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January 17, 1947.

Dr. A. J. Lanza,
Associate Medical Director,
Metropolitan Life Ins. Company,
One Madison Avenue,
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Lanza:

In response to yours of January 13 about the matter which you found at Saranac, suppose you have it sent on to me and I will see whether it will be possible for me to undertake to put it in publishable form.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth M. Lynch, M. D.
Dean.

KML:kbp.

KL38

Confidential

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD JANUARY 21, 1947 AT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS TO RECEIVE AND DISCUSS REPORT OF DR. A. J. LANZA RE. THE STATUS OF DIATOMACEOUS EARTH DUST EXPERIMENTS, AS DETERMINED ON HIS RECENT TRIP TO THE SARANAC LABORATORY

Present were: A. J. Lanza
R. W. Lee
A. R. Fisher
A. S. Eisenhart
V. Brown
C. W. Kite
F. H. Armstrong
H. H. Jackson
J. R. Hamilton
J. P. Woodard

Mr. Woodard served as chairman of the meeting.

Opening

The meeting was called to order shortly after 2 P.M. in A.R. Fisher's office. No agenda had been prepared, the meeting primarily having been called for the purpose of hearing a report by Dr. A. J. Lanza, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, summarizing the present status of the experiments with diatomaceous earth at the Saranac Laboratory.

The chairman dispensed with a review of the industrial hygiene problems at Lompoc which had been covered in a previous meeting, and invited Dr. Lanza to give a report of the information which he had gathered on his recent trip to the Saranac Laboratory.

Report by Dr. Lanza

Dr. Lanza reported that during his recent visit at Saranac he had had access to all the memoranda and notes left by the late Dr. Gardner, and he had talked with practically everybody there who was concerned with the work. Fortunately, Dr. Gardner had had a very capable secretary, but, unfortunately, she had worked for him only approximately one year before he died. While her own knowledge of the experiments did not go back beyond that year, she did have at her finger tips everything that had happened during the year and she was also able to provide from the files substantial information in connection with earlier experiments with asbestos.

Evidently, Dr. Gardner had planned to issue a comprehensive article on Asbestos: its effect on animals, its effect on human beings; as well as related research problems, production problems, the control of dust in different kinds of industrial plants, etc. He had practically finished the part of his report dealing with the effect of asbestos dust on human beings, and had annotated the rest of it, making rough notes and comments.

Dr. Lanza wrote to Dr. Kenneth Lynch at the Medical School in Charleston, S.C., who had been associated with the late Dr. Gardner and himself on a lot of the early work on asbestos cases, informed him of the situation as he had found it at Saranac, and, as far as being able to provide "smooth copies" was concerned, told him it had been arranged to have the late Dr. Gardner's secretary make the necessary copies and forward them. (Incidentally, the Trustees of the Trudeau Sanatorium and Foundation authorized Dr. Lanza to offer Dr. Lynch a fee of $500 to put the material in order.)

Dr. Lanza has informed Dr. Lynch that the material will be forwarded to him as soon as it is in shape so that he will not have to try to decipher the late Dr. Gardner's handwriting; and he has received a reply to the effect that, after Dr. Lynch has had an opportunity to examine the material, he will determine whether it is possible to put it together in publishable form.

Dr. Lanza plans to leave on a trip to the West Coast about the first of February and has advised Dr. Lynch that he will arrange if possible to have the material sent to him before that time, but, should it not be ready then, it will be transmitted nevertheless during Dr. Lanza's absence.

Dr. Lanza said he would keep in touch with J-M about this, and also about what Dr. Lynch concludes he can do with the material. He stated that there was quite a lot of material and at least the basic part--that dealing with the effect of asbestos dust on human beings--seemed to be fairly complete and he believed it would make a satisfactory report.

Mr. V. Brown inquired as to whether Dr. Lanza thought Dr. Lynch would attempt to produce the entire work covering "asbestos" which Dr. Gardner had had in mind, or whether he would concentrate only on the part dealing with the effect of asbestos dust on human beings; to which Dr. Lanza replied he did not know, since Dr. Lynch would not decide about it until after he had received the notes -- but he was hoping that all of it could be put into some sort of shape.

Mr. Brown referred to the tests with asbestos which Mr. Fehnel, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., had conducted at the Mines some time ago, and suggested that Dr. Lynch might make use of the information obtained from these tests, in connection with the work which he is about to undertake. Dr. Lanza agreed that this might be done.

Mr. Fisher remarked that the company has a definite job to do in Canada to offset the effects of a lot of propagandizing that has been done in relation to the harmful effects of asbestos dust, and he expressed the opinion that a report, if prepared by Dr. Lynch along the lines outlined, would be of material help to the company.

