MINUTES of the General Meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute held March 8, 1956 in Philadelphia, Pa.

IN ATTENDANCE:

F. J. Wakem, President
JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

AMERICAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE CORP.
J. W. Weber

ASTEN-HILL MANUFACTURING CO.
D. R. Holmes

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP..
W. C. Seeds
E. A. Schuman
K. Q. Beyard
E. H. Wells
W. S. Hough
H. M. Jackson

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO.
C. R. Frederick
R. L. Lanz
A. E. Whitfield
D. W. Widmayer

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
J. A. Bettes
J. A. Brown
M. W. Oliver
R. B. Smith

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS CO.
J. T. Griffis
G. J. Harris
R. S. Hulse

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION, LTD.
T. T. Tigert

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT
M. I. Ruddock

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
M. C. Shaw

Guests:

ASBESTOS TEXTILE COMPANY
Frank Gatke

GARLOCK PACKING COMPANY
G. E. Houghton

1. The meeting was called to order by President Wakem and an address of welcome extended to all of the members present. Recognition and welcome was also extended to representatives of two former member companies who attended the meeting of the Air Hygiene Committee held March 7 and were also in attendance at this meeting, namely, Mr. G. E. Houghton, Garlock Packing Company, and Mr. Frank Gatke, Asbestos Textile Company.

2. The Minutes of the last meeting of the Institute were presented for reading, however, since all members had received copies of these minutes and were familiar with the actions there taken, it was moved by J. A. Bettes, seconded by D. R. Holmes and unanimously agreed that the reading of the minutes be omitted at this time.

3. The Treasurer's report was read by the Secretary in the absence of J. G. Schoepf, Treasurer. Following a discussion of the contents of this report, it was moved by D. W. Widmayer, seconded by J. A. Bettes and unanimously agreed that the report be accepted.

4. The Secretary announced that the next General meeting of the Institute would be held at Thetford Mines, Canada, on June 6 and 7, and that the necessary arrangements for accommodation at Thetford and travel facilities to and from the

meeting were being made by the President and Secretary. As soon as the Secretary can ascertain the number of members who will attend this meeting, this information will be turned over to President Wakem who will in turn endeavor to carry the plans forward with some assistance of the traffic department at Johns-Manville Corp.

Since it is unlikely that the full membership will be able to attend these meetings, it is now planned to hold the committee meetings normally held on the day preceeding the General meeting in New York on the day preceeding the Thetford meetings. The results of any actions taken at the committee meetings will be reported at the Thetford meetings by the Chairman of the respective committees.

5. Legal Counsel, M. I. Ruddock was next called upon to address the meeting. Counsel discussed the attitude of the Federal Trade Commission with respect to the complaint made to it by the Institute in an effort to curtail the promiscuous use of the word asbestos in advertising low asbestos content ironing board covers. It was pointed out that the Commission is being continually confronted with cases that are far more flagrant in representation and are concerned with much greater volumes of business and therefore of general public interest than is the case in which we are here interested. In view of this, it was pointed out, it will be necessary for the Institute to establish an undeniably clear case of misrepresentation if it is to receive any favorable action. Evidence to date does not offer such a case and the present position of the Commission is therefore understandable.

Mr. Ruddock also discussed recent legislative developments in connection with the problems presented by the large number of corporate mergers in the past few years. As a minimum it is to be expected that some requirement for advance notice to the Federal Trade Commission or Department of Justice will be required.

6. The next report was presented by D. R. Holmes, Chairman of the Air Hygiene Committee. The considerations of this committee in session on March 7 were fully discussed and the specific actions there taken were noted. The comments of Dr. Smith, Johns-Manville Corp., related to the report issued by Dr. Hueper on a subject relating asbestosis with lung and heart diseases was discussed at great length. This latter matter earlier received attention by the Board of Governors and it was announced that this body had appropriated sufficient funds to initiate a preliminary survey to investigate the possibility of more concerted action designed to refute the work of Dr. Hueper. The full report for this committee is attached as a part of the minutes of this meeting.

