Manville Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: September 17, 1984

From: Lois Gaul

Copies: Chrono

Subject: Bibliographia Medica

This index to the medical/scientific literature was published in Paris by the Institut de Bibliographie from 1900 to 1902 and consists of three volumes. All three volumes are available at C.U. Medical Library and were reviewed for early references to chest diseases and to industrial health under section 613 and 614 (public health and occupational medicine), 616.2 (respiratory diseases), and 616.99 (cancer). The following references were noted:

1. Tyson TM and Newcomet WS, The practical use of the radiograph and fluoroscope in diseases of the lungs, Philadelphia Medical Journal 5:59-50, 1900.

2. Stubbert JE, The X-rays as a diagnostic agent in pulmonary diseases, Philadelphia Medical Journal 5:57-61, 1900.

3. Tyson TM and Newcomet WS, The practical use of the radiograph and fluoroscope in diseases of the lungs, Journal of the American Medical Association 34:67-70, 1900.

4. Various articles on chalicosis pulmonum or chronic interstitial pheumonia induced by stone dust, Denver Medical Times 19:354-366, 1900.

5. Betts WW, Chalicosis pulmonum or chronic interstitial pneumonia induced by stone dust, Journal of the American Medical Association 34:70-74, 1900.

6. Levings AH, Clinical lectures upon the etiology, pathology, diagnosis and treatment of tumors, Clinical Review (Chicago) 11:322-329 and 12:36-44, 95-102, 208-218, 273-289, 1900.

7. Ravaut P, Plaque calcifée du poumon, Bull. et mém. Soc. anat. de Paris 2:81-83, 1900.

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8. The etiology of cancer, Medical News (New York) 76:345-347, 1900.

9. Etiology of malignant tumors, Journal of the American Medical Association 34:691-692, 1900.

10. Sawyer S, Note on the causation of cancer, Lancet 1:848-849, 1900.

11. A contribution to the aetiology of cancer, Birmingham Medical Review 47:257-275 and 334-353 and 48:12-24, 1900.

12. Bourden, Projet d' installation d' un second plafond en amiante pour diminuer la chaleur des chambres et de l' infirmerie, Arch. de med nav. 73:295-300, 1900.

13. Warren JC, A review of recent studies on the nature and origin of cancer, Boston Medical Association Journal 143:25-32, 1900.

14. Bowditch, Effects of dust upon the lungs, Boston Medical Association Journal 143:108-109, 1900.

15. Langmaid SW, The effects of dust on the upper respiratory tract, Boston Medical Association Journal 143:110, 1900.

16. Abrams A, Diseases of the lungs and pleura, Medical Fortnightly (St. Louis) 18:639-643 and 19:18-26, 203-210 and 565-572, 1900.

17. An investigation into the etiology of cancer, British Medical Journal 2:932, 1900.

18. Shimanck F, Primary bronchiogenic carcinoma, Philadelphia Medical Journal 7:29-32, 1901.

19. Cowan RH, Brief considerations on the etiology of malignant growths, International Journal of Surgery (New York) 14:37-38, 1901.

20. Lindsay JA, Notes on some unusual pulmonary cases, Dublin Journal of Medical Science 111:321-330, 1901.

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21. Whitney AB, Treatment of pulmonary disease, Chicago Medical Times 34:221-224, 1901.

22. Levings AH, Clinical lectures upon the aetiology, pathology, diagnosis and treatment of tumors, Clinical Review (Chicago) 15:267-291 and 16:31-55, 119-141, 338-374, 1902.

23. Abrams A, Diseases of the lungs and pleura, Medical Fortnightly (St. Louis) 21:20-25, 49-59, 272-275, 307-314 and 22:466-473, 505-509, 649-656, 1902.

24. Guth H, Ueber Haemangioendothelioma tuberosum multiplex, Festschr, F. M. Kaposi 599-614, 1901.

25. Mason H, A possible predisposing cause of cancer, British Medical Journal 1:139-141, 1902.

26. Tatham J, Remarks on mortality in England and Wales from pulmonary phthisis and other diseases of the respiratory tract, Dublin Journal of Medical Science 113:244-248, 1902.

27. Oliver T, Gold miners' phthisis and some of the dangers to health incidental to gold mining in the transvaal, Lancet 1:1677-1679, 1902.

28. Foulerton AGR, Cancer, coal miners and chimney sweeps, British Medical Journal 2:291-292, 1902.

29. Reyburn R, Causes of cancer, Medical Record (New York) 62:171-173, 1902.

30. Brand AT, The etiology of cancer, British Medical Journal 2:238-242, 1902.

31. Power D'A, A Further investigation into the causation of cancer, Edinburgh Medical Journal 12:39-44, 1902.

32. Oliver T, Dangerous Trades: The Historical, Social and Legal Aspects of Industrial Occupations as Affecting Health, J. Murray & Sons, London, 1902.

33. Marshall T, Gold mines in the Transvaal, Lancet 2:404-405, 1902.

34. Reed GR, A study of some interesting pulmonary conditions, Medical Times (London), 30:202-205, 1902.

35. Robertshaw WM, Ganister miners' disease, British Medical Journal 2:768-770, 1902.

36. Whitelegge A, Section of industrial hygiene and diseases of occupation, British Medical Journal 2:741, 1902.

37. Alcock SK, A discussion on the value of systematic examination of workers in dangerous trades, British Medical Journal 2:741-744, 1902.

38. West S, Diseases of the Organs of Respiration, 2 volumes, Charles Griffin Co., London, 1902.

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: June 13, 1983

From 561

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1939-1960

This bibliography was compiled by Genevieve Miller and published by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, in 1964. Pages 360 to 361 are in industrial medicine. The following items appear to be worth checking:

1. McCord, Carey P., Occupational health publications in the United States prior to 1900, Ind. Med. 24:363-368, 1955.

2. McCord, Carey P., Benjamin William McCready, M.D. (1813-1892) and his essay "On the influence of trades, professions and occupations in the United States in the production of disease," Ind. Med. 16:535-538, 1947.

3. Bellington, E.F., Bloomfield, J.J., and Dreessen, W.C., Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene, 1900-1943. A selected list., Washington, D.C., U.S. Public Health Service, 1945.

4. Legge, Robert T., A historical background of industrial hygiene, Ind. Hyg. Quarterly, June 1946.

5. Legge, Robert T., Progress of American industrial medicine in the first half of the twentieth century, Am. J. Public Health 42:905-912, 1952.

6. Stern, Bernhard J., Medicine in Industry, New York, Commonwealth Fund, 1946.

7. Tabershaw, Irving R., Fifty years of medical progress: Medicine as a social instrument; industrial medicine, New Eng. J. Med. 244;634-639, 1951.

8. Teleky, L., History of Factory and Mine Hygiene, New York, Columbia University Press, 1948.

9. Trasko, Victoria M., Industrial hygiene milestones in governmental agencies, Am. J. Public Health 45:39-46, 1955.

10. The formative days, 1938-1939. . . American Industrial Hygiene Association, Ind. Med. 28:407-415, 1959.

11. History in the making--Industrial medicine in terms of now (American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons), Ind. Med. 12:569-575, 1943.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date Feb. 6, 1985

From Lois Gaul Lois

Copies File/Chrono

Subject **British Abstracts**

*D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
R. L. Polk
N. E. Stead
R. Meunier
B. Diemer
P. Kotin, M.D.

First issued as British Chemical and Physiological Abstracts then called British Abstracts, and finally British Abstracts of Medical Science, this monthly publication is available at C.U. Medical Library from 1938 to 1956. Supported by various British chemical, anatomy and physiology societies, the journal nevertheless contained sections on respiration, tumors and industrial hygiene, and many of the references are of interest in the asbestos litigation. For example, there are citations for two 1938 German articles on asbestosis and lung cancer, abstracts of many studies by Leroy Gardner and later by Arthur Vorwald, a review of the Fleischer/Drinker health survey of pipe-covering operations, references to W.C. Hueper's numerous papers on environmental carcinogens, many listings for mesothelioma, etc. All of the citations have been checked against the holdings of the HS&E Library.

This journal demonstrates, again, that the British took a greater interest in occupational health problems than did the American medical/scientific community, even when occupational health was not the particular area of expertise.

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: June 20, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: BRITISH ABSTRACTS

Issued monthly by the Bureau of Abstracts, London, and supported by the Chemical Society, the Society of the Chemical Industry, the Physiological Society, the Biochemical Society, the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Society for Experimental Biology.

Preceded by British Chemical and Physiological Abstracts and continued by British Abstracts of Medical Sciences.

C.U. Medical Library had the entire series from 1945 to 1953, but I could find no list of the publications reviewed each issue.

The abstracts primarily cover physiology, biochemistry and anatomy, but the following subsections are pertinent: "Respiration and Blood Gases," "Tumours," and "Physiology of Work and Industrial Hygiene." Copies were made of all relevant citations, ~~and are attached.~~

Attachments

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: June 20, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: BRITISH ABSTRACTS OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Published monthly by Biological and Medical Abstracts, Ltd., London.

Preceded by British Abstracts.

C.U. Medical Library had volumes 1 to 3 (1954-1956), but I did not check the Union List of Serials to see if it was published after 1956.

Primarily covers anatomy, biochemistry, experimental biology, experimental medicine, microbiology, pathology, pharmacology and physiology. Copies were made of all pertinent citations, ~~and are attached~~.

Attachments

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: June 20, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: BRITISH CHEMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

Issued monthly by the Bureau of Chemical and Physiological Abstracts, London, representing the Chemical Society and the Society of the Chemical Industry.

Continued by British Abstracts.

C.U. Medical Library had volumes covering 1938 to 1944. I did not check the Union List of Serials to see if it was published prior to 1938.

Primarily abstracted articles on physiology and biochemistry. Subsections reviewed were "Respiration and Blood Gases," "Tumours," and "Industrial Physiology and Hygiene."

Copies were made of all relevant citations, ~~and are attached~~.

Attachments

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date September 2, 1988

From Lois Gaul

Copies

Subject BRITISH JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHEST

Volumes 53-59 (1959-1965) of the British Journal of Diseases of Chest were reviewed at C.U. Medical Library for the 1940-1965 chronology on asbestos-related medical/scientific articles being developed for the Trust. The journal was previously titled the British Journal of Tuberculosis. The following articles were of interest:

1. H. Bohlig, G. Jacob and H. Muller, [Asbestosis of the Lung], Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 1959 (abstract).

2. Proceedings of the Pneumoconiosis Conference, 1959 (A.J. Orenstein, editor), London: J. and A. Churchill, 1960 (abstract).