Referring to Dr. Lynch's statement to Dr. Lanza that he would see if the material sent him could be put into "publishable" form, Mr. V. Brown called attention to a stipulation in our arrangement with the Saranac Laboratory which provided that there would be no publication of the results of experiments without our consent. He said, if it does turn out to be the sort of report we would be glad to have published, he hoped Dr. Lynch would not include any objectionable material from our point of view, as, for example, any relation between asbestos dust and cancer, such as the reference which Dr. Gardner had made to this in his monograph. He added, that even though the report contained some material that wasn't too favorable, from our point of view, we still would probably be willing to have it published because of the benefit to be gained from the balance of the report.

Dr. Lanza assured Mr. Brown that the intent of the statement in question was that any report prepared by Dr. Lynch would first be submitted to Johns-Manville before being published elsewhere.

Mr. Fisher commented that he wouldn't want to see any report on asbestos "one thousand percent perfect". He mentioned the eight dust cases which had been filed against the company at Asbestos during the past two or three years, all of which had been summarily thrown out, and commented upon the fact that this quick action with respect to all eight of the cases had had an adverse effect where community opinion was concerned, as the reaction had been none too good.

Mr. Woodard remarked that the ninth case, however, had turned out quite differently, since it developed that the individual involved was reported to have had lung changes and pathological changes, which had not been found in the other eight.

Dr. Lanza made the observation that very, very few deaths ever have resulted from Asbestosis as such. He referred to the large number of cases which he had followed through, years ago, and which allegedly had been caused by the inhalation of asbestos dust, but in all of which he had found the individuals had been affected by other diseases, such as cancer, Bright's disease, tuberculosis, etc., and none had died from Asbestosis uncomplicated by something else.

Getting back to the progress of the experiments at the Saranac Laboratory, he said the work is going along in good shape on everybody's projects, so far as the ground work is concerned. The technician who has charge of the dusting of animals is extremely capable and probably the equal of anybody to be found in the United States. There has been no let-up in the dusting of the animals, and after the experiments have been run for the required length of time, the animals are killed and their remains sectioned for tests. However, the services of an expert pathologist are necessary to interpret the findings, and that takes time.

Dr. Lanza paid a glowing tribute to Dr. M. H. Packard, who is now Acting Director of the Foundation, whom he described as "a very sane, solid individual who 'never rocks the boat'". They had had a very competent pathologist at Saranac by the name ofBerwald. During the war he had gone into the service and had finally emerged as head of research for the Navy. Dr. Lanza understood that he was going to become a permanent member of the National Research Council. Dr. Berwald had gone up to Saranac on January 17th, and was still there. Dr. Packard hoped to persuade him to resume his duties there with a title of director in charge of the laboratory. If he does, one of his jobs will be to tackle the tremendous backlog of pathological material and interpret it.

Another new man had arrived to work in the Laboratory, at the same time that Dr. Lanza visited there, and he, too, is engaged on the material. Although they have a crew of good, expert men in the Laboratory at this time—men who thoroughly know how to do the job—nevertheless, when they are through, their part of the job is finished and they can go no further. The co-ordinating head is what is missing. If Dr. Berwald consents to resume his work, it will save a lot of time and trouble that would be involved in orienting a new man. Primarily, the problem now is one of getting caught up on the huge backlog of work, and that is going to take considerable time.

Mr. Brown inquired of Dr. Lanza whether, when speaking about the dusting of animals, he referred to dusting with asbestos, or with diatomaceous earth. Dr. Lanza answered that he meant diatomaceous earth.

In connection with the experiments at Saranac with diatomaceous earth, Dr. Lanza said he had found the notes in Dr. Gardner's handwriting, apparently intended for a report to Johns-Manville. Dr. Lanza copied this material and brought it along with him. He read the copy, as follows:

> "On looking through the notes and records of Dr. Gardner, I find that there were 11 different series of experiments on experimental animals using diatomaceous earth; these included experiments with crude or raw earth, calcined earth, and fluxed calcine. Heating diatomaceous earth to 1710 degrees F. forms free silica with inversion to crystobalite. If quartz is present, there is inversion to trydimite and crystobalite.
>
> "Experiments with the calcined earth started on February 7, 1945 with 100 guinea pigs with 50 more projected with a view to supplement the information on raw earth. After visiting Lompoc, Dr. Gardner realized that the investigations would need to be more extensive than originally contemplated.