7. The Sales Promotion Committee report was presented by J. T. Griffis, Chairman. It was reported that this committee has been actively engaged in efforts designed to promote the dissemination of information designed to enlighten and educate the consumer of asbestos textile products regarding their unique characteristics and applications. The placement of Visual Aid Displays and plans for the development of the new asbestos textile exhibit were fully discussed.

In an effort to speed up the development of the new exhibit it was agreed that a part of the necessary funds for its construction should be made available at this time. It was moved by D. W. Widmayer, seconded by D. R. Holmes and unanimously agreed that a sum of $4000.00 be transferred from the General Fund

of the Institute to the Publicity Fund for this work. It was further agreed that there should be a refund of $4000.00 from the Publicity Fund to the General Fund upon completion of necessary assessments required to cover this project.

The full report covering the activities of this committee is attached as a part of the Minutes of this meeting.

8. The report for the Technical Committee was presented by H. W. Oliver, Chairman of that Committee. The work of this committee now covers a wide range of technical problems related to constructions for cloth, tape and braid and test methods for textiles including 1) a standard heat aging test and 2) fiber dimension evaluations.

The full report, as presented, is attached as a part of the Minutes of this meeting.

9. The Fellowship Report was presented by Dr. Shaw and is attached as part of the Minutes of this meeting. Much interest is presently being evidenced in the elevated temperature serviceability characteristics of asbestos textiles and the necessity for a standard test method is becoming ever more apparent. The Fellowship report includes work along these lines and a new technique known as dynamic testing has been here introduced for consideration. It is felt that this new approach in elevated temperature studies will provide further significant information.

10. During the course of the meeting, Mr. D. W. Widmayer announced that Mr. C. R. Frederick was being transferred from the textile division of Keasbey & Mattison Company to another division of that company and that Mr. R. L. Lanz would hereafter represent that Company on the Technical Committee. Expressions of gratitudes were extended to Mr. Frederick by President Wakem, Mr. Oliver and Dr. Shaw for the continued interest and many contributions he has made during his long and active participation as a member of the Institute, a period extending from the date of founding of the Institute in 1946.

11. There being no further business to come before this meeting it was moved by D. W. Widmayer, seconded by R. S. Hulse and unanimously agreed that the meeting be adjourned.

Myril C. Shaw,
Secretary

PRODUCED
JM - 83
MS 003755

MINUTES OF THE ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

AIR HYGIENE COMMITTEE MEETING

June 4, 1956

IN ATTENDANCE WERE:

D. R. Holmes
Ralph Smith, General Asbestos
Dr. Kenneth Smith, Johns-Manville
Mr. George Griswold, Southern Asbestos

MORNING SESSION

MT-003162

#1

The first item on the agenda was the discussion of Asbestosis and Cancer in relation to the Taylor case at Lancaster, Pa., in which a state referee decided the case in favor of the employee on the basis of finding an Asbestosis-Cancer relationship. This decision was made by the referee on the basis of writings by Dr. Hueper of the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

It is Dr. Kenneth Smith's opinion that most medical men consider that a normal X-Ray pattern must be shown in order to establish an Asbestosis-Cancer relationship.

Prior to this meeting a memorandum was received from Industrial Hygiene Foundation entitled PROPOSED EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF LUNG CANCER IN ASBESTOS WORKERS FOR THE ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE.

There are two questions raised in reference to this memorandum -

1. Whether there is a relation between Cancer and Asbestosis, and

2. Whether a relationship exists between Lung Cancer and considerable exposure to asbestos fibres and dust.

There are about 2,000 workers in this industry whose employment records could be a basis for such a survey. During the weeks of April 23rd and May 7th, visits were made to seven plants of the Asbestos Textile Institute. Conferences were held with representatives of management from each plant. The purpose of this visit was to determine the extent of availability of medical records and employment records in a period of time covered by them. Each plant was questioned regarding the number of known cases of Asbestosis and Lung Cancer, if any.

The I.R.F. advises that there are at least 1,800 asbestos textile workers employed under observable conditions for periods sufficiently long to get a total of no less than 15,000 person-years. They also advise that this should be an adequate basis on which to predict with 90% accuracy, providing the plant incidence is actually higher than that in the general population.

It is anticipated that the field work for such a study would consume approximately six months. An analysis of the data and any necessary review in preparation of the report an additional six months. On this basis, cost of the

EXHIBIT B-57

PRODUCED
JM - 83

MS 003756

study is estimated at $17,500.00 including travel and out-of-pocket expenses. The cost of the initial fact finding survey was $864.00. This was slightly less than the $1,000.00 estimated. It was the desire of the committee that a copy of this memorandum from the I.H.F. be sent to each member of the Air Hygiene Committee along with a letter urging that each member of the committee impress the importance of this program to the Officers of his Company. This has already been done.

I had a long discussion with Dr. Kenneth Smith in reference to this program covering the relationship of Asbestosis to Cancer. It is his opinion that it is of primary importance that this program be adopted as soon as possible, so that the I.H.F. could publish the results of this survey along with the results from a survey undertaken by them for the Quebec mining association.

On May 11, 1956, a letter was received by the Chairman from a Dr. Kenneth M. Lynch, President, of the Medical College of South Carolina. Dr. Lynch is doing some work in relation to the effect of Asbestos dust on laboratory animals exposed for prolonged periods in dusting chambers. He is primarily interested in enlisting the aid of the Asbestos Industry in this effort, which for the past eight years has been and is presently being supported by the National Cancer Institute of the U. S. Public Health Service. This letter was discussed at the meeting with Dr. Kenneth Smith, who has worked along with Dr. Lynch for many years.

Dr. Lynch is also doing work for another member of the Institute and has been doing so for some time. Dr. Lynch is performing this work in an effort to clarify the relation of Asbestosis and Cancer of the Lung.

It was the opinion of the committee that the Chairman should write Dr. Lynch and thank him for his interest in Industry and its problems, however, advising him that we have other programs being instigated at this time and cannot, therefore, enter into any programs for the support of his work.

#2

We had a discussion on the Spencer Stock Conditioner. We all agreed that this type of conditioner is probably the best on the market and that it was to operate on small percentages of oil - less than 1%, providing the humidity is under control, as Stock will ordinarily not run with more than 50% relative humidity.

John Weber now has a heavy type bag loader in operation and is very well satisfied with it. It is practically dust free.

The next discussion was in reference to the amount of dust in asbestos fibres received from the mines. However, at a later date we should receive some figures on these dust percentages and at that time we hope to take the subject up with the mines.

We next talked on the Wheelobrater Dust Collection system. Ralph Smith and George Griswold related their experiences in the installation and operation of this type unit. As we have said before, the Industry now has several Wheelobrater collectors in operation and to our knowledge all are operating in a satisfactory manner. This type of unit is comparatively maintenance free.

PRODUCED
JM - 83

Our next discussion concerned compensation as it is handled in several states. This discussion was informative to each one of us as it gives an opportunity to compare one state system against the other.

AGENDA FOR THE NEXT MEETING

#1 - Continuing the discussion of the memorandum from the I.H.F. on Asbestosis and Cancer.

2 - Continuing the discussion of spraying fibres with oil with a view toward the elimination of dust at the source.

3 - Report on general improvements and elimination of dust by whatever means.

D. R. Holmes, Chairman
Air Hygiene Committee
Asbestos Textile Institute

MINUTES OF THE ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

AIR HYGIENE COMMITTEE MEETING

September 5, 1956

IN ATTENDANCE WERE:

D. R. Holmes
R. Smith, General Asbestos
H. Jackson, Johns-Manville
W. Luttenberger, Raybestos-Manhattan
J. Weber, American Asbestos
J. Beatty, Southern Asbestos
A. May, Keasbey & Mattison

MT-003165

MORNING SESSION

#1 Subject to be discussed was the wheelobrator dust collection system.

It was agreed by the committee that this system is by far the best on the market for handling asbestos material. Three member companies are now using this type unit. One company has ordered several units and two others are contemplating the purchase of this type collector in the future.

From our discussion it was decided that the units in operation are comparatively trouble free and can be operated at a low maintenance cost. Some member companies use cyclones, others do not. It may not be necessary to use cyclones with this equipment as good fibres fall out constantly. Then after shaking down you get the second grade fibre which still need not be cleaned.

On the push through type wheelobrator collector there is a three step operation performed:

1. The fibre falls out continually into the air stream.
2. When the air is shut off suspended fibres fall out.
3. When the air supply is reversed the bags are cleaned.

#2 (a) Means and methods of eliminating harmful dust.

1. One company has been converting to the use of flyer frames for twisting on reinforced yarns. As we all know these frames operate at a slower speed and create much less dust.

PRODUCED
JM - 83

(b) The use of the Spencer oiler for conditioning stock.

Two companies are now using this type unit and both report that a satisfactory job is being done by them. This is a totally enclosed chamber in which a brush is mounted above the stock, oil is fed to the brush. This oil is thrown off in droplets down onto the stock. This operation is almost completely trouble free. The use of this type oiler, not only conditions stock, but above all it cuts down on free fibres in the area causing better dust control throughout the mill operation. This unit can be purchased from the Harwood Company.

MS 003759

AFTERNOON SESSION

#1 The first item of discussion was in the form of a question.

Should we continue to give employees a yearly x-ray examination in face of the questions raised recently by a group of radiation scientists? They infer that there can be too much radiation from x-ray causing harm to body cell tissues. This group advised that a limit of seven x-ray exposures including dental x-rays should be held for persons up to thirty years of age in order that radiation does not interfere with the reproductive organs of people in that age group. As the chairman did not have the proper reference sources for this information, H. Jackson and A. May will bring additional information to the next meeting. This subject will again be discussed at that time.

#2 We held a discussion of dust counts in member company plants.

One company has all counts within their plant under 1 M dust count. One company now has 2.3 M in the weaving department and 2.1 M in carding and spinning. This 2.1 M figure is the result of the installation of dust covers on spinners and twisters while totally enclosing these machines. The dust count in this case was 4.8 two years ago. Therefore, quite an improvement in the dust count has been made in this department. All companies are definitely making progress towards the elimination of harmful dust by whatever means, and most progress seems to be a result of the free exchange of ideas within this committee.

#3 Next was a discussion of the proposed Epidemiological Study of Lung Cancer in asbestos workers for the Asbestos Institute, by the Industrial Hygiene Foundation.

All members of our committee have had a copy of this proposal since June.

This proposal informs us that there are at least 1800 employees under observable conditions for periods sufficiently long enough to get a total of no less than 15,000 person years. They also advise that this should be an adequate basis on which to predict 90% accuracy provided that the plant incident is actually higher than that in the general population. The field work should take 6 months and an analysis preparation of data and review another 6 months. The cost of this study is estimated at $17,500 including travel. The initial survey cost was $864.00. After a long discussion of this proposal during which there was considerable difference in opinion concerning the merits of such a study, it was decided that this discussion would be continued at the next meeting and no recommendation will be made to the Board of Governors at this time.

AGENDA FOR THE NEXT MEETING

1. Continuing the discussion of the memorandum from the I.H.F. on Asbestosis and Cancer.

MS 003760

PRODUCED
JM - 83

MT-003166

MINUTES OF THE ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

AIR HYGIENE COMMITTEE MEETING

December 5, 1956

IN ATTENDANCE WERE:

D. R. Holmes
R. Smith, General Asbestos
W. Luttenberger, Raybestos-Manhattan
J. Weber, American Asbestos
A. May, Keasbey & Mattison

MORNING SESSION

We members of the committee were very sorry to hear about the loss of our good friend John Beatty. We hope that Southern Asbestos will appoint someone in his place on our committee.

