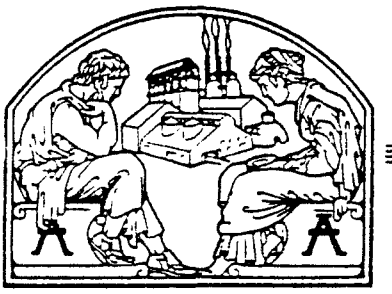
0 0 0 0 4 3 1 2 7 1

A-32
Q 10



INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION

1968 Annual Report

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA

5231 CENTRE AVENUE PITTSBURGH, PA. 15232

0032963

DCB8102

Rec'd Paper of Amer (?)
7/29/71 D.C.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/1

0 1 1 0 4 3 1 2 7 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

President's Message to Members 1

Report of Research Programs 8

Headquarters Relocation 12

Industrial Hygiene Highlights - Vol. 1 12

1968 Financial Summary 13

Photographs - 33rd Annual Meeting 14

New Officers and Members - Board of Trustees 16

Minutes of Meeting of IHF Members 17

Members — 1968 19

00329?0

Braun/Apex Ex. #300A
4/29/81 J.S.
(99)

0430273



Robert T. P. deTreville, M. D.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO MEMBERS

After Industrial Hygiene Foundation's (IHF) first one-third century of effective operations (which has seen the solution of the monolithic problem, silicosis, that was largely responsible for the Foundation's creation in 1935), it was logical to ask the questions raised by IHF's Board of Trustees early in 1967:

1) Do the member companies need the continuing services of IHF?
2) If so, to perform what major functions in the solution of what kinds of problems?
3) What are the staff needs to perform the stated mission and how are costs met?

Aside from the necessity of dealing with these questions as matters basic to continuing sound administrative management and thus the Foundation's future, it was also necessary to consider how they are concerned with national needs for industrial health resources and how these needs are to be met.

Federal recognition of industrial health needs has been manifested in the Gross (1962), Frye (1965), and Linton (1967) Reports, which were followed in 1968 by the Occupational Safety and Health Bill presented to Congress in President Lyndon B. Johnson's Manpower Message. Numerous other bills are presently before Congress on various aspects of occupational health and safety, and changes in regulations under the Walsh-Healey Act of 1935—which become effective May 17, 1969—are thought to represent the trend in current thinking on the part of regulatory and standards-setting agencies. As a result of the depth of public interest, the trend toward more stringent regulation of industry, already well established, appears to be increasing.

003271

Brown Liquor Doc E
4/29/81 J.B

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/3

A study of IHF's role, representing industry, in national occupational health planning was conducted by the Foundation's staff with outside assistance from CONSAD Research Corporation during 1968. The report* to the Foundation's Board of Trustees in October 1968 indicated that:

1) IHF's participation in national occupational health planning appears to be filling a unique function, and should it be discontinued, there would then exist a vacuum which would be quickly filled by government, labor or both.

2) Certain needs exist which have been recognized for many years:

   a) need for more and better information
   b) need for coordinated research
   c) need to reach all workers—small business, farms, etc.
   d) need for more professionals in occupational health
   e) need to coordinate and plan the use of occupational health resources.

In the broad sense, little or no progress has been made in setting realis goals to meet the above needs or in providing the administrative mechanism ne to achieve these goals. Small budgets at Federal and State levels have reflecte public unwillingness to commit resources for worker health and the concern of private industrial sector has varied widely from firm to firm within different ir dustries. There are no good data showing the nature or extent of problems whi exist, but the charge is made repeatedly that the majority of workers in Ameri Industry are not covered by any occupational health programs. Unfortunately, cept for limited attempts at the Federal level to set and enforce safety standar in companies covered by appropriate Federal legislation, few steps are being t to close this gap in worker coverage. In general, there is a serious lack of ad quate planning ahead in the area of occupational health protection and conservat despite the magnitude of health insurance costs to industry and labor.

The numerous nonprofit and profit organizations concerned directly or i a related manner with occupational health do not have the resources or the cha to take a leading role in satisfying the national occupational health needs. The organizations generally respond to the immediate needs of their members. Al universities and private institutions are concerned with research in specific ar of medical need; while the particular emphasis of the Federal, State and Local government agencies has been on enforcement rather than planning. It is doub if this emphasis will change in the near future.

---

* A limited number of copies of this IHF report, prepared with CONSAD's hel are available on loan to qualified individuals within the Foundation's membe upon request.

2/26/200

The role of IHF, especially since 1963, has expanded in a number of areas of importance, as described in recent Foundation publications; however, even these impressive results do not measure up to the goals I set for IHF in 1963. IHF has not been able to broaden its base of support within industry and in particular, small companies are still not adequately reached by the Foundation. And, most unfortunately, despite the apparent progress within IHF's members, the nation's industrial health resources per se are not being optimally utilized and are in approximately the same unfortunate state as they were in 1963.

IHF's condition has greatly improved since 1963; the magnitude and areas of research support have been greatly improved and it has a management and scientific team that is able and willing to put forth the effort required to increase its contributions to the nation's occupational health resources. It is still uncertain, however, to what degree IHF's membership would support the Foundation in increasing its leadership role in this nationally important endeavor which, while covered in IHF's charter, nevertheless represents an expansion of IHF's activities beyond traditional services to members. Finally, and of crucial importance, is the fact that IHF represents only a small fraction of the companies in this country. To be an organization with the goals set forth in 1963, IHF must greatly expand its base of support.

The major reason earlier studies reported in various government reports have not been implemented is that no organization, either public or private, had a commitment to follow through on study recommendations. Funds for these studies were provided by the Federal government on a one-time basis. The government did not choose to make the commitment necessary to carry out all of the recommendations in view of other programs to which it was already committed. However, industrial management becomes more involved in industrial hygiene as passage of proposed occupational health and safety legislation becomes more imminent. In view of this current climate, the following ingredients will be requirements of a comprehensive approach to industrial hygiene:

1) Continuity of effort, represented by an organization that is committed to a plan of action and has the resources to follow through with this plan.
2) A realization that the benefits far outweigh the costs.
3) A commitment from American Industry to support, vigorously, an efficient allocation of industrial hygiene resources.

If IHF is to serve as the first ingredient, it must elicit the support of industry via the second ingredient. Recommendations from CONSAD called for IHF to:

0032923

1) Keep abreast of Federal legislation and prepare appropriate proposals to provide for the inclusion of industry's needs in every vitally important area to assure as balanced a program as possible at the national level.

2) Study small plant needs, develop and test a prototype program in the area in which its headquarters are located, extending services to other regions and performing needed research as the program develops.

3) Development, design and test of an information system.

4) Manpower development by means of recruitment and training programs.

5) Research planning and program development.

6) Planning ahead to further employee health conservation where future needs, goals and relationships are not yet definite, to assure that the solutions chosen provide maximum flexibility and effectiveness of utilization of resources from among the alternatives which develop.

The following action was undertaken in 1968 (or is scheduled for 1969) in implementation of CONSAD's suggestions:

1) IHF has maintained liaison, in every aspect of its work, with individuals in all segments of the community through its testimony before Congress and also through correspondence and meetings with key individuals in industry, labor, the Federal government, professional and technical associations, universities, and private institutions. IHF, representing a broad sample of industry, dedicated to advancing genuine progress in industrial hygiene voluntarily and cooperatively, is becoming increasingly recognized as a unique and valuable national resource; this has assisted in recruitment of desirable candidates for corporate membership in IHF. Such companies, although feeling self sufficient with regard to industrial hygiene services, have recognized the need for a central point of industrial hygiene program planning and management supportive to industry but not located within industry or government. The fact that IHF appears to suitably fill this need is still not fully appreciated by many companies who may, however, recognize the need.

2) To help develop small plant occupational health services through a self-supporting system, the chairmanship of a committee being create by the new president of the American Academy of Occupational Medicine has been accepted. Also, in attempting to implement CONSAD's

0032974

Binder type Ex #2006

ICIA 4/29/71 JB.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/6

J 1 0 4 3 2 1 1

recommendations that IHF develop a pilot plant program in this area, a proposal has been submitted to PENNTAP (Pennsylvania Technical Assistance Program) to sponsor IHF services to 1000 Pennsylvania companies with less than 100 employees in 1970. Hopefully, IHF services can be shown to have sufficient value for most, if not all, of these companies to remain Foundation members. Concurrently, IHF is attempting to obtain assistance from the Industrial Medical Association (Occupational Health Institute), American Industrial Hygiene Association, and other professional and technical associations in developing certification by a joint accreditation agency competent to cover every aspect of environmental and occupational health and pollution which may need to be controlled. During 1968, IHF's conclusions in one health area were accepted as binding under a labor/management agreement, and the Foundation's recommendations have been received for several years by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limits Committee.

3) The collaborative studies undertaken by IHF with the assistance of the University of Pittsburgh Knowledge Availability Systems Center and reported in 1966 by Professor Allen Kent are continuing. Roles are temporarily reversed with IHF serving as advisor to Professor Kent in developing an information system at the national level which, when developed, should benefit all companies to which IHF provides technical information services.

4) In 1968, IHF published a full-length text, Industrial Hygiene Highlights - Volume 1. This book, which is a monograph on recent developments, will serve as a valuable reference to physicians, hygienists and all others concerned with the health and safety of workers. The Foundation hopes to publish subsequent volumes every two years, and work has already begun on volume 2.

5) IHF has already embarked to a limited extent, from its own funds, upon a fellowship grants program in the various graduate specialties involved in environmental and occupational health. In addition, it has completed three of the five years' continuing education program in mental health, with the assistance of the American Institutes for Research and the support of the National Institute of Mental Health. Similarly, IHF is approaching private foundations for funds to develop and test experimental short courses in industrial hygiene for representatives of industrial management and labor to help insure that both sites are fully aware of the benefits to be gained from effective programs of employee health protection and conservation. Aside from aiding implementation of environmental and occupational health programs in industry, such courses should assist greatly in extending

0032975

Bandeker 4/29/71 28

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/7

the base of membership in IHF, increasing funds available for further program development, and lending weight to IHF's attempt to represent industry adequately in national occupational health planning efforts.

6) Research planning may best be described by illustrative cases:

a) Silicosis has been solved, but IHF continues to use many of the techniques developed in such studies in exploring new occupational exposures of unknown toxicity as an aid to information research and standards setting.

b) IHF experimental studies of asbestosis, bronchogenic cancer and mesothelioma production, in collaboration with U. S. Public Health Service scientists, have shed much light on false rumors, which had been widely disseminated, and have also provided the best clues so far recognized concerning factors which may be responsible for lung cancer of asbestos textile workers and how to control it by industrial hygiene means.

c) It has long been recognized that chronic obstructive bronchopulmonary disease in the general population would ultimately present a greater threat to industry than did silicosis, since 1) so many more individuals are involved, and 2) there is a tendency to attribute the disease, when it occurs in employees in dusty trades, to the dust exposure. Because of this, IHF held its Emphysema in Industry Symposium in 1964 and subsequently initiated experimental research using Dr. Paul Gross' (IHF's research pathologist and Director of the Research Laboratory) newly developed technique of producing the centrilobular and panlobular forms of emphysema with papain. The Foundation's published research on these studies has already been helpful to one sponsoring member association, the Coal Industry, in considering the relative importance of coal dust suppression in reducing morbidity from chronic obstructive lung disease in coal miners. IHF is now proposing studies in the field as well as the laboratory to help validate sound standards of coal dust control and also to help identify and control promptly any environmental exposures con-

0032976

Braun Lupe Ex #1209
(IDA) 7/31/71 JB.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/8

sidered potentially hazardous to exposed workers based on present knowledge of dust hazards and their control.

d) Because of its fibrous shape, fibrous glass had been claimed by some to have as potential risk of adverse health effects as asbestos. Studies in the Foundation's laboratory—and in the oldest and largest fibrous glass plant—have provided data to refute such an hypothesis. These studies have been the basis for IHF's recommendation to the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limits Committee that fibrous glass be considered an "inert" dust for purposes of atmospheric standards setting. A Medical Series Bulletin containing our findings and recommendations, now in preparation, will be distributed soon.

7) Through all of the above, IHF is attempting to implement the sixth recommendation, proceeding surely from point to point in order to insure developing project support appropriate with the degree of program development. Should additional funding become available through extended membership, increased dues or grants for IHF to proceed with development of a prime contractor-type role to further its progress in support of our industrial society, there could be much more rapid progress made towards implementation of the occupational health goals included in the Foundation's charter.

The questions raised in 1967 and cited in the opening paragraph have been effectively answered by IHF's CONSAD study. The new questions which must be dealt with concern how long it will take to apply what we already know to the best practical advantage while setting research goals to answer needs for new data.

IHF's work, rather than being over, seems to be just beginning. The rapidity with which we are able to move ahead depends upon our success in communicating the sense of urgency which we feel to all those in the community whose cooperation is needed to support our continued progress.

0032977

REPORT OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS

— IHF Research Laboratory —

On January 1, 1968, the IHF Research Laboratory, established in the 1940's through Mellon Institute, became a newly-created Industrial Hygiene Research Unit within the Department of Occupational Health, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh. The Foundation's experimental toxicological and epidemiological research programs continue to be directed by Paul Gross, M.D., Research Professor of Pathology of Industrial Diseases, under the joint administrative supervision of Robert T. P. deTreville, M.D., Sc.D., IHF President, and David Minard, M.D., Ph.D., Chairman of the Department of Occupational Health and IHF Advisory Fellow.

Emphysema Study. In continuing studies of factors that may predispose to the development of emphysema in exposed populations, the tissues of animals exposed in the 1966-67 Emphysema Research Project are being subjected to highly specialized analytical (biochemical and gravimetric) procedures, develope by Herrn Dr. med. W. J. Einbrodt at Max-Planck Gesellschaft, Gottingen, West Germany, and performed in IHF's Laboratory by Jiri Tuma, Ph.D., Biochemist and Toxicologist, with special interest in pulmonary clearance and tissue reactio to industrial dusts and gases.

Publications based on these studies have included: "Enzymatically Produced Pulmonary Emphysema. A Preliminary Report." Gross, P., Babyak, M.A., Tolker, E.B., and Kaschak, M. J. Occ. Med. 6:481-484, Dec. 1964. "Experimental Emphysema: Its Production with Papain in Normal and Silicotic Rats." Gross, P., Pfitzer, E.A., Tolker, E.B., Babyak, M.A., and Kaschak, M. Arch. Environ. Health 11:50-58, July 1965. "Experimental Emphysema: Effect of Chronic Nitrogen Dioxide Exposure and of Papain on Normal and Pneumoconiotic Lungs." Gross, P., deTreville, R.T.P., Babyak, M.A., and Kasch M. Arch. Environ. Health 16:51-58, Jan. 1968. "Alveolar Proteinosis: Its Experimental Production in Rodents." Gross, P. and deTreville, R.T.P. Arch. Path. 86:255-261, Sept. 1968. Dr. Gross will present a summary of his findings at an International Conference on Pneumoconiosis in Johannesburg, South Africa in April 1969.

(Sponsors: American Iron and Steel Institute and Bituminous Coal Research, Inc.)

Fibrous Dust Study. A study of pulmonary effects of fibrous dusts is being conducted in a concurrent four-phase program. Progress in Phase I dealing with the development of ferruginous bodies has been reported in papers presented at the Foundation's 31st and 32nd Annual Meetings, "The Pulmonary React to Man's Environment," by Dr. Paul Gross and "Asbestos Bodies and Bioeffects— A Detective Story," by Dr. John M. G. Davis of the University of Cambridge, England, respectively. Publications resulting from this study were "Ferruginous

0032978

Braun Depo Ex #200A
(103A) 4/29/81 J.O.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/10

Bodies in Human Lungs, Prevalence at Random Autopsies," by Drs. H. M. D. Utidjian,* Paul Gross, and R. T. P. deTreville (Arch. Environ. Health 17: 327-333, Sept. 1968) and "Pulmonary Ferruginous Bodies, Development in Response to Filamentous Dusts and a Method of Isolation and Concentration," by Drs. Gross, deTreville, Lewis J. Cralley,** and Davis (Arch. Path. 85: 539-546, May 1968).

Phase II involves experimental studies on rats and hamsters injected intratracheally and intrapleurally with synthetic chrysotile to which nickel, chromium, manganese and cobalt had been adsorbed. These experimental animals are under observation for long-term pathogenic effects of the injected materials. Another objective of this phase is to obtain definitive data on the long-term effect of dust derived from filamentous glass upon the lungs. Three varieties of such glass dust will be investigated: (1) with the phenol-formaldehyde-type binder, (2) with the binder used in textiles, and (3) without binder.

Phase III involves a study of the comparative bioeffects of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite as naturally occurring and when associated trace metals and hydrocarbons have been removed and its crystalline structure has been modified by heat.

At a Seminar on Fibrous Dusts held November 22, 1968 at Mellon Institute of Carnegie-Mellon University, Dr. Gross reported that attempts to modify pathogenicity of natural asbestos, as judged by fibrous tissue reaction, have been unsuccessful so far. Proceedings of the Seminar are now in preparation and will appear in 1969 as bulletins in the IHF Medical Series.

Phase IV concerns investigation, by electron microprobe and electron microscopy, of ferruginous bodies from human lungs as well as from the lungs of hamsters. Preliminary results reported at the IHF Fibrous Dust Seminar showed that, from studies of the 28 ferruginous bodies isolated from lungs of as many city dwellers (Pittsburgh), all of the central cores were shown not to be chrysotile asbestos when subjected to electron diffraction. A manuscript and editorial based on these findings have been requested by the AMA Archives of Environmental Health, and a summary to be presented by Dr. Gross at the International Pneumoconiosis Symposium will appear in the proceedings of the meeting. Based on these studies, sponsored by the National Institutes of Health in Mellon Institute of Carnegie-Mellon University, a more extensive follow-up investigation will be undertaken, provided that support now being requested from industry becomes available.

(Sponsors: National Institutes of Health, U. S. Public Health Service Division of Occupational Health, Johns-Manville Corporation, PPG Industries, Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, and Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.)

---

* Formerly IHF Fellow in Occupational Medicine, now Assistant Professor, Department of Epidemiology, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh.

** Scientist Director, Associate Chief of Occupational Health Program, Field Studies, U. S. Public Health Service National Center for Urban & Industrial Health.

0032979

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/11

Aluminum Dust Study. Experimental laboratory animals, rats and hamsters, have been exposed to British and United States produced metallic aluminum powder via intratracheal injections and inhalation exposure chambers. The animals will be observed for the major portion of their life span and then gross and histopathological examinations of tissues will be made. An effort will be made to understand the bases for differences observed in relative pathogenicity of the materials tested. Results of progress will be reported periodically by Dr. Gross at future meetings of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limits Committee, of which he is a member, and in IHF meetings and publications.

(Sponsors: Aluminum Company of America, Reynolds Metals Company, Silberline Manufacturing Company, Inc., U. S. Bronze Powders, Inc., and Valley Metallurgical Processing Company, Inc.)

Fibrous Glass Study. Investigation of the long-term pulmonary effects of coated and uncoated filamentous glass dusts is in progress. Rats and hamsters have been exposed to heavy chamber dust concentrations; to date, there has been no indication in either species that the dust, with or without binder, is other than "inert". Dr. Gross reported these findings at the IHF Fibrous Dust Seminar mentioned above.

Another aspect of this study involves dust recovery and analysis from human lungs. Dr. Jiri Tuma, Biochemist-Toxicologist, will employ the technique of Einbrodt (see page 8) in preparing specimens for analysis. Both the Foundation Industrial Hygiene Engineer, John A. Jurgiel, and Dr. Morton Corn of the University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public Health, Department of Occupational Health, who is an Advisory Fellow to the Foundation, will assist Drs. Gross and Tuma in the separation, identification and quantitation of dusts recovered.

As an extension of the Foundation's Emphysema Study and to determine the effects of fibrous glass dust on existing emphysema, rats made emphysematous by administering papain are being exposed to high concentrations of fibrous glass dust. Histopathological and biochemical studies will be used to seek any adverse effects which may occur, or conversely, to document their absence.

Epidemiological investigations conducted by IHF with University of Pittsburgh Professor Antonio Ciocco's assistance were summarized in the paper presented at the Foundation's 33rd Annual Meeting by Dr. Jon L. Konzen, Medical Director of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, entitled "Health of Fibrous Glass Workers." There was a predictable decrement in ventilatory ability with age in all employees, but no evidence of any adverse health effect of heavy versus light dust exposure in the random samples of 225 employees studied. A complete medical investigation of health status, including pulmonary function evaluation in a well equipped hospital cardio-pulmonary department, will be performed on 30 individuals in the oldest age category (i.e., over 50 years) having had the greatest and least exposure to dust from fibrous glass manufacturing and processing during long-term employment in the oldest and largest plant producing fibrous glass.

0032980

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/12

A report of the findings of all IHF studies on fibrous glass will be presented to the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limits Committee in 1969 to guide this standards-setting group in deciding upon a threshold limit for fibrous glass by Dr. Gross who is a member of the Committee.

(Sponsors: Certain-teed Products Corporation, Johns-Manville Corporation, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, PPG Industries)

Range-Finding Toxicity Studies. The Research Laboratory staff performs toxicological research on a wide variety of industrial compounds from the Foundation's membership. Member companies only may request such studies through IHF Headquarters.

— IHF Field Studies —

Mental Health Project. IHF is undertaking a study of continuing education needs in occupational mental health through the American Institutes for Research with financial support provided by the National Institute of Mental Health. A questionnaire sent to thousands of nurses in industry reveals that these health service employees have deep concern for the people with whom they work and are willing to devote eight extra hours a week, or more, to improving their skills by attending workshops and seminars.

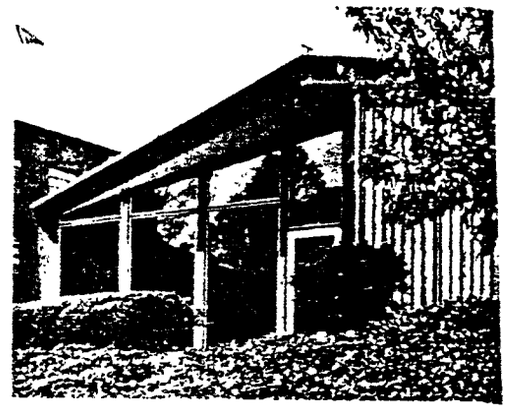
Further studies are now being made of ways in which industry may assist its health personnel provide more effective preventive services in helping employees maintain their emotional balance and mental health.

Health Facilities Survey. In IHF's expanded sphere of service to members, a survey of selected plants of a member was conducted to review the existing employee health programs, personnel and facilities with the goal of establishing minimum standards for the particular industry. The findings of the survey were reviewed and summarized in a report with suggestions for a minimum program and facilities. The report was presented to both management and labor and accepted by both to form the basis for their establishing minimum standards for health services to be binding on the industry represented.

Central Data Repository. Biostatistical data of all types of interest to industrial management in evaluating sick absence, dispensary visits, group health insurance costs were discussed at the Foundation's 1968 Biostatistical Workshop, July 29-30. Proceedings will appear early in 1969 as a new Medical Series Bulletin. An IHF Threshold Limit Values Workshop was held February 1-2, 1968 at the Kettering Laboratory, University of Cincinnati, and another is tentatively scheduled for May 6, 1969. IHF is industry's Repository of Anonymous Occupational Health Data for assisting the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in setting and validating threshold limit values.

0032981

HEADQUARTERS RELOCATION



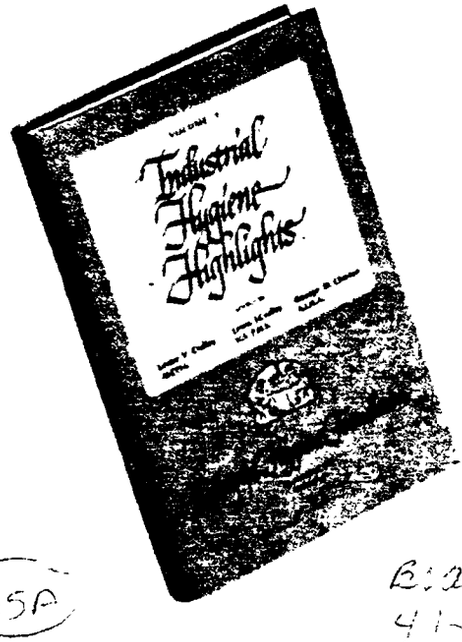
September 24, 1968 the Foundation moved its headquarters to 5231 Centre Avenue (Shadyside), Pittsburgh, Pa., establishing independent operations. IHF had been a fellowship within Mellon Institute for the entire period of its existence, since 1935.

The new headquarters building provides ample space for expansion of staff, library facilities and programs of research and education. The building is in close proximity to the medical, scientific, educational and hospital complex of the Oakland-Shadyside area and provides for continued close association with Mellon Institute and the University of Pittsburgh in technical and scientific work in progress and planned.

Executive Vice President, Harry M. Bowman, who joined IHF's staff in January 1968, has been responsible for handling details of purchasing the building, securing the mortgage, arranging for redecorating and moving, establishing a security system, and developing plans for independent policies and procedures.

Acquisition of the new facility provides excellent opportunities for great service to Foundation members and continued growth and development of IHF's mission: the advancement of healthful working conditions of the nation's workfo

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE HIGHLIGHTS — Volume 1



Almost a thousand copies have been sold o IHF's first full-length volume, Industrial Hygi Highlights, published in July 1968. Chief Edit Lester V. Cralley, Aluminum Company of Am and Chairman of the Foundation's Engineering mittee, called on fifteen individuals, engineers scientists, well qualified by training and exper to comment on recent developments of signific in concepts and practices in the highly technica of industrial hygiene in which each is involved.

Copies may be ordered from IHF Headqua at $20.00 each.

0032982

USA

Black Lung Exh 200
4-29-81 SB.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/14

1968 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. Income: A. General & Administrative

1. Membership Dues	$ 84,500
2. Digest Subscriptions & Publications	8,500
3. Discussionals and Seminars	2,000
4. Nurses Continuing Education (NIMH)	91,800
5. Annual Meeting	3,700
6. Engineering Surveys	14,500
7. Industrial Hygiene Highlights	14,300
8. Interest	12,500
Sub-Total	$231,800

B. Laboratories

1. Emphysema	28,000
2. Fibrous Dust	52,600
3. Fibrous Glass	37,500
4. Aluminum Dust	31,500
5. Asbestos Dust	15,500
6. Short-Term Studies	8,600
Sub-Total	$173,700
TOTAL*	$405,500

II. Expenditures:

A.	Mellon Institute Contract	$191,700
B.	University of Pittsburgh Contract	100,000
C.	American Institutes for Research Subcontract	140,200
D.	Other	28,200
	TOTAL	$460,100

III. Excess of Expenditures over Income ..... $ 54,600
(Resulting from planned utilization of backlog)

IV. Expenditures Covering Acquisition of Headquarters Facility, Contents and Furnishings During 1968 ..... $123,430

---

* Income includes some payments received in stated year for laboratory work and administrative expenses in succeeding year.

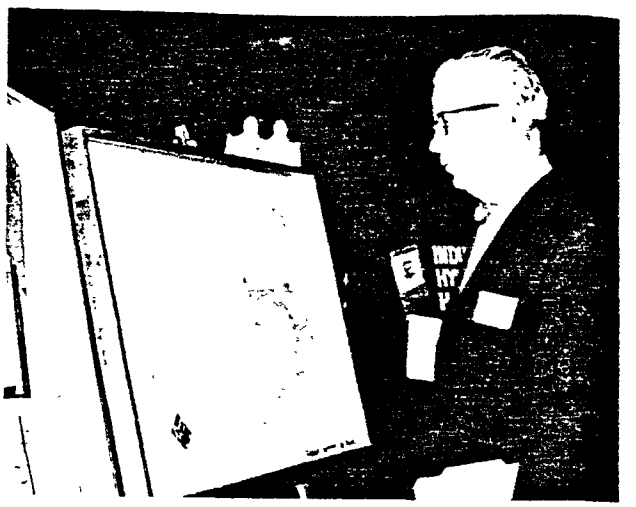
0032983

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/15

PHOTOGRAPHS — 33rd ANNUAL MEETING



IHF Trustee, Dr. Anna M. Baetjer of Johns-Hopkins University, discusses Industrial Hygiene Highlights with Editors Dr. Lester V. Cralley of Aluminum Co. of America and Dr. Lewis J. Cralley of the U. S. Public Health Service, Occupational Health Program.



Viewing the IHF publications exhibit was Management Conference Speaker, Dr. Frank J. Kelly of Hot-Point General Electric Company.



Newly elected Treasurer, Edward R. Weidlein, Jr. of Union Carbide Corporation reviews Foundation programs with Secretary of the Board, Dr. H. H. Schrenk, formerly IHF Managing Director.



Conference attendees gathering preprints of papers presented at the Management and Scientific Conferences.

0032984

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/16

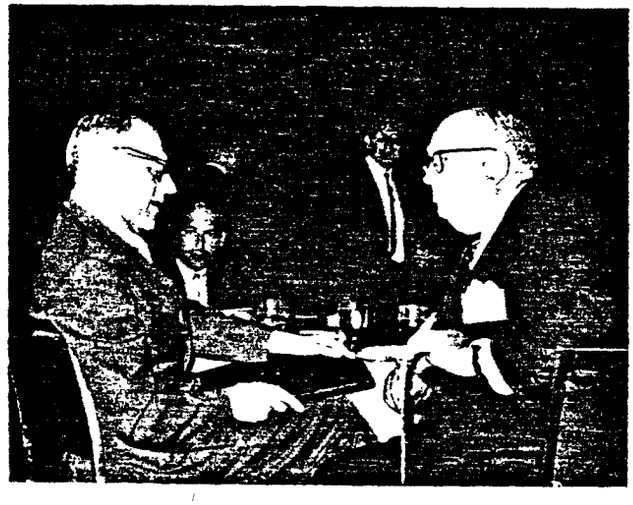
PHOTOGRAPHS — 33rd ANNUAL MEETING



Chairman of the Board E. K. Davison, President of Davison Sand & Gravel Company, opens the 33rd Annual Meeting at Chatham Center.



Progress in IHF Research Laboratory programs is the topic of conversation between Trustee Dr. Anna M. Baetjer of Johns-Hopkins University and Dr. Paul Gross, Director of IHF's Research Laboratory.



IHF Trustee Leo Teplow of American Iron & Steel Institute talks with B. D. Billman of Armco Steel Corporation, who was a Session Chairman at the Management Conference.



At the Management Conference Luncheon: Harry M. Bowman, IHF Executive Vice President and Dr. James H. Sterner of the University of Texas at Houston, School of Public Health.



L to R: Glen W. Sutton, U.S. Public Health Service; E. J. Baier, Pa. Department of Health; Paul F. Woolrich The Upjohn Company; Dr. Gerald A. Gellin, U.S. Public Health Service (Speaker); and Julius H. Fanney, Jr., International Business Machines Corporation.

0032985

NEW CHAIRMAN of the BOARD



G. ARTHUR WEBB, Ph.D. (Chemical Engineering), Associate Director, Mellon Institute of Carnegie-Mellon University, elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees at their October 15, 1968 meeting, succeeds Mr. E. K. Davison, President of Davison Sand & Gravel Company who had served as Chairman since May 1964. Dr. Webb has been a Trustee of the Foundation since 1962 and served as Vice Chairman 1967–68.

NEW VICE CHAIRMAN — NEW TREASURER



MILES O. COLWELL, M.D., Vice President and Medical Director, Aluminum Company of America, who was elected Vice Chairman, had served on the Foundation's Policy & Planning Committee since 1964.



EDWARD R. WEIDLEIN, JR., Director-Administration, Tarrytown Technical Center of Union Carbide Corporation of New York, who has been a Trustee since 1967, was elected Treasurer succeeding Professor T. F. Hatch, Trustee Emeritus.

NEW MEMBERS on BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Elected 1968 Meeting of Members



WALTER P. CARTUN
Vice President and Group Executive-Transportation, Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



R. VERNE RIGHTER
Director of Personnel Services, General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan



WILLIAM L. SUTTON, M.D., Medical Director, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York

0032986

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/18

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

MINUTES

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF MEMBERS

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
October 15, 1968

The Annual Business Meeting of IHF Members was called to order by Mr. E. K. Davison, Chairman of the Board, who announced that enough proxies had been received and are in order to constitute a quorum for conducting the business of the Foundation's membership.

The Minutes of the October 10, 1967, meeting were approved as printed on motion made and seconded.

The Treasurer's report, presented by Mr. L. Harold Larsen for Dr. T. F. Hatch, IHF Treasurer, was approved and accepted as presented on motion made and seconded.

Committee reports were presented by the Chairman of each Technical Committee: Chemical-Toxicological, Dr. Joseph F. Treon; Engineering, Dr. Lester V. Cralley; Legal, Mr. Andrew Kalmykow; Medical, Dr. Daniel C. Braun; Nursing, Miss Alda Sica, R. N.

Mr. Davison presented the revised By-Laws to the membership, spelling out the significant changes from earlier By-Laws and stating that the Board had adopted the revised By-Laws at their meeting on May 3, 1968. A motion by Dr. James H. Sterner, seconded by Mr. Leo Teplow, to adopt the revised By-Laws was passed without dissent.

Dr. Robert B. O'Connor, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the Committee's Slate of Nominees for the coming year, noting that in accordance with the new By-Laws, Trustees would be nominated this year for terms of one, two, and three years, respectively, to effect the Trustee Rotation Plan. In the cases of Mr. George F. Kirby and Dr. Norbert J. Roberts, Dr. O'Connor indicated that if elected, approval of their companies would need to be obtained, time not having permitted such to have been obtained in advance.

No nominations were presented from the floor.

Eight (8) nominees for each term were presented and a motion for each "class" was individually passed unanimously; and all nominees were duly elected. (List of IHF Board of Trustees appears in the Membership Information Booklet.)

0032987

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/19

18.

A report on the progress and status of IHF's new Centre Avenue Building was presented by Mr. Harry M. Bowman, Executive Vice President.

Dr. Robert T. P. deTreville presented remarks of IHF President on the importance of the 33rd Annual Meeting as a milestone of real progress for IHF in national occupational health planning.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. Schrenk

H. H. Schrenk, Ph. D.
Secretary

1969 ANNUAL MEETING DATES

OCTOBER 14-15, 1969

CHATHAM CENTER

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

0032988

Bruce Dept Ex #206+
4-7-81 JS.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/20

Date Joined	Company
1937	Abrasive Grain Association
1937	Abrasive Products Company
1956	Acme Abrasive Company
1965	The Air Preheater Company
1936	Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.
1940	Allegheny Pittsburgh Coal Co.
1936	Aluminum Company of America
1969	**Aluminum Co. of Canada (Alcan)
1937	American Abrasive Company
1947	American Can Company, Inc.
1937	American Emery Wheel Works
1938	*American Insurance Association
1944	American Iron and Steel Institute
1957	American Metal Climax, Inc.
1937	American Mining Congress
1945	*American Mutual Insurance Alliance
1944	American Optical Company
1967	American Petroleum Institute
1964	American Potash & Chemical Corp.
1936	American Smelting & Refining Co.
1967	American Welding & Manufacturing Co.
1937	American Zinc Company
1936	Anaconda Company
1961	Armco Steel Corporation
1965	Armstrong Paint & Varnish Works, Inc.
1966	Asbestos Textile Institute
1947	Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc.
1968	Auto-Flo Company
1936	Automobile Manufacturers Assn.
1937	Avco Bay State Abrasives Division
1965	Frank Bancroft Company, Inc.
1955	Beryllium Corporation
1968	Bituminous Coal Operators' Assn.
1967	Blanchard Machine Company
1956	The Boeing Company
1944	Brush Beryllium Company
1967	Buckeye Abrasive, Inc.
1952	George H. Bullard Company, Inc.
1936	Bunker Hill Company
1961	Butler County Mushroom Farm, Inc.
1953	Can Manufacturers Institute, Inc.
1937	Carborundum Company
1952	Celanese Corporation
1937	Central Silica Company
1968	Certain-teed Products Corporation Gustin-Bacon Division
1967	Chayes Dental Instrument Company
1937	Chicago Wheel & Manufacturing Co.
1966	Chrysler Corporation
1954	Cincinnati Milling Machine Co. Cincinnati Milling Products Div.
1944	Robert F. Coleman, Inc.
1951	Colonial Abrasive Products Co.
1963	Comalco Aluminum (Bell Bay) Ltd.
1958	Companhia Siderurgica Nacional
1936	Consolidation Coal Company, Inc.
1953	Continental Can Company, Inc.
1968	Continental Insurance Companies
1955	Corn Products Company
1937	Cortland Grinding Wheels Corp.
1962	Creole Petroleum Corporation
1937	A. P. deSanno & Son, Inc.
1952	Diamond Shamrock Corporation
1968	DL Skin Care Products, Inc.
1939	Dow Chemical Company
1937	Dravo Corporation
1962	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
1966	Eastman Kodak Company
1963	Edmar Abrasive Company
1943	Electro Refractories & Abrasives Corp.
1956	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
1937	Ethyl Corporation
1937	Exolon Company
1949	Ferro Corporation
1964	FMC Corporation
1967	FMR Corporation
1937	Foote Mineral Company
1947	Ford Motor Company
1936	Foundry Facings Manufacturers Assn.
1969	**Frantz, McConnell & Seymour
1943	Gardner Machine Company
1958	Geigy-Werke Schweizerhalle A.G.
1937	General Abrasive Company, Inc.
1947	General Electric Company
1937	General Grinding Wheel Corp.
1951	General Mills, Inc.
1942	General Motors Corporation
1954	Georgia Kaolin Company
1968	Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, Inc.
1937	Glenshaw Glass Company, Inc.
1967	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
1937	Grinding Wheel Institute
1950	Gulf Oil Corporation
1936	Hall China Company
1937	Hamilton Emery & Corundum Company
1937	Hampden Grinding Wheel Company
1966	Hanford Occupational Health Foundation
1967	Hanson Company
1959	Hazleton Laboratories
1937	Hercules, Inc. Drakenfield Division
1947	Inland Steel Company
1947	International Business Machines Corp.
1966	International Nickel Company, Inc. Huntington Alloy Products Division

*Multiple membership
**January 1, 1969 member

0032989

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/21

Date Joined	Company
1967	ITT Abrasive Products Co.
1936	Johns-Manville Corporation
1936	Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.
1963	Jowitt & Rodgers Company
1967	Kasco Abrasives, Inc.
1953	Kennecott Copper Corporation
1965	Keystone Brass Works, Inc.
1942	Koppers Company, Inc.
1968	Homer Laughlin China Company
1966	Laundry and Cleaners Allied Trades Association
1964	Laverack & Haines, Inc.
1936	Lead Industries Association
1958	London Transport Board
1961	Lord Corporation Hughson Chemical Co. Div.
1937	J. S. McCormick Company
1937	Macklin Company
1966	Manufacturing Chemists' Assn.
1966	Marcona Mining Company
1949	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
1937	Mid-West Abrasive Company
1968	Midwestern Coating Corporation
1936	Mine Safety Appliances Company
1968	Mobay Chemical Company
1966	Mobil Oil Corporation
1956	Jesse S. Morie & Son, Inc.
1963	Nalco Chemical Company Freeport Division
1966	National Coal Association
1937	National Crushed Stone Assn., Inc.
1947	National Glass Sand Corporation
1937	National Grinding Wheel Co., Inc.
1937	National Industrial Sand Assn.
1966	National Insulation Manufacturers Association
1937	National Lead Company
1945	National Sand and Gravel Assn., Inc.
1938	National Slag Association
1962	Nederland duPont deNemours N.V.
1967	Norton Company Grinding Wheel Division
1963	Osborn Manufacturing Company
1953	Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.
1936	Owens-Illinois, Inc.
1954	Pacific Grinding Wheel Mfg. Co.
1937	Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation
1956	Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Assn. Insurance Company
1960	Petrobras/RPBC
1964	Pittsburgh Activated Carbon Co. Div. of Calgon Corporation
1938	Portland Cement Association
1937	PPG Industries
1967	Precision Grinding Wheel Company, Inc.
1968	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. Manhattan Rubber Division
1952	Red Hill Grinding Wheel Corporation
1937	H. H. Robertson Company
1937	St. Joseph Lead Company
1956	Sauereisen Cements Company
1966	Sinclair-Koppers Company
1956	Soap and Detergent Association
1962	Sperry Rand Corporation Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant
1968	Sprayed Mineral Fiber Manufacturers Association, Inc.
1967	Standard Oil Company (Indiana)
1964	Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)
1965	Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc.
1953	Sugar Beet Products Company
1968	SysteMed Corporation
1945	Tata Services Limited
1946	Tennessee Copper Company Div. of Tennessee Corporation
1938	Texas Gulf Sulphur Company
1960	Toms River Chemical Corporation
1936	Union Carbide Corporation
1936	United States Potters Association
1936	United States Steel Corporation
1937	Valley Mould and Iron Corporation
1960	Van Straaten Chemical Company
1938	Vesuvius Crucible Company
1967	Wallace-Murray Corporation Simonds Abrasive Division
1937	Waltham Grinding Wheel Company
1937	Washington Mills Abrasive Company
1937	Wedron Silica Company
1962	Western Electric Company, Inc.
1937	Westfield Grinding Wheel Company
1967	Westinghouse Air Brake Company Westinghouse Air Brake Division
1961	Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co., Ltd.
1937	Westinghouse Electric Corporation
1968	Arthur C. Withrow Company
1936	Zinc Institute, Inc.

0032990

Brush Dept ex 4-DCCA
CTA 4/29/71 dlb.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24499/22