying conditions bringing about lung cancers among workers employed in the chromate industry, made to my superiors in Washington in behalf and in the interest of the American chromate industry by Dr. Lanza, as its medical representative. Dr. Lanza apparently acted in the role of a lobbyist because in a telephone conversation on July 11, 1951, I had in regard to this matter with Mr. C. F. Tarr, Vice President, Mutual Chemical Company, I was told Dr. Lanza had taken this step in behalf of the American chromate industry.

The immediate reason for this complaint was provided by a copy of a manuscript prepared by Dr. Mancuso and myself on observations made in Ohio on cancer and health hazards among chromate manufacturers which I had given

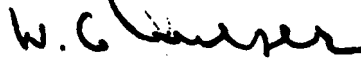
Page 2
Dr. William E. Smith
August 24, 1955

before its publication in Industrial Medicine and Surgery to Mr. Tarr, who had forwarded this copy to Dr. Lanza. As a result of this event, it was strongly suggested to me to take my name off these manuscripts and it is for this reason that my name is lacking on the second paper dealing with the joint investigations on health hazards among chromate manufacturers conducted by Dr. Mancuso and myself (Occupational Cancer and Other Health Hazards in a Chromate Plant: A Medical Appraisal. II. Clinical and Toxicologic Aspects. Ind. Med. & Surg. 20:393-407, (September), 1951.)

Due to these lobbying activities of Dr. Lanza, not only my field studies have come to an end since 1951 but there was for some time serious interference even with my experimental work in the field of occupational cancer because I was not able to continue for some time my cooperative work with the Mutual Chemical Company on blood reactions in chromate manufacturers. It was only after a rather long delay that I finally succeeded in reactivating this problem.

I can say that during the lifetime of Mr. Tarr, I had enjoyed the most harmonious, cooperative relations between the Mutual Chemical Company and the Carcinogenic Studies Section - as my section was called at that time. It is my belief, however, that through the intervention of Dr. Lanza, not only the interest of American industries with cancer hazards to workers employed in these industries, but of the American people at large, and of the American medical profession, was seriously damaged.

Sincerely yours,



W. C. Neasper, M. D., Chief
Environmental Cancer Section
National Cancer Institute

US Chromate Producers

6. MD, NJ, OH, NY (1953 report)

list of Ten's in 1961 (Mancuso)

Mutual ✓ Jersey City NJ
Baltimore MD

Martin Dennis - Newark NJ

✓ Carney
Natural Products Co Jersey City N.J.

5th Chromate / Diamond Alkali Pines

↓ *Imperial Paper & Color Co. Japan*

Wadde Japans 1948 rept.

1958 RR docs p90 Small epidemic of LC
at Mutual Chem. Co. + Chromate Co
"25 yrs ago"

and pg. to Ten

Many Chromate producers insured by Met
(See 1944 compilation of
"Group Policyholders")