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3026. Dr. Lanza's unpublished 1932 Report on his study of the Manville, New Jersey, plant workers revealed that 327 of the 1140 workers evaluated -- 29% -- had signs of asbestosis. (The report labeled positive x-ray results for workers exposed to asbestos only at Manville "asbestosis", and called positive x-rays for those who had worked in dusty conditions before their Manville employment "pneumoconiosis"). Forty-three asbestosis cases were found in the Pipe Covering and Cement Departments: The report noted that those departments had the "highest percentage of asbestosis cases". Additionally, the report showed asbestos disease among a broad range of workers, including many in jobs which Manville classified as having no exposure to dust, including two machinists (Case Nos. 110 and 321), two steamfitters (Case Nos. 129 and 130), five packing and shipping department workers (Case Nos. 80, 88, 108, 172 and 183), a pipefitter (Case No. 312), a watchman (Case No. 319), a millwright (Case No. 324), a glove department worker (Case No. 185), and an outside laborer (Case No. 220). In addition, cases were found among those working in the departments where finished materials like firefelt, magnesia, or superex (materials containing only a minority percentage of asbestos) were cut and sawed (Case Nos. 25, 149, and 199 respectively). These findings, however, were never published.

Exhibit:

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PHYSICIAN EXAMINATION OF MANVILLE FACTORY

Manville, New Jersey.

At a conference held at General Headquarters, it was decided to conduct chest examinations on 600 employees taken at random from different parts of the factory.

It was recommended by Dr. Vellous of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. that examinations be made by X-ray and fluoroscope. It was later decided that this examination include all employees at Manville factory.

An X-ray and fluoroscope were installed on February 22nd, 1932. Test work on employees was started on Feb. 24th. The services of Dr. P. E. Sabatello, on recommendation of Dr. Vellous, were obtained for the fluoroscopic examinations and supervision of the general examination of employees, which also included X-ray, some physical examinations of chests, and histories. Dr. Sabatello was assisted by Mr. Fothergill, who acted as technician and took all the X-rays of employees' chests. The histories were taken by Miss Weire, who was thought best fitted for the task because of her intimate connections with most of the families of the employees and her knowledge of most of their past histories. No specific reason was given to employees for the examination, except the general understanding that it was a "general health survey".

On recommendation of Dr. Lamm of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. contact was made with Dr. Wertheimer, Surgeon in Charge, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Picher, Oklahoma, to interpret the X-rays taken.

An examination card was made up to include fluoroscopic record, history record, as well as standard physical examination for employment in order to make one complete physical record. An X-ray card was made up to send with each X-ray film to Dr. Wertheimer for him to record his interpretations. This was done for the purpose of having only one record of the X-ray interpretations.

Employees to be examined were selected by the Personnel Department. Each employee was summoned to appear at the Plant Dispensary by appointment. On arrival, his complete record of employment, injuries and illnesses, past and present, were obtained by Miss Weire by

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means of leading questions appearing on the examination card. The employee was then prepared for examination and an X-ray and Fluoroscopic examination made. On the X-ray film was inscribed the employee's clock number for the purpose of identification. Physical examinations of cases with positive Fluoroscopic findings were made by Dr. Sabatello. The Fluoroscopic findings were recorded directly on the card by Dr. Sabatello. The positive cases that had a previous employment history of a dust occupation were called "Pneumoconiosis" (which is the general, non-specific term for a dust infection of the lungs). The positive cases that had no previous dust history were called "Asthma".

The X-rays with a card attached bearing only the employee's clock number, and not his name, were sent direct to Dr. Harinther. This card also contained the past dust history of the employee.

It was originally intended that only 600 of the employees be examined, but the results of the first 300 examined were so impressive that it was decided to examine all factory employees, the total examined being 1148.

The examination period was from February 24th to May 19th, 1933, and an average of 100 employees a week was examined.

A list was then made from the records of X-ray interpretations, Fluoroscopic findings, past employment history, and L'Anville Factory employment history.

An individual case history record was made of the positive cases, using the X-ray as a basis for positive. From this individual case history record, four reports were compiled as follows:-

- (1) Comparative record by stages of X-ray and Fluoroscope.
- (2) Location of these cases in the plant by departments.
- (3) Record of inside and outside dust exposures.
- (4) Period of plant exposure and period of coal mining exposure, the latter being chosen because it proved to be the outstanding past employment history.

GENERAL REMARKS

- (1) 17% of positive cases are located in the Textile Department.
13% Pipe Coverings - General
13% Roofing & Waterproofing
- (2) 24% of Asbestos cases are in Textile Department.
44% (the most highest percentage of Asbestos cases) are located in Pipe Covering & Cement Works.
- (3) 63% of positive cases have Pneumoconiosis.
37% Asbestos.
- (4) There are no Third Stage Asbestos cases.
Out of 27 Second Stage cases 7 were Asbestos and 20 were Pneumoconiosis.
- (5) 17% of total examined had coal mining experience.
- (6) 25 cases were too thick checked for Fluorescopy reading.
(Very poor illumination.)
- (7) % of 3rd Stage positive by Fluorescope - 100%
% of 2nd Stage positive by Fluorescope - 46%
moderate 34%
slight 1%
poor illumination 1%
% of 1st Stage positive by Fluorescope - 29%
moderate 12%
slight 17%
negative 13%
poor illumination 9%
% of early stage positive by Fluorescope - 11%
moderate 7%
slight 42%
negative 31%
poor illumination 6%

REGULATIONS

- (1) Ostright rejection of any new applicants with five years or more of coal mining history.
- (2) Careful chest examination of all new applicants with less than five years coal mining history.
- (3) Ostright rejection of all new applicants with ten years of previous textile dust history, foundry history, cement dust, pottery, cotton dust, glass grinders or any dust occupation. Careful chest examination of all with less than ten years dust history.
- (4) Ostright rejection of all new applicants with any suspicion of T. B.
- (5) Most improved methods of dust elimination with rigid enforcement of the use of respirators where necessary.
- (6) Proper warning to employees of unnecessary exposure to dust.
- (7) Periodic X-ray examination of employees exposed to dust.
- (8) Ostright purchase of the X-ray equipment used in the examination, for periodic examinations.
- (9) Disposition of present cases.

[illegible]

NAME		AGE	SEX	DATE	PLACE	REMARKS	DATE	PLACE	REMARKS
1	John Doe	25	M	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880
2	Jane Smith	22	F	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881
3	John Doe	25	M	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
4	Jane Smith	22	F	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883
5	John Doe	25	M	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884
6	Jane Smith	22	F	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
7	John Doe	25	M	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
8	Jane Smith	22	F	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887
9	John Doe	25	M	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888
10	Jane Smith	22	F	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889
11	John Doe	25	M	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890
12	Jane Smith	22	F	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891
13	John Doe	25	M	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892
14	Jane Smith	22	F	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893
15	John Doe	25	M	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894
16	Jane Smith	22	F	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895
17	John Doe	25	M	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896
18	Jane Smith	22	F	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897
19	John Doe	25	M	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898
20	Jane Smith	22	F	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899
21	John Doe	25	M	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
22	Jane Smith	22	F	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
23	John Doe	25	M	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902
24	Jane Smith	22	F	1903	1903	1903	1903	1903	1903
25	John Doe	25	M	1904	1904	1904	1904	1904	1904
26	Jane Smith	22	F	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905
27	John Doe	25	M	1906	1906	1906	1906	1906	1906
28	Jane Smith	22	F	1907	1907	1907	1907	1907	1907
29	John Doe	25	M	1908	1908	1908	1908	1908	1908
30	Jane Smith	22	F	1909	1909	1909	1909	1909	1909
31	John Doe	25	M	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910
32	Jane Smith	22	F	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911
33	John Doe	25	M	1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	1912
34	Jane Smith	22	F	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
35	John Doe	25	M	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
36	Jane Smith	22	F	1915	1915	1915	1915	1915	1915
37	John Doe	25	M	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
38	Jane Smith	22	F	1917	1917	1917	1917	1917	1917
39	John Doe	25	M	1918	1918	1918	1918	1918	1918
40	Jane Smith	22	F	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
41	John Doe	25	M	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920
42	Jane Smith	22	F						

NAME		AGE	SEX	DATE	PLACE	REMARKS	DATE	PLACE	REMARKS
1	John Doe	25	M	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880
2	Jane Smith	22	F	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881
3	John Doe	25	M	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
4	Jane Smith	22	F	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883
5	John Doe	25	M	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884
6	Jane Smith	22	F	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
7	John Doe	25	M	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
8	Jane Smith	22	F	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887
9	John Doe	25	M	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888
10	Jane Smith	22	F	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889
11	John Doe	25	M	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890
12	Jane Smith	22	F	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891
13	John Doe	25	M	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892
14	Jane Smith	22	F	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893
15	John Doe	25	M	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894
16	Jane Smith	22	F	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895
17	John Doe	25	M	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896
18	Jane Smith	22	F	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897
19	John Doe	25	M	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898
20	Jane Smith	22	F	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899
21	John Doe	25	M	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
22	Jane Smith	22	F	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
23	John Doe	25	M	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902
24	Jane Smith	22	F	1903	1903	1903	1903	1903	1903
25	John Doe	25	M	1904	1904	1904	1904	1904	1904
26	Jane Smith	22	F	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905
27	John Doe	25	M	1906	1906	1906	1906	1906	1906
28	Jane Smith	22	F	1907	1907	1907	1907	1907	1907
29	John Doe	25	M	1908	1908	1908	1908	1908	1908
30	Jane Smith	22	F	1909	1909	1909	1909	1909	1909
31	John Doe	25	M	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910
32	Jane Smith	22	F	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911
33	John Doe	25	M	1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	1912
34	Jane Smith	22	F	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
35	John Doe	25	M	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
36	Jane Smith	22	F	1915	1915	1915	1915	1915	1915
37	John Doe	25	M	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
38	Jane Smith	22	F	1917	1917	1917	1917	1917	1917
39	John Doe	25	M	1918	1918	1918	1918	1918	1918
40	Jane Smith	22	F	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
41	John Doe	25	M	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920
42	Jane Smith	22	F						

