FILE NAME: Philip Carey (PC)

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PHILIP CAREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
(later Celotex, Panacon, Jim Walter Corp.)

The Philip Carey Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, boasted that it had been supplying asbestos and asbestos products for over 50 years in an ad appearing in *Asbestos*, in March, 1930 (this issue also carried an article about asbestosis). Carey got into the insulation contracting business as well. Publicity over asbestosis among Carey's Quebec mine employees led to a historic asbestos strike in the Province. (See "Companies Mining Asbestos in Quebec, Canada," this chapter.)

The following documentation relates directly to Carey:

1. *Heating and Ventilating* magazine, June, 1944.
   Contained an article by Hutchinson ("Dust as an Industrial Health Hazard") noting the asbestosis hazard to insulation workers and others; also an advertisement by Philip Carey Manufacturing Company for all-asbestos "Careyduct. (See "Trade Journals," in Chapter 10.)

2. In late 1944, a Carey plant worker in Ohio died, and Dr. Robert Ritterhoff diagnosed asbestosis at autopsy. This was pathologically confirmed by Dr. Gardner at the Saranac Laboratory. When Gardner requested details about the man's exposure to dusts, Ritterhoff replied that the company had been "uncooperative." He explained, "They have not permitted me to visit the plant, nor have they given in detail his occupational history." (letter dated Dec. 23, 1944) Dr. Ritterhoff eventually did visit the company and discuss this case with a company official. "The purpose of the visit was to tell someone at Philip Carey that their employee, Mr. Scobie, died of asbestosis," Dr. Ritterhoff recalls. He was informed by his co-worker, Dr. John Skavlem, that the company had "privately" compensated Mr. Scobie's widow. (Deposition of Dr. Ritterhoff, *State of Maryland v. Keene Corp. et al.*, Civ. No. 1108600. Circuit Court Anne Arundel Co., MD, taken Jan. 30, 1986; and Vorwald Patient File No. P-44-326, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC.)

3. Following the death of Carey employee Len R. Hope in 1953, a workers' compensation claim was filed in Ohio by his widow. This went through various appeals and was ultimately resolved by pathologist Kenneth M. Lynch's report in 1956, to the effect

that the man's death was caused by asbestosis. Compensation was awarded on Jan. 24, 1957 (Len Hope file from archives of K.M. Lynch, Ohio Industrial Commission No. OD 79998).

4. Contracting Division Compensation Claims by Insulation Workers.

   Carey was named as a defendant in claims brought by Swartout, Riley, Strethorst, Gilivich, and Onofrio, with notice to Carey dated from 1956-1963 (see "Claims by Insulators against Contracting Divisions of Asbestos Product Manufacturers," in Chapter 3); and Latto in 1961-1962. (See "The Mancuso Documents," in Chapter 3.)

5. Carey was named as a defendant in 1961 in the product liability suit brought against insulation manufacturers by G. Faciane. (See "Lawsuits by Product Users Against Asbestos Manufacturers," in Chapter 3.)

6. The Mancuso Documents, 1962-1963

   At the direction of actuaries, Carey hired Dr. Thomas Mancuso as Consulting Medical Director for the entire company. Mancuso reported directly to top management about the urgent need for measures to protect employees, customers for Carey asbestos products, and neighbors of Carey facilities exposed to asbestos air pollution. (See "The Mancuso Documents," in Chapter 3.)

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED (ACL)

This company was nationalized within the last few years and incorporated into the Quebec government company, Société Nationale de l'Amiante.

A dust survey of the firm's King mine and mill was conducted in 1944 by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the brief report of the findings was on file (Document No. 1178) at the Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health, in Montreal (I.O.E.H. was a part of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association until its library was merged into the Canadian Asbestos Information Centre in 1982). The report notes that a similar survey had been conducted in 1930.