

FILE NAME: Industrial Hygiene Foundation (IHF)

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Symposium on Dust Problems with Follow-Up Letters

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MEMORANDUM RE:- MELLON INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL
RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM ON DUST
PROBLEMS - PITTSBURGH- JAN. 15, 1935

*Invitations
of AHF/1HF
industry outfit*

On or about December 12, 1934 the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research addressed letters to some 85 industries having industrial disease problems inviting them to attend a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Institute on the 15th day of January. One of these invitations was received by the Asbestos Institute and, although the Asbestos Institute did not accept and was not officially represented, Johns-Manville Corporation requested and obtained permission to send a representative. The invitations expressly stated that "attendance at this meeting need entail no obligation".

Johns-Manville was represented at the meeting by the writer of this memorandum. Approximately 250 people were present representing over 50 industries which had accepted the invitation of the Mellon Institute. The Mellon Institute was greatly surprised at the remarkable response and it is my opinion that one cannot find a better indication of the serious nature of the problems it was the purpose of the meeting to discuss.

I was able to ascertain that the Mellon Institute had been prompted to call the meeting by representatives of the sand and glass and the refractories industries. Representatives of these industries conferred with Mr. E. R. Weidlein, Director of the Institute, and after advising him of the nature of their problem, of its wide-spread character and numerous menacing aspects, suggested the need of some form of concerted action on the part of those industries presently or potentially involved. I understand that Mr. F. W. Sherwood, Vice-President of Owens-Illinois Glass Company and Mr. Roger Hitchins, President of the American Refractories Institute, were the persons who presented the situation to the Mellon Institute. Mr. Weidlein, on behalf of the Institute, agreed to cooperate to the extent of calling the meeting and having the representatives spend a day in Pittsburgh as the guests of the Institute. There was some preliminary discussion as to the possibility of using the Mellon Institute as a clearing house for information and research upon aspects of the problem common to all industries but definite commitments were postponed until after the holding of the meeting.

An impressive list of experts specializing upon various aspects of the dust problem attended the meeting and

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4-29-77 P21

delivered addresses. Among these were Mr. A. C. Hirth, a lawyer associated with Williams, Eversman and Morgan, Toledo, Ohio, attorneys for Owens-Illinois Glass Company; Dr. Eugene P. Pendergrass of the X-ray Laboratory, University Hospital, Philadelphia; Dr. A. J. Lanza, Assistant Medical Director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Dr. R. R. Sayers, Medical Officer in Charge of U. S. Public Health Service; Professor Philip A. Drinker of the School of Public Health, Harvard University; Mr. F. Robertson Jones, General Manager, Association of Casualty and Surety Executives; and Mr. Donald E. Cummings, Assistant Director, Saranac Laboratory for Study of Tuberculosis.

The addresses delivered by these specialists, together with the open discussion that followed them, revealed, among other things, the very menacing character of the problem, its complex nature, the uncertainties attending most of its aspects and the necessity of some form of united action by the afflicted industries.

It was recognized that some aspects of the problem were peculiar to special industries but it was equally evident that other aspects were common to all. For example, only two forms of dust, namely, free silica and asbestos, are definitely known to produce disabling fibrosis of the lung. Even in the case of these dusts the problems resulting therefrom are quite different since the fibrosis resulting from silica is of a much more serious character than that resulting from asbestos in that the former predisposes to tuberculosis and is much more likely to have a fatal termination. On the other hand (and this illustrates one of the most serious aspects of the problem that is common to all dust producing industries) the fact that no other dust is known to produce disability has not prevented entirely groundless claims aggregating millions and even hundreds of millions of dollars being brought against industries which have no silica or asbestos dust hazard. For example, Dr. Lanza pointed out that no one had ever maintained that gypsum dust was harmful and yet, nevertheless, the gypsum industry had suits pending against it covering claims in excess of four million dollars.

It appeared that among the problems common to all industries were the following:

- (1) The menace of ambulance chasing lawyers in combination with unscrupulous doctors. The uncertainties surrounding diagnosis of any of the various forms of pneumoconiosis are so many that a question of fact is presented in every case. Expert testimony can be produced by both plaintiff and defendant and it is for the jury to decide whose experts are

correct in their interpretations. In making this decision, the jury is not likely to favor the opinion of the experts produced by the employer.