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1	John Doe	25	M	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880
2	Jane Smith	22	F	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881
3	John Doe	25	M	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
4	Jane Smith	22	F	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883
5	John Doe	25	M	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884
6	Jane Smith	22	F	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
7	John Doe	25	M	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
8	Jane Smith	22	F	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887
9	John Doe	25	M	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888
10	Jane Smith	22	F	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889
11	John Doe	25	M	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890
12	Jane Smith	22	F	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891
13	John Doe	25	M	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892
14	Jane Smith	22	F	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893
15	John Doe	25	M	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894
16	Jane Smith	22	F	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895
17	John Doe	25	M	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896
18	Jane Smith	22	F	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897
19	John Doe	25	M	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898
20	Jane Smith	22	F	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899
21	John Doe	25	M	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
22	Jane Smith	22	F	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
23	John Doe	25	M	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902
24	Jane Smith	22	F	1903	1903	1903	1903	1903	1903
25	John Doe	25	M	1904	1904	1904	1904	1904	1904
26	Jane Smith	22	F	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905
27	John Doe	25	M	1906	1906	1906	1906	1906	1906
28	Jane Smith	22	F	1907	1907	1907	1907	1907	1907
29	John Doe	25	M	1908	1908	1908	1908	1908	1908
30	Jane Smith	22	F	1909	1909	1909	1909	1909	1909
31	John Doe	25	M	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910
32	Jane Smith	22	F	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911
33	John Doe	25	M	1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	1912
34	Jane Smith	22	F	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
35	John Doe	25	M	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
36	Jane Smith	22	F	1915	1915	1915	1915	1915	1915
37	John Doe	25	M	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
38	Jane Smith	22	F	1917	1917	1917	1917	1917	1917
39	John Doe	25	M	1918	1918	1918	1918	1918	1918
40	Jane Smith	22	F	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
41	John Doe	25	M	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920
42	Jane Smith	22	F						

NAME		AGE	SEX	DATE	PLACE	REMARKS	DATE	PLACE	REMARKS
1	John Doe	25	M	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880
2	Jane Smith	22	F	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881
3	John Doe	25	M	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
4	Jane Smith	22	F	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883
5	John Doe	25	M	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884
6	Jane Smith	22	F	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
7	John Doe	25	M	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
8	Jane Smith	22	F	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887
9	John Doe	25	M	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888
10	Jane Smith	22	F	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889
11	John Doe	25	M	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890
12	Jane Smith	22	F	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891
13	John Doe	25	M	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892
14	Jane Smith	22	F	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893
15	John Doe	25	M	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894
16	Jane Smith	22	F	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895
17	John Doe	25	M	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896
18	Jane Smith	22	F	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897
19	John Doe	25	M	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898
20	Jane Smith	22	F	1899	1899	1899			

[illegible]

USE

SECRET

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

NO.	NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE
1	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
2	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
3	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
4	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
5	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
6	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
7	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
8	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
9	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
10	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
11	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
12	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
13	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
14	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
15	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
16	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
17	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
18	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
19	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
20	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
21	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
22	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
23	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
24	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
25	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
26	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
27	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
28	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
29	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
30	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
31	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
32	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
33	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
34	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
35	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
36	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
37	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
38	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
39	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
40	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
41	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
42	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
43	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
44	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
45	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
46	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
47	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
48	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
49	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
50	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
51	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
52	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
53	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
54	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
55	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
56	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
57	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
58	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
59	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
60	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
61	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
62	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
63	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
64	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
65	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
66	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
67	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
68	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
69	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
70	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
71	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
72	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
73	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
74	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
75	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
76	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
77	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
78	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
79	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
80	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
81	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
82	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
83	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
84	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
85	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
86	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
87	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
88	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
89	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
90	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
91	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871
92	Gen. Vireo	2.5	M	1871

NATIONAL			EARS			HISTORY			Age-Dependent Diseases		
Year	Age	Sex	Year	Age	Sex	Year	Age	Sex	Year	Age	Sex
1912	10	M	1912	10	M	1912	10	M	1912	10	M
1913	11	F	1913	11	F	1913	11	F	1913	11	F
1914	12	M	1914	12	M	1914	12	M	1914	12	M
1915	13	F	1915	13	F	1915	13	F	1915	13	F
1916	14	M	1916	14	M	1916	14	M	1916	14	M
1917	15	F	1917	15	F	1917	15	F	1917	15	F
1918	16	M	1918	16	M	1918	16	M	1918	16	M
1919	17	F	1919	17	F	1919	17	F	1919	17	F
1920	18	M	1920	18	M	1920	18	M	1920	18	M
1921	19	F	1921	19	F	1921	19	F	1921	19	F
1922	20	M	1922	20	M	1922	20	M	1922	20	M
1923	21	F	1923	21	F	1923	21	F	1923	21	F
1924	22	M	1924	22	M	1924	22	M	1924	22	M
1925	23	F	1925	23	F	1925	23	F	1925	23	F
1926	24	M	1926	24	M	1926	24	M	1926	24	M
1927	25	F	1927	25	F	1927	25	F	1927	25	F
1928	26	M	1928	26	M	1928	26	M	1928	26	M
1929	27	F	1929	27	F	1929	27	F	1929	27	F
1930	28	M	1930	28	M	1930	28	M	1930	28	M
1931	29	F	1931	29	F	1931	29	F	1931	29	F
1932	30	M	1932	30	M	1932	30	M	1932	30	M
1933	31	F	1933	31	F	1933	31	F	1933	31	F
1934	32	M	1934	32	M	1934	32	M	1934	32	M
1935	33	F	1935	33	F	1935	33	F	1935	33	F
1936	34	M	1936	34	M	1936	34	M	1936	34	M
1937	35	F	1937	35	F	1937	35	F	1937	35	F
1938	36	M	1938	36	M	1938	36	M	1938	36	M
1939	37	F	1939	37	F	1939	37	F	1939	37	F
1940	38	M	1940	38	M	1940	38	M	1940	38	M
1941	39	F	1941	39	F	1941	39	F	1941	39	F
1942	40	M	1942	40	M	1942	40	M	1942	40	M
1943	41	F	1943	41	F	1943	41	F	1943	41	F
1944	42	M	1944	42	M	1944	42	M	1944	42	M
1945	43	F	1945	43	F	1945	43	F	1945	43	F
1946	44	M	1946	44	M	1946	44	M	1946	44	M
1947	45	F	1947	45	F	1947	45	F	1947	45	F
1948	46	M	1948	46	M	1948	46	M	1948	46	M
1949	47	F	1949	47	F	1949	47	F	1949	47	F
1950	48	M	1950	48	M	1950	48	M	1950	48	M
1951	49	F	1951	49	F	1951	49	F	1951	49	F
1952	50	M	1952	50	M	1952	50	M	1952	50	M
1953	51	F	1953	51	F	1953	51	F	1953	51	F
1954	52	M	1954	52	M	1954	52	M	1954	52	M
1955	53	F	1955	53	F	1955	53	F	1955	53	F
1956	54	M	1956	54	M	1956	54	M	1956	54	M
1957	55	F	1957	55	F	1957	55	F	1957	55	F
1958	56	M	1958	56	M	1958	56	M	1958	56	M
1959	57	F	1959	57	F	1959	57	F	1959	57	F
1960	58	M	1960	58	M	1960	58	M	1960	58	M
1961	59	F	1961	59	F	1961	59	F	1961	59	F
1962	60	M	1962	60	M	1962	60	M	1962	60	M
1963	61	F	1963	61	F	1963	61	F	1963	61	F
1964	62	M	1964	62	M	1964	62	M	1964	62	M
1965	63	F	1965	63	F	1965	63	F	1965	63	F
1966	64	M	1966	64	M	1966	64	M	1966	64	M
1967	65	F	1967	65	F	1967	65	F	1967	65	F
1968	66	M	1968	66	M	1968	66	M	1968	66	M
1969	67	F	1969	67	F	1969	67	F	1969	67	F
1970	68	M	1970	68	M	1970	68	M	1970	68	M
1971	69	F	1971	69	F	1971	69	F	1971	69	F
1972	70	M	1972	70	M	1972	70	M	1972	70	M
1973	71	F	1973	71	F	1973	71	F	1973	71	F
1974	72	M	1974	72	M	1974	72	M	1974	72	M
1975	73	F	1975	73	F	1975	73	F	1975	73	F
1976	74	M	1976	74	M	1976	74	M	1976	74	M
1977	75	F	1977	75	F	1977	75	F	1977	75	F
1978	76	M	1978	76	M	1978	76	M	1978	76	M
1979	77	F	1979	77	F	1979	77	F	1979	77	F
1980	78	M	1980	78	M	1980	78	M	1980	78	M
1981	79	F	1981	79	F	1981	79	F	1981	79	F
1982	80	M	1982	80	M	1982	80	M	1982	80	M
1983	81	F	1983	81	F	1983	81	F	1983	81	F
1984	82	M	1984	82	M	1984	82	M	1984	82	M
1985	83	F	1985	83	F	1985	83	F	1985	83	F
1986	84	M	1986	84	M	1986	84	M	1986	84	M
1987	85	F	1987	85	F	1987	85	F	1987	85	F
1988	86	M	1988	86	M	1988	86	M	1988	86	M
1989	87	F	1989	87	F	1989	87	F	1989	87	F
1990	88	M	1990	88	M	1990	88	M	1990	88	M
1991	89	F	1991	89	F	1991	89	F	1991	89	F
1992	90	M	1992	90	M	1992	90	M	1992	90	M
1993	91	F	1993	91	F	1993	91	F	1993	91	F
1994	92	M	1994	92	M	1994	92	M	1994	92	M
1995	93	F	1995	93	F	1995	93	F	1995	93	F
1996	94	M	1996	94	M	1996	94	M	1996	94	M
1997	95	F	1997	95	F	1997	95	F	1997	95	F
1998	96	M	1998	96	M	1998	96	M	1998	96	M
1999	97	F	1999	97	F	1999	97	F	1999	97	F
2000	98	M	2000	98	M	2000	98	M	2000	98	M
2001	99	F	2001	99	F	2001	99	F	2001	99	F
2002	100	M	2002	100	M	2002	100	M	2002	100	M