3. Pneumoconiosis - Modern Trends, London: The Chest and Heart Association, 1960 (abstract).

4. K.F.W. Hinson, Cancer of the lungs and other diseases after exposure to asbestos dust, 59(3):121-129, July 1965.

5. S.J. Steel and J. Boyd, Pleural calcification and mesothelioma following exposure to asbestos, 59(3):130-132, July 1965.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date September 2, 1988

From Lois Gaul

Copies

Subject BRITISH JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE

All volumes of the British Journal of Industrial Medicine from 1948 to 1965 were reviewed at C.U. Medical Library for the 1940-1965 chronology on asbestos-related medical/scientific articles being developed for the Trust. The following articles were of interest:

1. P. Luton and J. Champeix, [Asbestosis], Arch. Mal. prof. 7:365, 1946 (abstract).

2. L. Rousseau, [Some remarks on asbestosis], Sem. Hop. 23:1811, 1947 (abstract).

3. M. Giroux, [Experimental asbestosis: Pathognomonic value of the "asbestos body"], Sem. Hop. 23:1814, 1947 (abstract).

4. R. Desmeules, M. Giroux and P. Richard, [Asbestosis and pulmonary tuberculosis], Sem. Hop. 23:1818, 1947 (abstract).

5. R. Desmeules et al., [Asbestosis and cancer of the lung], Sem. Hop. 23:1820, 1947 (abstract).

6. M. John, [Electron-microscopical studies of industrial dust], Wien. Med. Wschr. 98:318, 1948 (abstract).

7. R.J.R. Cureton, Squamous cell carcinoma occurring in asbestosis of the lung, Brit. J. Cancer 2:249, 1948 (abstract).

8. K.M. Lynch and W.M. Cannon, Asbestosis: VI. Analysis of forty necropsied cases, Dis. Chest. 14:874, 1948 (abstract).

9. J. Champeix and J. Bouteville, [Electron microscopy of asbestos bodies and the fibres of asbestos], Arch. Mal. prof. 11:607, 1950 (abstract).

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10. S.R. Gloyne, Pneumoconiosis: A histological survey of necropsy material in 1,205 cases, Lancet 1:810, 1951 (abstract).

11. J. MacL. Smith, I.D.P. Wootton and E.J. King, Experimental asbestosis in rats: The effect of particle size and of added alumina, Thorax 6:127, 1951 (abstract).

12. I. Davies, A pilot investigation into the occurrence of pneumoconiosis in large power stations in South wales, 10:111-113, 1953.

13. P.H. Nash and R.J. Sherwood, An occupational hygiene team, 10:202-206, 1953.

14. Third International Conference of Experts on Pneumoconiosis (Sydney, February-March 1950): Record of Proceedings, Volumes I and II, Geneva: International Labour Office, 1953 (abstract).

15. F. Molfino, [Industrial Medicine], Turin: Edizione Minerva Medica, S.A., 1953 (abstract).

16. A. Meiklejohn, The development of compensation for occupational diseases of the lungs in Great Britain, 11:198-212, 1954.

17. F. Lickint, [Etiology and prophylaxis of lung cancer], Leipzig: Theodor Steinkopff, 1953 (abstract).

18. R. Doll, Mortality from lung cancer in asbestos workers, 12:81-86, 1955.

19. D. Hunter, The Diseases of Occupations, 2nd edition, London: English Universities Press, 1957 (abstract).

20. P.F. Holt, Pneumoconiosis: Industrial Diseases of the Lung Caused by Dust, London: Edward Arnold, 1957 (abstract).

21. R. Doll, Occupational lung cancer: A review, 16:181-190, 1959.

22. E.P. Pendergrass, The Pneumoconiosis Problem: With Emphasis on the Role of the Radiologist, Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1958 (abstract).

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23. G.L. Leathart, Clinical, bronchographic, radiological and physiological observations in ten cases of asbestosis, 17:213-227, 1960.

24. G. Nagelschmidt, The relation between lung dust and lung pathology in pneumoconiosis, 17:247-259, 1960.

25. J.C. Wagner, C.A. Sleggs and P. Marchand, Diffuse pleural mesothelioma and asbestos exposure in the North Western Cape Province, 17:260-271, 1960.

26. A Symposium on Industrial Pulmonary Diseases (E.J. King and C.M. Fletcher, editors), London: J. and A. Churchill, 1960 (abstract).

27. R.T. Johnstone and S.E. Miller, Occupational Diseases and Industrial Medicine, Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1960 (abstract).

28. E.W. Baader, [The Clinical Bases of 46 Prescribed Occupational Diseases in West Germany], Munich: Urban and Schwarzenberg, 1960 (abstract).

29. C. Gernez-Rieux et al., [Occupational Broncho-Pneumopathies], Paris: Masson et Cie., 1961 (abstract).

30. Inhaled Particles and Vapours (C.N. Davies, editor), Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1961 (abstract).

31. [Lung and Occupational Diseases] (H. Trautmann, editor), Stuttgart: George Thieme, 1962 (abstract).

32. J.C. Wagner, Asbestosis in experimental animals, 20:1-12, 1963.

33. J.B. Enticknap and W.J. Smither, Peritoneal tumours in asbestosis, 21:20-31, 1964.

34. P.C. Elwood and A.L. Cochrane, A follow-up study of workers from an asbestos factory, 21:304-307, 1964.

35. Report and recommendations of the Working Group on Asbestos and Cancer, 22:165-171, 1965.

36. Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics 1963, London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1964 (abstract).

37. M.L. Newhouse and H. Thompson, Mesothelioma of pleura and peritoneum following exposure to asbestos in the London area, 22:261-269, 1965.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Distribution* Date February 18, 1985

From Lois Gaul 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject **BULLETIN OF HYGIENE**

The Bulletin of Hygiene is a monthly publication of the London Bureau of Hygiene & Tropical Diseases and consists of abstracts from the medical literature, grouped according to categories such as maternity and infant welfare, communicable diseases, mental hygiene, atmospheric pollution, sanitation, food and nutrition etc. There are also sections on cancer, occupational hygiene and toxicology, occupational psychology, and heating, ventilation and lighting. The Bulletin was first published in 1926, and all volumes through 1967 are available at C.U. Medical Library. I did not check to see if publication continued after 1967.

In addition to abstracts, the Bulletin of Hygiene includes book reviews, summaries of professional meetings, and, from time to time, an original article on a special topic (e.g., the September, 1931, edition contained a contribution by E. L. Collis on "Occupational Dust Diseases"). The abstracts are, in some cases, very detailed; for instance, the abstract of a 1930 paper by Merewether is 4 1/2 pages long and even includes reprints of several of the tables. There are many references to the pneumoconioses, to dust counting techniques, dust control, disability evaluation, and examination procedures such as x-rays and pulmonary function testing. Most of the references to asbestos are familiar ones, but all hve been checked against the holdings in the HS&E Library. Overall, articles on silicosis predominate prior to the war and after the war, emphasis is on coal workers' pneumoconiosis. The sections on cancer are interesting, too, because they show the gradual linking of lung cancer to occupational and environmental factors, and they are especially revealing of the controversy over smoking as a cause of lung cancer, which continued from the 1950's well into the 1960's.

Because this is a British publication, the abstracters comment frequently on British experience and practices compared to those of other countries. They also do not hestitate to criticize or to draw their own conclusions from the study they are summarizing. Abstracts of particular interest are:

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1. Scott, H., Two cases of peritoneal neoplasm (endothelioma), Proc. Zool. Soc. 3: 511-518, 1927. Tumors occurred in a brindled gnu and a hamster, but author advocates adoption of the term "mesothelioma".

2. Khaun A., The dust problem, Mitt. d. Volksgsndht Samtes 3: 20-27, 1932. At invitation of Rockefeller Institute, author visited United States to study industrial health problems with Drinker at Harvard. "Credit is given to America for certain standards" of permissible dust, such as granite, quartz, sandstone and limestone.

3. Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the Year 1938, London, H.M.S.O., 1939. "Cancer of the lung was associated with 12 out of 103 fatal cases of asbestosis."

4. Siebert, W.J., Fiberglas health hazard investigation, Indust. Med. 11(1): 6-9, January 1942. "The author considers the manufacture, fabrication and application of fiberglas products is attended by no unusual occupational hazards."

5. Kuhn,A., Illness among dock workers at Wilhemshaven, with special reference to industrial accidents and diseases (from 1930 to 1938), Arch. F. Gewerbepath. u. Gewerbehyg. 10(2): 133-150, July 1940. "Asbestosis occurred in only one case; asbestos is now little used as an isolation [sic] material. All asbestos workers are clinically and radiologically examined every six months and removed from exposure after two years." (This was abstracted in Bulletin of Hygiene in December 1942.)

6. Hueper, W.C., Industrial management and occupational cancer, J.A.M.A. 131 (9): 738-741, June 1946. "In this paper Dr. Hueper, whose reputation for a knowledge of the subject is world-wide, ... points out, for example, that in recent years cancers have developed with excessive frequency among workers in chromate plants, nickel refineries and asbestos-manufacturing plants."

7. Drinker, P., Health and safety in contract shipyards during the war, Occupational Med. 3 (4): 335-343, April 1947. "Other hazards, from carbontetrachloride used as a degreaser, asbestos in pipe covering, chlorinated naphthalene in handling electric cables, and x-rays used in inspection, are recorded."

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8. Lutz,G., Gewerbehygiene, 2nd edition, Stuttgart, 1947. "Diseases of the lungs due to dust are referred to on generally accepted lines (except that glass-wool is likened to asbestos as a cause of illness)."

9. Franchini, A. & Canepa, G., A contribution to the study of the pathology of pulmonary asbestosis, Med. d. Lavoro, 40 (6/7): 161-172, June-July 1949. Reports case of man who had been employed "applying insulating material containing asbestos" and was found to have asbestosis on autopsy. "It is suggested that periodical medical examinations should be made of persons exposed to asbestos dust, including workers employed in the application of asbestos insulating material."

10. Ollivier, H., Morand, P & Brun, R., Granulomata of the skin due to asbestos, Arch. Malad. Professionnelles 10 (5): 516-517, 1949. Injury to hand from asbestos fibers in "a man whose work lay in applying asbestos sheets to lag heating stoves."

11. Stoll,R., Bass, R. & Angrist, A. A., Asbestosis associated with bronchogenic carcinoma, Arch. Intern. Med. 88 (6): 831-834, December 1951. "A new case is now reported of a man who had worked for 6 years covering pipes with asbestos, refusing to wear any respirator."

12. Regulations for the Control of Dust Which May Cause Respiratory Disease in the Ceramic and Glass Industries, Staub 28: 8-14, March 1952. German regulations issued in August 1950. "The materials considered specially dangerous are free silica, asbestos, manganese compounds and basic slag, and any products that may contain any of them."

13. Davies,I., A pilot investigation into the occurrence of pneumoconiosis in large power stations in South Wales, Brit. J. Indust. Med. 10 (2): 111-113, April 1953. "In spite of the negative findings, the author believes that there exists a pneumoconiosis risk in these stations, dust arising from various sources such as ... in lagging pipes with asbestos material. He explains his negative results as chiefly due to the high rate of ventilation in power stations, but also to the period of exposure probably being too short to produce pneumoconiosis."

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14. Farris G., Asbestos warts and other dermatoses in workers with lagging materials, Rass. Med. Indust. 22 (1): 1-17, January-February 1953. "The range of lagging materials in use includes asbestos cord, which is wound round pipes, etc., various asbestos-containing slabs, which are incorporated in or otherwise applied to partitions or other flat surfaces, and mixtures of asbestos and cement which are in the form of paste to be moulded to the shape of the tank or other object which is to be insulated."

