

HARRISON

*HARRISON RADIATOR DIVISION*  
G E N E R A L   M O T O R S   C O R P O R A T I O N

L O C K P O R T   N E W   Y O R K

October 21, 1938

Dr. Robert A. Kehoe,  
University of Cincinnati,  
College of Medicine,  
General Hospital,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Kehoe:

In the case of [REDACTED] with which you are familiar, the Referee last Wednesday reserved decision and directed that the Claims Department subpoena the records of the Buffalo hospital. This means that it is now up to us to defend our position that Mr. [REDACTED] does not have lead poisoning to the best of our ability.

There are a great many things that I shall have to learn about this case, but at the moment I am interested in knowing what is the Fairhall method of attempting to demonstrate lead poisoning. I would like a description of the method, if it is possible to have it. Is it a fact that the Fairhall method has been discarded; and, if so, when and why? Are you familiar with the apparatus used at the Buffalo hospital, and do you know whether the Fairhall method is used there? If it is used, is it used in its entirety? I am told that the Fairhall method was abandoned ten years ago; that the Buffalo hospital attempted to follow that method but did not; and I should like to know as fully as possible what you know about this situation.

My understanding is that Buffalo found such a percentage of lead that, in your opinion, a man having that much lead in his system would be at the point of death. Is this true? Assuming that any such quantity of lead was actually present in the man's body, would that not be accompanied by stippled cells; and, if so, to what extent?

There are a number of other symptoms of lead poisoning, among them being wrist-drop and lead line. If the man had such a quantity of lead as Buffalo found, would it not be reasonable to assume that these symptoms would be present?

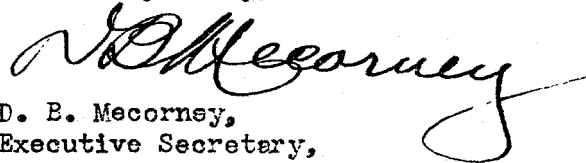
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There are probably a great many more questions that I shall wish to ask you when I get into the case further. At the present time my theory of the thing is that I shall swear Dr. Hillenbrand and Dr. Hixon, and then call the chemist and doctors at Buffalo for the purpose of cross-examining, and follow that up by swearing you and perhaps some State officials who know more or less about the lead hazard in our plant. The main point, as I see it now, is to discredit the Buffalo findings as thoroughly as possible; and, while I have asked you some questions the answers to which might tend in that direction, I would appreciate very much any and all information that you can give me which would help out on this particular phase of the case.

Yours very truly,



D. E. Mecorney,  
Executive Secretary,  
HARRISON RADIATOR DIVISION  
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION.

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