FILE NAME: Johns-Manville (JMA)

DATE: 1950-1952

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DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Report - Quebec Asbestos Mining Assoc. RE Dust in Asbestos Mines with Letters & Memos

25876

Confidential

GHQ, Box 91
October 26, 1950

G. K. Foster
Montreal

Asbestos and Pulmonary Cancer

While Mr. Sabourin was in the office the morning of October 25, I arranged a meeting with him and Mr. Woodard to develop the mechanics for going ahead with the statistical study and the second part of the program recommended in your report, and approved at the Directors' Meeting of the Q.A.M.A. at Skytop, Penna., on October 23. This program is to be carried on under the direct responsibility of Saranac.

Mr. Woodard is to contact Dr. Lanza and then arrange a meeting at Saranac with Dr. Vorwald, this meeting to be attended by Dr. Lanza, Mr. Sabourin, and Mr. Woodard.

cc J.P.Woodard-GHQ
I. Sabourin

R. FISHER

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J-M 83

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RECEIVED F.H.H.R.S.
DATE: AUG 31 19[illegible]
M.E.M

April 27, 1951

Mr. Ivan Sabourin
Aldred Building
Montreal, P.Q.
Canada

Dear Ivan:

Attached is a copy of the survey form which we have prepared in connection with the asbestosis and pulmonary cancer study. As you know, this study concerns the chest roentgenograms of cases in the files of both Doctor Cartier and Doctor Smith. I have forwarded copies of this form to them asking for their comments before we process a sufficient quantity for their use. If you have any suggestions, please let me know.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Vorwald, M.D.
Director, The Trudeau Foundation
and The Saranac Laboratory

AJV:lr
Enc

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I-M 83

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JM 83

June 13, 1952

Dr. Ivan Sabourin
Aldred Building
Montreal, Quebec
Canada

Dear Ivan:

A copy of the letter of May 6 from Trudeau to you mentions that the first interim report on ASBESTOSIS AND PULMONARY CANCER supported by the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association was being sent to you within a few days.

I assume you have copies of this report by now and I wonder if you could send a copy of it to Dr. A. J. Lanza and to me.

If you do not have sufficient copies, just let me know and I can get one from Saranac.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. Woodard

Copy to: Dr. A. J. Lanza
Institute of Industrial Medicine
New York University-Bellevue Medical Center
477 First Avenue
New York 16, New York

bc: H. M. Jackson

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JM - 83

23877

IVAN SABOURIN

MONTREAL July 9th, 1952.

PERSONAL:

Paige Woodard, Esq.,
Executive Offices,
Johns-Manville Corporation,
22 East 40th Street,
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Paige,

Re: Saranac Asbestosis and Pulmonary Cancer
(First Interim Report)

I was away for a couple of weeks and regret much delay in forwarding you the five copies which you will find enclosed.

Carmen and I hope much to have the pleasure to see you and Mervyl soon at the house. There are many things to talk about.

Cordial regards,

Ivan Sabourin.

10/17

(encl. 5)

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JM 83

Nov 24, 54 J. Russell File

Report

STUDY OF ATMOSPHERIC DUST COLLECTED AT THREE ASBESTOS MINES IN THETFORD AREA

By

The Saranac Laboratory
The Trudeau Foundation
Saranac Lake, New York

December 26, 1952

Submitted by:

Arthur J. Vorwald, M. D.
Thomas M. Durkan
Edward C. J. Urban
Donald Bailey

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VCW044

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ASBESTOS & CANCER - QAMA WITH RELATED CORRESP - RPT FOR CIRCA 1950 ; MISC BOX 5

VCW044

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REPORT OF EXAMINATION OF ATMOSPHERIC DUST

COLLECTED AT THREE ASBESTOS MINES IN THETFORD AREA

October 31, 1952

Samples of atmospheric dust were collected at various operations at three asbestos mines in the Thetford area, as follows: at the King mine on April 29, 1952, at the Johnson mine on May 6 and 7, 1952, and at the Bell mine on May 9, 1952. The sampling apparatus employed was the same as that used for the dust survey at the plant of the Canadian Johns-Manville Company at Asbestos, Quebec on September 20 to 26, 1951, and the samples of dust collected were subjected to studies like those made on the Johns-Manville samples.

I. CONCENTRATION OF THE ATMOSPHERIC DUST

The weight of dust shaken off each filter disk and the concentration of atmospheric dust, calculated from that weight and an assumed average sampling rate of 40 cubic feet of air per minute, are shown in table 1.