15. Abrams, H. K., Diatomaceous earth pneumoconiosis. Some sociomedical observations, Amer. J. Pub. Health 44 (5): 592-599, May 1954. Although Johns-Manville is not named, author is obviously describing the Lompoc plant. "Although a study carried out in 1930 revealed changes of pneumoconiosis in about 70 per cent of 108 workmen examined, there was no further reference to the disease in the American literature until 1952 . . . . The organized employees at the plant went out on strike, until after 7 months, the employers agreed to recognize the presence of a health hazard and undertook to take steps to eliminate it." During 20 years, 32 claims for compensation filed; author considers at least 26 of these definite diatomite pneumoconiosis, but only 8 received compensation. "He concludes that the outcome has been satisfactory but that a great deal of suffering and expense could have been saved if from the start there had been a systematic investigation of the dust hazard and prompt implementation of preventive measures."

16. Leicher, F., Primary cortical-cell tumour of the peritoneum in a case of asbestosis, Arch. F. Gewerbepath. u. Gewerbehyg. 13 (4): 382-392, 1954. "It is uncertain how the asbestos reached the peritoneal cavity; the most probable route was thought to be by direct penetration by the asbestos fibres from the lung through the pleura and thence through the diaphragm."

17. Guild, W. R. & Mansfield, R. J., Physical fitness of executives at a U.S. Naval Shipyard, Arch. Indust. Health 11 (2): 121-122, February 1955. "It is claimed that there is an advantage in instituting periodic medical examinations for 'white-collar' employees . . . . Now a physical examination of civilian executives at a New York Naval Shipyard is reported."

18. Sander, O. A., Asbestosis as differentiated from other pneumoconioses, Arch. Indust. Health 11 (3): 208-211, March 1955. "A history of exposure to asbestos dust must be found, but should not be invented merely because the patient may have done a little lagging with asbestos on a hot-water pipe. Asbestosis develops only after long periods of exposure to dust in considerable amounts. But we have no certain accepted maximum allowable concentration to guide us."

19. Southwell-Sander, G.H.G., Industrial health in H. M. dockyards, J. Roy. Nav. Med. Serv. 41 (2): 73-89, 1955. (This reference is just listed; no abstract is given. This issue of the Journal of the Royal Naval Medical Service is not available in the Rocky Mountain region. We are trying to obtain a copy of the paper from the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda.)

20. Fleming, A. J. & Zapp, J. A., Modern Occupational Medicine, 1954. Reviewer comments that "the closer identity of physician and management in America is repugnant to the British doctor . . . . To write detailed notes of an accident, taking care to sign them, may be wise from the point of view of winning a legal wrangle for the employer, but unwise if it causes the doctor to forfeit the confidence of the employees . . . . These are not so much criticisms of the book as comments on differences in custom."

21. Koelsch, F., Investigations of the health hazards of exposure to glass wool and other insulating materials, Zent. F. Arbeitsmed. u. Arbeitsschutz. 6 (8): 181-191, August 1956. "There are references to and short descriptions from the literature on this subject, together with some of the author's own experience of cases of illness due to these materials . . . . Some account is given of the skin, eye and pulmonary disorders which dusts from insulating materials may cause."

22. Frost, J., Georg, J. & Moller, P. F., Asbestosis with pleural calcification among insulation workers, Danish Med. Bull. 3 (7): 202-204, November 1956. "In Denmark only a few persons manipulate insulation products, which include asbestos, kieselguhr, magnesia, glass-wool and rock-wool. The first two have been regarded as fibrogenic to the lungs when their dust is inhaled."

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23. Dünner, L., Emphysema in dust diseases of the lungs, Zent. F. Arbeitsmed. u. Arbeitsschutz. 7 (6): 137-142, June 1957. Diseases observed in district of Hull, England. "Among the occupations mentioned in which pulmonary diseases due to dust were found were ship's-boiler cleaners and ship repairers, workers in graphite . . . ."

24. Storlazzi, E. D. Hygiene of welding in U.S. naval shipyards, Arch. Indust. Health 19 (3): 307-311, March 1959. "The chest x-rays of all welders, burners and shopfitters taken at the Boston Naval Shipyard during the year 1957 were scrutinized . . . . The conclusion is that the respiratory hazards of welding and burning in this establishment have been almost eliminated by strict application and enforcement of modern methods of industrial hygiene."

25. Leathart, G. L., Clinical, bronchographic, radiological and physiological observations in ten cases of asbestosis, Brit. J. Indust. Med. 17 (3): 213-225, July 1960. Pulmonary function tests of 10 subjects with asbestosis compared to those of "a control group of 11 asbestos workers, boiler laggers, whose chest radiographs were interpreted as normal by 3 independent observers."

26. Thorpe, J. J. and Weaver, N. K., Chronic pulmonary disease in an industrial population, Proc. Thirteenth Internat. Congress on Occup. Health, New York, July 25-29, 1960. In a study of 306 American workers, chronic pulmonary disease was "most common among workers in dusty trades; these include masons, insulators, and sandblasters. No patient with pneumoconiosis was found among these workers."

27. Murphy, G. B., Jr., Fiber glass pneumoconiosis, Arch. Environ. Health 3 (6): 704-710, December 1961. Case of fibrosis in "an electrical worker aged 50 years employed in dismantling electrical hot water heaters" and "exposed to a fine grey dust for an unstated period."

28. Wagler, F., Müller, H. & Anspach, M., Is there an endemic asbestosis? Ztschr. F. d. g. Hyg. u. ihre Grenzgebiete 8 (4): 246-255, April 1962. Case of asbestosis in a man "who worked for 5 1/2 years in the yard of a furniture factory which was on the opposite side of the street from an asbestos works." Prevention consists in controlling dust in the atmosphere "not only of the working place but of the neighborhood."

29. Sheinbaum, M., Some health hazards associated with the building trades, A.I.H.A. Journal 23 (5): 353-358, September-October 1962. Hazards listed include "penumatic application of plaster and asbestos-rockwool cement." Reviewer comments that "the only new hazard in the group, so far as Britain is concerned, is the pneumatic application of plaster which is just beginning to come into use . . . . The precautions for dealing with the other hazards are well known, if not always taken."

30. Thomson, J. G., Kaschula, R.O.C. & MacDonald, R. R., Asbestos as a modern urban hazard, South African Med. J. 37 (3): 77-81, January 1963. "There has been an enormously increased consumption of asbestos in recent years so that many workers may inhale asbestos at work although their occupations are not recognized as entailing an asbestos risk . . . . Although asbestos may occur in the air of the home from such sources as the insulation of the domestic iron, most of the asbestos is probably inhaled from the air of the street. One source of this contamination is the disintegration of brake linings."

31. Brugsch, H. G. & Bavley, H., Asbestosis in a worker engaged in automobile undercoating, New England J. Med. 265 (8): 379-381, August 1961. Survey of operation in Massachusetts resulted in recommendations to protect workers from exposure to an asbestos-base compound.

32. Lanza, A. J., editor, The Pneumoconioses, Grune & Stratton, 1963. "Professor A. J. Lanza is the doyen of industrial physicians in the United States of America . . . . Dr. Paul Gross, who in the U.S.A. is regarded as the natural successor to Leroy Gardner . . . . There are many items, particularly in the chapters on asbestosis [written by Dr. Kenneth Smith] and coal-workers' pneumoconiosis which British readers will not altogether accept. ... Its real value is not as a textbook on the subject but as a succinct presentation of the experience and viewpoints of experts in the U.S.A."

33. Leathart, G. L. & Sanderson, J. T., Some observations on asbestosis, Ann. Occup. Hyg. 6 (2): 65-74, April-June 1963. "Medical supervision by periodical medical examination is limited to workers in asbestos textile and products factories. A large number of patients certified by benefit for asbestosis are insulating workers and sprayers and in these occupations there is no medical supervision. The authors estimate that 5,000 men are employed in insulation." Dust counts taken during the installation of a new heating

system in a hospital "did not suggest that there was prolonged exposure to high concentrations of dust. It may be that conditions are much worse in other kinds of lagging, say in ships." Authors recommend that British regulations "be amended to cover laggers; it is understood that this is under consideration."

34. Laub, G., Accident and health protection of workers in the manipulation and manufacture of asbestos. Zent. F. Arbeitsmed. u. Arbeitsschutz 13 (8): 77-81, August 1963. "Mat making is safe compared with asbestos spraying . . . . Sawing of asbestos cement boards should be done under exhaust and the workers should have masks."

35. Barnes, J. M., The basis for establishing and fixing maximum allowable concentrations, Trans. Assoc. Industr. Med. Officers 13 (3): 74-76, October 1963. "Maximum allowable concentrations (MAC) and threshold limit values (TLV) denote similar standards but have no legal basis . . . . The annual TLV lists of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists are now widely used."

36. Enticknap, J. B. & Smither, W. J., Peritoneal tumours in asbestosis, Brit. J. Indust. Med. 21 (1): 20-31, January 1964. Nature of peritoneal tumors in asbestos factory workers discussed. "They may be mesotheliomas and therefore true neoplasms . . . . It is proposed that the condition be called the 'peritoneal tumour of asbestosis' until its nature becomes clear."

37. Selikoff, I. J., Churg, J. & Hammond, E. C., Asbestos exposure and neoplasia, J.A.M.A. 188 (1): 22-26, April 1964. First Selikoff paper cited.

Please let me know if you wish to see the full abstract of any of these references.

LAG:vmb

* D. H. Markusson	- 2-20	N. E. Stead	- 2-17
R. D. Batson	- 2-20	R. Meunier	- 2-19
H. L. Marsh	- 2-20	B. Diemer	- 2-20
R. L. Polk	- 2-17	P. Kotin, M.D.	- 2-20

02-18-85

C

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date: September 17, 1984

From: Lois Gaul

Copies: Chrono

Subject: Cancer: A Manual for Practitioners

Cancer: A Manual for Practitioners was compiled by the Committee on Publication of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Society for Control of Cancer in 1940, and is part of the Boston Collection of C.U. Medical Library.

The chapter on "Occupational and Industrial Cancer" by Clifford C. Franseen, M.D., discusses cancer of the lung in miners; cancer of the skin among workers in tar, pitch and soot and among oil workers; cancer of the bladder in the aniline dye industry; arsenical carcinoma; X-ray and radium cancer; malignant tumors resulting from acquired irradiation; and cancer following trauma. There is no mention of asbestos or pneumoconioses.

A chapter on lung cancer has no references to mesothelioma or to etiology, although a question-and-answer section in the appendices states that "any connection between tobacco and cancer is probably due to chronic irritation. Differences of opinion still exist as to whether tobacco is a factor or not."

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date September 17, 1984

From Lois Gaul

Copies Chrono

Subject Cancer and Other Chronic Diseases in Massachusetts

Available in the Boston Collection of C.U. Medical Library Cancer and Other Chronic Diseases in Massachusetts was written by George H. Bigelow, M.D., and Herbert L. Lombard, M.D., both with the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. The book was published in 1933 by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

There is no mention of asbestos-related disease or other dust diseases and practically no discussion of occupational factors in general in the development of chronic diseases.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: September 27, 1984

From: Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies: Chrono/File

Subject: CANCER OF THE LUNG AND OTHER INTRATHORACIC TUMOURS

Written by Maurice Davidson, M.D., Cancer of the Lung was published in 1930 by William Wood and Company, New York, and is in the Boston Collection at C.U. Medical Library.