- (2) The desirability of making various dust diseases compensable under properly drawn workmen's compensation laws. One of the speakers stated that "the strongest bulwark against future disaster for industry is the enactment of properly drawn occupational disease legislation". Such legislation would (a) eliminate the jury and empower a Medical Board to pass upon the existence of the disease and the extent of the disability; (b) eliminate the shyster lawyer and the quack doctor since fees would be strictly limited by the law; and (c) permit the correcting of initial mistakes in the making of awards by providing for hearings to reduce or eliminate awards if proof could be adduced that the claimant was not disabled or that the extent of his disability had been overestimated.
- (3) Problems of ventilation, dust collecting and elimination, and respiratory devices.
- (4) The establishing of standards (a) for dust counting and particle size determination, (b) for the taking of X-rays for diagnostic use, and (c) for the interpretation of the markings on the films so produced.

At the close of the discussion a Mr. Kurtz, Vice-President of American Refractories Corporation, made a motion that Mr. William P. Yant, Chairman of the meeting appoint a nominating committee who would nominate a group of individuals to serve as a committee for the formulation of ways and means to bring about effective cooperation of some character between the various industries for meeting and combating those phases of the dust problem common to all. This motion was carried and a Nominating Committee appointed which retired and upon returning presented to the meeting the names of seven individuals to act as such Committee. No other names having been placed in nomination, the following were elected to act as the Committee and report back to the various industries and groups represented at the meeting or to whom the invitation had been originally extended:

Vandiver Brown representing Asbestos, Cork and Non-Metallic

Dr. B. D. Saklatwalla representing Chemical, Abrasives, Alloys
and Non-ferrous metals

E. O. Jones representing Foundries

A. W. Sherwood representing Glass Sand, Ground Sand and Glass
Manufacture

A. J. Gentholtz representing Iron, Steel and Ores

A. J. R. Curtis representing Lime, Limestone, Cement and
Gypsum

Roger A. Hitchins representing Refractories, Ceramics and Clays

I explained to the other members of the Committee that I had been sent to the meeting solely as an observer and had no authority from Johns-Manville Corporation to accept membership on the Committee and certainly none from the Asbestos Industry as a whole. I was urged, however, to meet with the Committee and agreed to do so on the condition that I might withdraw if approval of my serving in that capacity should not be forthcoming. I pointed out that members of the Asbestos Industry did not care to be associated in the minds of the public or of employees with those industries whose problem was silicosis and that for this reason I felt there might be some opposition to having a representative of the Asbestos Industry working with them. I did indicate, however, that I realized numerous aspects of our problem were the same and that if cooperation could be worked out without an undue amount of publicity, Johns-Manville Corporation and perhaps the Asbestos Industry as a whole, would in all likelihood be willing to cooperate. It was the opinion of the Committee that this condition would not present any insuperable difficulty.

Mr. Roger Hitchins, President of American Refractories Institute, was made Chairman of the Committee which held a meeting Tuesday evening after the close of the Symposium. Mr. Hitchins was designated to meet with Mr. Weidlein of the Mellon Institute and ask him to make a proposal in definite and concrete form as to the manner in which the Mellon Institute might be able to assist the various industries for a fee of \$25,000. When this proposal has been received and approved by the members of the Committee, it will be submitted to the various industries with the recommendation that it be accepted and that the various industries or individual corporations agree to stand good for a proportionate amount of the fee not in excess of a definite specified sum.

I gathered that the proposal which would be made by the Mellon Institute would include, among others, the following:

- (a) The compiling of a comprehensive bibliography of all books, treatises and publications dealing with any aspect of the dust problem; and the evaluation thereof.
- (b) The compiling, digesting and correlating of data and information from various subscribing industries relative to their particular experiences.
- (c) The drafting of approved workmen's compensation legislation covering pneumoconiosis.
- (d) The digesting of the laws of the various states which might affect the operations of industries presenting a dust hazard.
- (e) The outlining of problems requiring research or the establishment of fixed standards and the prevention of duplication of effort and expense along these lines.

The interest with which the discussions were followed and the enthusiasm which greeted the proposal for unified effort lead me to believe that the necessary support will be found for some sort of program along the above lines.

VANDIVER BROWN
January 18, 1935

A meeting was held on Tuesday, November 28, 1933 in Mr. Seigle's office at which the following were present:- Dr. Lanza of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Mr. W. R. Seigle, Mr. E. M. Voorhees, Mr. S.A. Williams and Mr. Vandiver Brown.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the suggestion made by Mr. Simpson, President of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., in his letter to Mr. Seigle of November 17, 1933 regarding joint action by members of the textile group of the Asbestos Institute looking toward standardized methods of dust control.

After considerable discussion it was decided that Johns-Manville Corporation indicate to Mr. Simpson its willingness to go along with his suggestion; that Mr. Simpson should be allowed to arrange for a meeting of the representatives of the textile group and that Mr. S. A. Williams, assisted by Mr. Vandiver Brown, would represent Johns-Manville Corporation in any discussions.

Dr. Lanza advised the meeting that he was very much interested in completing the study of the asbestos industry initiated by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company approximately three years ago. The completion of this study would involve a re-examination of the plants covered by the original reports as well as a re-examination of certain employees who had been X-rayed at that time. He thought that it was very probable that Metropolitan could, by extending somewhat the scope of its survey in completing this examination, very readily co-operate with the industry in carrying out the suggestions made by Mr. Simpson. Dr. Lanza was advised that the contemplated program on the part of the industry would involve Johns-Manville Corporation plants at Waukegan, Illinois; Gretna, Louisiana; Pittsburg, California and Redwood City, California, in addition to the plant at Manville, New Jersey and the mines at Asbestos, Quebec, which had been covered by the original Metropolitan report.

Dr. Lanza stated that he would prepare a report for Mr. Ecker, President of Metropolitan, recommending the completion of the survey of the asbestos industry and indicating the extent to which it had been enlarged in scope and the probable expense involved. It was thought it might be helpful if Mr. Wardwell would communicate with Mr. Ecker about the time Dr. Lanza's report would be submitted to him, with the view of informing him of the importance to the industry and to Johns-Manville Corporation of the contemplated survey. It was decided that nothing would be done towards having Mr. Wardwell communicate with Mr. Ecker until we should be advised by Dr. Lanza that such action was desirable and timely.

Dr. Lanza indicated that if the survey should be approved, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company could be counted upon for the following:

- (1) Taking of dust counts at the various plants.
- (2) X-ray examination of employees.

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4-29-77 G/k

- (3) Recommendations as to (a) where it was desirable that steps be taken to eliminate dust and (b) as to equipment which might be useful in eliminating the dust.
- (4) The training of one of our employees in the technique of the taking of dust counts.

→ It was suggested that Dr. Miller be trained in this line.

Dr. Lanza pointed out that the industry would be expected to pay the traveling expenses of the Metropolitan employees although the persons engaged in this work would still be employees of Metropolitan and on its payroll so that no charge for their services as such would have to be paid.

In regard to (3) (b) above it was thought that it might be desirable to have some dust engineer collaborate with the representative of the Metropolitan and this point was left for the decision of the representatives of the textile group of the Asbestos Institute which would be convened by Mr. Simpson. It was also decided that Mr. Williams would advise the first meeting of this group as to the extent it might rely upon the co-operation of Metropolitan.

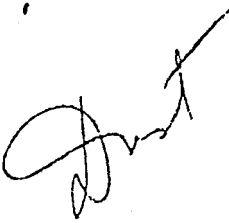
Mr. Voorhees asked Dr. Lanza if he thought the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company would be willing to make dust counts at the various plants once or twice a year at such places and under such conditions as they might see fit for the purpose of determining progress made in improving dust conditions, Mr. Voorhees' idea being that unbiased reports of this character would be helpful to us, if favorable, in the event we should ever be involved in litigation. Dr. Lanza, however, was apparently of the opinion that such periodical reports would not quite come within the province of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and were matters for which we should preferably engage consultant engineers such as Saranac Laboratories. No final decision was made on this point but toward the end of the discussion it was the consensus that perhaps we would be better off if we had some expert in our own organization capable of taking dust counts at any time we thought it desirable and it was suggested that Dr. Miller be trained in this capacity.

"ASBESTOS"

C. J. STOVER

16th FLOOR, INQUIRER BLDG.
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
U. S. A.

