

To: PAUL MERRELL

20 pp.

Key to Meeting Participants
September 1937 article by Drinker, et al

1. Dr. Cecil K. Drinker (Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.). This article and meeting predate the infamous "Drinker Report" to Monsanto in September 1938.
2. Dr. W. F. von Oettingen (director, Haskell Laboratory of Industrial Toxicology, Wilmington, Delaware). Dr. von Oettingen later did toxicological research for one of the defendants, can't remember which. (If you can't find it, let me know.) It was for Westinghouse (3/29/38); he was probably doing the actual work when meeting took place. Was he there as Westinghouse contractor?
3. Dr. R. R. Sayers (Chief, Division of Industrial Hygiene, National Institute of Health, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C.).
4. Dr. Albert S. Gray (Director, Bureau of Occupational Diseases, State of Connecticut Department of Health, Hartford, Connecticut).
5. Mr. Manfred Bowditch (Director, Division of Occupational Hygiene, Massachusetts Department of Labor & Industries, Boston, Mass.)
6. Mr. Sanford Brown (President, Halowax Corporation, New York, N.Y.).
(Halowax, a chlorinated naphthalene compound, was such a strong chloracnegen that it was used as a positive control in later Monsanto research e.g., Suskind's human and animal experiments with Monsanto trichlorophenol products. Interesting that Brown in his statements here notes that some Halowax compounds contain chlorinated biphenyls.)
7. Mr. F. R. Kaimer (Assistant to Manager, York Wireworks, General Electric Company, York, Pa.).
8. Mr. Arthur G. Beyer (Research Engineer, United American Bosch Corporation, Springfield, Mass.).
9. Dr. Louis Schwartz (Medical Director, Dermatoses Investigations, U.S. Public Health Service, New York, N.Y.).
10. Mr. Warren A. Cook (Chief Industrial Hygienist, Bureau of Occupational Diseases, State of Connecticut Department of Health, Hartford, Conn.).
11. Mr. Hervey B. Elkins (Chemist, Division of Occupational Hygiene, Massachusetts State Department of Labor & Industries, Boston, Mass.).
12. Dr. Emmett Kelly (Monsanto Company, St. Louis, Missouri).

13. Dr. John A. Hookey (Consulting Dermatologist, Halowax Corporation, Detroit, Mich.).

14. Dr. Royal Meeker (Special Agent, State of Connecticut Department of Labor, Hartford, Conn.).

15. Mr. B.H. Reeves (Vice President & General Manager, Rockbestos Products Corporation, New Haven, Conn.).

16. Dr. Emery R. Hayhurst (Consultant in Industrial Hygiene, State Department of Health, Columbus, Ohio).

17. Dr. B. L. Vosburgh (Medical Director, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.).

Hasty Notes

1. At least one, and possibly two, of the three fatalities discussed in Drinker's article developed acute liver damage and died without any symptoms of chloracne.
2. The discussion at the meeting focuses primarily on inhalation of vapors.
3. The article discusses tests done on both chlorinated naphthalenes and chlorinated diphenyls (old name for biphenyls). This article is not the same as the Drinker report done for Monsanto a year later; we need to get a complete copy of it.
4. Dr. Sayers on p. 300 refers to "the excellent and interesting discussion and presentations made this morning. Dr. Drinker, and . . . the members of the Halowax Corporation, have discussed this matter with us, as well as the manufacturers of the diphenyls." It would be fun to know what Monsanto et al presented at that morning meeting.
5. Mr. Sanford Brown, President of Halowax, on p. 302 makes his enlightening statement suggesting you have to create a market for something before you can afford to test it. He also reveals that at least some Halowax products contain chlorinated diphenyl.
6. Mr. F.R. Kaizer of General Electric on p. 303 discusses "50 to 60" chloracne cases, including one death, at his York, Pa., plant; several GE executives' desire to get rid of halowax altogether ("We might just as well have thrown our business to the four winds and said, 'We'll close up,' because there was no substitute"); and the subsequent establishment of "a small hospital and its facilities at the plant" to deal with the chloracne problem. Kaizer recommends fundamental research on humans to develop detection techniques for liver damage.
7. Dr. Schwartz on p. 304 refers to a "meeting in Pennsylvania" when handling and safety precautions were discussed.
8. Mr. Hervey B. Elkins on p. 306 notes that "in insulated wire plants the chlorinated diphenyls are very commonly compounded with the chlorinated naphthalenes" with increased toxicity from the mixture.
9. Dr. Emmett Kelly on p. 307 claims "we have never had any systemic reactions at all in our men," although he does refer to "one occasion" with "a more or less extensive series of skin eruptions". He refers to extensive laboratory tests and clinical examinations of workers.
10. Dr. B.L. Vosburgh of GE on p. 310 responds to discussion of

preventing liver damage and skin trouble in manufacturing plants, pointing out "we also have customers who use wires and cables in tunnels, in enclosed spaces, splicing them together and doing all sorts of things." He refers to "bona fide" complaints of health problems from customers handling wire "in tunnels, ships and so forth."

11. Drinker, on p. 310, discusses research on the use of a high calcium diet to prevent effects of chlorinated compounds. (Note that he reports on this research in his 1938 report to Monsanto; calcium was completely ineffective in preventing liver damage.)

12. Sandford Brown of Halowax on p. 311 refers to a "comprehensive program" in collaboration with Monsanto, and "the necessity of not creating mob hysteria on the part of the workmen in the plants where [state] inspections are made."