Station	Length of service	Length of term	Remarks
101	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
102	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
103	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
104	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
105	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
106	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
107	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
108	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
109	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
110	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
111	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
112	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
113	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
114	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
115	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
116	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
117	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
118	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
119	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building
120	20 yrs.	20 yrs.	Building

TABLE

Station	Remarks
101	Building
102	Building
103	Building
104	Building
105	Building
106	Building
107	Building
108	Building
109	Building
110	Building
111	Building
112	Building
113	Building
114	Building
115	Building
116	Building
117	Building
118	Building
119	Building
120	Building

TABLE

Station	Remarks
101	Building
102	Building
103	Building
104	Building
105	Building
106	Building
107	Building
108	Building
109	Building
110	Building
111	Building
112	Building
113	Building
114	Building
115	Building
116	Building
117	Building
118	Building
119	Building
120	Building

TABLE

Station	Remarks
101	Building
102	Building
103	Building
104	Building
105	Building
106	Building
107	Building
108	Building
109	Building
110	Building
111	Building
112	Building
113	Building
114	Building
115	Building
116	Building
117	Building
118	Building
119	Building
120	Building

GENERAL INFORMATION		INDIVIDUAL		CASE		HISTORY		APPROPRIATE AGENCIES		APPROPRIATE AGENCIES	
NO.	NAME	AGE	SEX	DOB	ALB	HT	WT	EDUC	PROF	EDUC	PROF
200	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
201	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
202	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
203	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
204	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
205	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
206	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
207	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
208	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
209	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
210	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
211	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
212	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
213	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
214	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
215	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
216	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
217	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
218	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
219	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
220	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
221	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
222	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
223	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
224	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
225	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
226	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
227	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
228	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
229	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
230	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
231	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
232	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
233	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
234	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
235	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
236	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
237	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
238	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
239	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
240	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
241	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
242	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
243	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
244	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
245	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
246	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
247	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
248	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
249	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				
250	En. Connerly, John	35	M	1915		5'8"	150				

No.	PERSONAL DATA			EDUCATIONAL DATA			EMPLOYMENT DATA			MILITARY DATA			REMARKS		
	Age	Sex	In	Year	Grade	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	
1	25	M	5' 8"	1945	High School	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	
2	28	F	5' 4"	1946	College	1946	1946	1946	1946	1946	1946	1946	1946	1946	
3	32	M	6' 2"	1947	University	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	
4	22	F	5' 6"	1948	High School	1948	1948	1948	1948	1948	1948	1948	1948	1948	
5	35	M	5' 10"	1949	College	1949	1949	1949	1949	1949	1949	1949	1949	1949	
6	27	F	5' 3"	1950	High School	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	
7	30	M	6' 0"	1951	University	1951	1951	1951	1951	1951	1951	1951	1951	1951	
8	24	F	5' 5"	1952	High School	1952	1952	1952	1952	1952	1952	1952	1952	1952	
9	33	M	5' 9"	1953	College	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	
10	26	F	5' 7"	1954	High School	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	
11	31	M	6' 1"	1955	University	1955	1955	1955	1955	1955	1955	1955	1955	1955	
12	23	F	5' 4"	1956	High School	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	
13	34	M	5' 11"	1957	College	1957	1957	1957	1957	1957	1957	1957	1957	1957	
14	25	F	5' 6"	1958	High School	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	
15	29	M	6' 3"	1959	University	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959	
16	21	F	5' 3"	1960	High School	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	
17	36	M	6' 4"	1961	College	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	
18	24	F	5' 5"	1962	High School	1962	1962	1962	1962	1962	1962	1962	1962	1962	
19	32	M	5' 10"	1963	University	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	
20	27	F	5' 7"	1964	High School	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964	
21	30	M	6' 0"	1965	College	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965	
22	26	F	5' 6"	1966	High School	1966	1966	1966	1966	1966	1966	1966	1966	1966	
23	33	M	5' 9"	1967	University	1967	1967	1967	1967	1967	1967	1967	1967	1967	
24	22	F	5' 4"	1968	High School	1968	1968	1968	1968	1968	1968	1968	1968	1968	
25	35	M	5' 11"	1969	College	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	
26	25	F	5' 5"	1970	High School	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	
27	31	M	6' 2"	1971	University	1971	1971	1971	1971	1971	1971	1971	1971	1971	
28	23	F	5' 6"	1972	High School	1972	1972	1972	1972	1972	1972	1972	1972	1972	
29	34	M	6' 3"	1973	College	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	
30	24	F	5' 7"	1974	High School	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	
31	32	M	5' 10"	1975	University	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	
32	27	F	5' 8"	1976	High School	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976	
33	30	M	6' 1"	1977	College	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	
34	26	F	5' 6"	1978	High School	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978	
35	33	M	5' 9"	1979	University	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	
36	22	F	5' 4"	1980	High School	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	
37	35	M	5' 11"	1981	College	1981	1981	1981	1981	1981	1981	1981	1981	1981	
38	25	F	5' 5"	1982	High School	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	
39	31	M	6' 2"	1983	University	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983	
40	23	F	5' 6"	1984	High School	1984	1984	1984	1984	1984	1984	1984	1984	1984	
41	34	M	6' 3"	1985	College	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	
42	24	F	5' 7"	1986	High School	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	
43	32	M	5' 10"	1987	University	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	
44	27	F	5' 8"	1988	High School	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	
45	30	M	6' 1"	1989	College	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	
46	26	F	5' 6"	1990	High School	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	
47	33	M	5' 9"	1991	University	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	
48	22	F	5' 4"	1992	High School	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	
49	35	M	5' 11"	1993	College	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	
50	25	F	5' 5"	1994	High School	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	
51	31	M	6' 2"	1995	University	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	
52	23	F	5' 6"	1996	High School	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	
53	34	M	6' 3"	1997	College	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	
54	24	F	5' 7"	1998	High School	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	
55	32	M	5' 10"	1999	University	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	
56	27	F	5' 8"	2000	High School	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	
57	30	M	6' 1"	2001	College	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	
58	26	F	5' 6"	2002	High School	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	
59	33	M	5' 9"	2003	University	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	
60	22	F	5' 4"	2004	High School	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	
61	35	M	5' 11"	2005	College	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	
62	25	F	5' 5"	2006	High School	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	
63	31	M	6' 2"	2007	University	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	
64	23	F	5' 6"	2008	High School	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	
65	34	M	6' 3"	2009	College	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	
66	24	F	5' 7"	2010	High School	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	
67	32	M	5' 10"	2011	University	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	
68	27	F	5' 8"	2012	High School	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	
69	30	M	6' 1"	2013	College	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	
70	26	F	5' 6"	2014	High School	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	
71	33	M	5' 9"	2015	University	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	
72	22	F	5' 4"	2016	High School	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016	
73	35	M	5' 11"	2017	College	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	
74	25	F	5' 5"	2018	High School	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	
75	31	M	6' 2"	2019	University	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	
76	23	F	5' 6"	2020	High School	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	
77	34	M	6' 3"	2021	College	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	
78	24	F	5' 7"	2022	High School	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	
79	32	M	5' 10"	2023	University	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	
80	27	F	5' 8"	2024	High School	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	
81	30	M	6' 1"	2025	College	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	
82	26	F	5' 6"	2026	High School	2026	2026	2026	2026	2026	2026	2026	2026	2026	
83	33	M	5' 9"	2027	University	2027	2027	2027	2027	2027	2027	2027	2027	2027	
84	22	F	5' 4"	2028	High School	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028	
85	35	M	5' 11"	2029	College	2029	2029	2029	2029	2029	2029	2029	2029	2029	
86	25	F	5' 5"	2030	High School	2030	2030	2030	2030	2030	2030	2030	2030	2030	
87	31	M	6' 2"	2031	University	2031	2031	2031	2031	2031	2031	2031	2031	2031	
88	23	F	5' 6"	2032	High School	2032	2032	2032	2032	2032	2032	2032	2032	2032	
89	34	M	6' 3"	2033	College	2033	2033	2033	2033	2033	2033	2033	2033	2033	
90	24	F	5' 7"	2034	High School	2034	2034	2034	2034	2034	2034	2034	2034	2034	
91	32	M	5' 10"	2035	University	2035	2035	2035	2035	2035	2035	2035	2035	2035	
92	27	F	5' 8"	2036	High School	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	
93	30	M	6' 1"	2037	College	2037	2037	2037	2037	2037	2037	2037	2037	2037	
94	26	F	5' 6"	2038	High School	2038	2038	2038	2038	2038	2038	2038	2038	2038	
95	33	M	5' 9"	2039	University	2039	2039	2039	2039	2039	2039	2039	2039	2039	
96															