Metothelioma is not mentioned, but there is quite an extensive discussion on the etiology of lung cancer, especially chronic conditions and occupation. However, although asbestos and asbestos-related trades are not referred to, the author does state that "tobacco, war gas, petrol fumes, dust, and tar from the roads have all been subject to discussion as possible and likely sources of irritation, but it cannot be said that any observations have been made so far which justify definite conclusions as to the aetiological importance of these factors, and such control evidence as there is does not lend much support to the theories in its favour."

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: 9/18/84

From: Lois Gaul

Copies: Chrono

Subject: Causation, Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer

The Causation, Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer, written by James Ewing, M.D., was published by Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, in 1931, and is in the Boston Collection of C.U. Medical Library.

The discussion of occupational cancer relates to bituminous products only. There is no mention of asbestos or pneumoconiosis-producing dusts in general.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See below.* Date March 20, 1985

From L. Gaul

Copies File/Chrono

Subject The Chemistry of Industrial Toxicology

* D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
R. L. Polk
N. E. Stead
S. E. R. Page
R. Meunier
B. Diemer
P. Moore

As part of a project for Michael Freeborn a while ago, I compiled a bibliography on Hervey B. Elkins and reviewed a number of his publications. The Chemistry of Industrial Toxicology, written by Elkins, was first published by John Wiley & Sons in 1950. We borrowed a copy from The University of New Mexico Medical Center Library. The second edition was published in 1960, and a copy was borrowed from the library at Denver University. Third and fourth editions appeared in the 1970's but were not reviewed.

In the 1950 edition, the Acknowledgments page lists Ernani Storlazzi among the people thanked for "contributions, direct and indirect." Chapter XI includes a section on minerals, but the only mention of asbestos is the statement that asbestos "causes a fibrotic lung condition known as asbestosis, which resembles silicosis in many respects and can be almost as serious." Chapter XIV concerns maximum allowable concentrations and includes a brief history of MAC development and a list of MAC's. This list shows the MAC for asbestos as 5 mppcf and gives the source of the MAC as the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Hygiene in 1947. (Other sources for other MAC's given by Elkins are individuals such as Drinker, the ACGIH, and the USPHS).

In the second edition, the only reference to asbestos hazards is the same as the first. The history of MAC development has been revised to reflect activities since 1950, and the format of the tables of MAC's has also changed. The MAC for asbestos is still listed as 5 mppcf, but no source is given.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 13, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject. CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

This monograph by W. Gilman Thompson is based on a presentation to the Second National Conference on Industrial Diseases of the American Association for Labor Legislation in June 1912. The book is available at the library of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, but it is not applicable to the government litigation.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date April 23, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject CLEAN AIR (REMOVAL OF DUSTS).

*D.H. Markusson	N.E. Stead
R.D. Batson	S.E.R. Page
H.L. Marsh	R. Meunier
R.L. Polk	B. Diemer

Clean Air (Removal of Dusts) is No. 7 in the Controlling Chemical Hazards Series, issued by the Division of Labor Standards of the U.S. Department of Labor in 1947. The pamphlet is subtitled "Exposure to harmful Dusts, Funes, Vapors, Gases, lowers physical efficiency in any industry and may cause Serious Illness or even Fatalities." A copy was borrowed from the Government Documents Department, Denver Public Library.

This little pamphlet describes in some detail lung function and structure; the mechanism of breathing, including function of the cilia and phagocytes; portals of entry; body defenses; engineering control of dusts; etc. Silica and asbestos are listed as the two industrial dusts "outstandingly recognized--medically and legally--as offering hazard to exposed workers." The pamphlet states that "asbestosis--confined to a limited and specialized group of industries--is due to the inhalation of dust of a fibrous mineral (chiefly chrysotile) in the manufacture of nonflammable textiles, insulation materials, brake and clutch linings, asbestos-cement sheets, tiles, electric conductors, cables and molded goods," and discusses the disease process.

A section on medical, legal and economic aspects of dusts mentions "evidence of 'dust hysteria'" in the compensation courts, and the section on engineering control recommends that the employer "carry on an educational campaign to inform his safety and operating officials about occupational disease matters and to have them transmit the information to the workers so the latter can cooperate wholeheartedly in trying to eradicate these diseases from industry or at least control them to a far greater extent than has been done."

The only mention of TLV's comes at the end of the booklet in a section on codes: "An increasing number of heavily industrialized states, or those whose natural resources are associated with injurious dust exposures, have adopted Dust

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Control Codes which specify the engineering methods whereby safe working atmosphere can and must be provided. Maximum allowable dust concentration (parts per million) have been determined and a waalth of technical information is now available to employers in every field." No specific figures are given, and the ACGIH is not mentioned.

LG/ks

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **11-11-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject. **COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY MEDICINE**

Written by Roscoe N. Gray, Surgical Director of Aetna Life Insurance Company, Compensation and Liability Medicine was published by Matthew Bender & Company, New York, 1935. A copy was borrowed from Albany Medical College. The text is organized by condition, disease or industrial material and includes sections on asbestosis, silicosis and tumors. There is nothing of interest in the two latter sections.

In discussing asbestosis, the author notes that "after refinement and the pressing or weaving into cloth, tape, rope, paper, or sheets, there is usually too little dust liberated to do much harm. We may, from a practical point of view, eliminate all plants as potential hazards in the production of asbestosis except quarrying, cleaning, spinning, weaving and pressing of this mineral." Suggests dust counts should not exceed 13.5 mppcf.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 12, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject COMPENSATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Compensation for Occupational Diseases is Report No. 3 of the International Labour Organization's Series M (Social Insurance), published in Geneva in 1925. It is part of the holdings of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia.

The report states that Illinois, Minnesota, New York and Ohio have schedules of diseases covered by compensation and that Illinois includes "all processes involving the use and manipulation of toxic chemical substances, minerals or other substances handled in dangerous quantities or conditions; all operations giving rise to infectious or toxic dust." Other states whose definitions of accidents and injury include occupational disease are California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

LG/ks

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. H. Markusson, 2-20

Date: January 28, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20 Lois

Copies: K. Richman, 2-19
B. Diemer, 2-20

Subject: COMPENSATION MEDICINE

1. Published quarterly by the American Academy of Compensation Medicine. Publication was begun in January 1946 but was suspended from August 1946 to November 1948. Journal was re-started in December 1948 and continued until December 1961.

2. C.U. Medical Library had volumes 2 to 4 (1949 to 1953).

3. Major focus on proper diagnosis of various diseases, treatment of injuries, rehabilitation medicine, changes in Workers' Compensation legislation, pertinent legal cases, etc.

4. There were several articles on the relationship of asbestos exposure to cancer of the lung, beginning in November 1949. Succeeding articles in March 1950, September 1950 and March 1952 each stressed the increasing strength of the accumulating data and the future compensation problems to be expected.

5. The November 1949 article by Lawrence W. Smith, "Pneumoconiosis and Lung Cancer," is in the HS&E Library and is attached for D. H. Markusson since the author states that "it becomes more and more difficult to absolve asbestos as a potential factor in the development of pulmonary cancer."

6. I was unable to duplicate the other articles at the time I reviewed the journal. Unfortunately all three volumes are now missing from the shelves at C.U. Library, and the librarians have been unable to locate them for me. The journal is not available anywhere else in the state, but is in the holdings of the National Library of Medicine.

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D

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: June 13, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono (xc in TLV folder)

Subject: DANGEROUS PROPERTIES OF INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS, THIRD EDITION

Edited by N. Irving Sax, the third edition of this text was published in 1968.

Asbestos is included under the heading "Asbestos Particles." Hazards are listed as diffuse fibrosis and cancer of the lung, pleura and peritoneum. No mention of gastrointestinal cancer or lymphoma.

TLV is given as ACGIH recommended standard of 5 million particles per cubic foot of air.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date September 27, 1984

From Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies Chrono/File

Subject THE DANGEROUS TRADES

Dangerous Trades, the Historical, Social, and Legal Aspects of Industrial Occupations as Affecting Health, by a Number of Experts," was edited by Thomas Oliver, M.D., and published by E. P. Button & Co., New York in 1902. It is part of the Boston Collection at C.U. Medical Library.

Chapter II by Adelaide M. Anderson, entitled "Historical Sketch of the Development of Legislation for Injurious and Dangerous Industries in England", is in the HS&E Library (JMEA#), and has been cited in litigation because of the following statement:

> "Some of the most injurious processes known to us now are extremely ancient. To mention but a few: lead and quicksilver mining, the potters craft, and the textile processes of preparing and weaving asbestos and flax."

It is interesting that this is the only time asbestos is mentioned in this 891-page text. For example, the chapter on "Dust-Producing Occupations" (Chapter X), by Dr. John Tatham, discusses pottery manufacture, glass makers, copper workers, file cutters, iron and steel workers, gunsmiths, chimney sweeps, miners and the like, and includes a section on textile workers. However, the weaving of asbestos is not mentioned. Likewise, Chapter XVII, "Dust as a Cause of Occupation Disease," by Thomas Oliver, M.D., discusses pneumoconiosis but states that there are "four recognized types of pneumoconioses or industrial lung disease: (1) Chalicosis or silicosis, due to stone dust and siliceous material, as in mason's phthisis; (2) siderosis, due to mettalic dust; (3) anthracosis or coal-miners' phthisis; and (4) byssinosis, caused by inhalation of cotton particles." Again, there is nothing on asbestos, so the reason that the weaving of asbestos was alluded to by Ms. Anderson as one of "the most injurious processes known to us now" is unclear.

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In discussing fibrosis of the lung, Oliver states:

> "The affected workman is regarded as the victim of consumption, but the diseases is not necessarily tuberculous. Under these circumstances, where a lung has become altered in structure and its vital resistance dimmished, it becomes an easy matter for true tuberculosis, as the results of its specific bacillus, to be grafted on to a pneumoconiosis, or dust lung disease. In people who have worked in a thick atmosphere there is therefore found a farm of consumption due to the inhalation of dust, and another the result of the tubercle bacillus, but in old-standing cases the two are generally found combined. The tendency of modern pathology is to look upon all pulmonary phthisis or consumption as tuberculous, but the fact remains that phthisis can be caused by dust. Pneumoconiosis differs from the tuberculous type of lung disease in being more amenable to treatment in the early stage, also in the fact that while both lungs are affected, it is the bases rather than the apices that suffer. If the workman, for example, leaves his dusty employment, especially in the early stages of his illness, the malady may be arrested. Usually the march of the disease in this form is slower than the tubercular."

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date October 22, 1984

From L. Gaul

Copies

Subject Design of Industrial Exhaust Systems

Subtitled "How to Design, Build or Buy an Exhaust System that Will Adequately and Economically Perform the Functions Required by Law or Prescribed by Specialists in Industrial Hygiene," Design of Industrial Exhaust Systems was written by John L. Alden and published by The Industrial Press in 1939. The book is part of the Boston Collection at C. U. Medical Library.

Although the contents of the book are unrelated to the asbestos litigation, the author makes several interesting observations in the Preface. He states that "industry is well informed of the need for exhaust sanitation. It is not well informed as to how best to satisfy that need. ...Although exhaust ventilation has been practiced for more than 70 years and has been recognized by statute for more than 40 years, the literature is astonishingly scanty... First, the field has been relatively small and inconspicuous and has not attracted the attention of colleges and other independent investigators. The second, and perhaps predominant, factor has been that many of those within the industry have treated their accumulated data as precious trade secrets to be divulged neither to competitors nor to customers."