"One persistent trouble in connection with the dusting of animals with calcined diatomaceous earth was that it apparently caused them an unusual susceptibility to pneumonia and 38 guinea pigs died in the first month, and up to August, 1946, 67 guinea pigs had died from this cause. There were still surviving 11 with 14 months exposure, 14 with 7 months exposure; these to be kept as long as practicable for a study of maximum effects.

"After 10 months exposure the maximum effects of the calcined earth were no definite fibrosis in the lungs, but an unusual foreign body reaction with chronic inflammation and unlike that obtained from the raw. The changes noted in the lymphatics suggested that a fibrosis of the silicotic type would later appear.

"In January, 1946, the dust concentrations were increased without any notable change. This was done for it was thought that the danger of pneumonia was over. One hundred and fifteen more guinea pigs were added.

"Injection experiments into animals, that is, intravenous, intravascular, intratracheal, and into the heart, were all completed some considerable time ago. In general, they show that the raw and natural earth has what Dr. Gardner called a Plus 4 Rating on his scale which goes to about 8 points (trydimite). Also completed were the inhalation experiments with raw Celite, using guinea pigs injected also with a mild type of tubercle. No marked changes were shown from this experiment and no tendency to cause spread of disease.

"Now underway are experiments using calcined earth with intratracheal injection in guinea pigs using Hyflo. By the x-ray refraction method, this shows 24% crystobalite. This was the earth calcined with soda ash. Inhalation experiments were carried on with guinea pigs previous to exposure to tubercle infection, along with tubercle infection, and after exposure to tubercle infection. These experiments will continue for at least one more year; also inhalation experiments with Hyflo without any added infection.

"The indications are so far that Hyflo stimulates tubercle infection."

It was felt that the conclusion reached at the end, to the effect that the indications are that Hyflo stimulates tubercle infection, was rather disturbing and was the part of the report that might give us some concern. Dr. Lanza was asked for his opinion as to how much time would be required before a definite conclusion could be reached about this, and he stated that it probably would take until the end of the year; he thought the technician who has charge of the dusting of animals would have to carry on his experiments for the rest of the year, and, by the time he gets through, the pathologist will have been able to catch up with his interpretations of the slides. He added, that when he gets back from his trip to the West Coast, about the first of June, he would like to go back to Saranac, as soon as possible after that, to find out just what progress has been made.

To an inquiry from Mr. Eisenbeat as to whether 'the indications are that Hyflo stimulates tubercle infection' was the late Dr. Gardner's opinion, Dr. Lanza replied that it was not, but that it was Mr. Dolahan's impression, and that he is considered a very experienced man. Mr. Eisenbeat inquired further whether there was any evidence that Dr. Gardner had reached any such conclusion himself; and Dr. Lanza answered in the negative.

Mr. Elsenbast also referred to a previous request he had made, that Dr. Lanza check, if possible, at Saranac on the dusting experiments with a sample of diatomaceous earth which had come from the Gerhart Refractories, which was found to contain chrystobilite, and which had produced the results that had influenced Dr. Gardner's thinking. Lompoc has shipped natural powders to Gerhart, but has never shipped fluxed calcined material to them, and inasmuch as we had never seen the particular sample of material in which Dr. Gardner first detected chrystobilite, Mr. Elsenbast felt it was of interest to determine the source and origin of that sample. This prompted his inquiry as to whether Dr. Lanza had found any reference to it in the late Dr. Gardner's notes.

Dr. Lanza stated that while he had not been able to make a check on this sample, he thought it would not be difficult for anyone to obtain the desired information by writing to Saranac, as they probably could provide it from the record they keep there of numbers covering the different samples used in experiments.

Mr. Brown expressed doubt that Dr. Gardner had carried on any dusting experiment with the sample in question. The "Gerhart" sample had given him the clue and, in following up that clue, he had analyzed some Lompoc fluxed calcined material and found a substantial percentage of chrystobilite in it. He knew, when he found material with this percentage of chrystobilite, that he had a "bad actor".

Mr. Elsenbast contended, however, that the Gerhart material--to which a man's death had been attributed, could have been a product of different properties from Kyflo, or the percentage of chrystobilite it contained might have been greater than in Kyflo, and for this reason he believed it important to try to establish the source and origin of the Gerhart sample.

So far as Lompoc material was concerned, Mr. Elsenbast thought it should be established whether or not the physiological effect is caused by the particle size of the dust inhaled, or by the chemical make-up of the material.

Dr. Lanza observed that the asbestos product produces the effect mechanically. With materials that are chemically active, however, he said the finer they are, the more active they are. His impression was that the technician at Saranac takes the Kyflo powder just as he receives it from Lompoc (which is the regular commercial grade), and that it has many particle sizes in it. He promised, however, to write to Saranac and inquire whether it was used just as it was received, or whether any effort had been made to separate it and use different particle sizes in the dusting experiments. He added, that he believed the technician would routinely determine what the average particle sizes were.