GENERAL INFORMATION			IDENTIFICATION			PHYSICAL FEATURES			EDUCATION			EMPLOYMENT			MILITARY			REMARKS		
NO.	NAME	AGE	SEX	DOB	POB	HT	WT	HAIR	EYES	SKIN	RELIGION	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT	REMARKS	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT	REMARKS	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT	REMARKS
271	Mr. James H. Smith	35	M	1945	Chicago, Ill.	5'8"	175	B	B	F	C	High School	Teacher	Married	High School	Teacher	Married	High School	Teacher	Married
272	Mr. John D. Jones	42	M	1938	New York, N.Y.	6'0"	180	B	B	F	C	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married
273	Mr. Robert L. Brown	28	M	1955	Los Angeles, Cal.	5'6"	160	B	B	F	C	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single
274	Mr. William E. Davis	50	M	1925	San Francisco, Cal.	5'9"	170	B	B	F	C	College	Manager	Married	College	Manager	Married	College	Manager	Married
275	Mr. Charles F. White	33	M	1948	Seattle, Wash.	5'7"	165	B	B	F	C	High School	Worker	Married	High School	Worker	Married	High School	Worker	Married
276	Mr. Thomas G. Green	45	M	1935	Portland, Ore.	5'8"	175	B	B	F	C	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married
277	Mr. Richard H. Black	25	M	1960	Denver, Colo.	5'5"	155	B	B	F	C	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single
278	Mr. Daniel K. Gray	38	M	1940	San Diego, Cal.	5'7"	165	B	B	F	C	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married
279	Mr. Joseph M. Hall	40	M	1938	Phoenix, Ariz.	5'6"	160	B	B	F	C	High School	Worker	Married	High School	Worker	Married	High School	Worker	Married
280	Mr. Steven P. King	30	M	1958	San Jose, Cal.	5'8"	170	B	B	F	C	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married
281	Mr. Andrew R. Lee	22	M	1965	San Antonio, Tex.	5'4"	150	B	B	F	C	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single
282	Mr. Benjamin S. Miller	48	M	1930	San Francisco, Cal.	5'9"	175	B	B	F	C	College	Manager	Married	College	Manager	Married	College	Manager	Married
283	Mr. Gregory T. Moore	35	M	1945	San Diego, Cal.	5'7"	165	B	B	F	C	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married
284	Mr. Frank J. Nelson	27	M	1962	San Jose, Cal.	5'6"	160	B	B	F	C	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single
285	Mr. Christopher P. Owen	32	M	1953	San Francisco, Cal.	5'8"	170	B	B	F	C	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married
286	Mr. Timothy L. Parker	20	M	1970	San Diego, Cal.	5'5"	150	B	B	F	C	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single
287	Mr. Jonathan W. Quinn	43	M	1935	San Francisco, Cal.	5'9"	175	B	B	F	C	College	Manager	Married	College	Manager	Married	College	Manager	Married
288	Mr. Benjamin A. Reed	37	M	1942	San Diego, Cal.	5'7"	165	B	B	F	C	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married
289	Mr. Gregory S. Ross	24	M	1967	San Jose, Cal.	5'6"	160	B	B	F	C	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single
290	Mr. Christopher M. Taylor	31	M	1954	San Francisco, Cal.	5'8"	170	B	B	F	C	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married
291	Mr. Timothy J. Thomas	26	M	1963	San Diego, Cal.	5'5"	155	B	B	F	C	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single
292	Mr. Jonathan K. Turner	41	M	1939	San Francisco, Cal.	5'9"	175	B	B	F	C	College	Manager	Married	College	Manager	Married	College	Manager	Married
293	Mr. Benjamin H. Vance	34	M	1947	San Diego, Cal.	5'7"	165	B	B	F	C	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married
294	Mr. Gregory P. Ward	23	M	1968	San Jose, Cal.	5'6"	160	B	B	F	C	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single
295	Mr. Christopher L. White	36	M	1949	San Francisco, Cal.	5'8"	170	B	B	F	C	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married
296	Mr. Timothy M. Wilson	21	M	1969	San Diego, Cal.	5'5"	150	B	B	F	C	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single	High School	Student	Single
297	Mr. Jonathan N. Young	44	M	1934	San Francisco, Cal.	5'9"	175	B	B	F	C	College	Manager	Married	College	Manager	Married	College	Manager	Married
298	Mr. Benjamin O. Zeller	39	M	1941	San Diego, Cal.	5'7"	165	B	B	F	C	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married	College	Engineer	Married

C.A.	M.F.A.	ANALYSIS			PHYSICAL DATA			HISTORY			INTERVIEW HISTORY		
		DATE	TIME	BY	DATE	TIME	BY	DATE	TIME	BY	DATE	TIME	BY
384	11	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM
385	12	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM
386	13	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM
387	14	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM
388	15	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM
389	16	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM
390	17	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM
391	18	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM
392	19	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM
393	20	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM
394	21	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM
395	22	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM
396	23	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM
397	24	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	10/27/72	10:30 AM	10:30 AM

NOTE: If more information is required, please contact the appropriate agency.

2

STATISTICS BY NUMBER OF T.O.B. AND T.O.B. NUMBER (FURNITURE CASES)

<u>T.O.B. NUMBER</u>					<u>FURNITURE NUMBER</u>	
<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>5th</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>
17	6	21	22	51	17	17
18	0	7	40	67	18	18
19 & 20	1	1	6	0	19	19
21 & 22	0	0	1	1	21	21
TOTALS	1	20	120	120	120	120

TOTAL BLANKS - 1200
FURNITURE CASES - 1200

ALL CASES FURNITURE
ALL CASES FURNITURE

<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>5th</u>
11	11	11	11	11

11 11 11 11 11 - No history of contact.
These 11 11's are in addition to 117 furniture cases
having that infection.

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE		PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE		PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE		PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE		PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE		PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE		PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE	
NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN
EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE		PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE		PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE		PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE		PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE		PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE		PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE	
NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN	NO PLAN
EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE	EXPENSE
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140

WILLIAM J. BRYAN

NAME _____

1 2 3 4 5

THE SARANAC LABORATORY
FOR THE STUDY OF TUBERCULOSIS
OF THE EDWARD L. TRUDEAU FOUNDATION
SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.

SEP 29 P.M.

September 28, 1944

Dr. George M. Wheatley
Medical Director
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Wheatley:

I have recently been in communication with Mr. Vandiver Brown and the local attorneys of the Canadian Asbestos interests regarding the matter of your proposed investigation of the incidence of tuberculosis in the Province of Quebec. I have assured these gentlemen that it would be most desirable from every standpoint if one could obtain more accurate information on the incidence of tuberculosis in this section of Canada. The local doctors appreciate that they have a problem but I am not sure that they realize how serious it is. From the claims standpoint in the asbestos industry I think there is a tendency to attribute much of this infection to exposure to asbestos dust. I don't believe that this opinion can be substantiated because in other sections of this country where there is much more asbestosis than there is in Quebec, the tuberculosis rates are not excessive. In fact in North Carolina there is less tuberculosis in those exposed to asbestos dust than in all the other industries.

I believe it would be most desirable if your organization could establish both male and female rates in the communities of Thetford and Asbestos and also as controls determine rates in other industrial towns of similar size. This would afford the information which is badly needed on the tuberculosis rates among those exposed to asbestos and provide adequate controls. I would be very much surprised if you found any excess of tuberculosis in the exposed male population of the community where asbestos is mined and milled. A bulletin published by the Metropolitan setting forth these findings would do much to clarify the local opinions on this matter.

We have completed our counts on Mr. Fehnel's samples of the dust taken at Manville and find that the total concentrations are apparently low. Most of the samples contain appreciable amounts of asbestos fibre and we are looking forward to making a comparative study of the material that he will collect in Quebec in the coming weeks.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,



Leroy U. Gardner, M. D.
Director

MET 0886

PRODUCED S/C/M/MS

LUG:RH cc to Mr. Brown

COPY FORM

INITIALS

DATE

8/11

BOX NUMBER

S-1352

SEGMENT NO.

REQUESTING PARTY

BC

NOTES

MET SURVEY OF DUST AT MANVILLE, 1944
(V. BROWN MEMO)

October 12, 1944.

MEMORANDUM

Re: Dust Problems

Dr. Gardner paid an unexpected call on me this afternoon and we discussed several matters on which I made a few notes, as follows:

1. Diatomaceous Earth Experiments -

A room has not been available up to the present time for conducting the dust-settling experiments with the calcined material. However, the experiments will commence next Monday and will require several weeks, since Dr. Gardner desires to have them conducted on a series of days of high and low atmospheric humidity.

If the calcined dust behaves in the same manner as the natural earth, Dr. Gardner is inclined to believe it will be unnecessary to conduct further animal experiments with the calcined dust. This is because he feels that the failure of the natural earth to produce any marked results was due to the tendency of the material to flocculate and to be excluded from the lungs because of the moisture in the respiratory tract. However, if this material does not behave the same as the natural earth during the settling experiments, it will probably be desirable to conduct another series of animal experiments. In this event it may be necessary to supplement our original \$5,000 contribution so as to cover the cost of the additional work.

2. Asbestos Experiments -

The samples taken by Mr. Fehnel at Manville have been analyzed for the purpose of determining (a) the total number of particles of all types; (b) the number of particles of fibre and the number of non-fibrous particles; and (c) the sizes of the particles of each type.

The samples to be taken by Mr. Fehnel at the Asbestos Factory will be analyzed in a similar manner at Garano and a comparison obtained which Dr. Gardner hopes will throw some light on the relatively small number of films at Asbestos showing marked fibrosis in comparison with the films of employees at Manville.

Incidentally, Dr. Gardner indicated he thought a very good job of dust elimination had been done at Manville, since very few of the dust samples showed any very high concentrations.

- 7 -

3. California State Industrial Accident Commission's
Proposed Safety Orders relating to "Injurious
Substances"-

I showed Dr. Gardner proposed Order No.4, which would require the following label upon any materials containing as high as 1% of asbestos or silica where they were to be used under conditions likely to give rise to dust:

"WARNING: This Material may give Rise to
Poisonous or Injurious Dust. AVOID BREATHING
IT."

Dr. Gardner's initial reaction was, like mine, to say "absurd". These dusts are not like mineral poisons and can only be called "poisonous" in a figurative sense which distorts the meaning of that word in its usually accepted sense. Mineral poisons produce an immediate harmful result, whereas dusts require exposure to exceedingly high concentrations over long periods of time. He thinks that the use of any such label as the proposed order would frighten a great many people and do absolutely no good. He stated that he would consider such a label not only useless but also misleading even if applied to a material containing 100% quartz, which is the worst of the non-metallic dusts.

