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COPY

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

February 12, 1932.

Dr. F. V. Meriwether,
U.S. Bureau of Mines Clinic,
Picher, Okla.

Dear Dr. Meriwether:

The Johns-Manville Corporation have a plant at Manville, N. J. which employs about 1200 people. They are going to make a survey of their employees to determine the amount of asbestosis in the plant. To do this they are going to take one-half of their employees and have them fluoroscoped. They will then be examined and x-rayed. The physician who does the fluoroscopic work will have no connection with the x-ray work, the idea being to make the diagnosis with the x-ray and then determine to what extent the fluoroscope is correct.

Dr. Fellows is of the opinion that it will probably be difficult, if not impossible, to pick up asbestosis with a fluoroscope, although he thinks there would be no trouble in detecting silicosis by this method.

I have recommended to the Johns-Manville Corporation, as has Dr. Fellows, that they depend upon you for the interpretation of the x-ray films, 600 in number, and they will be glad to pay you a fee of $200.00 for this work. They feel, as does Dr. Fellows, that they have no more right to ask this service from you without proper recompense than they would any other phase of the study.

If this is agreeable to you, will you please let me know so that I can communicate with Mr. Vandiver Brown, the General Counsel of the Johns-Manville Corporation. I hope that you can do this as this is really a very important experiment on this whole question of physical examination in industry and may have far reaching effects.

I am hoping to visit you with Dr. Sayers about March 1st but would like an answer to this letter as soon as possible.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. J. Lanza.

P.S.
Dr. Fellows would like to know what type of film would be desired for this work, that is, a fairly brilliant film with a good deal of contrast, or a moderately light film which would show the earlier changes. He believes that a film strictly comparable with that one in the Metropolitan Office would probably be satisfactory.

I would appreciate if on receipt of this you would write directly to Dr. H. H. Fellows, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and advise him as to the technique, remembering that these asbestosis cases do not show up as clearly as do the silicosis.

A. J. L.

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PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS AT MANVILLE FACTORY

Manville, New Jersey.

At a conference held at General Headquarters, it was decided to conduct chest examinations on 600 employees taken at random from different parts of the factory.

It was recommended by Dr. Pelleos of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. that examinations be made by X-ray and Fluoroscope. It was later decided that this examination include all employees at Manville Factory.

An X-ray and Fluoroscope were installed on February 22nd, 1932. Active work on employees was started on Feb. 24th. The services of Dr. F. E. Sabatelle, on recommendation of Dr. Pelleos, were obtained for the Fluoroscopic examinations and supervision of the general examination of employees, which also included X-ray, some physical examinations of chests, and histories. Dr. Sabatelle was assisted by Mr. Fotheringer, who acted as technician and took all the X-rays of employees' chests. The histories were taken by Miss Meirs, who was thought best fitted for the task because of her intimate connections with most of the families of the employees and her knowledge of most of their past histories. No specific reason was given to employees for the examination, except the general understanding that it was a "general health survey".

On recommendation of Dr. Lanza of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. contact was made with Dr. Terlinther, Surgeon in Charge, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Fisher, Oklahoma, to interpret the X-rays taken.

An examination card was made up to include Fluoroscopic record, history record, as well as standard physical examination for employment in order to make one complete physical record. An X-ray card was made up to send with each X-ray film to Dr. Terlinther for him to record his interpretations. This was done for the purpose of having only one record of the X-ray interpretations.

Employees to be examined were selected by the Personnel Department. Each employee was summoned to appear at the Plant Dispensary by appointment. On arrival, his complete record of employment, injuries and illnesses, past and present, were obtained by Miss Meirs by

means of leading questions appearing on the examination card. The employee was then prepared for examination and an X-ray and Fluoroscopic examination made. On the X-ray film was included the employee's clock number for the purpose of identification. Physical examinations of cases with positive Fluoroscopic findings were made by Dr. Sabatelle. The Fluoroscopic findings were recorded directly on the card by Dr. Sabatelle. The positive cases that had a previous employment history of a dust occupation were called "Pneumoconiosis" (which is the general, non-specific, term for a dust infection of the lungs). The positive cases that had no previous dust history were called "Asbestosis".

The X-rays with a card attached bearing only the employee's clock number, and not his name, were sent direct to Dr. Merimether. This card also contained the past dust history of the employee.

It was originally intended that only 600 of the employees be examined, but the results of the first 500 examined were so impressive that it was decided to examine all factory employees, the total examined being 1140.

The examination period was from February 24th to May 19th, 1933, and an average of 100 employees a week was examined.

A list was then made from the records of X-ray interpretations, Fluoroscopic findings, past employment history, and Manville Factory employment history.

An individual case history record was made of the positive cases, using the X-ray as a basis for positive. From this individual case history record, four reports were compiled as follows:-

(1) Comparative record by stages of X-ray and Fluoroscope.

(2) Location of these cases in the plant by departments.

(3) Record of inside and outside dust exposures.

(4) Period of Plant exposure and period of coal mining exposure, the latter being chosen because it proved to be the outstanding past employment history.

[illegible] RESULTS

(1) 15% of positive cases are located in the Textile Departments.
13% " " " " " " Pipe Coverings & Cement "
13% " " " " " " Roofing & Waterproofing "

(2) 26% of Asbestosis cases are " " Textile Departments.
46% (the most highest percentage of Asbestosis cases) are located in Pipe Covering & Cement Depts.

(3) 63% of positive cases have Pneumoconiosis.
38% " " " Asbestosis.

(4) There are no Third Stage Asbestosis cases.
Out of 29 Second Stage cases 7 were Asbestosis and 22 were Pneumoconiosis.

(5) 17% of total [illegible] had coal mining experience.

(6) 25 cases were too thick charted for Fluoroscopic reading. (Very poor Illumination.)

(7) % of 3rd Stage positive by Fluoroscope - 100%
% of 2nd " " " - 66%
moderate - 34%
slight - 1%
poor Illumination 36%

% of 1st Stage positive by Fluoroscope - 88%
moderate 12%
slight 31%
negative 13%
poor Illumination 9%

% of Early Stage positive by Fluoroscope- 11%
moderate 3%
slight 42%
negative 37%
poor Illumination 6%

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Outright rejection of any new applicants with five years or more of coal mining history.

(2) Careful chest examination of all new applicants with less than five years coal mining history.

(3) Outright rejection of all new applicants with ten years of previous textile dust history, foundry history, cement rock, pottery, silica dust, glass grinders or any dust occupation. Careful chest examination of all with less than ten years dust history.

(4) Outright rejection of all new applicants with any suspicion of T. B.

(5) Most improved methods of dust elimination with rigid enforcement of the use of respirators where necessary.

(6) Proper warning to employees of unnecessary exposure to dust.

(7) Periodic X-ray examination of employees exposed to dust.

(8) Outright purchase of the X-ray equipment used in the examination, for periodic examinations.

