Manville Internal Correspondence

To: *See Distribution

Date: April 24, 1986

From: Barbara Diemer

Copies:

Subject: ASBESTOS MAGAZINE SUMMARY 1919-1939

*D. Markusson	R. Meunier	L. Berry (for files)
R. Batson	S. Strong	L. Gaul
H. Marsh	K. Patterson	B. Lewis
N. Stead	L. Mokray	P. Moore
K. Page	J. Larson	
L. Polk		

I am in the process of summarizing the monthly issues of Asbestos magazine from 1919-1981. As this promises to be a large summary taking a significant amount of time to prepare, I am enclosing for your review the summary through the year 1939. All issues have been reviewed, but I've only listed the issues from which articles were extracted.

These publications are proving to be very interesting from an historical perspective, especially relating to:

..Introduction of certain J-M products
..Use of asbestos during WWI
..Information on the opening of J-M plants and products manufactured at each
..Setting of specifications/standards
..Market conditions of fiber and products
..Formation/activities of trade associations
..Use of asbestos in various industries

Each magazine contains statistics on import/export/production of fiber and products worldwide. These are voluminous and have been placed in separate notebooks by year.

Also included in each is a section on brake products, which I've not included in the summary.

If you need to see any specific referenced articles, please contact me. Future summaries will be sent to you. Please let me know if you want your name removed from the distribution list or if you know of anyone else who should be added.

bd
Attachment

4/25 - B. Bruskin, H&S

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To: *See Distribution

Date: Oct. 16, 1986

From: Barbara Diemer

Copies:

Subject: ASBESTOS Magazine Summary 1940-1949

As you may recall, I sent you earlier a summary for Asbestos magazine covering the period 1919-39. Attached is the summary for 1940-49. As later time periods are covered, you will be furnished with a summary.

As mentioned to you earlier, each of the magazines contains statistics on import/export/production of fiber and products world-wide. These voluminous compilations are placed in separate note-books by year and are in my office. Additionally, each magazine contains material on brake linings and patents. I have not included them in my summaries.

Please let me know if you need specific articles. Copies of those summarized are in our government subject files.

*D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
N. E. Stead
R. Bruskin - H&S
K. Page
R. Meunier
S. Strong
J. Larson
L. Berry
L. Gaul
B. Lewis
P. Moore
L. Hayes

Attorney's Work Product

ASBESTOS MAGAZINE SUMMARY

1919

July 1919 — First issue of Asbestos magazine published.

Aug. 1919 (pp. 5-6) — Asbestos Textiles - "Never in this branch of the industry has there been such great activity . . . . No satisfactory substitute has been or is likely to be found for Asbestos metallic brake-band lining, and the needs for high-pressure packing increase daily. The United States Navy will require about 350,000 pounds of Asbestos packing in the next six months . . . . The thing most needed in this department is the establishment and maintenance of standards of quality, weight, texture, etc. . . . all other generally comparable industries are fully standardized - WHY NOT THIS ONE?"

Sept. 1919 (p. 16) — Shipyards Consolidate - "Formal merging of the Chester Shipbuilding Co. with the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation under the name of the latter has just been announced. Both properties have been under the same ownership, with identical officers, and the present consolidation is essentially a reorganization of management. The Merchant yard, one of the three original Government agency yards, is located at Bristol, Penna., and has twelve building ways. The Chester yard, at Chester, Penna., is an expansion from the old yard of John Roach, the oldest steel shipyard in the country; it has been building ships on seven ways."

Oct. 1919 (p. 19) — Magmeric - The Magnesia Association's Ship - The launching of the 8700-ton merchant ship "MAGMERIC," (a contraction of "Magnesia Association of America.") on September 23, at Hog Island, Pa., "fittingly commemorated the service rendered by the Magnesia manufacturers during the war."

During the war period, 90% of the output of the four companies comprising that association was used directly or indirectly in government work.

85% Magnesia is used by the Navy Department in every ship built; 85% Magnesia insulated the steam lines of the large munition factories; 85% Magnesia lagged the boilers of the locomotives used to transport our supplies in France, etc.

(Note: See page 24 of Jan. 1920 issue for list of members of the Magnesia Assoc.).

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Oct. 1919 (p. 29) "H.W. Johns-Manville Company, New York, has commenced excavating for a large plant in Waukegan, Illinois. No contracts have been let for the building itself, as the type of construction and the specifications have not been fully decided upon."

Oct. 1919 (p. 29) A manufacturer recently set a maximum of 15% cotton to be used in Asbestos textiles after a customer requested cloth containing 30%. ". . . his action has been heartily approved by Asbestos textile manufacturers generally."

Oct. 1919 (p. 30) "A rule of law governing an employer's liability for injuries to employees, is that a worker assumes all risk of injury which are naturally to be appreciated by him, considering his experience and ability to discern the dangers, but that he does not assume risks not appreciated by him because of his inexperience and their latent character. - From U.S.S. Court Decision."

Nov. 1919 (p. 6) 85% Mag - Demand increasing due to marked increase in shipbuilding. "Contracts are being let by many private corporations for a large number of good-sized ships for the transportation of their products, and the whole shipping situation promises a great need for 85% Magnesia pipe and boiler covering."

Nov. 1919 (p. 20) The Pennsylvania Compensation Rating & Inspection Bureau has completed its work on the revision of compensation rates in Pennsylvania to take effect with amendments to the present compensation act January 1, 1920.

The specific report applying to the Asbestos Textile Industry is being prepared and will be published at a very early date.

Dec. 1919 (p. 4) 85% Mag - A year ago, "we were still in the period of war activity, ships were being built in unprecedented numbers . . . few cancellations had been made by the government."

Dec. 1919 (p. 18) ". . . I doubt there ever will be a limit to the uses to which Asbestos products are put. The new uses developed during the war, some secret, some widely known, demonstrated that fact."

Dec. 1919 (p. 25) "Chester Shipbuilding Co., Chester, Pa., is considering the erection of a new drydock on the Delaware River, with shop and ship construction facilities to cost about $2,000,000."

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Attorney's Work Product

Dec. 1919 (p. 25) — The Pennsylvania Legislature greatly changed the law governing workmen's compensation. Copies of the original law are now obsolete.

Dec. 1919 (p. 25) — The United States Shipping Board has contracts in Japan for the building of thirty steamers calling for the payment to Japanese shipyards of about $43 million.

1920

Jan. 1920 (pp. 19-23) — In recollections of Col. Valleau - "oldest pipe covering man in the U.S.": 1865/66 - First sectional pipe covering was known as "Toupee", consisting of asbestos and silicate of soda, covered with canvas and held in place by bands. About a year later, 85% Mag appeared and has "held first place as an insulating material ever since." Compares past jobs with the recent work at Grand Central in NY, where approximately 900 miles of piping was covered, using about 500 carloads of 85% Mag.

Jan. 1920 (p. 23) — Arizona asbestos - Production of Arizona crude is active, about 250 men being employed at Globe. Important deposits are in the mountains about 40 miles northwest, where much long and high-grade fibre is produced. Preparations now are being made to utilize the shorter and poorer grades. Most Asbestos shipped from this point is said to go to the H.W. Johns-Manville Company.

Jan. 1920 (p. 23) — Charles F. Sloane developed most of the Asbestos ground thus far and has started development north of the Raybestos ground.

Jan. 1920 (p. 24) — Ad from Magnesia Assoc. of America for 85% mag. Lists members as: Philip Carey Co., Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., The Franklin Mfg. Co. and Keasbey & Mattison Co.

Jan. 1920 (p. 25) — Imports of Asbestos 1914-18 - fell off almost to the vanishing point, while exports increased several fold. Naturally, German, French and English shipments to us were greatly curtailed, while we increased our export trade with South and Central America largely at the expense of England and Germany.

Jan. 1920 (p. 40) — Bureau of the Census to publish inventory of manufacturing/mining establishments. The last manufacturers census was issued in 1914.

Attorney's Work Product

Jan. 1920 (p. 40) — Bureau of Standards has requested $3 million appropriation, $250,000 of which is to investigate fire-resisting building materials, as well as stabilization of types of appliances for fire protection.

Jan. 1920 (p. 40) — British ship losses by submarine attack during the war totalled 2,479 vessels (almost eight million tons) plus 1,250,000 tons through ordinary marine losses.

Feb. 1920 (p. 38) — Arizona asbestos mine in Gila County employs about 250, most production going to H.W. Johns-Manville Co.

Feb. 1920 (p. 38) — Johns-Manville, Thermoid Rubber and Asbestos Brake Co., sued by M.C. Massi, et al to recover royalties on patented brake linings. A 1911 agreement, under which JM and Thermoid took asbestos brake lining licenses from Asbestos Brake Co. under a 10% royalty clause, form the basis of the litigation. It is alleged during the past nine years that the combined net business of the defendants amounted to $20 million.

Feb. 1920 (p. 42) — Coast Guard handled, loaded, shipped and delivered over 345,000 tons of high explosives from 06/13/17 to 06/30/19 through the port of NY without any accidents. Cabins in the barges were required to have partitions, floors, ceilings and walls covered with 1/4 inch asbestos board.

March 1920 (p. 10) — "Asbestos in Apache County, Ariz." by Oliver Bowles, Bureau of Mines. Extensive deposit discovered, for a distance of at least 20 miles. However, it occurs on an Indian reservation, and the present law doesn't permit development of asbestos of unallotted Indian land. Dept. of Interior recommended that authority be granted, but favorable action was not taken by Congress. "In view of the present shortage of crude Asbestos fibre, new legislation permitting the development of deposits such as that described above seems highly desirable."

March 1920 (pp. 12-18) — "Asbestos Trade in Germany", a translated account of the German asbestos industry's condition taken from Gummi-Zeitung and reprinted in its entirety (5 pages) from India Rubber Journal. Highlights: "For more than five years Asbestos and products made out of it have been liable to seizure and control. This regime has now ended. At the outbreak of the war it was necessary to introduce control, for in 1914 the amount of raw Asbestos in Germany was small. Very extensive supplies were necessary to meet the demands made by the Navy." Imports had entirely ceased except for an occasional consignment from Russia or a neutral country, which did not noticeably affect the situation. German asbestos did not meet the requirements, such as for spinning and packing."

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March 1920 (pp. 12-18) (cont.)

"Germany possesses nothing that can take the place of Canadian, African or Russian Asbestos, and contrary assertions are a direct travesty of the facts."

Stocks of asbestos-containing goods will soon be depleted. Prices are of concern, as they are very high, especially with shipping cost, and the German mark "is in such a bad way".

"At the outbreak of the war most of the Canadian mines stopped production or restricted it, but even in eight or nine months they regretted this, for although orders from Germany and Austria ceased for the time, new orders from Japan, Australia and even from Brazil, sprang up and large quantities of raw Asbestos and Asbestos fibre were required by them." Only a little more asbestos is produced in Canada today than was produced in 1913.

March 1920 (p. 31)

Japanese Asbestos Market - Asbestos not produced within the Empire; all used must be imported. Gives import figures for 1917 and 1918.

"Nearly 84% of the Asbestos imported in 1917 came from the United States."

April 1920 (pp. 6-7)

Asbestos Gaskets described. U.S. Navy test for same described as follows:

"If the gaskets will stand up under this test without showing signs of disintegration for a period of about 100 days they are considered as satisfactory."

April 1920 (pp. 18-20)

"Asbestos in the War" - "When Uncle Sam set out to stay the forces of the 'Hun', one of his most able assistants was Asbestos." Lists following uses, among many:

1) Asbestos garb in chemical labs
2) Air Cell covering for heating pipes in cantonments
3) Packings and magnesia laggings on locomotives
4) 85% mag boiler covering in ships. "Otherwise they could not have been operated."
5) Packings in ships
6) In submarines
7) On airplanes
8) Gaskets on locomotives, ships and airplanes. "Without them the ships could not have attained their high degree of efficiency in steaming. Leaky tubes caused by defective gaskets would have exhausted the stokers and impaired the speed of the ship. In the form of low and high pressure packing for stuffing boxes, piston rods and valve spindles, no one, not

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April 1920 (pp. 18-20) (con't.)

even the Government, can calculate the value of Asbestos. Having a low co-efficient of friction, consequently permitting a minimum wear and loss of power, Asbestos prevents the escape of the propelling force, whether of steam or other pressure. Millboard was used extensively in surrounding the ships' boilers and in providing adequate insulation in and around the stoves and cooking devices."

9) Insulated wire in "the wireless" and in electric manufacturing plants
10) Cloth bags in oxygen-producing plants
11) Brake linings in cars, trucks, hoist cranes, engines and tanks
12) Cord for packing sparkplugs in trucks, tankers, airplanes, etc.
13) In the manufacture of munitions:
    a) Table covers/mats in labs
    b) Cloth in producing sulphuric acid
    c) Sealing of percussion caps in large shells
    d) Wadding in cartridges and timing devices in bombs
    e) Wick for wiping scale from steel sheeting, wire and armor plate
14) Mittens/Gloves for machine gunners
15) Gun grips on rifle barrels

June 1920 (pp. 25-26)

Arizona Asbestos -

1) Arizona Asbestos Assoc. (also known as Ash Creek Mine) has been operating three to four years and has shipped about 60 carloads to NY. Production estimated at 4-5 tons per day. Located at Chrysotile, Ariz.
2) American Ores and Asbestos, Inc. is located 50 miles from Globe and is producing about five tons per day, shipments being made to Bridgeport, CN.

About 200 more claims have been located, and "since the Arizona fibers are very desirable for certain uses it may be expected that the development of the industry in Arizona will proceed rapidly . . . ." U.S. Geological Survey spending time there.

July 1920 (pp. 13-16)

Arizona Asbestos - "Mining of Asbestos is not everywhere as unromantic, dust producing and character spoiling as it is in the Eastern Townships in Canada." Shipments from Globe contain crude asbestos No. 1 and No. 2 of very superior quality, with an extremely strong, silky fiber. "Arizona Asbestos excels in tensile strength and flexibility anything that has yet been produced in Canada."

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July 1920 (p. 16) — "Arizona Mine on Market" - 17 mining claims, mill site, buildings, tools, warehouse and four worker houses for sale in Gila Co. near Chrysotile. Favorable report from U.S. Geological Survey. Owners not named.

July 1920 (p. 19) — 85% Mag Market Conditions - If it were not for ship work, which at this time constitutes probably 90% of the demand, the market for Magnesia Coverings would be "mighty thin."

July 1920 (pp. 43-44) — 85% Mag (Reflections on 30 years of service) - The Franklin Sugar Refinery put into service the first 85% Mag ever made, which was applied by its inventor.

In 1886, over 100 jobs installing 85% mag had been performed at Kensington Engine works. The Pennsylvania Railroad, by 1888, had experience for three years with 85% mag on steam surfaces of all shapes, varying pressures, and exposed to all conditions.

". . . evidence is at hand that more 85% Magnesia covers steam pipes and flat surfaces carrying steam than the total of any other insulating product for commercial purposes."

"Since 1887, the U.S. Navy Specification has read 'Magnesia Insulation Material shall contain not less than 85% of Hydrated Magnesia Carbonate'."

Sept. 1920 (p. 20) — Arizona Asbestos - It is predicted that the several mines will collectively produce about 1,000 tons of Crude in 1920. Considering the fact that Canada gets out only about 3,500 to 4,000 tons, this from Arizona will help out a lot.

Sept. 1920 (p. 44) — The India Rubber Journal, August 7th: "There has been a great shortage of asbestos during the war and deliveries are reported still to be slow. Great Britain and Canada are the chief sources of supply for asbestos goods of all kinds, and it is expected that they will continue to be so in the future. Some deliveries have been made by America, but it is not considered that that country is in a favourable situation for the sale of asbestos manufactures."

Sept.1920 (p. 53) — J-M in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Mines is preparing a movie of the asbestos industry intended to portray the mining and milling of asbestos in Quebec and Arizona, the processes of fiberizing, spinning and weaving, and the manufacturing of the various asbestos-containing products. It will also include pictures of the Company's plant under construction at Waukegan, IL.

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Sept. 1920 (p. 53) (cont.) — "The thousands, or rather millions of people to whom this picture will be presented will gain a much clearer idea of the many uses and the indispensible character of asbestos than could be gained in any other way."

Nov. 1920 (pp. 5-10) — "Comments on Amosite Asbestos". Amosite only became known in the fiber industry within the last few years and is the least known variety, thereby having difficulties to contend with. The same was true of crocidolite until Cape Asbestos Co. gave such a strong lead by demonstrating the long list of articles successfully manufactured therefrom. Amosite may possess properties which render it superior to chrysotile and crocidolite for certain applications. Its most striking characteristic is its length, which is without rival. It is superior to chrysotile and crocidolite in incombustibility and acid, alkali and sea water resisting capacity; chrysotile is far inferior in the latter.

Nov. 1920 (p. 44) — Rumania Market - Building materials of every type are needed in Rumania due to the war destruction. Asbestos shingles are particularly desired in rebuilding homes.

Nov. 1920 (p. 46) — "Fireproofing Legislation" - Certain cities and states have laws requiring the use of asbestos and other fire-resisting insulation. Asbestos magazine will collect from all sources the laws which have been passed as a service to the industry.

Nov. 1920 (p. 58) — Canadian Strike - workers in the Canadian mines have striked (sic) for the second time in sympathy with the Asbestos Corp. miners. "It is reported the attitude of the workers is ugly."

Dec. 1920 (p. 39) — "Fireproofing Legislation" - Sets out Chicago ordinance for Insulating Material for Metal Chimneys/ Stacks:

a) Lining may be of fire clay blocks, magnesia insulation or fused asbestos board.
b) Magnesia blocks shall contain no less than 50% asbestos fiber.
c) Fused asbestos boards shall be made of flat and corrugated asbestos sheets cemented and fused together.

Dec. 1920 (p. 58) — H.W. Johns-Manville Co. - purchased two or more properties near Plymouth Meeting for the development of dolomite quarries. Dolomite is the form of limestone from which magnesia is produced.

Attorney's Work Product

Dec. 1920 (pp. 58-60) — Asbestos Corp. - strike ended Nov. 11, having begun on Oct. 11 with the first request that the Nat'l. Catholic Union be recognized and asking a pay increase of 12 1/2%. Company referred to arbitrator. Strikers petitioned the company to resume work at conditions in effect prior to the strike.

1921

Jan. 1921 (pp. 33-35) — Robert F. Toope - (son of inventor of sectional pipe covering reflects on his father's life) First such insulation was known as "Toupee" (Note: See Jan. 1920) and was made from silicate of soda and asbestos. The U.S. patent rights were sold to the Johns Company (later Johns-Manville). Mr. Toope went to London and formed an asbestos covering manufacturing company, their product being used exclusively by the British navy until the discovery of 85% mag.

Feb. 1921 (pp.20-23) — Canadian Mining Industry - consistent demand for asbestos for use in brakes, building (paper, millboard, shingles, lumber), insulating coverings (for boilers, pipes, furnaces).

Feb. 1921 (pp. 25-27) — Arizona Asbestos - "The asbestos industry in Gila County promises to make Globe the center of the production of this ore in the country . . . ." At Chrysotile, Johns-Manville employs 200-300 men.

Feb. 1921 (p. 56) — "The Story of Asbestos," a motion picture film in six reels, produced by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, in co-operation with the H.W. Johns-Manville Co. has just been released. Quebec and Arizona mining operations are shown, together with manufacturing at the Manville, N.J. and Nashua, N.H. plants.

March 1921 (pp. 13-18) — The apparent scarcity of asbestos in 1919-20 was not an actual shortage of material but was due to railroad adjustments, lack of cars, strikes all along the line and other causes which impelled American manufacturers to buy everything offered, thus forcing up the price because of what appeared to be an actual shortage of material. "As a matter of fact, American manufacturers are heavily stocked March 1921 with Crudes and Fibres and quite a few of them are contracted for material considerably beyond their present needs."

The Arizona deposits "are most valuable, but we are convinced that Canada will continue to dominate world markets considerably beyond our span of life."

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March 1921 (pp. 13-18) (cont.) — Lack of demand for magnesia covering due to great curtailment of shipbuilding.

March 1921 (pp. 37-41) — Arizona Asbestos - The oldest and largest mine in Arizona is that of Arizona Asbestos Association, owned and controlled by the H.W. Johns-Manville Company. The mine is producing regularly a large tonnage of crude and spinning fiber. American Ores & Asbestos Co. has ceased operation at its property, even though it produced some of the most beautiful fiber of high tensile strength, due to the fact that the easily accessible ores had been mined and further work would not be economically feasible.

March 1921 (pp. 47-48) — "Asbestos in the Movies" - snow effect produced by using huge blowers to spray a mixture of rock salt and asbestos. Asbestos suits, masks and helmets are used in fire scenes, and equipment is protected by asbestos.

March 1921 (p. 56) — Final hearing in the litigation brought against Johns-Manville and Thermoid Rubber for alleged patent infringement against Asbestos Brake Co. to be held March 3.

April 1921 (p. 11) — Rhodesian Chrysotile is second only to Canadian for the manufacturing of yarns in this country.

June 1921 (pp. 31-32) — German Asbestos Industry - Before the war, about 15,000 tons a year were imported from Canada, Russia, USA, China and South Africa. Germany's production was only about 1/8 that amount. War requirements, as necessitated by the blockade, led to development of home supplies. "Although the huge demands of Germany for asbestos have not been met by home production, the latter has resulted in imports being diminished." A substitute was produced during the war called Deutsches Asbest. Other substitutes have also been produced. German asbestos can't be compared to Canadian, as the fiber is short and can't be spun; therefore, it is chiefly used for boards as heat insulators and engine packing. (Reprint from India Rubber Journal).

June 1921 (p. 39) — Arizona asbestos - Mining in Globe area further decreased. The Arizona Asbestos Assoc., controlled by H.W. Johns-Manville Co., has only enough men working to keep the mines operating.

June 1921 (p. 61) — J-M's subsidiary, Asbestos Wood Company of Nashua, NH, is to construct plant additions to cost $250,000. The plant will manufacture corrugated asbestos wood.

July 1921 (p. 61) — Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. has placed contracts for a large manufacturing plant to be located in Asbestos, P.Q., for the manufacture all classes of asbestos products, including paper, roofing, shingles, packings, pipe coverings, textiles, brake linings, etc.

July 1921 (p. 61) — Former Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, "when asked to express an opinion on Admiral Sims' recent escapade in London, wrote 'I have no asbestos handy. I would not express myself on anything else'."

July 1921 (p. 62) — J-M will proceed with the construction and equipping of its new plant at Waukegan, Illinois, work on which was started over a year ago. Total cost is estimated to be $6 million.

Aug. 1921 (p. 28) — Canadian J-M Co., Ltd. is satisfactorily proceeding with the erection and equipment of its manufacturing plant in Asbestos, P.Q.

Aug. 1921 (pp. 49-50) — Arizona Asbestos - active operations have stopped on all mines. Barely a dozen men are employed, half at Chrysotile and half at the Regal mine. Market for asbestos is too uncertain, and it is extremely costly to make claims accessible. Stocks are small and the quality mixed. Most has been sent to the new factory near Los Angeles. Production of Arizona Asbestos Assoc. goes exclusively to the plant of J-M.

Sept. 1921 (p. 19) — "U.S. Navy Department to Test Compressed Sheet Packing" - Bureau of Engineering to have meeting with packing manufacturers on Sept. 13 to discuss tests on compressed sheet packing to be run on Oct. 3. Samples are to be furnished free of cost to the government for the tests at the Naval Engineering Experiment Station.

Present specifications for asbestos valve stem, woven asbestos sheet, H.P. spiral rod and other asbestos packings will also be discussed at the meeting.

Oct. 1921 (pp. 24-27) — Navy/Asbestos Packing Manufacturers Meeting - Sept. 13 meeting held at Bureau of Engineering, U.S. Navy. Attendees listed. JM's representatives: G.K. Bradfield, John H. Olden, F.L. Pilliod.

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Oct. 1921 (pp. 24-27 (cont.)

"Reported failures in Compressed Sheet Packing in Navy service made it appear necessary to modify the specification so that a more uniformly satisfactory product would be obtainable." Navy will probably require following requirements as to asbestos: 70% by weight; chrysotile with not less than 12% water; asbestos to be opened, or carded, or both as may be determined by additional test to be conducted at the Naval Experiment Station."

"A brief discussion was had concerning High Pressure Packings, some manufacturers insisting that the present standard, which calls for 90% Asbestos in the Cloth before treatment is excessively high and suggesting that this standard be lowered to 85% Asbestos in the Cloth."

"We gathered that the Navy will not arbitrarily change the present specification, but will make tests of Packings containing 85 per cent, 90 per cent and 95 per cent Asbestos in the Cloth and if it appears that a Packing suitable for Navy requirements can be made from a Cloth containing less than 90%, the specification will be changed accordingly in due season."

Oct. 1921 (p. 62)

U.S. Patent granted 1921 covers a cigarette having a wrapper of Asbestos. The wrapper is made of Asbestos Paper and is supposed to retain its shape during smoking.

Oct. 1921 (p. 62)

The Bureau of Mines has recently completed a motion picture showing the asbestos mines of the Johns-Manville Company, and the factories and processes in the mining, refining and manufacture of asbestos into its numerous products, such as roofing, insulation, packings, textiles, papers, etc. The picture is in four reels and runs a little less than an hour. It is available for presentation by clubs, engineering societies, etc. Application should be made to the advertising manager, Johns-Manville.

Nov. 1921 (p. 28)

Arizona Asbestos - Reports on mining situation, which is not good: Transportation problems - little market for the fiber - no leases granted by the government. Between 75 and 100 tons are stored in Globe warehouses, all graded and sacked.

1922

Jan. 1922 (p. 24)

"Responsive to the Canadian demand that manufacturing plants be erected and operated in Canada for the consumption of Asbestos, the Johns-Manville Company of Canada announces the opening of a manufacturing plant within the Dominion."

Feb. 1922 (p. 53) "Latest Bureau of Engineering Navy Department inquiries for Compressed Sheet Packing indicate a determination on the part of the government to go very minutely into qualities, methods of manufacture, and other details of production and shipping."

March 1922 (p. 16) Market Conditions - Asbestos trade has liquidated to the vanishing point. Prices for crudes have fallen to the point so that Arizona cannot compete unless vastly improved transportation/production methods are employed. Canadian crudes have sold off to a point inconsistent with further prospecting and development. Rhodesian and African raws are obliged to follow.

April 1922 (p. 18) Canadian mines are generally making no effort to produce, stocks in warehouses being sufficient to satisfy present demand for some time. Arizona mines are all closed. African and Rhodesian production is at a standstill.

April 1922 (p. 24) Pipe covering and boiler blocks - "If the record of open prices quoted the United States Government, and other large buyers who publicly open bids, can be taken as a reasonable criterion of average prices then every foot of covering and every block was made and sold at a substantial loss."

June 1922 (p. 46) Bureau of Engineering, Navy Dept. has issued a new spec for compressed asbestos sheet packing "following closely the lines of recommendation laid down by the various packing manufacturers at a conference held in Washington some months ago. The specification is quite complete, and copies may be obtained from the Navy Department, Bureau of Engineering upon request of anyone interested."

June 1922 (p. 47) "The Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department has issued, under date of April 1, 1922, Specification 32Mlc. covering asbestos mill board, and in the future all Navy requirements of mill board will be specified, ordered, inspected and used according to this specification."

June 1922 (p. 49) The arrangement whereby J-M, for many years acting as exclusive selling agent for the electrical products of the Johns-Pratt Company, Hartford, Conn. has been cancelled according to a joint announcement of both companies. The companies have decided to manufacture and market their respective products separately.

June 1922 (p. 52) "The June issue of American Magazine published 'A Remarkable Substance and How We All Make Use of It', an interview with T.F. Manville, Pres. of Johns-Manville, Inc. The article describes many of the uses of Asbestos."

Attorney's Work Product

July 1922 (pp. 5-17)

"The Early History of Pipe Covering" - First steam pipe covering began in 1858 (not asbestos).

Chalmers - Spence Co. for years did insulation work on boats manufactured by John Roche (Morgan Iron Works) at New York and Chester, PA using a cement containing 15% asbestos, being applied to the pipes by trowel. Later, Chalmers-Spence merged with the old H.W. Johns Company.

"The only genuine asbestos sectional covering was called toupees. The H.W. Johns Company took the agency for this covering and, I think, manufactured it. It was made in sections three feet long and one inch thick, made of asbestos paper to fit the various sized pipes, with a layer one inch thick of long asbestos fibre, then asbestos paper on the outside. The ends and cuts were sealed by dipping in a vat of silicate of soda, and when dried were hard and uneven . . . . Toupees coverings, however, was extremly expensive and therefor did not last long in competitive service."

July 1922 (pp. 33-38)

In May, the "A-B Company," a manufacturer of asbestos textiles, wrote to "C-D Company," another asbestos textile manufacturer, asking for a price on yarn to contain 40% cotton in the mix.

"C-D" replied that no yarn containing such a large percentage of cotton was manufactured in their plant and that the introduction of more cotton than was absolutely necessary for practical spinning would inevitably hurt the industry and should be rigidly opposed by all asbestos spinners.

"A-B," in replying, says that while he "may not approve of the manufacture of so-called asbestos yarn with 40% cotton in the mix, still, if a customer asks for that kind of yarn, we propose to furnish it to him if it is possible to do so".

"When competition becomes extra keen, the buyer of asbestos goods, who in most instances uses such goods as part of other finished products, will lower his standards just as far as he possibly can, and get away with it."

"We do not for a minute believe that a 100% asbestos yarn is required for any commercial purpose . . . if the asbestos industry cannot control the quality of its products, it is silly to expect the buyers and the users of those products, save in rare instances, to maintain standards of quality."

"There may be some use for a 50% asbestos and 50% cotton yarn, but we doubt whether for such purposes the asbestos is necessary."

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Attorney's Work Product

July 1922 (p. 57) — Asbestos Construction Co., New York City, incorporated in Jan., was organized by W.N. Ennis and T.F. Gallagher, both of whom have had 15 years' experience with Johns-Manville in NY.

Aug. 1922 (p. 57) — T.F. Manville and 29 staff members recently travelled to Canada, visiting mines.

U.S. War Dept. announces a salvage property sale in Norfolk, Va. Appearing for sale are 149 pounds of asbestos wicking.

Sept. 1922 (pp. 5-12) — Navy Department Specifications for Asbestos Millboard (32Mlc, April 1, 1922), the data for which were compiled by the Industrial Fellowship of the Asbestos Paper Manufacturers Association at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, have suggested a brief discussion of the procedure used in obtaining the basic information. The study was made to assist the Navy in drawing up specifications which would be more definite and more adequate for the many purposes of millboard than those specifications in use at that time (1919).

"Samples of Asbestos Fibre and Millboard were supplied by six companies of the Association, other samples were bought in an open market, and all were given thorough investigation. The literature on the subjects of Asbestos Fibre and Millboard is limited, but all published information was used and all suggestions given were tried out."

Chemical analysis of the asbestos plus heat tests, measurement for thickness, tensile strength, bonding strength, weight measurements, and insulation tests were made on the Millboard.

Copies of the final specs adopted by the Navy and a result of the investigation are available.

Sept. 1922 (p. 52) — Canadian Johns-Manville is laying a new railway track from Jeffrey mine to the mills, and a new crushing plant is being built.

Nov. 1922 (pp. 32-33) — Market Condition - "Along the Atlantic Seaboard the textile line, particularly packing, is reported as dead, there being very little demand, and what little there may be, is lost sight of because of the large amounts of packing thrown on the market by the U.S. Government and being sold at a price far below the cost of manufacture."

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Attorney's Work Product

Dec. 1922 (p. 42) "The U.S. Federal Specifications Board and the American Engineering and Standards Committee are co-operating in an effort to lessen the differences in practices between government and commercial orders for various materials, or, in other words, to bring the government specifications into line with the best commercial practice. The Asbestos Paper Manufacturers Association has been asked to assist in this movement."

1923

Jan. 1923 (pp. 12-22) "Asbestos in Arizona" Mines on Ash Creek began in 1914, property originally being leased by H.W. Johns-Manville Co. and now fully owned by them. In 1920, it employed over 550. Largest asbestos mine in U.S., embracing 66 claims.

Jan. 1923 (p. 40) Johns-Manville has completed three of its eight unit factory in Asbestos City, IL. The entire project will cost $6 million. Each unit averages 1,000 ft. long and 250 ft. wide. Completion is expected by Fall 1923 or by Spring 1924.

Jan. 1923 (p. 46) J-M anticipating an unprecedented building boom this Spring, is rushing to completion their two new plants at Asbestos, P.Q., Canada and Waukegan, Ill. and plan to increase their working forces at their factories by 15%, with an increase in production of insulating and roofing material of 26%.

Feb. 1923 (p. 9) "Marine trade in packing is practically dead, with little hope of revival unless the ship subsidy bill should go thru, and that is rather unlikely."

Feb. 1923 (p. 43) Notices for application of postmaster of Asbestos City have been sent out in the Chicago territory. Asbestos City, which is north of Waukegan, Ill., is soon to be incorporated as a municipality of 5,000 persons to be employed in the $30 million manufacturing plant now being built by J-M.

Feb. 1923 (p. 43) "Johns-Manville, Inc. has the contract for what is said to be the most important insulation job ever performed - the construction of the heating plant at Cornell University, declared be the largest project of its kind in the world. It is said that there are more miles of steam piping in the Cornell System than in any other now in operation. Prudence Risley Hall is two miles from the heating unit, and in two places the steam is carried across a bridge."

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March 1923 (p. 44) — Asbestos, Ltd. of Bound Brook, NJ is preparing a grade of asbestos spinning fiber which contains no shorts and is ready for spinning. The spinner "will not experience any loss in preparation, as the shorts and dust from the fibre are entirely eliminated."

March 1923 (p. 45) — A London paper reports on a non-breakable cigarette ash, which will neither fall off or crumble. Asbestos is used in the composition of the cigarette.

March 1923 (p. 45) — Johns-Manville recently purchased the Rockefeller residence on Madison Ave., thereby securing one of the most important plats in the 42nd St. district.

March 1923 (p. 50) — Bureau of Standards, Wash. D.C., is conducting tests on asbestos theatre curtains.

Aug. 1923 (p. 19) — Bureau of Standards, Nat'l. Board of Fire Underwriters, etc. have done quite a bit of investigation on theatre curtains, but it is too early to predict results.

Oct. 1923 (pp. 30-33 — "Quebec's Asbestos Shipments for Germany" (written by American Consul). While a small portion of asbestos has been sent to Great Britain, approximately 90% has gone to Belgian and German ports. The German shipping interests are eagerly snapping up all available tonnage, and the mines in Canada are working at high speed to keep up with the demand.

Nov. 1923 (p. 40) — Oliver Bowles has authored a brochure entitled, "Asbestos" recently published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Nov. 1923 (p. 43) — Brake lining manufacturers will soon visit the Bureau of Standards to inspect their new apparatus for testing of brakes. All manufacturers are urged to attend.

Dec. 1923 (p. 22) — The raw material markets in both Canada and Africa are making no profit and in some cases are losing heavily.

Dec. 1923 (p. 45) — Asbestos Construction Co., Inc., 651-55 W. 43rd St., New York, NY, is a contracting distributor for Johns-Manville.

1924

Feb. 1924 (p. 29) — "Asbestos Paper Standards" - Secretary Hoover has appointed J.M. Weaver of Keasbey & Mattison as his representative in the Asbestos Paper Industry.

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Feb. 1924 (p. 29) (cont.)

A conference will be called to consider suggested standards in the Asbestos Paper Industry. Producers, consumers and distributors of these products will be invited to attend and express their opinion. Standards suggested are the result of a preliminary conference held in Washington, November 2nd, and it is hoped that by some proper standardization, unnecessary or little used sizes can be eliminated as stock sizes and that more economical manufacture and distribution can thereby be obtained.

Recommended standards for sizes of paper and millboard are set out.

The thought of the committee is that each standard is made to fit the needs of the consuming public as closely as is commensurate with the quantity supplied. Other, little used sizes would not be carried in stock, but supplied only on special order.

While this work has been started by the Asbestos Paper Manufacturers Association, all manufacturers of these products have been asked to cooperate in order that action in the industry may be made uniform.

April 1924 (pp. 20-23)

Asbestos has copies of building codes for 13 cities, many of which require asbestos for fireproofing.

April 1924 (p. 49)

J-M has arranged an Asbestiform Collection of nearly 600 samples to be displayed in their new office at 41st and Madison.

May 1924 (p. 27)

J-M advertised in the Literary Digest a new material "Houseline," a sheathing material for use between floors, under roofs, in walls, and in fact a lining for the whole house.

June 1924 (p. 32)

Paper and Millboard Standards - A meeting was held in Washington, D.C. May 22, under the auspices of the Division of Simplified Practice, Department of Commmerce, to which were invited both manufacturers and consumers of asbestos paper and millboard to create size and weight standards in the asbestos paper industry, and to eliminate those sizes and weights of paper and millboard for which there was little call.

After full discussion, the meeting set out recommendations. "It is believed that the adoption of these recommended standards will result in great economy to the industry."

June 1924 (p. 35)

Therminsul, a new non-asbestos product, has been ranked higher than either air cell or magnesia in insulating qualities by the Bureau of Standards. It is a felted mineral wool product which can withstand 1800°F indirect heat indefinitely. The manufacturer, Insulating Products Co. of Kalamazoo, Mich., is now capable of manufacturing 25,000 feet in 10 hours.

July 1924 (p. 31)

"At a coroner's inquest at Rochdale, during March, a statement was made by one of the medical expert witnesses that an employee of an asbestos plant in Rochdale had died from asbestos poisoning. The opinion was arrived at after a microscopic examination of the lungs."

Aug. 1924 (p. 35)

"What is thought to be the first shipment of asbestos products by airplane was made recently when J-M sent from New York City by airplane to Cheyenne, Wyo. four pairs of special asbestos boots to be used in fighting an oil fire at Cheyenne."

Nov. 1924 (p. 45)

"Brake Lining Decree Reversed. Our readers will be interested to know that a decree of the Court of Chancery, Trenton, NJ issued some time ago and directing the Asbestos Brake Company, the H.W. Johns-Manville Company and the Thermoid Rubber Company to render an accounting for royalties from the manufacturers of brake linings and brake bands, and upheld at the June term of the Court of Errors and Appeals, has recently (during the latter part of October) been reversed as the result of a reargument by the Court of Errors and Appeals."

"It will be remembered that the proceedings were instituted by Milford C. Massie both individually and as trustee for the Brake Liners Company and Conrad Hubert, it being charged that both the Manville and Thermoid Companies refused or neglected to pay royalties specified in these agreements."

1925

Jan. 1925 (p. 41)

J-M expects to place in operation about April 1 the first unit of their plant at Gretna, LA. The building has been leased from the American Cotton Oil Company, and has 50,000 square feet of space under one roof. Roofing and asbestos shingles will be the first articles to be manufactured, other products later.

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March 1925 (p. 50) — J-M on March 1 consolidated their Albany and Syracuse branches.

May 1925 (p. 8) — Uniform Specifications on Packings - Federal Specifications Board is constantly working on the unifying specifications so that all departments of the Government will use the same specifications when requesting quotations or ordering materials.

The list includes Asbestos Metallic Cloth Packing and Gaskets, Compressed Sheet Packing, Asbestos High Pressure Rod Packing, Low Pressure Spiral Gland Packing, Cloth Insertion Rubber Packing as well as other non-asbestos packings.

Copies of the proposed specifications on these materials are being submitted by the American Engineering Standards Committee to various organizations interested, such as the Society of Automotive Engineers, National Association of Purchasing Agents, and others who would probably be interested in adopting the Federal Specifications for their own uses.

"Everyone interested in the manufacture of the materials above mentioned should take an active interest in seeing that the specifications finally adopted by the Board are reasonable and yet insure the quality and performance of the material to be such that it will best serve the needs of the various departments of the U.S. Government."

June 1925 (p. 10) — J-M has designed a time-payment plan for re-roofing jobs. Upon completion, 20% is paid, and the remainder is payable over 10 monthly installments at 9% interest.

Nov. 1925 (p. 40) — "Revised Specifications for Asbestos Packings of various kinds have been approved and formally adopted by the Federal Specifications Board."

Nov. 1925 (p. 41) — J-M will move its Philadelphia office to 1317-19 Race St. about the first of the year.

Nov. 1925 (p. 41) — J-M will soon erect a new plant at Pittsburg, CA for the manufacture of various asbestos materials.

1926

Feb. 1926 (pp. 39-40) — The Philadelphia office of J-M is now in its new quarters at 1317-19 Race Street.

"One of the many desirable features of the new building is the sound deadening ceiling. This ceiling, the work of J.M. engineers, absorbs sounds to such an extent that altho one large room contains fifty or more persons, with the accompanying typewriters and other necessarily noisy office apparatus, the absence of noise is quite remarkable. The sound deadening material is composed of padding of asbestos and hairfelt, covered with kribble (perforated) cloth. It is most attractive in appearance."

May 1926 (p. 36) — The U.S. Bureau of Standards tests on brake linings show a reduction in coefficient of friction with large increases in lining temperature.

May 1926 (p. 43) — U.S. Bureau of Mines has just issued pamphlet by Blanche Stoddard entitled "Asbestos in 1924".

May 1926 (p. 43) — J-M advertising Canadian products in Canadian Mining Journal.

July 1926 (p. 36) — Amosite - "So far no one in the U.S. is using amosite regularly, to our knowledge, altho we believe some of the firms have experimented with it to a small extent."

July 1926 (p. 37) — "Substitute for Asbestos Gaskets" - Osotite, a liquid packing compound, marketed by an English concern.

Sept. 1926 (pp. 8-10) — Asbestos shingles imported into the country after Jan. 1, 1927, must be marked as to country of origin, according to the U.S. Dept. of Treasury orders.

Sept. 1926 (pp. 13-16) — "Engine Packings for High Pressure Steam Duty" (written by the Associate Editor of The American Architect), Part I - Necessary Qualifications. "No material, however, at present on the market, possesses the same high heat resisting properties and life and at the same time lends itself to the manufacturing of various forms of packings as does Asbestos."

The U.S. Government master specification for Asbestos High Pressure Rod Packing, known as Specification No. 103a of the Federal Specifications Board, effective Sept. 15, 1925. Sets out specs, among them:

Sept. 1926 (pp. 13-16) (cont.)

a) Made from woven asbestos cloth treated with rubber compound and wrapped tightly upon itself in layers.
b) Each strand of the warp of the asbestos cloth must consist of two asbestos yarns, and the weave must run not less than 20 strands of warp and not less than 10 strands of filling per linear inch.
c) Asbestos yarn must contain not less than 90 per cent long fiber asbestos of not less than 12 per cent water of composition.

The packing as called for in specification 103a is intended for use as a piston rod, valve stem, or slip joint packing under steam pressure up to 300 pounds per square inch and with a maximum temperature of 700°F.

Sept. 1926 (p. 16)

"New York City Times" describes an electric toaster being put on the market to retail at 10¢. "The toaster consists of a piece of asbestos (no doubt asbestos millboard) enclosed in a metal frame, the frame standing on four legs like a small electric stove. The heating element is attached to the asbestos. The toaster is large enough to accommodate one good sized slice of bread at a time, but is said to heat faster than some of the higher priced vertical toasters."

Nov. 1926 (pp. 3-10)

Engine Packings for High Pressure Steam Duty - Part III - Sheet Packings and Gaskets. Compressed sheet packings are made of asbestos fibre and a binder. The U.S. Government Specification 96a, Sept. 15, 1925, for Compressed Asbestos Sheet Packing, requires two grades - A and B. Grade A is used for steam joints under a maximum pressure of 350 ppsi and a maximum temperature of 700°F and for joints of internal combustion engines. Grade B is for the same uses but for a pressure of 300 ppsi and temperatures of 600°F.

"This specification requires the packing to be made of asbestos fibre, treated with a rubber compound and fitted into a sheet of compact and uniform texture and smooth surfaces . . . ."

Woven Sheet Packing - Sheet packing of treated asbestos cloth woven from brass, wire-inserted asbestos yarn is also available. It is used primarily for narrow flange gaskets on high pressure work or wherever numerous bolt holes tend to weaken the packing.

The United States Government requirements for asbestos metallic cloth sheet packing as stated in the Federal Specifications Board, Specification No. 94a of September 15, 1925 is set out. Item "a" states: "Cloth shall be woven from yarn containing not less than 90 per cent by weight, long fibre asbestos of not less than 12 per cent by weight water of composition."

Attorney's Work Product

Nov. 1926 (pp. 3-10) (cont.)

Gaskets. Gaskets are made of asbestos sheet packing plain or metallic. Gaskets are used to make tight the joints between plates and flanges of mud-drums, pipe-flanges, manholes, etc.

United States Government Specification 97a calls for two types of asbestos metallic cloth gaskets - a. Seamless, and b. Jointed. The specification for the material is the same as that for asbestos metallic sheet packing specification 94a.

Government Specification No. 93 is for asbestos copper gaskets, corrugated. All corrugations must be completely filled with twisted or braided 90% long fibre asbestos.

Nov. 1926 (p. 18)

The installation of 85% Magnesia in the New Washington State Capitol Building is just being completed by the Asbestos Covering & Supply Company of Seattle. This is a $25,000 job and is of particular interest because double standard Magnesia sewed was used, an unusual quality of work for that section.

Nov. 1926 (pp. 26-28)

The Asbestos Covering & Supply Company tells us that practically all insulation work in their vicinity is aircell, or at best standard thick magnesia pasted instead of sewed; in fact practically the only other place where a similar quality of work has been used since the war was on the three Navy Scout Cruisers built at Tacoma several years ago.

It appears that this quality of work is used only when Eastern architects or engineers have charge of the work.

Standardizing Asbestos Paper - One of the most important steps taken in recent years by a Government Department has been the work on simplification and standardization carried on, under Secretary Herbert Hoover, by the Department of Commerce.

The Asbestos Paper Manufacturers Association was one of the Trade Associations called into conference when the work was started, and J.M. Weaver of the Keasbey & Mattison Company was appointed by Secretary Hoover to act as representative of the Manufacturers in conference to consider standardization in this industry.

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Nov. 1926 (pp. 26-28) (cont.)

Mr. Weaver said: "After a survey of the field and conferences of representatives of the various groups of consumers, government departments, manufacturers, etc., it was agreed to eliminate seven sizes of asbestos paper, making a reduction of three weights. In Millboard only one size, 42 in. x 48 in. was adopted as standard, and a reduction from seven to four thicknesses was made."

"The policy of the Bureau of Standards of the Dept. of Commerce has been to invite the co-operation of all interested groups in the establishment of standard sizes."

"Perhaps the most interesting development in our standardization work has been in the Asbestos Millboard situation. Prior to the adoption of these standards a survey indicated that only 30% of the millboard sold was in the standard size . . ."

Nov. 1926 (p. 44)

Regarding the Sept. announcement that the Bureau of Standards was testing theatre curtains: the Bureau advises that the tests were strength tests of asbestos cloth at various temperatures, and the results will not be published until the publication of the fire tests of assembled curtains, as the cloth tests were auxiliary to the larger tests.

Dec. 1926 (p. 12)

Asbestos has compiled data on various state requirements for theatre curtains. 35 of the 48 states have no law. Other states require fireproof, etc. - asbestos is sometimes specifically required.