When I suggested that perhaps in making our objections we suggest a reasonable compromise he stated that he could see no reason why any such label or one approximating it should be applied to materials containing these dusts in any percentage, to say nothing of 1%. When I told him that it would probably call for a label on asbestos-cement sheets, which are sometimes sawed with the resultant production of a little dust, he stated that this example pointed up the absurdity of the proposal.

If any such Order should issue, however, silica, slate, talc and asbestos should certainly not be lumped together with the other substances mentioned under proposed Order #4, some of which are true poisons. He stated that there was no reason for including them along with true poisons such as chromic acid, lead and some of the others referred to in Order No.4. He further pointed out that since the "injury" produced by asbestos dust is a mechanical irritation, with no chemical reaction (as occurs in the case of silica) it could not possibly be called a poison. Talc he considers non-injurious under any circumstances and I believe he has conducted experiments and made surveys upon which he bases this opinion.

Vandiver Brown.

C O P Y

ED

THE SARANAC LABORATORY
FOR THE STUDY OF TUBERCULOSIS

SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.

July 15, 1944

Mr. Vandiver Brown
Johns-Manville Corporation
22 East 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am happy to inform you that we have just returned from a most interesting trip to Asbestos, Quebec. I took with me our roentgenologist, Dr. Robert, also Dr. Vestal of the North Carolina State Industrial Commission as he has had a lot of experience in this field and has seen a great deal of real asbestosis. In company with Dr. Stevenson we reviewed and read between two and three hundred of the X-ray films in his files. We found only two cases out of the lot which could be diagnosed as questionable first degree asbestosis. I was greatly relieved to discover that the two experts did corroborate me on previous observations that asbestosis was a rarity in the Asbestos-Thetford area.

We are still at a loss to explain the situation because of the conditions in the textile mill which certainly should be capable of causing characteristic disease in exposed workmen. The only difference that we can see between this mill and those in similar plants in the U. S. is the absence of African fibre. However, I doubt whether this is the significant factor.

Mr. Fehnel, of the Metropolitan, writes me that he is planning to go to Asbestos for another survey in August. He will collect air-borne samples of dust; one half of each will be sent to this laboratory and he will retain the other half for analysis. We hope that by making such a study in Quebec and comparing it with similar samples at Manville that we may arrive at some conclusion.

While we were up there it seemed highly desirable if I were to report our experimentation with asbestosis I should make mention of the clinical and X-ray experience on the North American Continent. In order to do this in an authoritative manner I should have the collaboration of the clinicians and roentgenologists. I proposed to Drs. Vestal and Robert that they join me in the venture. They would be very glad to do so and I think we might produce something that would be definitely worth while. It was agreed that it might be desirable to have our Dr. Robert review all the films that have been taken at Thetford. Dr. Stevenson felt that this could be done and would be very glad to have them sent down to us. This would give us a basis for statistical analysis and information on the incidence of various X-ray abnormalities.

Before attempting the publication, of course, we must have the further information which Mr. Fehnel's counts may supply and we must examine more films from the American textile plants. I trust that this proposal may meet with your approval.

Very truly yours,

Leroy C. Gardner, M. D.
Director

- R M 73 C A 6

704

IHF
- Research
J-M 1948-1970

MANVILLE PLANT STUDY REQUEST TO MET
1945

COPY FORM

INITIALS

DATE

BOX NUMBER

S 704

SEGMENT NO.

REQUESTING PARTY

BARRY CASTLEMAN

NOTES

Mex Life Survey 1-71

Insurance

- Misc correspondence 41-87;
listings of policies; Maritime
Commission supp Budget Estimates
for Insurance; War Dept Insu Rqmts;
Manual of Instructions for purchase/
administration of insu; insu policies;
red transfer sheets; int answers

C O P Y F O R M

INITIALS

DATE

BOX NUMBER

S 720

SEGMENT NO.

REQUESTING PARTY

Barry Castleman

N O T E S

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

JOHN D. McDANIEL, et al.,

Plaintiffs

-vs-

JOHNS-MANVILLE, et al.,

Defendants

NO. 77 C 3534

SEP 17 79 AM

RECEIVED

DEC 16 1980

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

JOHNSON, CUSACK & BELL
LIMITED

NOTICE OF FILING

TO: ALL ATTORNEYS OF RECORD
(See attached Rider)

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on September 13, 1979
there was filed with the Clerk of the United States District
Court, for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

ANSWERS TO INTERROGATORIES

a copy of which is attached hereto.

Orville A. Chrysler
Attorney for Defendant,
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY

BAKER & MCKENZIE
130 East Randolph Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60601
312/565-0025 861-2792

State of Illinois)
) SS.
County of Cook)

The undersigned, on oath, states that a copy of the
above and foregoing Notice of Filing was served on all attorneys
of record by mailing a copy on this 13th day
of September, 1979.

Subscribed and Sworn to this 12 day of September, 1979.

COONEY & STENN
77 West Washington Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Lord, Bissel & Brook
115 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Hinshaw, Culbertson, Moelmann,
Hoban & Fuller
69 West Washington Street
Suite 2700
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Peterson, Ross, Schloerb & Seidel
200 East Randolph - Suite 7300
Chicago, Illinois

Kralovec, Sweeney, Marquard & Doyle
39 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Johnson, Cusack & Bell, Ltd.
One North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Clausen, Miller, Gorman, Caffrey
& Witous
5400 Sears Tower
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Darci L. Rock
Trial Attorney, Torts Branch
Civil Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

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Edward Moran
Assistant U.S. Attorney
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69 West Washington Street
Chicago, Illinois

Jenner & Block
One IBM Plaza - 44th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Shaheen, Lundberg, Callahan
& Burke
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

4/10/2022

No. 77 C 3534



- (a) The nature of the studies, reports and recommendations.
- (b) The date Metropolitan undertook the task of making such studies, reports and recommendations.
- (c) The name, address and position of the person or persons who prepared such studies, reports and recommendations.
- (d) The date or dates such studies, reports and recommendations were provided.
- (e) The manner in which such studies, reports and recommendations were provided.
- (f) Attach hereto a copy of all studies, reports and recommendations Metropolitan provided and all writings and documents referring thereto.

(

- i) Surveys of asbestos plants started in 1934 and concluded during 1936. Such investigations included recheck surveys of some of the plants to determine what improvements, if any, had been effected by the

installation of certain equipment designed to control the dust, as well as surveys of a number of new plants, particularly those on the Pacific Coast. Plants studied for Johns-Manville Corp. in 1936 were those located in California at Redwood City, Pittsburg, Los Angeles, and Lompoc.

- ii) During 1937, 1025 x-ray films of the chests of employers of the Asbestos Quebec Plant of Johns-Manville Corp. were read and interpreted and a report was sent to Mr. Vandiver Brown, attorney, at Johns-Manville Corp.'s New York City office.
- iii) During 1941, 1942, and 1943, requests for plant surveys and information were made by and given to Johns-Manville Corp.
- iv) In 1945, Mr. W.G. Hazard, Director of the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Department of Health of New Jersey, was ordered by the War Production Board to make an investigation of the Johns-Manville plant at Manville, N.J.. Mr. Hazard accepted the findings of the inspection made by the Industrial Health Section of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, made his report to the War Production Board, and the case was closed.
- v) In 1946, tests were conducted on certain days of the week for three consecutive weeks in the carding room of the Johns-Manville Plant at Manville, N.J..
- vi) In 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950, surveys of a number of Johns-Manville Corp. plants were conducted. Two letters from Johns-Manville Corp. regarding such surveys are attached.

However, in response to subparagraphs (c) through (f), the records of the specific nature, dates, manner, and results of such tests and studies are no longer contained in the files of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Investigation continues.

2. Has Metropolitan Life Insurance Company ever undertaken an inspection of any Johns-Manville plant? If answer is affirmative, state:

- (a) List the date and place of such inspection.
- (b) Identity of the person making such inspection.
- (c) Attach to your answers copies of all reports or memoranda of inspection.
- (d) Attach copies of your answers to interrogatories of writings and documents referring to said inspection.

ANSWER: See answers to Interrogatory No. 1. Investigation
(continues.

3. Has Metropolitan Life Insurance Company been sued in any other Court in the United States on allegations similar to the ones set forth in plaintiff's Complaint in the above entitled cause? If answer is affirmative, state:

- (a) Name of plaintiff(s).
- (b) Court number and Court where case is pending.
- (c) Name and address of plaintiff's attorney.

ANSWER: Yes. Attached is a list of all information requested.

4. Has Metropolitan Life Insurance Company ever conducted studies concerning the potential danger of breathing significant amounts of asbestos fibers? If answer is affirmative, state:

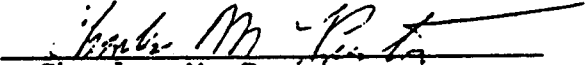
- (a) Date or dates of said studies.
- (b) Name and address of person or persons conducting studies.
- (c) Location at which the studies were performed.
- (d) Name and address of person or persons to whom reports were made of said studies.
- (e) Attach to your answers copies of all studies, reports and/or recommendations made by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

ANSWER: Yes. Based on, where available, the annual reports of the Industrial Health Section of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the years 1924 through 1951, copies of the relevant excerpts of which are attached, the following references to studies conducted by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company concerning the potential danger of breathing significant amounts of asbestos fibers can be found, and attached is a copy, where available, of each such study:

- i) Study of the Raybestos-Manhattan Plant in Passaic, N.J. in 1934;
- ii) Studies of the Bridgeport and Stratford Plants of Raybestos-Manhattan in 1930, 1935, 1936, and 1939;
- iii) Studies of the Raybestos Plants in Charleston, S.C. in 1930, 1934, and 1936;
- iv) Studies of the Raybestos Plants in Mannheim, Pa. in 1930, 1935, and 1939;
- v) A report of the physical examinations of asbestos workers at Thetford Mines, Quebec in 1930;
- vi) An article entitled "Effects of the Inhalation of Asbestos Dust on the Lungs of Asbestos Workers" by Dr. A.J. Lanza (now deceased) in 1935, a copy which was published in Public Health Reports and a copy issued directly to Johns-Manville Corp. .
- vii) An article entitled "Asbestosis" by Dr. A.J. Lanza published in the February 1, 1936 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

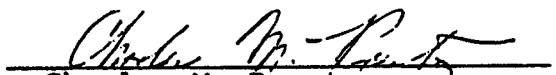
viii) An article entitled "Air Sampling of Asbestos Dust" by J. Wm. Fehnel (now deceased) of Metropolitan Life's Industrial Health Section published in an issue of Industrial Medicine in 1939.