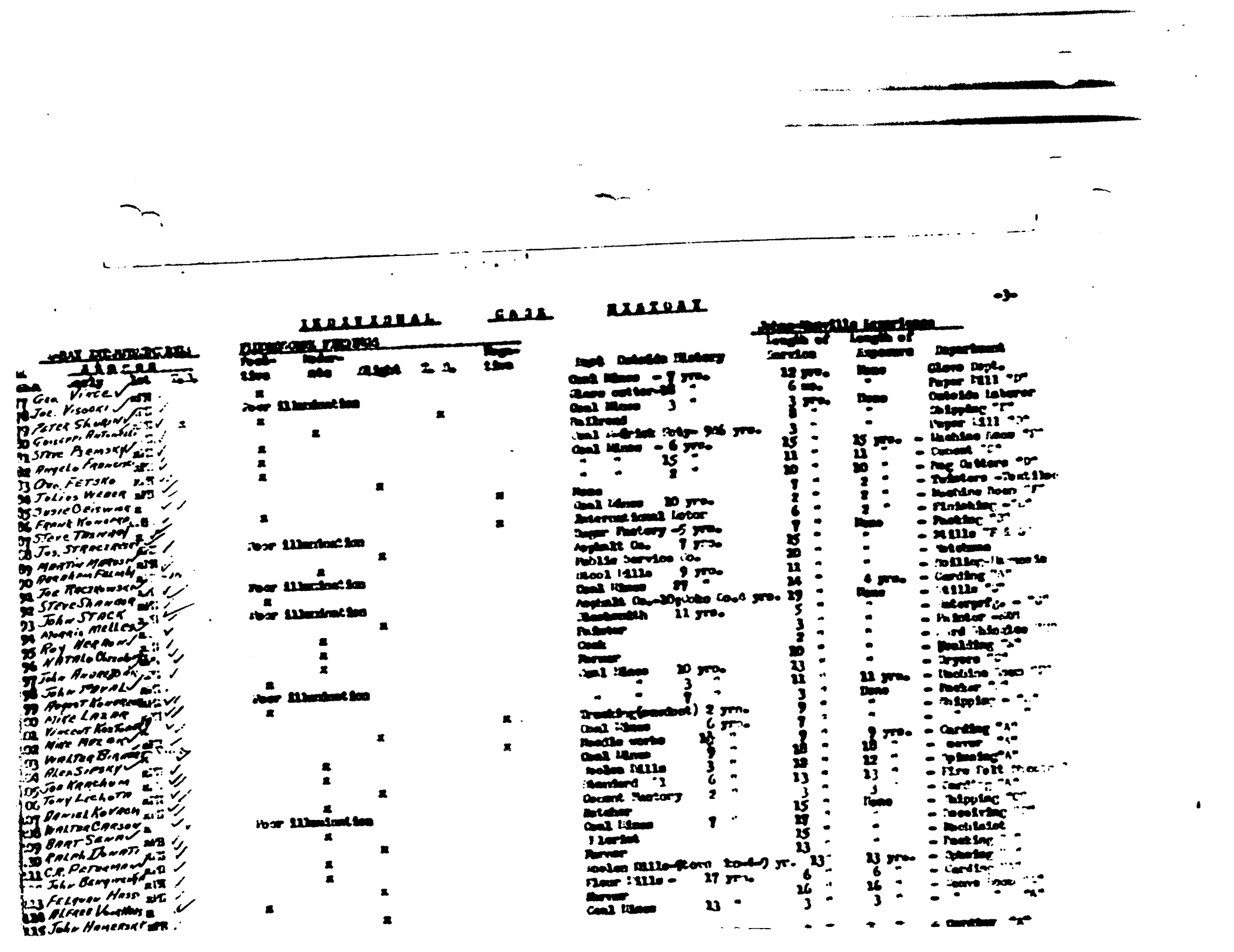
(9) Dispensation of present cases.