II. SIZE-DISTRIBUTION OF FIBERS IN THE ATMOSPHERIC DUST

The size-distribution of fibers longer than 5 microns, as determined by suspending each sample in alcohol and examining the suspension at a magnification of 1200x, is recorded in table 2. Fibers shorter than 5 microns were not included in the classification because fibers and particles of such small dimensions cannot always be differentiated from each other.

The proportion of fibers 20 microns or longer in size, reported as a per cent of all fibers longer than 5 microns, extended from a minimum of 19.5 per cent, for sample 2(J), to a maximum of 43.8 per cent, for sample 6(J). For the Johns-Manville samples the corresponding values were 9.5 per cent and 47.9 per cent.

III. RATIO OF FIBERS TO PARTICLES IN THE ATMOSPHERIC DUST

Besides making size measurements of the fibers, the total number of fibers longer than 5 microns and the total number of particles in each microscopic field were counted. From the data the percentage of fibers and of particles in each sample was calculated; the values are listed in table 3. The percentage of fibers in the dust extended from 3.0 for sample 2(J) to 13.0 for sample 5(J). This range of values is about the same as that reported for the Johns-Manville samples.

The number of fibers 20 microns or longer in size seemed to comprise a somewhat greater portion of the atmospheric dust samples from the Thetford area than from the Johns-Manville mine at Asbestos, Quebec. Thus, the long fibers (longer than 20 microns) made up more than 40 per cent of the dust in 3 out of 29 samples from the Thetford area but in only 2 out of 28 samples from the Johns-Manville mine. Also, 28 out of 29 Thetford samples (but only 23 out of 28 Johns-Manville samples) had a long-fiber content greater than 20 per cent. Values on a per cent basis are given in table 4.

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Thetford Mines
Quebec Asbestos Mining Assoc.
October 31, 1952

IV. COMMENT

In order to obtain a single value which would indicate approximately the concentration of long fibers at the different operations, the dust concentration (table 1) was multiplied by the percentage of fibers longer than 20 microns (table 2) and the product for each operation and each mine was recorded (table 5). An examination of the data in table 5 would suggest that a hazard from long asbestos fibers would be greatest in the Johnson mine and least in the Bell mine, with the King mine and the Johns-Manville mine occupying intermediate positions. Since that rating of the four mines differs from the rating derived from clinical experience with workers exposed in those mines, it is apparent that a simplified comparison, as carried out in table 5, is not justified and that a more careful and detailed study of each operation must be made. The method of estimating total dust concentration in this study, that is, by weighing the dust collected on the filter paper disk and by assuming an air flow of 40 cu. ft. per min., is only very approximate and is a possible source of error.

Furthermore, the number of long fibers present in a sample bears no correlation to the weight of the sample since that weight may be influenced greatly by large-size particulate mineral substance other than asbestos. Thus, it becomes clear that air samples must be collected in a manner which will permit a total count of fibers per cubic foot of air and identification of the number of fibers below and above the mean length of ten microns. That information, plus the occupational history, will permit correlation

between the concentration of long fibers, the years of exposure, and the occurrence of asbestosis in men who have worked in the environment of the respective samples. Unfortunately, the data obtained to date does not permit conclusive statements regarding the respiratory hazard attending certain jobs. We are re-examining certain samples in an attempt to learn the relationship between the weight of sample and the total count (particles vs. fibers greater and less than 10 microns in length) and thus make possible the calculation of the number of particles and fibers per cubic foot of air. Values derived in this way may not be entirely valid, however, since the volume of air sampled, which can be estimated only approximately, is a possible source of error. It may be necessary, therefore, to collect samples using the electrostatic sampler technique. This technique, although more tedious than the filter paper method used in the previous program, is a more precise one and will permit the actual count and measurement of particles and fibers collected from a known volume of air.

If at all possible, we would appreciate assistance in identifying the approximate degree of respiratory hazard attending each of the job samples. Perhaps this could be accomplished in retrospect, namely, by spotting those job samples which have been productive of asbestosis and those which have not. From previous discussions with Dr. Ken Smith and Dr. Paul Cartier it is our impression that from a chest X-ray point of view the respiratory hazard attending certain jobs has some reference to the following:

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0 - No exposure:
office workers, etc.

1 - Very slight exposure:
open pit.