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date September 17, 1984

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject The Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory Tract

Available in the Boston Collection at C.U. Medical Library, The Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory Tract was written by Elmer H. Funk, M.D., and published in 1940 by Oxford University Press as Volume V of the Oxford Monographs of Diagnosis and Treatment.

The text contains several chapters of interest, including ones on pulmonary fibrosis, pneumoconiosis (silicosis), asbestosis, and lung cancer. The section on asbestosis has been copied for the HS&E Library. The discussion of diagnosis, pathology and treatment contains nothing startling. However, the text does state that the "manufacture of insulating mattresses is one of the most dangerous processes in this industry, owing to the difficulty of controlling the finest dust." There is no mention of any hazard, though, to end users. The chapter on lung cancer does not discuss etiology.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To Paul Kotin, M.D., 2-20 Date September 17, 1984

From Lois Gaul LGB

Copies File/Chrono

Subject The Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory Tract

This textbook, written by Elmer H. Funk, M.D., in 1940 and published as part of the Oxford University Monographs on Diagnosis and Treatment, contains a brief section on endothelioma of the pleura in the chapter on lung cancer, which states:

> "While malignant tumors have been diagnosed largely as endothelioma arising from endothelium of the pleural lymph channels, other terms, such as mesothelioma, endothelial cancer, and lymphatic proliferans, have been applied.... [some authorities] consider that sarcomas only can be classified as primary malignant neoplasms of the pleura and that all other growths are secondary, representing extensions, implantations, or metastases from an unrecognized primary source, usually in the lungs.... While we continue to use the term 'endothelioma' clinically, there are possible inaccuracies pathologically which only careful microscopic study will reveal."

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date. April 10, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject DISCUSSION ON INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

Written by William Gilman Thompson, Discussion on Industrial Diseases was read before the Brooklyn County Medical Society in 1921. The unpublished manuscript is available in the rare book department of the New York Academy of Medicine. There is no discussion of dust diseases; however, the author expresses concern over the development of new chemicals and new industrial processes without understanding the ramifications on health. Examples given are radium and overuse of X-rays.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To. File

Date September 27, 1984

From. Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies Chrono/File

Subject DISEASES OF THE BRONCHI, LUNGS, AND PLEURA

The second edition of Diseases of the Bronchi, Lungs, and Pleura, by Frederick T. Lord, M.D., was published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1925 and is in the Boston Collection of C.U. Medical Library.

There are separate chapters on pneumonoconiosis, tumors of the bronchi and lung and tumors of the pleura. The chapter on pneumonoconiosis is extensive and describes in detail historical observations of pigment in the lung, the etiology of pulmonary disease, animal experiments (including those by Gardner with silicious dusts), symptoms, x-ray examination, diagnosis and treatment. Various kinds of dust are discussed, as well as numerous types of occupations in which dust exposure occurs, but asbestos is not mentioned. Neither are asbestos-related trades. Under prophylaxis the author states that "the dangers of dust need especially to be appreciated by workers in dusty occupations, and it is doubtful if the conditions obtaining in many workshops and factories would long be tolerated by the workers, or the business continue to be profitable to the owners, if the workers were better informed. The distribution of circulars of information among the workers and owners would do much to correct inhealthy conditions."

Etiology of lung cancer is not discussed other than to say that the cause of cancer of the lung is "little known." The discussion on pleura tumors is in a separate memo to Dr. Paul Kotin.

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To: P. Kotin, M. D. Date: September 24, 1984

From: L. Gaul

Copies:

Subject: Diseases of the Bronchi, Lungs and Pleura

This 1925 textbook by Frederick T. Lord, M.D., has a separate chapter on tumors of the pleura in which their occurrence, pathology, symptoms, x-ray examination, prognosis and treatment are discussed. A copy of this section has been placed in the mesothelioma file which I am compiling for you.

The author lists the synonyms as endothelioma; endothelioma lymphangiomatosum; pleuritis carcinosa; lymphangitis carcinomatodes; lymphangitis prolifera; and sarcocarcinoma, and he states that:

> "Although the term endothelioma has been most commonly applied, carcinoma seems more appropriate. The general character and histologic appearance of the tumor do not, in general, sufficiently differ from carcinoma in other regions, and its origin in the surface epithelium or lymph vessel endothelium is too uncertain to warrant a more distinctive term."

There is no use of the term mesothelioma in the chapter.

The author also writes that "this is a rare affection, of which some 40 to 50 cases are sufficiently well recorded to permit of acceptance... The disease is more common between forty and fifty years of age... Men are somewhat more frequently affected... The disease usually terminates fatally within six months of the discovery of the pleural invasion. A period of eighteen to twenty months may elapse between the beginning of symptoms and the fatal termination."

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date. March 29, 1985

From Lois Gaul

Copies File/Chrono

Subject Diseases of the Chest

Diseases of the Chest was written by H. Corwin Hinshaw and L. Henry Garland and first published in 1956 by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. The second edition appeared in 1963, and the third, attributed to Hinshaw alone, in 1969.

In the first edition, the discussion of asbestosis includes the statement: "Exposure occurs in industrial plants where asbestos products are fabricated and among those who install insulating materials. The spinning and weaving of asbestos in combination with other textiles also results in exposure." The references at the end of the chapter include four on asbestos, all of which are in the HS&E Library. Only one of these four contains a case report of asbestosis in an insulator.

In the second edition, the statement about asbestos exposure is the same; however, the references to the literature are different, being more recent than the ones in the first text. None refers to disease in an end-product user. This edition also includes an illustration of x-rays of a worker with an exposure history of "35 years as wrapper of asbestos on pipes."

Although the chapter on occupational pulmonary diseases in the third edition is attributed to Horton C. Hinshaw, Jr., much of the wording is unchanged from the previous edition. The x-rays illustrating the text are the same as well. There is, of course, some expansion of the discussion of diagnosis to reflect advances in the art. The references to asbestos in the literature at the end of the chapter are also more numerous. All of them are in the HS&E Library. Hinshaw has been questioned concerning the 1956 and 1963 texts, and we have in our file an undated 3-page memo by Hinshaw which explains that asbestosis in insulators was rare at that time and the illustrations used were atypical cases.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **Dec. 3, 1986**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **DISEASES OF THE CHEST**

The third edition of Diseases of the Chest and the Principles of Physical Diagnosis, edited by G. W. Norris and H. R. M. Landis, was published by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, in 1927. Chapter 22 on diseases of the lungs, written by H. R. M. Landis, includes a section on pneumoconiosis. There is no specific mention of asbestosis or asbestos dust, but in describing the mottling seen on x-ray in the second stage of pneumoconiosis, Landis notes "it occurs early in those exposed to silica; comparatively early in coal miners, certain metal grinders and somewhat later in potters and asbestos workers."

Also of interest is the statement that "the extent to which pneumoconiosis prevails cannot be determined as the term is practically never employed to indicate the cause of death nor even to indicate the nature of the illness during life.

In discussing intrathoracic tumors, Landis notes that "primary involvement of the pleura by a carcinoma is rare, there being not more than 40 or 50 cases on record." The question of whether the lung cancer of the cobalt miners in the Schneeberg district of Germany is due to invitation from dust is mentioned.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **Dec. 3, 1986**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **DISEASES OF THE CHEST**

The fourth edition of Diseases of the Chest and the Principles of Physical Diagnosis, by G. W. Norris and H. R. M. Landis, published by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1931, is very similar to the third edition. In fact, the section on pneumoconiosis in Chapter 22 on diseases of the lungs is essentially the same as that in the earlier edition. There is no mention of asbestosis. However, in describing the mottling seen in x-rays of the lungs in the second stage of pneumoconiosis, the authors note "its onset seems to depend largely upon the character of the dust inhaled. It occurs early in those exposed to silica; comparatively early in coal miners, certain metal grinders and somewhat later in potters and asbestos workers."

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **11-11-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **DISEASES OF THE CHEST**

The fifth edition of Diseases of the Chest and the Principles of Physical Diagnosis, by G. W. Norris and H. M. Landis, was published by W. B. Saunders Company. Philadelphia, in 1933, and was borrowed from the University of Arizona for review.

Part III, written by Landis, includes a chapter on diseases of the lungs, containing a section on pneumoconiosis. The discussion on asbestosis notes that "it is not a new condition. Attention has been directed to it during the past few years by reason of the increased manufacture of asbestos products... Aside from the relatively few cases reported in this country and in South Africa, the remainder have all developed in the British Isles. Further studies will undoubtedly reveal far more cases in this country."

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date September 27, 1984

From Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies Chrono/File

Subject DISEASES OF THE CHEST DESCRIBED FOR STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS

This text on Diseases of the Chest, part of the Boston Collection of C.U. Medical Library, was written by Robert Coope, M.D., and published in 1944 by The Williams and Wilkins Book Company, Baltimore. It contains separate chapters on bronchial carcinoma and other intrathoracic tumors and on diseases due to the inhalation of dusts, fumes and gases.

With reference to lung cancer, the author states "there are no convincingly proved causal factors, apart perhaps from the radioactive dust encountered by those "pathological curiosities', the Schneeberg Cobalt Workers and the Joachimstal Miners." Mesothelioma of the pleura is not mentioned.

The chapter on dust diseases includes a section on asbestosis, which has been copied for the HS&E Library. No mention is made of any hazard to end users of asbestos-containing materials. In fact, the author writes that "the industry has a comparatively short history, and it is only in the last twenty years that the disease arising from it has been extensively studied."

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

Manville Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date. September 27, 1984

From Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies Chrono/File

Subject. ON DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND PLEURAE

Written by Sir R. Douglas Powell and P. Horton-Smith Hartley, M.D., On Diseases of the Lungs and Pleurae, sixth edition, was published by P. Blackiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, in 1921, and is available in the Boston Collection of C.U. Medical Library.

Chapter XIX concerns chronic interstitial pneumonia or cirrhosis of the lung and pneumokoniosis. There are discussions of anthracosis, silicosis and siderosis, but no mention of asbestos dust or asbestosis. As is common in many books of this era, the authors state that cases of pneumoconiosis are "decidedly less frequent now than in former years, owing to the precautions which are being taken by wet-grinding, exhaust fans, and similar expedients, to protect the workman from the baleful influence of the dust."

Some of the references cited are:

1. Diseases of Occupation by Thomas Oliver, M.D., London, 1908, p. 298.

2. The etiology and prevention of pneumonokoniosis, by Thomas Oliver, M.D., in A discussion on diseases of the lungs caused by dust, British Medical Journal ii:481, 1908.

3. Industrial pneumonoconioses, with special reference to dust phthisis, by Edgar L. Collis, Milroy Lectures, 1915, Public Health.

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 12, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject. DISEASES OF OCCUPATION

The full title of this textbook is Diseases of Occupation from the Legislative, Social and Medical Points of View. Written by Thomas Oliver, the third edition was published by E.P. Sutton, New York, in 1916. It was reviewed at the Library of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia.

There are four chapters on dusts and mining and two chapters on diseases in specific occupations. Although various forms of pneumoconioses are discussed, such as anthracosis, chalicosis, silicosis, siderosis and byssinosis, there is no mention of asbestosis or of hazards related to asbestos dust.

