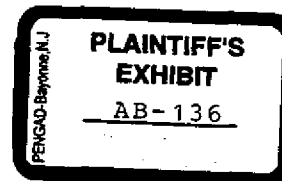


MINUTES OF THE ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
AIR HYGIENE COMMITTEE MEETING



March 7, 1956

IN ATTENDANCE WERE:

MEMBERS

D. R. Holmes
H. M. Jackson
R. Smith
J. Weber
B. W. Luttenberger

GUESTS

Frank T. Gatke, Asbestos Textile Co., Inc.
Chicago, Illinois
Mr. Houghton, Garlock Packing Company
Elmhurst, New York
Dr. Kenneth Smith, Medical Director
Johns-Manville Corp.
New York, New York
W. D. Shoemaker, American Mutual
Liability Insurance Co.
Philadelphia, Penna.

The agenda for this meeting was as follows:

#1. ASBESTOSIS AND CANCER - A discussion relative to compensation.

Dr. Kenneth Smith, Medical Director of Johns-Manville Corp., requested to be present at this meeting because of recent developments in the compensation field regarding Asbestosis and Cancer. Dr. Smith informed us that in his opinion, we have an epidemic of Lung Cancer in the world today.

Death statistics are as follows:

Heart.....	37%
Cancer.....	16%
Nervous System.....	11%
All other Chest Diseases	
Less than	1%

He also advised that the current rate of progress in Cancer shows three out of every 100 cases is Lung Cancer. One of his major reasons for asking to address us was that there has been a case decided by the Pennsylvania State Compensation Board in which there was a decision against the Company involved. The finding by the referee in this case was Asbestos-Cancer. The referee in this case quoted in his decision Dr. Hueper's writings from the Public Health Monograph No. 36 U. S. Public Health Service. In this publication he ties together Asbestosis and Cancer throughout - creating a new word for the Medical Dictionary such as Asbestosis-Cancer.

Dr. Hueper claims that Asbestosis-Cancer can be found after exposure of 6 months to 42 years in ages of people from 25 to 65 years. He also has a new definition of Asbestosis such as "One particle of asbestos with the physical condition surrounding it can be diagnosed as Asbestosis". According to him all workers in this industry are susceptible. He states further that a minimum of 170,000 dust particles per cubic litre is recognized for the development of Asbestosis-Cancer in man. Among his remarks Dr. Hueper says that Asbestosis is compensable in Germany and notable in England and Wales.

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Dr. Hueper also infers that Asbestosis-Cancer may be determined in an autopsy performed on persons living in the area of a plant.

He says that any occupational relationship to Cancer should be considered in the determination of a Cancer case. He also states that outside factors such as smoking, etc., should not be considered.

Dr. Smith recommends very strongly that this Institute begin a study of the relationship of Lung Cancer to Asbestosis in our industry. He recommends that this should be done through the Industrial Hygiene Foundation in Pittsburgh. Dr. Smith indicates that he has no evidence that there is not a relationship between Asbestosis and Cancer. He advised the Air Hygiene Committee that it would be advisable for the industry if we were to institute such a study or survey within our plants, hospitals, physicians, etc. This would only be a preliminary fact-finding survey such as is now under proposal for the Q.A.M.A.

Dr. Smith advised that this proposal should be undertaken in conjunction with the Q.A.M.A. proposal in order that we could procure information which would combat current derogatory literature now being circulated throughout the United States and Canada. ★

Dr. Smith also advised that there is other damaging information being circulated, written by the same Dr. W. C. Hueper, who is Chief of the Environmental Cancer section of the National Cancer Institute, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, such as a reprint of an article in the American Journal of Clinical Pathology entitled "Silicosis, Asbestosis, and Cancer of the Lung." Reprints of this article may be obtained from the National Cancer Institute, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

Public Health Monograph #36 entitled "A quest into the environmental causes of Cancer of the Lung", can be obtained from the U. S. Department of Health Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md, Maryland.

#2. AN EXPLANATION OF THE PROPOSAL BY THE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION.

This proposal as approved at the last meeting was for an environmental dust survey for members of the Asbestos Textile Institute. This survey would include dust counts, inspection of the plants regarding dust elimination methods and recommendations for improvements of dust control engineering.

The Industrial Hygiene Foundation would collect samples and make dust counts for all the plants involved, basing its suggestions and recommendations on the results of their own study. The Impinger apparatus would be used along with the accepted counting method used for counting Silica dust. It has also been suggested that included in this proposal should be the counting of the number of fibres present along with the dust sampling counts. This request has been made to the foundation. The estimated cost of this survey is \$6,000.00 to \$7,500.00 plus travel expense. As this price covers approximately six or seven plants, it is reasonable to assume that the cost would be \$1,000.00 per plant, plus traveling expense for this survey. The Committee decided that the preliminary survey on Asbestosis-Cancer should take preference over the dust survey proposal.