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DATE: 1966-1968

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FILE 0000

November 2, 1967

Dr. Lewis J. Cralley, Associate Chief
Occupational Health Program
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
National Center for Urban and Industrial Health
1014 Broadway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Dear Lewis:

Thank you for forwarding the proceedings of the asbestos symposium with your letter of October 16. Rather than request additional copies, we have taken the liberty of reproducing the report in the quantity we needed for internal distribution.

Attached is copy of Congressman Edward J. Patten's Washington Report of September, 1967, and the appropriate page of the Congressional Record, both of which contain the information reported by the New Jersey papers in September. You mentioned that your Department had been asked to comment on the bill that he introduced. If it would not be violating any confidence, I would appreciate knowing the essence of your reply.

You will recall that at the IHF meeting, we discussed briefly the nature of the collaboration between our Research personnel and Dr. Selikoff's staff. For your confidential review, attached are copies of the reports of the meetings of these groups. I would appreciate your destroying the copies after reviewing them.

We believe we have now found a very excellent candidate for our position of Medical Director. He is Dr. Ellsworth F. Marriner, who has been with North American Aviation for some years and will be coming East December 1. I hope that we can find an early opportunity to have him meet you and become acquainted with the numerous projects in which you are engaged.

Both of us, I am sure, will be much interested in the results of the meeting to discuss X-ray classification and interpretation.

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

H. M. Jackson
Director of Industrial Relations

Enclosures

EDITORIAL REQUEST FDATE: Feb. 15, 1968CALLER: Steve AndriderPUBLICATION: BARRON'S PHONE NO: 422-3115 (Ext. 246)

WANTED TO KNOW:

Has heard of a report or rumor that the U. S. Public Health Service is about to bring out a report in which a rather negative view is taken of the health aspects of asbestos. He recalls that over a year ago, J-M was helpful when he called about an article in CHEMICAL WEEK, which we indicated had been inaccurate. He recalls that we had given him the name of a UPHS doctor in Washington whom he'd found helpful.

DISPOSITION OF REQUEST:

Since this call came at the end of the working day, I told Mr. Andrider that we'd be in touch in the morning. I called Carl Thompson at Hill & Knowlton to touch base re any such report. He was not aware of one, but suggested that we try to find out from Mr. Andrider some further detail so that H & K Washington could keep their eyes open. Called W. P. Raines at home towards 8:00 P.M., covering developments above, so that organized response could be planned for the morning.

SIGNED: _____

Feb. 16, 1968 - A.M.

J. L. Allen

I tried to check Hugh Jackson, concerning the rumor mentioned above, but he was out of town. Subsequently, I called Steve Andrider and told him that we were not aware of any forthcoming report such as that which he described. Steve did clarify his query to say that he is not certain whether the rumor reported was from PHS or some other government agency. I gave Steve the telephone number of Dr. Murray Brown and urged him to call Dr. Brown to try to confirm or kill the rumor. He indicated that he would do so.

Steve asked whether there had been much publicity on this subject since the September, 1966 CHEMICAL WEEK article. I told him that there had been considerable publicity in medical journals and that there have been a few articles by newspaper science writers which had received widespread circulation. He wanted a bit more information about the subject of these articles and I made it clear to him that they dealt primarily with occupational exposure to asbestos dust.

(Continued on next page)

SIGNED: _____

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

EDITORIAL REQUEST

Feb. 16, 1968

DATE: _____

CALLER: Steve Andrider _____

PUBLICATION: BARRON'S _____ PHONE NO: _____

WANTED TO KNOW:

SEE PREVIOUS SHEET

DISPOSITION OF REQUEST:

Steve seemed interested only in whether or not there has been publicity linking the consuming public with any danger from products containing asbestos, I told him that there had not been.

I asked Steve to let us know if Dr. Brown tells him that there is, indeed, a report forthcoming from PHS. I mentioned that we have a considerable body of knowledge on this general subject, we are doing research in this area and would want the opportunity to comment upon any government report. Steve assured me that he would let me know if Dr. Brown confirms this rumor.

CC: F. J. Solon, Jr. ✓
H. M. Jackson ✓
J. L. Allen
Matt Swetonic
Carl Thompson

SIGNED: _____

W. P. Raines

Re: Selikoff Grants and Others

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W/14

HILL AND KNOWLTON, INC.
Public Relations Counsel
150 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
212-697-5600

CARL THOMPSON
Senior Vice President

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT

MAY 13, 1968

Mr. W. P. Raines
Director of Public Relations
Johns-Manville Corporation
22 East 40th Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

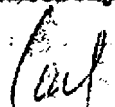
Dear Bill:

(U.S. Public Health Service)

A recent listing of 100 leading research grants in the environmental health area included four specifically relating to asbestos, two of which were for Selikoff, as follows:

1. I.J. Selikoff, "Microprobe Analysis of Asbestos-Pseudoasbestos Bodies," in the amount of \$181,881 for a two-year grant which began June 1967.
2. I.J. Selikoff, "Asbestos Exposure and Cancer in General Population," in the amount of \$85,624 for a two-year grant which began December 1967.
3. A.J. Vorwald, "Inhaled Asbestos and Pulmonary Cancer and Mesothelioma," in the amount of \$69,379 for a three-year grant which began in June 1966.
4. I.R. Tabersham, "Asbestos Exposure and Effects on Man," in the amount of \$69,430 for a three-year grant that began in September 1965.