Any other studies which were conducted are referred to in the copies of the excerpts of the annual reports of the Industrial Health Section. Based on information and belief, these and the above enumerated studies are the only incidents involving Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's conducting studies specifically concerning the dangers of breathing significant amounts of asbestos fibers. Investigation continues.


Charles M. Preston

State of New York)
) SS.
County of)

CHARLES PRESTON, being first duly sworn upon his oath, states that he is the Associate General Counsel for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; and that he has read the above and foregoing answers to interrogatories and that the same are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.


Charles M. Preston

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to
this 9th. day of August, 1979.


Notary Public

WILLIAM D. HONEST
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of New York
No. 31-4624475 Qual. in N. Y. County
Certificate filed in New York County
Commission Expires March 30, 1980

Year of Dx	No. Cases	Lengths of Service (yrs.)
1932	4	12(3), 14
33	-	
34	-	
35	-	
36	-	
37	-	
38	-	
39	9	10(3), 11(2), 13, 15, 18, 21
1940	4	3(2), 13, 17
41	-	
42	2	23, 28
43	3	2, 14, 27
44	5	7, 9(2), 22, 34
45	7	4, 5, 8, 18, 22, 25, 36
46	-	
47	-	
48	-	
49	1	30
1950	7	14, 24(2), 30(2), 34(2)
51	27	4(2), 7(2), 8(2), 9(3), 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 21, 22(3), 26, 27, 28(3), 29, 33, 38, 39
52	65	4(2), 6(4), 7, 8, 9, 10(4), 11(4), 12(2), 15(2), 16(5), 17(6), 18, 19(4), 22, 23(4), 24(2), 25(2), 27(2), 28(2), 29, 30, 31(3), 32(2), 33, 34(2), 35, 37(2)
53	47	5, 6(3), 7, 10(2), 11(6), 12(3), 13(4), 14, 16(4), 17(2), 18, 20(3), 21, 23, 24, 25(2), 27(2), 28(2), 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38
54	41	7(2), 8, 11(2), 12, 14(4), 15, 17(4), 18, 19(2), 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38
55	1	1, 13, 19, 26, 27, 29, 33
56	17	6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 19(2), 20, 21, 33, 34, 36, 38(2)
57	16	5, 6, 11(3), 16, 21(3), 22, 27, 30(2), 34, 36, 37
58	10	9, 11, 15, 16, 18, 22(2), 28(2), 29
59	16	12(2), 13(2), 14, 18, 19, 20, 23(2), 29, 34, 36, 40, 41, 43
1960	13	9, 12(2), 13, 14, 17, 24, 27, 30, 31(2), 36, 37
61	19	10, 11(2), 15, 18, 19(2), 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37(2), 39, 49
62	27	4, 13, 15(3), 16(4), 21(5), 23, 25(2), 26(3), 27, 29, 35, 38, 42, 43, 46
63	14	12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22(2), 25, 26, 27(2), 28, 34, 41
64	10	13(2), 14, 16, 18, 27, 28, 36(2), 37
65	20	9(2), 15, 16, 17(2), 18, 19(4), 23, 24(3), 26, 29, 30, 31, 38
66	14	11(2), 13, 15, 16(2), 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 33(2), 43
67	11	14, 15, 20(2), 21(3), 22, 23(2), 24, 26(2), 28(2), 29, 31(2), 34(2), 38, 41(2), 42(2), 46
68	15	1, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28(2), 31, 32, 35(2), 43
69	38	14, 17(4), 22(8), 23(4), 24, 27(3), 28, 29(3), 30, 32, 33(2), 34, 36, 40(4), 41(2), 45
1970	16	15, 16, 20, 23(4), 24(2), 29, 30, 31(2), 33, 34, 42
71	6	17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 29
72	-	
73	2	37, 48
74	10	26, 27(3), 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 38
TOTAL		

PRINTED
J-M 83



Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: G. E. PARKER

Date: NOV. 26, 1975

From: W. B. REITZE

Copies: P. KOTIN, MD

Subject: OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE INFORMATION - MANVILLE PLANT

SOME TIME AGO I DISCUSSED THE DATA CONTAINED ON THE ATTACHED SHEET WITH YOU. THIS IS A LIST OF ALL THE PNEUMOCONIOSIS CASES AT THE MANVILLE/FINDERNE COMPLEX.

THE FIRST COLUMN INDICATES THE DATE OF DIAGNOSIS. THE SECOND COLUMN DESIGNATES THE NUMBER OF CASES DIAGNOSED IN THAT PARTICULAR YEAR. THE THIRD COLUMN INDICATES LENGTHS OF SERVICE IN YEARS. IN OTHER WORDS, IN 1932, FOUR CASES OF PNEUMOCONIOSIS WERE DIAGNOSED. THREE OF THOSE FOUR CASES HAD 12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. ONE HAD 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. IN 1943, THREE CASES WERE IDENTIFIED-- ONE CASE WITH ONLY TWO YEARS OF EXPOSURE, THE SECOND WITH 14 YEARS OF EXPOSURE, AND THE THIRD WITH 27 YEARS OF EXPOSURE. AS YOU CAN SEE, MANY OF THE EMPLOYEES IN THOSE EARLY YEARS HAD VERY FEW YEARS OF EXPOSURE BEFORE THEY CONTRACTED SOME DEGREE OF PNEUMOCONIOSIS.

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE IN THE YEAR 1971, SIX CASES WERE IDENTIFIED. IN 1972, NO CASES WERE IDENTIFIED. IN 1973, ONLY TWO CASES WERE IDENTIFIED. IN 1974, TEN CASES WERE IDENTIFIED. THERE ARE MANY CONCLUSIONS THAT COULD BE DRAWN FROM THIS DATA. THERE ARE MANY EXTRAPOLATIONS THAT COULD BE MADE FROM THIS DATA.

AS YOU MAY KNOW, WE ARE CURRENTLY ENGAGED IN A VERY MASSIVE STUDY OF OUR MANVILLE POPULATION TO FURTHER OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE ASBESTOS-RELATED DISEASE QUESTION. THIS STUDY IS BEING CONDUCTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DR. JERRY CHASE WITH ON-LOCATION ASSISTANCE OF CLIFF SHECKLER. BECAUSE OF THE SIZE OF THE STUDY, WE WILL NOT HAVE THE COMPLETED RESULTS FOR APPROXIMATELY THREE TO FOUR YEARS. HOWEVER, MANY ANSWERS SHOULD BE FORTHCOMING AT THAT TIME.

WBR

W. B. REITZE

ATTACH.

PRIVILEGED
J-M 83

0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 8 5

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

LEROY A. LINCOLN, *President*

ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

WILLIAM J. McCONNELL, M.D.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL DIRECTOR

February 16, 1951

Mr. Hugh M. Jackson
Johns Manville Products Corporation
22 East 40 Street
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

The following are analyses of air samples collected in the Manville Plant by Mr. E. Culwick on February 2, 1951, and received in our Laboratory on February 9, 1951.

Sample No.	Date	Description	Dust M.P.P.C.F.	Percent Fibre	Fibre M.P.P.C.F.
18	2/2/51	#114 L Frame Dept. Sample taken in aisle between machines #1 and 2. No exhaust nor protective equipment.	5.7	22.0	.1
19	2/2/51	#114 L Frame Dept. Sample taken in aisle between machines 2 and 3.	7.3	16.6	1
20	2/2/51	#114 L Frame Dept. Sample taken in aisle between Machines 3 and 4	10.7	18.6	1
21	2/2/51	#114 L Frame Dept. Sample taken between machines 5 and 5204.	9.9	13.8	
22		Blank	13 particles per counting field.	-	

Very truly yours,

J. Wm. Fehnel
J. Wm. Fehnel, Director
Industrial Hygiene Laboratory
Health and Welfare Division

0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 5 7

CHQ. Box 91
July 16, 1947

H. F. Maylar - Maxville

**Industrial Health Survey - Maxville Plants
January - February 1947**

We have reviewed the report forwarded by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company following their survey of the Maxville Plants.

Since there are several areas in which conditions are definitely unfavorable, we would appreciate advice as to what steps are being taken to correct the hazards involved.

In general, there are conditions which represent potential silicosis hazards in the Textile, Cement, Magnesia, Asphalt and Rigid Shingle Departments; excessive exposure to lead in the Packing Department -- both of which should receive immediate attention.

It might be well to review pages 21, 22 and 23 listing the specific recommendations and to indicate what action is being taken for each.

H. M. Jackson

cc: A. R. Fisher
L. C. Hart
J. P. Woodard
G. W. Hite

Manville General
February 3, 1947
Dict. 1/31/47

Mr. Vandiver Brown
General Headquarters

Dust Counts at Manville Factory

I am attaching herewith some data on dust counts at Manville Factory. The figures shown in the first column on the left are those that have just been completed by Metropolitan in the month of January. The pencilled figures to the right of the first column are counts that were taken by Metropolitan in 1934 in similar locations, that is, when this equipment was in another building.

Opposite the second column of typed figures, we have put in counts taken by the New Jersey State Health Department in 1944. Three of these as shown are in the identical spots where Metropolitan took their counts.

From the counts taken recently by Metropolitan, you will see that at no location in this department is the count below five million. The counts are also much higher than those taken by the State of New Jersey but the equipment used is different and it is our understanding that Metropolitan gets much higher values with their equipment than does the New Jersey State Department. In other words, while we have check figures, they are not arrived at by the same method and are not of much value for comparison purposes.