1. Discussion of the memorandum from the I.H.F. in the relationship of asbestosis and cancer.

After our discussion it was agreed that this problem would be tabled until the next meeting when a decision will be reached on this memorandum.

2. Discussion of the memorandum regarding environmental dust survey from the I.H.F. This survey was tabled last March in favor of the above proposal. We discussed the merits of this proposal pro and con and agreed that this proposal would be decided upon at the next meeting. You may remember that the cost of this survey was $6,000.00 to $7,500.00 for six member companies. The committee will decide whether or not this project is of sufficient value to the member companies to warrant this expense.

3. A proposal was made to the effect that member companies should send into the Chairman, a list of current dust counts giving exampling locations. This will be done in the near future in order that we may compare figures particularly in high dust count areas, with a view towards eliminating these higher dust counts.

4. A discussion of spraying fibres with oil was held. Two member companies are using oil with good results. Using about 1½% solution. This seems to be the proper amount for use in our industry.

5. The effects of radiation with the use of X-ray.

MS 003761

This subject was brought about by a report made by the National Research Council on "The Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation." Hugh Jackson was kind enough to investigate this matter and he sent for this report. He also made a summary of the findings in this report as to what effect radiation by X-ray could possibly have in our industry. The following is his report:

Enclosed is the Summary Report of the National Research Council on "The Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation". Since its issuance,

PRODUCED JM - 83

there have been numerous newspaper and magazine articles and opinions, expert and otherwise, concerning the role of X-rays for medical purposes as a source of harmful radiation.

I will be glad to prepare a detailed discourse on the matter for a subsequent meeting if you so desire, but I believe the essential points can be summarized rather briefly.

Our initial question was whether X-rays taken in our industry's periodical examination programs would adversely affect an employee's health.

The burden of this report concerns the unknown quantities in the effect of radiation on the reproductive organs. It is the consensus that, although there are no means of measuring what a unit of radiation will produce in terms of units of biological damage, any radiation to the reproductive cells is undesirable.

Thus, X-rays which are taken in such position as would strike the reproductive organs would be an undesirable source of radiation and should be kept "to the lowest limit consistent with medical necessity". From the industrial standpoint this would suggest serious consideration in the use of X-rays for routine back examination.

Radiation absorbed by other portions of the body is transmitted only in very small fractional amounts to the reproductive cells. A chest X-ray, therefore, would not represent a notable exposure to the reproductive cells.

A further consideration that assures that chest X-rays are not inconsistent with good health practices is that the excessive radiation to the reporductive cells is of most concern in the early reproductive lifetime (conception to age 30). Since the industrial population largely older than 30 years of age, the chest X-ray program would not be a potential source of hazard in this regard.

It seems that according to Hugh's summary we are perfectly in order to continue our yearly X-ray examinations of plant personnel.

6. The Chairman gave a brief report on physical examinations of supervisory personnel within the Company. These examinations are considered to be of excellent value to the Company and to the individual persons involved. The cost of this program was $45.00 per person. The results are given to the individual's physician and a general summary report is made to the Company. Each member of the committee will receive a copy of this examination, which may be used as a pattern by individual member companies of the Institute.

AGENDA FOR THE NEXT MEETING

1. Continue the discussion of the memorandum of the I.H.F on Asbestosis and cancer.

2. Discussion of the memorandum regarding environmental dust survey from the I.H.F.

PRODUCED
JM - 83
MS 003762

3. Continue the discussion of spraying fibres with oil with a view towards the elimination of dust at the sources.

4. Report on general improvements on elimination of dust by whatever means.

D. R. Holmes, Chairman
Air Hygiene Committee
Asbestos Textile Institute

MS 003763

MT-003169

PRODUCED
JM - 83

ATI-91

2. Discussion of the Effects of Radiation on the human body.

3. Continuing the duscussion of spraying fibres with oil with a view toward the elimination of dust at the source.

4. Report on general improvements and elimination of dust by whatever means.

D. R. Holmes, Chairman
Air Hygiene Committee
Asbestos Textile Institute

MS 003764

PRODUCED
JM - 83

MT-003170