Belief was expressed, however, that the determination of such facts would have no effect in changing the industrial hygiene problem at Lompoc or the experiments being made at Saranac. Both fine and coarse materials are involved in the problem affecting Lompoc, and it was felt that no further time need be lost in coming to a decision as to what must be done to control the dust situation at that plant.

Closing

Before leaving the meeting, Dr. Lanza offered his services in any capacity while on the West Coast during the next four months. He was informed of the company's desire to engage a competent Ventilation Engineer at Lompoc. He said he would keep this in mind and let Mr. Elsenbast know if he comes across an applicant whom he could recommend.

When mention was made of the text book which will deal with "Silicosis", and on which Dr. Johnson, of Los Angeles, is presently engaged in writing, Dr. Lanza stated that he knew Dr. Johnson well and doubtless would discuss with him, at Los Angeles, his recent request that we provide for the book any material on diatomaceous earth which we knew to be sound.

Mr. Brown suggested to Dr. Lanza that, should he have occasion to talk with Dr. Smart in Los Angeles, he might want to discuss with him a recent report he had made of a case where he believed diatomaceous earth had had the effect of retarding, or sealing off, the progress of tuberculosis in a certain individual who, if he had been an ordinary case, would have died at a much earlier date than he did.

Mr. Lea said he hoped Dr. Lanza would visit Lompoc during his visit to the West Coast. Dr. Lanza assured him that he expected to; and Mr. Fisher suggested that, when he visits the plant, he sit down and talk over industrial hygiene matters personally with Mr. Westmont, rather than with a group of five or six people. Mr. Westmont, he said, had a more intimate and thorough knowledge and understanding of the whole problem which he could better impart in a conversation alone with Dr. Lanza than he could if a larger group were called in.

Dr. Lanza asked Mr. Eisenbast to inform Mr. Westmont that he probably would visit Lompoc sometime during the latter part of February.

Mr. Woodard assured Dr. Lanza that all those present felt quite relieved over the notes he had been able to obtain from Dr. Gardner's files, as well as the report he had made on the experiments in progress at Saranac, for it now seemed apparent that the company would get practically all that it would have got had Dr. Gardner not died, except, of course, his own expert interpretation of the experiments.

J. R. Hamilton

Confidential

NOTED V.B.

Asbestos Box 91
July 22, 1947

J. A. Woodard

Dr. Ray U. Gardner's Notes and Memoranda on Asbestosis
Yours July 16th

I was very much interested in reading your memorandum regarding the possibility of working out a plan whereby Dr. Lanza will complete the work that Dr. Gardner had started on the subject of Asbestosis and which is now in the hands of Dr. Lanza.

It is most important that some factual data be presented on this subject before the French-Canadian doctors decide to write something themselves.

A. R. FISHER

ec: Vandiver Brown

REPORT OF CONFERENCE

DATE: August 5, 1947

PRESENT: Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Lanza, Dr. Burnette, Miss Haupt.

In re: Canadian Head Office Nursing Problems.

THETFORD MINES

As the Industrial inforce is only 4,645, this service has been under consideration for closing. We have one full time salaried Nurse there who makes 2,078 visits per nurse year. The cases per thousand are 89 and the visits, 485. Dr. Burnette pointed out that the Group Nursing figures are low because many employees also have Industrial insurance and show the Nurse the Industrial policy.

-Dr. McConnell is now in Canada visiting Asbestos and it is not known whether or not he has gone to Thetford Mines.

Dr. Lanza said there was a very complicated problem in Thetford Mines and that he hoped a study could be made of the clinic, the social conditions in the community, and the nursing service in relation to these but not the nursing service alone.

There are several contending forces in Thetford Mines, -Dr. Cartier and his clinic; the Industrial Commission of which Dr. Vidal, a T.B. expert with training at Johns Hopkins is Medical Director; the unions, and the employers. The unions feel that the medical service of the Industrial Commission and of the clinic under Dr. Cartier are too conservative and prevent unions from presenting and getting claims. The unions put pressure on the Prime Minister who appointed a Committee of one doctor and one engineer to investigate claims. The Prime Minister then put these appointees on the payroll of the Industrial Commission without the Commission's knowledge. Dr. Vidal objects.

The mining companies are very much concerned and as Group policyholders have appealed to the Metropolitan for help as has the Industrial Commission.

The unions wish to prove that every miner with Tuberculosis has a claim for compensation because he worked in the mine. They believe the asbestos dust of the mine causes the T.B.