I will be pleased to talk with you on the 'phone about these after you have had a chance to study them.

JEB:EM

J. E. Begert

encl.

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

5245.0

Memorandum on Plant of Johns-Manville Corp., Supplementing the General Report, "Preliminary Dust Investigation for Asbestos Textile Institute" of June, 1947.

Dust Control Practices

Data from this plant are not included in the tabulation of exhaust rates for cards (page 8, general report) because the single cards would not be comparable and the control of dust in this department is not good, as judged by dust counts. Observations of dust connections on Whitin cards indicate an original exhaust capacity of over 4,000 to 5,000 cfm.

Dust control arrangements in the new Whitin cards diverge from the best practices listed on page 9 (general report) as to items 2, 3, 6 and 7.

The best combination of exhaust for this card would be worked out in the engineering phases of the long-term investigation proposed in the general report (see page 27, I and A).

Recirculation of air from dust collectors has been touched upon above.

The comments on page 13 are pertinent. We do not believe that the efficiency of a burlap dust house is adequate to permit recirculation of air from it back to the workroom as is the present practice. We do not rule out the possibility that safeguards can be devised that will permit the recovery of heat represented thereby.

Medical

The incidence of asbestosis in this plant is comparable to only one other plant (A). The medical problem of diagnosis is complicated in this plant by the fact that many workers have been employed in anthracite coal mines and some show evidence of anthracosis. The panel activity referred to on page 13 should be especially valuable in these circumstances.

JHM33046

COPY

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

4400 FIFTH AVENUE

PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

July 11, 1947

Memorandum on Plant of

Johns-Manville Corporation

Supplementing The

General Report

"Preliminary Dust Investigation for Asbestos Textile Institute"

Of June, 1947

Dustiness

This plant is designated J in the general report. The summary of dustiness in column J of Table I may be compared with all except plants C and I. There is a consistently higher dustiness in all operations in spite of the fact that large sums of money have been expended for dust control equipment.

The dust count data do indicate satisfactory control of dust in weaving operations.

We suspect that the major cause of the poor dust conditions results from the practice of returning air from the bag house to the work room. This should be investigated (see discussion of recirculation, page 13, general report).

JHM33045

ESTIMATED INCIDENCE OF ASBESTOSIS

The incidence of asbestosis among employees of those plants where employees were examined in recent years, shows a marked variation as indicated by the following:

M. J. Plant A has recorded cases diagnosed as asbestosis to the extent about 20 per cent, and in the past nine years has compensated, on the average two cases per annum. Total textile employment about 400.

Plant C on the basis of a recent systematic survey, estimates asbestosis incidence to be about three to four per cent.

Plant D has results from an incomplete survey in which four cases were found among those volunteering for examination with a total textile employment of around 150. They have compensated one case in about 10 years. Three more are pending.

J-K Plant H with a textile employment of 300 finds five or six cases annually that the physician believes show early changes due to asbestos.

Plant J has counted potential cases of asbestosis amounting in number to about 20 per cent, comparable with Plant A.

The other plants have conducted no systematic x-ray surveys of their own and have no information as to incidence among their employees. None of these has had cases requiring compensation.

While we have no complete data on history of employment and labor turnover in the several plants, it is apparent that there is, at least superficially, a marked inconsistency in this picture. Also, it is clear that

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

4400 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

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REPORT OF
PRELIMINARY DUST INVESTIGATION
FOR
ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
JUNE, 1947

By

W.C.L. Eason
Head Engineer

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc.

By John F. McMahon
Managing Director

June 18, 1947

5-12-77
R-M 274-12

Copies of these letters

J. P. McMahon, I. H. P. (4 copies)
/B. F. Stanton
C. P. Elterich
/B. W. Littenberger
/I. L. Gathke
/G. P. Burke
/C. E. Carleough
G. L. Abbott
/F. J. Waken
/E. Muehleck
/E. R. Teubner, Jr.
/G. S. Pabel
/J. C. Balch
/P. Sims McGrath

Total of 17 copies in all were sent out.

COMMENTS

In the course of the discussions covering the direction and scope of the survey, the following points were considered worthy of record:

- A. The desirability of standardization among member companies on dust count procedure and routine, is obvious.
- B. Inquiry into the practicability of using as many "wet" operations as possible in the manufacture of Asbestos Textiles, appears to be well warranted. It was felt that the present sales department and customer objections to textiles made by "wet" operations were based, to some extent, on a natural resistance to change rather than on a true comparison of the respective products. Because "wet" operations are so effective in reducing dust at the source, inquiry should be directed towards these possibilities.
- C. Mr. Luttenberger volunteered to send Mr. Hemen a group of catalogs and other literature relating to asbestos textile machinery so that Mr. Hemen could familiarize himself with the units involved, prior to his survey visits.

HARRIS D. MCKINNEY
Acting Secretary

PLANTS TO BE COVERED BY THE SURVEY

It was agreed that as many as practicable of the member company textile plants should be visited during the course of the field work. The following list was recommended:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Location</u>
Asbestos Textile Co., Inc.	North Brookfield, Mass.
J. Franklin Burke & Co.	Northfield, Vt.
Carolina Asbestos Co.	Davidson, N.C.
Garlock Packing Co.	Palmyra, N.Y.
Johns-Manville Corp.	Manville, N. J.
Keasbey & Mattison	Ambley, Pa.
Philadelphia Asbestos Co.	Norristown, Pa.
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.	Manheim, Pa.
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.	Charleston, S. C.
Southern Asbestos Co.	Charlotte, N.C.
Union Asbestos & Rubber Co.	Chicago(Cicero) Ill.

INDIVIDUALS IN MEMBER COMPANIES FOR SURVEY CONTACTS

It was suggested that Mr. McKinney write to all member companies and obtain the name of the individual at each plant who is to act as contact man with the Industrial Hygiene Foundation in their survey work over the forthcoming months. This list of companies and contact-individuals therein, will be sent to Mr. McMahon who can then make his arrangements directly with the member companies as to when they would like to visit the various plants, the individuals they would like to talk with, the range of information desired, etc.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

NOTES on the meeting of the
Air Hygiene Committee
held February 5, 1947 at the
Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATTENDANCE:

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION

J. F. McMahon
Managing Director

W. C. L. Hemson
Head Engineer

F. R. Holden
Head Chemist

Dr. Walmer
Medical Director

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

B. F. Stanton, Committee Chairman
Johns-Manville Corp.

C. F. Elterich
Keasbey & Mattison

B. W. Luttenberger
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

H. D. McKINNEY
Manager

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

The Industrial Hygiene Foundation proposal for a preliminary survey, as approved at the general meeting on December 12, 1947, formed the basis for this meeting. The objectives of the survey, as outlined in their proposal, were read and discussed in some detail, and no changes were found necessary. The major purpose of this meeting was to make plans for assisting the Industrial Hygiene Foundation in starting the work of their survey.

Post-It Fax Note 7671		Date 6-1-95	# of pages 4
To Bill Ben-Edge	From John Ben-Edge		
Co./Dept.	Co. Raytheon, Girard & Hawley		
Phone #	Phone # 415-877-1011 x 203		
Fax # 410-645-7155	Fax # 415-818-1247		

EX-11-325

- 11 -

which made studies of illumination, ventilation, and control of toxic fumes in Army operated plants. The Division was also responsible for setting up the Armored Medical Research Laboratory located at Fort Knox which had to do with research affecting personnel attached to tanks.

Dr. Lanza attained the rank of Colonel.

Another one of our staff to return from service is John J. Milesnick of the Laboratory. Mr. Milesnick entered the service on January 13, 1943 and returned December 7, 1945. He was attached to the Engineers and saw service on Australia, New Guinea, the Philippines and Japan.

Captain John J. Ferry of the Laboratory Staff is still in Service.

Personnel of
Industrial Health Section
And Industrial Hygiene Laboratory

A. J. Lanza, M.D., Associate Medical Director
W. J. McConnell, M.D., Assistant Medical Director
J. E. Fehnel, B. S.
Anna A. Reilly
Peter A. Petrick
Owen Cullimore
Ruth Russ
Joan Shanahan
John Milesnick

A. J. Lanza
A. J. Lanza, M. D.
Associate Medical Director

W. J. McConnell
W. J. McConnell, M. D.
Assistant Medical Director

National organization and the Metropolitan Chapter; and a member of the American Public Health Association.

Mr. Patrick is a member of the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Industrial Hygiene Association.

LITERATURE

During the year, 8,390 copies of our booklets in the Industrial Health Series were sent on request.

Dr. McConnell, who was granted a leave of absence on August 27, 1942 to take charge of the Industrial Hygiene Section of the Office, Chief of Ordnance, Safety and Security Division of the United States Army, returned to the office in November. His headquarters were in Chicago and he represented the Surgeon General of the War Department in the Ordnance Department and traveled all over the country to plants manufacturing, loading, handling and storing explosives to investigate health hazards. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, M. C., A.U.S. in May 1945 and was awarded the Legion of Merit.

Dr. Lanza returned to the office on January 1, 1945 after a leave of absence since March 1942 when he left to head up the Division of Occupational Health in the Preventive Medicine Service of the Surgeon General's office, War Department. The Division maintained an Industrial Hygiene Laboratory which was located at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene in Baltimore and

Member of the Committee on Ventilation of the American Public Health Association.

Member-at-large of the Sectional Committee on Ventilation Code of the American Standards Association.

Member of the Sectional Committee on Exhaust systems of the American Standards Association.

Official representative of the American Medical Association to serve as a member of the Sectional Committee on Building Code Requirements for Light and Ventilation of the American Standards Association.

Member of the Committee on Climate and Its Relation to Air Conditioning Fundamentals and Member of a Committee dealing with all research activities involving the relations of air conditioning to workers in industry of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Member of the Committee on Ventilation and Atmospheric Pollution,
Member of the Committee on Standard Methods for the Examination of the Air of the American Public Health Association.