Sincerely,


Carl Thompson

CT:sdd



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

September 30, 1966

Occupational Health Research & Training Facility
Bureau of State Services
1014 Broadway
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Mr. Herbert E. Sunbury
Executive Secretary
Asbestos Textile Institute
C/O The Homestead
Hot Springs, Virginia

Dear Mr. Sunbury:

I regret that I am unable to attend the Asbestos Textile Institute Meeting. I will, however, try to attend the next meeting in New York City.

The environmental phase of the asbestos study is proceeding on schedule. We anticipate the completion of the in-plant work on this phase within a year from this fall.

I have been in communication with Jack Brews relative to the article that appeared in Chemical Week and forwarded to him a copy of a letter from our Division to the Editor.

I am enclosing copies of the various papers we have written on the environmental phase of the asbestos study since its beginning. Should any of the members wish additional copies, we should be glad to provide them. Please give my best regards to the members attending the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Levin J. Crailley, Scientist Director
Director of Epidemiology and Field Studies
Division of Occupational Health

cc: Dr. Kenneth Smith
(with enclosures)
Enclosures:

- (1) Ayer, et al.: A comparison of impinger and membrane filter techniques for evaluating air samples in asbestos plants.
- (2) Ayer, et al.: Relationship of impinger counts to fiber concentrations by membrane filter in asbestos textile plants.
- (3) Ayer and Lynch: Motes and fibers in the air of asbestos processing plants and hygiene criteria for air-borne asbestos.
- (4) Crailley, et al.: Occupational health study of the asbestos products industry in the United States.
- (5) Lynch: Asbestos study - Procedures and findings.
- (6) Lynch and Ayer: Measurement of dust exposures in the asbestos textile

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Division of Occupational Health

PROFESSIONAL RELEASE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 9, 1966

Cincinnati, Ohio: Exposure to high levels of asbestos dust 20 to 30 years ago are probably responsible for a 21% increase in the death rate among certain workers in a large group recently studied by the Public Health Service.

This excess was due to cancer of the lung and gastrointestinal tract and to asbestosis. In other asbestos-using industries studied where dust levels were relatively low even though there was long-term exposure, the death ratio were much lower.

The report was presented to 22 experts on environmental disease attending a Conference on Asbestos Research sponsored by occupational health officials of the Public Health Service here this week.

"While dust levels have been sharply reduced in the asbestos textile industry where the excess mortality was found, the finding adds to the growing evidence that asbestos exposure is associated with cancer of the lung," said Dr. Murray C. Brown, Chief of the Division of Occupational Health, who made the report.

Dr. Brown's report was based on research being conducted by Dr. Philip Enterline of McGill University and Dr. Mildred Kendrick of the Division of Occupational Health. Their data is taken from the Social Security Administration records for 21,755 men who had worked in the three industries and from death certificates from State health departments.

The Conference was held to exchange information on asbestos research programs now underway and to identify gaps in research as well as areas needing greater attention.

The conferees agreed on the need for a broader attack on the many problems related to asbestos as an industrial as well as a potential environmental contaminant. High on the list of research priorities were studies of population groups with both heavy and light exposures to asbestos fibers. In making such investigations the types of asbestos as well as other associated factors must be considered in evaluating both types of exposures. It was pointed out that it is not known whether asbestos mineral fibers are vehicles or carriers of carcinogenic chemicals or are active themselves.

The group stressed that there must be expanded laboratory animal studies of the effects of different types of asbestos dusts, alone and in combination with various metals and hydrocarbons. They said that present methods for the accurate identification of asbestos fibers in tissue are inadequate and must be improved.

There was also concern about the need for standardization of diagnostic methods, better diagnostic terminology for pathologic and radiographic description of lung changes and pleural tumors. Similarly, techniques for the collection, identification, and quantitation of asbestos fibers in the industrial and community environment need refinement and standardization.

"This latest information indicates that asbestos is causing problems, and we intend to move rapidly toward an intensified program to get answers to some of the more urgent questions," Dr. Brown told the conferees.

"In the meantime, it is important that those producers and users who are not showing proper regard to the health hazards of asbestos dust institute controls which have already been shown to reduce the dust problem."

"While we really do not know how controls can be applied in all of the endless varieties of work situations and sites, these questions can be answered through the types of diligent painstaking work that have been outlined at this meeting," Dr. Brown concluded.

Asbestos is a generic term applied to a number of fibrous crystalline silicate minerals. Although chemically they are grouped as hydrated silicates, there is a great variation in the degree of hydration, complex composition of the silicate, and physical properties of the crystalline fibrous structure. These differences make it difficult to assess the fibers' effects on the lung.

Although asbestos has been known for centuries, it has only been a mineral of significant industrial importance for about 75 years. With outstanding properties of chemical resistance, fibrous structure, and combustibility, the material is used in practically every major industry. Over one million workers are involved in the manufacture or handling of asbestos products.

Major applications include textile manufacturing, felts, ropes, roofing and flooring materials, asbestos-cement pipes, gaskets, insulation, special papers, filters, plastics, and brake linings.

Current domestic consumption of the mineral in the manufacture of asbestos products is nearly 800,000 tons. Of the three forms of asbestos, chrysotile accounts for about 95 percent of this figure, with amosite at

at about 20,000 tons and crocidolite at about 10,000 tons making up the remainder. Because most of the mineral is imported into this country, researchers in the field feel that the greatest potential health problems in America exist for those who work with asbestos rather than for those who mine it.