LG/ks

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 12, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject DISEASES OF OCCUPATION AND VOCATIONAL HYGIENE

Reviewed at the Philadelphia College of Physicians, this textbook was edited by George M. Kober and William C. Hanson and published by P. Blakiston's Son & Company, Philadelphia, in 1916. The book includes chapters on"Dust Diseases of the Lungs" by Thomas Oliver; "Cancer and Occupation" by Tyzzer and Ordway; and "Mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Dusty Occupations" by F.L. Hoffman. There is no mention of asbestos.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date. September 17, 1984

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject Diseases of the Respiratory Tract

Diseases of the Respiratory Tract, available at C.U. Medical Library in the Boston Collection, contains the proceedings of the Eighth Annual Graduate Fortnight of the New York Academy of Medicine. It was published by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1936.

Two chapters were of interest: "Pneumoconiosis with Particular Reference to Silicosis and Tuberculosis" by Leroy U. Gardner, and "Carcinoma of the Lung" by Lloyd F. Craver. The Gardner paper was copied for HS&E Library.

Craver's article has some discussion of occupational factors in the development of lung cancer but only in a very general sense. There is no mention of asbestos or even dusts. The etiological role of tobacco smoking is also mentioned but the author takes no position one way or the other.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **11-7-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **DUST**

Dust, by S. C. Blacktin, was published by The Sherwood Press, Cleveland, Ohio, 1934, and was borrowed for review from the Colorado School of Mines.

A monograph on all aspects of dust, scientific and technological, it includes a chapter on the pathology and physiology of dust, which has been copied for the files. The author discusses the extensive bibliography on the subject, the diseases caused by dust, and preventive studies and methods, particularly development of suitable respirators. Although neither asbestos nor asbestosis is listed in the subject index, there are numerous references to both throughout the chapter.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date October 9, 1984

From Lois Gaul 2-20 (X 2007)

Copies. Chrono

Subject **DUST AND ITS DANGERS**

Dust and Its Dangers by T. Mitchell Prudden, M.D., was published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, in 1890. It is part of the Boston Collection at C. U. Medical Library. It is not relevant to asbestos since it is solely concerned with the hazards of bacteria and other micro-organisms in dusty air.

LAG:alt

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **11-7-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **THE DUST HAZARD IN INDUSTRY**

Written by W. E. Gibbs, The Dust Hazard in Industry was published in 1925 by Ernest Benn Ltd., London. A copy was borrowed from the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology.

The book primarily discusses explosive hazards of dusts, although a chapter is devoted to occupational diseases due to dust. There is no mention of asbestos or of anything else of interest to current litigation.

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ACL Doc 24546 · Page 57 of 334
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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date. March 13, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject DUSTY AIR AND ILL HEALTH

Written by Robert Hessler, this book was subtitled "a study of prevalent ill health and causes," and was printed privately in 1915. It is part of the collection of the Philadelphia College of Physicians.

There is a chapter on "Dust and Dust Victims" which briefly mentions anthracosis, byssinosis, chalicosis, silicosis and siderosis. There is nothing relevant to asbestos.

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Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: June 13, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY: A GUIDE TO INFORMATION SOURCES

Authored by Robert L. Rudd and published in Detroit in 1977 by Gale Research Company. Nothing on asbestos.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date: **1-6-87**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject: **ESSENTIALS OF INDUSTRIAL HEALTH**

Written by C. O. Sappington, Essentials of Industrial Health was published in 1943 by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, and borrowed from Creighton University Health Sciences Library for review. The text contains an extensive history of industrial hygiene and occupational medicine in the twentieth century, as well as discussions of dust hazards, safe concentration codes, disability evaluation, insurance practices and so on. Although there are numerous references to asbestos and asbestosis, attention is primarily focused on silica and silicosis. Appendex I, "Dusts, Fumes, Vapors and Gases Safety Orders", issued by the Industrial Accident Commission, State of California, effective December 28, 1936, lists maximum concentration of asbestos as "10 million particles, of a size between 0.5 and 10 microns, per cubic foot of air."

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See below.* Date. March 28, 1985

From Lois Gaul

Copies. File/Chrono

Subject The Essentials of Occupational Disease

*D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
R. L. Polk
N. E. Stead
S. E. R. Page
R. Meunier
B. Diemer
P. Kotin,M.D.

Written by Jewitt V. Reed, M.D. and A. K. Harcourt. M. D., The Essentials of Occupational Diseases was published by Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, in 1941. It is part of the Boston Collection at C. U. Medical Library.

This text is somewhat different from the other texts on occupational medicine at this time in that chapters on general industrial medicine topics, such as the organization and functions of an industrial medical service and so on, are not included. Instead, the format is similar to toxicology handbooks in that chemicals, physical agents, and other substances are listed alphabetically and discussed in relation to their potential hazard, precautions and the like. There are separate chapters on skin lesions of occupational origin, occupational diseases of the lungs, and malignant disease associated with occupation.

Under the section on asbestosis, the authors state: "In all stages of handling asbestos from the mining, crushing, sorting and machining to the finished product, there occurs a certain amount of asbestos dust which constitutes an occupational hazard." With respect to threshold values, they refer to Dreessen's 1938 report, stating, "in other words, in the present state of our knowledge, 5 million asbestos dust particles per cubic foot can be considered as being within safe limits." There is no mention of asbestos as a possible carcinogen.

Most texts state that an adequate occupational history of exposure to asbestos is one of the factors in the diagnosis of asbestosis. Reed and Harcourt are much more specific than

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this. They say: "The diagnosis of asbestosis is made chiefly on the history of the worker's occupation which must show a definite exposure to a concentration of asbestos dust amounting to at least 5 million particles per square foot, such exposure to have existed over a period ranging between four to seven years."

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **12-16-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **EVALUATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE PROBLEMS OF ILLINOIS**

Evaluation of the Industrial Hygiene Problems of Illinois was prepared by the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Illinois Department of Public Health, in 1939. Acknowledgement is given to the assistance rendered by the Industrial Hygiene Division of the U.S. Public Health Service, especially to J. J. Bloomfield, M. E. Peyton and R. T. Page. Among the industries surveyed was the asbestos products industry, represented by 2,215 workers in 17 plants. Of these workers, it was found that 1,048 were actually exposed to asbestos dust and 2.2 percent of these were provided with negative ventilation, 26.6 percent with local exhaust, 0.7 percent with isolation, 5.6 percent with wet methods of control, and 27 percent with respirators. Asbestos exposures were found in other industries as well, including the chemicals and allied industries, the iron and steel industry, the metal industry other than iron and steel, lumber industry and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date April 15, 1988

From Lois Gaul

Copies Chrono

Subject Excerpta Medica-Cancer

In the development of the chronology on asbestos medical/scientific literature for the Trust, Volumes 1-13 (1953-1965) of Excerpta Medica--Cancer were reviewed at C.U. Medical Library. The following abstracts were copied:

1. E. L. Wynder, Studies on lung cancer in relation to smoking, Archives of Industrial Hygiene 5(3):218-227, 1952

2. W. Pfeifer and A. Weiss, [Radiological aspects of primary pleural carcinoma], Fortschr. Roentgenstr. 76(4):460-467, 1952

3. O. Clagett et al., Localized fibrous mesothelioma of the pleura, Journal of Thoracic Surgery 24(3):213-230, 1952

4. J. E. Strode, Localized fibrous mesothelioma of the pleura: Report of a case, Proc. Clin. Honolulu 19(3):54-59, 1953. (No abstract)

5. F. Boemke, [Pulmonary carcinoma in asbestosis], Med. Mschr. 7(2):77-81, 1953

6. C. J. Dawe et al., Diffuse fibrous mesothelioma of the pericardium: Report of a case and review of the literature, Cancer 6(4): 794-808, 1953

7. H. W. Benoit and L. V. Ackerman, Solitary pleural mesotheliomas, Journal of Thoracic Surgery 25(4):346-357, 1953

8. R. P. Hill, Malignant fibrous mesothelioma of the peritoneum, Cancer 6(6):1182-1185, 1953. (No abstract)

9. H. H. Stumpf, Diffuse, mixed-type mesothelioma of the peritoneum, Cancer 7(1):142-148, 1954. (No abstract)

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10. K. J. Isselbacher et al., Asbestosis and bronchogenic carcinoma (report of one autopsied case and review of the available literature), American Journal of Medicine 15(5):721-732, 1953.

11. R. Yesner and A. Hurwitz, Localized pleural mesothelioma of epithelial type, Journal of Thoracic Surgery 26(3):325-329, 1953

12. B. E. Sharkey, Malignant mesothelioma of the pleura, Medical Journal of Australia 41(19):706-708, 1954. (No abstract)

13. W. C. Hueper, Experimental studies in metal cancerigenesis; VI. Tissue reactions in rats and rabbits after parenteral introduction of suspensions of arsenic, beryllium or asbestos in lanolin, Journal of National Cancer Institute 15(1):113-129, 1954

14. E. P. Pendergrass and J. Edeiken, Peritoneal mesothelioma, Cancer 7(5):899-904, 1954. (No abstract)

15. S. Dvoskin, Mesothelioma of the peritoneum: A case report in which the ascitic fluid contained hyaluronic acid, Annals of Internal Medicine 40(4):809-811, 1954

16. R. Doll, Mortality from lung cancer in asbestos workers, British Journal of Industrial Medicine 12(2):81-86, 1955

17. G. Rombola, [Asbestosis and pulmonary carcinoma in an asbestos spinner (notes on the carcinogenic properties of asbestos)], Med. d. Lavoro 46(4):242-250, 1955

18. K. M. Lynch and H. R. Pratt-Thomas, Carcinoma of the lung in asbestosis: Report of two additional cases, Southern Medical Journal 48(6):565-569, 1955

19. H. G. Guettner, [Lung cancer and asbestosis], Z. aerztl. Fortbild. 49(11):388-392, 1955

20. M. Portigliatti-Barbos, [The association of asbestosis and pulmonary carcinoma], G. Accad. Med. Torino 118(1-6):91-107, 1955

21. P. M. Thompson, Peritoneal mesothelioma, American Journal of Surgery 90(6):1007-1012, 1955

22. F. M. Lyle and P. S. King, Treatment of peritoneal and pleural mesothelioma and metastatic malignancy with radioactive colloidal gold, Western Journal of Surgery 64(6):336-342, 1956

23. H. Bohlig and G. Jacob, [New viewpoints regarding lung cancer in asbestos workers], Dtsch. med. Wschr. 81(7):231-233, 1956

24. H. B. Eisenstadt, Malignant mesothelioma of the pleura, Diseases of Chest 30(5):549-556, 1956

25. A. Francia and G. Monarca, [Asbestosis and pulmonary carcinoma], Minerva med. 47(98):1950-1959, 1956

26. A. J. Vorwald, Environmental aspects in the etiology of occupational cancer, Cancer Association Bulletin of Cancer Progress 7(1):21-26, 1957

27. W. C. Hueper, Role of occupational and environmental air pollutants in production of respiratory cancers, Archives of Pathology 63(5):427-450, 1957

28. K. M. Lynch et al., Pulmonary tumors in mice exposed to asbestos dust, Archives of Industrial Health 15(3):207-214, 1957