Member of the Technical Advisory Committee on Sensations of Comfort of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Member of the Committee on Biology of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

Member of the Industrial Relations Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers

Mr. Fehnel is a member of the American Industrial Hygiene Association,

Addressed the Annual Conference on Health Education at the New York Academy of Medicine. The subject of the talk was "The Opportunity of Health Education in Industry".

COMMITTEES

Dr. Lanza is a member of the following committees:

Member of the Council on Industrial Health; Chairman of the Committee on Professional Relations; Member of the Editorial Board, Occupational Medicine of the American Medical Association.

Chairman, Industrial Medical Committee and member of the Board of Trustees of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America.

Chairman of the Industrial Medical Subcommittee (Health Advisory Council) of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Vice-Chairman of the Industrial Health and Medicine Advisory Committee, Procurement and Assignment Service of the Federal Security Agency.

Member of the Medical Board to advise The United States Employees' Compensation Commission on medical aspects of disability claims.

Dr. McConnell is a member of the following committees:

Fellow of the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association.

Member of the Section Council of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the American Public Health Association.

Member of the Scholarship Committee of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons.

Attendance at the annual sessions of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, at which he presided over the medical sessions.

Attended the meeting of the New England Section of the American Industrial Hygiene Section of the American Industrial Hygiene Association at Boston and gave a short paper on the present status of pneumoconiosis.

Attended the meeting of the Medical Advisory Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Attended the meetings of the Council on Industrial Health of the American Medical Association.

Attended a meeting of the Committee on Physical Examinations of the American Medical Association with the Veterans Placement Committee of the War Manpower Commission at Washington, D. C.

Attended and presided over the Regional Industrial Health Conference at Chicago, Illinois.

Attended a Symposium on Industrial Medicine held at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and spoke on "The Industrial Physician's Responsibility to Improve Industrial Hygiene".

Gave an address before the St. Louis Medical Society Symposium on Pneumoconiosis on the subject of "Recent Trends and Developments with Respect to the Pneumoconioses".

Lectured on silicosis to the Fourth Year medical students at the University of Pittsburgh.

Attended a Symposium on Pneumoconiosis held in Montreal and gave a short paper.

representatives of our Group policyholders, Group prospects brought to the office by our Group Supervisors, and individuals from health organizations desiring information.

VISITS TO GROUPS

Dr. Lanza also made visits to the plants of ten of our policyholders to discuss either their high Accident and Health claim experience, or their nursing service problems, industrial health hazards. Among policyholders visited were the General Motors Corporation, P. R. Mallory Company, Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Company, Collins-Alkman Corporation, and the Alexander Smith Carpet Company.

Dr. Lanza attended a conference on Asbestosis and Tuberculosis held in Montreal. He visited the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Provincial Health Department of Ontario and interviewed the Minister and Deputy Ministers of Health of Ontario. As a follow-up of the visits which Dr. Wheatley made at Thetford Mines previously, Dr. Lanza visited the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Provincial Health Department of Quebec and discussed the work of this Division and the situation in Thetford Mines. The Mine operators have established an Industrial Health Clinic in an endeavor to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to Asbestosis and Tuberculosis.

MEETINGS AND ADDRESSES

During the year, Dr. Lanza attended 65 meetings, at which he made 13 addresses. The following are but a few of these:

in which grain, flour and other products are shipped, as it was necessary for their employees to enter these cars.

Another policyholder wanted to know the toxicity, if any, of chlorinated phenols - methods of safe handling and other precautions.

Another question which is being asked with increasing frequency is the effectiveness of the aluminum dust therapy in the treatment of silicosis.

Several questions as to the effectiveness of odorizers and ozone have been received.

Our Group policyholders are again sending in for interpretation X-rays of the chests of their employees, now that our doctors have returned from service.

Questions having to do with all phases of medicine from all sources are sent to Dr. Lanza's office. These cover a wide range, i.e., cancer, heart disease, coronary thrombosis, asthma and hay fever, nephritis, etc.

PUBLICATIONS

The revised edition of our booklet "Methods of Testing and Protecting Eyesight in Industry" (formerly called "Functions of an Industrial Eye Clinic") was distributed during the year and was reviewed in a number of journals. The booklet was very well received by our policyholders, health organizations, optical companies, and others. A few of the many complimentary letters received are attached.

CONFERENCES IN OFFICE

During the year, Dr. Lanza held 45 conferences in the office with repre-

by our Laboratory and instructions given regarding their safe use.

TRAVEL CREDIT

The incidental expenses incurred by our field men for travel and maintenance while conducting surveys are charged to the Group policyholders for which these surveys are made. During 1945, our Group policyholders were billed for such charges in the amount of \$3962.00. The amount of money expended for travel by the members of this Section amounted to approximately \$4320.00. Therefore, practically all of the money spent for travel in surveying plants was returned to us by our Group policyholders.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES

Over 300 requests were received from our policyholders and others for assistance and information on industrial health subjects. These requests are received by mail as well as through conferences and visits to the Zone Office. In addition to the old stand-bys for information on lead poisoning and its control, installation of a medical department and physical examinations, a great deal of interest is being shown regarding the bacterial control of air by radiation and aerosols, all types of dermatitis, as for instance those cases due to artificial resins and plastics, coal tar pitch, aniline dyes, and sodium silicate. A prospect in upper New York State wanted information on the prevention of dermatitis caused by red oil which is used in lubricating wool preparatory to spinning. The Group Supervisor told us that our service was instrumental in closing the Group.

A large food Company in Rochester, N. Y. wanted to know if there was a health hazard involved in the use of methyl bromide used to fumigate box cars

Representatives of both labor and management of the Eljer Company at Ford City, Pa. requested the Metropolitan to make a survey of conditions in the plant to determine the existence of any health hazards. Our findings were acceptable to both factions.

Attached are copies of a few letters from our policyholders testifying to the value to them of these surveys.

ANALYSES

The atmospheric samples of dusts, fumes, and gases collected in the plants by our technicians necessitated making 2,499 separate analyses in the laboratory.

HOME OFFICE SURVEYS

Our office has continued to be of assistance to a number of divisions in the Home Office, particularly the Home Office Service Division and the Medical Division, in inspecting unhealthful or dangerous conditions arising throughout the buildings. In this connection this office will make periodic sanitary and industrial hygiene inspections of the Commissary Division. The inspection will include methods of preservation of food, refrigeration, food handling and disposal, dishwashing, vermin control, and cleanliness generally. Inspections will also include such work operations as paint spraying, lead soldering, welding, and other operations where solvents and toxic materials are employed throughout the building. Plumbing installations will be inspected occasionally for violation of sanitary codes and regulations.

All chemical materials used by our Building Divisions will be analyzed

in the plant accounting for a large labor turnover. Due to the fact that we have periodically been surveying this plant, Mr. Hazard asked that we make the survey. Our investigations indicated that the asbestosis hazard was adequately controlled and had been for a number of years. Mr. Hazard accepted our findings and made his report to the War Production Board. The case was closed.

The Puhanoid Company of Gloucester City, N. J. also asked for a survey of their plant at the suggestion of Mr. Hazard and our findings were accepted by the New Jersey State Department.

The Industrial Hygiene Division of the Department of Health of Alabama was planning to survey the iron ore mines of the Republic Steel Corporation in Birmingham, Ala. and the Company asked us to make a check of conditions prior to the state's study so that they would have a clean bill of health.

Mr. Dyktor, Director of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene of the City of Cleveland, Ohio made a visual survey of the Corrigan-McKinney plant of the Republic Steel Corporation. After learning that the Metropolitan was supervising the plant conditions affecting the health of the employees, Mr. Dyktor said that it would not be necessary for his Department to make a survey.

The National Carbon Company of the Union Carbide Corporation at Cleveland, Ohio asked the Metropolitan to conduct a survey of their Amalgam Mixing and Drying Department at the time the State Department was conducting an investigation of working conditions. However, the State Department did not have the proper equipment nor the personnel to take the tests and the Metropolitan was asked to complete these studies.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE INDUSTRIAL HEALTH SECTION
1945

PLANT SURVEYS

The Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene conducted sixty surveys of health conditions in the plants of our Group policyholders. These consisted of surveys of new plants, as well as recheck surveys in plants of a number of our policyholders which request that we make these periodic checks to determine whether or not any new health hazards have developed and, if so, how they can be controlled. They also wanted to know if the fume and dust control systems installed on our recommendation are efficient.

The following instances of service may be of interest to show how the work of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the field of industrial hygiene is accepted by management, employees and the Divisions of Industrial Hygiene of the State Departments of Health:

The Bates Manufacturing Company of West Orange, N. J. requested a survey of health conditions in their plant because their grievance committee, consisting of representatives of management and labor, wanted such a survey made to use as a guide in improving conditions in the plant.

Mr. W. G. Hazard, Director of the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Department of Health of New Jersey was ordered by the War Production Board to make an investigation of the plant of the Johns-Manville Corporation at Manville on the basis that there were a number of unhealthy working conditions

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EXHIBIT
MET-385

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

ML-4813

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

4813

00631

October 24, 1945

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
New York, N.Y.

Att: Mr. J. William Fehnel
Chemist: Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene

Dear Mr. Fehnel:

Our company at Manville Factory has recently organized a committee for Factory Industrial Hygiene Committee, whose main duties will be to direct activities designed to improve hygienic conditions in the plant. One of the first problems will be the study of dust conditions.

I would like to arrange a visit to your laboratory at your earliest convenience to discuss sampling procedure, and methods of analyses and equipment for testing dust samples.

Thanking you for your courtesy.

Very truly yours

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

R. Jacobs, Chief Chemist
Inspection & Control Dept.

RJ:EDW

cc - Mr. E.C. Lindstrom
Mr. B.F. Stanton

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NOTICE: If the film image is less clear than this notice, it is due to the quality of the document being filmed

SASTY/Plum/Amh/et al/air sampling
G-133-5

JSZ001

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