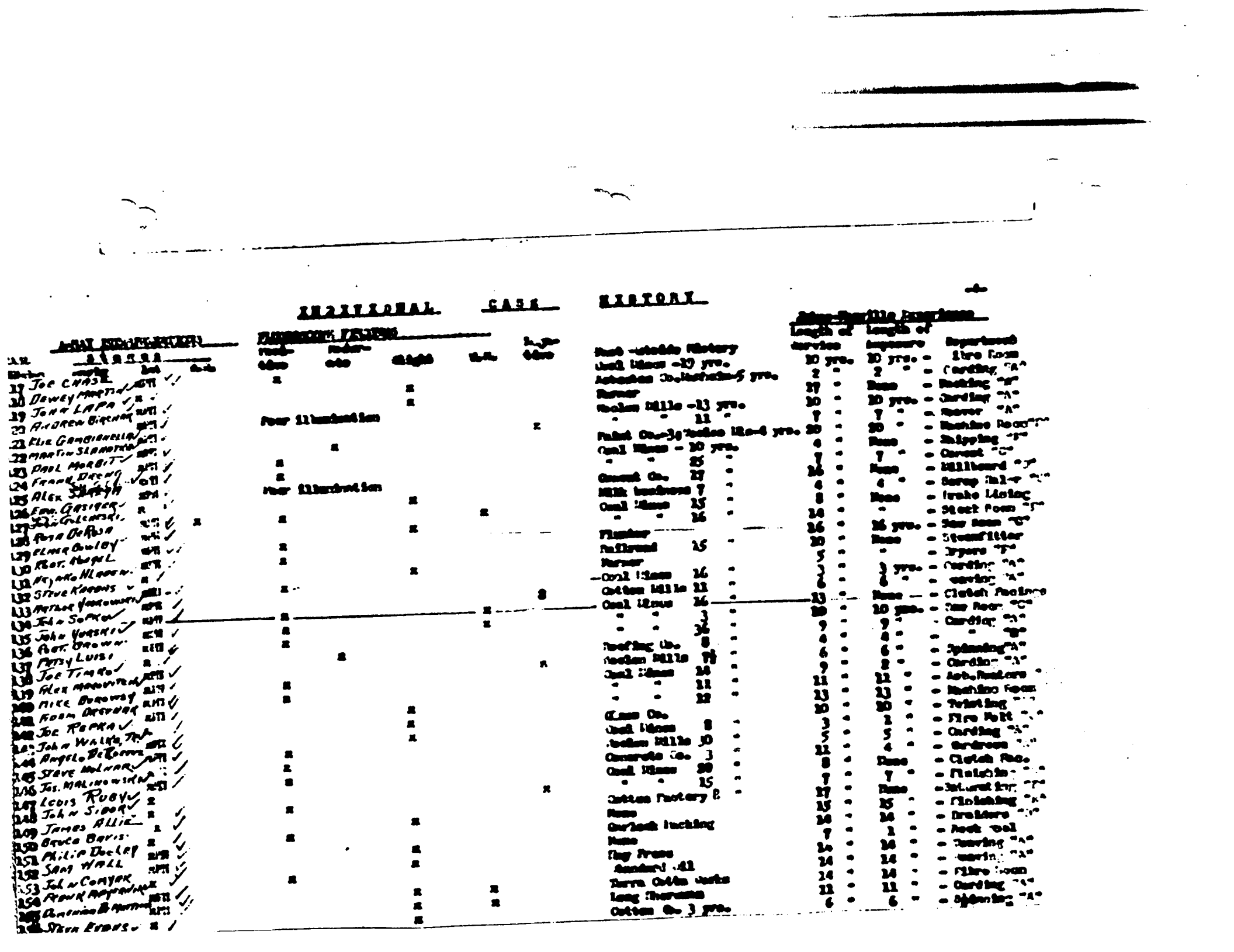
[illegible] SOCIAL CASE HISTORY

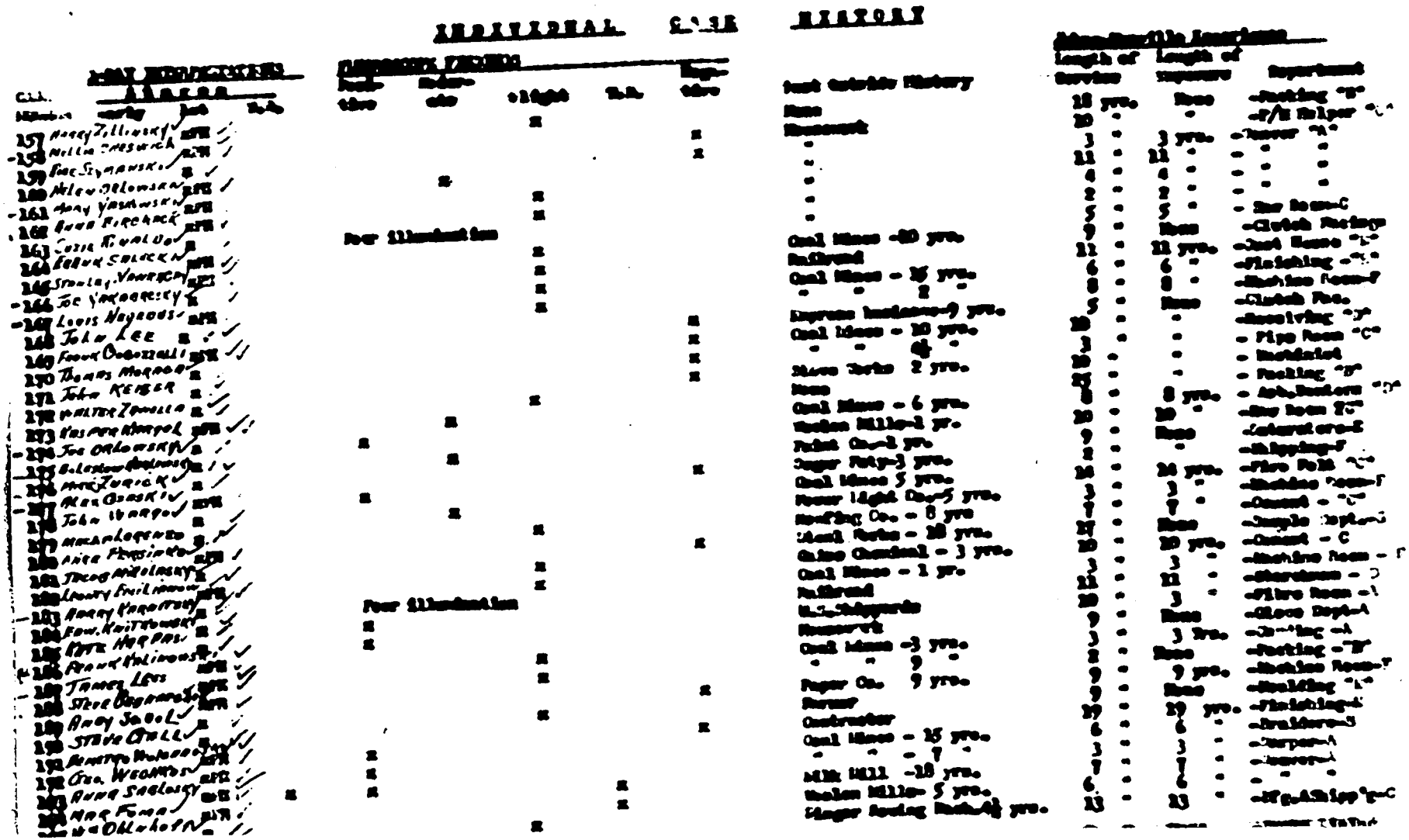
		2nd	3rd	Cath	Read- ing	Under- stan- ding	Right	Left	Past Outside History	Length of service	Length of exposure	Department
1	PAT. MARSHALL							x	Coal Mines - 19 yrs.	9 yrs.	2 yrs.	(1 yr. Asst. Supt. Coal & Loading Machine. (1 " Above same - Textiles.
2	Leo. MALOWANSKI				x				" " 18 "	8 "	1 "	" " "
3	Jos. LESTAK				x				" " 9 "	12 "	12 "	Rag Cutters & Asbestos, Fire
4	STANLEY SOESAY				x			x	" " 10 "	4 "	None	Clutch Tender Mfg.
5	John KANYUK				x				" " 15 "	9 "	2 yrs.	Carding - Textiles.
6	Andrew LINK				x				Coal Co. 10 "	9 "	9 "	Carding - Textiles.
7	Mike SHOLOMESKI				x				Coal Mines 20 "	11 "	11 "	Mfg Man - Roofing
8	Chas. CLIM				x			x	Coal Mines 24 "	12 "	None	Corrugators - "
9	Jas. BARNISH				x				" " 22 "	4 "	2 yrs.	Loom Room - "
10	Wasil CHOMYAK				x				" " 7 "	10 "	None	Janitor & Attendant.
11	Mike TYKNIK				x				Farmer	13 "	3 yrs.	Yard Room - Textiles.
12	Geo. KRENICK				x				Coal Mines 8 yrs.		12 "	Loom Room - "
13	Jos. CZARNECKY				x				Coal Mines 12 yrs.	11 "	None	Finisher - "
14	Geo. Cichon				x				" " 19 "	4 "	4 yrs.	Cement "
15	John Green				x				Texas Foundry 10 "	2 "	None	Yard Helper "
16	Andrew STOBLINE				x				Coal Mines 9 "	9 "	9 yrs.	Winder Room "
17	Mary BENDER				x				Housework	6 "	8 "	Above Room - Textiles.
18	James RHODES				x				Textile Work 27 "	14 "	16 "	" " "
19	John URBANOVICZ				x				Foundry work 3 "	8 "	14 "	Asbs. Textiles - Roofing & Siding.
20	Mike MALINOWSKI				x			x	Boston Mills-Global Co. 1 yr.	9 "	8 "	Fibre Room
21	WALENTY SWOUT				x				Coal Mines 15 yrs.	7 "	None	Kilns "
22	Louis BELLOMO				x				Sulphur Mines 7 "		6 "	Saw Room & Fork. "
23	Jos. SLIMKO				x						1 yr.	Carding, Textiles
24	Jos. SUNDAY				x				Coal Mines 16 "	13 "	13 "	Fibre Room
25	FRELIX ALEXOWICZ				x			x	Blacksmith	11 "	None	Pulp Sand Lining.
26	Anno CHERPOS				x				Carpenter	3 "	3 yrs.	Saw Room "
27	Mike JANIAK				x				None	16 "	16 "	Above Room "A"
28	John KRAJY				x				Coal Mines 2 yrs.	16 "	16 "	Machine Room "
29	Joe SKOTCH				x			x	" " 6 "	12 "	None	Asbestos - "
30	Steve ESCHUK				x				" " 8 "	10 "	10 yrs.	Carding - Textiles
31	John ZIPOVSKY				x				Cement Mills 8 "	15 "	15 "	Rag Cutters & Asbestos - Fire
32	MIKE PATRONICK				x				Coal Mines 9 "	10 "	10 "	Fire Felt Sheets "
33	Joe TYTLIK				x				" " 15 "	3 "	None	Shipping - "
34	Geo. TOMKO, Jr.				x				Cooper Mfg. 10 "	7 "	"	Laboratory - "
35	Geo. STROKOS				x			x	Coal Co. 5 "	12 "	"	Moulding - Hardwood
36	MAT. STROKOS				x				Coal Mines-; Brass Fdry-10 yr.	2 "	12 yrs.	Cement "
37	Alex PELTACK				x				" " 4 yrs.		Small	Packing - "

INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY

Name	Last	Init.	Physical Defects: Poor Vision	Poor Hearing	Slight Defect	Much Defect	Occupation History		Length of Service	Length of Experience	Department
Phelix Kropiewnicki					x	x	Railroad		20 yrs.	20 yrs.	- Asbs. Insulator - Paper Mill
Andrew Chunko							Farmer		15 "	15 "	- Crusher Man - "
Jos. Poza					x		Steel Co.		"	"	- Brake Head Lining
Kostik Kupnik							Tinner Duty - 3 yrs.		"	"	- Packing "
Joe Koretsky					x		Lumber Co.		7 yrs.	7 yrs.	- Saw Room "
Frank Pugits					x		Railroad		"	"	- Hard Shingles
Chas Lukowsky					x		Iron Foreman 9 yrs.		"	"	- Shack Man - "
Peter Kulina					x		Oil Co.		2 yrs.	2 yrs.	- Rag Cutters - "
Suto Savoo							Coal Mines - 3 yrs.		"	"	- Assembling "
Andrew Hayduk							Steel Co. 9 yrs.		"	"	- Kilns - "
John LaRosa					x		Coke Chem. Co. 10 yrs.		"	"	- Packing "
John Poch					x		Coal Mines - 20 yrs.		"	"	- Sorting "
Louis Pallosi					x		Current Duty 2 "		3 yrs.	3 yrs.	- Rag Cutters "
Adam Tremplin							Solvent Powder Man		2 "	2 "	- Packing "
Anthony Rilko			Poor Illumination				Iron Works 3 yrs.		"	"	- Shipping Trade Mark
Jacob Obisko						x	Coal Mines 20 "		6 yrs.	6 yrs.	- Fibre Room
Stanley Jesko					x		Colgate Co.		"	"	- Cement "
John Evanoff			Poor Illumination				Railroad		"	"	- Packing " - Rubber
John Soriano							Allen Mills 4 yrs.		23 yrs.	23 yrs.	- Splinter "A"
Stella Yosik					x		Farm		3 "	3 "	- Inspectors "
Joseph Mancuso						x	Housework		15 "	15 "	- Sander "A"
Mary Desko			Poor Illumination						3 "	3 "	- Breakers "
Benjamin Pavone					x		Farmer		10 "	10 "	- Machine Room "
Edward Krowicki							Coal Mines 10 yrs.		"	"	- Paper Mill "
John Lucko					x		Salem Mills 3 "		7 yrs.	7 yrs.	- Sander "A"
Chas. Gennaro							Miller		5 "	5 "	- Fibre Room
Peter Hromoko					x		Coal Mines 9 "		3 "	3 "	- Rag Cutters "
John Centofanti							Palo Co. 2 "		"	"	- Shift Shingles "
John Szyrwik					x		Iron Duty 6 "		13 yrs.	13 yrs.	- Fire Pail Trucks "
Joe Mikshak					x		Current Plant 6 "		"	"	- Brake Head Lining
Alex Kelly					x		Steel Works		"	"	- Millboard "
Stephen Pavlovich					x		Chalk Factory 15 "		25 yrs.	25 yrs.	- Finishing Room "
John Obisalko					x		Coal Mines 22 "		"	"	- Fibre Room
Anthony Vanosky					x		Tax Factory		6 mo.	6 mo.	- Wave Room "
Carl Orazin							Coal Mines 15 "		"	"	- Laboratory "
Metro Hromoko			Poor Illumination				" " 4 "		"	"	- Paper Mill "
Metro Bogowsky					x		" " 11 "		"	"	- " " "
Alexander Alexander						x	None		5 yrs.	5 yrs.	- Wave Room - Cast Iron
Anna Killowsky					x		Housework		10 "	10 "	- " " "
									None	None	- Paper Mill "







INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY

X-Ray No.	Name	Fluoroscopic Findings: Positive	Moderate	Slight	T.B.	Negative	Past Outside History	Length of Service	Length of Exposure	Department
237	Mr. Lozar Paolo ✓			x			Colgate Co.	10 yrs.	None	Packing
238	Mr. Finny Gecleas ✓			x			Copper Works	8 "	8 yrs.	Weave Room -A
239	Mrs. Ida Esterhoy ✓			x			None	2 "	None	Brake Lining
240	Mrs. Anna Stryker ✓			x			Lace Works - 3 yrs.	6 "	6 yrs.	Weaver - A
241	Mr. Flice Tock ✓					x	Housework	3 "	3 "	Twisters-A
242	Mrs. Anna Zoryk ✓			x			"	4 "	4 "	" "
243	Mrs. Anna Jowett ✓			x			Oak Mfg. Co. -3 yrs.	4 "	4 "	" "
244	Mrs. Josephine Rotkowski					x	Needle Fcty	7 "	None	P/M Helper -C
245	Mrs. Anna France ✓					x	None	4 "	"	Packing "B"
246	Mr. John McDonough ✓			x			Railroad	18 "	1 yr.	Fibre Separator
247	Mr. Filip Cannon ✓			x			None	12 "	12 "	Supt. Textiles
248	Mr. Anna Kilichack ✓					x	Farmer	3 "	3 "	Weave Room
249	Mrs. Mary Torca ✓						Housework	6 "	4 "	Spinning
250	Mrs. Adeline Cooper ✓		x				"	4 "	10 mos.	Twist Insp.
251	Mr. Anthony Soriano ✓	Poor illumination					Woolen Mills - 6 yrs.	12 "	12 yrs.	Spinning -A
252	Mrs. Mary Marcin ✓	x					" " 3 "	12 "	12 "	Twisting -A
253	Mr. Frank Carnecki ✓			x			Copper Works 7 "	3 "	5 mos.	Bag Shakers
254	Mr. Mike Pavol ✓					x	Farmer	9 "	None	Clutch Fac.
255	Mr. John Puckaleck ✓			x			Stone Crusher 3 mos.	4 "	"	Moulding Room
256	Mr. Steve Knysz ✓		x				Woolen Mills 5½ yrs.	3 "	"	Cloth Room - F
257	Mr. John Gatsy		x				Coal Mines 6 "	[illegible](3) "	"	Packer
258	Mr. Andy Stopka ✓			x			Farmer	5 "	"	Pipe Maker
259	Mrs. Mary Kobish ✓					x	Housework	9 "	9 yrs.	Weaver - A
260	Mr. Steve Olen ✓					x	Coal Mines 17 yrs.	16 "	None	Outside Labor
261	Mr. Mike Preininger ✓	x					Iron Fcty 9 "	17 "	17 yrs.	Cement - C
262	Mr. Vincenzo Pattero ✓			x			N.Y.C. Docks	13 "	None	Shipping
263	Mr. John Pozgay ✓					x	None	6 "	"	Saturators
264	Mr. Frank Lizak ✓					x	Steel Works	2 "	"	Shipping F
265	Mr. John Sopel ✓					x	Railroad	14 "	"	Packing
266	Mr. John Dobish ✓		x				Coal Mines - 5 yrs.	3 "	3 yrs.	Weaver -A
267	Mr. John Glodkowski ✓		x				" " 4 "	3 "	3 "	[illegible] Room
268	Mr. Steve Leshinsky ✓			x			" " 6 "	4 "	None	Shipping
269	Mr. Andrew Rogers ✓		x				Railroad 9 "	3 "	3 yrs.	Fibre Room
270	Mr. Veronica Janiak ✓				x		Housework	8 "	8 "	Loader
271	Mr. Jennie Spanelesky ✓			x			Office Cleaner	7 "	None	Glove Dept.
272	Mr. Frank Puziov ✓					x	Store Clerk -2 yrs.	5 "	"	Shipping
273	Mr. John Van Nest ✓					x	Driver	5 "	"	Packing
274	Mr. Ruth Hayes ✓					x	None	9 "	9 yrs.	Twisting
275	Mr. Lewis Nowak ✓					x	Rope Co. - 13 yrs.	5 "	5 "	Twisters
	[illegible] ✓			x			Housework	4 "	4 "	Weaver - A

INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY

CALL NUMBER	NAME	Last	Left	Right	Both	Negative	Past Outside History	Length of Service	Length of Exposure	Department
197	Edw. Cieminecky	1st	✓				Coal Mines - 26 yrs.	3 yrs.	Mine	Millwright-D
198	Gaza Bonko			x		x	Mile Poly 36 "	4 "	3 mos.	Twisters-A
199	Louis Cracco	1st	✓	x			Coal Truck Driver-9 yrs.	19 "	19 yrs.	Finishing -K
200	John Hanley		✓		x		Mine	2 "	2 "	Rag Cutters-D
201	Wm Kaye		✓		x		-	9 "	Mine	Paper Mill -D
202	Sylvester Holl		✓		x			6 "	6 yrs.	Saw Room -C
203	Cesare Balsamo		✓		x		Cement Poly - 15 yrs.	4 "	Mine	Shipping -F
204	Salvatore Dorto		✓		x		Steelton Mills - 3 "	4 "	4 yrs.	Carding -A
205	Angelo Salerno		✓	Poor Illumination		x	Foundry work - 3 yrs.	20 "	20 "	Weaver -A
206	Joe Barba	1st	✓	x			Steelton Mills - 6 yrs.	3 "	3 "	Fibre Room-A
207	Wm Jowatt		✓		x		Coal Mines - abt 6 yrs.	4 "	4 "	Carding - A
208	Mike Chesla	1st	✓		x		Steelton Mills - 23 yrs.	3 "	3 "	Fibre Room-A
209	Robt Sonnisberg		✓	Poor Illumination			Coal Mines - 13 yrs.	5 "	Mine	Machinist
210	Jos. Somogy		✓		x		Saw Filer	4 "	"	Hard Shingles-D
211	John Kolez		✓			x	Coal Mines - 7 yrs.	2 "	"	" " "
212	Howard Corbet		✓			x	Mower	11 "	"	Electrician
213	John Bartz		✓		x		-	11 "	11 yrs.	Dust Man
214	Bart. Sorigher		✓		x		Cut Glass - 11 yrs.	15 "	Mine	Compressor Room
215	Jos. Alvarez		✓		x		Railroad - 17 yrs.	9 "	9 yrs.	Cement - C
216	Justyne Prychka		✓		x		Brick Poly - 3 "	6 "	6 "	Weaver - A
217	Dan Castella		✓		x		Steelton Mills 2 "	10 "	Mine	Finishing-B
218	Vincent Turner		✓		x		Cut Glass - 6 "	13 "	"	" "
219	Albert Weber		✓		x		Saw Mill 1 "	12 "	"	Shipping -C
220	Jacob Lisewsky		✓		x		Tailor Shop	14 "	"	Outside Laborer
221	Antonio Zuckowski				x		Mower	9 "	"	Rings - E
222	Nick Marco		✓				Railroad	3 "	3 yrs.	Twisters -A
223	Sam Gorowski			x			Digger	16 "	16 "	Rag Cutters-D
224	Dave Houston		✓		x		Coal Mines - 18 yrs.	10 "	10 "	Carding -A
225	Victorio Desimone		✓		x		Engineering 4a-5 yrs.	5 "	Mine	Pipe Maker -C
226	John Fotta		✓			x	Steel Works - 2 yrs.	10 "	"	Shipping - C
227	John Licko		✓		x		Box Factory	8 "	"	Pipe Maker -
228	Ko. Ma Sanion		✓		x		Steelton Mills - 3½ yrs.	11 "	11 yrs.	Saw Room -C
229	Geo. Jenik, Sr.		✓	x			Coal Mines - 7 yrs.	11 "	11 "	" " "
230	Luigi Trilone		✓		x		Steelton Mills - 2 "	9 "	9 "	Cement - C
231	Jos. Krasnansky		✓			x	Railway Work	17 "	Mine	Finishing - B
232	Rossel Hann				x		Mower	7 "	7 yrs.	Braiders-D
233	John Dodash		✓	Poor Illumination			Mine	11 "	11 "	Machine Room
234	Alex Kalinowski		✓		x		-	5 "	Mine	Cloth Room
235	Simon Rosselook		✓		x		Rockbottom Co.	5 "	"	" "
							Steelton Mills	x "	"	Cloth Room "A"

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INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY

No.	X-Ray Findings – Lungs	[illegible]	[illegible]	Slight	[illegible]	[illegible]
277	Fonzo Peltak			x		
278	Alex. Kofity		x			
279	Sophie Czajkowsky			x		
280	Adam Korab	x				
281	Chas. Ovarosky	x			x	
282	Mike Plesa					x
283	John Mesaros			x		
284	James Palombo			x		
285	John Boonov					x
286	Frank Zakawa			x		
287	Anthony Urbanovicz			x		
288	Archie Edgar					x
289	Stanley Urban			x		
290	Joseph Slovak			x		
291	Wojciech Frycz	x				
292	James Dooley			x		
293	John Hryczyk	x				
294	Anna Lawrence			x		
295	Mar. Cheremes	x				
296	Cheste Peterson					x
297	Jos. Incao					x
298	Wasil Mlinentz	x				
299	Jos. Wachkus					x
300	Chas. Baranowski			x		
301	Margaret Alexson					x
302	Veronica Markles			x		
303	Chas. Wachinski					x
304	Sam Franklin					x
305	Ona Demyan	x				
306	Victor Pugh			x		
307	Stephen Benyane	Poor illumination.				
308	~~John ...~~ D.3/14/40 - Retired P.R.			x		
309	Josaphine Halline					x
310	Sophie Melynk			x		
311	A. Sewell	Poor illumination				
312	Dom. France					
313	Stanley Nielwocki			x		
314	T. Chamberlain					x
315	Steve Spanyol					x

Past Outside History	Johns-Manville Employment: Length of Service	Length of Exposure	Department
Coal Mines - 9 yrs.	13 yrs.	None	Paper Mill
Railroad	4 "	4 yrs.	Jumper
Housework	6 "	6 "	Weaver
Butcher	6 "	None	Packing
Steel Works	14 "	14 yrs.	Spinning
Copper Works	9 "	9 "	Jumper
Coal Mines - 3 yrs.	3 "	3 "	Weave Room
" " 4 "	12 "	None	Packing
Shoemaker	15 "	15 yrs.	Misc. serv. dept.
Stable Work	15 "	None	[illegible]
Farmer	2 "	1 yr.	Carding
Farmer	9 "	9 yrs.	Spinning
Powder Works - 2 yrs.	11 "	11 "	Fibre Room
Tire Co. - 6 yrs.	10 "	10 "	Fibre Room
Copper Works 6 yrs.	12 "	7 "	Exposure fibre
Machine Shop 4 yrs.	19 "	19 "	Jumper
Woolen Mills - 1 yr.	10 "	10 "	Fibre Room
Housework	3 "	None	Dryer
"	9 "	9 "	Weaver
Bakery	10 "	10 "	Carding
None	9 "	9 "	Saw Room
Farmer	4 "	4 "	Braiding
Railroad	7 "	None	Paper Mill
Coal Mines - 16 yrs.	9 "	9 yrs.	Carding
Restaurant	5 "	5 "	Twisting
Cotton Mills - 8 yrs.	4 "	4 "	Weaving
Leather - 5 yrs.	8 "	5 "	
Milk man	2 "	None	Hard ...
Coal Mines - 17 yrs.	3 "	"	Paper Mill
Spinning Mills - 13 yrs.	19 "	19 yrs.	Spinning
Oil-Lease Boring	5 "	5 "	Machine Room
Stone Crusher - 3 yrs.	14 "	None	Shipping
Pump Fcty - 3 yrs.	3 "	3 yrs.	Twisting
Shirt Factory	6 mo.	None	Packing
Outside laborer	14 yrs.	None	Mill
Steel Co. - 10 yrs.	10 "	"	Pipe Fitter
Pump Factory - 13 yrs.	10 "	"	Black Shop
Pottery-Glass Fcty - 8 yrs.	9 "	"	Sample Room
Rubber Co. - 8 yrs.	19 "	"	Auto-proofing
Railroad	16 "	16 yrs.	Machine Room

INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY

Case History	Name	Nativity	Naturalized	Race	Sex	Married	Past Occupation History	Length of Service	Length of Exposure	Department
315	Ingatz Kostyszyn	Poor Illiterate Slav				x	Coal Miner - 4 yrs.	30 yrs.	None	Waterproofing-C
316	Mike Impellizeri					x	Gas Co. - 4 "	2 "	"	Pipe Fitter-C
317	Anthony Olivo			x		x	Railroad - 4 "	19 "	"	Welder
318	Frank Luteran					x	Steel Mills - 3 "	3 "	"	Machinist
319	Albert Allen	Poor Illiterate Slav				x	Truck Driver - 8 yrs.	4 "	"	Pipe Fitter
320	Anthony Monopoli					x	Rub. Roller Coal yrs.	3 "	"	Paper Mills-A
321	Matty Sopko					x	Coal Miner - 24 yrs.	3 "	"	Millwright
322	John Menzak		x				Laborer	20 "	"	Millwright
323	Anna Lotecay			x		x	Housework	20 "	20 yrs.	Research
324	Matteo Occhano						City work	25 "	None	Brake Lining
325	Mary Vaccarello			x		x	Public Duty	5 "	5 yrs.	12 yrs-Navy Yard
326										CB " Pocket Bag
327										

x - Known Tuberculosis.
xx - Pneumoconiosis.

March 27, 19??

Mr. W. J. Higinbotham, President,
W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Higinbotham:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of March 25, enclosing copy of the one you wrote to Dr. Pancoast. I am very glad to learn that you were successful in this suit. The silicosis damage suit situation is getting more serious daily and it is a matter of tremendous importance to have a jury recognize the value of a film, backed by really first class expert testimony.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Lanza, M.D.
Assistant Medical Director

002655

June 27, 1932

Dr. R. R. Sayers, Chief Surgeon,
United States Bureau of Mines,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Sayers:

Herewith are the two copies of the co-operative agreement between the Department of Mines and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, signed by Mr. Ecker, President.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Medical Director

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
between
THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
and
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

This agreement made by and between the Department of Commerce of the United States, acting through the Bureau of Mines (hereinafter referred to as the "Bureau") and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"):

WITNESSETH:

The Bureau in consideration of the covenants herein made by the Company agrees to continue and extend its studies now being conducted at Fisher, Oklahoma, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the study and demonstration of respiratory diseases of employees of mining companies.

The Bureau agrees to furnish all modern apparatus, supplies, technical staff, laboratory equipment, supervision, and advice necessary to conduct a clinic of sufficient capacity to make careful examination of all such employees submitting themselves for examination at least once during each twelve months period of this contract.

The Bureau agrees that in addition to furnishing the equipment mentioned above it will expend or cause to be expended in such work the cash sum of $8,000 annually except as provided herein.

This work shall be carried on under the supervision and direction of the Bureau in a manner satisfactory to both parties hereto and no person shall be retained in such work that is objectionable to the Company or its officers.

The plan of the investigation will be in accordance with the attached tentative outline. The plan may be changed by mutual consent of both parties to this agreement.

Publications of the results of this investigation shall be under the control of the Director of the Bureau. All manuscripts, before publication, shall be submitted to the Company for comment and criticism. Due acknowledgment will be made in the publications of the cooperation of the Company.

The Company, in consideration of the proposals of the Bureau made herein, agrees to provide a fund of $8,000, to be used to help defray the expenses and extension of such studies. Payments from this fund shall be made by the Company upon certificate of the Bureau in a manner as the parties hereto may from time to time agree.

Upon approval of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, this agreement shall be effective from July 1, 1932, and shall remain in force and effect until June 30, 1933. If the said Bureau of the Department of Commerce shall in writing during the month of July, 1933, notify the Company of their intention and desire to continue such studies for an additional twelve month period, then and in such event this agreement shall be considered as renewed for such further period of time, expiring on June 30, 1934, and the Company will pay toward such expense for such twelve month period the sum of $8,000 in the manner as hereinbefore provided.

In witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their hands by their duly authorized officers this first day of July, 1932.

WITNESSES:

_____

_____

_____

_____

BUREAU OF MINES:

By Scott Turner
Director

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

By _____
Title

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Approved July 2, 1932.

E. T. Meredith
Secretary

August 16, 19??

Dr. Leroy U. Gardner, Director,
Saranac Laboratory for the Study of Tuberculosis,
7 Church Street,
Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Dear Roy:

Herewith is a copy of a letter I have just received from Dr. Sayers, which is self-explanatory. I presume you have a copy of the South African nomenclature, so I am not enclosing that.

I wish you would write me right away about the following:

The St. Joseph Lead Company has mines and a smelter at Bonne Terre, about forty miles south of St. Louis on the Mississippi River. These are lead mines, the ore being lead sulphide, with no history of ever having had cases of lead poisoning, except occasionally in the smelter. The rock is mostly limestone, with not more than 5% silica, of which only 2% or less is free silica. I have never considered that there is any silicosis hazard in this particular area.

These people are faced with several million dollars worth of law suits, alleging silicosis. Company officials are inclined to think that when and if these are thrown out, they may lay their claims to lead poisoning. Anything is possible with the wholesale fraud that is going on nowdays.

On account of various matters which I do not need to detail, our relations with this Company are not entirely cordial, although we carry their Group insurance. On the 30th of this month, the Vice President and Treasurer is coming in to see me with his Company doctor. I am not quite sure what they want but I think they are probably looking for help, the same as the other companies. Do you wish me to refer them to you and Don? I have always found them a decent group and right now they have their backs to the wall. If things work out, it might even be worth your while to come down to New York to see them, provided you would care to take this on.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

Dr. A.J. Lanza
Assistant Medical Director

Thanks for your memorandum of August 31st with reference to the Fisher Clinic Reports. From the figures which you quote, there is every indication that the Clinic has been worthwhile in the improvement of silicosis cases, but it will be most difficult to determine what effect this would have on any future Group Life Insurance. Possibly the closing of a large majority of the mines and starting all over again with new employees when they reopen, would make it possible to issue the Group Life Insurance successfully, but how this is to be determined except by experience is something I cannot see.

Certainly based on our past experience we would not want to accept this business, and if we did so now, an almost prohibitive rate would be necessary. We will determine the question however if and when the miners do return to work, and if and when they desire Group Life coverage. The experience in any event would be greatly improved by the fact that beginning today, September 1st, we are no longer issuing Group Life Policies with total and permanent disability provision.

Assistant Actuary

September 1, 1932
EOD/

BENDIX PRODUCTS CORPORATION

SUBSIDIARY OF BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICES AND PLANT

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

November 17, 1932

Doctor Lanza
Assistant Medical Director
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
New York, New York

Dear Doctor Lanza:



Recently I have had X-Rays taken of four individuals exposed to silicosis and have had some varying interpretations as to pathology given by various local X-Ray men. Consequently, if it is your wish I would be very glad to send the X-Rays along with a brief history of exposure and any complaints that the patients may have in addition to chest expansion.

Should there be any additional information that you wish let me know and I will try to include same.

Thanking you again for your courtesy while in New York City and in regard to the X-Ray pictures you sent me our local X-Ray men insist that it is a case of healed miliary tuberculosis in spite of the history you gave me on the case.

Yours very truly,

Director of Personnel
Bendix Products Corp.

KS:HM



WAUSAU, WIS.

Dr. A. J. Lanza
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
[illegible] Hudson Avenue
New York City

June 11, 1937

Dear Dr. Lanza:

At our meeting in Milwaukee I entirely overlooked bringing up the subject of checking absentees from employment and I am wondering if you could write me at once telling me how that situation is handled in Picher, Oklahoma.