CABLE ADDRESS
"ASBESTOS"
PHILADELPHIA
BENTLEY'S CODE



December 8, 1936

TO MEMBERS ASBESTOS INDUSTRY:

Gentlemen:

Silicosis or asbestosis is a subject of considerable interest to this Industry.

The Air Hygiene Foundation of America was formed several years ago by the association of a number of industries interested in this general subject and was fortunate enough to secure the co-operation of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research at the University of Pittsburgh.

While we had an Asbestos Code under N.R.A., the Asbestos Industry made a contribution to the Air Hygiene Foundation and received from it a number of reports.

At a recent meeting of the Air Hygiene Foundation, the Asbestos Industry was fortunate in having in attendance Mr. Vandiver Brown, General Attorney for the Johns-Manville Corporation, and I am attaching, hereto, a copy of Mr. Brown's letter, dated December 4, reporting on the events at the meeting of the Air Hygiene Foundation.

You will note that the rules have been changed so that trade associations are no longer admitted to membership, but that individual corporations are welcome.

I attach, hereto, an application blank believing that after you have considered this subject and its importance to your company and to our industry you will desire to support this work.

I have before me a list of the officers and trustees of the Air Hygiene Foundation, and it certainly is a cross-section of the very finest American industries, insurance companies, chemists, attorneys and others interested in the prevention of silicosis and the protection of industries from unreasonable claims of workers.

I commend this project to your careful consideration.

Yours very truly,



C. J. Stover

RM 103A-22
4-29-77 JPK

(COPY)

December 4, 1936

Mr. C. J. Stover,
Inquirer Bldg., 16th Fl.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Re: Air Hygiene Foundation of America -
Membership Meeting of Nov. 24th

Dear Mr. Stover:

I am writing to report upon the meeting of the members of Air Hygiene Foundation of America, Incorporated which was held in Pittsburgh on November 24th.

The meeting was attended by a large and most enthusiastic group comprising approximately 200 persons. These consisted of members, guests of the Foundation and many specialists in the field of air hygiene - medical, engineering, legal and governmental.

Dr. A. J. Lanza, Medical Director of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and Chairman of the Medical Committee of the Foundation, addressed the meeting on behalf of his Committee and gave a brief summary of the initial report of the Medical Committee, which has not as yet been published but publication of which is anticipated shortly. It is my belief that this Medical Committee report will constitute a major contribution upon the question of dust diseases from the medical viewpoint. It will contain a summary of the best scientific opinion upon many of the difficult problems involved and its publication is eagerly awaited by all industries having an actual or potential dust hazard.

Professor Philip Drinker, of the Harvard School of Public Health and Chairman of the Preventive Engineering Committee of the Foundation, discussed the problem from the engineering point of view with special emphasis upon prevention through dust eliminating apparatus and respirators. I have already provided you with a copy of Bulletin No. 1 of the Pre-

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ventive Engineering Series of the Foundation. Further valuable contributions are anticipated from this Committee.

Mr. Alfred C. Hirth, Chairman of the Legal Committee, summarized the work of his Committee during the first year of the existence of the Foundation. You have been provided with the seven parts of Bulletin No. 1 of the Legal Committee and, therefore, have some idea of the work performed by this Committee during the first year of its operation. These Bulletins constitute a compilation of the laws and court decisions of the 48 States and the District of Columbia which have bearing upon the question of employer responsibility for occupational disease. They have filled a long-felt want and constitute a unique contribution. Secretary of Labor Perkins has praised these Bulletins in unqualified terms and has asserted that they have proved of great value to her and to the Committees of the Department of Labor which are conducting an investigation of dust diseases.

Mr. Theodore Waters, a member of the Legal Committee, read to the meeting excerpts from Bulletin No. 2 of the Legal Series, which is to be published shortly. It constitutes "a study and criticism of provisions for occupational disease legislation". It is a splendid discussion of this problem and was enthusiastically received. In view of the fact that many state legislatures will be considering the adoption or revision of occupational disease legislation during the next few years, the importance of this thorough-going analysis of what dust disease legislation should and should not contain cannot be over-emphasized.

Although the Air Hygiene Foundation is approaching various problems relating to air hygiene from an unbiased viewpoint, it is, nevertheless, the creature of industry and is the one institution upon which employers can rely completely for a sympathetic appreciation of their viewpoint. Its aim is to make an honest effort to appraise the evil, to advance scientific knowledge of many of its doubtful aspects and to suggest remedies, both preventive and curative. As such, it deserves and should receive the unqualified support of all members of industries faced with a dust disease hazard.

Membership through trade associations will no longer provide employers with the benefits of the Foundation. I am enclosing herewith a quantity of membership application forms and of schedules of membership charges for 1937. I urge that you provide copies of these applications, together with the scale of charges, to all members of the asbestos industry and I hope you will see fit to recommend that they participate, through membership, in the burdens as well as in the benefits to be derived from the continued

functioning of this Foundation. As you will note, provision is made for membership by "employer associations". Such associations are not required to pay the initial \$25 "membership fee" and their annual dues are only \$50; however, as you will note, these members receive only one file copy of publications of the Foundation which they are not permitted to publish or substantially duplicate for use by their constituent companies.

I am recommending that Johns-Manville Corporation apply for membership during 1937 and I sincerely hope that a large proportion of the asbestos industry will be likewise represented. The plans of the Foundation for 1937 are ambitious in scope and will necessarily call for the expenditure of relatively large sums of money. It is fortunate in having the whole-hearted co-operation of the Mellon Institute, which is providing offices and laboratory facilities together with the services of certain members of its personnel without expense to the Foundation.

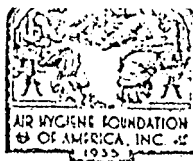
You will also find enclosed herewith, for your files and general information, three (3) copies of a list setting forth the names of the officers, trustees and various committees.

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Vandiver Brown
General Attorney

VB:T
Enclosures



AIR HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

FIFTH AND BELLEFIELD AVENUES,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Application for Membership

The undersigned hereby applies for membership in Air Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., and agrees, if elected to membership, to pay on call of the corporation the membership fee of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) and dues in accordance with the scale set by the Board of Trustees for the period ending December 31, 1937.

The applicant's address and business are:

ADDRESS:

BUSINESS:

By

DATED:

The foregoing application was accepted by the Board of Trustees and the applicant received into membership this.....day of....., 193.....

.....SECRETARY

THE SARANAC LABORATORY FOR THE STUDY OF TUBERCULOSIS
OF
THE EDWARD L. TRUDEAU FOUNDATION

Post Office Box 551
7 Church Street
SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.

May 19, 1938

Mr. S. Simpson
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Bridgeport, Conn.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

Thank you for allowing me to see the copy of Dr. Lynch's comments on my report.

I have also been curious about his cases of asbestosis. He has sent me sections from some of them which I have felt indicated a silicotic rather than an asbestotic type of fibrosis. I have always been suspicious that the men whom he has autopsied may have had some previous or coincident exposure to free silica, producing a nodular rather than a diffuse type of fibrosis.

I am of course sorry that he feels that our experiments have no practical bearing on whether there is such a thing as asbestosis. This is a matter of opinion and I trust that others may find the information which we shall furnish to be of more use.

Dr. Lynch comments on the findings as to the lack of progression. He fails to bear in mind that after a fibre becomes coated to produce an asbestosis body, the mechanical irritation is minimized. This might very well explain the failure of continued irritation.

I am well acquainted with the fact that Dr. Lynch has some very positive ideas but feel that I am justified in differing from him from time to time.

Sincerely yours,

Leroy U. Gardner, M.D.
Director

LUG:CC

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"ASBESTOS"

Published by

SECRETARIAT SERVICE

16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

March 23, 1939.

Mr. S. Simpson, President,
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

We are very glad that the clipping sent you a few days ago concerning asbestosis was of interest. This was the only copy we had so Mr. Vandiver Brown has not received a copy from us. You could probably get a copy of the article for Mr. Brown, if you wish, by writing the Journal from which it was taken.

The information you give us to your Saranac investigation is most interesting. Of course we understand that all this information on asbestosis is to be kept confidential and that nothing should be published about asbestosis in "ASBESTOS" at present. When you are finally ready to make public the results of this Laboratory work, you of course, know we shall be more than glad to publish an article or two or more, on the subject, and we hope you will bear us in mind and see that we get such articles at the proper time.

In the meantime we shall be glad to send you anything of an interesting character which comes to us on this subject and if possible will see that Mr. Vandiver Brown also gets it.