Dec. 1926 (p. 20)

Arizona Asbestos - Only two mines are producing on a large scale: the Johns-Manville and the Regal. J-M produces mostly crude No. 2 - all of which goes to their plants - none of which enters the general market.

1927

Jan. 1927 (p. 46)

J-M personnel changes.

Feb. 1927 (pp. 2-4)

"Distribution of Asbestos - Storage and Warehousing" - In the U.S., asbestos is rarely stored. It is almost exclusively purchased in carload lots directly from Canada. Depending on price, and other variables, the manufacturer may store at his plant enough fiber for a week to a year. African mines do not store material to any extent in this country because their production is oversold. Also, the U.S. is "really a very small customer of African mines when compared with Europe."

Feb. 1927 (p. 46) — J-M is erecting a large mill at Chrysotile, Ariz., to be operating by May 1 and increasing output and doubling of employees at that location.

March 1927 (pp. 26-27) — Latest Bureau of Census list of product type by manufacturer was very confusing, as asbestos products were grouped with non-asbestos material, and unrelated products are lumped together. The Bureau was contacted, and they will accept suggestions on how to make the census more useful.

March 1927 (pp. 27-28) — The Scientific American issue of April 22, 1876 contained an article entitled "The Industrial Uses of Asbestos". One paragraph is quoted:

"It is to Mr. H.W. Johns, of New York City, that the credit of first using asbestos for industrial purposes on a large scale is due. Some years ago that gentleman invented a cement in which one of the ingredients was asbestos. Asbestos, however, despite its abundance, was then exceedingly difficult to obtain. It could be purchased only in small quantity at a high price, and certainly offered no very promising prospects of an adequate supply should a large demand for the cement be realized. Nothing daunted by this scarcity, the inventor advertised his cement widely, through the Scientific American and other journals; and the result of his advertisments (as with considerable shrewdness he had anticipated) was not merely an augmented sale of his invention but an avalanche of letters from all quarters of the globe, in which the writers mentioned deposits of asbestos in their vicinity, and offered supplies. Thus, ere very long, Mr. Johns became possessed of abundant facilities for obtaining any quantity of the mineral, and was free to proceed with the experimenting which led to the other and more important utilizations."

May 1927 (p. 16) — An article dealing with the making of helium from hydrogen, using asbestos in the process. Helium was very important for dirigibles, and the U.S. Navy controlled the only world supply, which was in the Texas oil wells.

Sept. 1927 (pp. 20-21) — Philadelphia's Code for theatre curtains specifies the use of asbestos.

Nov. 1927 (pp. 27-30) — Early Asbestos Day in Boston - Reminiscences by C.W. Trainer - formed Downie, Trainer & Co. in 1874, at once contracting with H.W. Johns to represent him in the exclusive sale of his products for the New England territory. "Thus began the oldest branch of the firm now known as Johns-Manville Corporation." Downie bought millboard and asbestos packings from abroad, as they were not produced in this country at that time.

Nov. 1927 (pp. 27-30) (cont.)

In 1891, H.W. Johns consolidated the principal companies in the asbestos trade, the new company being named H.W. Johns Mfg. Company (comprising H.W. Johns Mfg. Co. of NY, Chalmers-Spence Co. of NY, Shields & Brown Co. of Philadelphia, Asbestos Packing Co. of Boston and C.W. Trainer & Co., Inc. of Boston.) There were only two other prominent asbestos companies in the country at the time which didn't join: Philip Carey Co. and H.F. Watson Co.

"The business went along well for a matter of four or five years until a cloud appeared on the horizon, dividends were reduced or omitted, and salaries cut. Finally in October 1897, the crash came - this after 23 years of building a business in New England. The Company owed about half a million dollars to the New York banks for borrowed money alone. The bank took it over, appointing a reorganizing committee with a view to continuing the business."

Nov. 1927 (p. 31)

"Asbestos Industry in Germany" Raw material prices advancing. Supplies short.

Nov. 1927 (p. 40)

Arizona Asbestos - Considerable money is required to bring prospects on a producing basis. The only two mines producing to any extent are Johns-Manville and Regal. Most of the production of the JM mine is utilized by their company.

Dec. 1927 (p. 2)

Obit. - Charles Brayton Manville, age 95.

Dec. 1927 (p. 4)

Paper and Millboard Simplified Practice. The United States Bureau of Standards has just issued its Simplified Practice Recommendation No. 19 on Asbestos Paper and Asbestos Millboard (First Revision). Sets out revised recommendations, to be effective March 1, 1927.

Dec. 1927 (p. 46)

"Asbestos in 1926" by B.H. Stoddard, has just been published by the Bureau of Mines. It contains a general resume of the production, import and export, etc. of Asbestos in the United States during 1926.

Dec. 1927 (p. 47)

"Johns-Manville Corporation have contracted to purchase the entire output of magnesia products manufactured by the American Solvents and Chemical Corporation in its plant at Agnew, California. The latter Company manufacturers magnesia solely as a by-product to its output of other chemicals. The contract is therefore of advantage to both companies as it means a saving in freight to the Johns-Manville Corporation, and a saving in selling expense to the American Solvents and Chemical Corporation."

1928

Jan. 1928 (p. 10) — Approved Contractors Take Over Johns-Manville Construction Work. J-M announces appointment on January 1, 1928, of their Approved Contractors for Heat and Cold Insulation Materials: H. W. Porter & Company, Inc., Newark, N.J., for Northern NJ and Nicely & Company, Philadelphia for Philadelphia and vicinity.

Both H. W. Porter, president of H. W. Porter & Company, and T. J. S. Nicely, President of Nicely & Company, have been connected with Johns-Manville for a number of years, and are thoroughly familiar with contract work.

Jan. 1928 (pp. 13-14) — H.W. Porter & Co., Inc. - Article in conjunction with above. Recently formed/incorporated. Comprised entirely of J-M men.

Jan. 1928 (pp. 15-16) — Nicely & Company - Article in conjunction with above. Recently organized by J-M men to handle J-M's construction work.

Jan. 1928 (p. 22) — U.S. Bureau of Census - Making plans for next manufactures census for 1927. Hope asbestos materials are listed in a better form than they have previously been.

Jan. 1928 (p. 43) — "Pulmonary Asbestosis. An important Article on the subject appeared in the British Medical Journal of December 3rd, and the December 10th issue of the India Rubber Journal contained a digest of the article with slight alterations. A copy of the India Rubber Journal article is in our possession and will be lent to anyone interested."

Feb. 1928 (p. 10) — 1928 production of Amosite disposed of in advance. Development work is proceeding in the hopes that output will be increased. Used for cloth, rope, cement shingles, insulating slabs, electrical goods, etc. "Its rapid growth, from neglect to popularity, is, we should imagine, unprecedented in the history of the Asbestos Industry."

March 1928 (p. 45) — J-M announces move of its Newark District Office to another building.

March 1928 (pp. 46-47) — U.S. Government vs. Asbestos Firms. Suit was filed in the Federal Court of New York City, on March 3, accusing seven corporations and four individuals of having created a monopoly in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law and the Wilson Tariff Act in the sale of asbestos in the United States. The defendants are: The Asbestos Corporation Limited; Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Ltd.; Johns-Manville Corporation; Philip Carey Manufacturing Co.;

March 1928
(pp. 46-47)
(cont.)

Keasbey & Mattison Company; Dillon, Read & Co.; Clarence Dillon; DuVal R. Goldthwaite; Richard V. Mattison and George D. Crabbe.

It is alleged that Goldthwaite (agent for Dillon, Read & Co.) and Dillon obtained contracts from the Canadian Johns-Manville Corporation, Quebec Asbestos Corporation and Keasbey & Mattison Company, which gave them the option to purchase the surplus supplies of these three producers for five years and that it was arranged that these contracts should be assigned by Goldthwaite to the Asbestos Corporation when it was organized.

This assignment was made, it is charged, on November 30, 1925 and effectively consolidated the entire surplus supply of Canadian asbestos over the amount actually consumed in the manufacturing industries of the Johns-Manville Co., the Philip Carey Mfg. co. and the Keasbey & Mattison Company.

It was also agreed, the complaint asserts, that the three American companies and their Canadian subsidiaries would purchase all the surplus required by them from the Asbestos Corporation during the five year period.

It is charged that in November 1925, presumably at the time the contracts were signed the defendants agreed upon a schedule of enhanced prices affecting all grades of asbestos, said schedule to be in effect in respect to all sales of asbestos in the United States and elsewhere.

The Government charges that the Asbestos Corporation was "an instrumentality created to carry into effect the purpose of the combination and conspiracy."

The Government, it is stated, seeks a decree adjudging all of the defendants guilty of a violation of the anti-trust laws and asks for a nullification of the contract obtained by Dillon, Read & Co. and assigned to the Asbestos Corporation Limited. It also refrains from engaging in the business of importing asbestos into the United States and to prevent the American companies from making any agreement relative to the prices at which they would sell asbestos to the consuming public or keeping them in control of the asbestos importation into this country.

June 1928 (pp. 18-20)

Simplified practice is being taken up in earnest by the Johns-Manville Corporation, a simplification committee having been recently appointed to make a systematic study of J-M products. The Company is at the present time manufacturing over 2800 different items.

The Bureau of Standards of the U.S. Government is encouraging and directing the work of simplification all over the country.

July 1928 (p. 25)

Asbestos magazine visited several firms and government bureaus interested in asbestos during a recent trip to Washington, D.C. Object of the visit was to become acquainted, "so that when anything came up in their work pertaining to asbestos they would remember us and send along the information to the Industry's magazine." Officials at the Bureau of Mines, Geological Survey, Bureau of Standards and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were all courteous and went "out of their way to give information of interest, discuss asbestos problems, etc."

July 1928 (p. 25)

Monthly News Bulletin No. 39 of the U.S. Department of Commerce notes a remark made by a Federal Trade Commission member: "Industries possessing strong trade associations are equipped for self-regulation in a degree which, if wisely directed, will effectively preclude govenmental interference by rendering it unnecessary."

July 1928 (p. 44)

J-M's Waukegan factory is now spinning yarn and weaving various asbestos textiles, having begun production in this new department on March 1.

July 1928 (p. 45)

J-M personnel notes: H. A. Kieselbach appointed Staff Mgr., Insulation Section, NY. F. J. Wakem promoted to Staff Mgr., Packing & Power Specialties Section, both replacing the retiring B. C. McClure.

July 1928 (p. 46)

J-M's Sales Engineer in South Africa, E.V. Anderson, is to visit the most important European countries to introduce J-M products to the markets there.

July 1928 (p. 46)

L.B. McMillan, Consulting Engineer of the General Industrial Department of J-M, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Heat Insulation of the National Research Council's Committee on Heat Transfer.

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July 1928 (p. 46) — J-M's Eastern Div. has: (1) re-established an office in Jacksonville, Florida and (2) opened two new sales offices in Elizabeth, NJ and Paterson, NJ.

July 1928 (pp. 48-49) — A.C. Hoyt resigns as Treasurer of J-M.

July 1928 (p. 49) — J-M asbestos mines at Asbestos, P.Q. are installing new equipment to make the operations more efficient and reduce costs.

July 1928 (p. 51) — J-M's Acoustical Dept. applied its acoustical treatment in the Standard Mining Stock Exchange in Toronto. They have also installed the treatment on the San Francisco street cars.

July 1928 (p. 51) — The British manufacturers cannot obtain supplies of asbestos coming from their own dominions. Steps are being taken to remedy this situation.

Aug. 1928 (pp. 44-45) — The Raybestos Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, some time ago entered suit against the Johns-Manville Company for infringement of certain patents on clutch facings made from material other than woven tape. After an examination of the patents, their validilty was acknowledged and as a result, The Raybestos Company has granted licenses to the Johns-Manville Company, Multibestos Company, Russell Manufacturing Company, and the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company under said Raybestos patents.

Oct. 1928 (pp. 2-8) — Amosite - Its Discovery and Early History. Amosite was first distinguished as a definite mineral in 1907, and the first mining of it dates from about the same time.

The men who obtained, from the old Transvaal Chief Serocoeni, the concession to work the deposits, were Messrs. Wayne and Ward. They formed a small company called the Asbestos Mines of South Africa, and their mines were known as "Egnep" (the name of the farm "Penge" spelled backward) and "Amosa" (the initial letters of the company's name). Dr. Hall adapted the name of the latter mine to christen the new mineral.

Amosite, like crocidolite, is a typical South African product, and the two occur together in the same geological series. Chemically they are very similar. Soda, which is very characteristic of crocidolite, is less in amount or entirely absent from Amosite. The color of Amosite varies from almost white through various shades of pale grey to a greenish tinge; its most distinctive property is the enormous length of the fibre, six inches being an ordinary length, while it is found up to fourteen inches.

Oct. 1928 (pp. 2-8) (cont.)

Asbestos occurs throughout a belt of the country upwards of one hundred miles from east to west, but serious work has only been found possible on three mines: "Egnep", "Amosa" and the Malips Drift mine on the Malips River, all owned by Cape Asbestos Company. Total production is from 450 to 600 tons a month, the output being steadily increased, and the supply practically inexhaustible.

Recently a number of new companies have been floated in South Africa, particularly for exploiting the amosite occurrences in close proximity to the mines above mentioned.

One mistake made by the original owners was to concentrate their attention on the spinning utilities of the fibre. Amosite compares quite well with "white" and "blue" as far as strength, fiberizing capabilities, resistance to heat and acids and non-conductivity are concerned, but its spinnability is poor. It can be produced very cheaply and in large amounts; therefore, its main use appears to be in construction work, asbestos building materials, etc. For this class of work, long fibre is a disadvantgage. For years, attempts have been made to chop the long fibre up into suitable lengths. Lengths of 3/4 inch are produced in quantity. If a 1/2 inch grade could be made, the demand would be measured by the thousands of tons instead of the present hundreds.

Nov. 1928 (pp. 20-21)

Amosite - Its Growing Popularity. The pioneers in the use of Amosite found a great many obstacles in their path.

Its length and strength seemed to suit it admirably for spinning, and because of these two qualities (and probably also because the spinning qualities of Asbestos command the highest prices) those interested in the Amosite deposits did not at first attempt to find other uses.

The peculiar harsh quality, however, made it very difficult to spin. Amosite began to come into its own when other uses were found. The firm most interested in the development of Amosite (Cape Asbestos Co.) discovered a method of carding and spinning it, which they patented in both England and the United States, and they were then able to place that material on the world's markets with satisfactory results.

Nov. 1928 (pp. 20-21) (cont.)

For uses other than spinning, such as a binder in Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Covering, or for asbestos cement products, the extraordinary length was found to be a detriment. A machine for cutting the material to short lengths was evolved and has been in operation ever since. Later a treatment of the fibre was developed which made it possible to use the fibre without cutting in both Magnesia Pipe Covering and in Asbestos Cement Products.

Amosite was first introduced into Europe and found more favor there than in the United States, principally because the spinning machines in Europe were much better adapted to the spinning of this peculiar fibre. Europe is at present using from 300 to 400 tons a month for spinning, asbestos cement products, rope filling, and Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Coverings.

The United States is at present using 200 to 300 tons a month, a considerable part of this being spun, the balance going into Magnesia Coverings. The high cost of transportation rather militates against the use of Amosite in asbestos cement products in this country at the present.

"It is entirely possible and highly probable that Amosite is only in the infancy of its usefulness, and as time and experimentaion go on, it will undoubtedly be found adaptable for many purposes and used in ever increasing quantities. The tremendous quantities of the material which exist in Africa make it even more susceptible to new adaptations, and we believe the future of Amosite is well assured but by no means to be taken for granted. The pioneers in this material have put a lot of energy, brains, and money into its development, and are not pausing in their effort to make Amosite readily marketable. Those who get into the game from now on should exert just as much effort to see that Amosite is still further developed and exploited."

Dec. 1928 (pp. 36-37

Arizona Asbestos - Mining boom - interest predominantly from textile manufacturers. The recent acquisition of an asbestos property within the Indian Reservation by Keasbey & Mattison has given a new impetus to the desire of other asbestos textile manufacturers to make themselves independent as far as raw material is concerned.

"The Arizona Asbestos Association, operating since 1914 and controlled by the Johns-Manville Corporation since about 1917, has been a regular and persistent producer, but little is known of their output as all of it is consumed by their own manufacturing plants."

The Regal Asbestos Mines, operating since 1919, have probably been the most widely known Arizona producers since that time, and their product has been sold in this country as well as in Europe and Japan.

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Dec. 1928 (p. 48) — J-M's Milwaukee Branch Mgr. is to visit various European countries to study their methods/practices.

Dec. 1928 (p. 49) — The Pacific Division of J-M has started a school for its asbestos shingle salesmen.

Dec. 1928 (p. 49) — J-M, after the recent West Indies and Florida hurricane, donated to the American Red Cross a carload of asphalt roofing paper.

Dec. 1928 (p. 49) — J-M's General Railroad Department acquired complete control of Truss Plate, a new type of steel flooring, said to be lighter in weight than other types of car flooring, a real advantage.

Dec. 1928 (p. 49) — Johns-Manville Corporation announces the purchase of the Celite Products Company - an important step in strengthening their position as an outstanding factor in the production and sale of insulating and allied materials.

The Celite Company brings to J-M an annual business of over $3 million in net sales of diatomaceous earth high temperature insulation and allied lines. An even more important asset is the Celite deposit in California - the largest of its kind in the world, giving Johns-Manville a supply of this basic material for at least 50 years. The Celite Company was also a large producer of filtration material. This business will be rapidly developed and amplified by J-M.

Dec. 1928 (p. 49) — J-M Notice of Sales Division Personnel Changes/ Promotions

1929

Feb. 1929 (pp. 53-54) — J-M last Fall instituted a Foreman Training Course at their Manville Factory. Consisting of eight lectures at the Hotel Asbestos, through Rutgers University. Subjects were: Responsibilities of the Foreman, Aids of Production, Standardization Costs and Their Relation to the Foreman, the Foreman's Relation to Employment and Labor Turnover, the Training and Education of Workers, Safety, a History of Industry.

The cost of the course was shared equally by the Company and the 140 men.

Later, foreman training courses were started at the Nashua and Waukegan Factories, and at the Mines.

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Feb. 1929 (p. 54)

J-M, on February 1, completed the purchase of the Banner Rock Products Company, whose properties are located in Alexandria, IN, assuring a continued supply of raw material for the manufacture of Rock Wool, and placing at the command of Johns-Manville two plants, large rock deposits in Alexandria, and a dozen different products manufactured by the Banner Rock Products Company, chief of which is rock cork, a low temperature insulating material used in large quantities for the construction of refrigerators and the insulation of houses.

Nearly 400 employees have been added to the organization through this purchase.

March 1929 (pp. 8-12)

Obit. T. F. Merseles, Pres. of J-M (age 65).

March 1929 (pp. 27-29)

"Asbestos - The Most Important Mineral" - During the War, asbestos was on the preferential list because it was essential to war making activities. Asbestos is "absolutely necessary" for brakes. "No adequate insulation has been made that does not contain asbestos." Lists many other uses.

April 1929 (p. 4)

Progress in Amosite - ". . . Amosite cloth has been recently recognized and approved by the British Admiralty as being suitable for their requirements."

"Amosite insulating material under the patented trade name of 'Capisolite' has also found increasing favor with the Italian Government and Shipbuilding Yards in Italy . . . for covering boilers . . . 6,000 tons of Amosite have been sold . . . present capacity of the mines is being taxed to the utmost. Heavy expenditure on new plant is being proposed to still further develop the amosite properties and it is hoped that ere long the output of the mines will not be less than 10,000 tons a year."

April 1929 (pp. 19-22)

J-M Board elects W.R. Seigle Chairman to succeed H.E. Manville, who resigned. Lewis H. Brown elected President to succeed T. F. Merseles, deceased.

April 1929 (p. 52)

Asbestos Deposits of Arizona is the title of Bulletin No. 126 published on October 15, 1928 (but only issued within the last few weeks) by the University of Arizona, Arizona Bureau of Mines. The book is written by Eldred D. Wilson, with an introduction on Asbestos Minerals by G.M. Butler, Director of the Arizona Bureau of Mines.

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April 1929 (p. 53) — J-M - several promotions/job changes noted.

April 1929 (p. 53) — J-M's office of the Celite Corp. was moved from Los Angeles to Lompoc on Feb. 16.

April 1929 (p. 54) — J-M election of officers and personnel changes - includes notice on pages 19-22 above.

April 1929 (p. 59) — J-M announced acquisition of the U.S. and Canadian rights to manufacture and sell Transite Pipe (a seamless pipe made of asbestos and cement) under Italian patents.

Special machinery for its manufacture is being built in Italy. Two units, with a capacity of 2 million ft. per year, will be installed at the Waukegan, Ill. plant. Preparations have already been made for increasing this capacity as needed.

May 1929 (pp. 15-16) — Keasbey & Mattison makes largest theatre curtain in the world, complying with the NJ law. Most states have adopted definite standards for such curtains.

May 1929 (p. 27) — Theatre Curtain Survey underway and should be completed by June. About 100 cities will be covered.

May 1929 (p. 52) — "Asbestos Has Many Novel Uses" is the title of an article appearing in an April 12 bulletin issued by the Dept. of Commerce.

May 1929 (p. 54) — J-M purchased the controlling interest in the Beton & Mollith Asbestos Cement Works at Moll, Belgium. It is planned to enlarge the plant to take care of European and South American trade, and to add textiles, insulating materials, brake linings, and other materials to the present lines.

May 1929 (p. 54) — The Foreign Division of J-M has been reorganized by dividing it into districts and sales territories. The three districts created are: European, Latin American and Far East.

May 1929 (p. 54) — The Hixon Peterson Lumber Co. of Toledo, Ohio, and its chain of twelve yards has recently been secured as full line distributor of J-M roofing and building materials.

May 1929 (p. 54) — A new addition to the J-M line is Sanacoustic Tile, a sound-absorbing finish, to which the Company has acquired the exclusive manufacturing and sales rights. The finish was developed by C.F. Burgess Laboratories, Inc., Madison, Wis., and was formerly known as Burgess Sanacoustic Tile.

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May 1929 (p. 54) — Another comparatively new feature of J-M building material service is House Insulation which consists of particles of rock wool blown into the space between the outside walls and the interior plaster by a specially-designed machine.

May 1929 (pp. 54-55) — The purchase of assets and properties of the Weaver-Henry Mfg. Company of Los Angeles was announced on March 1. The company manufactures asphalt composition shingles and roofings and will be operated by J-M as a separate and distinct organization. The entire personnel of the Weaver-Henry Corporation has been retained. The plant is thoroughly modern and covers four acres.

May 1929 (p. 55) — Another recent acquisition of J-M is the purchase of the Preformed Asphalt Products Company, Inc., of Dayton, Ohio. The plant was put in operation early in April. The products include asphalt joints, blocks and planks.

May 1929 (p. 55) — The recent rumor regarding the possibility of a merger between the Johns-Manville Corporation and American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation has been denied by the officers of both companies.

May 1929 (p. 59) — J-M's Chairman, W.R. Seigle, is visiting Germany, France and Belgium to study general business conditions in connection with the expansion of J-M's activities in Europe.

June 1929 (pp. 4-8) — German Asbestos Industry - In 1913, exports amounted to about 75% of total production, but through the war, export possibilities were greatly reduced. Consequently, sales were more difficult. Germany has more trouble than ever purchasing raw fiber at satisfactory terms and conditions, especially from Canada. Russia may become an important supplier to Germany in the near future.

June 1929 (pp. 11-13) — Arizona Asbestos - Mainly deals with the Regal Mine.

July 1929 (pp. 2-4) — "Naval Asbestos Demand Grows" - Naval architects planning the new light cruisers estimate that of each of the 10,000 tonners, 94 tons will be asbestos. The 34,000 ton aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga include 1,400 tons of asbestos.

In all new naval construction, asbestos-composition switchboards (asbestos ebony pictured) has replaced slate and marble. The entire combatant force is to have all such boards replaced by asbestos-containing material as soon as possible. ". . . the Navy is becoming asbestosized almost completely." (Pictures asbestos-insulated pipes on a destroyer).

July 1929 (pp. 2-4) (cont.)

The Navy is obtaining its new speeds in light cruisers "only because it can use asbestos in high-pressure steam packings."

We have been compelled to develop not only metal to contain these mighty steam pressures but packing which could economically conserve both heat and pressure. "Asbestos, without substitute, or at present, any argument, is the only product found capable."

"Packings of asbestos are under practically constant test and development, and samples of all types of such packings are under constant investigation at the Naval Experiment Station at Annapolis. The specification requirements on all types of packings are especially rigid, . . ."

"Packing must be suitable for use with superheated steam; other types must be used for hot water; others for refrigerating machinery, etc. All three are classified by the Bureau of Engineering and only those that show they will withstand the severest service conditions are used. Manufacturers who are interested in this class of equipment should provide themselves with copies of all such specifications and use them as models."

"In naval tests no personal bias is allowed to prevail. To be acceptable a product must be inherently good. It has to stand or fall on its own merits, and these are determined solely on the results of its tests. If two or more products give equally good results, then, unquestionably, the cheaper one is the most satisfactory."

"The Navy, besides switchboards and packings, uses quite large quantitites of fibrous paints, roofing cements, asbestos floor coverings, asbestos shingles, pipe coverings, millboard and high temperature cements. Asbestos brake linings are also important on the Navy's supply lists."

July 1929 (pp. 6-8)

Asbestos Yarn - describes British and American standardization (sizes, weights, etc.).

July 1929 (pp. 16-18)

"Manchuria and Asbestos" - Japanese article describing asbestos deposits.

July 1929 (p. 54)

J-M - Personnel changes noted. Misc. news. Formation of J-M Int'l. Organization of German company with branches in England, France and Belguim. Belguim company purchased in Feb. Albany sales office moves to another building.

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Aug. 1929 (p. 59) — Cooperative agreement between American Standards Assoc. and U.S. Bureau of Standards should greatly advance commercial standards.

Sept. 1929 (p. 20) — The thermal insulation testing lab at J-M's Manville factory is regarded as one of the most completely equipped private labs in the U.S. for investigative work pertaining to all classes of insulating materials. Research at this lab has resulted in the improvement and standarization of many important insulating products.

Sept. 1929 (p. 20) — Thetford - "The Grey City". "We sit down in Thetford for a few minutes, . . . and a fine grey dust is noticeable on our clothing."

"This dust covers everything in Thetford . . . grey dust settles over all the roads, turning even the grasses a greyish hue." More than 10,000 have their homes there.

Sept. 1929 (pp. 28-29) — Suggestion has been made in Africa to formulate an Amosite Asbestos Assoc. to market amosite.

Sept. 1929 (p. 54) — The title of the railroad and government department of the J-M has been changed to the Transportation and Government Department, and a new sales organization plan has been put into effect. This department comprises sales and engineering service to railroads, airways and airplane manufacturers, government, electric railways, and motor coach lines and motor coach manufacturers. Lists officers, sales managers, etc.

Oct. 1929 (p. 6) — Thetford - "The City of Dumps" - The dumps of Thetford are so immense as to assume a sort of grandeur - huge mountain-like heaps, half a mile or more, with small "railroads" on top.

The dumps are ever growing larger. Day by day dump cars run out on top of the dumps and deposit the finely ground serpentine, the residue of the mill rock after all asbestos fibre has been extracted.

"One wonders how far the dumps will extend in time to come. There must be millions of tons of material already in these dumps. Even were a use found for the finely ground stone, we could not conceive of any use so vast as to remove them altogether; indeed it would take a very large demand to keep even reasonably ahead of the daily deposits made on them."

"No - the dumps will probably remain as long as Thetford itself, and longer."

Oct. 1929 (p. 6) (cont.)	"In time to come the whole town may be located on the top of the dumps, as the pits encroach more and more on the present townsite."
Oct. 1929 (pp. 27-28)	Pipe covering should not be less than 3/4" thick, but many speculative builders are asking for 1/2", forcing the manufacturer to make these items. The U.S. Bureau of Standards is investigating.
Oct. 1929 (p. 53)	Officers/Directors of J-M Int'l. listed.
Oct. 1929 (p. 53)	"Johns-Manville Corporation has entered into a contract with the Insulite Company to purchase insulating lumber for use west of the Allegheny mountains. There has been no merger of these interests despite reports by overzealous newspaper reporters."
Oct. 1929 (p. 54)	J-M personnel changes/promotions listed. J-M formed a "Quarter Century" Club consisting of men employed by the company for 25 years or more (present membership = 70). A pledge was made to each member that only the President could discharge any member of the Club from the Company's service.
Nov. 1929 (p. 53)	A new Inspection and Control Dept. at Manville was launched Sept. 1, covering all manufacturing operations and organized for the inspection of raw materials, goods in process and finished goods from physical and chemical points of view.
Nov. 1929 (p. 55)	Forbes Nov. edition has article on Lewis H. Brown.
Dec. 1929 (pp. 19-20)	PA Dept. of Labor and Industry has developed new regulations for building construction. Asbestos curtains were specified for school auditoriums, theatres and movie theatre stages.
Dec. 1929 (p. 20)	Asbestos curtains being used in electric welding.

Attorney's Work Product

1930

Jan. 1930 (pp. 2-4)

A Review of 1929

1) Mattison, always exclusively Canadian, opens Arizona mine.
2) Turner & Newall acquired Amosite mine.
3) Merger of Raybestos Co., Manhattan Rubber Co. and U.S. Asbestos Co. into Raybestos Manhattan.
4) J-M purchased several firms and added new products and is planning to manufacture asbestos cement pipe in the U.S.

Feb. 1930 (pp. 14-18)

German Foreign Trade - Imported 14,650,000 pounds of asbestos from Canada, 4,610,000 from S. Africa, 1,670,000 from Russia, 765,000 from E. Africa and 870,000 from the U.S.

Imports declined; exports increased.

March 1930 (p. 16)

Synthetic Asbestos - Patent granted 1927 to M. Grossman of NY. Opinion is that it is possible to make fiber from the process but that the cost is so high as to not be commercially practical.

March 1930 (p. 20)

"Pulmonary Asbestosis - Some attention is being given by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, to Pulmonary Asbestosis, a disease resulting from exposure to asbestos dust. The Bureau urges the establishment of efficient exhaust systems and the introduction of other safety methods."

"This disease has been noted in England, an much has been written concerning it but this is the first time, to our knowledge, that it has been offically discussed in this country."

"The statement of the Bureau of Labor Statistics refers to an article published in the Bulletin of Hygiene, London, in December, giving the results of a study of the clinical and radiological record of 15 cases of pulmonary asbestosis occurring among workers in an asbestos factory."

"It is said that the asbestos dust causes a pulmonary fibrosis, attacking the bases of the lungs, and, like silicosis, it is frequently complicated by tuberculosis."

March 1930 (p. 51)

J-M - All equipment at Nashua for the making of a-c shingles moved to Manville, NJ. The Nashua factory (besides Asbestos Ebony, Electrobestos, Transite Wood and Transite specialites now manufactured) will in future go into quantity production of two important new products: Asbestos Wall Tile and Asbestos Wallboard. It is contemplated to greatly increase the production of Asbestos Ebony, Electobestos, Transite and special Transite products in the near future.

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March 1930 (p. 52) — The Canadian branch of J-M's Quarter Century Club was organized.

April 1930 (pp. 30-32) — Federal Specifications Board is submitting to various packing manufacturers its proposed federal specification for Packing, Asbestos, Sheet, Compressed.

April 1930 (p. 32) — Article on Asbestos Tariff Schedule recently approved by the Senate.

April 1930 (p. 49) — J-M opened new sales office in Brooklyn. The first carload of asbestos cement pipe, 1600 ft., was shipped from Waukegan in February. It was consigned to American Enka Corp. in NC.

April 1930 (p. 55) — J-M's asbestos cement pipe was sold for use as an incinerator chimney manufactured by Josam Co.

April 1930 (p. 55) — German synthetic asbestos - a specimen is available for inspection at office of Asbestos magazine. "It does not seem this material could compete very strongly with the real material."

May 1930 (p. 51) — J-M has built a new building at Manville to manufacture asbestos rigid shingles and corrugated transite (formerly made at Nashua).

June 1930 (pp. 8-10) — Article describing Census of Manufacturers taken every two years by the Bureau of Census. Report contains figures on asbestos products.

June 1930 (p. 20) — "A Few Facts About Johns-Manville Corporation" - Until the 1870's, the Company was known simply as "H.W. Johns." It then became the H.W. Johns Manufacturing Company, which continued to be its name until 1901 when it was consolidated with the Manville Covering Company and the name was changed to the H.W. Johns-Manville Company. Later the initials were dropped and the Company was incorporated - Johns-Manville Incorporated. In 1927, a further reorganization took place, and the Company became known as the Johns-Manville Corporation.

At the present time, Johns-Manville Corporation and its subsidiaries employ approximately 10,000 persons.

It manufactures more than 1,000 individual products, which can be divided into the following major lines: Roofings and shingles, industrial and home insulation materials, industrial and decorative floorings, acoustical treatment, concrete products, textiles, power specialities and automotive equipment.

June 1930 (p. 20) (cont.)

The basic materials used in the manufacture of these products are asbestos, magnesia, diatomaceous earth, silicon rock.

The Corporation has thirteen factories, which are located at Alexandria, Ind.; Asbestos, P.Q.; Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio; Gretna, La.; Lompoc and Los Angeles, Calif.; Manville, NJ; Nashua, NH; Pittsburg and Redwood City, Calif.; and Waukegan, Ill. It also has a substantial interest in a factory in Belgium.

It also has two mines: Asbestos, P.Q. and Chrysotile, Ariz.

June 1930 (p. 28)

The Mining & Industrial Magazine of S. Africa seems alarmed because of the drop in the price of raw fiber and the concurrent patent issue for synthetic asbestos.

June 1930 (p. 56)

J-M purchased assets and patents of Stevens Sound Proofing Company of Chicago.

July 1930 (p. 30)

"Most of the asbestos mines in Arizona have reduced their operations considerably or stopped them altogether, awaiting revival of general business activity."

Aug. 1930 (p. 24)

A pipe line wrapping machine has been invented which should simplify field wrapping of pipes with asbestos felt. This device is a joint product of J-M and the W.K.M. Co.

Aug. 1930 (p. 51)

The name of J-M's Moll, Belguim plant was changed from Beton & Mollith to Johns-Manville, S.A. The plant was established in 1923 and was taken over by J-M in 1928.

Aug. 1930 (p. 51)

J-M is manufacturing a new product - Asbestos Wall Board.

Sept. 1930 (pp. 10-13)

U.S. Post Office adopts asbestos mail bags after tests by Bureau of Standards.

Sept. 1930 (p. 16)

Japanese Asbestos Market - Suffering depression. Estimated 5-6,000 tons of raw fiber will be used in 1931.

Sept. 1930 (p. 20)

Why J-M calls its asbestos cement products "Transite": "It appears that back in 1900 the old Nassau Electric Railway Company had been acquired by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and the latter was converting all the old horse-drawn cars to electric traction. The old cars were of wood construction and it was necessary to place a subflooring which had sufficient structural strength and dielectric characteristics to assure the safety of passengers and rolling stock."

Sept. 1930 (p. 20) (cont.) "The company came to Johns-Manville to solve their problem and after making several experiments, the material now known as Transite was adapted for this purpose. The name was taken from the name of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Late it was registered and is, of course, the sole property of Johns-Manville Corporation."

Sept. 1930 (p. 56) J-M's Philadelphia office moved to new building. The offices are equipped wih J-M Floor Tile and Acoustical Ceilings.

Oct. 1930 (p. 18) J-M's new product, Firecrete, is a refractory cement designed primarily for use with domestic oil burners.

Oct. 1930 (pp. 28-29) On Sept. 27, a second asbestos firm went on the air. The Raybestos twins have had a weekly program of songs and jokes. Now, every Sat. night on CBS, the J-M Fire Fighters have a 15-minute program of music and entertainment, plus a message on J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles. This is part of J-M's fall re-roofing campaign.

Nov. 1930 (pp. 10-11) 1929 Census of Manufacturers - 230 establishments are covered, including: (1) 166 manufacturers of steam (and other) packing, pipe/boiler covering, and gaskets. (2) 64 manufacturers of other asbestos products. Sets out statistics in this article.

Nov. 1930 (pp. 18-24) Lists all known asbestos products manufactured (generic classes). Major categories are:

Aircell
Cement Products
Baking sheets
Boiler wall coating
Brake lining
Breeching insulation
Cement
Cloth
Clothing
Clutch facings
Expansion Joint
Felt
Fire felt sheets/blocks
Filter fibres
Flooring
Gaskets
High temperature insulation
Insulation Jackets
Insulation for packing
Lead joint runner
Listing/tape
85% magnesia covering

Attorney's Work Product

Nov. 1930 (pp. 18-34) (cont.)	Mattress insulation Millboard Moulded compositions Motion picture booths Packing, asbestos plaited Packing cup, moulded Paint, varnish, filler Paper Paper tape Plaster Putty Rollboard Rope Roofing Snow (decorative) Spiral pipe insulation Stack lining Stocking, lead cable Stovemats Table pads/mats Tape, friction Tapestry (European) Tent shields/stove rings Theatre curtains Tubing Wick Wire insulation Yarn/cord/twine
Nov. 1930 (pp. 40-44)	Market for Asbestos in Japan - increasing yearly. About 80% of imports come from Canada. Gives statistics. "The dockyards are large buyers of asbestos, and a fair amount of asbestos and asbestos materials is also sold to the government arsenals and to the Imperial Government Railways."
Nov. 1930 (p. 48)	Railway Express Agency adopts J-M's asbestos bags for mail and express air shipments.
Nov. 1930 (pp. 55-56)	J-M personnel changes noted. Baltimore office moved to new building. Boston moved to new facilities, the ceilings being treated with J-M Sancoustic Tile and the floors laid with J-M Type A Asphalt Tile Flooring.
Dec. 1930 (pp. 4-14)	Russian Asbestos Situation - Before the war, Russia was second only to Canada in production. Gives table comparing Canada, Russia, Rhodesia and S. Africa 1912-1927. Presently 13,000 workers mine 10,000 tons per day.

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Dec. 1930 (pp. 16-20) — U.K. Asbestos Industry - About 9,000 persons employed in the industry and 60 million pounds of raw fiber consumed annually. About 75% of the total British output of asbestos products is produced by Turner & Newall.

Dec. 1930 (pp. 22-24) — Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union - From Oct. 1928 to March 1929, Russia imported 2,196 metric tons of asbestos and exported 2,955 metric tons. Gives figures of distribution of total trade with 11 countries, representing all commodities.

Dec. 1930 (p. 26) — "Another Synthetic Asbestos" - South African invented process yielding a synthetic fiber which would yield a handsome profit at $5 a ton.

Dec. 1930 (p. 28) — "The New Asbestos Motion Picture" - The United States Bureau of Mines, in cooperation with Johns-Manville Corporation, has prepared a one reel educational motion picture film - "Asbestos, the Magic Fibre".

The film covers the open pit process of mining; crushing, drying and screening to get the milled fibre. Then the scene shifts to the factory, and carding, spinning and weaving are shown; next the making of brake lining, tubing for packing, gaskets.

The manufacture of asbestos paper, and of aircell pipe covering out of the paper is next shown, followed by the combining of asbestos with magnesia for pipe covering. The final scenes depict the making of asbestos cement shingles.

Copies of the film are available for exhibition by schools, churches, clubs, civic and business organizations, etc. Applications should be addressed to the United States Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh Experiment Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

No charge is made for the use of the film, but the exhibitor is asked to pay the transportation charges.

Dec. 1930 (p. 57) — J-M's new shingle plant at its Manville factory has been in full operation since Oct. Three carloads of corrugated sheathing were shipped in Nov.

Dec. 1930 (p. 59) — Flat asbestos lumber is being used on the World's Fair Buildings in Chicago for siding.

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Attorney's Work Product

1931

Jan. 1931 (p. 53) "Standards and Specifications for Nonmetallic Minerals and Their Products," is the the title of a book recently published by the Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Eight pages in this book are devoted to Asbestos Products, covering Paper, Millboard and Rollboard, Textiles, Yarns and Packing, Brake Lining and Cement asbestos backing composition board. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement are listed with the notation 'No nationally recognized specifications available'."

Jan. 1931 (p. 55) J-M has selected the J. Walter Thompson Co. of New York City as its new advertising agency.

Feb. 1931 (pp. 16-18) Federal Specification Board is revising its packing and gasket specifications. Comments on the proposed revisions should be submitted to the Board by mid-April. Listed (text gives titles of each): 94b, 97b, 93, 113a, 98a, 101c, 104a, 110A, 486, 487.

Feb. 1931 (p. 18) Aetna Life building in Hartford, the largest building of its kind in the world, was recently insulated by Keasbey & Mattison (75,000 ft. of piping insulation and 60,000 sq. ft. on boilers/ducts). Additionally, cork insulation was done by United Insulation - Keasbey's approved contractor.

March 1931 (p. 28) All brake linings sold to the government must be tested beginning Feb. 3 by a machine designed by the Bureau of Standards.

April 1931 (pp. 2-6) Brake Lining sold to government must be tested by the Bureau of Standards and rated under the new Federal spec soon to be issued.

April 1931 (p. 6) Specs for various insulations are being revised by the Federal Specifications Board. Comments/suggestions are desired by the Board by May 9. Specs listed (text gives titles): USGMS244, 212, 54, 337 and 338.

April 1931 (p. 6) Henry W. Miller & Sons manufactured magnesia products and asbestos textiles, wick, etc. forty years ago in Philadelphia. H.W. Johns Company bought them out and relocated them to a larger mill and building. Moved in 1917-19 to Manville, NJ with rest of operation.

April 1931 (p. 22) — Amtorg and Asbestos Ltd. of NJ were named in complaints being investigated by the U.S. Tariff Commission. Complaints charged, among other things, that methods used in the sale of Russian fiber has been such that buyers had been induced to break their contracts.

April 1931 (p. 22) — Canada bans Russian materials, including asbestos.

April 1931 (p. 46) — J-M introduces Salem Shingle, a new asbestos cement shingle designed to resemble wood shingles for roofs. Available in eight colors.

May 1931 (p. 20) — Russia bans Canadian goods in retaliation for Canadian placing an embargo on Russian materials.

May 1931 (p. 40) — J-M building materials being sold to homeowners under deferment plan - payments being made over 6 mos. to 2 yrs.

June 1931 (p. 53) — "The Seven Ages of Johns-Manville" is the title of an article published in the June issue of Fortune - a short history of the company.

June 1931 (p. 53) — "Safeguarding Your Pipe Line Investment" (a 12-page brochure published by Johns-Manville) describes J-M's Asbestos Pipe Line Felts.

June 1931 (p. 54) — J-M's Director of Research, Dr. A. M. Hamblet, dies.

July 1931 (p. 24) — "Why Synthetic Asbestos?" Refers to June 1930 article in Asbestos and reaction of industry.

Sept. 1931 (p. 47) — J-M personnel changes.

Sept. 1931 (p. 47) — J-M issues fourth edition of its Brake Reliners Manual, including a section on all its automobile products.

1932

Jan. 1932 (p. 47) — German Asbestos Imports for first nine months of 1931 equalled 7,242 metric tons, down from 10,793 metric tons for the same period in 1930.

Jan. 1932 (p. 47) — Bureau of Census has compiled a report on Asbestos for the year 1929.

Jan. 1932 (p. 48) — J-M on Jan. 1 reduced wages and salaries from 10 to 15%, affecting all employees.

Jan. 1932 (pp. 18-19) — J-M spent five years in research and has recently introduced Pre-Shrunk Asbestocel.

July 1932 (p. 38) — Federal Specifications for Insulating Board - tentative specs for the following submitted by Federal Specification Board for comment/criticism:
1) Fiber Board, Insulating, Structural Wallboard
2) Composition Felt, Insulating, Semi-rigid Blanket, Insulating, Flexible
Not all are composed of asbestos.

Aug. 1932 (pp. 16-18) — ASTM Asbestos Textiles Committee report on June meeting. Tentative revisions have been made in Asbestos Yarn specs, stating asbestos content rather than cotton content. Specs for asbestos roving being prepared. Industry has members as officers of ASTM.

Aug. 1932 (pp. 19-20) — Asbestos Yarn - proposed revision of specs. 1929 spec given with proposed changes. Relevant: item 5 setting out % of asbestos, ranging from 77-100% (with only a trace of foreign matter).

Aug. 1932 (p. 42) — R.V. Aycock Co, J-M approved insulation contractors and approved acoustical contractors, is now a subsidiary of J-M, operating as Aycock Corp. of Texas. (See correction below, Oct. 1932, p. 40.)

Sept. 1932 (pp. 22-44) — Census of Manufacturers - 1931 - preliminary report issued by Bureau of Census covering 207 firms, 63 of which manufacture asbestos products. Sets out quantity/value of various asbestos products.

Sept. 1932 (p. 40) — J-M will erect a special building in the Home and Industrial Arts group of the "Century of Progress" Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1933. Will demonstrate acoustical, insulation, fire/weather resistance methods and products.

Oct. 1932 (pp. 2-13) — Article on asbestos mills by a consulting engineer. Describes the process and states "It is true that this dry process . . . creates a considerable amount of dust . . . ." Modern design reduces this to a minimum, and secondary suction removes most of the dust. Discusses exhaust fans, dust collecting chambers.

Oct. 1932 (p. 40) — Correction on August Aycock article (Aug. 1932, p. 42). "In July 1932 the R.V. Aycock Company entered into a contract with Johns-Manville Corporation whereby Johns-Manville purchased certain of the assets of the R.V. Aycock Company. They did not purchase the R.V. Aycock Co., which company is still in existence, but the name of which has been changed to the Vaughn Investment Company.

J-M set up two subsidiaries in the territory formerly covered by the R.V. Aycock Company, one with General Headquarters in Kansas City, known as the Aycock Corporation.

Under the new setup R.V. Aycock will have supervision over both subsidiaries."

Nov. 1932 (pp. 14-16) — Tariff Hearing on Russian Asbestos is continuing, several witnesses being called on behalf of Amtorg. Final decision is expected Feb. 1933. The hearing took three weeks and was the longest ever recorded in Tariff Commission Annals.

Nov. 1932 (pp. 20-22) — J-M introduces new asbestos awning fabric in colors and stripes.

Nov. 1932 (p. 43) — Lists house organs of various companies, including Power Specialist of J-M.

Nov. 1932 (p. 43) — "Asbestos cloth bags are used as a filter in dust collectors, these collectors being simply vacuum cleaners on a large industrial scale."

Dec. 1932 (p. 29) — Federal Specifications for Packings - Federal Specifications Board is submitting proposed specs to manufacturers for comment and criticism. Those relevant are:
1) Packing, Rod, Asbestos, Braided
2) Packing, Fabric, Condenser Tube

Dec. 1932 (p. 29) — Caposite Insulation, pipe and boiler covering made of 100% amosite with no filler or binder, is introduced by Cape Asbestos, "probably the largest producers of Amosite and Blue Asbestos Crudes in the world." It comes in sectional and block form with a canvas or asbestos cloth jacket.

Dec. 1932 (pp. 37-38) — Pacific Coast Asbestos Assn. held annual meeting. Association is composed of manufacturers and distributors of heat insulating materials on the Pacific coast. P.A. Andrews of J-M was an invited guest, as was C.J. Stover, owner of Asbestos. Elected Secty.-Treas. was Arthur W. Knight of J-M in San Francisco. Present from J-M were : E.H. Clausen (S.F.), H.B. Heyn (L.A.), A.W. Knight (S.F.), F.W. McDermott (Seattle), and Franklin Shuey (S.F).