I have been rather under the impression that if it eventually is decided that we have to organize an examination clinic ourselves, that that clinic could also be used as the base for the checking of absentees, first by having all absentees reported to the clinic, and having them then checked by some employee on a motorcycle and if absence is due to illness then send a doctor out on the case. If you will give me this information it will certainly be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

B. B. Mueller

Manager, Claim Department

BBMuechle 11

June 14, 1932

Mr. Norman Scott, Group Supervisor,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,
328-329 Bankers Building,
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Dear Norman:

Herewith is a carbon copy of a letter which I have just written to Mr. Kuehle of the Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company. I would prefer that they hold this letter confidential among their own group.

I am sending you a copy not only for your own sight but because you might wish to give it to Mr. Falk. Probably the Employers Mutual will show it to him anyway. While the situation in Milwaukee is not strictly comparable to Fisher, nevertheless I thought it might be worth while for them to understand some of the difficulties that might arise. I do not wish to give anybody concern, nor do I think there is any cause for alarm.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Medical Director

June 14, 1932

PERSONAL

Mr. B. E. Knechle, Manager,
Claim Department,
Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company,
Wausau, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr. Knechle:

With reference to your letter of June 1., the Fisher Clinic was not concerned in any way with absenteeism. Its functions were limited to examining applicants for employment, annual physical examination of those employed, and the treatment of venereal disease. The matter of absenteeism was handled directly by the various companies as is customary everywhere.

While I appreciate your comments in regard to checking up absenteeism and realize that from the viewpoint of efficiency, it would be the natural thing to do, I personally am inclined to think that from the viewpoint of expediency it would be well to consider very carefully the advantages and disadvantages of the plan you mention. The history of the development of medical service in industry in the past ten or fifteen years is full of many instances where bitter resentment has been aroused by the utilization of plant medical departments for non-medical purposes.

The two things that have aroused the most resentment and have caused the most trouble are (1) using the physical examination to get rid of undesirables and thus maintaining a black list and (2) using the medical department or its personnel to check absenteeism. In regard to the first item, it is true that the accusation against various industrial corporations that they used the physical examination as a black list was in many cases unfounded. In other cases, particularly in the West, it was true and it not only caused end of trouble but the ill effects are felt to this day in these localities where this was done. In regard to the second item, it has been and possibly still is the practice in certain large corporations to utilize visiting nursing to check up absenteeism. This also provokes intense resentment and practically nullifies the proper functioning of the nurses and the doctors. In our own Metropolitan Nursing Service, where this is extended to group policyholders, we have to be constantly on our guard that the employer does not attempt to utilize our nursing service as a check on absenteeism.

I am discussing these two items with you because I think that in your own interests it will probably be highly important that there never be any doubt in the minds of the Industrial Commission or of the labor interests that your clinic is exactly what it pretends to be, namely a method of protecting the working man and his employer from the hazards of occupational disease with the fact always permanently to the fore that it is as much [illegible] employee as it is for the employer.

As long as the clinic is making physical examinations of applicants for employment, there is no reason that I can see why it should not make a complete examination as is the generally accepted practice throughout the country. It would be well, I think, to give serious thought to the matter of filing duplicate copies of physical examination records in any office outside of the clinic office. At one time, early in the history of Fisher, there was a considerable uproar through the district because the rumor was spread around that the clinic was in reality a subterfuge by which the insurance company sought to get information as to the physical condition of the people in the district, so that this information might be on file in the event that they at any time applied for life insurance. The matter was so absurd that it was difficult to believe that anybody could take it seriously. Yet we had to go to considerable pains to point out that all the records stayed in the clinic at Fisher and that the cost of hiring sufficient clerks to compile them for insurance purposes would make such a procedure impossible, even if it had ever entered our heads.

In other words, you have to be ready to forestall all sorts of critical comments however far-fetched or unreasonable. The filing of duplicate records in the office of an insurance company might readily lend itself to false constructions.

Trusting that these comments will not confuse you and with best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Medical Director

DIRECTORS

EMPLOYERS MUTUAL LIABILITY INSURANCE CO. OF WISCONSIN

WAUSAU, WIS
MILWAUKEE BRANCH OFFICE
800 EMPIRE BUILDING PHONE DALY 5441

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
June 18, 1932

Dr. A. J. Lanza
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor:

You are, of course, in a great measure acquainted with the work our company is doing here in Wisconsin in connection with the silicosis problem, especially in the foundry industry.

Our dust counting laboratory, of which I have been put in charge, is functioning and the demands on us for dust counts will keep us working at top speed for a long time to come.

However, from the standpoint of the protection of the health of the workers from this dust hazard it has naturally been but a short step to force us to the conclusion that applicants for employment in these dusty industries would have to be subjected to a complete physical examination before entering the employment and thereafter have periodic check-up examinations to detect in its very earliest stages evidence of silicosis with a resultant shifting of employment.

We have, therefore, practically come to the conclusion that an examining department of our company will have to be established to take care of this additional work modeled after the co-operative clinic which is maintained at Picher, Oklahoma by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the mine operators. We do not, however, expect to treat any employes as is done there.

We feel that our company will have to organize this department, underwrite the organization expense, and maintain it subject to the advice and council of an advisory committee of from three to five outstanding medical men.

We plan to make this service available not only to our own policyholders but to employers generally in the dusty trades, especially the metal trades industry.

May we have an expression from you by return mail as to whether you do not feel that this move on our part coupled with our laboratory will, in a great measure tend to minimize this dust hazard to the workers in [illegible] industries [illegible]

Employers Mutual
Liability Ins. Co

DIRECTORS

[illegible]

[illegible] MUTUAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE CO. OF WISCONSIN

WAUSAU, WIS

MILWAUKEE BRANCH OFFICE

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE WIS

Dear Dr Lange,

I have written a similar letter to Doctors Sayers, Gardner, Pancoast, Reed and Leche.

I know that you are familiar with our work since your recent visit here however would also like to have an expression from you ~~also~~ regarding this matter.

Meister.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL,

October 11, 1932.

N.L. Burnette, Esq.,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,
Ottawa, Ont.

NOV 3 1932

Dear Mr. Burnette:

You have asked me to let you have a statement regarding industrial hygiene at McGill in time for the American Public Health Association meeting this month.

As you know, I came to Montreal in August, 1927 to take charge of the industrial hygiene work at McGill. The first activity was the creation of the Industrial Clinic at the Montreal General Hospital. It was thought at the time that the best point of contact with industry was through a clinic to which cases of occupational disease might be sent for investigation and treatment. A considerable number of such cases were directed to the Clinic, particularly cases of lead poisoning, and contact was made with the industries from which they came. One plant with an exceptionally severe lead hazard actually erected a new building, partly, I believe, on our recommendation, and several plants have improved their working conditions, by installing various ventilating devices to carry away poisonous dusts and fumes. Several papers have been published on the subject of lead poisoning, copies of which are enclosed.

The occupational poisoning work has been considered a less important activity than others, particularly on account of the fact that the number of cases of occupational poisoning is small compared with other diseases which affect industrial workers. All evidence points to the fact that industrial workers suffer in the main from the same diseases which affect the general population, and that preventive medicine for industrial workers should be directed towards those diseases and not especially towards the so-called occupational diseases. For this reason, it was thought that a valuable service could be rendered industry in particular, and the community in general, if industrial health services could be established in the larger industries, so that the health of the workers could be brought under the immediate supervision of a doctor and a nurse.

A good deal of time was devoted to making contact with industries which, it was thought, would be interested in a scheme of this nature. Considerable success was achieved at first and five plants created health departments immediately under our supervision, while four or five other concerns were stimulated to establish medical departments. These medical departments have all given satisfaction and are still operating, but the industrial depression during the last three years has made progress in this work very difficult.

PRODUCED ON MICROFILM

Industrial Dental Clinic

In connection with the work of the industrial health services,

MET 0357

an industrial dental clinic was established, the activities of which are recorded in an attached re-print. This clinic has financed itself entirely and is having a certain amount of difficulty now in making both ends meet.