Dr. Burnette raises the question of providing T.B. beds, saying that there is a 4,000 bed shortage in the province of Quebec.

Dr. Lanza stated Dr. Gardner's work at Saranac showed that there was no relationship between T.B. and asbestos dust. Unfortunately Dr. Gardner's death has delayed the research involved and the Thetford Mines leaders are in constant touch with Dr. Lanza to see what can be done to get positive proof that T.B. and asbestos are not related. There is a fear that Dr. Vidal may be fired and that the union will put in its own medical man who might be of inferior caliber.

Dr. Burnette asked if the union is a part of the Catholic syndicate. The Prime Minister is unfriendly to international unions (the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O.)

Dr. Burnette raised the question of having Dr. Benson and Miss Girard go to Thetford Mines.

It was agreed to await Dr. McCennell's report, to postpone raising the question of closing the service, and to have Miss Girard and Dr. Benson postpone any visit for the present.

OTHER SERVICES FOR CLOSING

Dr. Armstrong mentioned a list of services for consideration for closing which Miss Snow had prepared. It was agreed that these would not be closed until there is an opportunity for either Miss Snow or Miss Girard to make a field visit.

SUDBURY

Dr. Burnette stated it would be necessary to soften the attitude of the International Nickel Company toward the V.O.N. before we can affiliate. We now have one Nurse in Sudbury which the Metropolitan employs but which the International Nickel practically runs. She makes a low number of visits per year because so much of her time is spent in Company baby clinics, in schools, and industry at the request of the International Nickel Company Miss Snow is to visit in August with Miss Girard.

SAULT STE. MARIE

Dr. Burnette pointed out that the District Office for Sault Ste. Marie is in Michigan. If we close the service, we shall have the problem of deciding what to do about the salaried Nurse there. Miss Snow and Miss Girard will visit in August.

LA TUQUE

The Group Division has approved this for closing. Through a visit Mrs. McCullough made in Berlin, N.H., it was learned that Mrs. Paradise had resigned. The service is now inactive. It was agreed to close service as of October 1st.

THE FRENCH V.N.A. IN MONTREAL

The Director, Miss LeCompte, planned to resign in July and Miss Girard was consulted about getting a successor. Consideration was given to lending one of our Head Nurses, if necessary, and Miss Girard postponed her vacation to handle the situation.

Dr. Burnette reported that the Chairman of the Board was willing to wait and that Miss Le Compte also had agreed to wait so that no loan from the Metropolitan was necessary

THE PREPARATION OF METROPOLITAN SUPERVISORS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS IN PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

Dr. Burnette said Miss Girard did not feel that any of our present Supervisors or Head Office Nurses in Montreal were ready to undertake the Directorship of the Montreal V.N.A. Dr. Burnette pointed out that we have two groups of Supervisors; one, the older women; and the other, the younger women who are Head Nurses. He raised the question of giving them community organization background through our staff institutes. Miss Haupt explained that this problem exists in all of our services and that the very nature of our work as an insurance company makes it impossible to have local advisory committees and to give our Nurses experience in working with Boards of Directors and volunteers in developing budgets and in having the same kind of contacts in the community which are made by a V.N.A.

It was suggested that we might select one or two Nurses with potentialities in terms of personality and ability who might be given scholarships to study administration and to have actual field experience in a well organized local V.N.A. It was agreed that this would be discussed with Miss Girard later.

Dr. Burnette feels that our Nurses also need help in dealing with personnel problems as many of the nursing matters which have come to his attention since Miss Ahern's death have been personnel questions which he feels the Local Supervisors could have handled

themselves. Miss Haupt felt there were possibly two reasons for this:

1. That the Supervisors have not been clear as to their responsibility and this could be corrected by a more specific statement in their job analysis, and

2. That they have not been taught how to handle them. It was felt this would be a subject for Miss Girard to handle in Montreal.

JOB RELATIONS COURSE FOR METROPOLITAN SUPERVISORS IN QUEBEC.

Dr. Burnette had taken this course in Ottawa and felt it was suitable for workers down to the Team Captains level. Miss Haupt mentioned her recent conference with Mr. Rhoades and Mr. Bruner and the agreement to have this course given to the Territorial Supervisors in December. Dr. Burnette agreed that Miss Girard attend this session and from it decide whether the course as given by Mr. Bruner should be repeated for the Montreal Supervisors or whether Miss Girard herself could make the necessary adaptions.

LETTER RE: POLICY NUMBERS AND DATES OF ISSUE

Dr. Armstrong brought up the question of sending out the letter of July, 1947, in regard to policy numbers and dates of issue. Dr. Burnette said he had made arrangements for its distribution in Canada.