Dec. 1932 (p. 40) — "The first advertisement of Johns-Manville featured a testimonial from Horace Greeley, about roofing; that was 60 years ago."

1933

Jan. 1933 (p. 16) — Refers to the 1932 ASTM Index of Standards and Tentative Standards. The following are listed re: asbestos:

1) Spec. for asphalt-Saturated Asbestos Felt for Use in Construction Built-Up Roofs (D 250-27) B.S. 11,958
2) Tent. Spec. and Tests for Asbestos Tape for Electrical Purposes (D315-31 T). Proc. Vol. 31, 1,996; also 1932 T.S. 1027.
3) Spec. for Tolerances and Test Methods for Asbestos Yarns (D 299-29). B.S. 11. 1099.

Jan. 1933 (p. 39) — India Rubber Journal article referenced -- "Glass Wool for Thermal Insulation".

Feb. 1933 (pp. 13-15) — Johns-Manville Glorifies Asbestos at the Chicago World's Fair. J-M's Exhibition Building is made of Transite. Demonstrations of acoustical, friction, insulating, and shingle materials appear in a 90-ft. mural, with the products also being on display.

Feb. 1933 (p. 36) — J-M to move from 292 Madison Ave. to new headquarters at 22 E. 40th St., NY City in April. Many of its products are used in the new facilities: Transite Asbestos Partitions, Asphalt Tile, and Acoustical Materials (including ceiling).

April 1933 (p. 8) — U.S. Law No. 428 restricts the purchase/use by all govt. agencies to materials mined, produced or manufactured in the U.S. Asbestos comes under this ruling, but since much of the stocks on hand are not domestic and since many grades cannot be mined in this country, the asbestos industry is attempting to obtain a special ruling. Meanwhile, quoting or invoicing on products containing foreign fiber should be stamped indicating that fact. (Text set out).

The U.S. producers "claim they can produce sufficient quantities of most of the grades to take care of Government requirements."

50/0021h

April 1933 (pp. 20-22) — Russian Asbestos Import Restrictions Lifted by recommendation of U.S. Tariff Commission and approved by the President. This refers to the early mention of Tariff Commission hearings on the subject arising from petitions of Bear Canyon Asbestos, Regal Asbestos Mines and Vermont Asbestos.

April 1933 (p. 22) — German Asbestos manufacturing recording increasing depression - about 50% capacity.

June 1933 (p. 14) — "Again - Synthetic Asbestos" - Newspapers are calling attention to this new product. Is presently being tested.

Aug. 1933 (p. 10) — Asbestos Institute formed to act as coordinating body between the industry and the National Recovery Administration. The institute is divided into five product type divisions (paper, cement, mag., textile, & brakes). Elected officers include Pres. L.H. Brown (Pres. of J-M).

Aug. 1933 (pp. 12-13) — "Interplanetary Rocket Needs Asbestos Packing" The "conquest of atmospheric heights . . . and even shooting a rocket to the moon, waits only on the improvement of asbestos technique or the production of a form of asbestos that will protect the fuel chamber of the rocket." The first American Interplanetary Society's rocket was launched last month, attaining a speed of 3,000 ft. per second, but the asbestos packing failed at a height of several thousand feet, and the tank exploded. Describes rocket, fuel tanks, etc.

Sept. 1933 (pp. 3-8) — Asbestos in the Movies - Among uses: "breakaway" scenes; localizing fires; walls in the sets; fake fireplaces; camera booths; light shields; "snow"; cobwebs; and insulation in "sound stages", pipes, boilers, ducts.

Sept. 1933 (pp. 10-13) — N.R.A. Code for the Asbestos Industry - industry wage/hours codes presented by Asbestos Institute to NRA for inclusion in the new Re-employment Agreement.

Oct. 1933 (pp. 2-6) — "Asbestos Flooring Widely Used on Shipboard" Insulation of pipes has been in effect for some time. Now, with elimination of wooden decks and the advent of steel decks, asbestos is being used as sound-proof, insulating and fire-proof flooring. Pictures ship Manhattan with Asbestolith decks. Suggests the product could be utilized in homes, hospitals, hotels, schools, public buildings, etc.

Oct. 1933 (pp. 7-12) — National Industrial Recovery Act - article dealing with the new procedures resulting from the "partnership of the Government and business".

51/0021h

Oct. 1933 (p. 24) — Asbestos code discussed between Asbestos Institute and N.R.A. Federal Specifications Board has new proposed revision for Federal Stock Catalogue, Specification for Magnesia Block, Pipe Covering (Molded) and Cement. Suggestions or changes must be in by Dec. 1.

Nov. 1933 (pp. 3-10) — Pres. Signs Asbestos Code after Hearing held Oct. 19. Present from J-M: Lewis Brown. Deals with wages and hours.

Nov. 1933 (pp. 18-19) — Asbestos Contractors Nat'l Assn. organized in Sept. On the committee to present the Code of Fair Competition in Washington was L.R. Hoff, President of J-M Sales.

Nov. 1933 (p. 30) — Asbestos Fibre Distributors, a division of J-M Sales Corp. - W. Jacobsen new Sales Mgr.

Nov. 1933 (p. 33) — J-M sponsored a radio broadcast from Sept. 25 through Nov. 13 devoted primarily to furthering the campaign of the N.R.A. Called "A Million Dollars to Lend," J-M offered loans to homeowners for repair and remodeling.

Nov. 1933 (p. 34) — "Asbestos vests are worn by a number of people to protect them from radio 'waves'. Doctors believe they only imagine radio waves affect them and that the asbestos vest is more valuable for its psychological effect than for any real physical protection."

Dec. 1933 (pp. 12-14) — A Review of 1933 - nothing relevant not already appearing in this summary.

Dec. 1933 (p. 19) — Pacific Coast Asbestos Association held its annual meeting. Elected as Secretary was A.W. Knight of J-M Sales Corp.

Dec. 1933 (pp. 19-21) — Asbestos Contractors National Association met. Vice Chairman of the Western Group and member of Executive committee: R.V. Aycock of Kansas City. Vice Chairman of the Southern Group: Otis Massey of Aycock Corp. of Texas in Houston.

1934

Jan. 1934 (pp. 8-10) — NRA set up a working organization designated as Code Authority and Sub-Code Authorities. Lewis Brown is Chairman of the Code Authority. Sub-Code Authorities are asbestos paper div., asbestos cement div., magnesia products div., etc.

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Jan. 1934 (p. 30) — Oct. issue of Architectural Forum has five-page article on J-M's new 40th St. offices.

Jan. 1934 (p. 32) — J-M resignation of James S. Adams.

Jan. 1934 (p. 35) — Statue of Liberty renovation includes installation of asbestos wood in the ceiling and for enclosure of landings/passageways.

Feb. 1934 (p. 10) — Tentative specs for Asbestos Roving have been published by ASTM (D375-33T). "A.S.T.M. Standards shall not merely be standards that have been adopted by the Society, but standard specifications and test methods developed by industry itself." Criticisms should be sent to ASTM.

Feb. 1934 (p. 16) — W. Jacobsen heads Asbestos Fibre Distributors, a new unit of J-M.

April 1934 (pp. 3-8) — Bureau of Standards issued, through Letter Circular 406, its findings on theatre safety curtains.

April 1934 (pp. 10-14) — Code Authorities and Committees held conference under auspices of NRA. Chairman Lewis Brown gave presentation (prices, hours, etc.).

April 1934 (p. 14) — English shoe manufacturer introduced asbestos soles for children's sandals.

May 1934 (p. 12) — Asbestos industry code amendments announced by NRA (set out in their entirety). Item 5: Members may prepare Simplification and Standardization Specifications and a Merchandising Plan.

May 1934 (p. 22) — H.R. 9002 and S. 3402 are before Congress providing for adjustment of contracts made with the U.S. Government "where higher costs have been subsequently placed upon contractors because of compliance with the President's Re-employment Agreement."

May 1934 (p. 22) — Membership of A.C.N.A. (Asbestos Contractors National Association) now totals 200.

May 1934 (p. 32) — J-M personnel changes/elections.

May 1934 (p. 34) — BuMines publishes "The Asbestos Industry of 1933."

June 1934 (pp. 2-8) — Article "Asbestos in Use on Boulder Dam Project": (1) brakes, friction bands on power shovels, trucks, etc., (2) packing on pumps, (3) pipe insulation in steam plants, (4) siding/roofing for temporary power plant buildings, (5) control switchboards, (6) asbestos brick furnace lining, (7) insulation of circular furnace fans, and (8) mixed with coal tar for coating headers and penstocks.

June 1934 (p. 31) — "Asbestos Curtains to Conquer Ship Fires"

"How serious fires on board ship--such as that which probably destroyed the mammoth French liner L'Atlantique early last year--might be prevented with the aid of suitable asbestos protection was the subject of a demonstration at Slough, near London, recently."

"Highly inflammable materials in a tunnel representing a corridor on the passenger deck of a modern line were set on fire. The heat thus generated set an alarm clock in action, and asbestos curtains immediately isolated the flames from all other parts of the 'vessel.'"

"A fireman wearing an asbestos uniform then entered the burning compartment, walked thru the flames, and extinguished the conflagration."

"An official of Bestobel Works, Slough, where the asbestos curtains are manufactuerd, stated that a similar demonstration had recently been given before representatives of important British shipping interests, who were highly impressed by it. Similar success with actual demonstrations aboard ship is likely to lead to the widespread adooption of this protective system."

July 1934 (p. 39) — Asbestos suits used on aircraft carriers by firemen who stand on the deck while planes are landing. The suits offer protection in the event the plane catches fire, endangering the pilot's life.

Aug. 1934 (p. 12) — British Air Ministry, after stringent testing, has ordered a large supply of asbestos gloves for the Royal Air Force. They will probably be used by mechanics needing to work on the engines without waiting for them to cool, by workmen in forging and welding and in rescue operations.

Aug. 1934 (p. 27) — ASTM Textile Committee will refer the following proposed revisions for yarns and rovings to ballot:
(1) Yarns -D299-33 change from 75 to 100% asbestos;
(2) Roving D373-33T - grades changed.

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Sept. 1934 (pp. 26-29)

Article "Asbestos in Aviation" - " . . . no other material is available that will answer so well."

"A visit to any one of the large comercial or Government owned airports will reveal that asbestos is rather extensively utilized in the form of wall board as a fire screen around the engines of airplanes, and it is employed as a roofing material and for the siding of airport structures either alone or as an exterior coating for sheet metal. Also, at such places asbestos cement or asbestos magnesia covering insulates piping, tanks, and other parts of the station adjuncts where insulation is desirable."

"Afloat, on any of the Navy's big airplane carriers, asbestos is made use of to minimize or to localize fire and especially, to safeguard the storage of gasoline . . . . Planes leaving one of these carriers take off after an initial run on the vessel's long and flat deck, and the same aircraft when returning have to alight upon the deck which, if the seas be rough, may be rolling. The naval aviator, expert as he is in getting back on to his floating base, still always faces a possible spill and perhaps a smash-up in doing so. Accordingly, a certain number of the crew, clothed from head to foot in asbestos garments and armed with portable fire extinguishers, are always on duty at such times to immediately smother any flames that may result from a ruptured fuel tank, thus nipping quickly a fire that might otherwise acquire destructive proportions and imperil the ship, itself."

"It is not permissible to publish particulars about the internal organization of one of our naval aircraft carriers, but in a general way these vessels are much like other fighting ships. They carry ammunition which must be shielded from high temperatures as well as fire. Their primary source of motive energy is high powered boilers, and inside and out those steam generators are insulated in one way or another. Steam pipes, hot-water pipes, refrigerating-brine pipes, cold-storage compartments, oil-burning cooking apparatus, etc., etc., are insulated either with asbestos cement, asbestos magnesia covering, asbestos wallboard, or asbestos fabric of some kind. Insulation is necessary not only to insure operating economy and efficiency, but also to contribute to the comfort and to the well-being of a personnel of 1,300, officers and crew."

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Sept. 1934 (pp. 26-29) (cont.)

"In addition to the foregoing services that call for asbestos, U.S.S. Saratoga and the U.S.S. Lexington, the outstanding units of our Naval Air Force, are each provided with a well-equipped foundry, a machine shop, a blacksmith shop, and an electrical repair shop. In all of these important departments asbestos is utilized for one purpose or another, and in most of the forms found in similar repair and upkeep facilities ashore. Asbestos lends itself aboard these airplane carriers either directly or indirectly to the efficiency of the ships as units in our mobile defense."

The Navy airdock at Sunnyvale, CA, which houses and maintains the great dirigible Macon, is described. Asbestos is widely used at that facility, which is a self-contained naval shore station.

Sept. 1934 (p. 36)

J-M issues a new Packing Catalogue (48 pages) describing J-M packing products.

Oct. 1934 (p. 13)

"Asbestos Safety Curtains on Ships" - (refers to June article on subject).

"The Morro Castle disaster calls attention to the fact that final tests are now in progress at the big asbestos research laboratory at Slough, England, of Bell's Asbestos & Engineering Supplies, Ltd., on a device which may revolutionize fire protection at sea."

The invention is for surrounding the site of an outbreak with a ring of asbestos curtains which would completely isolate the source of fire and eliminate any possibility of its spreading.

"These curtains which have been in the experimental stage for a considerable time, would be hung in fireproof asbestos boxes fixed to the roof of a ship's passages and stairways. On an alarm being given, the curtains in the affected area would be instantaneously let down like window blinds, thus completely stopping the further progress of the conflagration. The experiments have proved highly successful and it seems likely that in a short time the curtains will be given a practical test at sea. It is hoped that they will be installed on the Cunard White Star liner "534", which is to be launched at the end of September."

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Oct. 1934 (p. 26)	"In describing the fire-ruined ship 'Morro Castle' - the fire disaster that shocked the world - one writer says 'Asbestos, defiant of flame, was hanging in tatters from ventilator pipes.'"
Oct. 1934 (p. 40)	"Marine experts say two developments are likely to come out of the inquiry into the cause of the Morro Castle tragedy. First, lightweight fire-resisting superstructures to replace wood now used; second, a change back to coal in the bunkers instead of oil burning boilers."
Oct. 1934 (p. 40)	"Someone suggests that passenger ships be compelled to provide an asbestos suit for every passenger on board or at least for the ship's crew, so that rescue work might be carried on without danger of the crew being roasted alive."
Nov. 1934 (pp. 13-14)	British use asbestos to soundproof subway cars.
Nov. 1934 (p. 16)	J-M introduces a new braided packing -- Interlocked Braided Asbestos -- described in its new 48-page catalogue on Packings.
Nov. 1934 (p. 16)	ASTM publishes new "Standards on Electrical Insulating Materials" covering all specs. Revisions cover asbestos roving, yarns and tape.
Dec. 1934 (pp. 8-12)	Census of Manufacturers 1933 - sets out production figures for asbestos products.
Dec. 1934 (pp. 12-13)	U.K. introduces new automobile safety accessory - A two-feet square asbestos blanket to be carried near the driver for use in extinguishing car fires.
Dec. 1934 (p. 29)	1934 edition of ASTM standards printed and contains all 236 tentative specs and proposed revisions.
Dec. 1934 (p. 29)	The Normandie, the world's largest ship, is being built in France and uses asbestos for "greater protection from fire hazard than the laws governing ship construction demand".
Dec. 1934 (p. 34)	Annual meeting held of Pacific Coast Asbestos Association. Elected: Secty.-Treas. A.W. Knight of J-M in San Francisco. All 34 members attended, representing all area asbestos companies.
Dec. 1934 (p. 36)	J-M - personnel change.

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Attorney's Work Product

1935

Jan. 1935 (p. 6) — Code Authority elected Lewis Brown as its sixth member and Chairman.

Jan. 1935 (p. 36) — J-M has a long-term lease on the insulating board plant of the Oswego Board Corp. in Oswego, NY, one of the largest of its kind in the country. J-M has been the sole selling agent of the products since the plant opened in 1928 and will take over the plant entirely.

Jan. 1935 (p. 36) — Western Asbestos Magnesia Co. and Wayland Company, Ltd. merge - becoming Western Asbestos Co.

Feb. 1935 (pp. 2-8) — "Looking Forward to Artificial Asbestos" by J.M. Weaver. Believe ultmiate exhaustion of asbestos is certain and that synthetic fiber is within the realm of possibility. "There are no substitutes for some of the asbestos com- modities required by our Navy."

Feb. 1935 (p. 8) — J-M introduces Asbestos Flexboard, described in its brochure TR-7A.

Feb. 1935 (p. 10) — BuMines publishes its second Information Circular (I.C. 6817), "Asbestos - General Information". The series is written by Oliver Bowles.

Feb. 1935 (pp. 12-13) — J-M winners of building material sales contest win trip to Bermuda.

Feb. 1935 (p. 18) — Germans Develop Artificial Asbestos (report from the U.S. Consul and published by Dept. of Commerce.) A synthesis was invented in 1932 and has since been perfected. It is hoped this process will render that nation independent of foreign supply. Fiber is relatively short but satisfactory for many products. Imports of asbestos are up. Development of long fiber probably a problem.

Feb. 1935 (p. 22) — Japan's raw asbestos imports are greater than ever, "and it would be interesting to know why."

March 1935 (pp. 2-6) — Use of Asbestos in Chemical Industries - Among uses: gaskets, heat shields, fire insulators, masks and clothing.

March 1935 (p. 6) — To demostate new fire-fighting equipment at British airports, a man wearing an asbestos suit stood for two minutes in a 1400° furnace and remained unscathed.

March 1935 (p. 34) — Claire Trevor wears asbestos costume for fire scenes in the movie "Dante's Inferno."

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March 1935 (p. 38) — J-M has produced a motion picture "Before and After" to be used at contractor meetings throughout the country to promote better selling to home owners. By the end of the year, 11,000 dealers and contractors will have seen it.

April 1935 (p. 38) — BuMines published Mineral Market Report No. MMS 353 "Asbestos Industry in 1934 - Advance Summary". In 1934, 93.9% of the U.S. asbestos imports was from Canada. Consumption is listed 1938-34.

April 1935 (p. 13) — J-M introduces an asbestos bearing material which works well under water - Eel-Slip. Major uses: paper industry, woodworking plants, water turbines, deep well pumps, etc.

April 1935 (p. 24) — Revision proposed for federal specification for Composition Wallboard (UU-W-101) 9/20/32. Comments/criticisms due at Fed. Spec. Board by 5/2/35.

April 1935 (p. 30) — President of U.S. proclaims Belgian trade agreement and extended the concessions to other nations who do not discriminate against American trade. Reduction in duty on asbestos cement products part of this agreement.

April 1935 (p. 30) — Import quota on raw asbestos raised 50% by Italy.

April 1935 (p. 38) — April 18-July 11, J-M sponsoring radio program with Floyd Gibbons as entertainer in a Home Improvement Program. A book "101 Practical suggestions for Improvement" will be offered during broadcasts.

May 1935 (pp. 2-6) — "Uses for Blue Crocidolite Asbestos", article by Cape Asbestos - describes chemical composition, qualities. Uses include: insulation and cements used with acids, slabs, mattresses, locomotive insulation, power plants, filters, electrolytic diaphrams, etc. "The British and Italian Navies are almost exclusively equipped with blue insulation. . .and the same is true of chemical plants."

May 1935 (p. 39) — Hairdressers say there is a "real need" for asbestos earmuffs to protect ladies' ears when having a permanent wave.

May 1935 (p. 28) — ACNA held meeting. (1) At request of ICDCA, Committee will develop a Code of Workmanship which would set definite standards for application of insulating materials on the job. (2) Each local association will submit recommendations for specifications for different types of insulation work.

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June 1935 (p. 14) — The 267-year-old House of Seven Gables in Salem, MA, immortalized by Nathaniel Hawthorne, recently suffered a fire on the wooden shingle roof. Asbestos roofing is shortly to be installed.

June 1935 (p. 20) — Asbestos suits and other materials were recently demonstrated by Bell Asbestos at the Royal Aeronautical Society gathering. A man wearing an asbestos suit sat in an asbestos-insulated plane, and the plane was set on fire. His evacuation was assisted by another asbestos-clad man.

June 1935 (p. 22) — Supreme Court invalidates National Recovery Act.

June 1935 (pp. 22-24) — One of the largest raw fiber shipments ever made was made last month from Canada to Japan (over 4,000 tons).

July 1935 (p. 8) — "Tests are now being conducted by the Iowa State University of Engineering with relation to the use of asbestos as a sound deadener in buildings. Various thicknesses of asbestos fibre and asbestos millboard are being inserted between walls, and reports state that a practically sound-proof room results. The theory on which the University technicians are working involves both the fire-resistant and sound-reducing qualities found in asbestos, combined with the aim of economy."

July 1935 (p. 10) — Asbestos Industry's Code Authority and Sub Codes were liquidated. On the same day, the Asbestos Institute was revived.

July 1935 (pp. 20-22) — "Asbestos in Use at Refineries" - Article describing refining procedure and asbestos uses: boiler packing, tank insulation, paint, tape, cement, cloth/curtains, fiber spread on floor of filtration drums, gaskets, filters, clothing, etc.

July 1935 (p. 25) — Market Conditions - High Pressure Insulation. Steel industry is running 39% capacity and high pressure insulations at about same level. "Prices are always firm under patent law procedure. On present volume, no profits are possible."

July 1935 (p. 36) — India Rubber Journal recently published article "Asbestos Used in Ship Construction" (June 1).

Aug. 1935 (pp. 2-12) "History of The Asbestos Manufacturing Industry" - first in a series of four. This is entirely on Early History. Before Eighteenth Century, use appears limted to cloth/ textiles. In an English publication on mineralogy in 1788, mention is made of the French mixing asbestos with tar for protection from fire in homes and on ships. In 1806, an Italian woman developed new processes and uses, including making paper and making asbestos suits for fire- men. In 1857, a patent was issued for asbestos engine packing. In 1860's, Italian asbestos company made rope packing, yarn, and millboard, recognizing a need for asbestos articles for railways and steamships. At about this time, asbestos deposits were discovered in Canada.

Mr. Bell of Bell Asbestos was the first to spin Canadian fiber, and through his efforts, "The British Admiralty adopted asbestos packing for use in the Navy . . . ." Subsequent amalgamation of Bell, Turner Bros. and United Asbestos resulted in the largest asbestos firm in the world - Turner-Newall, Ltd.

Aug. 1935 (p. 36) India Rubber Journal published article (July 6) "Asbestos for Ships' Cabins".

Aug. 1935 (p. 40) Article - "Asbestos - the Magic Mineral" appears in the July issue of J-M's Power Specialist, the first of six such articles to appear on asbestos.

Aug. 1935 (p. 40) J-M introduces new product - Transite Walls, an interior office partition. It is asbestos cement transite combined with an "ingenious construction method". J-M can provide descriptive booklet.

Sept. 1935 (p. 28) Bureau of Statistics in Canada has published 10-page pamphlet entitled "Asbestos - 1934".

Oct. 1935 (pp. 6-14) "The History of the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry part 2. The Beginning in the U.S." - The earliest asbestos product known to be made in the U.S. was in 1860, an asbestos paint manufactured by Chalmers-Spencer (now J-M). In 1868, roofing felt and cement were manufactured.

Textiles - 1895-1900 first U.S. dates. Produced in 1929 were: +15 million pounds of yarn, +6 mil. cloth, +2 million tape, +1 million sheet packing, etc.

Brake Lining - 1896 earliest in England. 1906 - U.S.

Oct. 1935 (p. 23) ASTM issues 1935 edition of standards, including those for yarn (D299-34T), tapes (D315-33) and roving (D375-34T).

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Oct. 1935 (p. 31) — USSR Exports published. Up 31% first nine months of 1934.

Oct. 1935 (p. 40) — U.S. Bureau of Mines publishes 1935 Mineral Yearbook, containing chapter on asbestos.

Nov. 1935 (pp. 2-6) — "The History of the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry - part 3. Packings" - earliest in England 1857. H.W. Johns Co. evolved world's first asbestos packing (date not given).

Nov. 1935 (p. 10) — Fed. Spec. revision of HH-1-521 covering Loose Fill Insulation has been proposed. Comments/criticisms due at Fed. Spec. Division of Treasury Dept. by 11/20.

Nov. 1935 (p. 12) — J-M sales up $5 million.

Nov. 1935 (p. 20) — Sizeable asbestos deposits discovered in Germany - chrysotile. Germany imported over 20,000 tons of fiber in 1934.

Nov. 1935 (p. 27) — ASTM Textile Committee published spec. compilation.

Nov. 1935 (p. 34) — J-M published new brochure of friction materials.

Nov. 1935 (p. 35) — J-M announces transite pipe section of Waukegan plant has increased its capacity more than 100% over last year, and indications are that it will be tripled by the first of the year.

Nov. 1935 (p. 38) — An electric steaming mask of asbestos cloth is the latest in beauty shop equipment.

Dec. 1935 (p. 10) — Reciprocal Trade Agreement between U.S. and Canada recently signed and agrees that U.S. will continue unmanufactured asbestos on "free" list. Duty 25% for manufactured products.

Dec. 1935 (p. 20) — Lewis Brown addresses American Bankers Assn. "Mr. Brown's courageous, logical and convincing setting forth of facts in the interest of all the people of the United States may well be compared with the service rendered by Paul Revere or by Harriett Beecher Stowe."

Dec. 1935 (p. 23) — Substantial shipments of fiber are going to Japan from Canada.

Dec. 1935 (p. 34) — Pacific Coast Asbestos Assn. held eighth annual meeting. A.W. Knight of J-M in San Francisco attended and was elected Secty.-Treas.

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Dec. 1935
(p. 40)

Air Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc. formed by various industries to conduct investigations of and to stimulate research on problems in the field of air hygiene and to gather and disseminate factual information relating thereto. Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, has begun a comprehensive investigation, under support of the Air Hygiene Foundation, in which the hygienic, technologic,and economic aspects of air contamination, especially by dust in the industries, will be studied.

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1936

Jan. 1936 (p. 10) — J-M introduces new type insulation for cold lines - Rock Cork Pipe Covering.

Jan. 1936 (pp. 12-16) — "The History of the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry - Part 4. Paper and Millboard" - Paper use referenced in 1750, a patent being granted in 1853. Manufactured in quantity in England in 1879. First made in U.S. about 1878. In 1932, J-M developed pre-shrunk paper.

Jan. 1936 (pp. 22-23) — J-M announces new, improved heavy-duty brake lining - Style No. 900.

Jan. 1936 (p. 27) — Asbestos is being used in London to reduce noise in bus, street car and subway services. Tunnels in subway lines are being lined with asbestos mats. "At first it was feared that the asbestos mats might lose their sound-absorbing qualities thru the accumulation of dust, but after a month or so of use it has been found that the dust deadens noise rather than reproduces it."

Jan. 1936 (p. 36) — Power Specialist, J-M house organ, published article on asbestos and use with machinery. Article reprinted in brochure form for distribution.

Jan. 1936 (p. 38) — Italy has prohibited importation of asbestos from Canada.

Feb. 1936 (p. 3) — J-M's research lab has evolved a "Triple Insulated House," built incorporating asbestos wherever possible. Three built in New Rochelle to date. Exterior, walls and roof are of asbestos cement; rock wool insulation; interior walls are plaster over fibrous backing.

Feb. 1936 (pp. 16-18) — J-M announces extensive plant expansion program, total expenditures to be approximately $1.5 million:

1) Erection of $750,000 roofing plant at New Orleans to replace one now operating in leased quarters - will employ 400 and be finished by summer. To produce asbestos and asphalt roofing and shingles, asbestos siding and similar building products.
2) Additions to be made at Waukegan - production of asbestos cement pipe and rock wool insulation.
3) Additions at Manville for rock wool production.
4) Expansion/improvement of mine at Asbestos, P.Q.

Feb. 1936 (p. 23) — In 1926, the potential of J-M materials used in a house was 2%; today the total of J-M materials that can go into a house is 28%.

Feb. 1936 (p. 37) — J-M - Promotion of Dandrow.

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Feb. 1936 (pp. 37-38) — J-M Building Materials Department has first general sales conference since pre-depression days, 300 attending. A newspaper "The J-M Daily News" was published to record each day's transactions. A motion picture "The 40 Point Home" was shown. Salesmen also inspected the Triple Insulated House.

Feb. 1936 (p. 38) — J-M sets up Housing Guilding System as local units nationwide. Will coordinate dealer, contractor, architect, realtor, manufacturer and financing. Two-week school to be held.

March 1936 (pp. 13-14) — "Asbestos and Silica Combinations in Buildings" - wallboards, adhesives, cements.

March 1936 (p. 16) — Substitution - "The substitution of other materials for asbestos is one of the things that keeps the asbestos research man alert every instant, not only to devise something which will check the substitution but also to find new uses for asbestos to replace those in which other materials have been found more advantageous."

"In many places, substitution is made because they are less expensive than asbestos - that sort of substitution is not hard to combat, as often it is possible to demonstrate that in the long run asbestos shows less cost or gives better service."

"Where the substitute is found to be better than asbestos for any particular purpose, either as to quality, longer life, or better results, that's when the real trouble begins."

"How can we best overcome the substitution of other materials for asbestos?"

March 1936 (p. 39) — Asbestos Chapter (prepared by Bowles and Stoddard) from 1935 U.S. Minerals Yearbook, has been published in pamphlet form.

April 1936 (p. 14) — "Asbestos Pipes Used in Walls" - warm air radiator-type application.

April 1936 (pp. 22-23) — "Asbestos Trade in Germany" - chart shows figures of imports into Germany from various countries 1932-1935, during which time they tripled. German foreign trade authorities classify asbestos as a "prime necessity." Since they have no commercial production, their annual consumption is practically identical to the imports.

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May 1936 (pp. 2-10)

"Insulation - the fourth in a series of articles giving the History of the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry" - first asbestos insulation used in 1866 (made by Robert Toope) consisted of asbestos and silicate of soda. It was also the first sectional insulation. His patent rights were sold to the Johns Company.

First asbestos cement for boilers was used in 1870 and contained 15% asbestos. Magnesia sectional covering appeared in 1885 - aircell in 1898. A Mr. Hanmore purchased a large quantity of carbonate of magnesia from Keasbey & Mattison and patented the use as a pipe covering. He was at the time "covering the pipes of Uncle Sam's Navy vessels which then lay in the Philadelphia Navy Yard." (Picture on p. 6 shows J-M Asbestos Sponge Felted installation in an oil refinery.)

"In all of these various coverings asbestos provides the fireproof feature; in 85% Magnesia it acts as a binder as well. Other materials than magnesia have been provided for use on extremely high temperatures, generally with an outer layer of magnesia, but in all asbestos serves as a binder as it is the only binder known which will withstand high heat."

May 1936 (p. 10)

Huey, a Material Engineer for the U.S. Navy Yard, New York City, wrote an article "Asbestos for Electrical Purposes" in the Nov. 1935 issue of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers. Reprints may be obtained from the Bureau of Engineering, Navy Dept., Wash. D.C.

May 1936 (pp. 12-13)

Rocket Plane tested for delivery of mail (in asbestos bags) from Greenwood Lake, NY to Hewitt, NJ. Man in asbestos suit ignites fuel. Test failed.

May 1936 (p. 18)

Glass Yarn and Textiles - "How many of you textile makers have studied the possibility of supplantive materials?"

Artificial or laboratory asbestos is too expensive. Recently, however, there has appeared in many publications, references to glass yarn cloth and textiles generally. How expensive such products might be, certainly we do not know. It does seem, however, that if such material had sufficient tensile strength it might be used to advantage in some places which now employ asbestos. Supplantive materials are constantly being developed by the chemist. It behooves us all to keep constantly on the alert to the rapid changes in industry.

"Possibly a symposium of ideas would help. If so, let us have your thoughts and experiences; we will put them together without identification, and give you the result."

June 1936 (pp. 2-10) — Use of Asbestos in Breweries and Distilleries - asbestos paper, shingles, felt, filters, sheathing, insulation, gaskets, packings, etc. At Hiram Walker, J-M's Rigid Roofinsul used over a steel deck.

June 1936 (p. 13) — J-M announces Transite Korduct, companion to Transite Conduit. Brochures on both products are available.

June 1936 (p. 18) — ASTM has published recommendations for asbestos textile standards. Comments should be sent stating the opinions of the textile manufacturers. "Specifications finally adopted will be your manufacturing and selling yardsticks, and in your own interest you should make sure that such specifications meet with your approval."

June 1936 (p. 36) — J-M promotions/personnel changes.

July 1936 (p. 13) — Lewis Brown appointed Chairman of the Committee on on Agricultural Cooperation of the Nat'l. Association of Manufacturers.

July 1936 (p. 34) — BuMines publishes "Asbestos Industry in 1935".

July 1936 (p. 39) — Spencer Tracy used an asbestos suit during the filming of prison scenes in the movie "Fury".

Aug. 1936 (pp. 2-16) — "Asbestos-Cement Products - The last in the series of articles on the history of the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry" - asbestos shingles invented in Austria in 1900. Sheets manufactured by Asbestos Wood Co. of Nashua, N.H. T.F. Manville was associated with the enterprise. A-C pipe first made in Italy in 1913. Manufacture began in U.S. in 1929.

Aug. 1936 (p. 22) — New Legislation - "Since June 19, 1936 the Robinson Patman Act makes it unlawful, subject to fine, imprisonment and/or triple damages, to discriminate in price between customers who compete with each other. We cannot go into detail but in all earnestness urge everyone doing any kind of business whatsoever, to become familiar with the provisions of this Act."

"Since 1934 the Vinson Act has required the return to the U.S. Government of all profits in excess of 10% made on sales or contracts exceeding in value $10,000, by anyone in the U.S. Navy. This Act was amended on June 25, 1936, in some minor respects but anyone selling $10,000 or more on one order or contract should look this one up quite carefully."

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Aug. 1936 (p. 22) (cont.)	"Since June 20, 1936 the Walsh Healy Act stipulates minimum wages, hours, age limits and a host of other limitations on vendors of any goods to any Federal Agency, Permanent or Temporary, and vests authority in the Secretary of Labor to determine compliance or otherwise." "Every manufacturer, rehandler and buyer should get in step with these enactments, because the Robinson Patman Act makes the buyer who accepts a discriminatory price, equally responsible with the seller."
Aug. 1936 (p. 24)	Wheaties and Insulation - J-M's Sponge Felt insulates the General Mills ovens which are used to make Wheaties.
Aug. 1936 (pp. 34-36)	J-M published revised edition of its booklet "Barriers to Industrial Waste", describing 50+ products used to insulate heated or refrigerated equipment.
Sept. 1936 (pp. 12-13)	"Sprayed Insulation - the newest development in the insulation field". Product, made by Keasbey & Mattison, is known as K&M Limpet Sprayed Asbestos. (Picture shows application under deck of tanker Gulf Belle.) Particularly adapted for modern shipbuilding use. "Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. of Chester, Pa., was one of the first ship building companies to use this method of insulating. Gulf Refining Company Tankers . . . have been launched with underdecks and bulkheads insulated with this material and the Virginia Ferry Company's streamlined ferry . . . has the entire stack uptake and stack house insulated with K&M Limpet Sprayed Asbestos to add to the comfort of passengers in adjoining compartments."
Sept. 1936 (pp. 14-15)	J-M's Building Materials Dept. hires 60 new salesmen, who recently attended a two-week training course. Those handling industrial building materials are given an additional four-week course.
Sept. 1936 (pp. 34-36)	J-M's 1936 Industrial Products Catalogue is now available.
Sept. 1936 (p. 39)	U.S. Bureau of Mines recently issued 1936 Minerals Yearbook, one chapter dealing with asbestos.
Oct. 1936 (pp. 16-18)	Article on J-M's training courses for building material dealers.
Oct. 1936 (p. 36)	Personnel - Kendall joins J-M Housing Guild Division.
Oct. 1936 (p. 36)	C. C. Simoni, in charge of low pressure insulation distribution for J-M, has launched new sales plan and presentation for plumbing and heating contractors.

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Oct. 1936 (p. 40) — Noise is reduced by 2/3 in the London "Tubes" by laying asbestos shields below the track. Project for the 200 miles of track will take five years.

Nov. 1936 (pp. 4, 10-16) — List of Asbestos Uses updated from July 1919 publication and set out (too lengthy to quote in this summary).

Nov. 1936 (p. 20) — British firm has invented Bombproof Asbestos Board - now undergoing secret tests and being tried on ocean liners and in buildings. Composed of asbestos cement reinforced with plywood.

Nov. 1936 (p. 28) — ASTM Revised/Simplified Standards for Textiles published, including Asbestos Roving for Electrical Purposes (D375-36) and Asbestos Tape for Electrical Purposes (D315-36).

Nov. 1936 (p. 37) — Pacific Coast Asbestos Association holds annual meeting.

Nov. 1936 (pp. 37) — J-M publishes 28-page booklet "Things You Should Know About Your Roof".

Dec. 1936 (p. 23) — ASTM recently published its annual "Standards on Electrical Insulating Materials".

Dec. 1936 (pp. 32-34) — Pacific Coast Asbestos Association held annual meeting. A.W. Knight of J-M elected Secty. - Treas.

Dec. 1936 (p. 40) — R.A. Nolan of the U.S. Navy has invented a device for escaping from ships surrounded by burning oil, utilizing asbestos cloth.

1937

Jan. 1937 (pp. 16-18) — Asbestos Trade - Imports into Japan: 1935 = 23,792 short tons, 1934 = 22,566.

Jan. 1937 (p. 32) — J-M - Shackleford elected V.P.

Jan. 1937 (p. 34) — J-M employees at NY headquarters were given a 3-1/2 days' holiday for Christmas plus luncheons, parties and an evening dance. One-week salary bonus were given to those with more than one years' service (lesser rates for less service) - distributed to nearly 10,000 employees.

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Feb. 1937 (pp. 32-34)	Voorhees leaves J-M to go to U.S. Steel. Roberts made Controller; Olsen, Treasurer; Vandiver Brown appointed Secty. (DOB: 4/24/01).
Feb. 1937 (p. 40)	"Johns-Manville is one of the world's largest manufacturer of building materials, home and industrial insulation, brake linings, acoustical products, diatomaceous earth products, etc. It has more than 10,000 employees, 11 manufacturing plants and two mines producing asbestos."
Feb. 1937 (p. 40)	J-M introduces new 2000° insulating brick - JM-20 - especially designed for use behind refractory walls in high temp industrial equipment, including boiler settings, etc. Does not contain any asbestos.
March 1937 (pp. 2-6)	Census of Manufacturers - compares 1933 with preliminary 1935 figures - asbestos products. (These are listed but are too voluminous to include in this summary.)
March 1937 (pp. 16-20)	Use of asbestos products in large power plants described.
March 1937 (p. 34)	J-M announces a new Triple Insulated Model Home program where demonstration homes will be built in all locations where J-M has a distributor outlet. Houses will contain: 1) Asbestos Shingle Roof 2) Cedargrain Asbestos Shingle (or Clapboard applied over J-M Steeltex) exterior walls 3) Feel-Thik Rock Wool insulation batts (attic & walls) 4) Steeltex plastic base - interior walls/ceilings. Newspaper/magazine ads will be part of the program. A new 32-page book is also available, as well as a motion picture.
March 1937 (p. 39)	ASTM has published Index to ASTM Standards and Tentative Standards.
April 1937 (p. 6)	J-M has been notified by the National Board of Fire Underwriters that they have approved Transite Pressure Pipe.
April 1937 (pp. 33-35)	J-M will continue its "Million Dollar-to-Lend" plan to offer building/home improvements on a time payment.
May 1937 (pp. 10-13)	Article on the History of the Asbestos Industry in Japan - Asbestos mentioned in Japan's oldest novel, C. 500 A.D. Japan does not have a good quality fiber, those coming from other countries. Early use was for cloth. In 1891 an insulation product was made, and packings in 1902. "Today asbestos products are in great demand in Japan in connection with munitions of war . . ."

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May 1937 (p. 13) — British Air Force adopts asbestos suits, gloves and helmets for fire crews.

May 1937 (p. 16) — "Glass Fibres - During the World War, Germany made considerable progress in her effort to produce synthetic asbestos, having been effectively cut off from her usual supply of natural asbestos." Product was good - cost high. Since the War, Owens-Illinois has "startled the world" with Fiberglas. ASTM's Bulletin of March 27 contains a good article on the subject. Asbestos industry should take note, as the product promises to go far, especially in the electrical field.

May 1937 (p. 18) — BuMines published four-page circular, "Asbestos Industry in 1936 - Advance Summary" (No. M.M.S.536).

May 1937 (pp. 22-23) — Market Condition - Asbestos Textiles: "Recent large acquisitions by the U.S. Navy at the various Navy Yards for asbestos cloth has been the outstanding volume item of the past month." Paper and Millboard: Millboard demand increased "due principally to requisitions from governmental sources, particularly the Navy Department - very possibly because of fireproofing needs in ships."

May 1937 (p. 34) — J-M - personnel change.

May 1937 (p. 35) — "Stockholder News" was first issued by J-M in April.

May 1937 (p. 39) — Asbestos sheets for people who smoke in bed are suggested in a recent issue of the New York American.

June 1937 (pp. 4-12) — "Limiting Ship Fires - Germany Experiments with Various Constructional Materials" - fire tests were conducted, using a substantial amount of asbestos, with shipyards and ship owners in order to find ways to prevent the spread of fire in passenger areas. U.S. Dept. of Commerce has conducted similar tests. We have no test results, as no details have been released for publication.

June 1937 (p. 32) — Asbestos paper used between layers of metal wallboard for sound deadening.

June 1937 (p. 34) — J-M recently issued two new advertising pamphlets: "Lower Furnace Operating Costs With JM-20 Insulating Brick" and "The Maintenance Crew walks by after you build with J-M Corrugated Transite." (Corrugated asbestos cement sheathing and its application.)

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June 1937 (p. 34)	J-M will soon begin work on the first unit of a $1 million factory on 50 acres in Watson,CA (suburb of Los Angeles). Rock wool home insulation and Transite asbestos-cement pipe will be manufactured by approximately 300 employees.
June 1937 (p. 39)	Sample of glass fiber obtained. While of a "lovely appearance," it does not have great tensile strength and snags easily. Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce has prepared Circular 1539-13 "Recent Glass Wool Developments" about activities abroad.
June 1937 (p. 39)	Bureau of Institutional Safety (sponsored by the National Electrical Manufacturers' Assn.) was recently organized, and its objective is a campaign against fire hazards in public buildings, particularly schools.
June 1937 (p. 40)	"Believing that a world war is due, a religous order has applied to the municipal council of a suburb of Perth, Australia, for permission to erect an asbestos tower in which to intercede for Australia to be spared from attack." Asbestos has probably been selected because of the burning phrases in which the intercessions are to be made."
July 1937 (p. 22)	Market Conditions - Raw fiber. "Very large shipments of asbestos are being made to Japan."
July 1937 (pp. 26-27)	Asbestos eliminates over 80% of the noise in London's subways.
July 1937 (p. 36)	J-M has recently purchased the Richmond, IN plant of the Fiber Conduit Co. Equipment will be installed to manufacture a new type of low temperature insulation recently perfected by J-M's Research dept. and patented - uses on railroad passenger and refrigerator cars, mechanical refrigerators, sound deadening and thermal insulation on auto bodies. The plant will employ about 150.
July 1937 (p. 36)	J-M recently issued a 36-page brochure "Johns-Manville Bonded Built-Up Roofs."
Aug. 1937 (p. 13)	British Home Office tests asbestos bombproof product for use against damage from incindiary bombs during war. "Experts from the British Army, Navy and Air Force have all inspected this new material recently."
Aug. 1937 (p. 27)	BuMines issued Manual Yearbook for 1937.
Aug. 1937 (p. 34)	J-M celebrated the Silver Jubilee of its Manville plant, more than 10,000 attending.

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Aug. 1937 (pp. 37-38)	J-M - seven promotions.
Aug. 1937 (p. 40)	J-M has almost 8,000 hourly factory workers (up from 2,783 in 1933 and 2,900 in 1929). Total number of employees is about 12,000.
Sept. 1937 (pp. 2-8)	"Ships Use Asbestos Too" - increased asbestos use, especially in new giant liners such as the Normandie . . . panels for insulation of bulkheads and ceilings, boilers, wallboard. Asbestos has advantages of light weight, mechanical strength, moisture resistance, resistance to temperature changes, sound resistance, susceptibility to decoration. "No other material possesses all of these qualifications as do asbestos products."
Sept. 1937 (p. 13)	Demand for asbestos building products is rising in Great Britain. Further favorable factor is the expansion of the shipbuilding industry, "since the amount of asbestos products used in the modern ocean liner is substantially greater than was the same in pre-war vessels."
Sept. 1937 (p. 20)	BuMines publishes Bulletin 403 on Asbestos written by Oliver Bowles.
Sept. 1937 (pp. 35-36)	J-M is planning 150 meetings for plumbing/heating contractors during the Fall. Between 8,000 - 10,000 are expected to attend. Motion picure on heat conservation "Heat and Its Control" will be shown. A new 16-page catalogue on low pressure insulations, a-c pipe, refractory cements and packings will be distributed.
Sept. 1937 (p. 36)	J-M issued 48-page book ("Heat") covering same items as their motion picture "Heat and Its Control."
Sept. 1937 (p. 39)	Tests were carried out on abandoned war ship, the Nantasket, anachored in VA. ". . . asbestos in various forms best met the most stringent tests." The tests consisted of lining staterooms and bulkheads with various fireproof and fire-retardant materials and then setting fire to the ship, even seting off explosions on the decks. (This was taken from New York Times article.)
Oct. 1937 (pp. 23-24)	J-M Credit Corp. deferred payment plan for building material reduced to 24 months. J-M pioneered this concept with its "Million-Dolars-to-Lend" in 1931.
Oct. 1937 (p. 28)	Nat'l. Board of Fire Underwriters issued regulations for installation of air conditioner, warm air heating, air cooling and ventillating systems providing for use of asbestos products as fireproofing and insulation.

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Oct. 1937 (p. 36)	J-M placed on market new mineral flatting agent - Celite No. 165-S - for enamels, varnishes and lacquers (diatomaceous silica).
Oct. 1937 (pp. 36-37)	J-M announces new 1937-8 edition of Industrial Products Catalogue (64 pages).
Nov. 1937 (p. 23)	ASTM published 1937 edition of ASTM Standards on Textile Materials containing specs for yarns, roving, tape, etc.
Nov. 1937 (p. 33)	Obit. - J-M's Mgr. of Research Laboratories, Dr. Bailey Townshend.
Nov. 1937 (p. 34)	J-M publishes 32-page catalogue "Johns-Manville Insulation" containing information on all sheet, block and pipe insulations.
Nov. 1937 (p. 38)	J-M Stockholder News reports 33-1/2% increase in number of employees over 1929. Factory payrolls are up 376% over 1933.
Dec. 1937 (p. 6)	Pacific Coast Asbestos Assn. held ninth annual meeting. A. W. Knight of J-M elected Secty. - Treas.
Dec. 1937 (p. 12)	Market Conditions - Millboard, better demand than paper "owing to government purchases."
Dec. 1937 (pp. 24-25)	Royal Air Force testing asbestos suits for fire fighting.
Dec. 1937 (p. 32)	Int'l. Assn. of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers hold 15th Convention.
Dec. 1937 (p. 32)	J-M Housing Guild Training Courses offered in five locations - marks fourth year.
Dec. 1937 (p. 34)	J-M makes available its 48-page book "Heat" to general distribution.
Dec. 1937 (p. 34)	Brazilian law reduces import duty on asbestos fiber and increases duty for imports of certain manufactured asbestos products.
Dec. 1937 (p. 35)	J-M publishes new book, "Transite Pressure Pipe".
Dec. 1937 (p. 40)	ASTM issued 1937 compilation of standards on Electrical Insulating Materials.