2 - Slight exposure:
driller - open pit
driller - underground
primary crusher
skipper - out side.

3 - Moderate exposure:
floor man
grader
sweeper
cobber

4 - Heavy exposure:
mill workers

5 - Heaviest exposure:
baggers

The impressions, however, are not supported, apparently, by the data derived from our study of atmospheric samples collected by the filter paper method. For example, the bagging samples (Table 1: 10F, 10AK, 10BK) from the King mine indicate a relatively low total concentration of dust per cubic foot of air and except for sample 10AK (Table 2) show no relative increase in fibers longer than 20 microns which would make bagging more hazardous than other job-sample operations.

Attention is invited to these data with the hope that comment will be forthcoming which will allow ultimate resolution of these problems:

1 - What operations in asbestos are attended with high total dust counts, particularly operations associated also with high fiber counts?

2 - In asbestos what is the size-frequency of fibers suspended in the atmosphere ambient to certain operations in asbestos and what is the ratio above and below a mean length of 20 microns?

3 - What is the frequency of clinically demonstrable asbestosis correlated with 1 and 2 above?

AJV:gn

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Thetford Mines
Quebec Asbestos Mining Association
October 31, 1952

Table 1

CONCENTRATION OF ATMOSPHERIC DUST AT VARIOUS OPERATIONS

AT THREE ASBESTOS MINES IN THETFORD AREA

The dust samples were collected on filter paper disks with a suction motor and were forwarded to The Saranac Laboratory, where the dust was shaken off and weighed and subjected to size-frequency studies.

The samples were taken in April and May 1952

Sample number	Operation	Weight of dust shaken off filter	Volume of air sampled	Concentration of dust
	King mine	grams	cu. ft.	mg. per cu. ft.
2 (K)	Primary crushing	1.113	800	1.4
3 (K)	Secondary crushing	1.270	1200	1.1
4 (K)	Rock storage - catwalk	0.317	400	0.8
5 (K)	Rock storage - tunnel	4.503	800	5.6
6 (K)	Distributor - 3rd floor	11.302	600	18.8
7 (K)	Primary screening - 2nd floor	4.142	600	6.9
8 (K)	Fiber screening - 3rd floor	3.127	800	3.9
9 (K)	Fiberizing - jumbos	10.094	400	25.2
10 (K)	Bagging - long fiber	0.176	1200	0.1
10A (K)	Bagging - short fiber	0.650	1000	0.7
10B (K)	Bagging - feed to machine	1.945	600	3.2
19 (K)	Graders - 3rd floor	1.157	600	1.9
	Jounson mine			
2 (J)	Primary crushing	3.065	1200	2.6
3 (J)	Secondary crushing	11.095	1200	9.3
4 (J)	Rock storage - catwalk	5.500	200	27.5
5 (J)	Rock storage - tunnel	4.438	600	7.4
6 (J)	Distributor - 5th floor	3.616	1200	3.0
7 (J)	Primary screening - 3rd floor	1.035	1400	0.7
8 (J)	Fiber screening - 4th floor	1.387	1200	1.2
9 (J)	Fiberising - jumbos	6.896	800	8.6
10 (J)	Bagging - feed to machine	1.204	400	3.0
19 (J)	Graders - 5th floor	0.890	1200	0.7

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Table 1 (Continued)

Sample number	Operation	Weight of dust shaken off filter	Volume of air sampled	Concentration of dust
	Bell mine			
2 (B)	Primary crushing	3.000	800	3.8
3 (B)	Secondary crushing	1.862	1400	1.3
4 (B)	Rock storage - catwalk	2.132	600	3.6
5 (B)	Rock storage - tunnel	0.297	1200	0.2
6 (B)	Distr ibutor - 5th floor	0.925	300	1.2
7 (B)	Primary screening - 4th floor	1.437	800	1.8
8 (B)	Fiber screening - 3rd floor	0.246	800	0.3

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ASBESTOS & CANCER - QANMA WITH RELATED CORRESP - CIRCA 1950 ; MISC BOX 5 RPT FOR VCW044

Thetford Mines
Québec Asbestos Mining Association
October 31, 1952

Table 2

SIZE- FREQUENCY COUNTS OF FIBERS IN ATMOSPHERIC DUST COLLECTED AT THREE ASBESTOS MINES IN THETFORD AREA

The dust samples were suspended in alcohol and examined at a magnification of 1200x.