THE ST. ELIZABETH V.N.A. IN TORONTO

Dr. Burnette reported that this affiliation has been closed and the V.O.N. is now doing the Metropolitan work.

Dr. Burnette asked how to handle cases which the St. Elizabeth V.N.A. had been carrying and which were not finished by the date of closing. It was agreed to pay for the necessary care to finish these cases.

Dr. Burnette raised the same question in relation to La Tuque where a salaried Nurse will be discontinued at a given date. It was felt in this case that the Nurse could not be continued on the payroll and that she would have to help the policyholders make other arrangements for nursing service in the community.

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Director of Nursing Bureau

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Minutes of Meeting Held in J. J. Woodard's
Office on Wednesday Afternoon, August 6, 1947

Present at the meeting were:

Dr. A. J. Lanza
C. W. Hite
H. M. Jackson
J. L. Hamilton

NOTED
V. B.

Woodard Hab Dust
(See p. 2)

Dr. Lanza first reported on the case of Bishop McMillan, an employee at our Waukegan factory. He returned the file which had been sent to him on this case and pointed out, first, that he had noted that from September, 1944, until December, 1946, this individual had been a Rubber Mill operator, and that subsequent to December, 1946, he had been incapacitated for work.

Mr. Jackson confirmed the fact that the employee had been incapacitated ever since January 1, 1947.

Dr. Lanza commented that there was a considerable period in which the employee could not have been exposed to silica dust, and therefore he was a little surprised that he should leave the Rubber Mill, incapacitated. The history of the case showed that prior to starting work in the Rubber Mill in September, 1944, he had worked for the Company for a period of eight years from 1936.

Viewing one of the films, Dr. Lanza remarked that he couldn't understand what had got into this man's lungs, but the even distribution through both lung fields looked like an occupational case; yet, on the other hand, it didn't look to him like a typical silicotic film, unless it was one of the "queer ones" of which there have been quite a few lately.

Dr. Lanza said he will be interested in what Saranac has to report after examining the films but he added, "I would be inclined to exhaust the possibilities of silicosis in this case."

Looking at the films again, Dr. Lanza pointed out that in 1944 they showed nothing wrong, the individual having an average normal chest. This was at the time he left the Cement Department and went to work in the Rubber Mill. The film showed that he had a little more fibrosis than normal; but this is a condition to be found in a great many "normal" people.

Looking at another film, Dr. Lanza said he was unable to understand how the man would get "that much silicosis in three years," (May, 1947). He added that this film showed that the man "has got a chest full of something; if it is silicosis, he developed it awfully fast." He remarked that his own experience had been that people of this race didn't do too well on silica dust.

Dr. Lanza recommended sending the films to Dr. Vorwald, at Saranac, for his examination and report.

He also suggested sending to Dr. Vorwald certain data from the file in question—specifically, Items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 from the memorandum from Waukegan of August 1, 1947. He also suggested sending a copy of Dr. Keller's medical report.

Dr. Lanza inquired whether McMillan is sick now, and Mr. Jackson answered "yes," but said that at the moment he is back in the plant cleaning respirators. It is an assembling job at which he can sit down. Saukegan had reported over the telephone that he had come back to work only on Monday, August 4, and they had no idea how long he might continue working.

Dr. Lanza expressed the opinion that there wasn't anything to do in this case but to keep the man under observation and take another X-ray film in a month or so to see whether there has been any change in his condition. He added: "I don't know what he could have been exposed to in a Rubber Mill—perhaps heterogeneous dust, but not silica dust. But it doesn't add up to me. I would like to get further suggestions or a diagnosis of what they find up at Saranac. And I would watch him. You can't do anything at this time but see if this condition is going to clear up, remains the same, or is going to get worse."

Dr. Lanza pointed out again that the film taken in 1944 didn't show anything of a serious nature. Subsequent to that, the employee had worked in the Rubber Mill, so, his conclusion was, that whatever happened to him happened in the Rubber Mill. Both Mr. Hite and Mr. Jackson questioned him as to whether the man's exposure prior to that time could have reached some development stage during his employment in the Rubber Mill, i.e., could it have been in the primitive stages before September, 1944, and not progressed very far until after his employment in the Rubber Mill? Dr. Lanza disagreed with any such conclusion, saying that he had never seen such a thing happen.

Dr. Lanza is planning on going up to Saranac on August 15.

* * * * *

Dr. Lanza also reported on the work which Dr. Kenneth Lynch has recently completed from the notes and memoranda left by the late Dr. Roy U. Gardner. Dr. Lynch had sent him the report which he had worked up and Dr. Lanza thought it could be presented as an entity, as a Saranac report. He had sent it on to Dr. Vorwald, at Saranac, but the latter had written back to Dr. Lynch, with a carbon copy to Dr. Lanza, saying that he was reluctant to publish it because he is afraid that subsequent developments from Dr. Gardner's work might be at variance with the conclusions which Dr. Gardner arrived at in the report just put together. Personally, Dr. Lanza doubted this would be so, but, nevertheless, he conceded that Dr. Vorwald was entitled to his opinion.

Dr. Vorwald had expressed the hope in his letter to Dr. Lynch that he could get the latter's viewpoint on the opinion which he had raised about not publishing this data and he hoped it would be possible some time for Dr. Lynch to come up and see him at Saranac. Upon reading the carbon copy, Dr. Lanza thought this offered a good opening for him to talk to Dr. Lynch on the subject, so he had called him on the telephone and had a long talk with him. He suggested that Dr. Lynch might be able to go to Saranac about August 15 (when Dr. Lanza will be up there for a Trustees' meeting). Dr. Lynch had said he would like to go, but that he wouldn't know for another day or so whether he would be free to do so. Dr. Lanza said that if Dr. Lynch is not able to make the trip, he, Dr. Lanza, will have to "talk it through with Dr. Vorwald."

* * * * *

Dr. Lanza reported briefly on developments on the West Coast. He read a short letter which he had received from Dr. Smart, who thanked him for his letter of July 17, which, he said, had arrived just after Dr. Anderson and he had spent an afternoon together studying their proposed article. He also told Dr. Lanza that he had received written authorization from the Dicalite Company to go ahead; and he mentioned a similar authorization he had received from Mr. J. P. Woodard. Dr. Lanza remarked that the article being written by Drs. Anderson and Smart will be extremely timely and the status of this work is satisfactory.

* * * * *

Upon leaving the meeting, Dr. Lanza stated that he should know early next week whether or not Dr. Lynch will be able to visit Saranac. If he is not able to get away at that time, Dr. Lanza repeated that he himself will handle the matter of the "Asbestos Report" with Dr. Vorwald and see if he can resolve his doubts, because he, Dr. Lanza, was of the opinion that the report, as put together, will stand by itself, if Dr. Vorwald will release it. He promised to keep us informed of developments.

August 7, 1947

cc: Vandiver Brown

Dr. Anthony J. Lanza, associate medical director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, retires December 31st from his Metropolitan post after 23 years of association with the company. He is an outstanding leader in the field of industrial hygiene and a recognized authority on silicosis.

Upon his retirement he will assume full-time duties with the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center as chairman of the Institute of Industrial Medicine and professor of industrial medicine in the College of Medicine. For the past year his services have been loaned by the Metropolitan on a part-time basis to the medical center.

His career is marked by service in both World Wars. During World War I he served with distinction in the U.S. Public Health Service, and in World War II he had an outstanding record in the U.S. Army, attaining the rank of colonel in the Medical Corps, and receiving a high decoration.

Dr. Lanza was born in New York City on March 8, 1884, the son of Manfredi and Clara Hammond Lanza. He received his education in Washington, D. C., where he attended St. John's College and George Washington University, being graduated from the Medical School of the latter institution in 1906.

He entered the service of the Metropolitan in January 1926, as an assistant medical director. In conjunction with the late Dr. Wade Wright, he was in charge of the industrial health service of the company's policyholders service bureau. Later he was associated with the welfare division, of which he became executive in charge under Second Vice-President Donald B. Armstrong. Dr. Lanza was appointed associate medical director in February 1945.

During World War II, Dr. Lanza served for more than two and a half years

in the United States Army Medical Corps. His service covered the period from March 12, 1942, through December 1944, when he resumed his connection with the Metropolitan. Commissioned a lieutenant colonel less than three months after the Pearl Harbor attack, Dr. Lanza was later promoted to colonel. He was director of the occupational health division, preventive medicine service, office of the surgeon general. His office had entire charge of industrial hygiene and industrial medical service in all the plants owned and operated by the Army, including Ordnance plants, Chemical Warfare plants, air bases, and ports of embarkation. These Army-operated industrial plants employed at their peak about 900,000 civilians, of whom approximately 40 percent were women. In addition, the occupational health division was responsible for and maintained supervision over Army-owned contractor-operated industrial plants. The occupational health division also maintained the Army industrial hygiene laboratory which was located in the School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore. This laboratory was under the direction of Colonel Raymond Hussey. The occupational health division was also responsible for the organization of the Armored Forces medical research laboratory at Fort Knox, which was under the direction of Colonel Willard Machie.