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1938

Jan. 1938 (p. 27)	Market Conditions - Raw Fiber. Canadian mines will slow up shipments because European buyers have taken in substantial stocks before the close of navigation. Japan has also taken large stocks.
Jan. 1938 (p. 38)	1937 Minerals Yearbook published by BuMines is available. Contains chapter on asbestos.
Feb. 1938 (p. 16)	ASTM issued new edition of Standards and Tentative Standards (823 total).
Feb. 1938 (pp. 20-22)	Market Conditions - Raw Fiber. Contracts already placed by Japan for 1938 delivery exceeded last year's. Only inability to obtain foreign funds prevents Japan from taking delivery.
Feb. 1938 (p. 24)	J-M has new product, Steeltex for Plaster-Type a. Superior/cheaper than Steeltex. Non-asbestos.
Feb. 1938 (p. 25)	Aircraft carriers must have a number of installations which differ from warships. Hangars are divided by movable steel screens and asbestos curtains. Original quote taken from article in Scientific American.
Feb. 1938 (p. 26)	"A list of war materials used by Japan gives asbestos as being used for obturators and in lagging for machinery."
Feb. 1938 (p. 31)	German Official Gazette reports on that country's new stricter regulations on the production, purchase and storage of asbestos. Asbestos may be used for manufacturing purposes only to the extent permitted. Anyone using or storing more than the permitted amount must report it to the Controlling Board.
Feb. 1938 (p. 32)	U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Standards, has issued millboard standard (deals with size only).
Feb. 1938 (p. 32)	J-M Stockholder News of Jan. contains a brief history of the company and a ten-year comparison of sales, operating costs, etc.
Feb. 1938 (p. 34)	J-M has new brochure "Industrial Friction Materials" available upon request.
Mar. 1938 (p. 15)	In order to develop needed standard specification requirements and tests for thermal insulating materials, ASTM organized a Committee (C-16) on Thermal Insulating Materials.
Mar. 1938 (pp. 33-34)	J-M announced $15,000 Prize Contest, winner determined from best 250-word essay on "What the Word Home Means to Me."

Attorney's Work Product

Mar. 1938 (p. 34)	J-M personnel change.
Mar. 1938 (p. 36)	J-M personnel change.
April 1938 (p. 10)	"The Year 1937 - A Report to all members of the Johns-Manville Organization, by President Lewis H. Brown" presents to jobholders very clearly functions, costs, profits, etc. J-M had average of 11,242 regular jobholders and made 1,300 types of products.
April 1938 (p. 12)	Akoustikos Felt, made by J-M, contains asbestos and hair. Excellent sound absorbent, particularly in mechanical equipment, office machinery, etc.
April 1938 (pp. 15-16)	ASTM Committee C-16 on Thermal Insulating Materials will be involved with high temp insulations as well as lower temp products for piping and similar industrial products. Gives current personnel list, included: C. B. Bradley of J-M; USN Officer-in-Charge of Specification Section, Design Div., Bureau of Engineering, and Director, Engineering Experiment Station, Annapolis.
April 1938 (p. 20)	Market Condition - Raw Fiber. "Very substantial shipments for Japan have been booked by the Canadian Mines."
April 1938 (pp. 34-36)	J-M elects directors.
April 1938 (pp. 36-37)	J-M announces its 1938 Transite Wall Brochure, describing this movable wall partition, as well as "Transite Mine Drainage Pipe" and "Bonded Built-Up Roofs".
April 1938 (p. 37)	Lewis Brown elected as a director of Bankers Trust Co.
May 1938 (pp. 2-10)	Asbestos use in the Electrical Industry - high temp applications and as protection from fire hazards. Forms used are asbestos lumber, paper and fabric plus lint to insulate wire. Pulverized fiber is used in gums, varnishes and fluids to make various compounds and plastics.
May 1938 (pp. 12-14)	Asbestos-cement conduit used on San Francisco Bay Bridge and the Golden Gate Bridge, plus street light wiring in San Francisco and Oakland, and for Shell Chemical's Nitrogen Fixation Plant at Shell Point, CA. Material for all was J-M Transite conduit. Bridge material was supplied through Western Asbestos in San Francisco.

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May 1938 (p. 14)	Japanese draft asbestos slate standards.
May 1938 (pp. 18-20)	Japanese Asbestos Trade - relies almost completely on asbestos imports.
May 1938 (p. 24)	1938 Minerals Yearbook issued by BuMines contains Asbestos chapter, available upon request.
May 1938 (pp. 34-36)	J-M announces new insulated industrial curtain wall for steel frame factory buildings. Consists of Encased Insulating Board (1" Insulating Board with 1/8" veneer of Flexboard on Flat Transite) over which is applied Corrugated Transite.
May 1938 (p. 36)	J-M announces new Virginia subsidiary which has acquired 142 acres near Jarratt for the erection of a factory to manufacture insulating board products (est. cost over $1 million). Plant should be in full operation by the end of 1938 and will employ 300-400.
May 1938 (p. 38)	J-M Nat'l. Housing Guild won first honorable mention in a national contest for merchandising achievement.
June 1938 (pp. 2-3)	Moulded Asbestos passes test for fire protection use in protecting steel girders (product of Newall in England).
June 1938 (p. 10)	Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning describes new humidifier/air vent valve using asbestos filters. Steam passes through the filter and is discharged into the home or office.
June 1938 (p. 12)	J-M introduces Trancell - a new asbestos board for use in electrical equipment.
June 1938 (p. 34)	J-M published 72-page booklet "J-M Materials for Marine Service" containing info on structural insulation for ships, fireproof joiner works, boiler/engine room insulation. Describes Marinite and Marine Sheathing (ships' quarters and bulkheads/ceilings) plus other marine products used in ship construction such as packing, deck covering, etc.
July 1938 (pp. 3-8)	Asbestos used in sewage treatment plants.
July 1938 (pp. 14-15)	J-M elects Jessup to Board of Directors (Pres. of Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching).

July 1938 (p. 24) — J-M to award $10,000 prize in essay contest - will be exhibited at World's Fair.

July 1938 (p. 35) — J-M publishes 20-page book "Johns-Manville Refractory Products."

July 1938 (p. 36) — J-M essay contest to close July 20.

July 1938 (p. 39) — Newark police emergency squad used asbestos suits to fight a colony of wasps.

Aug. 1938 (pp. 15-16) — ASTM Thermal Insulation Committee forms subcommittees, elects officers and decides on work program. C. B. Bradley of J-M on Advisory Committe with representative from Nat'l. Bureau of Standards.

Aug. 1938 (pp. 16-18) — ASTM Committee on Textiles to revise standard spec for Asbetos Tape for Electrical Purposes (D315-37).

Aug. 1938 (p. 36) — J-M published brochure "Transite Sewer Pipe." J-M announces new gasket - Spirotallic.

Aug. 1938 (p. 40) — BuMines 1938 Minerals yearbook now available.

Sept. 1938 (p. 22) — New Movie for asbestos - apparel made from asbestos cloth used to protect actors from steam in railroad scenes. Used in "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

Oct. 1938 (p. 2) — Time Capsule to be buried at NY World's Fair contains samples asbestos cloth, shingles, pipe and a description of asbestos - thanks to the efforts of Lewis Brown.

Oct. 1938 (p. 28) — Census of Manufacturers to be published - all reports must be submitted.

Oct. 1938 (pp. 34-36) — J-M announces winner of essay contest and awards cash prizes.

Oct. 1938 (p. 40) — Article "Should Copper Tubing be Insulated?" appears in Sept. issue of Plumbing & Heating Journal. Written by R. C. Parlett of J-M's Insulating Dept.

Nov. 1938 (p. 3) — ASTM Committee on Textiles has issued 52 specs, test methods and definitions.

Nov. 1938 (pp. 14-16) — New J-M Plant in Watson, CA - completion of $1 million plant announced near Los Angeles - production of a-c pipe begun. Manufacturers Transite water/sewer pipe, electrical conduit, domestic flue pipe, industrial vents and stacks, plus rock wool home insulation. Will employ 150-200. This plant raises the number of J-M manufacturing units in California to five.

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Nov. 1938 (p. 18) — Oglethorpe Univ. in GA uses asbestos to enclose and line the "Crypts of Civilization" to be buried there.

Nov. 1938 (pp. 31-32) — Oct. issue of Mining and Metallurgy contains article "Asbestos - A Strategic Mineral" written by Oliver Bowles of BuMines.

Nov. 1938 (pp. 34-35) — J-M announces 15 one-day clinics for lumber yard owners.

Nov. 1938 (p. 36) — Pacific Coast Asbestos Association holds tenth convention. A. W. Knight of J-M in San Francisco elected Secty. - Treas.

Nov. 1938 (p. 38) — A simple device for checking a motorists breath for alcohol utilizes asbestos fibers within a tube. When blown into, the tube containing fibers turns blue if the breath contains alcohol.

Dec. 1938 (pp. 12-13) — J-M's Exhibit at the World's Fair features "The Asbestos Man," a giant figure clad in asbestos holding back the flames of fire.

Dec. 1938 (p. 13) — British - American Trade Treaty changes duty on U.S. asbestos imports.

Dec. 1938 (pp. 25-26) — Cahokia Steam Power Plant in St. Louis has 70,000 sq. ft. insulated with J-M's 85% Mag and Superex plus cement and Insulkote finishes - all done by J-M's St. Louis Contract Unit. Correction printed April 1939 (p. 16): Philip Carey, Mundet and Keasbey & Mattison products also used.

1939

Jan. 1939 (pp. 12-16) — Census of Manufactures compares 1935 and 1937 asbestos figures (set out, but too voluminous to quote in this summary).

Jan. 1939 (pp. 24-25) — J-M's chairman, W. R. Seigle, dies at age 59.

Jan. 1939 (p. 26) — ASTM to hold regional meeting - several papers to be presented, one by H. H. Rinehart of J-M's Research Lab entitled "Methods of Testing the Physical Properties of Pre-formed and Plastic Thermal Insulation."

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Jan. 1939 (p. 36) — A lecture given before the British Institute of Marine Engineers dealt with the sound - absorptive value of asbestos materials, particularly in ships.

Jan. 1939 (pp. 36-38) — Asbestos Importers Association formed in Tokyo to handle licenses for imports and allocation of quotas to consumers.

Feb. 1939 (pp. 10-16) — Road improvements should improve moving asbestos fiber from mine to market. Recently, Globe fiber was used by G.E. in the generators at Boulder Dam, and about $50,000 worth was shipped to Germany in 1937.

Feb. 1939 (p. 24) — J-M elects Lea as V. P.

Feb. 1939 (p. 36) — J-M - personnel changes.

Feb. 1939 (p. 37) — Asbestos Contractors' New England Association held its annual meeting.

Feb. 1939 (p. 38) — J-M announces establishment of new plant in N. Billerica, MA to manufacture Marinite and Marine Sheathing for ship construction. Marinite is also being adapted for other uses. Plant occupies 2-1/2 acres and will employ 75-100. Long-term lease has been signed.

Feb. 1939 (p. 38) — J-M published 12-page booklet on Decorative Asphalt Tile Flooring (contains asbestos).

Feb. 1939 (p. 40) — Asbestos-containing toothpaste has been designed to relieve toothache - an old remedy.

Mar. 1939 (pp. 2-4) — "Benjamin Franklin and His Asbestos Purse" - told in his autobiography. Obtained in N. America (probably Canada) - purse now resides in the British Museum.

Mar. 1939 (p. 4) — Asbestos wigs made for Fred Astaire to wear in his new movie (about Irene and Vernon Castle) for a scene where his hair is to catch fire.

Mar. 1939 (pp. 8-10) — Recently the U.S. Army and Navy Munitions Board listed three classifications of materials considered essential to national defense - Strategic, Critical and Essential. Asbestos listed as Critical: "essential to the national defense, the procurement problems of which in war, while difficult, are less serious than these of strategic materials because they can be either domestically produced or obtained in more adequate quantities or have a lesser degree of essentiality, and for which some degree of conservation and distribution control will be necessary."

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Mar. 1939 (pp. 8-10) (cont.)	"Those of us who remember the World War will recall the service performed by asbestos . . . from the insulation used on heating pipes, in the cantonments and in the ships . . . manufacture of munitions . . . mittens and gloves . . . ."
Mar. 1939 (p. 13)	Imports into U.S. of fiber from Rhodesia and South Africa are exceptionally large. Demand for spinning fiber has fallen off.
Mar. 1939 (pp. 34-36)	ASTM published new Index to Standards and Tentative Standards (870 total).
Mar. 1939 (p. 40)	Tea for the British during WWI was kept hot in an asbestos-covered tank.
April 1939 (p. 3)	ASTM Committees met on standardization and specs.
April 1939 (p. 6)	Mining and Metallurgical Society of America published Bulletin No. 250, and sent to the President, a list of 45 materials considered Essential Minerals for National Defense. Four categories were discribed, A-D. Asbestos was listed in B and D. "B - Minerals existing in abundance, but requiring a higher price than the internationally competitive to develop maximum production of them." "D - Minerals that do not exist with us, or that exist only in immaterial quantity, and for which we must continue to be dependent upon foreign sources."
April 1939 (p. 8)	J-M appoints H. E. Manville Chairman of the Board.
April 1939 (p. 13)	Russia and Poland have signed a trade pact which will increase, among other things, asbestos exports from Russia in exchange for certain Polish goods.
April 1939 (pp. 20-22)	Market Conditions - Raw Fiber. "Only financial restrictions imposed by European Countries and the Far East prevent shipments of asbestos from Canada from making a banner year."
April 1939 (p. 24)	J-M announces new castable refractory - Light Weight Firecrete.
April 1939 (p. 30)	BuMines issued Mineral Market Report M.M.S. 716 giving asbestos figures.

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April 1939 (p. 36) — J-M's Jan.-Feb. Power Specialist contains article "Transite's a Pipe for Pulp" re: paper mill use.

April 1939 (p. 36) — "A Magic Fiber in Modern Industry - Asbestos" appears in the United States News (Story #61).

April 1939 (p. 37) — Asbestos Importers Assn. (Japan) - report indicates that members will monopolize future imports of asbestos.

April 1939 (p. 37) — J-M's Board of Directors reappoints all officers.

April 1939 (p. 40) — American Standards Association maintains a library of 20,000 standards, specs and related material.

April 1939 (p. 40) — "Time" Magazine contains article on Lewis Brown, and his picture appears on cover.

May 1939 (pp. 2-8) — Asbestos at the NY World's Fair - (pictured: The J-M Bldg. at the Fair) Fair using: over 6,000 ft. of a-c pipe, thousands of feet of a-c corrugated sheets, $75,000 worth of insulation, 3 million sq. ft. of asbestos roofing felt, a-c wall tile, asbestos paper, millboard, ebony switchboards and panels, theatre curtains, blankets. Lists what each asbestos company supplied.

May 1939 (pp. 14-16) — Asbestos Exhibit at the Golden Gate International Exposition - J-M has exhibit displaying its products and assisted the CA Bureau of Mines in its exhibit. J-M also built a Guildway Model Home utilizing its products. Many asbestos products were also used in constructing the buildings at the Fair.

May 1939 (p. 20) — Market Conditions - Raw Fiber - imports into U.S. considerably improved. "Probably the war scare is partly responsible for large imports from South Africa."

May 1939 (p. 30) — "Asbestos in the Dead Sea" - recent book states asbestos is being extracted. (See July 1939, p. 39 for correction/clarification.)

May 1939 (p. 40) — Chicago Eye Shield Co. has new 48-page catalogue listing a variety of goggles, respirators, masks, etc.

May 1939 (p. 40) — BuMines publishes Foreign Minerals Quarterly - covers asbestos figures 1936-38 in several countries.

June 1939 (p. 12) — BuMines to publish 1939 minerals year book, containing chapter on asbestos.

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June 1939 (p. 14) — Asbestos mentioned in 1626 map of Tartary: "In this country is a Hil out of which they dig earth called by Pliney terra asbestus, having fine veines like grasse which being spun and weaned yeeeld cloth that will nut burn in the fire." (sic)

June 1939 (p. 15) — J-M Building at World's Fair took two years to plan. Theme is "Asbestos - the Magic Mineral."

July 1939 (pp. 2-6) — Uses of asbestos cement products in the tannery industries.

ASTM has new method of publishing standards in three parts: I - Metals, II - Non-metallic Materials, Constructional (includes thermal insulation) and III Non-metallic Materials, General (including asbestos yarn, cloth, and electrical tape).

July 1939 (p. 10) — Joint Committee on Materials and their Testing (London) is organizing a Heat Insulation Conferences.

July 1939 (pp. 36-37) — 1937 U.S. Census of Manufacturers now published, covers asbestos.

July 1939 (p. 39) — Asbestos from the Dead Sea - refers to May 1939 (p. 30) article. It is probably potash rather than asbestos being extracted.

July 1939 (p. 39) — J-M and Keasbey have a-c pipe demos at convention of American Water Works.

Aug. 1939 (pp. 20-21) — Market Condition - Raw Fiber. Imports to U.S. far in excess of needs - "attributed to war scare." "During the last World War, Great Britain commandeered all Canadian Asbestos, and would no doubt do so again immediately upon outbreak of war. In such an event, Great Britain would no doubt allocate a reasonable tonnage for American needs. Another World War would make it far more difficult for the United States to obtain Asbestos from South Africa and Rhodesia, not only because of transportation difficulties, but because these large producing Mines are owned by English Companies who themselves manufacture Asbestos Products of all kinds and would naturally desire to safe-guard their own manufacturing requirements before offering any Asbestos to American buyers."

Aug. 1939 (pp. 24-25) — Wage Rates for Asbestos Workers (pipe coverers) set out by City. Figures will appear in every Aug. issue of Asbestos.

Sept. 1939 (pp. 2-8) — Use of asbestos in air conditioning industry.

Sept. 1939 (p. 12) — Commentary on the War and the Asbestos Industry.

Sept. 1939 (pp. 18-20) — Sets out tabulation of World Consumption of Asbestos 1934-37.

Sept. 1939 (pp. 22-23) — Market Conditions - in commenting on the war and speculating as to what this means to the industry, one correspondent relates the events surrounding WWI:

> Practically all U.S. asbestos products contained Canadian fiber. Arizona fiber was used for electrical purposes. Before WWI, no Rhodesian fiber was used in the U.S. Blue and Amosite were unknown.
>
> Our friendly relations with Great Britain assures us of our asbestos requirements, but "asbestos is a commodity practically controlled by Great Britain."

Sept. 1939 (pp. 38-39) — J-M - H. E. Manville, Sr. and George Whitney resign as Directors. Lewis Brown to be CEO.

Oct. 1939 (pp. 2-8) — "Prices, Production and Uses of Asbestos During World War." Sets out chart of prices 1912-20, tables on asbestos production by country 1912-20, exports from Canada 1912-20, imports to U.S. from Africa 1912-20, domestic fiber marketed in U.S. 1914-20, Rhodesian production 1912-20, and So. Africa production 1912-20.

War uses of asbestos: pipe insulation; packings; gaskets; insulation for locomotive and ship engines and industrial plants; millboard for fire protection in cantonments, shipments, etc.; electrical insulation for cable terminals, transformers and other electrical devices; airplanes, tanks and trucks, including packings, gaskets, brake linings; mittens/gloves for machine gunners; submarines; etc.

Oct. 1939 (p. 12) — J-M introduces new asbestos-containing acoustical material - Spongecoustic.

Oct. 1939 (pp. 18-20) — Editorial on the effect of war on price of asbestos. Canada no longer supplies 90% of the world's needs. Russia is now large producer and will probably supply Germany's needs. South Africa will supply to the Allies as long as the ships can move. It is predicted demand in U.S. will exceed supply. Unless Gvmt. sets price limits, they will advance.

Oct. 1939 (p. 20) — Canadian govmt. assumes complete control of exports, including asbestos. Explains laws, needed permits, etc.

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Oct. 1939 (pp. 22-24)	Market Conditions - Raw Fiber. Imports of blue and amosite are exceptionally large. Canadian imports into U.S. running smoothly, but Canada refuses to sell through NY brokers without proof of ultimate destination. No shortage exists in U.S.
Oct. 1939 (p. 31)	U.S.S.R. - estimated production 1937-38.
Oct. 1939 (p. 31)	U.S. Minerals Yearbook for 1939 available.
Oct. 1939 (p. 38)	Lewis Brown chairman of NY chapter of American Red Cross.
Oct. 1939 (p. 39)	Diamond Jubilee of asbestos celebrated in Waukegan by J-M and Chamber of Commerce.
Oct. 1939 (p. 39)	Pacific Coast Asbestos Assn. to hold 1939 annual meeting.
Nov. 1939 (pp. 8-12)	"Asbestos - How does it Serve Humanity?" - relates historical and present uses.
Nov. 1939 (pp. 13-14)	The Vermilye Medal in recognition of outstanding contribution in industrial management was awarded to Lewis Brown.
Nov. 1939 (pp. 16-18)	Diamond Jubiliee - many firms are "getting the public talking about asbestos." Oliver Bowles of BuMines to lecture.
Nov. 1939 (p. 18)	"Dust Respirator made in England uses asbestos as filtering component (20% asbestos, 80% merino wool).
Nov. 1939 (p. 20)	Market Condition - Raw Fiber. Imports into U.S. very good. Would be better if more steamers were available from South Africa.
Nov. 1939 (p. 20)	Market Condition - Textiles - Increased by rather large purchases by the U.S. Navy for insulating materials, blanket insulation and packings.
Nov. 1939 (p. 21)	Market Condition - Paper/Millboard - Better demand than normal for millboard, which is used largely in shipbuilding.
Nov. 1939 (p. 31)	1939 issue of ASTM Standards - Textiles issued, covering roving, yarns and tape.

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Nov. 1939 (p. 32) — A. B. Cummins of J-M's Research Lab has had his article "Fillers - Asbestos and Diatomaceous Silica" printed in the Oct. Issue of Modern Plastics.

Nov. 1939 (p. 36) — J-M will be an exhibitor again next year at the NY World's Fair.

Nov. 1939 (p. 39) — In 6,000 years when Oglethorpe University's Crypt of Civilization is unearthed, J-M a-c pipe will be found protecting the contents.

Nov. 1939 (p. 39) — Asbestos gloves for barbeques, fireplaces, etc. are a new Christmas item appearing in department stores.

Nov. 1939 (p. 39) — U.S. Biennial Census of Manufacturers will be taken in 1940.

Dec. 1939 (p. 20) — Market Condition - Raw Fiber. Lack of ships only obstacle in even greater exports from Canada and South Africa. Exceptional business at present time.

Dec. 1939 (p. 26) — Diamond Jubilee update. BuMine's Oliver Bowles gave speech "Asbetos - Silk of the Mineral Kingdom."

Dec. 1939 (p. 34) — Pacific Coast Asbestos Assn. held annual meeting, 26 members being present. A. W. Knight of J-M elected Secty.-Treas.

Dec. 1939 (p. 35) — Canadian J-M has installed Cottrell Electrical Precipitation dust collector in an effort to control asbestos floats.

J-M's Insurance Dept. Manager, A. M. Schmidt, elected President of Risk Research Institute.

ASBESTOS MAGAZINE SUMMARIES

1940

Jan. 1940 (p. 25)	J-M announces new low-cost movable partition for subdividing offices/plants - Transite Walls, Universal Type (asbestos cement board).
Jan. 1940 (p. 26)	Market Condition - Raw Fiber. All producers running to maximum capacity. War conditions are partially responsible for demand. "Asbestos is a very essential commodity in wartime."
Jan. 1940 (pp. 26-27)	Germany will probably get asbestos from Russia, but it has a limited supply. "But Germany will manage during this war the same way she did during the World War. She will use glass." Glass was then used for insulation, spinning and even asbestos cement products. "As soon as the war was over, however, Germany returned to the use of Asbestos."
Jan. 1940 (p. 30)	American Roofer carries article on placing asbestos siding over old brick - a new application.

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Jan. 1940 (p. 40)	Engineering News - Record reports that a cavalry unit in Arkansas needed a new water main. Nine days later it had already been installed - a-c pipe from J-M.
Jan. 1940 (p. 40)	Aircell used in the new Shasta Dam.
Feb. 1940 (pp. 4-8)	Chicago sewage plant uses large quantities of J-M insulation (Superex, 85% mag, Vitrobestos) installed by J-M's Chicago Technical Service Unit, Asbestos & Magnesia Materials Co.
Feb. 1940 (pp. 18-20)	ASTM Committee on Thermal Insulating Materials is developing test methods in order to write specs.
Feb. 1940 (p. 36)	Lewis Brown addresses Middle Atlantic Lumbermen's Assn.
Feb. 1940 (p. 36)	Asbestos Contractors New England Assn. held annual meeting.
Feb. 1940 (pp. 37-38)	J-M Housing Guild describes its operation in new 59-page book.
March 1940 (pp. 12-14)	S.S. America, largest, safest merchant ship ever built in the U.S., uses asbestos products. Keasbey & Mattison: 85% pipe & block on steam/power lines, ebonized asbestos panels, fireproof panels/doors. J-M: Marinite sheet in staterooms and corridors and as base for floors and decorative panels. Other companies' products may have also been used.
March 1940 (p. 26)	Article on Rhode Island Covering Co., a J-M approved contractor for insulating materials for the past 14 years, and its distributor for many other products in the last several years.
March 1940 (p. 27)	Robert W. Lea elected J-M Director.
March 1940 (p. 27)	J-M personnel changes.
March 1940 (p. 28)	J-M announces two new products: low-cost acoustical - Fibracoustic (wood fiber) and a machine-vibration isolator (non-asbestos).
March 1940 (p. 29)	J-M has new 20-page brochure "Transite Movable Asbestos Walls" and a new 16-page brochure "Sound Control."
March 1940 (p. 40)	India Rubber Journal and J-M's Power Specialist both contain articles on the asbestos Diamond Jubilee.

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March 1940 (p. 40)	Canadian J-M and other producers prohibit wood anywhere near the textile machinery because of past damage to the machines. That includes the replacement of railroad ties with steel and the prohibition even of wooden matches.
April 1940 (p. 12)	ASTM Thermal Insulation Committee expects to approve tests within the coming year.
April 1940 (p. 25)	ASTM 1940 Index to Standards and Tentative Standards (885 total) is available.
April 1940 (pp. 32-33)	Canadian J-M began foreman training. Convention to be held for all CJM salesmen.
April 1940 (p. 35)	J-M issued its annual report to employees "J-M Jobholders."
May 1940 (p. 24)	Market Condition - Raw Fiber. Canada pressed to fill overseas orders. Disorganized shipping creates difficulties, this aggravated by the German invasion of Norway.
May 1940 (pp. 30-32)	Article on L. R. Hoff, V. P. of J-M.
May 1940 (p. 34)	J-M Credit Corp. accepting installment payments by telegraph on its Million-Dollar-To-Lend plan.
May 1940 (p. 34)	Germany has substituted aluminum and steel wool for asbestos in brake lining.
June 1940 (pp. 13-14)	Article on asbestos theatre curtains. ". . . required by law in all theatres presenting stage shows."
June 1940 (p. 16)	Market Condition - Raw Fiber. Large quantities are being imported from South Africa and Rhodesia. Canada has lost market in Germany, Scandinavia, Holland and Belgium but is shipping large amounts to England, France, Japan and the U.S. Except for Russia, most actively producing mines "are in the hands of the belligerents."
June 1940 (pp. 16-17)	Market Condition - Textiles. Demand improving "due primarily to the large demand for Asbestos Cloths from the U.S. Navy."
June 1940 (p. 18)	Market Condition - Millboard demand up and outlook good. "Ships, airplanes and other construction coming along will require Millboard, and quite a lot of it."

June 1940 (p. 27) — J-M has its own exhibit building at 1940 World's Fair.

June 1940 (p. 30) — J-M personnel changes.

June 1940 (p. 30) — Canadian J-M published 16-page brochure "The Story of Asbestos."

June 1940 (p. 32) — Operators of Nazi Flame Throwing Tanks wear asbestos suits.

July 1940 (p. 12) — Iowa "all-asbestos" corn crib built using J-M products - supplied by its dealer P. T. Nelson's Sons.

July 1940 (p. 16) — "National Defense and Asbestos" - C. K. Leith, Consultant on Minerals, National Defense Commission, Wash. D.C. called a meeting of asbestos industry executives to discuss the probable U.S. needs of asbestos for the defense program. On July 5, the Pres. of the U.S. signed a proclamation requiring a license be obtained before vital defense materials are exported. Asbestos over 3/4" is included.

July 1940 (p. 22) — Market Condition - Raw Fiber. "There has been no interruption of the importation of asbestos into the United States due to the war."

July 1940 (p. 30) — J-M elects Cassidy and Hart as V.P.'s.

July 1940 (p. 32) — J-M - personnel changes. Waukegan factory hosted 35 Wisconsin architects. 1940 edition of J-M's "Home Idea Book" revised and available.

July 1940 (pp. 33-34) — J-M furnished a-c pipe for Oglethorpe University's Crypt of Civilization.

July 1940 (p. 34) — United Roofer published in serial form from April-June Dr. Oliver Bowle's "Asbestos - Silk of the Mineral Kingdom."

Aug. 1940 (p. 14) — When the German army moved into Belgium Johns-Manville lost all contact with its plant at Moll Donck, Belgium, 35 miles from Antwerp. Anthony LaGattuta Manager of the plant, and the only American citizen employed there, grabbed a suitcase and escaped to Paris one jump ahead of the Germans, then to Bordeaux. He arrived safely in New York aboard the S.S. Washington on June 21. Germany was advised thru diplomatic channels that the plant is American property, but it has been learned that the plant is

in the hands of the German army and is being operated by the German invaders. It was only slightly damaged in the Battle of Belgium.

Aug. 1940 (p. 14) — German development of brake lining using aluminum or steel wool instead of asbestos has been receiving a lot of publicity.

Aug. 1940 (p. 15) — U.S. Naval Reserve Air Base at Floyd Bennett Field uses asbestos suits for fire rescue work.

Aug. 1940 (pp. 16-17) — Wage Rates for Asbestos Workers (pipe coverers).

Aug. 1940 (p. 20) — Market Condition - Manufacture of ships, planes, etc. will increase demands for asbestos material.

Aug. 1940 (p. 22) — Millboard shows normal demand. Shipyard work should undoubtedly increase demand later.

Aug. 1940 (p. 26) — J-M elects Hanes as Director.

Aug. 1940 (p. 29) — Obit. - W. R. Jones, industrial sales mgr. for Pacific Coast territory of J-M (age 59).

Aug. 1940 (p. 29) — Over 100 J-M plant/office employees left for three weeks' military/naval training in connection with the government's national defense program. "In accord with Johns-Manville's basic policy to support national defense by full cooperation with Army, Navy or Marine Corps authorities in the training of reserve or inactive personnel, the company will make up the difference in pay between what the government pays these men and what they would have earned if they had remained at work."

Sept. 1940 (pp. 2-6) — Asbestos handkerchief exhibited in 1676 to the Royal Society of London.

Sept. 1940 (p. 17) — Bomb snuffers for protection against incendiary bombs at British factories contain asbestos.

Sept. 1940 (p. 20) — Sandbags in Great Britain used in air raids are being replaced by "sand boxes" made of asbestos cement.

Sept. 1940 (p. 24) — Market Condition - Raw Fiber. South African shipments to the U.S. do not seem to be affected by the war.

Sept. 1940 (pp. 24-26) — Market Conditions - Textiles. Increased demands due directly or indirectly from government orders.

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Oct. 1940 (pp. 6-14)	Another article on the asbestos handkerchief presented to the Royal Society in 1676.
Oct. 1940 (p. 16)	Furs are cleaned by tumbling in saw dust/asbestos powder mixture. This procedure was recommended by the Nat'l. Bureau of Standards.
Oct. 1940 (p. 19)	When the NY World's Fair closes in Oct., almost 1,000 broadcasts will have originated in the J-M model radio station.
Oct. 1940 (p. 19)	J-M expects to train more than 2500 through its Guild training courses on building materials.
Oct. 1940 (p. 26)	Millboard demand is fair but should increase when shipbuilding and other defense work increases.
Oct. 1940 (p. 29)	J-M issues new edition of Building Materials catalogue.
Oct. 1940 (p. 30)	Obit. - J. O. Boylan, J-M's Philadelphia building materials manager (age 56).
Oct. 1940 (p. 34)	John Begert, manager of J-M's Manville plant, is member of committee on Nat'l. Defense of NJ Chamber of Commerce.
Oct. 1940 (p. 34)	Nat'l. Assn. of Manufacturers - several asbestos industries actively involved regarding the defense program. Lewis Brown and J. E. Begert involved in committee work. Keasbey & Mattison's president is on Committee on Healthful Working Conditions.
Nov. 1940 (p. 12)	ASTM tests asbestos cloth, included in the 1940-41 Standards. Other asbestos specifications also included (yarn, roofing, tape, fabrics).
Nov. 1940 (p. 16)	About 2-1/2 million people visited J-M's World Fair Exhibit Building.
Nov. 1940 (p. 16)	Germany replaces asbestos in certain gaskets with synthetic rubber. Asbestos is not readily obtainable in Germany at present.
Nov. 1940 (p. 16)	J-M's Triple Insulated House in KY recently publicized by the local gas co. as being economical to heat.
Nov. 1940 (p. 18)	Training of pipe coverers - No vocational school exists, training being left up to the union. Most large cities have shortage.

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Nov. 1940 (p. 20) — Defense program requiring hundreds of articles for various camps and building. Should increase business for two or three years.

Nov. 1940 (p. 20) — Market Condition - Raw Fiber. U.S. amosite imports have been very large over last six months. Canadian restrictions exist for certain grades to Japan.

Nov. 1940 (p. 22) — Because of ship work, defense program, etc., increased business should occur in paper, Millboard, high and low pressure insulation, and asbestos-cement products.

Nov. 1940 (p. 26) — H. E. Manville, Jr. elected J-M Director.

Nov. 1940 (p. 28) — CJM held open house for company representatives, distributors and families of employees.

Nov. 1940 (p. 28) — Insulation Contractors of Northern Calif. - recently organized principally for collective bargaining with the unions. Consists of mainly heat and cold insulation contractors.

Nov. 1940 (p. 29) — J-M's general safety engineer, Fred Lippert, has been drafted by the U.S. Dept. of Labor to administer a government health and safety program to conserve manpower in NY defense industries and prevent potential accidents due to the defense production pressure. He will be paid $1 per year, his time being contributed to defense work by J-M.

Nov. 1940 (p. 29) — Lewis Brown serving again as chairman of NY City roll call for Red Cross.

Nov. 1940 (p. 30) — Pacific Coast Asbestos Assn. held its annual meeting.

Nov. 1940 (p. 39) — 1940 edition of U.S. Minerals Yearbook available.

Dec. 1940 (pp. 12-18) — Article by L. R. Hoff of J-M "Research in the Asbestos Industry" - discusses Research Dept. and development of asbestos products.

Dec. 1940 (p. 22) — Market Condition - ships and cantonment work have made demand strong for millboard.

Dec. 1940 (p. 24) — 1940-41 edition of ASTM Standards on Electrical Insulating Materials published. Includes specs for yarns, tape and roving and methods for testing glass fibers.

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Dec. 1940 (p. 25) — Tent Shields have been out of use since Armistice, so when the government started ordering them for use in the national training program, many younger asbestos product salesmen had never heard of them. (Asbestos protective piece placed in a tent through which the stovepipe fits.)

Dec. 1940 (p. 27) — J-M will manufacture insulating brick at its recently-acquired plant in Zelienople.

Dec. 1940 (p. 27) — A battleship is 93% steel but also contains other materials such as copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, cork, wood, cement, and asbestos.

Dec. 1940 (p. 32) — Pacific Coast Asbestos Assn. holds annual meeting, attended by 25 members. Discussed the problem of securing an adequate number of insulators to handle defense program demands. Apprenticeship should be coordinated with unions and state/federal governments.

Dec. 1940 (p. 32) — Dr. Edward Bartow taking one-year leave of absence from Univ. of Iowa to join J-M's Research Dept. as chemical consultant.

1941

Jan. 1941 (p. 25) — A-C pipe being used in training camps throughout the U.S for water/sewage pipes.

Jan. 1941 (p. 25) — Asbestos soles used on "play shoes."

Jan. 1941 (p. 25) — NY Fire Dept. prohibits the transportation of dynamite unless compartments are lined with asbestos.

Jan. 1941 (p. 26) — Germany removed almost all raw asbestos stocks during its invasion of Belgium and France.

Jan. 1941 (pp. 26-27) — Market Condition - Textiles. Navy requirements so great that delivery requirements can't always be met.

Jan. 1941 (p. 27) — Millboard sales increased due to ship and cantonment needs.

Jan. 1941 (p. 29) — Asbestos cement products in demand due to national defense construction.

Jan. 1941 (p. 28) — Training of Asbestos Workers. Skilled pipe coverers are in demand, especially in shipbuilding.

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Jan. 1941 (pp. 33-34)	J-M awards cash prize to C. A. Stuck & Sons, an Arkansas dealer, in its best publicity and promotion campaign for 1940.
Jan. 1941 (p. 40)	Index to ASTM Standards and Tentative Standards published - covers total of 952.
Feb. 1941 (pp. 3-8)	Asbestos in Plastics - article describing uses in the industry.
Feb. 1941 (pp. 18-20)	Market Conditions - increased demand due to defense program.
Feb. 1941 (pp. 21-25)	1939 Census of Manufacturers published. Contains section on asbestos.
Feb. 1941 (p. 30)	Asbestos Cement Products Assn. appoints Defense Committee. L. R. Hoff, Pres. of J-M, is member.
Feb. 1941 (p. 31)	Canadian J-M operates night trade school for its workmen.
Feb. 1941 (p. 40)	BuMines publication "Minerals Used in Welding" mentions asbestos throughout.
March 1941 (p. 4)	U.S. Administrator of Export Control has issued general license permitting export of asbestos to Great Britain and Ireland without issuing individual licenses.
March 1941 (pp. 18-20)	Defense Conservation - "use of asbestos materials frees wood and metals for drastic needs." Raw fiber considered critical. Crocidolite useful in insulation, filtration cloth, packing and in acid manufacturing. Shipping situation is causing concern - perhaps chrysotile should be substituted.
March 1941 (pp. 24-25)	Market Conditions - "There is no doubt that the national defense is responsible for the increased demand for asbestos in the United States."
March 1941 (p. 26)	British War Relief orders 10,000 pr. of asbestos gloves for civilian fire fighters.
March 1941 (p. 33)	Since wood and steel can't be used, Britain is using asbestos cement to build barracks, factories, etc.
March 1941 (p. 30)	Obit. - J. J. Greene, V. P. of J-M (age 63).
March 1941 (p. 30)	Canadian Journal of Research publishes two thermal studies on asbestos.

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March 1941 (p. 40)	Bureau of Census published Preliminary report on Asbestos giving comparative figures for 1919 and 1929.
April 1941 (pp. 8-10)	J-M Korduct used in the Mobile tunnel (40,000 ft. used).
April 1941 (pp. 12-14)	ASTM Thermal Insulating Committee now also covers such products in the building construction field. Proposed standard tests completed. H. H. Rinehart of J-M is chairman of the subcommittee dealing with studies of the physical properties of plastic insulation. That group has new methods for testing thermal insulating cements.
April 1941 (p. 14)	U.S.A. issued general licenses to authorize exports to Cuba of products, including asbestos.
April 1941 (p. 16)	Market Condition - Raw Material. Shipments to the U.K. are limited only by available steamship space.
April 1941 (p. 18)	Shipbuilding program to enhance demand of millboard.
April 1941 (p. 24)	"Coming - an article by John Roche of the National Safety Council on 'Safety Problems of the Insulation Contractor'."
April 1941 (p. 25)	Bureau of Census 1939 preliminary report for plant/equipment expenditures for the Misc. Nonmetallic Mineral Products Sub-Group contains figures for asbestos packing, pipe and boiler covering.
April 1941 (p. 26)	J-M personnel notice.
April 1941 (p. 37)	U.S. imports of raw fiber: 1940 - 91.5% from Canada, 6.6% from Africa. 1939 - 92% from Canada, 4.6% from Africa.
May 1941 (pp. 6-8)	Article on H. K. Sherry, V.P. of Canadian J-M.
May 1941 (p. 16)	Market Condition - Additional large contracts will soon be let for . . . shipyards and other needed facilities.
May 1941 (pp. 16-18)	Shipments of asbestos from South Africa are at a peak. Exports to Japan are being further restricted. Canadian imports are increasing due to the use of asbestos in the National Defense program.

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May 1941 (p. 18)	Demands of the U.S. Navy for high grade cloth continues to be very strong, and their requirements for asbestos packings are taking a large quantity of asbestos yarn. Millboard volume very large for shipwork and other defense activities.
May 1941 (pp. 22-24)	"Safety Problems of the Insulation Contractor" by John Roche. "What are the special hazards involved in the application of asbestos insulation on pipes and boilers?" Burns, heat exhaustion, heights, cuts, eye injury, etc. No mention of asbestos hazard.
May 1941 (p. 25)	J-M released to dealers and the public its 1941 edition of "Home Idea Book".
May 1941 (p. 28)	In 1910, J-M's Hexagonal Asbestos Cement Shingles were applied to the roof of the Greenport Ship Yard in Long Island. The shingles have been removed and cut up in small pieces and were sent to J-M dealers and representatives to demonstrate the enduring qualities of the product.
May 1941 (p. 31)	BuMines Mineral Market Report No. 900, written by Oliver Bowles and K. G. Warner, has been issued. The report shows domestic sales of fiber for 1940 with tables of consumption and imports for the past ten years plus world production for the past five years.
May 1941 (p. 34)	Japanese have investigated asbestos deposits in Mongolia and report that they compare with the best Canadian and Rhodesian.
May 1941 (p. 34)	Canadian J-M employees have taken up a fund to purchase 10,000 pr. of asbestos gloves for the firemen of bomb-torn London.
May 1941 (p. 34)	J-M has 12,200 employees, including 1,000 contractors.
June 1941 (p. 15)	ASTM Meeting to be held. The Textile Committee will present new testing methods for woven asbestos tubular sleeving. The Thermal Insulating Committee will report on its test methods for such materials.
June 1941 (pp. 16-18)	Asbestos suits to be shipped to British War Relief were recently tested by a J-M engineer, who walked through flames into a burning building.
June 1941 (p. 22)	Shipments of raw fiber from South Africa are arriving with accelerated speed. Imports are up from Canada, India and Australia.

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June 1941 (p. 24) — Millboard requirements are increasing due to use in ships and contonments.

June 1941 (pp. 25-26) — Training courses for pipe coverers are needed. Where there is a lot of ship work or industrial work, untrained workmen are being used.

June 1941 (pp. 27-28) — J-M introduces new low-cost asbestos cement roofing shingle - American Colonial.

June 1941 (p. 28) — J-M's Nashua plant has grown from 20 employees in 1906 to 610 in 1941.

June 1941 (p. 32) — J-M appoints Rassweiler Director of Research.

June 1941 (p. 32) — Earlier referenced thermal studies on asbestos published in Canadian Journal of Research now available as reprints.

June 1941 (p. 36) — National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council have appointed a committee known as the Advisory Committee on Metals and Minerals to advise the Office of Production Management on technical matters.

July 1941 (pp. 2-3) — "In building a two-ocean navy, merchant ships, essential defense projects . . . these and many more requiring speed and efficiency, we need immense quantities of 85% Magnesia insulation . . . "

July 1941 (p. 16) — Market Condition - Raw Fiber. Shipping space for shipping asbestos to the U.S. is becoming scarce. Substantial shipments wait in South African ports. "No doubt the U.S. Maritime Commission will help importers." Canada is receiving increasing numbers of U.S. orders.

July 1941 (p. 25) — ASTM held annual meeting, at which the Committee on Thermal Insulating Materials made their first formal report since 1938. Six new standards on tests were submitted.

July 1941 (p. 28) — J-M has new catalogue of packings and gaskets (PK-12A).

July 1941 (p. 29) — J-M employees in NY performed in a musical comedy revue at the Manhattan Center before a crowd of 1500 J-M employees and their families.

July 1941 (p. 29) — Asbestos Chapter of the Minerals Yearbook (written by Bowles and Warner) is now available.

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July 1941 (p. 30) — Obit. - Gary Barker, Manager of J-M's public utility and electrical products departments (age 50).

July 1941 (p. 31) — J-M adopts new retirement plan.

July 1941 (p. 40) — Canadian J-M plant has ten major departments: paper; roofing; black line and putties; pipe coverings and insulations; refractory and insulating cements; rock wool products; rigid shingles; asbestos textiles; and brake linings.

July 1941 (p. 40) — Waukegan is an Indian word meaning little fort. The town was once a French trading post called "Little Fort."

Aug. 1941 (pp. 2-3) — Article discussing need for substitution as a result of war - enamel instead of aluminum utensils, etc. "In our own industry something must take the place of cork for insulation . . . something must take the place of 85% Magnesia in peace time plants."

Aug. 1941 (pp. 4-8) — Article on South African amosite. Unsurpassed in fiber length; greater acid and sea-water resistance; mainly used in insulation products. Not graded by length as are other varieties - graded by color and fiber quality.

Aug. 1941 (p. 12) — Priorities Director Stettinius announced creation of eight commodity branches to deal with importation/allocation. Asbestos placed in Section 8, whose Chief is Richard J. Lund.

Aug. 1941 (p. 16) — J-M announces new air-setting, semi-refractory cement for protecting insulation exposed to erosive action of hot gasses - No. 678 Semi-Refractory Cement. Contains asbestos. Designed for use over flue, breeching and stack lining.

Aug. 1941 (p. 18) — Market Conditions - defense work booming. Inability or difficulty in obtaining raw materials results in needs for substitutes. Canada placed an embargo on asbestos to Japan before the U.S. began its curtailment. U.S. Maritime Commission is now assisting in importation of asbestos from South Africa by obtaining shipping space.

Aug. 1941 (p. 22) — Some requirements for textiles by the U.S. Navy are so great that compliance with Navy deliveries has been impossible.

Aug. 1941 (pp. 26-27) — Wage Rates for Asbestos Workers listed by principal cities.

Aug. 1941 (p. 31) — Canadian J-M opens new department to manufacture Cedargrain Asbestos Shingles.

Sept. 1941 (p. 14) — A new special subcommittee of the Advisory Committee on Metals and Minerals has been appointed by the National Academy of Science to advise the Office of Production Management on non-metallic minerals (including asbestos). (General Advisory Committee on Metals and Minerals.) Lists members - no J-M rep.

Sept. 1941 (p. 18) — ASTM adopted 75 new tentative standards and 77 existing tentative specifications/test methods, including five for testing thermal insulations (gives numbers).

Sept. 1941 (p. 26) — Market Condition - No shortage of Canadian fiber, but demand very heavy for spinning and shingle fiber. "South African asbestos is coming into the United States much faster than heretofore because additional steamers have been put on the run . . . mostly Greek steamers which have been taken over." Australian blue was being sent to Japan, but now that it has been cut off, the fiber is coming to the U.S.

Sept. 1941 (p. 27) — Market Conditions - Asbestos Cement products are all on the OPM critical list. All manufacturers are oversold due to defense program, private use becoming secondary "until the government's requirements are satisfied."

Sept. 1941 (pp. 28-29) — "Priorities and Export Control as They Affect Asbestos Materials"

The revised edition of the priorities critical list of items on orders for which Army and Navy contracting officers may automatically assign preference ratings, contains "asbestos products, to include only roofing, siding pipe and pipe covering." This list as revised to August 11, 1941 was issued on August 18.

The terms roofing and siding are interpreted to mean both shingles and corrugated sheets.

"The Priorities Critical List contains about 300 items and classes of items; it is subject to revision once each month. In order to receive consideration at the time of making any monthly revision, requests for additions, subtractions or modifications must be received by the Priorities Committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board or the Director of Priorities of the Office of Production Management on or before the fifteenth day of the preceding month in order to receive consideration."

Export Control Schedule No. 18, effective September 10, includes Asbestos: unmanufactured: crude and fibre (fibre less than 3/8). Therefore that commodity will require individual license hereafter.

Asbestos, including products but not asbestos of more than 10% Rhodesian or from Arizona, may now be exported under General License GAC to Canada, Cuba, Brazil and the Phillipine Islands.

Sept. 1941 (p. 32) — The Arizona Chrysotile Asbestos Co. is producing two to three tons of asbestos fibre daily. Further development and increased production are planned.

Sept. 1941 (p. 33) — On August 21, J-M contracted with the War Dept. to proceed with construction and operation of a $27 million shell loading plant near Parsons, Kansas known as the Kansas Ordnance Plant; will cover 25 sq. mi., comprise about 400 buildings, 75 miles of track and 100 miles of road, and employ 8,000 persons.

When first asked to undertake this work, J-M replied that it was entirely foreign to their experience, that their plants were already operating seven days a week, 24 hours a day, and that much of their production is for defense purposes. After a careful study of the problem by J-M officials and engineers, they concluded they could do the work. Patriotic duty was the only inducement. The architect-engineers and construction contractors are required to be selected by The Quartermaster General and approved by J-M.

In order to keep the operation of this plant separate from their regular business, a subsidiary known as J-M Service Corporation, has been organized. The cost of the work, including working capital, will be financed by the government. Construction will probably require a year; operation thereafter will depend upon the wishes of the War Department.

Sept. 1941 (p. 40) — Air Hygiene Foundation of America changes its name to Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc. Its sixth annual meeting will be held in Nov. IHF, in collaboration with the USPHS, is studying sick absences in industry.

Oct. 1941 (p. 8) — ASTM adopts tentative test method for asbestos tubular sleeving.

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Oct. 1941 (p. 18) — Asbestos screens used on oil tanker lifeboats to protect survivors from oil fires in the water.

Oct. 1941 (p. 22) — Market Condition - Raw Fiber. Russia will increase delivery to U.S. when reciprocal arrangements are concluded. "Even the increased tonnage of asbestos from South Africa has been readily absorbed." No shortage.

Oct. 1941 (p. 25) — Market Condition - Most Millboard production going to defense work.

Oct. 1941 (p. 29) — References Engineering & Mining Journal article (about CJM Mine) entitled "Operating the World's Largest Asbestos Mine." Part II will appear in Oct. issue of the journal.

Oct. 1941 (p. 30) — Announces J-M staff appointed to operate the Kansas Ordnance Plant for the government. Plant will open soon and will employ 8,000.

Oct. 1941 (p. 30) — Obit. - J-M Treasurer C. H. Roberts (age 51).

Oct. 1941 (p. 33) — President Roosevelt requested Federal Administrator Jones to advance $50 million to Russia, thru the Amtorg Trading Corporation to purchase war materials in the U.S.

The President's letter specifically mentioned asbestos: The Russian Government needs dollar exchange with which to buy war supplies in the United States; we need many critical and strategic materials produced in Russia, some of which we normally import from that country.

"I would like you to arrange through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or one of its subsidiaries, for the purchase from Amtorg Trading Corporation, a United States corporation owned by Russian interests, of manganese, chromite, asbestos, platinum and other articles and materials which we usually import from Russia, up to the value of $100 million, for delivery as rapidly as possible, with proper allowance for dislocation of transportation and of their productive facilities and that advances up to $50 million be made against the purchase price of these critical and strategic materials, to be used by Russia in paying for purchases, in this country."

Oct. 1941 (p. 34) — J-M elects O'Brien and Baldwin as V.P.'s.

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Oct. 1941 (p. 39) — Office of Production Management has announced the establishment of the Division of Materials, which is comprised of several branches. Asbestos is placed under the Cork and Asbestos Branch.

Oct. 1941 (p. 40) — BuMines 1941 Minerals Yearbook now available.

Nov. 1941 (pp. 12-13) — Field examinations of asbestos deposits have been made north of Globe, Arizona by the state's Dept. of Mineral Resources, apparently for private parties. Negotiations are pending which may result in extensive operations. The properties were examined to determine if the mines could produce asbestos in the quantity and quality required for a pending $5 million government contract.

Nov. 1941 (p. 14) — Market Condition - Raw Fiber. "Each month shows larger importations of asbestos into the United States from all sources; this is especially true of South African material." Canadian mines operating at full capacity.

Nov. 1941 (p. 15) — Market Conditions - Cantonment and ship work account largely for heavy Millboard demand. A-C products - Government restrictions placed on private construction work are affecting private orders. Substantial demand in government defense construction as well as direct Army/Navy requirements.

Nov. 1941 (p. 16) — ASTM published 1941-42 Textile Standards, five of which relate to asbestos products.

Nov. 1941 (p. 23) — Supply Priorities and Allocation Board is to further drastically limit the use of critical metals for non-defense construction.

Nov. 1941 (p. 26) — J-M has organized a Priorities Dept. to coordinate their activities with OPM.

Nov. 1941 (p. 28) — J-M constructing mill in Chrysotile, Arizona to be operational in 1942 to "add substantially to the supply of asbestos fibre available in this country to meet defense manufacturing needs." Approximately 100 will be employed. Describes uses of Arizona asbestos: paper, filters, etc.

Nov. 1941 (p. 29) — Bureau of Census has published "Manufacturers 1939 - Misc. Nonmetallic Mineral Products" containing five pages on asbestos products.

Nov. 1941 (p. 30) — Frank W. Rowe, J-M's General Purchasing Agent for the past 23 years, retires.

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Nov. 1941 (p. 32) Neighbors - Spencer, Ltd. has taken over operation of Apache Mine in Arizona.

Nov. 1941 (p. 32) Obit. - Frank Surridge, previously with J-M, and R. V. Aycock.

Nov. 1941 (p. 32) Part II of "Operating the World's Largest Asbestos Mine" appears in the Oct. issue of Engineering & Mining Journal. (Article on CJM.)

Nov. 1941 (p. 32) Pacific Coast Asbestos Assn. held annual meeting.

Nov. 1941 (p. 33) J-M sponsoring news broadcasts on CBS. Describes how the public can save fuel for national defense by insulating their homes with J-M Rock Wool Home Insulation.

Nov. 1941 (p. 33) Canadian J-M has moved its Toronto office to 199 Bay Street.

Dec. 1941 (p. 16) Market Condition - Raw Fiber. For many years, about 40% of Canadian fiber was sold to Europe and Japan. These markets are now closed but the mines are still operating at maximum capacity due to national defense. U.S. importing more than ever from Rhodesia and South Africa.

Dec. 1941 (p. 18) Market Conditions - Demand for high pressure insulations down but probably only temporarily, as Victory Program expansion expected for military bases, etc. A-C products down, particularly for residential construction, due to OPM restrictions.

Dec. 1941 (p. 23) The world's oldest aircraft carrier, the H.M.S. Furious, was recently overhauled at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Pictures the Fire Fighting Squad clad in asbestos during a practice drill.

Dec. 1941 (p. 32) Pacific Coast Asbestos Assn. held its annual meeting with 29 members attending. A. W. Knight of J-M in San Francisco elected Secty.-Treas.

Dec. 1941 (p. 32) "Operating the World's Largest Asbestos Mine" part III appeared in Nov. issue of Engineering & Mining Journal. (Article about CJM.)

Dec. 1941 (p. 34) J-M's Director of Field Service, David Pomerantz, is with the OPM Div. of Contract Distribution "designed to help small business during the national emergency." He will conduct clinics to inform small businesses how to obtain subcontract work from larger manufacturers of defense materials. "His J-M experience fits him for this assignment."

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Jan. 1942 (pp. 16-18) — Market Conditions - Those working for the war program have more work than they can handle. This year will show the largest import of asbestos in history. Shortages of spinning grades appear on the horizon. Since burlap is scarce, used bags must be returned to the Canadian Mines. Textiles - Navy requirements are large as are those of the Quartermaster Corps on fabricated items. A-C products demand above normal due to defense programs. The U.S. Government is using large quantities of corrugated and flat sheets in constructing industrial and munitions plants.

Jan. 1942 (p. 24) — Over 650 J-M employees are now serving in the Army or Navy.

Jan. 1942 (p. 25) — J-M has completed an addition to its Nashua plant (32,000 sq. ft.) to increase production of Transite and other products. A new machine was installed for use in manufacturing Wallboard and Flexboard (standard and decorative).

Jan. 1942 (p. 37) — "Index to ASTM Standards, 1941" has been published.

Feb. 1942 (p. 6) — ASTM Thermal Insulating Committee has issued tests of blocks and cements.

Feb. 1942 (pp. 8-12) — "Government Rulings on Certain Types of Asbestos" - (M-63, M-79 and M-66).

On December 28, the Federal Government took control of all imports of 13 designated strategic materials under General Imports Order M-63.

This order provides that, unless otherwise authorized by OPM (Now the War Production Board), all future contracts for imports of those materials will be handled by the Metals Reserve Company, RFC subsidiary or other Governmental agency, and that no private person or concern can make arrangements for imports. The Director of Priorities may grant specific exceptions to the order.

While this original order did not include asbestos, on January 13, 1942, Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities, amended the order by adding several other materials (including asbestos from South Africa).

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According to the original order, Metals Reserve Co. plans to use existing channels to make its foreign purchases and work thru established brokers and dealers. The order does not disturb existing contracts or commitments, except that future shipments or goods in transit may not be sold except to the Metals Reserve Co. unless by authorization of the Director of Priorities (use Form PD222A).

Customs officers will assist the OPM in clearing shipments affected by the order. The consignee will file a report with the collector in each instance and then may move his shipment to the point of first destination in this country. There it must be held for disposition as outlined in the order.

In many instances, clearance of goods in transit is possible, and importers should contact the OPM to avoid delay after shipments have arrived. Materials going directly into plants with war contracts are in that category, and automatic clearance for such shipments may be arranged.

The Metals Reserve Co. is prepared to negotiate with holders of open commitments and will take over their contracts where that is feasible. All materials purchased by the company will be held for allocation by the Director of Priorities. The order also provides that all persons who have made arrangements for imports affected by the order shall report the facts immediately to the Metals Reserve Company.

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On January 21, certain types of South African asbestos were placed under strict priority control by the Director of Priorities, under Conservation Order M-79, curtailing the uses of these certain types.

This order prohibits the use of South African asbestos after February 1 except to fill defense orders and for specified purposes only.

Unless specifically authorized by the Director of Priorities, after February 1 no one shall process any Chrysotile asbestos fibre (Rhodesian Grades C&G No. 1 and C&G No. 2) unless necessary to fill defense orders, for core rovings or non-ferrous tapes, cloth and lapps.

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Prohibitions are also placed on processing certain grades of amosite asbestos fibre, except to fill defense orders, for woven felt blankets and mattresses for marine turbine insulation. Nor shall anyone process certain grades of amosite asbestos fibre, unless to fill defense orders, for turbine insulation blankets, fireproof board, sprayed amosite, molded amosite pipe covering and blocks, 85% Magnesia pipe covering and blocks, flexible amosite pipe insulation or dry pack insulation.

The order also prohibits installing without specific authority 85% Magnesia or other high temperature pipe covering unless temperatures of 200°F or over occur.

The order further states that anyone processing asbestos fibre should file all information required on form PD-251 or PD-252 and return it to OPM by February 10, 1942, and by the tenth of every calendar month thereafter. When OPM requests it, any asbestos processor must fill out and return form PD-253.

While M-79 covers principally South African Asbestos, this particular prohibition refers to all high temperature pipe covering regardless of the origin of the asbestos fibers.

Feb. 1942 (pp. 16-18) — Market Conditions - Canadian mines are working at top capacity - shortage exists of #2 crude. "Various regulations have been recently put into effect by the United States Government." Government has placed restrictions on civilian output of brake lining. Heavy demand for high pressure insulation - facilities expansion, new armament production facilities and other accessories to the war effort. Millboard - heavy volume by use in ships, tanks and planes. A-C products - large requirements for Govmt. construction.

Feb. 1942 (pp. 20-21) — Ad - Asbestos, Ltd. "Tramp Steamers" - bringing to U.S. large tonnages of fiber for national defense and industry use. Picture.

Feb. 1942 (p. 28) — J-M appoints Dr. C. F. Rassweiler as V.P. (R&D).

Feb. 1942 (p. 32) — J-M introduces Red-Bak Brake Lining.

Feb. 1942 (p. 33) — "The 1200-mile pipeline from the legendary Garden of Eden in Iraq to the Mediterranean Sea is covered with J-M Asbestos Pipe Line Felt."

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Feb. 1942 (p. 33) — 14,000 pounds of asbestos paper is used in each cruiser.

Feb. 1942 (p. 33) — "Electrically welded ships are saving thousands of manhours in ship production - of interest to everyone of us who wants to win the war. But especially interesting to the Asbestos Industry because electrical welding means the use of asbestos paper to protect parts outside the welding area, and the wearing of several articles of asbestos clothing. It's hard to find any process in the war program which doesn't in some manner or other, either direct or obscure, require the use of asbestos in some form."

Feb. 1942 (p. 36) — Announcement has been made by the U.S. Department of Commerce that statistics on all imports and exports have been discontinued for the duration of the war.

So far as Asbestos is concerned, this means that the statistics we have been publishing each month - Imports of both raw and manufactured asbestos into the United States, and exports from the United States - will no longer be available.

The discontinuance of these import and export figures is somewhat regrettable, but of course none of us wish to give even this slight assistance to the enemy.

Feb. 1942 (p. 40) — Perlite is being developed as a newly-discovered insulating material.

March 1942 (p. 12) — A specially-designed chest made of J-M Marinite transports containers of blood to the battlefront. J-M Aerofelt is used as packing (rock wool).

March 1942 (p. 14) — Asbestos cement houses are being constructed for defense workers, and similar construction is being used in temporary Army hospitals.

March 1942 (p. 14) — Business Week reports that in 1939, Britains were exempt from military service if their occupation was that of asbestos cement goods manufacturer. It is not known if such exemption still exists.

March 1942 (p. 15) — Anticipating a steel shortage, Keasbey & Mattison has developed a building made entirely of asbestos cement.

March 1942 (pp. 16-18) — Market Conditions - It's war business now! Most asbestos products are needed extensively. Shortages of very long Amosite and Rhodesian asbestos are appearing. Government purchases comprise most of the current A-C product business. Almost all sales in the future will be government, since it is becoming necessary to have high priorities in order to get accessories, such as nails.

March 1942 (pp. 20-21) — Ad - Asbestos Ltd. "Incident at Sea." Thanks to the United Navies' valor and skill, cargos of materials like asbestos vitally necessary to the National Defense are arriving at American ports. Picture.

March 1942 (p. 23) — "Asbestos was included in the list of materials banned by the British Ministry of Economic Warfare for shipment to Switzerland."

March 1942 (p. 28) — Lewis Brown awarded Honorary Doctorate of Law by Temple Univ.

March 1942 (p. 38) — ASTM Annual Standards on Electrical Insulating Materials includes 58 specs and tests, including D-299-40T on yarn; D315-41, tape; and D375-41, roving.

April 1942 (pp. 2-4) — Britain conserves steel and lumber by using asbestos cement products in war buildings.

April 1942 (p. 8) — "The paragraph in WPB Conservation Order No. M-79, which prohibited the installation of eighty-five percent magnesia or other high temperature pipe covering on installations where temperatures were under 200°F., was amended on February 28th, so that those types of pipe covering may be used on such installations when the installations are made in ships. On installations made elsewhere the prohibition is still in effect."

April 1942 (pp. 20-21) — Ad - Asbestos Ltd. "Soldiers Without Uniforms" - convoys hauling asbestos from South African Mines to the railroads. Pictures ox-drawn wagon.

April 1942 (p. 27) — J-M recently donated 100 blankets to the Manville Borough Defense Council for emergency use by the Civilian Defense. These were made from Paper Mill Felts no longer usable.

April 1942 (pp. 28-29) — Market Conditions - All out for war production. Canadian mines operating at maximum capacity. "Asbestos from foreign sources, with the help of the Maritime Commission in Washington, is reaching our shores with great regularity." Shortage

April 1942 (pp. 28-29) (con't)

appearing of "S" grades of blue and severe shortage of short grades of Amosite. The government continues to buy large quantities of asbestos cement siding for war construction.

April 1942 (p. 31)

Sales of domestic asbestos highest in history - up 22% over 1940. Long fiber chrysotile from Arizona attaining importance. (Facts from Mineral Market Report 988 - "Asbestos Industry in 1941" by Bowles and Petron of BuMines.)

May 1942 (p. 6)

"Because the Army requires 300,000 pairs of asbestos gloves, Conservation Order M-123 was issued on March 31st, designed to conserve the supply of asbestos textiles for essential military and civilian uses.

The order reads: "Unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations, after April 4, 1942, no manufacturer of Asbestos Textiles shall deliver asbestos textiles except

(1) for use in the manufacture of industrial packings or
(2) on orders bearing a priority rating of A-10 or higher.

Industrial packings, we understand, includes gaskets, pump packing and other uses in machinery."

May 1942 (p. 11)

ASTM's 45th Annual Meeting to be held in June. Committees on Textiles and Thermal Insulation Materials will report.

May 1942 (p. 12)

New asbestos board boiler jacket being developed as substitute for steel.

May 1942 (pp. 15-16)

On April 9, Conservation Order L-41 stopped nonessential construction.

The WPB issued this order because all construction not directly or indirectly essential to the successful prosecution of the war involving the use of labor, material or equipment urgently needed in the war effort, should be deferred for the duration of the emergency in the national interest.

There are listed a number of exceptions. Maintenance and repair work may be done, provided there is no change in design. Defense Construction will be continued as before.

May 1942 (p. 16)

Employees of J-M are being given an opportunity to sign a pledge of service "as a warning to the enemy and a creed" to guide them until the war is ended:

WE PLEDGE

As free men and women of America, and as members of the Johns-Manville organization that
WE WILL devote our efforts, our time, our thinking, our money and our lives, if need be, to winning the war.
WE WILL do everything in our power to help increase the flow of war goods so vital to our fighting country and men and to our allies.
WE WILL be constantly alert to prevent fifth-columnists from sabotaging our plants, mines and offices or injuring our fellow workers.
WE WILL lend neither aid nor comfort to the enemy then careless work or loose conversation.
WE WILL help in every other way possible, in our work and in our daily lives, to bring about victory over those who would take away our freedom and who would enslave us as they have enslaved millions of others in nations which produced too little and too late.

May 1942 (pp. 20-21) — Ad-Asbestos Ltd. "Pahshul!" Re: Russian asbestos getting to U.S. Picture of sleighs in blizzard.

May 1942 (pp. 26-28) — Market Conditions - All out for war! Canadian mines operating at maximum capacity - Arizona being stepped up. South African imports increasing. A-C products - heavy demand for war construction (ordnance plants, shipyards, etc.) All orders carry high priority, usually A-2 or better. L-41 should not curtail sales of shingles/siding.

May 1942 (p. 28) — Asbestos supplier refutes claim of blue and Amosite short fiber shortages and offers 1500 tons of short Amosite and 75-100 tons per month of short Blue.

May 1942 (p. 28) — Beginning in April, it was necessary to submit Asbestos magazine to censorship before publication.

May 1942 (p. 30) — With the sanction of the San Francisco and Oakland Boards of Education, and with prodding by the Navy Department, under Lt. Cmdr. H. S. Booker, schools have been started in San Francisco and Oakland for the training of selectees in the art of asbestos insulation, first preference being given to plasterers, cement finishers and tile setters.

The course takes six weeks. No textbooks are used; the instruction is given by some of the older asbestos workers, "who instruct purely thru the means of illustrating methods of application."

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The cost of instruction is paid by the Board of Education from an appropriation granted by the Federal Government.

May 1942 (p. 36)

J-M in March launched an all-out production drive. "More than 70% of J-M production is now going directly or indirectly to the armed services of the nation and to industries vital to the nation's war effort, the company is redoubling its efforts to produce more and more, and their Research and Development Division is seeking out ways to convert to war uses wherever possible that portion of J-M equipment which is not now being utilized for products of war."

June 1942 (p. 10)

General Imports Order M-63 has been amended effective July 2, the purpose being to take advantage of available shipping space by requiring that commodities be imported in the order of their importance. This is accomplished by attaching to the order Lists I, II and III and setting up rules for the importation of each. Asbestos (originating in Rhodesia or Union of South Africa) is on List II. (Note that other varieties are not included or mentioned.)

No person, except Government agencies, may import, purchase for import or contract for importation of any material on this list except by special authorization of the Director of Industry Operations. Applications for this permission must be made on Form PD-222-C. Imports may continue to be made under existing contracts, but all must be reported immediately to the WPB.

Reports of imports must be made on Form PD-222-B by all persons, including Government agencies, to Collectors of Customs before the materials are entered for consumption, for warehouse, or withdrawn from warehouse. With the exception of this provision regarding Government agencies, this method of handling imports is substantially the same as that now in force.

After legal importation has been made, commodities on List II may be sold, processed or consumed without restriction, insofar as M-63 is concerned.

June 1942 (p. 12)

Four years after 62,000 feet of J-M Transite pipe was laid in a salt marsh preparatory for building the New York World's Fair, sections were unearthed to test the durability of the pipe in such corrosive and unstable conditions. Tests indicate highly satisfactory performance.

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June 1942 (pp. 14-15)

"The Asbestos Industry in Canada" published annually by the Dept. of Trade & Commerce in Ottawa has been released with 1940 figures. (Note: some figures are repeated in the article but not in this summary.)

June 1942 (p. 15)

ASTM to hold 45th annual meeting.

June 1942 (p. 26)

Market Conditions - There is little business outside of war production . . . businesses who can't convert to war production are having increasing difficulties in obtaining materials, repair parts and other necessary items.

June 1942 (pp. 26-27)

Market Conditions - Raw Fiber - In all the territory that Germany has conquered, not a single ton of asbestos has been added to the stocks on hand, except in the countries she has overrun. Italy was short of asbestos before the war started because of lack of foreign exchange. Therefore, it seems likely that the Axis countries will shortly be running out of asbestos, with none in sight unless Germany conquers Russia. As the Russian Mines are more than 1500 miles east of Moscow, it is doubtful that Germany would get any Russian asbestos.

"If Germany is successful in conquering Cyprus on her drive Eastward, this would only give her short grades of asbestos, as Cyprus produces no long grades."

"The United Nations, on the other hand, can obtain sufficient asbestos from Canada, South Africa, Rhodesia, Australia and even India. Imagine, however, how difficult it would be if this country were cut off from all sources of asbestos supply!"

Asbestos plays a very important part in our war effort and as ample supplies are available to the United Nations, this important mineral should help toward our ultimate victory.

June 1942 (p. 27)

Market Conditions - Textiles - Gvmt. requirements are increasing, particularly in marine field. Paper - gvmt. requirements increased recently. Millboard - Most goes to ship work. High pressure insulation - war demand for steam equipment at an unprecedented rate. "Deliveries are being made in conformity with U. S. requirements." A-C products - demand primarily gvmt. Private construction dramatically curtailed by L-41. Corrugated and flat sheets breaking all records to meet gvmt. demands.

June 1942 (p. 28) — Camouflage a-c siding being used in military construction.

June 1942 (p. 30) — "The War Production Drive launched recently by Johns-Manville Employees received an inspiring tribute on May 11th in the form of a congratulatory telegram direct from Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. The telegram read:

To the Employees of the Johns-Manville Corp.:

The manner in which the men of Johns-Manville have launched their war production drives is most encouraging. Nearly all of your products are being used to help win the war. I know I can count on you to continue.

(Sgd.) Donald M. Nelson."

June 1942 (p. 38) — "The U.S. Dept. of Commerce has been directed to dispense with the 1941 census of the manufacturing industry."

July 1942 (p. 13) — ASTM held annual meeting. A large number of standards and tentative standards were approved for publication in Nov.

July 1942 (p. 13) — Dept. of the Interior Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year beginning 7/1/42 contains a $200,000 item for work on asbestos. This includes both exploration and laboratory research. The bill is out of conference, and the conference report is awaiting ratification by both houses. It is expected it will be approved.

July 1942 (pp. 14-15) — Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board issued Order A-209 on June 5 dealing with regulations on sale of certain sizes/package size Millboard, asbestos paper, valve stem packing and wick packing. Minimum carload lot of short fiber or cement shall be 40 tons (800 bags). By increasing carload, "we are releasing 25% more box cars for more essential war purposes."

This order applies only to Canada - not U.S.

July 1942 (pp. 15-16) — An amendment, dated June 18, has been issued by the War Production Board to Conservation Order M-79.

This present amendment is actually a rewriting of the entire Order, changing the wording in several places and including the Amendment which was issued on February 28, 1942.

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Below are several paragraphs which contain the important changes.

(A) Restrictions on the Use of Certain Types of Asbestos.

(1) Unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations, no Person shall fabricate, spin, or process in any way asbestos fibre imported from South Africa except where such fabrication, spinning or processing is necessary to fill Defense Orders as defined in Priorities Regulation No. 1, as amended from time to time.

(2) In addition to the above limitation, unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations, no Person shall fabricate, spin, or process in any way:

(i) Rhodesian chrysotile asbestos fibre of Grade C and G-1 or Grade C and G-2, or Rhodesian chrysotile asbestos having a fibre length equivalent to that of Rhodesian Grade C, G-1 and G-2, except where such fabrication, spinning, or processing is necessary to fill Defense Orders for:

(a) Products covered in Navy specification Number 17-I-29 (Insulation, electrical, asbestos fibre, treated and untreated date January 2, 1942, or as same may be amended).

(b) Lapps, yarns, tapes and cloth which are required by Army, Navy or Maritime Commission specifications or Underwriter's or governmental safety regulations in effect on May 1, 1942, to be of a non-ferrous nature;

(ii) Amosite asbestos fibre of Grade B-1, or amosite asbestos having a fibre length equivalent to that of Grade B-1, except where such fabricating, spinning, or processing is necessary to fill Defense Orders for amosite woven felt blankets and mattresses and fittings for use as insulation on ships.

(iii) Amosite asbestos fibre of Grade B-3 or D-3, or amosite asbestos having a fibre length equivalent to that of Grade B-3 or D-3, except where such fabricating, spinning, or processing is necessary to fill Defense Orders for:

(a) Amosite woven felt blankets and mattresses and fittings for use as insulation on ships.

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(b) Fireproof insulating board for installation on ships.

(c) Molded amosite pipe covering and blocks for use as insulation on ships; provided, however, that the amount of D-3 or B-3 or equivalent length amosite fibre used in such pipe covering or blocks shall not exceed 15 per cent by weight of finished product.

(d) Flexible amosite pipe insulations for installation on ships.

(B) Restrictions on the Use of Certain Types of Asbestos Pipe Coverings. In addition to the above limitations, no Person shall install 85 per cent magnesia pipe covering or other high temperature molded asbestos pipe covering except (1) in installations where temperatures of 212° Fahrenheit or over occur, (2) in installations underground or in ships, or (3) as specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations.

(C) Use of Waste Asbestos Materials. Waste or scrap materials produced in the fabrication, spinning or processing of asbestos fibre imported from South Africa, which cannot be reprocessed and used in fabricating, spinning, or processing operations permitted under the foregoing limitations of this Order, may be sold or disposed of without further restriction.

(F) Limitation of Inventories. No Person shall receive delivery of Rhodesian or Amosite Asbestos fibre products in the form of semi-processed materials, finished parts or sub-assemblies, nor shall he put into process said fibre as raw material, in quantities which in either case shall result in an inventory of such semi-processed or finished material in excess of a minimum practicable working inventory, taking into consideration the limitations placed upon the production of asbestos fibre products by this Order.

July 1942
(p. 18)

On all purchase orders or contracts placed after June 30, 1942, and calling for delivery after July 31, the appropriate Allocation Classification Symbol and Purchaser's Symbol must be shown.

There are certain exceptions to this, it not being applicable to retail purchases, purchases by retailers or purchases by distributors for resale to retailers.

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The symbol 8.90 should be used by companies engaged in the mining and processing of asbestos, and the same number applies to the manufacture of insulation and mineral wool.

"Priorities Regulation No. 10, and the Allocation Classification System," a pamphlet issued by the War Production Board, contains the complete list of Classifications.

July 1942 (pp. 20-21) — Ad-Asbestos Ltd. "Fourteen Miles Down to the Sea . . . From a Mile in the Sky" describes 14 mi. tramway carrying fiber from mines to port in Cyprus.

July 1942 (p. 25) — The $20 million Plantation Pipe Line built recently from LA to NC (1,261 miles) to carry gasoline and other refined petroleum products utilizes asbestos felt as a pipe wrapping.

July 1942 (pp. 26-27) — Market Conditions. Raw fiber - Some ships enroute to the U.S. carrying asbestos have been sunk, but records will be broken this year for South African imports. Shipments from Russia are increasing. Textiles - Plants working at full capacity. OPA establishes maximum prices. Insulation, low pressure - Substantial aircell market (cantonment and defense housing). Volume favorably affected by gvmt. ruling prohibiting use of 85% mag or other high temp moulded pipe covering on installations with temps under 212°. A-C products - 80% or more are for war work.

July 1942 (p. 28) — Asbestos fiber used as padding for shipping watermelons in railroad cars.

July 1942 (p. 28) — WPB suggests a-c board as a possible substitute for steel in industrial fluorescent lights.

July 1942 (p. 28) — J-M has received more than 1,400 suggestions from employees in the company's War Production Drive.

July 1942 (p. 28) — Scrap asbestos siding shingles used by some Victory gardeners as windbreakers to protect plants.

July 1942 (p. 31) — J-M conducted War Bond Campaign week of June 22.

July 1942 (p. 31) — J-M's News Pictorial was judged one of the ten best internal/employee magazines by Nat'l. Council of Industrial Editors Assn.

July 1942 (p. 32) — Thos. Nicely retires after 52 yrs. with J-M.

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July 1942 (p. 34) — Lewis Brown chosen to serve on volunteer advisory staff to Maj. Gen. Campbell (new Chief of Army Ordnance), who is in charge of the new $30 billion ordnance program.

July 1942 (p. 34) — Paper Trade Journal contains reprint of article "Heat Insulation - Its Relation to Mill Efficiency" written by J-M's R. C. Parlett and presented at the Annual Meeting of the Technical Assn. of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

July 1942 (p. 38) — OEM Handbook is for sale lists staff, functions, etc. re: various war agencies coordinated within OEM.

Aug. 1942 (pp. 2-8) — Article "Fuel Savings in Steam Plants."

Aug. 1942 (p. 8) — An interpretation of June 30, of Order M-63 makes it unnecessary to obtain a permit to withdraw articles or materials on Lists I, II or III from a free port, free zone or bonded warehouse (Asbestos is on List II).

Conservation Order No. M-123 prohibited the use of asbestos textiles except in the manufacture of industrial packings or on orders bearing a priority rating of A-10 or higher. This order has now been amended so as to include brake linings, clutch facings and other woven friction materials. The amendment is dated July 4th.

Aug. 1942 (p. 8) — On August 6, the War Production Board placed about 500 items of imports on an emergency shipping priorities list, as vital to the nation's wartime economy. In this list are included various grades of Amosite, Blue and Chrysotile Asbestos fibre and also Blue Asbestos Yarn.

Heretofore, for over a year, priorities on imports have been in effect but after essential cargo had been moved, non-priority cargo could be loaded. Now the War Shipping Administration has decided, in order to save shipping time, to load only priority cargo.

Aug. 1942 (pp. 16-18) — J-M Corrugated Asbestos Cement used in ceiling in cold storage room of Hawaiian Electric Co. converted to beer storage room for U.S. Fleet.

Aug. 1942 (pp. 20-21) — Ad - Asbestos Ltd. "Up - From Down Under" re: transportation to U.S. of Australian Blue.

Aug. 1942 (pp. 24-25)

Market Conditions: Fiber - Canadian mines at maximum capacity. Increased imports from South Africa and Russia. Before war, it cost $10 per ton to import from S. Africa. "Today, because of the very high cost of insurance and freight, it is costing over $35." Paper finding increased volume in gaskets substituting for other materials. Heavier demand for Millboard used in ships and for other fire-proofing war products. High Pressure Insulation - Certain types of asbestos used in magnesia insulations are curtailed by WPB for more necessary products.

Aug. 1942 (p. 27)

Wage Rates for Asbestos Workers - by major city.

Aug. 1942 (p. 34)

Ariz. Chrysotile Asbestos Co. (which is operating the old Regal Mines near Globe) employs 14 men.

Sept. 1942 (pp. 4-10)

Uses of Asbestos and Asbestos Products - list too lengthy to include in this summary. (To be continued in Oct. issue.)

Sept. 1942 (pp. 14-16)

Dr. Oliver Bowles becomes Chief of the Nonmetal Economics Div. of BuMines. For past 15 years, he has prepared the Asbestos chapter of the Minerals Yearbooks and numerous other articles on asbestos.

Sept. 1942 (p. 23)

WPB's order forbidding copper based materials in building has eliminated nails usually used in applying a-c shingles. J-M announced 205-U, a siding shingle requiring no nails - 207-U and 209-U are variations.

Sept. 1942 (pp. 24-26)

Market Conditions: Raw Fiber - Gvmt. has allocated $200,000 for a detailed study of potential deposits in the U.S. This does not indicate a shortage, but a shortage of spinning fiber may appear. Insulation, High Pressure - War demand continues high. A-C products - Gvmt. requirements dominate market.

Sept. 1942 (p. 28)

Conservation Order L-41, issued by the WPB on April 9th, stopping non-essential construction, was amended on September 2nd (effective September 7th).

The new classes of construction, established by this revision of L-41 with their former and present cost limits are set out.

It was explained in the revised order that repair work, on which there is no limit, does not include reconstruction or restoration of construction damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, act of God or the public enemy.

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Sept. 1942 (p. 33) — WPA announced formation of Asbestos Textile Industry advising committee. Wakem of J-M a member.

Sept. 1942 (p. 33) — J-M dedicates service flag to its 1,792 men now serving in the armed forces.

Sept. 1942 (p. 39) — Censorship Bureau asked that certain patents not be published in Asbestos. Records will be maintained and published after the war.

Oct. 1942 (pp. 2-3) — More than five million sq. ft. of asbestos cement board has been used in the recent construction of temporary Federal office buildings in Washington, D.C. Congressional appropriation was $25 million.

Oct. 1942 (pp. 4-8) — Uses of Asbestos and Asbestos Products - (cont'd. list from Sept. 1942 issue).

Oct. 1942 (p. 13) — Priorities Regulation No. 13, issued last July to provide uniform rules to govern sales to war industries of frozen stocks of restricted materials has been amended under date of September 23 to exclude any material rationed at retail levels, to include intra-company transfers of material in specified circumstances, and to clear up certain ambiguities which have come to light during the course of operations in the field.

Specifically included within the scope of the regulation by this amendment are sales made in the course of the liquidation of a going business or the assets of such a business. Intra-company transfers are allowed under the same conditions as are sales of the given material.

The list of "restricted materials" includes in "Part III - Miscellaneous," asbestos and asbestos textiles.

Oct. 1942 (p. 13) — In a supplement to Construction Conservation Order L-41-b it is provided that the order will not apply to construction begun prior to January 1, 1943, which is necessary to the installation or application in buildings of certain materials and equipment.

These include insulation materials, air cell pipe coverings, weather-stripping and storm windows and doors. It is provided, however, that no rubber, cork or metal, other than fasteners, may be used in such installations or applications.

The supplement was issued on October 2, 1942.

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Oct. 1942 (pp. 20-21) — Ad-Asbestos Ltd. "Tramp Steamers - They call 'Em!" Re: asbestos imports by sea from several countries.

Oct. 1942 (p. 25) — More than two million pounds of steel have been conserved on an air conditioning job by using all-asbestos insulating duct.

Oct. 1942 (p. 25) — Corrugated asbestos cement sheets are used largely for walls and roofs in construction of port facilities, airdromes, etc. used for U.S. armed forces overseas.

Oct. 1942 (p. 25) — About 90% of the Allied supply of asbestos is produced in Canada - most going to the U.S., but a substantial quantity being shipped to the U.K.

Oct. 1942 (p. 25) — Over 90% of U.S. imported asbestos comes from Canada.

Oct. 1942 (pp. 26-27) — Market Conditions - Raw Fiber. Sinkings of asbestos shipments from Russia and Africa have increased freight and insurance, but substantial amounts from all sources are still reaching the U.S. Canadian mines are operating at maximum production with unusual demand for all grades. No seller of long fibers is taking orders from new buyers. Only regular customers are being supplied. This should continue for the duration of the war.

Oct. 1942 (p. 28) — Market Conditions. Low pressure covering - used for cantonment and other war building. Prohibition of high pressure types for certain work has increased this demand. High pressure insulation - plants are operating night and day . . ." so long as war goes on we shall see a large production of insulation." A-C products - Asbestos sidings/wallboard used as substitutes for lumber in line with WPB's bulletin #1930. Demand continues above capacity for corrugated sheets for munitions plants, shipyards, etc.

Oct. 1942 (p. 32) — Arizona asbestos is important for electrical insulation because of its low iron content.

Crocidolite and Amosite asbestos are highly acid resistant, making them valuable for use in chemical plants.

The United States is the largest consumer of asbestos in the world.

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Oct. 1942 (p. 32)

"Standard" hospital layouts have been designed by the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, in co-operation with the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for emergency needs of U.S. Naval Forces overseas.

These plans call for asbestos-cement clapboards for exterior surfacing and 1/4 inch asbestos-cement board for wall surfacing in operating rooms.

The August, 1942, issue of Architectural Record gives detailed information as well as plans of the hospitals.

Oct. 1942 (p. 36)

Obit. - J-M's staff mgr. of its Steel Industry Dept. - E. H. Younglove (63 yrs. old).

Oct. 1942 (p. 36)

H. E. Manville, Jr. (a member of J-M's Board of Directors) is now an Army Private.

Oct. 1942 (p. 37)

Pacific Coast Asbestos Assn. to hold annual meeting.

Nov. 1942 (pp. 2-4)

New $5 million building of New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Boston utilizes several asbestos materials. The asbestos cement ceiling, movable partitions, walls, Sanacoustic panelled ceilings, built-up roof, and asphalt tile were manufactured by J-M.

Nov. 1942 (p. 18)

On October 14, the OPA issued Order No. 94 for determining manufacturers' maximum prices on special asbestos textiles, and manufacturers were asked to file with the OPA before October 31, a detailed explanation of the formulas by which it priced special asbestos textile products during March, 1942, calculations setting forth in detail the use of such formulas in determining prices charged for different types of special asbestos textile products actually delivered by it during March, 1942, and other details.

The order described special asbestos textiles as those made to individual order.

Nov. 1942 (pp. 20-21)

Ad-Asbestos Ltd. "Incident at Sea." Shipments of fiber for national defense.

Nov. 1942 (p. 23)

A. S. T. M. PUBLICATIONS

Emergency Specifications

Committee on Thermal Insulating Materials considered the emergency situation, lack of specific standard requirements, and urgent need for them, and submitted 12 new emergency specifications, ES-8 to 19, inclusive. These were approved by Committee on Standards on August 24.

Of these 12, ES-8 covers 85% Magnesia thermal insulation for use on surfaces between 212 and 600° F.; ES-9; material predominantly of asbestos fibre; ES-17, Preformed Pipe Covering; ES-18, Preformed Block Insulation. The other ES numbers concerned other non-asbestos insulations.

Textile Standards

The A.S.T.M. has issued its annual edition of Standards on Textile Materials.

Of the 73 specifications and tests, six cover Asbestos materials, two of them being tentative. Included with the Specifications and Methods for Asbestos Roving is Emergency Alternate Provisions EA-D 375.

Standard Specifications on Asbestos Yarns have now been adopted; they were tentative last year. Tentative Specifications for Asbestos Cloth are contained in this new volume, while Methods of Testing Asbestos Cloth have also been approved as standard.

Nov. 1942 (p. 24)

Market Conditions - ". . . it will soon be practically impossible for anyone not connected with the war effort to operate." "Asbestos materials of every description have some part in the war program, most of them a very important part."

Over 1,000 tons of Russian fiber arrived last month, as well as substantial shipments of South African. Canadian mines are operating at maximum production. Long grades of spinning fiber scarce, but no actual shortage. Paper demand heavy - most going into insulation.

Nov. 1942 (p. 30)

J-M appoints Roger Hackney as Treasurer.

Nov. 1942 (p. 31)

A. S. Elsenbast, J-M V.P. for filter aids and fillers, inducted into Quarter Century Club.

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Nov. 1942 (p. 32) — Unarco's Patterson, NJ plant receives "E" Award. The plant manufactures amosite insulation, 100% of which goes to the U.S. Navy.

Nov. 1942 (p. 33) — Int'l. Assn. of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers held its 16th Convention in Sept.

Nov. 1942 (p. 35) — J-M's Traffic Manager, R. J. Newberry, has been appointed a member of the Industry Advisory Committee on non-metallic Minerals Transportation by the WPB.

Dec. 1942 (pp. 10-14) — Article "Asbestos in Plastics."

Dec. 1942 (pp. 23-24) — Market Conditions - Canadian mines being pressed for more spinning fibers - are operating at maximum capacity. There will be no shortage next year if Russia and Rhodesia deliver a larger tonnage. Textiles - new uses have been developed which are presently military secrets. High pressure insulation - heavy demand for shipping, munitions, oil and transportation industries.

Dec. 1942 (p. 30) — J-M published 64-page brochure "Farm Idea Book" - mainly deals with farm buildings.

Dec. 1942 (p. 33) — WPB grouped its industry branches into five separate bureaus. Cork - Asbestos branch is under the Commodities Bureau.

1943

Jan. 1943 (pp. 14-16) — British war-time building with a-c products as replacement for scarce lumber, steel, etc.

Jan. 1943 (pp. 18-23) — Conservation Order M-123 (Asbestos Textiles) was amended Dec. 14, 1942 to eliminate as far as practicable the use of asbestos textiles in non-essential items and to reserve its use in manufacturing Navy cable and safety clothing for Army, Navy and essential industry. It is estimated 750,000 pounds of asbestos textiles will be saved for essential uses by this order.

Jan. 1943 (p. 23) — WPB revised General Imports Order M-63 effective Dec. 28, 1943, in order to tighten import control of strategic materials. Under the revised order, all commodities listed (asbestos included) must have specific WPB authorization.

Jan. 1943 (pp. 24-26)

Market Conditions: Greater part of asbestos products manufactured is for government. Raw Fiber - South African imports down due to lack of spaces on steamers. 1942 showed record imports of amosite and blue. Canadian mines operating at maximum capacity. High Pressure Insulation - Shipbuilding, munitions, etc. demand heavy. Millboard - Market high due to cantonment and ship work.

Jan. 1943 (p. 30)

J-M's Waukegan plantworkers adopt War Pledge, which was signed by 169 workers, addressed to the President of the U.S. and delivered to Adm. E.S. Land and Vice Adm. H.L. Vickery of the Maritime Commission. (See two relevant pledges:)

- I realize that I am a soldier of production whose duties are as important in this war as are those of the man behind the gun.
- All to the end that we may succeed in our efforts to increase production and attain the goal set as necessary to carry us to the final decisive victory over our treacherous enemies who are now threatening the homes of our children and the liberty of our nation.

Jan. 1943 (p. 31)

New wartime uses of asbestos, but "they cannot be published, nor even hinted at because at present they are military secrets."

Jan. 1943 (p. 35)

List of Asbestos Div. - WPB. Utley Smith is Assistant Chief.

Jan. 1943 (p. 39)

Instructions for shipping less than three tons and more than three tons of asbestos cement sheets to Great Britain.

Jan. 1943 (p. 39)

"Substitutes", a book by H. Bennett describing products, processes and materials to be used as substitutes/alternatives for unavailable raw materials is being published by Chemical Publishing Co.

Jan. 1943 (p. 40)

"Strategic Materials in Hemisphere Defense" written by M.S. Hessel, W.J. Murphy and F.A. Hessel contains info on strategic and critical materials. Asbestos appears in Part I.

Feb. 1943 (p. 6)

Canada's Bureau of Mines has been investigating the possibility of producing magnesium chloride from asbestos waste rock. Daily tailing production could produce 3,000 tons of magnesium chloride daily.

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Feb. 1943 (p. 6) — Interpretation of Order L-215 (Textile Machinery) rules that no authorization is needed for production or for purchases of repair/maintenance parts for textile machinery (per WPB).

Feb. 1943 (p. 7) — J-M Ad: "Asbestos in the all-out drive for Victory". In every important war industry and in the production of almost every vital unit of military or naval equipment, one or more of J-M's 1200 products is being used. Twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, they are pouring forth from the J-M factories . . . helping to hasten the ultimate victory that will assure the continuation of the free way of life that has made America great . . . .

Feb. 1943 (pp. 8-10) — Chicago subway will use approximately 3/4 million feet of asbestos cement conduit to carry the electric cables. In addition, it is used for emergency walkways, crossovers -- all J-M Korduct and Transite Conduit.

Feb. 1943 (pp. 12-14) — Market Conditions - Raw Fiber

"Order L-14 (which restricts construction and has greatly retarded the sale of Asbestos Siding Shingles) is backfiring in the Canadian Asbestos Mines.

Unless the shorter grades of asbestos can readily be moved by the Canadian Producers, it will not be long before their sheds will fill up and automatically their production of spinning grades will go down. There is a shortage of long spinning grades, and the mines cannot indefinitely produce spinning grades without selling their shorter grades."

Textiles. "Demand continues high and will undoubtedly remain so as long as the war lasts. New uses for asbestos textiles for war purposes have been found -- some of them will continue to be useful after the war is over."

Millboard - Market slackened for cantonments but still needed in shipbuilding.

Feb. 1943 (pp. 20-21) — Ad - Asbestos Ltd. "What, No Asbestos?" Not a single ton of asbestos suitable for war purposes is produced in Germany, Italy, Japan or any of the countries they've over-run. "And Asbestos is vital in this war - for tanks and trucks, ships and planes."

Feb. 1943 (p. 26) — Wage Rates for Pipe-Coverers - only lists changes.

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Feb. 1943 (p. 32) — William Jacobsen, Sales Manager of Asbestos Fibre Distributors, a division of JMSC, returned from the asbestos mission in London where he acted in an advisory capacity. 1943 American war industry amosite, chrysotile and crocidolite were purchased from South Africa for Metals Reserve Co. through the Board of Economic Warfare mission.

Feb. 1943 (p. 32) — Obit. - J.M. Taylor, V.P. of J-M in New Orleans (age 80).

Feb. 1943 (p. 32) — "Cork and Asbestos Division of the Commodities Bureau, War Production Board, has been renamed Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Division."

Feb. 1943 (p. 33) — "During 1942 the Nonmetal Economics Division (of which Dr. Oliver Bowles is chief), Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C., followed closely the world situation on asbestos, conducted regular and special canvasses to obtain current statistics for confidential use of the War Production Board and other war agencies; examined samples of asbestos from various sources, and commented on their quality and probable value.

Data was assembled on transportation conditions, imports, foreign supplies, mining conditions and degree of development of deposits in foreign countries. Answers were supplied to innumerable questions propounded by various government agencies and by the general public. As asbestos is on the list of critical materials, most of the data compiled for government use is confidential."

Feb. 1943 (p. 34) — J-M personnel changes.

Feb. 1943 (p. 35) — Dept. of Interior, under appropriation from Congress, will explore for asbestos in Arizona.

March 1943 (pp. 10-14) — WPB issues General Preference Order M-283 placing asbestos textiles under allocation. Lists product types included in the order. Both supplier and customer must have approved applications for delivery. WPB states:

"The Navy and Maritime Commission ship program is increased for this year and with it the requirement for insulation cloth, gloves and safety clothing, friction materials and steam packing." The Army's glove program is greatly expanded. The aircraft scheduling

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	unit is demanding growing quantities of asbestos textiles. Mechanical packing and gaskets required by industry, including the expanding octane gas and rubber program, and friction materials for transportation and industry must continue to be made largely from asbestos textiles."
March 1943 (pp. 20-21)	Ad - Asbestos Ltd. - India sends asbestos for war and industry needs.
March 1943 (pp. 26-29)	Market Conditions - Raw Fibers: Demands for long chrysotile exceeds supply. Textiles - industry can't fill backlog of government orders.
March 1943 (p. 30)	Conservation Order L-41 amended - contains definition of what constitutes maintenance and repair of a building, etc.
March 1943 (p. 30)	WPB announces that authority for many types of commercial construction (less than $10,000) will be granted through 12 WPB Regional Offices, which will also assign preference ratings for the critical materials which may be needed in such operations.
March 1943 (p. 32)	WPB appointed Advisory Committee on Asbestos Transportation (R.J. Newberry of J-M on committee).
March 1943 (p. 32)	Bureau of Census released report on asbestos from its report "Mineral Industries, 1939".
March 1943 (p. 34)	Homestead Insulation Co. is J-M's Technical Service Unit in CN.
March 1943 (p. 36)	Gives address of WPB Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Div.
March 1943 (p. 36)	CA Bureau of War Minerals Production, Dept. of Natural Resources issued "Bulletin No. 12 - Asbestos in California."
March 1943 (p. 37)	J-M received notification from the War Dept. that its Manville factory will be awarded the Army-Navy "E" award.
March 1943 (p. 39)	J-M's 1942 sales exceeded $100 million for the first time.
April 1943 (pp. 14-15)	Article/charts describing Canadian classification and grading of chrysotile.
April 1943 (p. 18)	Asbestos cloth replaces metal in fittings, etc.

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April 1943 (p. 24)	ASTM published "Standards on Electrical Insulating Materials" and "Index to 1942 ASTM Standards" (1100 total).
April 1943 (p. 26)	Statistics listed from recent "Asbestos Products Industry in Canada, 1941."
April 1943 (pp. 28-29)	Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - Canadian mines falling behind in delivery of crudes and long spinning fiber. Large importation of Amosite have eased scarcity. Textiles under WPB allocation. Millboard demand up because of uses in war program. High pressure insulation demand strong, particularly in marine field. A-C products - wallboard demand good because it is being used as lumber/plywood substitute.
April 1943 (p. 30)	Insulation for Safety - describes early reasons for insulation as well as recent practice of insulating to keep hot pipes from causing burns to the workers.
April 1943 (p. 30)	Asbestos wick has been removed from list of allocated materials covered by M-283.
April 1943 (p. 36)	Obit. - T.J.S. Nicely, J-M Philadelphia contractor (age 69).
April 1943 (p. 39)	Reserves of cork are now sufficient to meet emergency needs, so the government has lifted the ban on cork low-temp insulation.
May 1943 (p. 2)	Public misunderstands that not all asbestos products are critical and hard to obtain.
May 1943 (pp. 26-28)	Market Conditions - Production of many products needed by the Army and Navy has caught up with the requirements. Shortage of long grades of amosite for the past year is almost over. No shortage of blue crudes.
May 1943 (pp. 29-30)	WPB amended Construction Conservation Order L-41 eliminating restrictions on use of a-c shingles/ sidings. This was to provide more need for short fiber products during the mining of long fiber, critical to the manufacture of textiles and other war products. Sets out text of amendment.
May 1943 (p. 31)	Article, "Sell Industrials Heat Savings" in the April issue of Mill Supplies available on insulation of flanges and fittings and standard pipe covering application. Also contains table of recommended thicknesses of 85% mag and laminated pipe coverings.

May 1943 (p. 32) — J-M is conducting a touring farm building repair clinic. Announcements on the clinics will be made on national radio (CBS).

May 1943 (p. 36) — J-M's Manville plant receives Army-Navy "E" award; 4,000 employees and their families attended the ceremony. Cdr. Kibbee, representing the Navy, presented lapel pins.

May 1943 (p. 37) — Nat'l Bureau of Standards issued proposed specs for a-c shingles, siding, boards and sheets.

June 1943 (p. 18) — WPB correction to its press release on [illegible] 2 of CMP regulation 5A re: asbestos clothing.

June 1943 (pp. 20-21) — Ad - Asbestos Ltd. "What! No Substitute for Asbestos?" re: lack of production of asbestos in Axis countries.

June 1943 (pp. 23-24) — Market Conditions - Canadian mines operating at full capacity. Still some shortage of long fiber. "Manufacturers should conserve their stocks as much as possible by any manufacturing technique which can be devised to stretch the supply of long fiber." Non-uniform grading and high prices keep Arizona fiber from being sold.

Textiles - war program uses all textile production.

June 1943 (p. 34) — Article on L.R. Hoff, President of JMSC, having completed 43 years with the company.

June 1943 (p. 35) — BuMines released "The Asbestos Industry in 1942". "Because of the strategic importance of asbestos, no statistics as to production are included . . . ."

June 1943 (p. 35) — Lewis Brown receives honorary LL.D. from Brown Univ.

June 1943 (p. 38) — ASTM held 46th annual meeting. Reports of various committees were presented including those on Thermal Insulation and Textiles.

June 1943 (p. 39) — Asbestos shoe soles are used by German fire fighters.

July 1943 (p. 18) — Reference to Philadelphia Record column on heart ailments being treated by injecting powdered asbestos into afflicted areas and then encasing the heart in asbestos. This is not a new procedure, having been practiced in England for some time. Method was demonstrated at latest AMA convention.

July 1943 (pp. 23-26) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - Shortage of long spinning grades still exists, but Canadian producers are increasing their output . Imports from South Africa are satisfactory except for blue. Textiles - demand increasing, orders for cloth greater than quantities available. M-283 allocation plan working fairly well.

July 1943 (p. 26) — Asbestos board file cabinets made to replace steel.

July 1943 (p. 29) — Cork stocks are at a peak, so government-owned cork will be made available to industry soon. (Per WPB Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Div.)

July 1943 (pp. 32-33) — Photo of Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Div. of WPB with personnel list.

July 1943 (p. 33) — Canadian J-M provides free land to its employees for Victory Gardens.

July 1943 (p. 34) — Lewis Brown appeared before House Naval Affairs Investigating Committee on the war contract negotiations issue. He recommended Internal Revenue be given the responsibility for renegotiating all cases.

July 1943 (p. 34) — May issue of The Miner contains article "Asbestos Mining in Canada" about Canadian J-M.

July 1943 (p. 35) — WPB announced formation of Asbestos Friction Materials Industry Advisory Committee. E.H. Wells of J-M is member.

July 1943 (p. 35) — J-M personnel change.

July 1943 (p. 36) — WPB personnel changes in Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Div. Utley Smith now Chief of Asbestos Section.

July 1943 (p. 36) — R.S. Gardner, CJM factory manager, inducted into Quarter Century Club.

July 1943 (p. 37) — N.O. Aeby, JMC Purchasing Agent, elected President of Purchasing Agents Assoc. of NY.

July 1943 (p. 37) — Ottawa Dept. of Mines has published "The Mining Industry of the Province of Quebec in 1941" containing brief chapter on asbestos. No statistics are given for war security reasons.

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Aug. 1943 (pp. 4-10) — The "Big Inch" pipeline from Texas to Illinois to the Atlantic Coast will carry 300,000 barrels of oil a day. It cost $95 million and is owned by a subsidiary of Reconstruction Finance Corp. Asbestos felt was used to wrap the pipes.

Aug. 1943 (p. 14) — J-M introduced roofing product - perforated asphalt saturated (used to minimize blistering.)

Aug. 1943 (pp. 23-26) — Market Conditions. Cargo ship construction has doubled in the last year, five a day being launched. Raw Fiber - Long grades more in demand than ever. Canadian mines operating at capacity. Shipments from South Africa on schedule, except for some types of amosite and crocidolite. Textiles - WPB allocation the controlling factor in production and shipping. Low Pressure Insulation - demand exceeds supply, manufacturers operating at capacity.

Aug. 1943 (p. 26) — War Manpower Commission List and Index of Essential Activities (from a manpower standpoint) establishes as essential asbestos products, including packing, pipe and boiler covering. It provides the highest priority rating for maintenance, operating and repair supply.

Aug. 1943 (pp. 28-29) — Wage Rates for Pipecoverers - by city.

Aug. 1943 (p. 34) — J-M's J.S. Carroll, V.P., retires.

Aug. 1943 (p. 34) — J-M's Waukegan plant has set up a dormitory for out-of-town workers.

Aug. 1943 (p. 35) — S.A. Williams, J-M's V.P. in charge of all plants and mines, has completed 40 years with the company.

Aug. 1943 (pp. 36-37) — Arizona asbestos mine, Fort Apache Mining Co., has applied for a $10,000 loan from Reconstruction Finance for development of its asbestos property.

Aug. 1943 (pp. 14-16) — Amherst College insulated its tunnel steam lines (supplying heat to 32 buildings) with 85% mag.

Sept. 1943 (pp. 24-29) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - Shortage of Canadian crudes and spinning grades still exists, and the inventories of manufacturers are dwindling. South African imports are coming through well. Textiles - demand greater than production, and allocation is the dominating factor in delivery. Woven brake lining is

almost out of the picture due to governmental restrictions on the use of asbestos fabric. Insulation, high pressure - shipbuilding requirements are at high level.

Sept. 1943 (p. 29) — A new aircraft plant has saved 30,000 tons of steel, copper and aluminum by using asbestos cement materials.

Sept. 1943 (p. 32) — Reid Hayden, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, approved contractor for Johns-Manville Corporation, were accorded the privilege on June 29 of sponsoring the S.S. "Robert Erskine", the 159th Liberty Ship launched by the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., to date.

Beginning with the "Patrick Henry", the first ship of the Liberty line to be placed in service, in December 1941, Reid Hayden has furnished and installed insulation on 88 Liberty Ships and 15 tank carriers in the Bethlehem Fairfield Yard. Since Pearl Harbor, Reid Hayden has installed insulation on over 500 ships, old and new, in the eight southern states in which they operate.

Sept. 1943 (p. 35) — Armstrong Cork sponsors Liberty ship.

Sept. 1943 (p. 35) — J-M's Lompoc plant awarded Army-Navy "E" award. It produces a variety of Celite products for the war program, including high temp insulations for ships and war factories.

Sept. 1943 (p. 36) — J-M promotes E.A. Phoenix from Priorities Dept. to Mgr., Transite Pipe Dept.

Sept. 1943 (p. 38) — Macys has opened a Home Insulation Shop, selling asbestos pipe-covering, asbestos jackets for hot water tanks, and asbestos millboard.

Oct. 1943 (pp. 6-14) — "Crude Reflections on the Mining of Raw Asbestos in South Africa" by W.E. Sinclair.

Oct. 1943 (pp. 18-23) — Office of Price Administration established MPR-466 setting price ceilings on asbestos cement products.

Oct. 1943 (p. 23) — Restrictions on the use of Canadian asbestos spinning fibres were imposed by the War Production Board effective November 1, in the form of a revision of Conservation Order M-79, in view of an anticipated shortage of certain grades of asbestos fibres.

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Discrepancies between the supply and consumption of Canadian asbestos fibre cannot be permitted to continue without seriously endangering the inventory position of manufacturers using these particular grades, according to W.T. Meloy, Director of the WPB Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Div.

Specifically, the restrictions provide that no person shall process Canadian crudes or spinning fibre grades 3F or 3K for commercial grade textiles, nor may accept delivery of these grades for the manufacture of compressed asbestos sheet packing.

Oct. 1943 (p. 23) "On September 27, 1941, the 'Patrick Henry', Liberty Ship No. 1, was launched. During the intervening two years, 2100 ocean-going cargo ships, totaling more than 22,000,000 deadweight tons, have been delivered into service. Building facilities have increased from 21 shipyards and 100 ways to 70 yards and more than 300 ways. Production in the near future is expected to be six merchant ships a day - to carry men and materials to the fighting fronts of the United Nations! - From Washington Review, published by Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A."

Oct. 1943 (pp. 24-30) Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - Demand high. Canadian mines operating at full capacity. Imports at highest level in history. South African fiber is being substituted for scarce Canadian crudes and No. 3 spinning grades. "As long as the Army-Navy program continues, this situation undoubtedly will also continue." High Pressure Insulation - the 1944 shipbuilding program will determine trend for the year.

Oct 1943 (p. 33) J-M personnel change.

Nov. 1943 (pp. 14-16) To effect further simplification of War Production Board orders covering asbestos textiles, Conservation Orders M-123 and M-283 have been combined. Order M-283 was formerly an allocation order and Order M-123 was a limitation order outlining certain restricted uses of asbestos textiles. Amended Order M-283 issued October 11 covers both the allocation of asbestos textiles and the prohibited uses. Order M-123 was revoked, its substance having been incorporated in M-283.

There is no major change in the allocation procedure; it remains essentially the same as that outlined in the former M-283.

Sets out, however, changes in the prohibited uses of asbestos textiles.

The order places further restrictions on the grade of asbestos, and the cut, or size, of asbestos yarns which may be used in the production of base fabrics for laminated plastics, mechanical packings and gaskets, and friction material.

Under the revised order, smaller purchasing units will be able to purchase under the small order provision even though another unit of the company has purchased over 100 pounds.

Nov. 1943 (pp. 23-26) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - Canadian fiber demands strong. African delivery satisfactory. M-79 required 5/1 ratio of 3R and C&G 3 is receiving support and should result in increase in spinning fiber. Textiles - Demand exceeds supply and "only by the greatest co-operation on the part of the manufacturers under the allocation order can all factories be kept in operation." High pressure insulation - demand active because of 1944 ship program.

Nov. 1943 (p. 30) — The Oct. issue of Precambrian, a Canadian publication, contains the article, "Strategic Uses of Non-Metallic Mineral Building Materials" written by Oliver Bowles of BuMines.

Nov. 1943 (p. 35) — CJM was awarded the War Finance Committee Three Star "V" Flag for 90% employee participation in purchasing war bonds.

Nov. 1943 (p. 36) — New members inducted into J-M Quarter Century Club.

Dec. 1943 (pp. 16-23) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - Demand for long fiber at all time high. Supply of chrysotile should meet M-283 requirements. Allocation of spinning fiber appears to be working smoothly. Supply of blue adequate, but amosite supply is not as good. Insulation, High Pressure - Demand high for 85% mag and other types - unusually great for blocks. Requirements exceed supply.

Dec. 1943 (p. 23) — WPB amended General Inventory Order M-161 exempting short fiber from all inventory restrictions.

Dec. 1943 (p. 34) — Lewis Brown addressed NY Herald Tribune Forum on "A New Approach to the Postwar Problem of Employment."

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Dec. 1943 (pp. 36-37) — CJM has a new retirement plan available to employees with two years' service.

Dec. 1943 (p. 37) — Defense Plant Corp. and Reconstruction Finance Corp. authorized the establishment of a customs asbestos purchasing station and processing plant near Globe, Ariz. "The importance of the high grade, ironfree asbestos of Arizona to the war program has long been recognized, but the facilities for processing and marketing the output of many small mines in the Globe area were not sufficient to assure a supply of properly graded material."

Dec. 1943 (p. 38) — Government cork stockpile has been reduced to less than half recommended in 1941 when cork was considered critical.

1944

Jan. 1944 (pp. 12-14) — Article describing use of asbestos in plastics industry.

Jan. 1944 (p. 18) — Lists personnel in WPB "interested in asbestos matters" - the Cork, Asbestos & Fibrous Glass Div. (operating under the Minerals Bureau). Utley Smith, Chief of Asbestos Section.

Jan. 1944 (pp. 25-27) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - 1943 showed largest asbestos imports ever. Stocks are only enough to cover immediate requirements. Demand for long fiber remains high. Combined Raw Materials Board has completed allocation of available supply of African fiber between the U.S. and U.K. Rhodesian fibers most used appear adequate for 1944. Textiles - requirements are being met through combined efforts of manufacturers and allocation system. Millboard - most large government orders have been completed. High Pressure Insulation - no letup in ship construction means continued heavy demand.

Jan. 1944 (pp. 32-34) — Article on asbestos cement roofing and its durability. Refers to J-M shingles.

Jan. 1944 (p. 39) — J. P. Syme of J-M addresses McGill Univ. and the Advertising and Sales Executives Club.

Jan. 1944 (p. 39) — ASTM Standards on Textiles for 1943 now available.

Feb. 1944 (p. 8) — General comments on substitutes necessitated by war and speculation as to whether or not the products will continue in use post-war.

Feb. 1944 (p. 12)	OPA amends MPR-466, asbestos cement building materials regulation - establishing maximum prices.
Feb. 1944 (pp. 14-18)	Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - U.S. needs are being better met. Textiles - allocation appears to be working. Insulation, high pressure - shipbuilding levelled off.
Feb. 1944 (p. 26)	Wage Rates for Pipe Coverers - only one change - Cleveland, Ohio.
Feb. 1944 (p. 28)	Lewis Brown addressed Sales Executives Club.
Feb. 1944 (p. 30)	ASTM Committee on Standards recently revised method for Testing Compressed Asbestos Sheet Packing.
Feb. 1944 (p. 32)	Article on Southwestern Asbestos Corp. organized in Globe, Arizona to operate the Pine Top Asbestos Mines. Deals with marketing, grading, production, and mill to be built.
Feb. 1944 (p. 32)	J-M published Fleet Reliner's Manual for Maintenance of bus and truck fleets (brake lining).
Feb. 1944 (p. 34)	About 75% of J-M's 1943 shipments from U.S. factories were on orders bearing priority ratings, a considerable portion going to the armed forces. (From J-M Annual Report.)
Feb. 1944 (p. 35)	J. L. Wood promoted to Asst. Treasurer of J-M - will work on settlement of problems arising from termination of war contracts.
Feb. 1944 (p. 35)	Bulletin 403, "Asbestos" originally issued in 1937 by BuMines, has been reprinted. Bowles is author.
Feb. 1944 (p. 37)	Small quantities of Rhodesian C&G/1 and C&G/2 are being released for non-military purposes by WPB.
March 1944 (p. 10)	J-M announced new Insulating Fireblok (insulating refractory lining) - does not contain asbestos.
March 1944 (p. 25)	Canada's Dept. of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa has published "Asbestos Products Industry in Canada 1942".
March 1944 (p. 26)	Cork, Asbestos & Fibrous Glass Div. has published production figures of asbestos building materials for 1942-1943.
March 1944 (pp. 28-29)	Market Conditions. Brake Lining practically sold out due to U.S. Army requirements.

March 1944 (p. 32)	BuMines published Information Circular #7263 "Industrial Insulation with Mineral Products" - written by Bowles - asbestos covered.
March 1944 (p. 40)	Office of War Information has just released the confidential 1941 Minerals Yearbook - gives figures for asbestos (chapter written by Bowles and Petron).
March 1944 (p. 41)	L. M. Cassidy of J-M has article "Future Market for Roofing and Siding" appearing in the Feb. issue of United Roofer.
April 1944 (p. 6)	Asbestos textiles for end products have been under direct allocation since April 1, 1943. The industry has been working at capacity to supply Navy, Maritime, Army and other agencies. 95% of all allocations were shipped. Includes chart of WPB allocations by pounds and product type. 1944 estimate for textile allocation = 57-58 million pounds.
April 1944 (pp. 8-12)	Mass. State College in Amherst has heat tunnel lines (19,000 ft.) insulated with J-M's 85% magnesia. Boiler and hot water tanks are also heavily insulated (J-M's 85% mag.). Johnson Asbestos Co. did much of the insulation work.
April 1944 (p. 12)	1944 ASTM Standards on Electrical Insulating Materials has been issued (specs are listed for asbestos yarns, tape and roving).
April 1944 (pp. 14-16)	Market Conditions. Textiles - demand high, shipments of allocated textiles showing tendency to fall short, principally due to manpower difficulties. "Packings and gaskets, because of large Navy and engine builder contracts, and an increasing maintenance and repair demand, are very tight."
April 1944 (pp. 23-26)	References March article (p. 40) on 1940-1 Minerals Yearbook Asbestos figures. Gives tables on fiber, products, etc.
April 1944 (pp. 30-31)	WPB made two changes in L-41 (airport construction, plumbing/heating installations).
April 1944 (p. 37)	J-M announces new plastic sealing compound - Uniseal containing a high percentage of asbestos.
May 1944 (p. 3)	Obit. - C. J. Stover, founder and owner of Asbestos magazine.
May 1944 (pp. 8-10)	ASTM meetings on standards/specs.

May 1944 (pp. 12-18) — Article on testing asbestos textiles for cotton content. Gives ASTM standard for tests and states that it is followed in a number of specifications issued by the Navy and refers to an older Navy method.

May 1944 (p. 18) — New textile combines fiber glass with asbestos - used in planes. (Note: See Aug. 1944, p. 39 for formula.)

May 1944 (pp. 24-28) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - inventories of South African fiber have decreased and probably will not soon improve. Shortage of freight cars is affecting shipments from Canada to U.S. Textiles - Navy cable/cloth requirements increasing. High Pressure Insulation - deliveries of sizes under 3" difficult because of demand for Navy and Maritime ships.

May 1944 (p. 28) — Canadian asbestos production statistics 1940-43.

May 1944 (p. 30) — L-41 amended (re: farm construction).

May 1944 (p. 37) — BuMines published Mineral Market Report 1167 "The Asbestos Industry in 1943".

June 1944 (p. 3) — "Because of serious decline in cork imports and consequent need for dipping into decreasing cork stockpiles, grinding and milling cork will be allocated by specific end use beginning June 1."

WPB Orders M-293 controls scheduling of all asbestos clutch facings (in quantities over 1,000).

June 1944 (p. 16) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - Canadian production adequate for present requirements. Supplies of longer Amosite are not satisfactory. Textiles - production insufficient for demand; asbestos textiles still being allocated.

June 1944 (p. 28) — R. T. Halstead of J-M's Research Lab has his paper "Fundamentals of Asbestos Friction Materials" appearing in the May issue of The Paper Industry.

June 1944 (p. 32) — J-M personnel changes.

June 1944 (p. 34) — ASTM to hold 47th Annual Meeting.

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July 1944 (pp. 6-12) — Article on uses of asbestos in catalytic cracking (petroleum refining). Standard Oil's refinery at Bayway, NJ has 23,000 ft. of pipe insulated with 85% mag., 8,000 ft. with high temp. insulation, and 75 tons of insulating cement, (manufacturers are J-M and Ruberoid).

J-M also furnished 1,000 rolls of pipe jacketing and 25,000 pounds of waterproof coating.

July 1944 (p. 16) — "The great majority of the strategic and critical raw materials, commodities and foodstuffs purchased by the United States Government abroad are now handled by a single Government corporation--the United States Commercial Company, acting in its capacity as the agent of the Foreign Economic Administration. As we understand it the U.S. Commercial Company replaces the Metals Reserve Company, the Defense Supplies Corporation and other agencies of a similar sort."

July 1944 (p. 23) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - strong demand for Navy and other government contracts. Overseas shipments restricted due to lack of shipping space. Textiles - demand still increasing, particularly for Navy use.

July 1944 (p. 33) — Obit. - H. E. Manville (age 72).

July 1944 (p. 34) — J-M's Director of Dealer Relations, A. A. Hood, spoke at NY Sales Mgrs.' Club on post-war employment and selling.

July 1944 (p. 34) — J-M's Staff Mgr. on insulation, R. C. Parlett, inducted into Quarter Century Club.

July 1944 (p. 35) — H. K. Sherry, V.P. of CJM, inducted into Quarter Century Club.

July 1944 (p. 35) — CJM shut down for a week to allow all employees a vacation with pay.

July 1944 (p. 35) — CJM hosted 30 members of Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy to banquet and plant tour.

July 1944 (p. 39) — Union Oil's new refinery used almost $1 million of J-M products, including installation. The asbestos products used were: insulation, gaskets, tape, rope and pipe.

Aug. 1944 (pp. 3-12) — "A Search for Asbestos" by W.E. Sinclair re: prospecting in South Africa.

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Aug. 1944 (pp. 14-16) — Women accepted by union as pipe coverers in the San Francisco Bay area after attending the War Production Training School. About 50 women have been employed at area shipyards. As they are not eligible to join the Asbestos Workers Union, they are admitted to Upholsterers Union.

Aug. 1944 (p. 16) — Companies wishing to be advised of surplus merchandise sales should contact the Treasury Procurement Surplus War Property Div. Presently included are asbestos packing, gaskets, auto parts and friction material.

Aug. 1944 (pp. 18-24) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - Most grades are in reasonable supply. Textiles - Navy requirements increasing for certain types and decreasing for others. Navy demand remains high and suggestions are being made for increasing the supply - one being the combination asbestos/fiberglass cloth ". . . there seems to be a preference for asbestos over glass cloth for lagging covering." Insulation, High Pressure - small sizes still in great demand because of Maritime and Navy programs.

Aug. 1944 (pp. 25-26) — Wage Rates for Pipe Coverers - by city.

Aug. 1944 (p. 28) — Obit. - Dr. W. A. Jessup, a J-M director (age 66).

Aug. 1944 (p. 28) — Asbestos Fibre Distributors Div. of J-M has new four-page poster "Asbestos Fibre as a Filler in the Plastics Industry".

Aug. 1944 (p. 32) — J-M personnel changes.

Aug. 1944 (p. 34) — Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Div. Administration - Upon the appointment of Stephen L. Mathewson as Deputy Director of the Division, it was also announced that: Utley W. Smith will continue as Chief of the Asbestos Section which includes asbestos fibre and building materials. He will also be responsible for the scheduling of clutch facings and their production. J. E. Cole will continue as Chief of Packing and Gasket section and will supervise friction materials other than clutch facings, the wire and cable program, and also has been given charge of the facilities expansion program for the asbestos textile industry. Sidney Butz, Chief of the Asbestos Textile Unit, is entirely responsible for asbestos textile allocations.

Aug. 1944 (p. 39)

"The Biennial Censuses of Manufacturers scheduled for 1941 and 1943 were suspended so that the facilities of the Bureau of Census could be devoted more fully to war work, but preliminary work necessary to conducting the authorized Biennial Census of Manufacturers in 1946, covering 1945 production activities is already underway."

Aug. 1944 (p. 39)

The newly developed Asbestos fibrous glass cloth, described in the May issue, is composed of 72% asbestos fibre, 22% glass fibre, and 6% cotton yarn. This will be woven into 3-ply cloth, weighing 1 1/4 pounds per square yard. (According to WPB release 6201, dated July 31.)

Sept. 1944 (p. 16)

Ninth annual meeting of IHF to be held at Mellon Institute in Nov. The IHF is "an association of industries for the maintenance of healthful working conditions". The program for the meeting will be on sickness in industry, problems associated with absenteeism calling for post-war solutions, and employing the disabled veteran.

Sept. 1944 (p. 23)

WMC release No. 3406-7, dated August 14, states that 1,000 more workers must be recruited to meet increased war requirements for asbestos cloth and roving, and emphasizes the vital importance of asbestos cloth and roving for use in ships, tanks, planes, shells and other war equipment.

The problem of getting additional workers is aggravated by the fact that most of the plants are situated in tight labor market areas, although many of the additional workers needed are for jobs which can be filled by women.

The plants where more workers are needed are in Downey, Calif.; Cicero, Ill.; Huntington, Ind.; Charlotte, N.C.; Charleston, S.C.; Manville, N.J.; Palmyra, N.Y.; Ambler, Pa., and Manheim, Pa.

Sept. 1944 (pp. 24-27)

Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - Transportation from South Africa continues unsatisfactory, and if the condition doesn't improve, the Canadian crude and spinning fiber will be unable to make up the difference. Shipping space to U.K. remains restricted. Before the war, Japan used over 20,000 tons of shingle fiber per year. Textiles - It appears that asbestos and fiber glass combination cloth will meet the increased Navy requirements. Millboard - Government contracts are about completed.

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Sept. 1944 (p. 32)	J-M's Lompoc plant was again awarded the Army-Navy "E" award for continuous excellence in war production. The plant mines and manufactures Celite materials.
Sept. 1944 (p. 32)	CJM is preparing for a gradual conversion to underground mining.
Sept. 1944 (p. 39)	Champion sparkplugs contain asbestos washers.
Sept. 1944 (p. 39)	The construction of Douglas C-54 transport plane saves 30,000 tons of critical materials by using lumber and asbestos cement board.
Oct. 1944 (p. 16)	Heavy demand for the 1942 ASTM Standard book "occasioned by the war production efforts" have necessitated advancing a full year on the next book.
Oct. 1944 (p. 18)	Statement of Lewis Brown on the effect of V-Day on J-M. J-M plants will have to be shut down for reconversion; volume of business expected to be less; will continue to make, by and large, the same products, but for civilian needs; upon return of workers, the company will return to a 40-hour week.
Oct. 1944 (pp. 24-27)	Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - Shipments from South Africa have improved. Our consumption of amosite is declining. Textiles - continuing Navy requirements are keeping production at high level. High Pressure Insulation - shipbuilding accounts for material part in the demand for smaller sizes. "...the Navy has located some rather large stocks of magnesia pipe covering in some of its yards and depots which results in a slackening of demand..."
Oct. 1944	N. O. Alby, J-M's General Purchasing Agent, elected as Director of Nat'l. Assn. of Purchasing Agents.
Oct. 1944 (p. 34)	ASTM elects J-M's Manager of Inspection and Control Dept., Simon Collier, as Chairman of Committee on Rubber Products.
Oct. 1944 (p. 36)	"Recently the Industrial Incentive Division of the Navy invited some 30 industries in the New York and New Jersey areas to send Labor and mangement representatives on a three-day tour of inspection of an Advance Base Depot and Naval Construction Training Center.

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Three men from Johns-Manville were selected by that company: Eddie Macko of the Manville, N.J., Plant, Bob Simmons, Manager of J-M's Government Department and Don Rowe, Editor of News Pictorial, the popular J-M paper for its employees.

What started out as an inspection tour, however, turned out to be a realistic three days as Seabees. While the experience was a rather tough one according to all accounts, the result was a better understanding of the real and vital part played by J-M products in the war."

Oct. 1944 (p. 36) Southwestern Asbestos Corporation, of Globe, Ariz., started operations at its new custom processing plant in August, according to The Mining Journal, and planned to have the plant operating at its rated capacity of 25 tons daily, in September. It is said that the material treated will average about 40% high grade asbestos.

Nov. 1944 (pp. 14-16) J-M announces new flexible metallic packing for temperatures to 2000° F. and highly resistant to corrosive gases, alkalies and most acids - Inconel. Designed initially for airplane engine exhaust systems, as J-M had no product to meet the exacting conditions. Inconel was "created to fill a specific need in connection with the war program and is now available for industrial use . . . ."

Nov. 1944 (pp. 18-25) Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - demand for Canadian fiber, excluding European market, is sufficient to keep mines operating at full capacity. "Asbestos textile plants have so increased their capacity in the struggle to supply war requirements that these plants may be able to operate at only 50% capacity after the war, unless new uses for asbestos textiles are developed . . . ."

Textiles - Navy demand is still high. "Combination fibrous glass and asbestos cloth has been a godsend in relieving the demand for lagging cloth used over pipe insulation by the Navy. Practically all of the major textile companies are now producing this cloth." A large proportion of the textile capacity of the country has been and is going into implements of war. Navy and Maritime requirements will continue for some time after the war, as ships will have to be completed, but will also need complete overhauling.

Insulation, High Pressure - continuing demands in shipbuilding industry. Pipe covering orders backed up, but demand for block and cement is light.

Nov. 1944 (p. 25) ASTM Standards on Textile Materials includes more than 75 specs., tests and definitions.

Nov. 1944 (p. 30) The War Production Board and the Defense Plant Corporation have stopped all work on the custom processing plant and the Pine Top asbestos mine in Arizona. This project has been operated by the Southwestern Asbestos Corporation. The custom processing plant was to treat asbestos ore being mined in the Globe area of Arizona, and was planned to have a capacity of 25 tons daily.

Nov. 1944 (p. 34) The Mining Journal, Phoenix, Ariz., is publishing in its November 15 issue an article by Lincoln A. Stewart, Project engineer, and J.H. Hedges, District Engineer, Western Region, Bureau of Mines, discussing asbestos depositions in Arizona. In 1943 the Bureau of Mines conducted underground exploration at four asbestos properties in Arizona. This work resulted in opening reserves estimated to yield over 2,000 tons of fibre, of all grades. The article gives data as to the geology of the Arizona deposit and also factual information on the working of them.

Dec. 1944 (pp. 18-24) Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - U.S. demands down due to Navy reduction in requirements. Stocks in U.S. average more than three-months' supply. Amosite demand decreased greatly. Textiles - Navy cable demand down.

Dec. 1944 (p. 32) Western Asbestos Co. (675 Townsend St., San Francisco) issued a brochure outlining their products/services.

Dec. 1944 (p. 32) Nicely Corp., a J-M subsidiary, announced consolidation of their office with JMSC.

Dec. 1944 (p. 33) J-M personnel changes.

Dec. 1944 (p. 34) J-M personnel changes.

Dec. 1944 (p. 37) The new streamlined minesweepers - "the biggest little ships in the Navy" - have Carey 85% Magnesia Heat Insulation on the two miles of piping on each boat, according to The Carey Clearing House, September issue.

Dec. 1944 (p. 37) "Reports were filed with government agencies by Johns-Manville during 1943 at the rate of one every two minutes, during every regular business hour of the year, or a total of 71,588. The cost to the company was $146,000 (for 97,452 manhours of work.)"

1945

Jan. 1945 (pp. 24-27) Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - possibility of spinning fiber shortage unless Navy demand for textiles is further reduced. Textiles - new uses are directly related to war production.

Jan. 1945 (p. 27) V-2 rocket contains asbestos-wrapped turbine mixture line.

Jan. 1945 (p. 30) WPB revokes Conservation Order M-79 restricting use of South African fiber. "Slackened demand for the long fibre Rhodesian asbestos, particularly in naval requirements for heating units, and increasing supplies, prompted removal of these restrictions . . . "

Jan. 1945 (p. 32) "The Magnesia Insulation Manufacturers Association has been formed as a voluntary and unincorporated organization to render service to the different manufacturers and the trade in connection with heat insulation materials as manufactured by its members."

L. R. Hoff of J-M is Treasurer and member of Board of Governors. Utley Smith is Manager.

Jan. 1945 (p. 33) Johns-Manville has entered into an agreement with Asbestos de Mexico, S.A., under which a new plant now being constructed by the Mexican firm will be operated under J-M management and technical supervision and its products marketed in Mexico under the J-M trademark. This announcement was made on December 29, 1944 by E.C. Crosby, president of J-M International.

Emilio Lanzagorta, Mexican industrialist, is president of Asbestos de Mexico.

The new plant under construction in Tlalnepantla, will manufacture asbestos millboard for industrial uses, asbestos-cement roofing and siding for industrial buildings and asbestos-cement shingles, wainscoting and wallboard for homes.

Jan. 1945 (p. 34) W.E. Sinclair leaves Cape Asbestos to become technical assistant at DeBeers Consolidated Mines.

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Feb. 1945 (pp. 2-3) — Article on the future outlook for asbestos. "No asbestos mines in the world have been damaged due to the War." Factories in Europe had short supplies and/or used substitutes. "(n)o important use of asbestos has been replaced by any substitute, while, on the contrary, there are new uses for asbestos which did not exist before the War."

Feb. 1945 (pp. 4-14) — Article on the manufacture of penicillin and the role asbestos products play - Philip Carey products referenced.

Feb. 1945 (p. 16) — J-M Sea Ring packings have been manufactured for about 50 years. Recently, some were removed from an air compressor where they were installed 22 years ago, and they showed very little wear.

Feb. 1945 (pp. 18-24) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - Canadian mines moving fiber as quickly as it can be produced. Ample stocks are on hand in the U.S. of all grades. Allocation by the WPB has proven very successful. Textiles - sizable cutback in shipboard cable requirements. A-C products - marked increase in gvmt. requirements for flat and corrugated sheets, a substantial quantity needed for constructing war plants. Government owned buildings having non-permanent sidewalls will probably be resurfaced with a-c siding.

Feb. 1945 (p. 26) — Wage rates for pipe coverers - lists changes by city.

Feb. 1945 (p. 28) — Canadian Bureau of Statistics published "Asbestos Products Industry in Canada, 1943" giving statistics of the 13 such factories.

Feb. 1945 (p. 30) — K.W. Huffine named JMPC vice president in charge of the company's new Engineering Dept. in NY. Mr. Huffine's former position, Waukegan plant manager, will be filled by C.R. Wikel.

Feb. 1945 (p. 30) — France has purchased over 3,000 tons of Canadian spinning and shingle fiber, the largest order yet for rehabilitation of any European country.

Feb. 1945 (p. 33) — Obit. - C.F. Ames, Jr. Manager of J-M's residential building materials (age 50).

Feb. 1945 (p. 33) — "Unmanufactured asbestos was removed from import control on February 1st by WPB thru amendment of Order M-63, according to Release WPB (LD-1194). This action was taken because adequate stock of unmanufac-

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(p. 33 cont.) tured asbestos for present needs have been built up in the United States and military requirements have been reduced."

March 1945 (pp. 16-23) Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - demand high but shipments down due to shortage of freight cars. U.S. has ample stocks of all types. High Pressure Insulation - Demand should remain good for years, based on ship repair needs, reconversion and new building.

March 1945 (p. 28) J-M personnel changes - advertising group.

March 1945 (p. 32) J-M appoints R.P. Townsend as V.P.

March 1945 (p. 32) J-M's H.M. Shackelford speaks on the objectives of the building industry at recent conference of Middle Atlantic Lumbermans Assoc.

March 1945 (p. 34) Mining and Metallurgy publishes Bowles article on Nonmetallic Minerals. A section is devoted to asbestos, including the new asbestos/fiberglass textile.

March 1945 (p. 38) J-M personnel changes.

April 1945 (pp. 23-24) Market Conditions. Textiles - manpower shortage so great that several manufacturers have defaulted on their allocation commitments.

April 1945 (p. 32) Obit. - J.W. Jacobsen, Sales Manager of Asbestos Fiber Distributors (J-M subsidiary). "In one of his last assignments he journeyed to London, late in 1942, in an advisory capacity to a U.S. Government mission to purchase South African asbestos fibre for use by American war industry." He was employed by J-M from 1933 until his retirement in July, 1943.

April 1945 (pp. 32-34) J-M establishes veteran re-employment plan. Total J-M employment is 31,000; more than 4,500 have joined the military.

April 1945 (p. 36) "An increase in the available supply of asbestos, due largely to reductions in military requirements, has permitted the relaxation of Order M-79 to allow consumers their choice in the use of Grades C and G 1, 2 or 3 asbestos; this according to War Production Board release No. 7542, issued March 20th.

Previously consumers were required to fill part of their needs with the lowest grade asbestos, - C and G 3.

May 1945 (p. 4) — BuMines published Mineral Market Report 1276, "The Asbestos Industry in 1944." For security reasons, no statistics are included.

May 1945 (p. 12) — Great Britain builds asbestos-cement huts to serve as temporary housing for those who lost their homes by bombing.

May 1945 (p. 16) — Graph showing Canadian asbestos production 1914-44.

May 1945 (pp. 18-24) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - crudes/spinning fibers scarce and under careful allotment by WPB. Textiles - Navy requirements continue unabated. High pressure insulation - gvmt. buying actively for military/navy use as well as lend lease and foreign projects. A-C products - scarcity of iron pipe has increased sales of a-c pipe.

May 1945 (p. 24) — BuMines has issued Information Circular No. 7313 (March 1945) on "Paligorskite, A Possible Asbestos Substitute" which describes a deposit of this material (commonly known as "mountain leather") located on Lemesurier Island, Alaska.

May 1945 (p. 26) — Wage rates for pipe coverers by city - changes only.

May 1945 (p. 32) — J-M POST-WAR NOTES (From J-M Stockholders News) Reconversion of American industry is expected to provide good markets for Johns-Manville, since the building materials and industrial products made for war will be needed in changing over the plants and equipment of other industries to peacetime production.

J-M anticipates employing, in the period between V-E day and 1948, about 15,000 workers, or one-third more than it did immediately before the war. Employment at present is about 13,000.

Many new and improved products for postwar markets are planned.

The expansion of research activities is one of the basic objectives of the company's planning for the future. Financial provision is being made for carrying out company-wide improvement and expansion plans, a Fund for Deferred Expenditure now amounting to more than $14,000,000 having been established.

Exports of J-M materials are expected to be larger after the war than they were before, but will still constitute only a small part of the company's business. They expect a substantial export market for insulations, packings and other industrial products as such products will be urgently needed in rebuilding bombed-out plants and equipment and getting the European industrial machine back in operation.

May 1945 (p. 34) — ATI formed to render service to manufacturers, the trade, and users of asbestos textiles. Membership is open to all who manufacture textiles from raw asbestos in the U.S. - J-M a Member.

June 1945 (pp. 14-16) — British building temporary homes using asbestos-cement.

June 1945 (pp. 18-24) — Market Conditions. Textiles - Controls of allocation "are having their effect on total production as each firm is permitted to manufacture only certain types of asbestos textiles." High pressure insulation - no slackening of demand expected. A-C products - steady demand by gvmt. for corrugated sheets.

June 1945 (pp. 27-28) — Amendment to L-41 makes more construction possible. Describes permitted building.

June 1945 (p. 32) — L.A. Baldwin, J-M vice president, inducted into Quarter Century Club.

July 1945 (pp. 2-3) — Dept. of Labor published Wartime Technological Development of 400 pages listing some of the methods /products developed for the war, some still being secret. "In the asbestos field alone there are several new products or processes which we doubt would ever have been invented or discovered without the incentive of war."

July 1945 (pp. 4-10) — Navy uses prefabricated asbestos cement board buildings for 15 of its buildings, including hospitals (Celotex). Developed through Bureau of Yards and Docks and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

July 1945 (pp. 18-24) — Market Conditions. Raw Material - Some shortages - big shortage predicted in fiber used in a-c products because of the re-opening of plants in France, Belgium and Holland. Textiles - changes in Navy requirements are necessitating changeover of production items, and producers of fine tapes may better serve their civilian customers due to tapering off of military requirements. Any relief will come through agencies concerned with asbestos textile allocation. Brake lining - Army contracts are being terminated. High pressure insulation - Cotton for canvas jacketing is critically short and unless the situation improves, high pressure insulation shipments will be curtailed.

July 1945 (p. 24) — All asbestos grades are exempt from WPB limitations (M-161).

July 1945 (pp. 26-27) — Minerals Yearbook chapters on asbestos for 1942 and 1943 have been released by BuMines.

July 1945 (p. 39) — WPB appointed reconversion chairmen for about 400 industries - Chairman for Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Div. is J.E. Cole.

Aug. 1945 (p. 16) — WPB lifts restrictions (M-161) on asbestos tape.

Aug. 1945 (pp. 18-24) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - Mines low on shingle and spinning grades. Amosite stocks have been depleted in the U.S. Insulation High Pressure - Manufacturers forced to curtail operations due to lack of canvas; whenever possible, pipe covering is supplied without the cotton covering.

Aug. 1945 (pp. 26-27) — Wage rates for pipe coverers listed by major city.

Aug. 1945 (p. 32) — J-M's John Kottcamp has returned from a special 2-1/2 mo. mission to Germany for the Foreign Economic Administration studying German building materials and being loaned to the gvmt. by J-M.

Aug. 1945 (p. 32) — F.M. Biffin appointed chief of Chemical Service Section at J-M's Research Lab.

Sept. 1945 (pp. 18-24) — Market Conditions. WPB has made it possible to deal more quickly with reconversion due to its withdrawal of many restrictions. High pressure insulation - Cancellations from war agencies makes supply exceed demand.

Sept. 1945 (p. 24) — BuMines released 1944 mineral yearbooks chapter on asbestos.

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Sept. 1945 (p. 34) — J-M's employee magazine News Pictorial lists in its Aug. 15 issue the products J-M supplied to the Manhattan Project (lists).

Oct. 1945 (pp. 2-10) — Article "Milling Asbestos, Part II" by J.C. Kelleher, J-M's Manager of Asbestos Fibre Distributors Division. Discusses filtration method, grading techniques, testing, etc.

Oct. 1945 (p. 12) — Census of Manufacturers taken every odd year until the war. Substantial cost of taking it again for 1946 raises the possibility that Congress won't approve the expenditure.

Oct. 1945 (pp. 12-14) — College in Black Mountain, NC uses corrugated a-c for outside walls.

Oct. 1945 (p. 16) — Lab tests on mountain leather indicate no value in industrial applications. References BuMines Circular IC 7313 - Paligorskite - A Possible Asbestos Substitute.

Oct. 1945 (p. 16) — BuMines Mineral Trade Notes indicates 20 tons of asbestos were produced in Ethiopia during the Italian regime.

Oct. 1945 (p. 18) — WPB's Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Div. issued asbestos textile allocation figures and end uses for 1944 and the first half of 1945 (listed). NOTE: These figures listed for shipbuilding are less than those of electric cable and friction materials.

Oct. 1945 (pp. 20-26) — Market Conditions. Wartime products "are being dumped on the markets, in an effort to dispose of them before the better made products are ready for distribution." Raw fiber - market will definitely fall off. Textiles - Cancellations have been fairly general on Navy cloth and special textiles for the aviation industry. Large postwar market should result from the new uses developed during the war.

Oct. 1945 (pp. 26-28) — Hutchison, Kansas experimenting with asbestos grain storage bins.

Oct. 1945 (p. 28) — Tremolite mined in Alaska is used as filtering agent for blood plasma.

Oct. 1945 (p. 28) — Philadelphia department store selling prefabricated summer cottages made of asbestos boards for $199.50.

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Oct. 1945 (pp. 32-34) — J-M announces plans for new research center, consisting of six buildings on 93 acres in N.J. This will provide "the largest research facilities in the world devoted to building materials and industrial products development."

Oct. 1945 (p. 37) — CJM personnel changes.

Oct. 1945 (p. 40) — Obit. - Homer Sherry, CJM vice president and former mgr. of Jeffrey Mine.

Nov. 1945 (pp. 6-12) — "Milling Asbestos, Part III" by J.C. Kelleher (JM). Equipment, prices; uses described. Use of various fiber types:

Long fibres are used as a textile fibre; are felted to make long fibre paper; as a filtration medium; and as a reinforcing filler in asbestos-cement products where great strength is required.

Medium length fibres which include the short spinning, the shingle and the paper grades, are used as a reinforcing filler in asbestos-cement products; as the major component of asbestos paper and millboard; as a reinforcing and binding agent in magnesia and other molded insulation; are felted with cellulose fibre for filtration sheets and pads; as a reinforcing filler in molded friction blocks and brake linings; and as an insulating mass in sprayed insulations.

Short Fibres and Floats are used as a self binding insulating cement; as a filler and reinforcement in all types of asphalt paints, putties and compounds; as a filler and reinforcement in plaster, stucco and asphalt tile flooring; and as an insulating space filler. Floats and Shorts also find use as a mineral reinforcing filler in plastics; as a filler in lubricating grease; and as a silicic flux in the welding industry.

Nov. 1945 (p. 12) — Reference to asbestos cloth found in 12th Century Sanskrit work.

Nov. 1945 (p. 20) — Before the war, J-M owned and operated a plant at Moll Donck, Belgium for the manufacture of asbestos-cement products.

When the German army moved into Belgium in 1940, the manager of the plant and the only American citizen employed there, grabbed one suitcase and escaped to Paris one jump ahead of the Germans, thence to Bordeaux and later (June 21, 1940) arrived safely in New York.

For four years, little could be learned about the plant altho information did seep thru to the effect that it was being operated by the German invaders and was only slightly damaged in the Battle of Belgium.

Early this year, the plant was retaken from the Germans and it was found that the office building had been destroyed and had to be rebuilt, but the main factory building was more or less intact and the manufacture of roofings had been carried on by the Germans using ersatz materials in their production.

John de Schepper, who sailed from New York on August 15th has been made General Manager of Johns-Manville, S.A. at Moll. Mr. de Schepper came from J-M in June specifically for this position. Under his management, manufacture has been resumed, and asbestos fibre is again being used.

Nov. 1945 (pp. 27-32) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - shingle fiber in demand. Textiles - 1946 predicted as good year, if the Maritime reconversion work is underway. High pressure insulation volume is off because of cessation of war activities.

Nov. 1945 (p. 35) — Wage rate changes of pipe coverers by city.

Nov. 1945 (p. 40) — J-M's veteran program won Forbes Magazine contest for best company plan for handling returning service men.

Nov. 1945 (p. 41.) — A.R. Fisher succeeds S.A. Williams as head of all mining/manufacturing activities of J-M in U.S. and Canada.

Nov. 1945 (p. 41) — L-41 revoked on Oct. 15.

R.H. Coultrap appointed acting director of Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Div. whose activities were transferred on Nov. 2 to the new Civilian Production Administration.

Nov. 1945 (p. 42) — S.A. Williams, V.P. of J-M, given one year leave of absence on advice of company's chief medical examiner.

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Nov. 1945 (p. 43) — J-M District Engineers of Bldg. Materials Dept. from all districts held five-day meeting in NY.

Dec. 1945 (p. 14) — 1943 issue of "Mining Industry of the Province of Quebec" has been published giving asbestos production statistics.

Dec. 1945 (pp. 22-28) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - spinning fiber sufficient; scarcity of shingle fiber.

Dec. 1945 (p. 36) — Alexander Cromwell named J-M production manager over all 14 factories. He was formerly operations manager of the Kansas Ordnance Plant.

Dec. 1945 (p. 39) — J-M Int'l. appoints J.C. Kelleher as Mgr. of Construction for all foreign plants. He will also continue as Staff Mgr. for Asbestos Fiber Distributors.

Dec. 1945 (p. 40) — W.N. Reakes of CJM presented with Boy Scout award.

Dec. 1945 (p. 40) — Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Div. of WPB now known as Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Branch of the Metals and Minerals Division of the Civilian Production Administration. R.H. Coultrap is chief.

1946

Jan. 1946 (p. 20) — ASTM Committee on Electrical Insulating Materials has new publication listing more than 75 specs/test methods (yarns, tapes, roving).

Jan. 1946 (pp. 25-28) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - shortage expected due to stocks being built by manufacturers.

Jan. 1946 (p. 28) — JM's Waukegan and Manville plants on strike.

Jan. 1946 (p. 34) — J-M's Vice Pres. of Sales, L.R. Hoff, retires after 45 years.

Jan. 1946 (p. 36) — J-M promotes L.M. Cassidy and T.K. Mial to Vice President.

Feb. 1946 (p. 3) — Census of Manufacturers to be printed again after disruption during the war.

Feb. 1946 (p. 27) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - shortages of crudes and shingle fibers due to reopening of European plants.

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Feb. 1946 (p. 32) — Government to sell surplus pipe insulation. Lists Regional Offices of Surplus Property for those interested.

Feb. 1946 (p. 34) — Wage Rates for Asbestos Workers - lists changes by city.

Feb. 1946 (p. 36) — J-M - San Francisco managers listed.

Feb. 1946 (p. 38) — Unarco's Cicero plant manager has returned from Germany, where he investigated wartime textile operations as a member of a Joint Chiefs of Staff technical committee. At least 50% of the production capacity was destroyed by bombings and artillery fire. Germany far behind U.S. except in field of substitutes, but their high cost makes them impractical.

Feb. 1946 (p. 43) — JMSC promotes J.A. O'Brien, C.G. Dandrow and H.R. Berlin.

March 1946 (pp. 18-20) — A substantial portion of Arizona asbestos was used during the war to remove oil from condensed engine steam. The U.S. Navy and Maritime Commission used the refined iron-free fiber mixed with diatomaceous earth as a filter medium, primarily on aircraft carriers. It was capable of absorbing twice its weight of oil. Fiber was principally that from Arizona Chrysotile Asbestos Co.

March 1946 (pp. 22-28) — Market Conditions. Strikes at major manufacturers are affecting market.

March 1946 (p. 42) — J-M appoints R.W. Lea as Executive Vice President.

March 1946 (p. 43) — J-M announces plans to construct large insulating board plant to employ 400-600 at Natchez, MS. Annual production should approximate 200 million sq. ft. Raw material will consist largely of pulpwood.

March 1946 (p. 46) — From Jan. - Sept., 1945, the U.S. sold to Russia 2,344 long tons of asbestos ($174,000).

April 1946 (pp. 4-12) — Article "Development of Asbestos Friction Facings". War demand was great due to use on PT boat, LST and practically all invasion craft reverse gears. "Lining or facing material is used in thousands of other war activities. . ."

April 1946 (p. 20) — NY's Grand Central Terminal has a new ceiling of J-M Flexboard (30,000 sq. ft.).

April 1946 (pp. 28-32) — Market Conditions. High pressure insulation orders slow due to Gvmt. restrictions on buildings.

April 1946 (p. 33) — The new Construction Restriction Order, issued by the Civilian Production Administration, requires the person initiating a new building, a repair job, an alteration job, or an installation job over a certain minimum to first obtain a permit from the CPA.

April 1946 (p. 38) — J-M strikes settled at Manville and Waukegan. Lewis Brown states that "OPA placed ceilings on all J-M products when the war started and our prices are still frozen, despite the great increase in operating costs." The situation makes it necessary to discontinue several products temporarily.

April 1946 (p. 39) — J-M announces plans for new plant at Tilton, NH for the manufacture of asbestos insulations. The factory should employ 70 and consist of 40,000 sq. ft. of manufacturing area.

April 1946 (p. 40) — W.E. Sinclair resigns as manager of a DeBeers Consolidated Mine to become manager of Cape Asbestos Co. properties.

April 1946 (p. 43) — Globe Asbestos Co. (Arizona) has begun production at its mill.

April 1946 (p. 44) — Obit. - L.J. Popineau, Vice President of CJM.

May 1946 (p. 3) — Quebec Asbestos Producers' Assn. adopts method of testing asbestos fibers (classification).

May 1946 (pp. 4-12) — First in a series of articles written by R.E. Cryor of Unarco after his visit to Germany: "Asbestos Textile Industry in Germany". Germany had a scarcity of asbestos during the war; fiberglass and mineral wool were used extensively as substitutes. Textiles were not standardized by grade or content. "No new developments were observed in the control of asbestos dust. Progress in this field is considerably behind American development in design of equipment and in the variety and originality of dust control." Quality of packings and gaskets low. Thermal insulations are widely used but are generally inferior.

May 1946 (pp. 20-22) — To aid the housing program, the Civilian Production Administration has instituted priorities assistance to maintain or increase production of a-c siding shingles and sheets.

May 1946 (pp. 24-28) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - shortages of shingle and paper grades.

May 1946 (pp. 30-31) — Wage Rates for Pipe Coverers - changes by city.

May 1946 (p. 46) — When Hunter College Gymnasium was converted into the meeting place for the U.N. Security Council, J-M acoustical treatment, J-M Rock-Wool insulation was used in large quantities while asbestos-cement flat sheets and Flexboard were utilized as interior finish. The walls of the council chamber were finished with plaster board because a sufficient supply of Flexboard was not available. (Reprinted p. 4, June 1946.)

June 1946 (pp. 5-16) — 2nd part: "Asbestos Textile Industry in Germany". Stocks of fiber were short during the war. One plant's list of purchases is given.

Dust Control Equipment. All plants had either cyclone collectors or cloth stocking-type collectors. No cloth screen-section collectors were observed and no wet systems. The equipment that was examined seemed to be well designed and reasonably effective but in no way unusual. Oil or processing agents for control of dust are not used.

June 1946 (p. 16) — OPA lifts price control from asbestos textiles and carded fibers.

June 1946 (pp. 28-31) — Market Conditions. Textiles - OPA controls lifted.

June 1946 (p. 31) — A-C shingles, flat sheets, siding and specialized machinery have been placed on the schedule of critical products by the CPA.

June 1946 (p. 32) — OPA allows 5% to 15% increase in prices for A-C products.

July 1946 (pp. 5-10) — 3rd part - "Asbestos Textile Industry in Germany" - deals with asbestos substitutes. The fiberglass produced by the Schuller process was the "synthetic fiber" reportedly used during WWII. This glass fiber is equivalent in price to asbestos in Germany and less expensive than other glass fibers. The technique of spinning it into yarn has not been developed in the U.S. It is inferior to asbestos in heat resistance and would be too expensive in the U.S.

July 1946 (pp. 12-14) — Appendix to above.

July 1946 (pp. 16-18) — Article re: English use of asbestos-cement products during the war.

July 1946 (pp. 20-22) — BuMines 1945 U.S. Mineral Market Report released - contains statistics on asbestos. Arizona - Globe Los Angeles Mining Co. recovered short fiber from the waste dumps of the Canadian Mine in Gila Co. "The mill at Pine Top Asbestos Mines, financed by the Defense Plant Corp., has been acquired by the Globe Asbestos Corp. . .."

July 1946 (pp. 28-31) — Market Conditions.

July 1946 (p. 40) — CJM to build new factory at Port Union, Ontario.

July 1946 (p. 42) — Lewis Brown awarded the highest civilian decoration, the Medal of Merit, by Secty. of War (signed by Pres. Truman) "for distinguished and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to our country at war, since June 1942, in a position of great importance as a voluntary and unremunerated advisor to the Chief of Ordnance, Army Service Forces, on problems of management, production and supply."

Mr. Brown served as advisor to Lt. Gen. L.H. Campbell, Jr., then Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army Service Forces, helping to guide construction projects and procurement of Army Ordnance supplies which cost the government $50 billion. Mr. Brown, at the request of the government, also directed the construction and operation of the Kansas Ordnance Plant, which produced $550 million worth of urgently-needed ammunition for the fighting fronts.

July 1946 (p. 42) (cont.) — Mr. Brown was one of four top industry leaders composing the "industry" part of the famous Ordnance-Industry team which, by the end of 1943, was guiding construction projects and purchases amounting to 80 percent of the total procurement schedules for the entire U.S. Army supply program.

July 1946 (p. 43) — CJM to expand mining/milling operations at Asbestos, Quebec, changing over completely from open pit strip mining to underground.

July 1946 (p. 44) — JM to build 120,000 sq. ft. building at its Marrero, LA plant to manufacture A-C pipe. Marrero has manufactured asphalt roofings, A-C rigid shingles and waterproof paint.

Aug. 1946 (pp. 4-8) — 4th in series "Asbestos Textile Industry in Germany" - details of Schuller process to manufacture fiber glass. Asbestos is expensive in Germany. The government controlled the import prior to the war and distribution during the war.

American-produced glass fiber has a higher heat resistance and can be carded and spun. In the event of a critical shortage, this would be a better asbestos substitute. "However, there has been no serious attempt to develop such. . .in view of the availability and relatively low cost of asbestos."

Aug. 1946 (p. 10) — Appendix to above.

Aug. 1946 (p. 12) — OPA suspends price control from certain products - #38 suspends asbestos paper, millboard, pipe covering, blocks, etc.

Aug. 1946 (pp. 16-18) — Market Conditions.

Aug. 1946 (pp. 20-22) — Wage Rates for Pipe Coverers - by city.

Aug. 1946 (p. 36) — Magnesia Insulation Manufacturers Assn. (MIMA), of which J-M is a member and Utley Smith is Manager, just began publishing a quarterly. The first issue deals with, among other things, the contribution of heat insulation to the war effort in manufacturing plants and war shipping.

Sept. 1946 (p. 8) — OPA has raised ceilings on several types of building materials, including a-c roofing and siding shingles.

Sept. 1946 (p. 8) — Building materials urgently needed in the veterans' emergency housing program have been placed under export control. Asbestos paper, millboard, rollboard, pipe covering, sheets and roofing are included. Individual licenses are required for shipment abroad.

Sept. 1946 (pp. 16-18 and 41) — Market Conditions.

Sept. 1946 (p. 42) — J-M announces new oil seal packing product - Clipper Seal - for protection of bearings. No asbestos is used in its construction.

Oct. 1946 (pp. 8-10) — ASTM establishes committee C-17 on asbestos-cement products. J-M has members on committee, as does U.S. Navy and U.S. War Dept.

Oct. 1946 (pp. 12-18) — 5th (and last) of series "Asbestos Textile Industry in Germany" - re: substitutes: iron slag wool and peat fibre.

Oct. 1946 (pp. 24-26) — Market Conditions. Raw Material - great shortage exists.

Oct. 1946 (p. 36) — J-M elects Lewis Brown Chairman of the Board and CEO; Lea elected President. Others named. Six operating divisions named. J-M makes more than 1,200 products.

Oct. 1946 (p. 36) — J-M has built two buildings to manufacture A-C pipe and one for rock wool insulation at its new plant at Port Union, Ontario.

Nov. 1946 (pp. 2-4) — Article describing "acute shortage" of shingle and floor tile fiber.

Nov. 1946 (pp. 8-14) — Article by Pryor of O-C "Fiberglas and Asbestos" (combination) - yarns, tapes, fabric.

Nov. 1946 (p. 18) — Dept. of Commerce selling 74-page report "German Asbestos Industry" prepared by British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee.

Nov. 1946 (pp. 20-24) — Market Conditions.

Nov. 1946 (p. 24) — Amendment to Priorities Regulation 32 restricts scarce materials, including a-c siding and flat sheets. Manufacturers may not have inventory greater than 30-days' production.

Nov. 1946 (p. 26) — Wage Rate for Pipe Coverers - changes.

Dec. 1946 (p. 3) — ASTM Standards on Textile Materials now available, containing 86 specifications, test methods, etc. Six cover asbestos materials.

Dec. 1946 (pp. 20-24) — Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - scarce and will be for a long time.

Dec. 1946 (p. 42) — Oct. 21 issue of NY Daily News contains article on heart surgery performed by Dr. C. S. Beck at Western Reserve where he "uses powdered silicate of asbestos, as a heart abrasive, to form new blood vessels."

1947

Jan. 1947 (pp. 22-24) — Market Conditions.

Jan. 1947 (p. 32) — 1945 Asbestos Chapter of U.S. Minerals Yearbook just published - written by Bowles and Marsh.

Jan. 1947 (p. 36) — CJM finished first phase of underground operations at Jeffrey Mine.

Jan. 1947 (p. 36) — J-M appoints three vice presidents: F.J. Wakem, W.R. Wilkinson and C.B. Burnett.

Feb. 1947 (p. 3) — J-M reports its prices of building materials have risen less than 15%, on the average since 1941, while weekly wages have risen 93%.

Feb. 1947 (pp. 24-26) — Market Conditions.

Feb. 1947 (p. 32) — Wage Rates for Pipe Coverers - changes by city.

Feb. 1947 (p. 37) — "Asbestos - Silk of the Mineral Kingdom" by Oliver Bowles has just been published by Ruberoid.

Feb. 1947 (p. 38) — J-M has begun construction on its second and main Research unit at Bound Brook, NJ; five units are planned.

March 1947 (p. 10) — Oliver Bowles retires from BuMines after 33 years.

March 1947 (pp. 16-20) — Market Conditions. Fiber shortage continues.

March 1947 (p. 34) — J-M moves Asbestos Fiber Division to Montreal from NY. The name Asbestos Fibre Distributors is being dropped.

March 1947 (p. 36) — JMPC purchases Goetz Gasket & Packing Co., as well as their affiliate Azor Corp.

April 1947 (pp. 16-20) — Market Conditions.

April 1947 (p. 20) — The "Biggest Inch" pipeline (1200 miles of 24 and 30-inch pipe), which will bring natural gas from Texas to California, will be wrapped with asbestos felt.

May 1947 (pp. 14-18) — Market Conditions.

May 1947 (p. 20) — Wage Rates for Pipe Coverers - changes by city.

June 1947 (p. 22) — J-M is making arrangements for floor tile and asbestos cement operations in three South American and two French locations.

June 1947 (p. 22) — "How did the popular and long used 85% Magnesia Insulation get its name? One manufacturer tells it as follows: In 1887 the U.S. Navy began using it and when ordering, specified that the insulation must contain 85% Magnesia. The phrase afterward became a standard trade name."

June 1947 (p. 22) — A Montreal newspaper reports that the light fleet carrier "Magnificent" of the Royal Canadian Navy is being overhauled and will have its hull lined with asbestos material to make it comfortable in Artic waters.

June 1947 (pp. 24-28) — Market Conditions. Postwar boom has lost momentum.

June 1947 (p. 40) — C.F. Rassweiler, JM's vice president of R&D, has been chosen as Chairman-Elect of the American Chemical Society.

June 1947 (p. 40) — Quarter Century Club at CJM inducted 28 new members.

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June 1947 (p. 40) — J. Eric Morrison appointed manager of CJM's Asbestos, Quebec factory.

June 1947 (p. 43) — J-M estimates its Canadian mine has 100 years' supply of asbestos. Its production is 300,000 tons annually - about half the world's output.

July 1947 (p. 3) — J-M establishes new office of Relationships, and appoints L.C. Hart as vice president, to promote an understanding between the company and employees.

July 1947 (pp. 22-24) — Market Conditions.

July 1947 (p. 38) — J-M's vice president and IPD general sales manager, C.G. Dandrow, elected to 5-year alumni membership - Mass. Institute of Technology Corp.

July 1947 (p. 38) — Announcement has been made of the approval by the Board of Directors of an arrangement for long-term borrowing under which J-M will obtain funds from two life insurance companies for any new projects for cost reduction, growth or improvement starting during the next 3 1/2 years. The lending companies are Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The arrangement provides for loans up to $25 million, of which $5 million is to be advanced at the present time at an interest cost of 2.7%.

Aug. 1947 (pp. 24-25) — Wage Rates for Pipe Coverers, by city.

Aug. 1947 (pp. 26-30) — Market Conditions. Unlikely fiber situation will ease until there is a letup in textile demand. Millboard demand low. Pipe insulation demand low, but magnesia and high temp block in heavy demand.

Aug. 1947 (p. 30) — J-M's Tilton, NH plant is nearing completion - will manufacture asbestos insulation.

Sept. 1947 (pp. 24-26) — Market Conditions.

Sept. 1947 (p. 40) — BuMines has published 1946 Minerals Yearbook containing chapter on asbestos.

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Sept. 1947 (p. 40)

Engineer at American Wheelabrator & Equipment, L.J. Wienschhaus, has written article "Recovering Asbestos Floats with Dust Collectors", which appears in the Aug. issue of Rock Products.

Oct. 1947 (pp. 4-6)

Article relating comments from Germany.

The import of asbestos has started again; 300 tons of South African Blue have arrived. These are exclusively for the British-American Zones of Germany. The Russians are sending 300 tons of Ural Asbestos to Stettin for the Russian Zone. The annual amount fixed at present for the import into the British-American zones of Germany is about $800 thousand, but it is very difficult to obtain deliveries of Canadian Asbestos because some of the Mines are sold out.

The four leading Canadian Asbestos Mines should combine to supply the relatively small tonnage required by Germany. The import of this raw material is very urgent and essential for the re-equipment of the Germany Coal Mines and Railways. Stocks have run so low that it has been necessary to import some packings and jointings by airplane from Sweden. It is in fact very important that an initial shipment of 1,000 tons medium spinning fibre and shorter grades be made immediately, as without them it is not possible to work the blue asbestos properly. One cannot produce high pressure jointings from Blue Asbestos alone; the German factories need a mixture of about 60% white and 40% blue asbestos for this purpose. The German importers of asbestos are working hand in hand, and all the fibres imported are distributed by them to the asbestos manufacturers according to allotments made by the authorities.

Before the war, Germany imported about 28,000 tons of asbestos. Requirements for July 1947 to June 1948 are estimated at about 12,000 tons, about half of which should be the longer fibres.

Imports of asbestos by countries:

	1937	1938
From Canada	15,196 tons	19,855 tons
Rhodesia	4,598 "	4,980 "
South Africa	1,167 "	1,309 "
Finland	1,240 "	1,031 "
U.S.A.	440 "	652 "
Australia	18 "	103 "
Czecho-Slovakia	555 "	335 "
Cyprus	138 "	198 "
Italy	326 "	36 "
Other Countries	346 "	396 "
	24,024 tons	28,795 tons

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Oct. 1947 (p. 16) — J-M has developed a new type asbestos-filled insulating blanket - Thermoflex - to withstand the intense heat encountered in the engine cone turbine casings and tail pipes of jet aircraft.

Oct. 1947 (pp. 20-24) — Market Conditions.

Nov. 1947 (pp. 24-28) — Market Conditions.

Nov. 1947 (p. 38) — J-M opens first of its R&D buildings in NJ.

Nov. 1947 (p. 40) — J-M Stockholder's News for October 1947 gives a summary of the 250 page report made by Lewis H. Brown to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Commander in Chief, European Command, US Army Forces (and to the State Department and others in Washington).

"Report on Germany" published on October 27, 1947 by Farrar, Straus & Co., NY, will be available through the publisher, book stores and dealers.

Nov. 1947 (p. 41) — A.G.W. Sinclair appointed V.P. and Director of CJM.

Dec. 1947 (p. 10) — Bureau of Census will soon request completion of forms for the 1947 census. This is regarded as the most "important ever undertaken because of the exceptional changes in manufacturing generated by the war and reconversion periods."

Dec. 1947 (pp. 16-18) — Dept. of Commerce has issued report prepared by UNARCO's G.M. Bloomfield entitled "Technical and Scientific Developments Related to the Asbestos Industry in Germany". The report discusses the German method of opening asbestos spinning stock, describes certain machines, and discusses development of synthetic asbestos, and elaborate precautions taken to prevent dust and protect workers against silicosis in German plants.

Dec. 1947 (pp. 20-24) — Market Conditions.

Dec. 1947 (p. 26) — Wage Rates for Pipe Coverers - changes.

Dec. 1947 (p. 40) — J-M's vice president of R&D, Dr. C.F. Rassweiler, addressed the American Convention of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs on "Industrial Research - A New Science".

Dec. 1947 (p. 40) — J-M purchases Van Cleef Bros., Inc. of Chicago, internationally-known manufacturers of "Dutch Brand" industrial and automotive products, mostly rubber. Their products do not duplicate those of JM.

1948

Jan. 1948 (pp. 26-30) — Market Conditions. Textile demand high. Paper volume restricted due to short supply of fiber, and "demand exceeds production to an extent that the allotment system must be again instituted."

Jan. 1948 (p. 42) — JM has erected a new dry rock storage building at Asbestos, Que., with 60,000 ton capacity.

Feb. 1948 (p. 18) — ASTM Committee C-16 meeting held on Thermal Insulating Materials, seven tentative specs being set.

Feb. 1948 (pp. 26-29) — Market Conditions.

Feb. 1948 (p. 29) — About 2,000 ft. of J-M's 85% mag was installed on steam pipes by E.J. Bartell's firm at the Weyerhaeuser bark conversion plant in Washington.

Feb. 1948 (p. 42) — Lewis H. Brown, at the request of Sen. Vandenberg, gave his views of the proposed European Recovery Program to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on January 31, saying that to succeed, The Marshall Plan must be administered by a separate agency headed by an Administrator of Cabinet rank, responsible to the President. He also emphasized that the Marshall Plan would fail unless the American, British and French Zones of Western Europe were integrated.

On February 10, he testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, at the U.S. House of Representatives.

Feb. 1948 (p. 44) — Ray H. Coultrap who will be remembered as Chief of the Cork, Asbestos & Fibrous Glass Branch of the Metals & Minerals Branch of C.P.A., is now sales manager for Sadonia Ltd., New York.

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The C.P.A. work concerning asbestos is now under the direction of F.H. Hayes, Chief of the Metals Branch.

Mr. Coultap is still on the roster of the Metals Branch as Consultant for asbestos.

March 1948 (p. 16) — Portland's new six-story newspaper office utilizes about 6,000 ft. of 85% mag pipe covering and 1,000 sq. ft. of block in its heating/air conditioning unit. E.J. Bartells installed the J-M material.

March 1948 (pp. 24-25) — CJM is developing underground mining, which should be adopted in five or six years.

March 1948 (pp. 26-28) — Market Conditions.

March 1948 (p. 41) — MIMA's winner of the "oldest installation of 85% mag" is Toledo's Water Street Station. The material was installed in 1902 and is still in service.

March 1948 (p. 41) — JM is showing its new film "Quality Control by Statistical Methods" to its plants and district offices. It will then be loaned to industrial firms and colleges.

April 1948 (pp. 22-26) — Market Conditions. High pressure insulation demands, especially from the oil industry and public utilities, is at its highest peacetime rate.

April 1948 (p. 44) — JM just published a new brochure "Johns-Manville Asbestos Textiles" which lists the many uses in industry and home.

May 1948 (p. 29) — Wage Rate Changes for Pipe Coverers.

May 1948 (pp. 36-38) — Market Conditions.

June 1948 (pp. 26-27) — Market Conditions.

June 1948 (p. 50) — CJM's new plant near Toronto is near completion. It will combine Canada's largest rock wool plant with the first a-c pipe plant, producing an estimated 25,000 tons per yr. of pipe. The several buildings will provide about 200,000 sq. ft. of floor space (almost five acres under one roof.)

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July 1948 (p. 14)

ASTM has issued its Index to Standards, listing 1,500 specs and tests. The following committees cover asbestos products:

C - 16 Thermal Insulating Materials
C - 17 Asbestos Cement Products
D - 9 Electrical Insulating Materials
D - 13 Textile Materials

July 1948 (p. 16)

The building trade apprentice training programs established before the war are being carried forward. A pamphlet "Apprentice Training - Key to Productivity in Construction" has been published by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. It lists the building trades (including asbestos worker) where such programs have been established.

July 1948 (pp. 20-22)

ASTM Committee C-16 on Thermal Insulating Materials celebrated its first decade. Charles Bradley of J-M's Research Center presented a history of the group, reviewing the studies made prior to organization. The group currently has 80 members.

July 1948 (pp. 24-28)

Market Conditions.

July 1948 (p. 51)

J-M opens new insulating board plant in Natchez, MS.

Aug. 1948 (pp. 12-14)

J-M announces new product Quinterra (an asbestos-based electrical insulation) and opens new Tilton, NH plant exclusively for its production.

Aug. 1948 (pp. 20-22)

Market Conditions. Textiles - requirements still high for industrial and shipwork. High pressure insulation - volume heavy due to industrial expansion, shipbuilding, public utilities, chemical plants and refineries.

Aug. 1948 (pp. 24-25)

Wage Rates for Pipe Coverers by city.

Sept. 1948 (pp. 24-26)

Market Conditions.

Sept. 1948 (p. 27)

J-M Flexboard (an asbestos-cement material) is being applied to 10,000 rental units in the San Francisco area, the units having been originally designed and constructed to house workers employed in vital war industries, and therefore of somewhat temporary construction. The recovering of them with Flexboard will convert them into permanent structures.

Oct. 1948 (pp. 28-32)	Market Conditions. Textiles - Government purchases, both directly and through consuming industries, are beginning to have an appreciable, favorable effect. Many asbestos textiles are priced so high as to invite substitutions of competing materials.
Oct. 1948 (p. 42)	Dr. C.F. Rassweiler, J-M's vice president for R&D, addressed the Producers' Council on the "New Frontier for Construction through Research."
Oct. 1948 (p. 44)	T. K. Mial, J-M vice pres., is granted medical leave for an indefinite time.
Oct. 1948 (p. 45)	J-M officially opened Tilton, NH plant to manufacture Quinterra electrical insulation. The plant will employ about 100 people.
Oct. 1948 (p. 50)	Asbestos purchased or contracted for by the U.S. Government in the third quarter of 1948, for delivery to the stockpile before June 30, 1949, consisted of 1100 tons of Chrysotile, and 1900 tons of Amosite, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal.
Oct. 1948 (pp. 50-51)	India recently removed control over imports of various materials, asbestos included, by opening them to general licenses. South Africa is excluded.
Nov. 1948 (p. 12)	ASTM revises specs for asbestos yarns to provide a new system of numbering.
Nov. 1948 (pp. 16-18)	Article on new J-M Tilton plant.
Nov. 1948 (p. 24)	Dr. C.F. Rassweiler, J-M vice president of R&D, spoke at convention of Structural Clay Products Institute.
Nov. 1948 (pp. 28-30)	Market Conditions.
Nov. 1948 (p. 40)	Wage Rates for Pipe Coverers - changes by city.
Dec. 1948 (pp. 10-14)	Excerpt of article "Asbestos Resources of Japan" issued by Natural Resources Section, Supreme Cmdr. of the Allied Powers. Thru 1941, Japan's asbestos industry depended upon imports of raw material. Deposits of poor quality were known in Japan, but large-scale production from these was not economically feasible. Production from the most favorable of these scattered deposits is

estimated at less than 500 metric tons per year from 1925 to 1939, most of which was used locally by the building industry.

About 1939, the Japanese apparently anticipated the need for increased production of asbestos. The known deposits were exploited, and new deposits were urgently sought. Subsidies were granted to the mines between April 1943 and March 1944. These were direct subsidies with the stipulation that the money be spent for construction of mills. Priorities for machinery and transportation also aided in the development of the deposits.

Significant development of the asbestos deposits in Japan started as a wartime necessity after normal imports ceased in 1941.

Domestic production reached a peak of more than 12,000 tons of chrysotile and amphibole fibre in 1944. This abnormal rate of production declined rapidly in 1945 and almost ceased for a few months after September 1945. A slight recovery occurred in 1946 when about 4,000 tons of fibre were produced. 1947 production was about 3,500 tons of fibre and it is estimated that the 1948 production, all chrysotile fibre, will exceed 5,000 tons.

It is estimated that from 1941 to 1945 about 2,000 tons of low-grade chrysotile fibre were imported annually from Korea; and about 1,500 tons per year of low-grade chrysotile came from Manchuria during the same period.

The deposits are all low grade. Short fibers are used chiefly for tiles, shingles, siding, sheeting, insulating material and other building products. Some of the asbestos dust is used in paint or for fire prevention in coal mines.

The large chrysotile producers use a dry milling system patterned after Canadian methods.

Dec. 1948
(p. 16)

Principal grades of South African crocidolite and amosite:

Cape Blue	Length of Fibre
No. 3 or S	0 to 3/8"
2 or A	3/8" to 3/4"
1 or B	3/4" to 1-1/4"
Long or C, D, F	1-1/2" plus

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Transvaal Blue

Crudes	Fiberized	Length of Fibre
TX	TDX	-- 1-1/2"
T1	TD1	-- 1-1/4" to --7/8"
T2	TD2	-- 7/8" to --1/2"
T3	TD3	-- 1/2" to --1/4"
T4	TD4	-- 1/4"

Amosite

Longs	3/4" and over
Shorts	3/4" and less
B1	Best long greyish white fibre
B2 and B3	Second grade long fibre, varying in color from yellow to dark brown
M	Uniform mixed shorts
MD	Shorts of all grades

White Amosite Fibre

Crudes	Fiberized	Length of Fibre
AL1	D1	-- 1-1/2"
AL2	D2	-- 1-1/2" to --3/4"
AL3	D3 or DD	-- 3/4" to --1/2"

Tan or Brown Fibre

Crudes	Fiberized	Length of Fibre
B1	DB1	-- 1-1/2"
B2	DB2	-- 1-1/2" to --3/4"
B3	DB3	-- 3/4" to --1/2"
	DDB	-- 1/2"
	DDDB	Shorts for consumption in Union of S. Africa

Dec. 1948 (p. 18) Use of corrugated a-c sheets for decorative purposes- pictures building in Honolulu with J-M product installed on exterior walls.

Dec. 1948 (p. 20) Nat'l. Bureau of Standards recently published Circular 460. Several items in index relate to asbestos products.

Dec. 1948 (pp. 22-24) Market Conditions.

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1949

Jan. 1949 (pp. 18-24) — Excerpt of article "Asbestos Resources of Japan" issued by Natural Resources Section, Supreme Cmdr. of the Allied Powers - Mining and Milling Methods in Japan (Second in a series) - All open pit. All large chrysotile producers employ a dry milling process patterned after the important Canadian mills. The most effective wet milling process is used at Seimi. The staff originated the process which obviates dustiness.

Jan. 1949 (pp. 32-34) — Market Conditions. Raw fiber - demand heavy for all grades.

Jan. 1949 (p. 44) — J-M's new 16-page brochure "Sound Control" and its 24-page brochure "Transite Movable Asbestos Walls" are now available.

Jan. 1949 (p. 50) — ASTM Philadelphia District to hold meeting on "Industrial and Materials Quality Control." A film on quality control will be shown by Simon Collier of J-M.

Feb. 1949 (p. 3) — Quinterra is the newest asbestos product on the market, being developed, manufactured and marketed by J-M.

Feb. 1949 (p. 18) — At a California desert Naval test station, 300,000 ft. of J-M asbestos cement pipe was installed several years ago. The Simplex coupling, or flexible joints, were fully demonstrated during a recent earthquake. The pipeline, furnishing water to about 12,000 people, remained completely intact. An additional 100,000 feet of pipe has been used in the system's subsequent enlargement. (Article from the winter issue of the J-M Power Specialist. "The data was released only recently by the Navy.")

Feb. 1949 (pp. 20-24) — Excerpt of article "Asbestos Resources of Japan" issued by Natural Resources Section, Supreme Cmdr. of the Allied Powers - Geology (Third in a series)

Feb. 1949 (pp. 30-32) — Market Conditions. Textiles - "Should the Government continue its present idea of having a large stockpile of Asbestos Textiles for future emergencies, prices will hold up and the plants will be kept busy for some time to come."

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Feb. 1949 (p. 32) — Wage Rate Changes for Pipe Coverers.

Feb. 1949 (p. 34) — Cunard White Star's 34,000-ton Caronia, newest and largest post-war passenger ship (which sailed on her maiden voyage on January 4) has a hull insulated internally by a process of asbestos spraying, which is expected to keep out the heat of the sun's rays in the tropics and keep out the cold in winter weather.

Feb. 1949 (p. 46) — J-M's 1948 Annual report shows sales and profits hit record levels. Products showing physical volume increases of 10-18%: asbestos fiber, Transite (a-c) pipe, magnesia and Superex industrial insulation, Marinite and marine sheathing, asbestos shingles, asphalt and asbestos roofings. Production of insulation board products increased 40%.

Feb. 1949 (p. 46) — Western Asbestos Company of San Francisco has purchased the facilities of Bay Cities Asbestos Co.

Feb. 1949 (p. 49) — J-M's new folder "2 New Johns-Manville Refractories for Service to 3000 F" describes 3X Blazecrete and 3X Firecrete.

Feb. 1949 (p. 50) — "Asbestos Resources of Japan", excerpts of which appeared Dec. 1948, Jan. 1949 and Feb. 1949, can be purchased in photostat or microfilm from Library of Congress.

Feb. 1949 (p. 50) — Products of the following are being utilized in the organization of Philadelphia's Reading Terminal: J-M (a-c board for partitions/electrical work), Keasbey & Mattison, Paraffine, and Smith & Kanzler.

March 1949 (pp. 4-10) — Article "Asbestos - An Elusive Material" by Oliver Bowles. U.S. produces only 4-6% of its chrysotile requirements. Lists areas in U.S. where asbestos has been located but details its inferiority.

"At this critical period much attention is directed to our mineral requirements and our degree of self-sufficiency. Stockpiles of strategic minerals including asbestos are being accumulated in readiness for any emergency. In view of our extreme dependence upon foreign supplies of asbestos, is not this an opportune time to make a more complete inventory of our domestic reserves. A systematic study of all known chrysotile deposits and all serpentine areas is urgently needed. The problem offers a challenge to State and Federal geologic and mining agencies."

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March 1949 (pp. 18-20)

J-M has developed a new Thermoflex Insulation Blanket for jets and guided missiles, an asbestos pad fully sealed within metal foil. Its light weight is made possible by a new J-M method of processing the amosite into felt.

March 1949 (pp. 28-30)

Market Conditions. Textiles - regardless of the Government's future stockpiling, a definite slackening of asbestos textile business is reported.

March 1949 (p. 40)

Negotiations toward renewal of Collective Work Agreement between the National Federation of Employees of the Mining Industry and four of the asbestos mining companies in Province of Quebec were unsuccessful, and a conciliation officer was appointed by the Quebec Department of Labor to help solve the problems arising from negotiations.

The four companies involved are: Asbestos Corporation Limited, Johnson's Company, Flintkote Mines Limited, all Thetford Mines, and Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited at Asbestos.

Conciliation proceedings failed and all parties agreed to arbitration. Immediately thereafter, the employees of all four companies went on strike on February 14th. These strikes have been declared illegal by the Provincial Minister of Labor and the Certificate of Recognition of the Federation as been withdrawn by the Department of Labor.

March 1949 (p. 42)

January's issue of The Plumbing and Heating Journal contains an article "85% Magnesia Insulation - Its Properties and Uses" written by Utley Smith (Manager of MIMA).

March 1949 (p. 45)

Operations at CJM at Asbestos, Quebec, have been shut down since midnight Feb. 13, when union representatives for 2100 employees called a strike without warning. On Feb. 18, the management was denied access to the offices. On the 19th, police were sent by the government to maintain law and order after CJM received an injunction against this illegal picketing. Under Quebec law, the strike was illegal, but on Feb. 21, the union insisted on continuing, at which point the Quebec Labor Relations Board withdrew their certification and cancelled their right to represent the CJM employees.

Principal union demands were: 15¢ per hr. raise, 3% company contribution as a social security fund, 5¢ night bonus, nine paid holidays plus added vacations without pay, seniority demands, "Rand Formula" and rights of management.

Canadian Johns-Manville officials said that the real issue in the strike is the aim of the union's leaders to tie up the entire asbestos industry in Canada with industry-wide bargaining. The Federation had attempted to get the Quebec Provincial Department of Labor to establish an industry-wide court of arbitration.

The big asbestos mine in Canada services nearly all of the 20 J-M plants throughout the United States and Canada. Company officials in New York state that a good supply of asbestos fibre is on hand at each J-M fabricating plant, and that no curtailment of production in the immediate future of any of the plants affected was anticipated.

March 1949 (p. 46) — Union Asbestos & Rubber Co. has purchased a part of the former Bluebonnet Ordance Plant at McGregor, TX from the War Assets Administration to make high temperature insulations.

March 1949 (p. 50) — J-M's Annual Report to Stockholders states that continued research has produced methods which obtain a higher recovery of asbestos from ore-bearing rock (up to 5% since 1928).

April 1949 (pp. 28-31) — Market Conditions.

April 1949 (p. 45) — Production of asbestos fibre in what is considered the largest asbestos field in the world is still virtually halted by an illegal strike. From the section of Quebec in which these mines are located comes about 65% of the world's asbestos supply. About 90% of that has been cut off by the strike.

Violence has marked the strike in several instances. A Thetford company official was kidnapped and beaten by a gang, and a private rail line belonging to one of the companies was dynamited earlier in the strike.

May 1949 (p. 15) — Wage Rate Changes for Pipe Coverers (by city).

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May 1949 (pp. 18-22)

Article "Johns-Manville's Position and Policy in Asbestos Mines Strike". Lewis Brown states that issues involve property ownership and management - not wages and working conditions. "We feel that it is our moral and legal obligation to stand for the principles that protect the property rights of our stockholders and the human rights of our employees."

On May 5, a state of siege was established at Asbestos, Quebec by 4,000 strikers armed with clubs, pipes, guns and dynamite.

May 1949 (p. 24)

Excerpt from Bureau of Census 1947 Preliminary Industry Report on Gaskets and Asbestos Insulations. More detailed figures will appear in "Abrasives, Asbestos, and Misc. Nonmetallic Mineral Products". Total value of pipe/block insulation was $24,448,000.

May 1949 (pp. 26-27)

Market Conditions.

May 1949 (p. 50)

A 32-minute, color film "Underground Arteries - The Story of Transite Pipe" has been released by J-M.

June 1949 (pp. 4-16)

Article "Recent Trends in Asbestos Mining and Milling Practice" describes those processes.
"DUST COLLECTING.

In asbestos milling, which is a dry process, considerable dust is created in the various operations, together with a large amount contained in the air from the fan exhausts, as the fibre collector is really only a partially efficient separator. Some shorter fibers escape into the fan, and these, if recovered, have commercial value.

In the past, this air has usually been sent through ducts in a large settling chamber, where the heavier material is dropped because of reduced velocity and returned in a special circuit or department in the mill flow. At the end of the dust building, there is a chimney for the exhaust dust. In one instance where this dust has been objectionable one company has installed a Cotrell system.

However, a recent successful development has been the application of bag type collectors with automatic shaking devices, which usually can be made to fit very nicely into the top of the conventional mill building. These units not only recover the valuable fibre, but also the dust, so there is a very small amount of exhaust dust in the atmosphere. Some companies are experimenting with the possibilities of recirculating this air. About 98% efficiency by

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weight is claimed for these units, and at present, there are many installations under way. The cost is approximately 20 cents per cubic foot of air, and about 1 sq. ft. of filter cloth is necessary for filtering 3 cu. ft. of air."

June 1949 (p. 18) — Preliminary Industry Report on Asbestos Products has been issued by the Bureau of Census (1947) covering a-c products, textiles, friction materials, millboard and asphalt floor tiles.

June 1949 (pp. 26-28) — Market Conditions.

June 1949 (p. 38) — Article "Real Piping Service" from J-M's Spring issue of The Power Specialist describing a-c pipe line in coal mine.

June 1949 (p. 42) — Announcement is made of an agreement between J-M and H.K. Metal Craft Mfg. Co. for the fabrication of Flexboard. Flexboard is an asbestos-cement product approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories and is suitable to a wide range of uses and products, for both indoor and outdoor purposes, from switchboard panels and table tops to exposed instrument enclosures and signs.

June 1949 (p. 42) — A 96-page manual on 85% Magnesia insulation is being published by the Magnesia Insulation Manufacturers Association and will be available in July to those having interest in industrial heat insulation.

Among the subjects covered are: properties of 85% Magnesia, determination of correct thicknesses, application and finishing procedures, and insulation maintenance.

June 1949 (p. 44) — The new J-M Research Center was dedicated on May 24 by Governor of New Jersey, Alfred E. Driscoll. Several hundred distinguished scientists, engineers, builders and diplomats took part in the dedication and tours of the research facilities and saw research scientists at work on more than 400 lines of J-M building and industrial products. J-M research activities are devoted to the improvement of existing J-M products, and the development of new products to meet new needs and demands of industry, home owners and builders.

June 1949 (p. 45)	J-M "News Pictorial" was awarded a first prize by the International Council of Industrial Editors held in Toronto, Ont., on May 10. Chosen from among 600 entries, it is now in its twelfth year of publication and is distributed to 20,000 company employees throughout the US and Canada. This is the third consecutive award of this type received by the magazine under the editorship of Kenneth G. Ellsworth.
June 1949 (p. 46)	Lewis Brown states that instead of expanding their mining activities at Asbestos, Quebec, a second mine will be developed in Northern Ontario.
June 1949 (p. 46)	J-M stockholders approve stock purchase plan for key employees.
June 1949 (p. 54)	Nicolet has signed an agreement with the union, and the employees are back at work in Quebec.
July 1949 (p. 2)	Canadian strike ends. CJM workers report to work July 4.
July 1949 (pp. 10-16)	Article "Basic Research at J-M Research Center".
July 1949 (pp. 26-28)	Market Conditions.
July 1949 (p. 44)	ACPA holds annual meeting. W. R. Wilkerson was elected V.P. (He is V.P. and General Merchandise Mgr. for JMSC in NY.) L. M. Cassidy was chosen as a Director.
July 1949 (p. 46)	J-M is developing a rich, new asbestos ore deposit in Munro Township, construction to begin promptly so that the mill can be enclosed by winter. The mill capacity will be 50 tons of rock per hour, the design allowing for doubling capacity in the future. The mine should be in production by May, 1950 and will employ 100-125 persons. Quality of the Ontario fibre is reported to be unusually good and is expected to substantially augment the supply being taken from the company's Jeffrey Mine at Asbestos, Quebec where production has been resumed after the strike.
Aug. 1949 (pp. 6-12)	Article "Brake Linings of Various Types and Their Manufacture" by R. T. Halstead of J-M.
Aug. 1949 (pp. 22-23)	Wage Rates for Pipe Coverers.

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Aug. 1949 (pp. 26-28)	Market Conditions.
Aug. 1949 (p. 36)	In order to encourage export of high-grade asbestos by air, KLM has reduced by almost half its air freight charges to London from South Africa.
Aug. 1949 (p. 42)	Map showing location of J-M mine in Munro.
Aug. 1949 (p. 44)	J-M Power Specialist to celebrate its 25th Anniversary. Magazine, published quarterly, has circulation of about 30,000 and reports power news ranging from insulations in foundries to use of J-M products in jets.
Sept. 1949 (pp. 8-13)	Part 2 - "Brake Linings of Various Types and Their Manufacture" by J-M's R. T. Halstead.
Sept. 1949 (p. 14)	ASTM Committee Reports relating to asbestos materials: C-17 on Asbestos Cement Products, D-13 on Textile Materials, and C-20 on Acoustical Materials.
Sept. 1949 (pp. 16-23)	"Asbestos and the Asphalt Tile Industry" - product developed during WWI when ...ship decks were covered with Mastic, an asbestos-containing product installed in seven layers. Article concentrates on Kentile (not a J-M product).
Sept. 1949 (pp. 26-27)	Market Conditions.
Sept. 1949 (p. 45)	CJM adds molded brake lining to the products manufactured at Asbestos, Quebec.
Oct. 1949 (pp. 3-8)	3rd part "Brake Linings of Various Types and Their Manufacture" by J-M's R. T. Halstead.
Oct. 1949 (p. 8)	ASTM issues new specs for a-c sheets.
Oct. 1949 (p. 14)	ASTM Committee D-13 on Textiles will meet Oct. 20.
Oct. 1949 (pp. 26-29)	Market Conditions.
Nov. 1949 (p. 12)	Thermal Insulation Society organized. Secretary is James Collins, JMSC sales engineer.
Nov. 1949 (p. 18)	Wage Rate Changes for Pipe Coverers.

Nov. 1949 (pp. 20-23) — Market Conditions.

Nov. 1949 (p. 40) — MIMA appoints new manager to replace Utley Smith who is going to work for Ehret Magnesia.

Nov. 1949 (p. 40) — J-M executives visit African mines for a month to inspect the mines producing special asbestos fibers used by J-M.

Nov. 1949 (p. 44) — J-M's C. F. Rassweiler addresses the American Society of Civil Engineers on "Technical Research in the Construction Industry".

Dec. 1949 (pp. 14-16) — "General Observation" on a European Trip by Weaver of R-M.

"I visited one large factory in the north of England at Rochdale, where I enjoyed a very pleasant visit with Turner Brothers Asbestos Company. The clean operating conditions in all departments were impressive. The removal of dust by preventing its escape from cards, looms and other equipment, to the surrounding air, is highly effective, and the working conditions are excellent. Particularly noticeable was the absence of particles of fibre on the hair and clothing of the men and women employees, many of whom were well advanced in years and appeared to be in good health."

Dec. 1949 (p. 18) — Asbestos production figures for various countries. Germany - During the war, when Germany was cut off from supplies of asbestos in Canada and other countries, she depended largely on "synthetic asbestos" (fiber glass in other words) or other substitutes. In fact fibre glass was highly developed and used extensively in place of asbestos.

Dec. 1949 (pp. 26-28) — Market Conditions.

1950

Jan. 1950 (pp. 14-18) — Article by J.M. High of Ruberoid "A Challenge to the Insulation Industry" discusses need for new and improved products. "Modern designs for industrial steam plants, power houses, shipbuilding, etc. utilize higher temperatures than pre-war." Industry is not keeping up with these developments. There is a need to improve insulating cements. New products came out of the war. "Our insulation industry hasn't moved except for possibly one new product, calcium silicate insulations." Thought should be given to other basic materials for use in insulations.

Jan. 1950 (p. 23) — All Canadian mine workers are back to work. Negotiations for 1950 contracts are still in progress. The Arbitration Board awarded 10¢ per hr. increase, 2 more paid holidays and third week of vacation (to workers having 25 yrs. of service). Companies will pay cost of living bonuses.

Jan. 1950 (pp. 24-25) — India Rubber Journal reports that the old, established South African mines may ask the South African Bureau of Standards to establish standards for asbestos, particulary amosite. Certain British firms demand amosite be guaranteed to contain less that 4% grit and 4% dust.

Jan. 1950 (p. 25) — Twin cities of Warren and Barrington, RI recently sustained a large water main break which left Barrington without water. It was estimated that repairs would take weeks. Using repair tactics learned during the war, a 1,146-foot long J-M asbestos cement pipe line was laid in two days, allowing water supply while permanent repairs were made. (From J-M's Power Specialist).

Jan. 1950 (pp. 26-28) — Market Conditions.

Jan. 1950 (p. 30) — J-M develops DeLuxe Flexboard, an a-c board designed for interior decorating. The product resembles a textured fabric and is available in six colors.

Jan. 1950 (p. 46) — J-M elects I.C. Raymond Atkin a director.

Jan. 1950 (p. 46) — A paper "Filterability of Asbestos Fibres used in Wet Processes" was presented in April, 1949 at the annual meeting of the Canadian Mining & Metallurgical Society by M.S. Badollet of J-M.

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Jan. 1950 (p. 49)	J-M's Quinterra asbestos tape is used in the tiny transformers used in Lionel toy trains.
Feb. 1950 (pp. 10-14)	Update to earlier reports on asbestos in Japan - production, etc. 1947 to 1950.
Feb. 1950 (pp. 18-22)	Market Conditions.
Feb. 1950 (p. 34)	Wage Rate Changes - pipe coverers.
Feb. 1950 (p. 40)	J-M appoints Phillip D. Cannon as Vice Pres. and IPD Production Mgr.
Feb. 1950 (p. 44)	J-M personnel changes.
March 1950 (pp. 4-6)	List of ASTM Committees and specs relating to asbestos.
March 1950 (p. 8)	J-M introduces Colorbestos, an asbestos cloth and cotton fabric for draperies and wall coverings.
March 1950 (p. 11)	In the July 1943 issue, mentioned was the treating of heart ailments by injecting powdered asbestos into afflicted parts of the heart and encasing that organ with the same material. Dr. B.N. Carter, of the University of Cincinnati, described the technique to a conference of top heart surgeons, the conference being sponsored by the National Institute of Health. The operation is designed to increase the blood supply to the diseased heart by virtually glueing the patient's healthy lung to his heart by means of an asbestos paste "painted" onto the surface of each. The paste is made by putting powdered asbestos in a salt solution. Dr. Carter told the conference that the function of the asbestos was to serve as an "irritant" that would cause nature to form new tissue at the point of attachment, and provide tiny blood channels between the lung and heart. The operation has been performed on three patients so far; but undertaken in human cases only after experiments with 54 animals had indicated its effectiveness.

March 1950 (p. 18) — A recent fire in Provincetown, MA could have spread and destroyed the entire town had not the fire erupted in a building covered with J-M asbestos shingles.

March 1950 (pp. 22-24) — Market Conditions.

April 1950 (p. 11) — Nat'l. Bureau of Standards recently tested 85% Magnesia Insulation to determine K-factors.

April 1950 (pp. 20-22) — Reprint from MIMA News setting out examples of how 85% magnesia withstands wetting and drying:

1) At a naval base in Virginia, due to lack of space, crates of magnesia were stored under barracks buildings. A 3-day storm blew up, and the insulation became so watersoaked that it was impossible to lift the crates. The boxes were pulled apart, and the magnesia was allowed to dry. Except for stained canvas jacketing, the material was undamaged and was subsequently applied to lines and equipment.

2. A magnesia-insulated steam line, jacketed with adhesive-coated 8 oz. canvas, was installed underneath the outfitting dock at a shipyard in Portland, Oregon. Although exposed to constant water drippage from the dock above, for 4 years the line delivered steam from the shore station some 5,000 feet away with no change in the temperature of the delivered steam. In 1948, it was completely submerged for three weeks during a flood. The line was not in operation at the time. The insulation was put into shape simply by drying it slowly with intermittent operation of the line.

April 1950 (pp. 24-26) — Market Conditions.

April 1950 (p. 28) — Since 1942, it has been necessary to pay $4.00 per car for preparation/certification of consular invoices to clear fiber shipments to the U.S. across the Canadian border. The U.S. Treasury has announced consular invoices will no longer be required. $2.50 per car entry fee must still be paid.

April 1950 (p. 46) — 1948 Minerals Yearbook recently issued by BuMines.

April 1950 (p. 47) — Obit. - T.K. Mial, retired J-M Vice President.

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April 1950 (p. 47)	J-M Vice Pres. of Sales, L.M. Cassidy, speaks at meeting of Industrial Advertising Association.
April 1950 (p. 47)	Lewis H. Brown speaks on "Hidden Taxes" during a recent series of radio programs entitled "Americans Speak Up". The series is designed to "halt the march toward socialism" and resell merits of private enterprise.
May 1950 (pp. 6-10)	Article by W.N. Reakes of CJM, entitled "Asbestos Modeling in Schools" describes advantage of asbestos compound over salt and flour for making relief maps and art works in schools.
May 1950 (p. 16)	J-M introduces improved asbestos siding shingles - Smoothgrain Permatones.
May 1950 (pp. 20-22)	Market Conditions.
May 1950 (p. 38)	Wage Rate Changes by city for pipe coverers.
May 1950 (p. 42)	James L. Kempthorne, President of Sprayed Insulation, Inc., left on April 25th for a 30-day assignment in Hiroshima at the request of the Atomic Casualty Commission and National Academy of Sciences. He has been commissioned by the Government to instruct workers in the applications of insulation to residence buildings being erected in Hiroshima by the casualty commission.
May 1950 (p. 43)	"The Biggest Swindle in History" is the title of an article by L.C. Hart, Vice President for Relationships of J-M, which appeared in the April 11th issue of Look Magazine.
May 1950 (p. 44)	R.W. Lea, Pres. of J-M, is elected to the Board of Olin Industries, Inc.
May 1950 (p. 44)	Dr. C.F. Rassweiler, Vice Pres. of J-M's R&D Dept., has been elected Pres. of Industrial Research Institute for one-year term.
May 1950 (p. 46)	W.E. Sinclair establishes private consulting practice in Kenya since resigning as Gen. Mgr. of Cape Blue Mines.
June 1950 (pp. 24-26)	Market Conditions.

June 1950
(p. 40)

J-M has started work at its Waukegan plant on a new high-speed productionline that will more than double their output of resilient floorings--asphalt tile and Terraflex, a new plastic asbestos floor tile.

It is scheduled to go into operation early in 1951 and will be followed by a second line to be installed at a different plant.

A large share of this new capacity will go into the production of Terraflex. This new flooring first introduced in 1948, is made of vinyl resins and asbestos. The high percentage of asbestos fibre (50% by weight) makes it non-combustible and fire resistant.

The sale of this enlarged production of asphalt tile and Terraflex will continue to be handled through J-M Approved Contractors, which marketing method assures quality installation.

July 1950
(p. 2)

J-M is erecting a new mill in Munro, which should be operating in two or three months. The mine and mill are relatively small but contain the latest equipment for maximium dust control.

July 1950
(pp. 14-16)

Article "The Air Filtering Industry" based on Arthur D. Little paper "Dry Fibrous Filters for Dust-Free Air" presented at the U.S. Technical Conference on Air Pollution. Describes asbestos paper used for filters, the development of which occurred during WW II when they were used in gas masks and other military uses. "At the present time and for the last few years the elimination of airborne radio active dust particles in and around Atomic Energy operations is receiving a great deal of attention". Bolivian Blue has been found superior in filters.

July 1950
(pp. 26-30)

Kempthorne reports on Hiroshima assignment (see May 1950), where he instructed workers in the application of sprayed insulation to buildings being erected by the Atomic Casualty Commission. Spraycote (asbestos and rock wool) for acoustic application was installed on the five buildings being erected for the long-range study of the effect of the atom bomb on the Japanese. It was used because it would better withstand the almost daily earthquakes in the region.

July 1950
(pp. 32-34)

Market Conditions.

Aug. 1950 (pp. 20-24)	Market Conditions. General business is somewhat confused because of the war in Korea. Demand expected to increase for textiles. Brake Linings - if the present war emergency brings back allocations, it will have a depressing effect on this business. High pressure insulation and a-c products will be in greater demand if Gvmt. starts buying.
Aug. 1950 (pp. 26-28)	Wage Rates for Pipe Coverers by city.
Aug. 1950 (p. 42)	J-M appoints Dudley Colton as General Mgr. of its Int'l. Div.
Sept. 1950 (pp. 18-20)	Market Conditions. Korean war has increased military requirements almost overnight, including demand for high pressure insulations.
Sept. 1950 (p. 38)	Oliver Bowles is again with BuMines as consultant on special asbestos problems.
Sept. 1950 (p. 40)	Obit. - Samuel A. Williams, J-M Sr. V.P. (age 67 - asthma attack). He had retired in 1946 due to illness.
Sept. 1950 (p. 40)	W.E. Sinclair has established asbestos consulting firm in Johannesburg.
Sept. 1950 (p. 40)	J-M shingles are used on the homes exhibited at the 1950 Chicago Fair.
Oct. 1950 (p. 2)	Recent newspaper accounts say that the Gvmt. is going into foreign markets and bidding against other nations for certain raw materials.
Oct. 1950 (p. 3)	"We understand (from Preprint of Minerals Yearbook Chapter on Asbestos) that a project of asbestos synthesis was established in 1949 by the Bureau of Mines at Norris, Tenn."
Oct. 1950 (pp. 20-22)	Market Conditions. Production of war material is taking precedent.
Oct. 1950 (p. 36)	1949 Asbestos chapter from U.S. Minerals Yearbook is available.

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Oct. 1950 (p. 44)

Vineyards cover the slopes of most of the mountains in Cyprus to a height of over 4,000 feet. Clouds of asbestos dust stream from the mill cyclones nearby, and this dust is carried by the prevailing wind into the valley, settling on the vines. Both leaves and fruit are covered with a thick layer of this very fine grey dust. Yet the grapes produced in this area are of excellent quality, and the vinegrowers never complain of this apparent nuisance.

They were in the habit of dusting the vines, as often as necessary with flowers of sulphur every spring to prevent an attack of Powdery Mildew, but during the last war no sulphur was available. Heavy damage was caused by this Powdery Mildew all over the Island except in the valley south of the Asbestos Mines. Rumor went around that the asbestos dust protected the vines and grapes, and growers from distant parts of the Island asked for a supply.

The Government of Cyprus is at present making experiments and results should be published shortly.

In the meantime the growers are firmly convinced that the Asbestos Dust serves the purpose of the sulphur and saves them money and physical effort.

Nov. 1950 (pp. 3-4)

Discussion on necessity of stockpiling to insure national safety. Example: low-iron asbestos for electric cable covering on warships - requires almost total reliance on Southern Rhodesia for supply.

Nov. 1950 (pp. 22-23)

Market Conditions. Shortages of asbestos fiber cover all grades.

Nov. 1950 (p. 42)

J-M is conducting diamond drilling to explore asbestos deposits in the Shasta Lake area of California.

Nov. 1950 (p. 44)

William N. Reakes inducted into J-M Quarter Century Club. (District Eng. at CJM, Montreal.)

Dec. 1950 (pp. 26-28)

Market Conditions. War situation a factor affecting general business. Textiles - defense orders make long delivery dates necessary. Millboard - future trend depends a lot on war status. High Pressure Insulation - there is expectation of heavy shipbuilding.

Dec. 1950 (p. 30)

Wage Rate Changes by city for pipe coverers.

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Dec. 1950 (p. 44)	J-M issues folder "Roof Savers" describing their various roof coatings.
Dec. 1950 (p. 46)	ASTM issues standards on textiles.

1951

Jan. 1951 (p. 22)	NPA Notice #1 designates scarce materials and warns against hoarding. Certain asbestos grades included.
Jan. 1951 (pp. 26-27)	Market Conditions. Textiles - avalanche of defense orders. A-C pipe - shift to larger proportion of defense orders expected.
Feb. 1951 (p. 26)	Wage Rate Changes for asbestos workers by city.
Feb. 1951 (pp. 27-28)	Market Conditions. High pressure insulation - "The defense program is just commencing to be felt and contracts are daily arriving covering large quantities of insulating materials; in fact, orders are being placed at the highest rate since the war."
Feb. 1951 (p. 40)	J-M president and director, R. W. Lea, retires.
Feb. 1951 (p. 42)	L. M. Cassidy becomes president of J-M (other management changes also announced).
Feb. 1951 (p. 48)	Pangborn Corp. issues 50-page booklet "Industrial Dust Control Through Exhaust Systems".
March 1951 (pp. 14-16)	Lewis Brown dies suddenly (age 57).
March 1951 (p. 16)	ASTM publishes new Manual on Quality Control.
March 1951 (pp. 18-24)	Report on ATI activities. Lists officers and describes its four general committees. Air Hygiene Committee - studies industrial health hazards which may be encountered in manufacturing operations involving asbestos materials. A comprehensive survey of the health and hygienic problems within the asbestos textile industry has been conductd by the Committee in recent years, and the results serve as the basis of the Committee's activities. Asbestos dust problems, as they occur in industry, are for the most part well controlled by the individual manufacturers, but ATI provides for its members a clearing point for new developments in dust control.

March 1951 (pp. 26-27)	Market Conditions. Shortages due to government stockpiling. Defense orders are beginning to appear for block. There is expected government buying for A-C products.
March 1951 (p. 42)	J-M personnel changes.
March 1951 (p. 42)	J-M to build new mill to replace present milling facilities at Jeffrey Mine. It is estimated it will take seven years to complete.
March 1951 (p. 48)	MIMA cites advantages of double layer insulation.
April 1951 (pp. 22-24)	Market Conditions. Brake Lining - "It is feared that the mistakes of World War II are being repeated - too much Government buying and too much civilian 'fear' buying." A-C demand up by government/military construction.
April 1951 (p. 40)	J-M personnel changes. Edwin R. Wilkinson, Rear Admiral, U.S.N. Ret., has been appointed Manager of the Marine Dept. of J-M. Mr. Wilkinson joined J-M in 1949 as a marine salesman in Ohio after 28 years in the Navy.
April 1951 (p. 42)	J-M Research Center to add new building. Nat'l. Security Resources Board has a Certificate of Necessity permitting construction in order to speed the needed research activities for defense, including jet aircraft blanket insulations, high temperature gaskets/seals, filters for radioactive dusts, improved fireproof clothing, and heavy duty friction materials for large aircraft/combat vehicles.
April 1951 (p. 51)	States that March 23 Wall Street Journal reports "Raw Asbestos may soon have to be allocated, NPA told manufacturers of asbestos products. Meanwhile, NPA advised the industry to use glass fibre as a substitute wherever possible."
May 1951 (pp. 4-12)	Article by W.E. Sinclair "The Present Status of Crocidolite Asbestos". "South Africa no longer holds monopoly on crocidolite since Australia has appeared in the field." About 1940, there was a gradual buildup in the Blue industry in S. Africa due to war requirements. Crocidolite assumed an important position in the manufacture of munitions of war. "Marine insulations absorb a large quantity of blue asbestos because of its property of being resistant to attack from sea water. Steam boiler mattresses and such insulating products are commmonly used in naval vessels."

May 1951 (pp. 26-28)

Market Conditions. Textiles - should the defense program increase, many users for non-priority purposes will find their supplies sharply curtailed. A-C pipe backlogs increasing due to wide use by government agencies.

May 1951 (p. 38)

Wage Rate changes for asbestos workers.

June 1951 (pp. 4-11)

Article "Blending Fibres for Fabrication of Asbestos Textiles" by J. L. Tucker, J-M Research Center. Lists textile products, their end uses, and necessary properties. Lists grading codes, uses, etc.

June 1951 (pp. 14-16)

Market Conditions. Textiles - shortage of spinning fibre and heavy defense orders for these products combine to create a critical situation for civilian users. Paper - continuation/enlargement of defense program could easily create inadequate production. Low pressure insulation - jobbers seem to be awaiting clarification of prices under government regulation before building inventories.

June 1951 (pp. 32-34)

Article on L. M. Cassidy.

June 1951 (pp. 36-40)

Article on J-M Annual Meeting.

Expansion of research facilities and enlargement of operations for mining and milling asbestos to increase J-M contribution to national defense were described to stockholders. J-M expects to produce a great amount of materials for defense. The company has no problem of converting production for defense, because J-M products are equally important in a peace or war economy.

Mr. Cassidy said that the new research building now under construction at the company's Research Center would provide room for a number of projects important to the nation's defense, including the scientific development of substitutes for critical materials, jet aircraft blanket insulations, filters for radioactive dusts, improved fireproof clothing and other projects which will play a vital role in military and civilian defense.

Asbestos fibre is a strategic material and there currently exists a world-wide shortage of the fibre.

Reporting on the effect of the defense program on sales of J-M products, Mr. Cassidy said that there is already a considerable demand for J-M's industrial products such as packings, insulations and friction materials required by other manufacturers engaged in defense production as well as by the armed services.

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"So far, the government's requirements for Johns-Manville building products have not been very great," Mr. Cassidy said. "But it is believed that they will increase as the defense program steps up."

Mr. Cassidy showed the stockholders that J-M sales during the war years averaged $99 million per year while in 1950 they were $203 million, or $104 million more than the yearly average for the 1941-1945 period.

Earnings for the 1941-1945 period averaged $5-1/3 million annually, while last year earnings rose to $22-3/4 million or $17-1/2 million more than they averaged during the war years.

June 1951 (p. 42) — Robert C. Simmons, J-M Manager of Government Service since 1934, appointed vice president of JMSC. Member of Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

July 1951 (pp. 4-10) — Article by W. E. Sinclair "Production of Crocidolite or Blue Asbestos in South Africa." (1st part)

July 1951 (pp. 12-14) — Market Conditions. Textiles - "Demand for all textiles, particularly cloth, by agencies of the Defense Department, continues at such a high level that civilian users are operating on a hand to mouth basis. One serious limitation on ability of producers to satisfy this demand is the shortage of fibres of spinning grades.

July 1951 (p. 28) — J-M vice president for sales, William R. Wilkinson, elected president of Asbestos Cement Products Association.

July 1951 (p. 28) — J-M personnel changes.

July 1951 (p. 40) — Obit. - Raymond J. Newberry, J-M Director of Traffic (age 55).

July 1951 (p. 44) — R. M. Langley, a J-M salesman for 29 years in the Cleveland District, promoted to District Manager of the Pittsburgh District.

Aug. 1951 (pp. 4-12) — Article by W. E. Sinclair "Production of Crocidolite or Blue Asbestos in South Africa." (2nd part)

Aug. 1951 (pp. 14-16) — Market Conditions - A-C shingles, roofing and siding demands improved because of requirements for government projects.

Aug. 1951 (p. 26) — Wage rate changes for asbestos workers.

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Aug. 1951 (p. 40) J-M develops a new automatic ring packing called Uneepac, designed for water, steam, oil, air, gas, vacuum, etc.

Aug. 1951 (pp. 42-44) J-M opens new floor tile production line at Waukegan.

Aug. 1951 (p. 46) Asbestos Fibre and Textile Manufacturers Advisory Committee met with NPA and was told the government is taking steps to develop new U.S. and Canadian asbestos sources by assisting Canadian suppliers to obtain materials to boost their production. Defense Minerals Administration is exploring asbestos deposits in Oregon and California. NPA called upon industry to accept as many direct defense orders for asbestos as it can fill without crippling delivery to defense-supporting industries.

Navy representatives at the meeting said that the Navy during the next six months will require almost 800,000 pounds of asbestos. It is estimated that the Navy's need represents about 20 percent of all current domestic production of asbestos products. Navy officials were asked to specify only those requirements that are immediate and pressing.

The committee pointed out that many producers of asbestos products are filling only DO-rated orders for the most part consisting of DO-97's (for maintenance, repair and operating supplies) placed by defense-supporting industries.

However, members said that some relief may result from NPA's recent order limiting passenger car production because asbestos products are used in automobiles. The Committee said that substitute materials developed since World War II have been perfected, and should be utilized by defense agencies as much as possible.

According to NPA officials Canadian producers have been supplying about 700,000 tons of asbestos of all types each year to world markets. During the last five years, the average annual output of textile-strength fibre from Canada has been 18,000 tons.

R. H. Coultrap, of NAPA's Miscellaneous Metals and Minerals Division presided at the meeting.

Aug. 1951 (pp. 46-48) A. K. Higbe appointed Production Mgr. of J-M Building Products Division.

Aug. 1951 (p. 48) Clinton B. Burnett appointed J-M Director of Engineering.

Sept. 1951 (p. 6) J-M introduces Quinterra Type 3, an asbestos high temp electrical insulation.

Sept. 1951 (pp. 14-16)	Market Conditions.
Oct. 1951 (pp. 18-20)	Market Conditions.
Oct. 1951 (p. 38)	CJM approves plan for increasing capacity of its mine by enlargement of present shaft and sinking of second shaft. The project is part of the plan to convert entirely to underground mining.
Oct. 1951 (p. 42)	J-M appoints Edward Phoenix to Mgr. of Market Surveys Dept.
Oct. 1951 (p. 44)	CJM began work on building new mill - estimate of five years to complete.
Oct. 1951 (p. 48)	While fire training on ships at naval stations, nurses wear asbestos suits in a slightly dressier fashion than those worn by the men.
Nov. 1951 (pp. 10-20)	Article on J-M Quinterra electrical insulations.
Nov. 1951 (pp. 26-28)	Market Conditions. High Pressure Insulation - heavy demand. A-C products - demand good due to activity from government agencies. Demand increased for electrical conduit and pressure pipe in military and defense plant constuction.
Nov. 1951 (pp. 36-38)	Wage rates for pipe coverers.
Nov. 1951 pp. 44-46)	J-M's L. R. Hoff honored for outstanding service at recent meeting of ATI.
Dec. 1951 (pp. 14-16)	Market Conditions. Raw Fiber - demand for spinning fiber is heavy as a result of the shortage in asbestos textiles to meet defense requirements. A-C products - outlook difficult to predict "because so much depends on actions in Washington."
Dec. 1951 (p. 38)	Karl V. Lindell named general manager of J-M's Asbestos Fiber Division.
Dec. 1951 (p. 40)	J-M forms Exploration Dept. in Canada.

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1952

Jan. 1952 (pp. 22-23) Market Conditions. Textiles - large quantities required for equipment produced under defense program. High pressure insulation - good demand predicted with heavy defense program ahead. A-C products - outlook expected higher since many military construction contracts are now being awarded.

Jan. 1952 (p. 26) Harry Kieselbach, retired JMSC Insulation Dept. general manager, has been retained as MIMA Technical Consultant. It is expected technical activities will be expanded with emphasis on developments affecting the defense program.

Jan. 1952 (pp. 44-48) Article written by CJM staff "Asbestos Versus Wood Bark - Their Value as Fillers". Wood bark fillers have recently been recommended as substitutes for asbestos in fillers for floor tile, plastic, asphalt roofing compounds and chemical products. Article describes superior qualities of asbestos.

Jan. 1952 (p. 54) Article on asbestos deposits in Calif. Philip Carey has begun project after U.S. Government exploration contracts were cleared.

Feb. 1952 (pp. 16-18) NPA Order M-96 restricts asbestos use -

"The National Production Authority, U.S. Department of Commerce, acted on January 17, 1952 to assure that decreasing supplies of spinning grades of chrysotile asbestos fiber are made available to manufacurers producing end products most essential to the defense effort and defense-supporting industries.

Chrysotile asbestos fiber is used in large quantities in the production of textiles, moulded plastics, safety clothing, cable insulation electrical tape, friction materials and packings and gaskets.

To conserve the limited supplies of spinning grades of the mineral and provide for its use in the best interest of the defense program, NPA issued Order M-96, effective February 1, 1952. On and after that date, the use of some grades of spinning fiber is prohibited for any other than certain specified end use. Limitations are placed on the use of the material for production of certain other end-use products.

The inventory position of asbestos textile manufacturers is reported to have shrunk substantially from 1949 to 1951.

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"Spinning grades of chrysotile asbestos fibre" are defined by NPA to be any one or more of the following: Rhodesian chrysotile asbestos Grade C & G1, C & GP1, C & G2, C & GP2, and C & G3; Canadian Crude No. 1, Crude No. 2, Crude run of mine, crude sundry, 3F, 3K, 3R, 3T, and 3Z; Arizona Crude No. 1 and Crude No. 2; and chrystotile asbestos fiber from any other sources equivalent to any of the foregoing grades.

As a result of today's action, no person shall accept delivery of or use any spinning grades of chrysotile asbestos fiber on and after Feb. 1, 1952; for any purpose other than processing into carded fiber, sliver, rovings, lapps, yarns, tapes or cloths.

None of the material shall be put into process or used after Feb. 1, 1952; in any month for any end use specified in Schedule A of M-96 in excess of 50 percent of his average monthly use of that fiber for the same end use during the base period (Jan. 1, 1948, to Dec. 31, 1950) or, in the case of oil burner wicking, 70 percent of his average monthly use of that yarn or cloth for the same end use in the base period.

Items in Schedule A are: Theater safety curtains, gun covers, ironing board covers, passenger car woven brake linings less than a quarter-inch thick by two inches wide (except for automatic transmissions), and oil burner wickings (except for direct military orders).

To conserve the material further, no person is permitted after Feb. 1, 1952, to put into process or use in any month Canadian Grade 3Z chrysotile asbestos fiber to produce 85 percent magnesia or other high temperature insulations, in excess of his average monthly consumption of the grade for that purpose during 1950. Producers of this insulation must report by letter to NPA by the 10th day of the month beginning in March the amount of 3Z used in its manufacture during the preceding month.

The prohibitions and limitations on the use of the spinning grades of chrysotile asbestos fiber do not apply to Canadian grade 3Z used in the production of compressed sheet packing or electrolytic paper. Futhermore, they do apply to spinning grade chrysotile asbestos waste or scrap materials produced in the fabrication, spinning or processing of asbestos fiber that cannot be reprocessed and used in operations permitted by the order, or to any person who uses 100 pounds or less of spinning grades of chrysotile asbestos fiber during a calendar month."

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Feb. 1952 (p. 18) — Wage rate changes for asbestos workers - by city.

Feb. 1952 (pp. 20-22) — Market Conditions. Textiles - "For the first time since the end of hostilities of World War II, we do not anticipate a slack season." High pressure insulation - heavy demand since defense work is speeding up.

Feb. 1952 (p. 40) — 1950 U.S. Minerals Yearbook now available from BuMines - contains Asbestos chapter.

March 1952 (pp. 4-6) — Report on MIMA: "In addition to carrying on a full program in the technical and promotional fields, the Association has worked closely with Government agencies concerned with 85% Magnesia and raw material requirements.

March 1952 (p. 6) — ASTM sponsors symposium on Thermal Insulating Materials.

March 1952 (pp. 8-18) — Article by W.E. Sinclair "Milling Asbestos Ore" (1st installment).

March 1952 (pp. 20-22) — Market Conditions. Textiles - heavy demand will probably continue in 1952, "as there is every evidence that our present defense program will extend beyond that time and much of the cloth business particularly is keyed directly to the defense program. Prices are firm with a tendency toward increases when and if increases are approved by OPS." Saturated paper demand has slowed except on government orders.

April 1952 (pp. 4-12) — 2nd installment "Milling Asbestos Ore" by W.E. Sinclair.

April 1952 (pp. 20-22) — Market Conditions. Defense production in many lines has lagged badly. Raw Fiber - demand especially high on shorter grades. Worldwide search for asbestos deposits unabated. Research underway to find uses for fibers presently considered unsuitable for certain uses. Textiles - Backlog for higher grades, especially for defense requirements. "Published Navy requirements indicate there will probably be little relief for other than government buyers." High pressure insulation - demand for government projects expected to be heavy, balance for the year depending on defense programs.

Obit. - J-M's Harold Coss, Mgr. of Insulations & Textile Dept. at Research Center (heart attack).

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May 1952 (pp. 4-10) "Milling Asbestos Ore" (part 3) by W.E. Sinclair.

May 1952 (pp. 18-20) Market Conditions. Relaxing of price control on a substantial number of commodities. Demand for almost all grades of raw fiber remains at capacity level. Textiles - no letup in demand, especially for cloth for government requirements. New high for business expected with the quantity of power turbines, marine, industrial and Navy and Air Force construction in process. U.S. Government is large buyer for Asbestos Saturated Paper. Because of expansion of industrial work caused principally by the defense program, heavy demand should continue for high pressure insulation.

May 1952 (p. 44) BuMines consultant Oliver Bowles visits Arizona Asbestos Mines. Twelve mines were operating in 1951, spinning fiber is in demand as it can be substituted for Rhodesian fiber in electric cable covering.

May 1952 (p. 46) Wage rate changes for asbestos workers by city.

June 1952 (pp. 2-10) "Milling Asbestos Ore" (4th and final installment) by W.E. Sinclair.

June 1952 (pp. 12-16) The S. S. United States is to be the safest and most comfortable ship afloat. Important in this achievement are the Marinite Joiner materials developed by J-M; used exclusively for all of the accommodations including crew quarters and passenger areas. More than a half million square feet were installed.

Of the many virtues combined in Marinite, the fire protection it offers is undoubtedly the most important. Even a small fire aboard a passenger ship is of serious concern. The attendant smoke, flame and general confusion among those aboard contribute to the loss of life. The special Marinite of the type used on the S. S. United States successfully protects against this kind of development. It will not burn. It comes through fire tests with strength intact.

Safety at sea has always been of grave concern, but it was the tragic Morro Castle disaster of some years ago that dramatically focused attention on the problem. Committees were set up to overhaul safety-at-sea regulations particularly those concerning fire hazards.

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Marinite's launching, so to speak, was on a small island steamer that was reconditioned according to plans of Gibbs and Cox in 1936. This was probably the world's first complete fireproof passenger craft and, interestingly enough, the naval architects for this vessel are the same firm who designed the S. S. United States.

Since then, Marinite has become the standard joiner material for firesafe construction. Well over thirty million square feet of Marinite have gone into vesels of all types including small boats on inland waterways, as well as ocean going vessels. The half million square feet on the S. S. United States is the largest single marine installation and on this ship all the combined advantages of Marinite have been fully exploited.

The fire safety that Marinite provides is of first importance but its lightness of weight is a close second. This is of particular value on the S. S. United States since less weight is emphasized thoughout the entire construction.

So far as installation is concerned Marinite is a great time and labor saver. Most of the sheets were delivered factory-cut to size by J-M. However, some on-the-job cutting was inevitable and the asbestos Marinite panels can be cut and shaped as readily as wood. Marinite can be sawed and drilled using conventional types of hand or power tools.

There are two other valuable features that should be mentioned, compactness or space savings and noise control.

June 1952 (p. 18) J-M announces new exterior siding - Colorbestos, an a-c sheet.

June 1952 (pp. 20-22) Market Conditions. High pressure insulation - demand dependent on progress of defense program.

June 1952 (p. 44) CJM moves its Montreal office to new location: 970 Sun Life Bldg.

June 1952 (p. 44) CJM bought group of claims from Bird-Ginn group.

July 1952 (pp. 14-16) Story taken from J-M Power Specialist re: 1903 Kansas City flood. J-M 85% mag insulation on pipes was submerged ten days and remained in service except for 5% which had to be replaced.

July 1952 (pp. 20-22) Market Conditions. Textiles - market strong due to Navy cloth requirements. Brake Lining market at most competitive level since WWII.

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July 1952 (p. 46) — J-M announced major expansion at its Watson, CA plant for production of industrial insulations, providing an additional 80-100 jobs in the Long Beach area. Construction should be completed by Fall 1953.

July 1952 (p. 50) — Herbert Morton Ball appointed Secretary and General Attorney of J-M, succeeding Vandiver Brown who resigned to devote his time to private interests. Mr. Ball has earlier been associated with Reconstruction Finance Corp. (and others).

July 1952 (p. 54) — J-M appoints new officers (including C.W. Hite as Director of Plant Industrial Relations).

Aug. 1952 (pp. 18-20) — Market Conditions. Textiles - cloth still in heavy demand, primarily due to defense program requirements. Demand heavy for Asbestos Saturated Paper, particularly for government jobs.

Aug. 1952 (pp. 22-26) — Wage rates for pipe coverers by city.

Aug. 1952 (p. 56) — BuMines has just released its 1950 Asbestos Materials Survey, compiled for the National Security Resources Board. One topic covered is synthetic asbestos substitutes.

Sept. 1952 (p. 12) — J-M announced plans for the immediate development of a mine and mill in So. Rhodesia to be operated under the direction of CJM.

Sept. 1952 (p. 16) — J-M has completed a new 36-minute color sound film describing its Celite products. The film may be borrowed without charge from J-M.

Sept. 1952 (pp. 18-20) — Market Conditions.

Oct. 1952 (pp. 10-12) — The Government announced on August 28 that it is considering establishing a mill and purchasing facilities in Arizona to handle chrysotile asbestos from independent producers in that state.

The Defense Materials Procurement Administrator says the U.S. is almost wholly dependent on foreign sources for high grade, long fibre, low-in-iron asbestos of the kind known to exist in many places in Arizona.

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their flexibility is much inferior to that of asbestos. In some applications where the temperatures encountered are low and where chemical resistance is not important, organic fibres are satisfactory substitutes. In some instances, silicone rubber is substituted for asbestos in wire covering.

Glass fibres are now substituted to some extent for long-fibre chrysotile in cable coverings and fabrics, and more extensive substitution is anticipated.

Nov. 1952 (pp. 22-24) Market Conditions.

Nov. 1952 (p. 60) J-M participates in a company (Asbestos Colombianos) to explore for asbestos in Columbia.

Dec. 1952 (p. 18) Wage rate changes for asbestos workers - by city.

Dec. 1952 (pp. 22-24) Market Conditions. Defense production continues to improve. Millboard showing increased demand, attributable to defense activity.

Dec. 1952 (p. 48) Recent earthquake in California failed to destroy the J-M Transite pipes utilized in the water supply system.

Dec. 1952 (p. 48) The 1952 ASTM Book of Standards is being prepared.

Dec. 1952 (p. 52) ATI elects officers at recent meeting. R.H. Coultrap, Miscellanous Metals and Mineral Division of NPA, addressed the meeting on asbestos textiles required to meet federal demands in the preparedness program.

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1953

Jan. 1953 (pp. 22-26) Market Conditions. File - Harold Berlin, general manager of J-M's Bldg. Products Div., states that "construction is now in second position, behind defense, as the nation's leading industry. The Government decision to 'stretch out' defense expenditures and to reduce them. . .took a lot of pressure off the construction industry and enabled it to reach its huge 1952 volume. Had defense decided to follow the original plan. . .entire classes of the construction industry would have found it exceedingly difficult to operate because of lack of critical materials, intense labor shortage, and tighter governmental controls."

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Jan. 1953 (p. 50) — Don Hinmon named Asst. to the General Manager of J-M's IPD.

Feb. 1953 (pp. 22-24) — Market Conditions.

Feb. 1953 (p. 26) — Wage Rate changes for asbestos workers by city.

Feb. 1953 (p. 60) — The Asbestos Fibre and Textile Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee told N.P.A. that the manufacturers of asbestos fibre cloth can meet Navy requirements during 1953, provided sufficient chrysotile asbestos fibre of certain spinning grades can be made available. The committee recommended that N.P.A. amend Order M-96, controlling spinning grades of chrysotile asbestos fibre, by removing present limitations on its use as shown in Schedule A of the order. The schedule includes such items as theatre safety curtains, gun covers, passenger car woven brake linings, and oil burner wicking.

March 1953 (pp. 22-24) — Market Conditions.

March 1953 (p. 48) — W.J. Reynolds named J-M Director of Purchasing.

March 1953 (p. 60) — J-M will supply 16,000 feet of Transite a-c pressure pipe for the new Bowater's Southern mill.

April 1953 (p. 14) — The National Production Authority, U.S. Department of Commerce, acted on March 31, 1953, to remove limitations on the use of less critical spinning grades of chrysotile fibre in the production of certain specified items, in an amendment of Order M-96.

This action applies to chrysotile asbestos fibre described in the orders as "3F, 3K, 3R, 3T, and 3Z". These grades may now be used without limitation as to quantity in the production of the following items, which are listed in Schedule A of Order M-96; theatre safety curtains, gun covers, ironing board covers, passenger car woven brake linings less than 1/4 inch thick by 2 inches wide, and oil burning wicking.

None of the following grades, described as critical and strategic, may be put in process for or used in the production of the above items: C and G1, C and GP1, C and G2, C and GP2, Canadian Crude Run of Mine, Canadian Crude Sundry, Arizona Crude No. 1, and Arizona Crude No. 2.

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Chrysotile asbestos fibre is used in large quantities in the production of textiles, moulded plastics, safety clothing, cable insulation, electrical tape, friction materials and packings and gaskets. Nearly all of the U.S. supply is imported, the main sources being Canada and Rhodesia. All spinning grades are continued under use control limiting them to the production of textiles, primarily to assure meeting Navy requirements.

The amendment also removed from Order M-96 a requirement that manufacturers of 85 percent magnesia or other high temperature insulation report their monthly consumption of 3% fibre to NPA.

April 1953 (p. 16) J-M has new 32-page publication "Quinterra-Quinorgo" describing these electrical insulations.

April 1953 (pp. 22-24) Market Conditions. Tape orders are not being booked to the fullest extent. "There is a heavy demand for cloth due primarily to the Navy program." High pressure insulation - "The tapering off of offshore base work and other Government projects has enabled manufacturers to reduce their backlog."

April 1953 (p. 38) J-M appoints six regional construction managers because of the continued growth of its contract industrial insulation business.

April 1953 (p. 44) J-M personnel changes.

April 1953 (p. 52) 1951 U.S. Minerals Yearbook, with its chapter on asbestos, is available.

May 1953 (pp. 24-26) Market Conditions. Defense spending has probably reached a peak. Raw fiber - demand has picked up due (in considerable extent) to the opening of navigation and export shipments.

May 1953 (p. 28) J-M has published a 28-page brochure "Celite - The Story of Diatomite".

May 1953 (p. 28) ASTM has published 656-page book on over 90 standards developed by Committee D-13 on textile materials.

May 1953 (p. 44) Article "Notes from Arizona Asbestos Producers". Increased production is expected if application is approved for 30-mile access road, which will be built by the Bureau of Public Roads, financed by Defense Materials Production Administration.

Metate Asbestos and Jaquays were the first companies in Globe to sell to the government stockpile.

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May 1953 (p. 50) — Wage rate changes for asbestos workers by city.

June 1953 (p. 12) — All restrictions on the use of spinning grades of chrysotile asbestos fibre were removed by the National Production Authority, Department of Commerce on May 12, 1953, with the revocation of Order M-96.

This action is in line with the NPA policy of relaxing or removing controls whenever the supply situation appears sufficient.

The order was issued January 17, 1952, at a time when spinning grades of chrysotile asbestos fibre were decreasing in relation to requirements. NPA officials said preliminary tests on a new discovery of chrysotile asbestos fibre in British Columbia now indicate the deposit may be of low iron content. Should developments prove this to be correct, it is believed adequate supplies would be assured for all essential uses.

Chrysotile asbestos fibre is used in large quantities in production of textiles, moulded plastics, safety clothing, cable insulation, electrical tape, friction materials, and packing and gaskets.

June 1953 (pp. 24-26) — Market Conditions.

June 1953 (p. 56) — J-M introduces new asbestos/asphalt product which will not rot or decay under ground. Asbestos Pre-Fab Canal Liner is designed to protect against water seepage from irrigation systems, stock ponds and reservoirs.

July 1953 (pp. 24-26) — Market Conditions. Cutback on government contracts will force producers to concentrate on selling in more normal channels. Textiles - "The only heavy buying recently has been on the part of the Navy as they are placing contracts for requirements as of May 1954."

July 1953 (p. 44) — Obit. - R-M's Chairman of the Board, Sumner Simpson.

July 1953 (p. 47) — J-M announces four personnel changes in its Friction Materials Dept.

July 1953 (p. 52) — J-M purchases newly-discovered asbestos ore deposit near its Munro Mine.

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Aug. 1953 (pp. 2-4) — Article by president of Philip Carey "Some Thoughts on Asbestos" - re: economic potential of asbestos: ". . .there is no satisfactory substitute for asbestos fibre. . .many attempts at substitution have resulted merely in a product that would not perform acceptably, or even perform at all." Synthetic production still a dream. "During World War II, the Germans worked intensively on this problem and claimed success in the laboratory, but they still were asbestos starved for vital military needs when the war ended."

Aug. 1953 (pp. 6-10) — Article by W.E. Sinclair "Asbestos Production in Southern Rhodesia". Value of asbestos in that area has exceeded that of gold.

Aug. 1953 (pp. 12-22) — "A Brief History of Johns-Manville Corporation"

Aug. 1953 (pp. 24-26) — Market Conditions. Current efforts of procurement agencies to concentrate production of military items in the plants of the most efficient producers. Textiles - slowup due to. . .resurvey of government requirements of defense materials. High pressure insulation - Outlook depends entirely on continuation of present defense business.

Aug. 1953 (p. 28) — CJM has new booklet describing the natural resources, the mines, and people of Asbestos, Quebec.

Aug. 1953 (p. 44) — J-M personnel changes.

Aug. 1953 (pp. 48-58) — Wage Rates for Pipe Coverers.

Sept. 1953 (pp. 8-14) — 2nd in W.E. Sinclair's series "Asbestos Production in Southern Rhodesia".

Sept. 1953 (pp. 16-18) — Reprint from Summary Technical Report 1709, Nat'l. Bureau of Standards - "Reclamation of Asbestos" - Nat'l. Bureau of Standards developed a simple method to reclaim asbestos from discarded pipe insulation. "As large quantities of molded asbestos and asbestos cloth are used to insulate pipes of various kinds in naval vessels, the Navy Bureau of Ships requested NBS to study the possibilities of reclaiming asbestos insulation discarded during the repair or refitting of ships." Navy supplied samples.

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Sept. 1953 (pp. 24-26) Market Conditions.

Sept. 1953 (p. 50) C.C. Simoni appointed NY Dist. Mgr. of J-M's IPD. P.E. Redding will succeed Simoni as Ass't. District Mgr.

Oct. 1953 (pp. 10-16) Article "Report on Arizona Asbestos Field" -

"The Arizona chrysotile asbestos is commercially iron-free fibre therefore placing spinning fibre high on the critical material list of the munitions board."

"The United States Government is providing assistance to mine operators by participating in Exploration loans to explore new ore bodies through the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration. There have been six loans granted to operators in Gila County. . .the United States Government established in Globe a government purchasing depot for spot purchase of 1500 tons of Arizona Crude 1 and 2, also 6,000 tons of Crude 3. The government depot has put the Arizona asbestos industry on a sound footing whereby there is a firm price and a ready market." An extensive diamond drilling operation has been recently completed with the aid of Defense Minerals Administration, as well as a major exploration program.

Oct. 1953 (pp. 28-29) Market Conditions. Cutbacks in defense spending.

Oct. 1953 (p. 52) J-M's Nashua plant is holding a celebration of a century's progress.

Nov. 1953 (p. 2) J-M has new 12-page brochure on Asbestos Flexboard.

Nov. 1953 (pp. 4-12) Article "Asbestos Production in South Africa" by W.E. Sinclair.

Nov. 1953 (p. 26) J-M has developed new coupling Ring-Tite for use with Transite pipe.

Nov. 1953 (pp. 28-30) Market Conditions. Full effect of government cutbacks in expenditures for armaments has not yet been felt. Raw fiber - heavy demand expected through Fall "until the close of navigation reduces the volume of export shipments."

Dec. 1953 (pp. 10-16) 2nd part of W.E. Sinclair article "Asbestos Production in So. Africa".

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Dec. 1953 (p. 16)	J-M's R.G. Quinn supplied much of the material on "How Asbestos Papers Are Made" for the Paper Trade Journal. Particular reference was made to the production methods at Manville, NJ and Tilton, NH.
Dec. 1953 (p. 16)	J-M announces new a-c product - Transite Type B-W Gas Vent - designed for recessed wall heaters.
Dec. 1953 (pp. 28-30)	Market Conditions. No December letdown anticipated "due to the replenishing of inventories, somewhat curtailed by large export shipments prior to navigation close".
Dec. 1953 (pp. 48-49)	Wage rate changes for asbestos workers.
Dec. 1953 (p. 56)	Obit. J-M's former Mgr. of Insulation, Henry A. Kieselbach (heart attack, age 67).

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