Industrial Medical Association of the Province of Quebec

As an outcome of the industrial hygiene work, the Industrial Medical Association, P.Q., was established in 1928. This is a bilingual Association which carries on independent activities, and is also considered a branch of the Province of Quebec Medical Association. Doctors, Pennoyer, Mercier, St. Jaques, and Tees, have been the successive presidents, and Dr. Ward and I have served as secretary. The organization took an active part at the request of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, in drafting the tariff of the 1928 Workmen's Compensation Law, and has held meetings approximately bi-monthly since its organization.

Montreal Health Survey

The Industrial Hygiene Department co-operated with the Montreal Health Survey Committee and prepared the industrial hygiene section of the report.

Study of Asbestosis

In co-operation with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, a survey of two companies mining and milling asbestos, was made in July and September, 1930. Physical examination of some 150 men was made, together with chest X-rays, and an interesting state of affairs was disclosed, which was reported to Dr. [redacted]. Lanza of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, but to date permission has not been secured to publish the results of the study. ?

Lectures at McGill

Courses of lectures on industrial hygiene have been given every year to the third year medical students and graduate nurses, social workers and architects. ✓

General Publicity

A number of public addresses have been given on the subject of industrial hygiene. Various papers have been prepared for publication or presentation at scientific meetings, most of which are enclosed.

I have been submitting reviews and editorials to the Canadial Medical Association Journal, and have also acted as joint editor with Dr. Cunningham of the Industrial Hygiene Section of the Canadian Public Health Association Journal.

A representation favouring the creation of Division of Industrial Hygiene in the Provincial Health Department, has been made to the Social Insurance Commission and the Province of Quebec, and this Commission has recommended such a Division to the Provincial Government.

PRODUCED BY CMHC

Present Activities

The Industrial Clinic has been moved to the University under the immediate direction of Dr. Vance Ward. The supervision of the plant medical departments continues, and in addition, two new activities have been started and are now in operation: (1) a study of mercury poisoning and (2) an industrial health survey;

(1) Our attention was drawn a year or so ago to the mercury hazard in one of the plants outside the City, and also to the fact that a relatively small amount of experimental work had been done on industrial mercury poisoning. The co-operation of the Department of Pharmacology at McGill was obtained and an experimental study with dogs is now in progress to ascertain the minimum permissable concentration of mercury in air. It is anticipated that a publication of this study will shortly be ready. This study is being financed entirely from the Industrial Hygiene funds.

(2) In co-operation with the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, the Provincial Health Department, and the Department of Industrial Hygiene at McGill, a study has been started with particular reference to tuberculosis in industrial workers, but also with reference to general health. Some 2,000 workers in three companies have already received a complete physical examination, with chest X-rays, and it is hoped to continue this survey so as to include 5,000 employees in different occupations. This survey has been under way for a year, and is being financed, partly by the Provincial Health Department, partly by the industries concerned, and partly by ourselves.

The $25,000 promised by the Metropolitan Life Insurance has all been paid, and some $4,000 is left to carry on the work. We are in hopes that the mercury study can be completed within this appropriation, but it will not be possible to finish the industrial health survey unless additional funds are forthcoming.

An activity which we have been endeavouring to establish for some years, is a co-operative health service to plants too small to provide a complete service of their own. An endeavour was made to get this service under way, financed by the companies themselves, but various difficulties presented, chief of which was the scepticism of the employers of its practicability. Since this scheme has been successful in Philadelphia and Hudson County, New Jersey, it seems likely that when better times return, if a demonstration were made perhaps in co-operation with the Royal Edward Institute, employers might be convinced of the desirability of such a scheme. We feel this would be of value to the community in general, and to the industries affected in particular, and might be of actual economic value to your own company.

These are the main facts in connection with the industrial hygiene work at McGill University.

Yours very truly,

Frank G. Pedley

Frank G. Pedley, M.D.
Assistant Professor, Industrial Hygiene.

FGP/IM.

PRODUCED SIGNIFICANTLY

November 21, 1932

Dr. K. Selby,
Director of Personnel,
Bendix Products Corp.,
South Bend, Ind.

Dear Dr. Selby:

I am very glad to hear from you, and would very much like to see your X-Ray pictures. If you will send them along with such clinical information and history material as you have available, I will return them and let you know how they look to us.

I am not surprised at what you tell me about your local X-ray man. It seems to me that X-ray experts are very prone to forget the fact that after all they are only looking at shadows and the amount of information which you can get from looking at a shadow is very limited.

With best regards

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Lanza, M. D.
Assistant Medical Director

On Friday, December 2, I received a visit from Mr. N. J. Higinbotham, President of the N. A. Case & Son Manufacturing Company. Mr. Higinbotham was referred to me through the Group Division.

Mr. Higinbotham's company manufactures plumbing ware and while his office is in Buffalo, his plant is situated in Illinois, not far from Terre Haute, Indiana. He has had some damage suits for silicosis filed against him and was interested in learning what he could of this disease and the general situation in regard to damage suits of this nature.

I spent several hours with Mr. Higinbotham, giving him information as to the cause, nature, and progress of silicosis and also giving him the complete background of this situation which has arisen as a result of damage suits which have been filed against corporations in the last couple of years. I also inspected several films which Mr. Higinbotham had brought with him. These were films taken of the individuals who were suing his company and he was anxious to know whether they really had silicosis or not. I gave Mr. Higinbotham my diagnosis, based upon my reading of these films, but advised him to consult Dr. Pancoast in Philadelphia if he wished to get expert evidence that he could use in the defense of his damage suits.

I also arranged for him to meet Mr. Vandiver Brown, General Counsel of the Johns Manville Company, and also furnished him with literature dealing with his problems that he might study at his leisure.

We had lunch together with Mr. Kavanagh and Mr. Bates and there discussed some of the legal aspects of his problems. I gave Mr. Higinbotham an outline of the work of the Policyholders Service Bureau and then conducted him to Mr. Kavanagh's office.

December 8, 1932

A. J. Lanza, M. D.
Assistant Medical Director

3025. In 1932, a study was conducted, in cooperation with Metropolitan Life, of 1140 workers at Manville's plant located in Manville, New Jersey.

Exhibit:

"Physical Examinations at Manville Factory, Manville, New Jersey" (1932).

Witness:

Barry Castleman.

"Physical Examinations at Manville Factory, Manville, New Jersey" (1932).

See P 3025

Witness:

Barry Castleman.

3026. Dr. Lanza's unpublished 1932 Report on his study of the Manville, New Jersey, plant workers revealed that 327 of the 1140 workers evaluated -- 29% -- had signs of asbestosis. (The report labeled positive x-ray results for workers exposed to asbestos only at Manville "asbestosis", and called positive x-rays for those who had worked in dusty conditions before their Manville employment "pneumoconiosis"). Forty-three asbestosis cases were found in the Pipe Covering and Cement Departments: The report noted that those departments had the "highest percentage of asbestosis cases". Additionally, the report showed asbestos disease among a broad range of workers, including many in jobs which Manville classified as having no exposure to dust, including two machinists (Case Nos. 110 and 321), two steamfitters (Case Nos. 129 and 130), five packing and shipping department workers (Case Nos. 80, 88, 108, 172 and 183), a pipefitter (Case No. 312), a watchman (Case No. 319), a millwright (Case No. 324), a glove department worker (Case No. 185), and an outside laborer (Case No. 220). In addition, cases were found among those working in the departments where finished materials like firefelt, magnesia, or superex (materials containing only a minority percentage of asbestos) were cut and sawed (Case Nos. 25, 149, and 199 respectively). These findings, however, were never published.

Exhibit: