

FILE NAME: Johns-Manville (JMA)

DATE: 1934-1949

DOC#: JMA260

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Lanza Correspondence - Memos, Letters & Meeting Minutes - Part 1 of 2

7802
C O P Y.

General Headquarters,
April 11, 1934.

Mr. S. A. Williams,
Vice President.

Re: Metropolitan Survey.

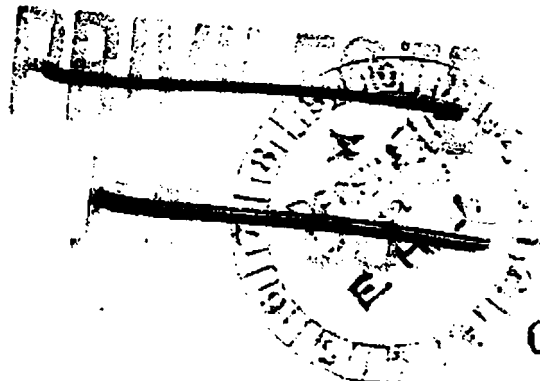
I was advised yesterday by Dr. Lanza that Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be in a position to commence their proposed survey of the various Johns-Manville - Raybestos plants on or about the 15th day of May. The survey will commence at Waukegan and I assume that the X-Ray equipment will be completely installed by the date indicated.

From Waukegan they will go to Alexandria, then to Gretna, then to Charleston and continue up the East Coast visiting the plants of the two Companies in geographical order.

Drs. Lanza and McConnell are looking for a young man to be trained in the technique of the taking of dust counts who, you will recall, is to be employed by Johns-Manville and Raybestos jointly. Inasmuch as the person so engaged may probably be required at a later date to give testimony at trials as an expert in his line, it has been thought advisable to get a fairly well educated individual even though we may have to pay slightly more for his services. They have in mind perhaps engaging some recent graduate of a good engineering school and estimate that they can secure the services of a personable and well qualified young man at between \$40 and \$50 per week.

VANDIVER BROWN.
LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

VB:T.



80240

LIBERTY MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
HOME OFFICE, BOSTON

PARK SQUARE BUILDING
BOSTON, MASS.

December 30, 1936.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Leroy U. Gardner, M. D., Director,
Saranac Laboratory,
Saranac Lake, New York.

Re: A. M. A. Silicosis Research
Your Progress Report

Dear Dr. Gardner:

Thank you for your letter of December 19 in reply to mine of December 12 in discussion of the above subject.

I note you have had opportunity to discuss the question of a date for presenting your progress report with Mr. Whitney and you have doubtless also seen Dr. Lanza and Dr. Meller recently and have their general views on the proposed joint meeting.

Personally I am entirely agreeable to a delay until next Spring for this meeting if others in our two insurance groups desire it. My sole objective is to do everything I can to assist in the securing of additional financial support by the casualty insurance companies at the appropriate time, whenever that is.

Your remarks regarding what Mr. Kuechle of the Employers Mutuals of Wausau is doing in "receiving and circulating reports on research projects" I do not understand. I have not received any copy of what you wrote him at length regarding your own work. Mr. Kuechle is a member of the A. M. A. General Claims Committee of which our Assistant General Claims Manager, Mr. McGehearty, is a member and of which the General Claims Manager of the American Mutual, Mr. Marston, is Chairman. I have made inquiry of both Mr. Marston and Mr. McGehearty as to their receiving copies of your reports sent to Mr. Kuechle and find that they have not themselves received any such reports.

Was this information you sent Mr. Kuechle to be considered in any sense a progress report on the research work that was supported in part by our

51467

Leroy U. Gardner, M. D.

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12/30/36

A. M. A. contribution of \$15,000? If so, it is evident that someone in our Mutual Alliance should see to it that all members of the Alliance should receive copies. While I must admit that our joint activities are not carried on with any very consistent formality and also that changes in what formality we do attempt are likely to occur from time to time I have no information that this particular job of distribution had been assigned to Mr. Kuechle. It is perhaps to be considered distinct from Mr. Kuechle's very valuable service in arranging for the printing and distribution at the expense of his own company of the addresses presented at the First and Second Saranac Silicosis Symposiums.

At your convenience, kindly advise me as to what this material was that went to Mr. Kuechle last Fall.

With kind regards and wishing you the compliments of the season, I remain,

Very truly yours,

S. E. Whiting

S. E. Whiting, Chairman,
Sub-Committee on Claims & Medical,
American Mutual Alliance.

SEW:MP

cc - Mr. S. Bruce Black, Chairman,
Undesirable Risks Committee,
American Mutual Alliance.

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Confidential

July 16, 1947

A. R. Fisher
V. Brown

NOTED
V B.

Dr. Roy U. Gardner's Notes and
Memoranda on "Asbestosis"

I talked with Dr. Lanza today about the urgency of getting the story completed on Dr. Gardner's Sarcoma work in connection with asbestos.

Dr. Lanza is of our same opinion that there seems a good possibility that at the present rate the work will not be done in time. He wrote to Dr. Lynch, after our recent meeting here, telling him of the urgency and asking just when he thought the job could be completed. He has not heard from Dr. Lynch, and intends to call him by long-distance tomorrow.

Dr. Lanza agreed to look upon this as an urgent job, to consider it essential that it be completed within a reasonably short time, and to let us know just what he thinks should be done in order to accomplish this. He seemed favorably disposed to taking over personally the responsibility for winding this up, and I believe that he will be able to work it out on this basis.

He is to let us know, after he talks with Dr. Lynch tomorrow, just what he thinks ought to be done.

J. P. Woodard

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July 23, 1947

A. E. Fisher

NOTED
V. B.

Dr. *Harvard*
Industrial Hygiene - Asbestos

Dr. Lanza tells me today that he has just received the completed manuscript from Lynch. Lanza is going to Pittsburgh, to be away until next Wednesday, and during this time he will review this manuscript with the view towards seeing that it is, in his opinion, satisfactory.

It is the plan then to have Drs. Packard and Vorse, of Saranac, review it and agree that it is all right, after which it will be promptly put into print.

It is hoped that this will be available in time for the Saranac symposium that is to be held in the late summer or early fall so that all those who attend and are interested in this subject can be given the information. This, of course, would be particularly of value for the Government medical people in Quebec.

J. P. Woodard

cc: Vandiver Brown

L. G. Hart

C. W. Hite

E. H. Jackson

R. V. Lee

- 2 -

August 25, 1949

With reference to the health authorities, the Thetford group are planning to present the Allaire Case, which involved an employee from the Thetford area in connection with an asbestosis claim. The hearing in connection with this case was held in Quebec City, and expert testimony was presented by Dr. Vervald of The Trudeau Foundation at Saranac, Dr. Tony Lense and Dr. Vidal, as well as Dr. Cartier of Thetford. This case was favorable to the Company, and it was our feeling it would be helpful in connection with the next part of the arbitration. It is possible that these doctors may be called upon as witnesses at the arbitration hearing for the Thetford group, and I believe if necessary, we could also use them in our arbitration case.

It is our plan to have our arbitration case held in Montreal, and the hearings should be in English.

We discussed with Mr. Vandiver Brown yesterday the point Mr. L. H. Brown raised in connection with having a capable lawyer present our case, and I understand Mr. Vandiver Brown plans to discuss this with Mr. Schourin and with the old firm of Gordon MacDougall's (now Scott, Wageson, Macklister, Chisholm & Hyde), and then recommend a lawyer who should be used.

It is important, as Mr. L. H. Brown has brought out, that if we do go to arbitration, we not only be well prepared, but present the very best side of our story that can be done.

A. R. FISHER

cc V. Brown
C.V. Hite

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General Headquarters
February 8, 1950

H. F. Maylor - Manville

NOTED
V.B.

John Bengivena

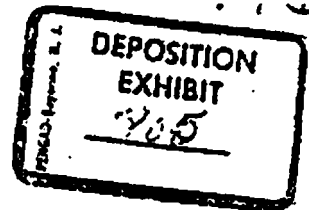
Confirming our telephone conversation this morning, Dr. Lanza's opinion after reviewing the Employment and Medical Histories and X-ray series is that this disability is a true case of Asbestosis. He does not feel that the pathological process in the right upper lobe (which might have been TB) has any causal relationship to this man's present condition. He suggested that the "peculiar X-ray findings which he, Dr. Pauly, has never been able satisfactorily to explain" may be the result of over-exposed films. Dr. Lanza will advise Dr. Pauly of this and will discuss it with him when Dr. Pauly comes to New York for the course in compensation medicine to be held at Bellevue Medical Center.

In order to confirm the diagnosis, I am forwarding the films and history to Dr. K. W. Smith at Asbestos. We have little doubt but that the diagnosis will be confirmed though we will advise you of Dr. Smith's report as soon as it is received. However, in the interim, it might be desirable to advise Bengivena's physician that we are further reviewing the records.

H. H. Jackson

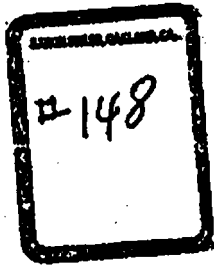
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December 4, 1950



Mr. Ivan Sabourin
Aldred Building, Room 2201
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Saranac's Proposal to Q. A. M. A.

Dear Ivan:

We have always been somewhat disturbed by the arrangement about release of information on test data. Saranac's wording in the Proposal seems to me inadequate. We have never intended to suppress information, but feel its release should be timely and that we should have the right of advance knowledge so we could make such defensive moves as might be available to us.

Please spell out in the agreement with Saranac a more precise understanding on release of information. Here below is quoted from an agreement I found in some material from Dr. Lanza. I suggest you use the same principles in the understanding with Saranac:

"Information to be furnished by The Donor or its affiliated companies to the staff of The Institute and results of The Institute's studies are confidential and The Institute will use its best efforts to see that such information is not disclosed, without The Donor's written consent, to persons other than those actually engaged in the investigations under this Agreement. It is appreciated that the results of such investigations may be of public and medical interest and it is understood that The University reserves the right to have members of The Institute publish the results of the experimental studies conducted by The Institute which are of public and medical interest, but that before any of the scientific results obtained in these studies are so published, a copy of the material to be published shall be submitted to The Donor at least thirty (30) days before publication for its comments or criticism. It is also understood and agreed that The Donor, or its affiliated companies will not be identified nor will proprietary names of its or their products be used in connection with such published results without The Donor's consent."

We assume you will proceed to provide a letter of understanding embodying final arrangements with Saranac in accordance with their Proposal and the minutes of our meeting of November 7, 1950.

Yours sincerely, J. P. Howard

Copy to: Mr. A. H. Fisher

RG 52 1194

AL 102222026

C O P Y

UNITED STATES
Department of Interior
Bureau of Mines
Washington

June 6, 1940

Commander C.S. Stephenson
Medical Corps, U.S. Navy,
Division of Preventive Medicine,
Navy Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Commander Stephenson:

In accordance with our telephone conversation, I suggest the following names as possible members of an advisory committee on industrial medicine for the National Research Council:

Dr. C.B. Selby, Medical Director,
General Motors Corporation,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dr. Melvin Woody, Medical Director,
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey,
New York, N.Y.

Dr. A. J. Lamon, Assistant Medical Director,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,
New York, N.Y.

Dr. Albert S. Gray, Director,
Bureau of Occupational Diseases,
State Department of Health,
Hartford, Connecticut.

Two members of other State Bureaus of Industrial Hygiene are:

Dr. L. W. Spalyer, Medical Director,
Division of Industrial Hygiene,
State Board of Health,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dr. Paul Bruch, Medical Director,
and Industrial Hygiene Director,
State Department of Health,
Madison, Wis.

As to engineers, the following are suggested:

Mr. Wm. F. Tust, Director of Research,
Mine Safety Appliances Company,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

C O P Y

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Professor Philip Winter,
Harvard School of Health,
Boston, Mass.

Should you desire personnel from Government divisions, you are well acquainted with them. However, attention is called to Dr. L.R. Thompson, Director, National Institute of Health, as having had a number of years of experience in this line and is still much interested, also Acting Chief of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Dr. Paul A. Neal, should be given consideration.

If I can be helpful in any way of course you are fully aware that I am glad to try to do so.

Cordially yours,

/s/ R. R. SATERN
Director.

END:SFH

Just

Bridgeport, Conn.

June 22, 1943

Dr. Linn J. Boyd, F.A.C.P., Director of Medicine
New York Medical College
Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Boyd:

In reply to your recent letter regarding the specifications of asbestos, I am enclosing analyses of several different types of asbestos, which I imagine is what you want. In addition, the product such as the Anaconda Wire and Cable Co. purchases has a very small amount of cotton, the analysis of which you have as it is public and very well known.

If I had some idea of exactly what you were trying to arrive at, I might be able to give you more information. I note you are with the New York Medical College and I think on asbestos dust that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has more detailed information than anyone else. I would refer you to Dr. Lanza, who I understand is in the service, or Mr. Wm. J. Fehnel, of the Hygiene Division, who may be taking his place and who I know is familiar with the asbestos dust conditions.

Very truly yours,

SM:13

Enc.

President

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Comparison in total dust count per millions
of particles per cubic foot of air sampled
in three surveys made by the Metropolitan
Life Insurance Company in the years
1935 - 1938 - 1939.

	<u>1935</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>
Average in Preparing Department	12.9	7.8	4.0
Card Room	13.5	4.7	2.0
Wale Room	12.9	7.3	2.9
Brake Lining Weave Room	10.4	3.1	3.1
Spooling, Twisting and Weaving Departments	15.4	6.3	2.7
Brake Lining Finishing		2.2	3.2
Emulsion Mixing Department	33.7	1.6	1.6

May 24, 1944

Walter S. Gurnea, Esq.,
1000 Broadway,
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Gurnea:

Enclosed you will find copy of further information regarding the proposed and pending investigation of the activities of the German Government and its agents in the United States. I am enclosing also a copy of the report of the Committee on the Investigation of the German Government and its agents in the United States.

Through Dr. Lenz of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company I have been inquiring concerning a document which would be required both for a pre-trial investigation and for the trial. I have the document which I am enclosing and as soon as I hear from him I will let you know.

Sincerely,

Vandiver Brown,
General Attorney.

Very

Respectfully,

July 3rd, 1945.

per Mr. Smith

George Foster, Esq.,
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited,
Asbestos, Que.

Dear George:-

RE: HANS R. S. ABURIN. CLAIM 1173713
OSHA 1173713. CLAIM 1173713

The examination took place at Montreal, Ste-Justine d'Ive Hospital on last Friday and I was fortunate in having at the time in Montreal, Dr. Lamer, the industrial health director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company who is an authority on asbestosis and silicosis. He attended in the presence of Dr. Steverson and Dr. Gauthier and the three members of the Medical Board (also of Dr. LaCharité, the radiologist).

I have reason to believe although this is not official that these two cases will be classified purely and simply as straight tuberculosis with any fibrosis of an asbestotic nature, (that is, fibrosis to such an extent that it could warrant a diagnosis of incapacitating asbestosis). These two claims should, therefore, also be rejected.

Yours faithfully,

IVAN S. ABURIN

IS:RS

CC: R.S. Gardner
C.M. McGaw

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

Present were:

A. J. Lamma
R. V. Lee
A. R. Fisher
A. S. Eisenhart
V. Brown
G. W. Nite
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. Lamma, 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 Lempco which had been covered in a previous meeting, and invited Dr. Lamma to give a report of the information which he had gathered on his recent trip to the Saranac Laboratory.

Report by Dr. Lamma

Dr. Lamma 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. Lamma 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 Trueman Sanatorium and Foundation authorized Dr. Lamma to make a fee of \$500 to put the material in order.)

Dr. Lanza has informed Mr. Lynch that the material 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. Fahnestock, 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 Barnes 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 John H. Merville 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 Montreal 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 more 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 were found in the other eight.

Dr. Lamm 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 Haranas 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 fasting 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 fasting of the animals, and after the experiments have been run for the required length of time, the animals are killed and their organs 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. H. 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 of Bervald. 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. Bervald 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. Kamen 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. Bernald 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 Mr. Lanza whether, when speaking about the dusting of animals, he referred to dusting with asbestos, or with diatomaceous earth. Mr. Lanza answered that he meant diatomaceous earth.

In connection with the experiments at Baranov with diatomaceous earth, Dr. Lanza said he had found the notes in Dr. Gardner's handwriting, apparently intended for a report to John Maxwell. 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 flumed calcine. Heating diatomaceous earth to 1710 degrees F. forms free silica with inversion to cryptobalite. If quartz is present, there is inversion to trydimite and cryptobalite.

Experiments with the calcined earth started on February 7, 1945 with 100 grain size with 50 more projected with a view to supplement the information on raw earth. After visiting Loupes, Dr. Gardner realized that the investigations would need to be more extensive than originally contemplated.

calcinated diatomaceous earth was that it apparently caused then an unusual susceptibility to pneumonia and 59 guinea pigs died in the first month, and up to August, 1944, 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, 1944, 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 (trydinite). Also completed were the inhalation experiments with raw Celite, using guinea pigs injected also with a wild 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 Myflo. By the x-ray refraction method, this shows 34% crystallite. 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 Myflo without any added infection.

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

It was felt that the conclusion reached at the end, to the effect that the indications are that Myflo 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 and he said that some time would be required before a definite conclusion could be reached. He stated that it probably would take until the end of the year; he said that the change of the housing of animals would have to carry over into the next year, and, by the time he gets through, the results will be compared with his interpretations of the slides. He said that he would be in the West Coast about the first of the year and would be in the East as soon as possible after that, to find out what the results were.

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

Mr. Elombast 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 chrysotillite, and which had produced the results that had influenced Dr. Gardner's thinking. Lempco 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 chrysotillite, Mr. Elombast 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 analysed some Lempco fluxed calcined material and found a substantial percentage of chrysotillite in it. He knew, when he found material with this percentage of chrysotillite, that he had a "bad actor".

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

So far as Lempco material was concerned, Mr. Elombast 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 Nylo powder just as he receives it from Lempco (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 Lempco or the experiments being made at Saranac. Both fine and coarse materials are involved in the problem affecting Lempco, 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.

Flaring

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 make a complete investigation of the dust situation at Lempco. He said he would keep this in mind and let Mr. Elombast know if he could be of any service as applicant when he could recom-

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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

Present at the meeting were:

Dr. A. J. Lanza
C. W. Mize
R. M. Jackson
J. R. Hamilton

NOTED
V. B.

Dr. Lanza first reported on the case of Bishop McMillan, an employee at our rubber factory. He returned the film 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 over 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 Sarunas has to report after examining the film but he added, "I would be inclined to exclude the possibility of silicosis in this case."

Looking at the film 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 good fill of silica dust." If it is silicosis, he developed it very fast. He remarked that his own experience had been that people of this type didn't do too well on silica dust.

Dr. Lanza recommended he give the films to Dr. Foytald, at Sarunas, for his examination and report.

He also suggested asking Dr. Foytald certain data from the file in question —
the date the man started working in the Rubber Mill, the date he was removed from work on August 1,

Dr. Lanza inquired whether William 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. Madegan 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 1941 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 got together. Formally, 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 letter, Dr. Lanza thought this offered a good opening for him to talk to Dr. Lynch. So he had called him on the telephone and had a long talk with him. 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 Disalite 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.

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Upon leaving the meeting, Dr. Lanza stated that he should know early next week whether or not Dr. Lynch will be able to visit Caracas. If he is not able to get away at that time, Dr. Lanza repeated that he himself will handle the matter of the "Celestee 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

Union Asbestos & Rubber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

UNAKED

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
210 SOUTH WASHINGTON AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PATENT OFFICE
200 SOUTH WASHINGTON AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SALES OFFICES AND PLANT
200 SOUTH WASHINGTON AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Paterson,
August 24, 1948

Dr. Arthur J. Vorwald
Director - Trudeau Foundation
Saratoga Lake, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Vorwald:

We had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Lanza today at his office, and discussed among other things, the Debbalaere Case. Dr. Lanza is sure that you have Debbalaere's x-rays and would appreciate very much if you would forward them to him at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, since he has become interested in many of our problems. I am sending Dr. Lanza a copy of this correspondence and would appreciate a note from you indicating when you will forward the x-rays to Dr. Lanza.

I might mention that Mr. Theodore G. Waters was present, as a matter of fact, he arranged the conference with Dr. Lanza, and he too is very much interested in the problem now confronting the asbestos industry and ourselves.

We, of course, are looking forward to your analysis of Debbalaere's x-rays.

Very truly yours,

Union Asbestos & Rubber Co.

E. S. Shuman
Manager-Paterson Plant

ESS/v

Dear Art: The only reason I want
the x-rays is to see if they are
the same as the ones from the
Paterson Plant.

Minutes of Meeting with Dr. F. C. Pratt, September
at GHQ, Wednesday, September 15

Present: F. C. Pratt, MD
A. J. Lanza, MD
H. W. Jackson, Safety Engineer

Before getting underway on the experiments proposed as result of the meeting reported on J. P. Woodward's minutes of September 10, Dr. Pratt was desirous of having certain aspects given further consideration.

He reported that in the opinion of the laboratory there had been sufficient data on guinea pigs and other animals who have been subjected to the dust contained material to yield sufficient data for valid conclusions and that further experiments would be merely a repetition of what had been done. Although Dr. Lanza stated in the previous meeting a number of animals that had been subjected to infection, there were also 24 infection free animals that had been subjected to the dust or were sacrificed for pathology. In addition, at present 23 animals with exposure up to 100 mg. dust were being examined. Of these animals subjected to tubercular infection, 20 of the 23 and 14 of the 23 simultaneously were examined and 14 of the 23 the results of the dust exposure were examined. Upon examination of these figures, Dr. Lanza is in agreement that sufficient data had been developed in regard to the dust contained material.

Dr. Pratt further recommended that the experiment with the guinea pig material be delayed. Since in the thinking of most, the guinea pig is significant, it was recommended that this experiment be run in a dust chamber (as against the dust chambers in which the others would be run) and that the animals include not only guinea pigs but rabbits, dogs and guinea pigs.

It was agreed that the revision of the content of the proposed experiment would be discussed with the other interested parties at GHQ the latter part of the week and the decision on the use of the dust room of the GHQ building would await Dr. Verne's return and opinion.

H. W. Jackson

cc: A. J. Lanza, MD
F. C. Pratt, MD, Sargent
A. S. Macbent
J. P. Woodward
B. Cummins, Merrill

Confidential

August 29, 1948

NOTED
V. B.

R. W. Lee

Asbestos Union Arbitration Proceedings

You are familiar with the meeting that was held in Montreal on August 12, attended by Mr. Duquet and Mr. Campbell, the lawyers for the Asbestos Corporation, as well as Mr. Morrow, representing Tom Kerr, the lawyer for the Johnson's Company, and Mr. Trumbly, legal representative for the Flintkote Company in Canada. In addition to this, Mr. Alfred Penhale, President of the Asbestos Corporation, and the following John-Manville men were present:

Vandiver Brown
R. W. Allen
C. W. Hite
G. E. Foster
Ivan Sabourin
A. R. Fisher

At this meeting the transcripts, in French, of the testimony submitted by the union in the arbitration case held against the Asbestos Corporation, Johnson's Company, and the Flintkote Company, held at Thetford, were reviewed. Mr. Duquet high-spotted the results of this meeting, and there seemed to be three main points:

1. The dust question
2. The subject of wages
3. The Rand Formula

The Companies plan to present their side of the story at a meeting to be held in Montreal on September 13, 14, and 15. We offered our services in any way possible to help them prepare their case, as we are fully cognizant that whatever happens in this hearing will affect us in some way or other.

At the present time we do not know definitely that we will have to go to arbitration. Negotiations at Asbestos begin the week of September 4, but I believe this will probably only be a formality, as I cannot conceive of our reaching an agreement in all respects so that a new contract will be signed before the decision is rendered in the case of the Thetford operators.

There was one point that came out at the meeting held in Montreal, and that is the Asbestos Corporation had considered bringing in an economist and presenting their balance sheet for the year 1948, in an endeavor to prove that they could not afford to put in any substantial wage increase. We explained to the Asbestos Corporation people that, in our opinion, the ability to pay should have no part in determining whether there should be a wage adjustment, but that this should be influenced by the cost of living and the going rate for labor in the areas from which our labor is drawn. I believe that they saw this point. I do not believe that we need an economist at our arbitration, for we certainly do not want to have anything to do with deciding what the rate of pay should be from an economic standpoint.

Confidential

September 2, 1949

H. W. Lee
J. P. Ryan
Vandiver Brown

NOTED
V. B.

Industrial Hygiene - Asbestos
Pneumoconiosis

Dr. George W. Wright, of the Trudeau Foundation at Saranac Lake, has been running tests on men from Thorford and Asbestos to determine the effects from inhalation of asbestos dust. He has developed some very interesting information.

At a meeting in Montreal with management representatives from Thorford and Asbestos, he reviewed the results of this work. All were impressed with the way he made a medical subject clear to laymen.

Dr. Wright will be in this area in the latter part of October and on Monday, October 24, could review with us here at Headquarters this work which is of such significance to the asbestos industry and to J-M in particular. His schedule does not permit another date any time soon.

In addition to Dr. Wright, it is planned to have Dr. Ken Smith and George Foster of Asbestos, Dr. A. J. Leman, and those here at Headquarters interested in the problem. The meeting is tentatively planned for 10:00 a.m., although final word has not come from Dr. Wright as to the hour that he can be here. This will be determined later.

In order that final arrangements may be made with Dr. Wright, will you kindly let us know as soon as possible whether you can attend on that date.

J. P. Ryan

cc: A. R. Fisher
L. G. Hart
C. W. Mils
H. M. Jackson