Size-frequency counts of fibers from King mine

Sample number	2 (K)	3 (K)	4 (K)	5 (K)	6 (K)	7 (K)
Length of fiber						
microns	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
5-10	48.0	48.6	39.0	46.5	41.4	37.4
10-20	28.4	29.7	22.7	27.7	28.0	26.2
20-30	15.7	12.6	16.4	10.9	13.5	14.9
30-50	5.9	5.4	12.7	8.9	7.2	9.3
50-80	1.9	2.7	5.5	4.0	6.3	6.5
> 80	0.0	0.9	3.6	2.0	3.6	5.6
	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9

Sample number	8 (K)	9 (K)	10 (K)	10A (K)	10B (K)	19 (K)
Length of fiber						
microns	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
5-10	39.6	44.5	43.9	38.5	45.1	40.7
10-20	31.7	31.7	30.2	22.2	27.5	27.8
20-30	13.8	13.8	12.9	14.4	11.8	14.8
30-50	6.9	5.0	6.0	10.6	7.8	8.3
50-80	4.0	2.0	4.3	6.7	4.9	5.6
> 80	4.0	3.0	2.6	7.6	2.9	2.8
	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

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Thetford mines
Quebec Asbestos Mining Association
October 31, 1952

Table 2 (Continued)

Size - frequency counts of fibers from Bell mine

Sample number	2 (B)	3 (B)	4 (B)	5 (B)
Length of fiber				
microns	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
5-10	51.7	41.2	38.6	39.8
10-20	27.2	25.4	27.7	30.1
20-30	11.4	16.7	14.8	13.6
30-50	7.9	8.8	8.9	8.7
50-80	1.8	6.1	5.9	4.9
>80	0.0	1.8	4.0	2.9
	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0

Sample number	6 (B)	7 (B)	8 (B)	
Length of fiber				
microns	per cent	per cent	per cent	
5-10	41.6	43.9	32.7	
10-20	29.7	26.2	23.6	
20-30	14.8	14.9	17.3	
30-50	7.9	6.5	10.0	
50-80	3.0	4.7	8.2	
>80	3.0	3.7	8.2	
	100.0	99.9	100.0	

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Table 2 (Continued)

Size-frequency counts of fibers from Johnson mine

Sample number	2 (J)	3 (J)	4 (J)	5 (J)	6 (J)
Length of fiber					
microns	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
5-10	55.8	47.5	35.3	36.2	33.4
10-20	24.5	27.7	30.4	25.7	22.8
20-30	11.7	13.9	16.7	16.2	18.1
30-50	4.9	7.9	8.8	10.5	12.4
50-80	2.9	2.0	3.9	6.7	7.6
> 80	0.0	1.0	4.9	4.7	5.7
	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sample number	7 (J)	8 (J)	9 (J)	10 (J)	19 (J)
Length of fiber					
microns	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
5-10	35.2	35.2	42.1	39.3	32.3
10-20	27.5	25.7	31.4	27.0	25.5
20-30	15.7	13.9	14.7	15.0	19.6
30-50	8.8	12.4	7.8	8.4	10.8
50-80	6.9	6.7	2.9	6.5	6.9
> 80	5.9	6.7	1.0	3.7	4.9
	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0

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Thetford mines
Quebec Asbestos Mining Association
October 31, 1952

Table 3

RATIO OF FIBERS TO PARTICLES IN ATMOSPHERIC DUST

COLLECTED AT THREE ASBESTOS MINES IN THETFORD AREA

Per cent of fibers and of particles, suspended in alcohol, seen at 1200x magnification.

King mine			Johnson mine			Bell mine		
Sample number	Fibers	Particles	Sample number	Fibers	Particles	Sample number	Fibers	Particles
	per cent	per cent		per cent	per cent		per cent	per cent
2 (K)	3.1	96.9	2 (J)	3.0	97.0	2 (B)	4.5	95.5
3 (K)	5.5	94.5	3 (J)	4.6	95.4	3 (B)	6.2	93.8
4 (K)	11.8	88.2	4 (J)	9.6	90.4	4 (B)	9.0	91.0
5 (K)	8.5	91.5	5 (J)	13.0	87.0	5 (B)	5.9	94.1
6 (K)	5.5	94.5	6 (J)	7.2	92.8	6 (B)	5.5	94.5
7 (K)	6.8	93.2	7 (J)	5.6	94.4	7 (B)	6.6	93.4
8 (K)	7.9	92.1	8 (J)	4.0	96.0	8 (B)	15.7	84.3
9 (K)	4.9	95.1	9 (J)	5.0	95.0			
10 (K)	6.6	93.4	10 (J)	8.6	91.4			
10A (K)	11.6	88.4	—	—	—			
10B (K)	5.9	94.1	—	—	—			
19 (K)	7.5	92.5	19 (J)	11.1	88.9			

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Thetford Mines
Quebec Asbestos Mining Association
October 31, 1952

Table 4

PROPORTION OF FIBERS LONGER THAN 20 MICRONS IN ATMOSPHERIC DUST COLLECTED AT ASBESTOS MINES IN THETFORD AREA AND AT ASBESTOS, QUEBEC

Proportion of long fibers (longer than 20 microns) in atmospheric dust samples, per cent of total fiber count	Per cent of all dust samples that would be included in each category of per cent of long fibers			
	King mine	Johnson mine	Bell mine	Johns-Manville
per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
10	100	100	100	96
20	100	95	100	81
30	41	70	56	43
40	0	20	14	10
50	0	0	0	0

Thetford Mines
Quebec Asbestos Mining Association
October 31, 1952

Table 5

CONCENTRATION OF LONG FIBERS IN ATMOSPHERIC DUST

AT ASBESTOS MINES IN THETFORD AREA AND AT ASBESTOS, QUEBEC

The values in this table were obtained by multiplying the total dust concentration (table 1) by the percentage of fibers longer than 20 microns (table 2).

Sample number	Operation	Concentration of fibers longer than 20 microns (mg. per cu. ft. of air)			
		King mine	Johnson mine	Bell mine	Johns - Manville
2	Primary crushing	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7
3	Secondary crushing	0.2	2.3	0.4	1.8
4	Rock storage - catwalk	0.3	9.5	1.2	1.5
5	Rock storage - tunnel	1.4	2.8	0.1	0.3
6	Distributor	5.8	1.3	0.3	0.7
7	Primary screening	2.5	0.3	0.5	3.0
8	Fiber screening	1.1	0.5	0.1	2.3
9	Fiberising	6.0	2.2	-	0.7
10	Bagging	0.0	1.0	-	0.1
19	Graders	0.6	0.3	-	0.8

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CONFIDENTIAL

Hospital,
June 19, 1950.

C. M. McGaw

Pulmonary Malignancy

On June 12th Dr. Cartier and I visited Dr. Lanza at his Institute of Industrial Medicine in New York. We met Dr. Nelson of the Institute and Dr. William Smith of Memorial and Sloan-Kettering. The problem of asbestos and lung cancer was discussed and these men were asked if it would be possible to carry out some research in this field.

Materials to be used in any experiments would probably be:-

1 - Three types of pure fibre:-

(a) Vimy
(b) J-M or King
(c) South African Blue and Munroe

These fibres should be used in two lengths:

1 - Short - 2-3 microns
2 - Long - 15-50 microns

11 - Atmospheric asbestos and rock dust samples taken at the breathing level of workers in the mills.

Dr. Lanza and his group will prepare a program for experimental studies, the approximate length of time it will take for the study and the cost. Dr. Cartier and I will receive copies of this proposal.

On June 13th I visited Dr. Vorwald in Saranac Lake and asked him to submit a program similar to that of Dr. Lanza. When these two programs are received Dr. Cartier and I will be able to make recommendations to the Q.A.M.A.

Today it is impossible to say whether the research program should be carried out at Saranac or New York, or the two centres in collaboration. Possibly no animal experiments for publication should be contemplated today, but rather we should have a statistical survey of our men and x-rays as well as the general population in our two towns. No one knows the cause of cancer in the lung and it is impossible to correlate absolutely the findings in animals and humans in this field. For this reason it may be advisable first to study our people who live and work in the dust.

A further report will be made when the recommendations to the Q.A.M.A. are ready.

KWS/h.n.

Kenneth W. Smith, M.D.

CC - K. V. Lindell
A. R. Fisher, GHQ, Box 91
J. P. Woodard, GHQ, Box 91

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General Headquarters
August 17, 1950

G. K. Foster - Montreal

Cancer Research

Please excuse the delay in commenting on your letter of July 28, which was due to my inability to find a former letter which set up in preliminary fashion the idea that was to be followed.

Attached is a copy of a letter of June 19 from Dr. K. W. Smith to C. M. McCaw, which I am sending to you inasmuch as it appears that you did not receive a copy. This was Dr. Smith's suggestion as to the setting up of the program, and you will note he was to receive from Dr. Vorwald and from Dr. Lanza separate suggested programs on the basis of which recommendations would ultimately be made to the C. A. M. A. Dr. Smith may have additional information since he wrote this letter.

I expect to see Dr. Lanza in a day or two and will ask him what he knows about it as of this time, and will pass on to you any information I may get.

We should like to be kept in touch with the developments and should hope we could have it reviewed with Dr. Lanza before a program is undertaken, provided that is considered the proper approach in the matter.

You mentioned that we are to bear a considerable portion of the expense, and inasmuch as Dr. Lanza is advising with us on such problems, I think it would be helpful if we could have his advice.

I have not discussed this with Mr. Fisher recently, but I believe his viewpoint is the same as that I have expressed here.

J. P. Woodard

enc

cc: A. R. Fisher

[redacted]

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General Headquarters
August 21, 1950

G. K. Foster - Montreal

Cancer Research

With my letter of August 17, replying to yours of July 28, I sent you a copy of Dr. Smith's memo of June 19 to C. M. MacEwen.

In his letter, Dr. Smith mentioned that Dr. Lemon and his group would prepare a program for experimental studies, and that Dr. Vorwald at Saranac would do likewise. Upon receipt of the two programs, it was stated that he and Dr. Cartier would then be in a position to make recommendations that might guide the Q. A. M. A. It was understood that information would be supplied us here about the subject, too.

I have since seen Dr. Lemon, who apparently has not yet sent in his suggested program, and he doesn't know whether Saranac has. He is going to Saranac to a meeting of the Board of Directors within the next few days and will have the opportunity to discuss the matter with Dr. Vorwald.

When A. R. and I discussed this today, he mentioned that there may or may not have been time for a study of the programs to have been made so that a definite recommendation as to what should be done might be made, but you could at least report progress at this time in case it hasn't yet reached that stage.

Perhaps Dr. Smith has further information that I don't know of, and since he is getting a copy of this memo, he can pass on to you any other information that he may have now.

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~~Export Inquiry~~

J. P. Woodard

cc: A. R. Fisher
K. W. Smith, M. D., Asbestos
C. M. MacEwen, Asbestos
A. J. Lemon, M. D.

AJL: The meeting of the Q. A. M. A. is to be about September 20th. I judge your suggested program can be sent in shortly from what you said here the other day.

JPW

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Hospital
August 31, 1950

C. M. McGaw

Pulmonary Malignancy

I am enclosing copies of a letter and contract received from Dr. Lanza. It will be noted that Dr. Lanza has agreed with Dr. Cartier and I that the program should consist of two parts:-

1 - An epidemiological or statistical study
2 - Animal experiments consisting of:
    (a) Inhalation experiments
    (b) Implantation or injection

I still believe that the statistical study can be carried out by a Canadian authority and thus be more acceptable to various groups in this Province. Also, I believe that the best results from inhalation studies will be obtained through the Saranac Laboratory.

Concerning the Implantation Experiment Program proposed by Dr. Lanza, I believe that their methods are sound and the results will be scientifcally interesting. I would prefer to make no decision until the Saranac proposal is received.

The contract appears to leave little choice to the Donor if the results of the study are unfavorable to Company interests and are submitted for publication. However, I fail to see how they can find anything more unfavorable than that which already has been published by Merewether and Heuper.

KWS/h.n.

Kenneth W. Smith, M.D.

CC - K. V. Lindell
G. K. Foster - Montreal

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9/15

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September 1, 1950

A. R. Fisher

Industrial Hygiene - Asbestos
Asbestos and Lung Cancer

Dr. Cartier and Dr. Smith were here in New York several months ago and were later in Saranac discussing with Dr. Lanza and with Dr. Vorwald the matter of the proper program that would determine whether asbestos produces lung cancer.

Dr. Lanza was to suggest to Dr. Cartier and Dr. Smith what he thought would be the best approach, and Dr. Vorwald was to do the same. It was later to be determined what program would be undertaken.

Attached is my copy of the report made by Dr. Lanza to the two doctors.

After you have had a chance to review this report, would you please send it to Hugh Jackson, who can, in turn, give it to me.

J. P. Woodard

enc

cc: H. M. Jackson

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