Dr. Lanza carried out his assignment with such sterling ability that he was awarded the Legion of Merit Medal, which was presented to him in April 1945. The citation accompanying the presentation of the award reads:

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from March 1942 to December 1944. Colonel Lanza contributed in a high degree to the development of the Army's present industrial health program for civilian workers in Army owned and operated industrial plants. He organized for the Surgeon General a special health service which protects the health of almost a million civilian workers in Army industrial plants, thus contributing to the

uninterrupted flow of munitions. To this task he brought a rich background of special knowledge and experience, which was applied with energy, intelligence, and wisdom. Largely due to his efforts, the present effective and well-organized program of industrial medicine has been developed, and he thus contributed in a high degree to the success of the Army's program of preventive medicine."

Dr. Lanza received the 1946 William S. Knudsen award for the most significant contribution to the field of industrial medicine. In making the award the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons said that Dr. Lanza was named because of the very large task which he handled so ably during the war in the surgeon general's office.

While in the public health service during World War I, Dr. Lanza reorganized the office of industrial hygiene, establishing ten branches in as many cities. He reached the grade of senior surgeon - lieutenant colonel. While in the public health service he had a year of hospital work, for two years was at the tuberculosis sanatorium at Fort Stanton, New Mexico. He was detailed for about five years to the United States Bureau of Mines as chief surgeon, organizing their medical service. He made many investigations in matters of ventilation and dust in metal mines, especially in regard to pulmonary dust diseases and tuberculosis. Resigning from the public health service, he became medical director of the Hydraulic Steel Company in Cleveland, Ohio. From there he went to Australia for the international health board of the Rockefeller Foundation, as adviser to the Commonwealth Government in inaugurating the division of industrial hygiene in the Federal Health Department of the Government. After his return in 1924, Dr. Lanza was the executive officer of the National Health Council until 1926.

Dr. Lanza is married, has two daughters, and lives at Scarborough, N. Y.

He is a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., and of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough, New York. He is a member also of the following organizations: American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons, and National Tuberculosis Association, New York Academy of Medicine.

He serves on the following directorates and committees:

Chairman, Council on Industrial Health, and member of Editorial Board, Occupational Medicine, American Medical Association;

Committee to Promote Educational Activities Among Medical Examiners, Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors;

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

Chairman, Committee on Industrial Medicine, New York County Medical Society;

Board of Directors, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association;

Board of Trustees, Trudeau Sanatorium and Foundation;

Medical Advisory Committee, Health and Welfare Fund, United Mine Workers of America.

Nov. 28, 1947

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Industrial Health Service
Welfare Division

DR. ARMSTRONG

A.M.A.
Ind. Hyg. Found.
U.S. Chamber of Commerce
— Liaison with

Dr. Wheatley
Medical organization, etc.

— DR. LANZA — Cooperation with

General Supervision at H.O.
Field coordination
Medical organization
Claim Experience, etc.

— Stat. — Mr. Vane

— Group Div. & P.H.S.B.

— Medical Div. — Risks — Claims — Med.Exr's etc.

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August 19, 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

M E M O R A N D U M

From: J. P. Woodard

To: A. H. Fisher
L. C. Hart
Vandiver Brown
C. W. Hite
H. M. Jackson

Dr. Hordyk

Industrial Hygiene - Asbestos
Report on Saranac Asbestos Tests

Dr. Lanza was in August 18, having just returned from Saranac. He says that good progress has been made on compiling the notes and drawing conclusions from the data which Dr. Gardner had worked up in connection with asbestos dusting tests at Saranac.

Dr. Vorwald is now checking these data and arranging to include information developed since Dr. Gardner's death.

It is Dr. Lanza's opinion that the report on asbestos tests will be available by November 1, at which time we and other firms who contributed to this work will have an opportunity to review it.

J. P. Woodard

CONFIDENTIAL

November 26, 1947

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Vandiver Brown
A. S. Elsenbast
A. R. Fisher

NOTED

Industrial Hygiene - Asbestos

As mentioned to you last week when Ivan Sabourin was here, Dr. Vorwald, of Saranac, told Dr. Lemza and me in Pittsburgh that the studies on the effects of asbestos dust are at the top of their priority list and that he hopes the material will be finished by January 1.

Yesterday I talked with Vorwald and told him of the possibility that some of the local groups in Quebec might get out a report in the spring based on inadequate information that would make the Saranac study of little value if it isn't issued soon. He appreciated the seriousness of the situation and says that everything possible will be done to complete this work as planned.

J. P. Woodard

cc: L. C. Hart