29. M. C. Godwin, Diffuse mesotheliomas, with comment on their relation to localized fibrous mesotheliomas, Cancer 10(2):298--319, 1957

30. J. Smart and K. F. Hinson, Pleura neoplasms, British Journal of Tuberculosis 51(4):319-330, 1957

31. L. Ozello and F. D. Speer, Malignant diffuse mesothelioma of the pleura, Cancer 10(5):1015-1020, 1957

32. P. W. Davea and G. M. Martin, Malignant fibrous mesothelioma of peritoneum, Canadian Medical Association Journal 77(8):792--794, 1957

33. M. Chauvet, [Asbestosis and bronchial cancer], Presse med. 66(40):908-910, 1958

34. M. A. Forse and W. A. Haug, Diffuse malignant mesothelioma of the pleura, American Review of Tuberculosis 78(2):268-273, 1958

35. H.C.M. VanderSchoot, [Asbestosis and pleural tumours], Ned T. Geneesk 102(23):1125-1126, 1958

36. H. Bohlig and G. Jacob, [The incidence of pulmonary cancer in German asbestos workers], Dtsch. Gesundh. - Wes. 13(35):1101-1103, 1958

37. M. S. Harris et al., A resectable form of multiple mesothelioma, Diseases of Chest 35(2):127-133, 1959

38. R. Richart and C. D. Sherman, Prolonged survival in diffuse pleural mesothelioma treated with Au^{198}, Cancer 12(4):799-805, 1959

Lois Gaul's Literature Review Memos for Manville's Asbestos Litigation (1982–1993)
ACL Doc 24546 · Page 67 of 334
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39. N. Nordvik, [Are silicosis and asbestosis predisposing factors in lung cancer?], Arch. belges Med. soc. 17(2):85-99, 1959

40. D. Schmahl, [The cancerogenic action of asbestos implanted in rats], Z. Krebsforsch. 62(5):561-567, 1958

41. P. L. Bidstrup, Occupational causes of lung cancer, Transactions of Association of Industrial Medical Officers 9(1):2-4, 1959

42. D. J. Winslow and H. B. Taylor, Malignant peritoneal mesothelioma, Cancer 13(1):127-136, 1960

43. M. W. Wolcott et al., Mesotheliomas of the pleura, Diseases of Chest 36(2):119-126, 1959

44. J. T. Hardy and P. G. Keil, Peritoneal mesothelioma, American Journal of Digestive Diseases 4(9):737-748, 1959

45. M. D. Haust and G. F. Kipkie, Pleural mesothelioma, Canadian Medical Association Journal 81(11):918-922, 1959

46. J. Anderson and F. A. Campagna, Asbestosis and carcinoma of lung, Archives of Environmental Health 1(1):27-32, 1960

47. J. L. Ehrenhaft et al., Mesotheliomas of the pleura, Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery 40(3):393-409, 1960

48. J. B. Hendry, Diffuse pleural mesothelioma, Diseases of Chest 39(1):77-81, 1961

49. E. E. Keal, Asbestosis and abdominal neoplasms, Lancet 2:1211--1216, 1960

50. W. C. Hueper, Carcinogens in the human environment, Archives of Pathology 71(3):237-267, 1961 and 71(4):355-380, 1961

51. C. A. Sleggs et al., Diffuse pleural mesotheliomas in South Africa, South African Medical Journal 35(2):28-34, 1961

52. M. Telischi and A. I. Rubenstone, Pulmonary asbestosis, associated with primary carcinoma of the lung, bronchial adenomas, and adenocarcinoma of the stomach, Archives of Pathology 72(2):234-243, 1961

53. H. E. Emson, Primary malignant mesothelioma of the peritoneum, Canadian Medical Association Journal 85(23):1244-1248, 1961. (No abstract)

54. A. Bolio-Cicero, Malignant peritoneal mesothelioma, American Journal of Clinical Pathology 36(5):417-426, 1961

55. H. J. Brock, Industry and carcinogenesis of the lung, Diseases of Chest 41(4):442-445, 1962

56. F. W. Gray and B. C. K. Tom, Diffuse pleural mesothelioma, Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery 44(1):73-77, 1962

57. L. Geib et al., Pleural mesothelioma in a dog, Journal of American Veterinary Medicine Association 140(12):1317-1319, 1962

58. S. Klempman, The exfoliative cytology of diffuse pleural mesothelioma, Cancer 15(4):691-704, 1962

59. J. C. Wagner et al., Histochemical demonstration of hyaluronic acid in pleural mesotheliomas, Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology 84(1):73-78, 1962

60. M. Frenkel and H. DeJager, Mesothelioma peritonei in asbestosis pulmonum, Eleventh Yearbook for Cancer Research and Fight Against Cancer in the Netherlands, 1961, pp. 99-105. (No abstract)

61. J. C. Wagner, Experimental production of mesothelial tumours of the pleura by implantation of dusts in laboratory animals, Nature 196:180-181, 1962

62. S. H. An and I. Koprowska, Primary cytologic diagnosis of asbestosis associated with bronchogenic carcinoma, Acta cytologica 6(4):391-398, 1962

63. J. F. Cordova et al., Asbestosis and carcinoma of the lung, Cancer 15(6):1181-1187, 1962

64. B. DeLaguillaumie et al., [The relations between bronchial cancer and asbestosis], Arch. Anat. path. 10(2):144-146, 1962

65. L. G. Krause and C. A. Ross, Fibrous mesothelioma of the pleura, New York State Journal of Medicine 63(1):135-139, 1963

66. I. L. Yoon, Malignant mesothelioma of the peritoneum, Journal of American Medical Association 181(13):1107-1110, 1962

67. B. Manguikian and J. T. Prior, Mesotheliomas of the pleura, Archives of Pathology 75(3):236-249, 1963

68. W. B. Hutchinson and M. J. Friedenberg, Intrathoracic mesothelioma, Radiology 80(6):937-945, 1963

69. J. S. Harington et al., The detection of hyaluronic acid in pleural fluids of cases with diffuse mesotheliomas, British Journal of Experimental Pathology 44(1):81-83, 1963

70. J. B. Enticknap and W. J. Smither, Peritoneal tumours in asbestosis, British Journal of Industrial Medicine 21(1):20-31, 1964

71. B. Naylor, The exfoliative cytology of diffuse malignant mesothelioma, Journal of Pathology and Bateriology 86(2):293-298, 1963

72. B. C. Dyson and A. E. Trentalance, Resection of primary pulmonary sarcoma, Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery 47(5):577-589, 1964. (No abstract)

73. I. J. Selikoff et al., Asbestos exposure and neoplasia, Journal of American Medical Association 185(1):22-26, 1964

74. P. B. S. Fowler et al., Exposure to asbestos and mesothelioma of the pleura, British Medical Journal 2:211-213, 1964

75. W. G. Owen, Diffuse mesothelioma and exposure to asbestos dust in the Merseyside area, British Medical Journal 2:214-218, 1964

76. D. O'B. Hourihane, The pathology of mesotheliomata and an analysis of their association with asbestos exposure 19(3):268-278, 1964

77. W. J. Williams, Asbestosis and lung cancer, Archives of Environmental Health 10(1):44-45, 1965

78. S. L. Kauffman and A. P. Stout, Mesothelioma in children, Cancer 17(4):539-544, 1964

79. P. C. Elmes et al., Diffuse mesothelioma of the pleura and asbestos, British Medical Journal 2:350-353, 1965

80. I. J. Selikoff et al., Relation between exposure to asbestos and mesothelioma, New England Journal of Medicine 272(11):560--565, 1965

81. F. Noeninckx, [Respiratory asbestosis; asbestosis and cancer], Acta tuberc. pneumol. belg. 55(2):102-109, 1964

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date August 11, 1987

From Lois Gaul

Copies Chrono

Subject EXCERPTA MEDICA -- CANCER

Section 16, Cancer, of Excerpta Medica was reviewed at C.U. Medical Library from Volume 1, 1953 to Volume 17, 1969. The following references were of interest:

1. WC Hueper and T MAncuso, Studies of occupational cancer, Public Health Reports 67(7):644-649, 1952

2. WC Hueper, Age aspects of environmental and occupational cancers, Public Health Reports 67(8):773-779, 1952

3. WC Hueper, Environmental cancers: A review, Cancer Research 12(10): 691-697, 1952

4. WC Hueper, Comments on occupational cancer surveys in the United States, Archives of Industrial Hygiene 5(3):288-289, 1952

5. WE Smith, Survey of some current British and European studies of occupational tumour problems, Archives of Industrial Hygiene 5(3):242-263, 1952

6. AHM Siddons and AM MacArthur, Carcinomata developing at the site of foreign bodies in the lung, British Journal of Surgery 39(158):542-545, 1952

7. E Gross, Ueber den Berfuskrebs [Occupational cancer], Z. Krebsforsch. 59(2): 180-190, 1953

8. WC Hueper, Industrial aspects of cancer of the skin, Bulletin of Cancer Progress 2(6):195-198, 1953

9. WC Hueper, Air pollution and cancer of the lung, Rhode Island Medical Journal 36(1):24-30 and 34, 36, and 52, 1953

10. RE Eckhardt, Occupational cancer: Fact and fancy, Southern Medical Journal 47(1):62-67, 1954

11. WC Hueper, Recent developments in environmental cancer, Archives of Pathology 58(4):360-399, 1954; 58(5):475-523, 1954 and 58(6):645-682, 1954

12. WC Hueper, Environmental lung cancer, Industrial Medicine and Surgery 23(10):463-467, 1954

13. SJ Cutler et al., Some statistical considerations in the study of cancer in industry, American Journal of Public Health 44(9):1159-1166, 1954

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14. E Wynder, Environmental causes of cancer in man, Medical Clinics of North America, pp. 629-645, May 1956

15. EC Hammond, Lung cancer and common inhalants, Cancer 7(6):1100-1108, 1954

16. WC Hueper, Environmental causes of cancer of the lung other than tobacco smoke, Diseases of the Chest 30(2):141-159, 1956

17. EC Hammond, Etiology of bronchogenic carcinoma, Bulletin of Cancer Progress 6(5):156-159 and 163-168, 1956

18. AJ Vorwald, Environmental aspects in the etiology of occupational cancer, Bulletin of Cancer Progress 7(1):21-26, 1957

19. WC Hueper, Role of occupational and environmental air pollutants in production of respiratory cancers, Archives of Pathology 63(5):427-450, 1957

20. W Jones-Williams, Alveolar metaplasia: Its relationship to pulmonary fibrosis in industry and the development of lung cancer, British Journal of Cancer 11(1):30-42, 1957

21. MW Goldblatt, Occupational carcinogenesis, British Medical Bulletin 14(2):136-141, 1958

22. SC Sommers, Host factors in fatal human lung cancer, Archives of Pathology 65(1):104-111, 1958

23. WC Hueper, Newer developments in occupational and environmental cancer, Archives of Internal Medicine 100(3):487-503, 1957

24. RE Eckhardt, Occupational cancer: Methods of epidemiological study, Archives of Industrial Health 19(3):335-338, 1959

25. WC Hueper, Prevention of occupational cancer hazards, CA 9(3):88-97, 1959

26. W Nesswetha and S Meiners, Experimental induction of sarcoma by some synthetic substances, Dtsch. Gesundh.-Wes. 15(12):624-625, 1960