Very truly yours,

"ASBESTOS"

A. S. Rossiter
A. S. Rossiter,
Editor.

TJ

Handwritten notes:
Mr. Vandiver Brown
March 23, 1939
A. S. Rossiter

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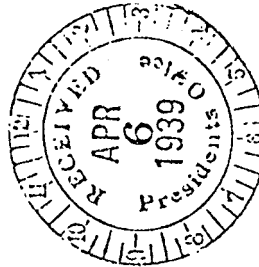
JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

TWENTY-TWO EAST FORTIETH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

April 5, 1939.



Sumner Simpson, Esq.,
President,
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

My dear Mr. Simpson:

Thank you for yours of April 4th and the interesting article by Drs. Sayers and Dreessen, which is returned herewith.

I shall obtain a copy of the journal in which this article appeared, as I would like to add it to my files.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Vandiver Brown
Vandiver Brown,
General Attorney.

VB:y

Enc.

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"A S B E S T O S"

Published by

SECRETARIAL SERVICE

16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

March 21, 1939.

Mr. S. Simpson, President,
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

You may have seen the attached article
on Asbestosis, but if not probably will be interested
in reading it.

You need not return it.

Very truly yours,

"A S B E S T O S"

A. S. Rossiter
A. S. Rossiter,
Editor.

TJ

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Bridgeport, Conn.
March 22, 1939

Miss A. S. Rossiter, Editor
ASBESTOS
16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Miss Rossiter:

Replying to yours of the 21st, I had not seen the asbestosis article, and thank you for calling it to my attention.

I would also ask whether you sent a copy to Mr. Vandiver Brown, of Johns-Manville. If not, I should like to send him my copy, for, as you know, Mr. Brown and myself are the only ones in contact with the Saranac Laboratory, which is carrying on research work for the textile industry, to ascertain the effects of asbestos dust on the workmen.

The preliminary findings on asbestos dust were so good that we just cannot believe them, and they are being re-checked. Of course, as you know, preliminary reports are not worth very much except as an indication, and we will not have final reports from the Saranac Laboratory for about two years, as we went into a three year investigation. Practically all the manufacturers have joined in defraying the expenses of the investigation.

For your information, I might say the Public Health Service of North Carolina has visited our Charleston plant several times in the study of health hazards in the asbestos textile industry.

I think when we get through with our Saranac investigation, we will show that this paper is considerably distorted, although he does say at last that where the air can be kept down to five million microns, there is no danger, and I can tell you confidentially, but am not willing to make it public, that the air can be kept below five million microns, with proper controls, but I am not willing to start a controversy with my competitors.

Both Manville and ourselves have done wonders in the way of dust control, and so far as I know, are a long, long way ahead of every one else, and when the time is right, and we will get the reports from the Laboratory, we will be willing to turn over to our competitors all the information we have regarding dust control. I have a pretty good idea of the plants that were studied

Miss Kossiter

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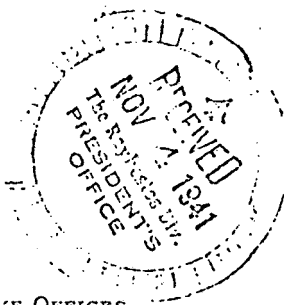
for this paper, and as nearly as I can find out, they have no dust control at all that amounts to anything.

With very best wishes to Mr. Stover, I am,

Very truly yours,

SS:G

President



JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

TWENTY-TWO EAST FORTIETH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

November 3, 1941.

Mr. Sumner Simpson,
President,
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

After receiving yours of October 31st, with enclosures, I communicated with Miss Rossiter and told her in substance that, while I could state on behalf of Johns-Manville Corporation - and probably on behalf of your company - there would be no objection to her including a review of the book on "Pneumoconiosis" in the November issue of "ASBESTOS", I felt there was considerable likelihood that a number of her subscribers would dislike an article on this subject in the trade magazine of the Asbestos Industry. I had in mind the ostrich-like attitude which has been evidenced from time to time by some members of the Industry. While I did not over-emphasize this point with Miss Rossiter, but merely suggested she give it consideration, I am inclined to believe she will omit any review of the book in question.

Regarding Dr. Gardner, I am writing him as per the attached copy.

Sincerely,

Vandiver Brown
Vandiver Brown,
Secretary.

VB:y

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11-27-41