27. FJC Roe, Cancer hazards in our environment: The use of animal experiments in their detection and evaluation, N.S. Medical Bulletin, pp. 1-13, 1961

28. WC Hueper, Environmental carcinogenesis and cancers, Cancer Research 21(7):842-857, 1961

29. WC Hueper, Carcinogens in the numan environment, Archives of Pathology 71(3):237-267, 1961 and 71(4)"355-380, 1961

30. HJ Brock, Industry and carcinogenesis of the lung, Diseases of the Chest 41(4):442-445, 1962

31. WC Hueper, Environmental carcinogenesis in man and animals, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 108:963-1038, 1963

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date August 3, 1988

From Lois Gaul 4-01 (Ext. 2007)

Copies File/chrono

Subject **EXCERPTA MEDICA--CHEST DISEASE**

All volumes of Excerpta Medica--Chest Diseases through 1966 were reviewed at C.U. Medical Library in preparation for the development of a chronology from 1940-1965 of publications on asbestos-related diseases. The following abstracts/references were of interest:

1. J.K. Jindrichova, [Remarks on asbestosis], Prakt. Lek. 35(17):397-398, 1955

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date August 24, 1988

From Lois Gaul

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Volumes 1 through 20 (1947-1966) of Excerpta Medica--Internal Medicine were reviewed at C.U. Medical Library in preparation for the development of a chronology of asbestos-related medical/scientific articles from 1940-1965. The following references/abstracts were of interest:

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Subject EXCERPTA MEDICA-TUBERCULOSIS

Volumes 1 through 8 (1948-1955) of Excerpta Medica -- Tuberculosis were reviewed at C.U. Medical Library for the chronology of asbestos-related medical/scientific articles, 1940-1965, being prepared for the Trust. In 1956, the title of this publication was changed to Excerpta Medica -- Chest Diseases. The following abstracts/references were of interest:

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Subject EXCERPTA MEDICA-PUBLIC HEALTH

Volumes 1 through 12 (1955-1966) of Excerpta Medica-Public Health, Social Medicine, Hygiene were reviewed at C.U. Medical Library for the 1940-1965 chronology of asbestos-related medical/scientific articles. The following abstracts/ references were of interest:

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **1-5-87**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL DISEASES**

The First National Conference on Industrial Diseases was held in Chicago, June 10, 1910, and the proceedings were printed as Publication No. 10 of the American Association for Labor Legislation, New York, that same year. Among the speakers were Dr. Alice Hamilton and Frederick L. Hoffman. Phosphorus poisoning and lead poisoning were discussed, as were the activities of the Occupational Disease Commission in Ohio and the extremely limited American literature on occupational diseases. There was no mention of asbestos or silica, or of pneumoconiosis in general.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **12-16-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject: **FIRST REPORT OF THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE**

The First Report of the Special Investigation Committee upon the Incidence of Phthisis in Relation to Occupations, prepared by the British Medical Research Committee on October 14, 1915, related solely to the boot and shoe industry and is not applicable to current litigation.

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: June 13, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: GARRISON AND MORTON'S MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Subtitled "An Annotated Check-List of Texts Illustrating the History of Medicine," this publication was authored by L. T. Morton. The second edition was published in 1961 by Argosy Book Stores, New York, and the third edition in 1970 by Andre Deutsch, London. With respect to the section on "Industrial Hygiene and Medicine," both editions are the same. The following items are worth checking:

1. Oliver, Sir Thomas, ed., Dangerous Trades; The Historical, Social and Legal Aspects of Industrial Occupations as Affecting Health, London, John Murray, 1902

2. Oliver, Sir Thomas, Diseases of Occupation from the Legislative, Social and Medical Points of View, London, Methuen and Co., 1908.

3. Mock, Harry E., Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Philadelphia, W.B. Saunders, 1919.

4. Hoffman, Frederick L., The Mortality from Cancer Throughout the World, Newark, N.J., Prudential Press, 1915.

5. Jackson, Chevalier, Endothelioma of the right bronchus removed by peroral bronchoscopy, Am. J. Med. Sc. 153:371-375, 1917

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date. April 9, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject HEALTH ON THE PRODUCTION FRONT

*D.H. Markusson	N.E. Stead
R.D. Batson	S.E.R. Page
H.L. Marsh	R. Meunier
R.L. Polk	B. Diemer

Health on the Production Front is subtitled "A Guide for America's War Production Plants, Both Small and Large, in Maintaining the Health, Efficiency, and Continuous Attendance at Work of the Nation's Great Wartime Industrial 'Army of Production.'" It was written by Sidney Oviatt for the National Association of Manufacturers in January 1944 and is available at the New York Academy of Medicine.

The author lists the various companies visited prior to preparation of the guide, and the list includes Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pennsylvania. Preemployment and periodic examinations, especially for workers "in the more hazardous occupations of wartime," are discussed, but there is no mention of workers exposed to asbestos. The control of respiratory diseases refers only to acute not chronic conditions. The section of "atmospheric engineering" does list "asbestosis with or without tuberculosis" under the heading of dust in the "classification of occupational hazards." However, a summary of a list by Allen D. Brandt from "Engineering Control of Air Contamination of the Working Environment" which is described as containing "some of the outstanding wartime occupational diseases hazards" does not include asbestos exposure.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date. March 12, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject HEALTH MAINTENANCE IN INDUSTRY

Health Maintenance in Industry was written by J.D. Hackett in 1925 and published by the A.B. Shaw Company, Chicago. It is in the holdings of the Philadelphia College of Physicians.

The chapter on "Occupational Dusts" does not mention asbestos. Indeed, it states that silica "is the only one [dust] which has been found to be a serious occupational hazard" and calls silicosis "a fibroid phthisis."

LG/ks

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date. March 12, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject HEALTH SERVICE IN INDUSTRY

Health Service in Industry is based on a course of lectures at Harvard Medical School and was compiled by W. Irving Clark, Jr. and published by MacMillan Company, New York in 1922. It is part of the collection of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. The text primarily relates to the organization, administration and functions of an industrial medical department. It is not applicable to the government litigation.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: September 27, 1984

From: Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies: Chrono/File

Subject: HANDBOOK OF NURSING IN INDUSTRY

Part of the Boston Collection at C.U. Medical Library, the Handbook of Nursing in Industry was written by M. Gray MacDonald, R.N., and published by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1944.

Chapter XII concerns occupational diseases and has a very brief paragraph on silicosis. The only mention of asbestosis is in a table listing the hazards of occupation, and the exposure is given as "handling crude asbestos; making insulation, mattresses, brake-bands; weaving asbestos."

The Bibliography includes the following:

1. Gafafer, William: Manual of Industrial Hygiene, W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1943.

2. Goldberg, Rosamond W: Occupational Diseases, Columbia University Press, 1931.

3. Hayhurst, Emery R: Occupational disease considerations, Industrial Medicine, July 1943.

4. Industrial Toxicology, Harper & Brothers, 1934.

5. McCord, Carey F: Industrial Hygiene for Engineers and Managers, Harper & Brothers, 1931.

6. Newquist, MN: Medical Service in Industry, American College of surgeons, Chicago, 1934.

7. Occupational Disease Legislation in the United States, U.S. Department of Labor, Bulletin No. 652, 1938.

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

Manville Internal Correspondence

To. File

Date September 27, 1984

From Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies Chrono/File

Subject HEALTH IN RELATION TO OCCUPATION

Health in Relation to Occupation, by H. M. Vernon, M.D., was published by the Oxford University Press, London, in 1939, and is available in the Boston Collection at C.U. Medical Library.

Chapter X, entitled "Sickness in Relation to Occupation", contains a section on asbestosis which has been copied for the HS&E Library. Also of interest is the following paragraph taken from Chapter I on the problem of direct and indirect effects of occupation on health:

> "The risk of overlooking direct occupational effects is well shown by the history of the disease known as asbestosis, which is induced in asbestos workers as the result of inhaling particles of asbestos dust and fibre. The first recorded fatal case of this disease was described in 1906, while the second case was not reported till 1924. The likelihood that asbestos workers in general are running a serious risk does not seem to have been realized till 1928, when a comprehensive inquiry involving the investigation of various process of the industry such as carding, spinning, and weaving, was undertaken by Dr. Merewether, under the aegis of the Factory Department of the Home Office. Of the 374 workers examined, 95 showed a definite fibrosis due to the inhalation of asbestos dust, and 21 showed signs of the disease. That is to say, nearly a third of the workers were affected. In 1935 the Senior Medical Inspector of the Home Office reported the occurrence of fifteen deaths from asbestosis or asbestosis combined with tuberculosis, and it was found that in some instances death occurred after less than a year's employment. The disease is in fact, more serious than the better-known disease of silicosis, and its long delayed detection was apparently owing to the more limited number of workers exposed to risk."

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

Manville **Internal Correspondence**

To File

Date. October 9, 1984

From Lois Gaul 2-20 (X 2007)

Copies Chrono

Subject HEALTH IN THE WORLD OF WORK

Health in the World of Work is available in the Boston Collection of C. U. Medical Library. It was written by Jesse Feiring Williams, M.D., and Delbert Oberteuffer in 1942 and published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. There is a brief section on dust hazards, and although anthracosis, chalicosis, silicosis and siderosis are all discussed, asbestos is not mentioned.

LAG:alt

Manville Internal Correspondence

To. File

Date. September 27, 1984

From Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies Chrono/File

Subject THE HEALTH OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Part of the Boston Collection at C.U. Medical Library, The Health of the Industrial Worker, by Edgar L. Collis and Major Greenwood, was published by J. & A. Churchill, London, in 1921.

One chapter is devoted to cancer and industry, but it is very general in nature, the only specific remark being "there is definite evidence afforded by occupation that exposure to the products of coal distillation and the higher hydrocarbons is associated with skin cancer."

The chapter on ventilation has a brief section on inorganic particle and pneumonoconiose; however, there is no mention of asbestos. Of interest is the following statement:

> "Phthisis as determined by dust inhalation is a distinct disease; and is only associated with exposure to dust of uncombined silica, as for instance the dust of flint, sandstone, quartz, quartzite, granite, and buhrstone; it occurs as a secondary infection implanted upon a condition of pulmonary fibrosis or silicosis; its correct name is tubercular silicosis."

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **11-24-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject: **THE HEALTH OF WORKERS**

The Health of the Workers, published by Faber and Gwyer, Ltd., London, in 1925, was written by Sir Thomas Oliver "to meet the growing interest taken by the public in the medical and social problems connected with industrial occupations" and to "be of interest not only to the working-classes and the professional men of this country and the British Colonies, but to those of the United States of America as well."

The chapter on dust includes an extensive section on silicosis and a brief section on asbestos. Cooke's case of fibrosis in an asbestos factory worker is described, but the term asbestosis is not used.

There is also a discussion of cancer and its relation to injury and occupation. Some of the carcinogenic agents mentioned are radium, shale oil, tar products, soot, aniline dyes and lubricating oils.

Lois Gaul's Literature Review Memos for Manville's Asbestos Litigation (1982–1993)
ACL Doc 24546 · Page 116 of 334
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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 12, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject HEALTH OF THE WORKER: HOW TO SAFEGUARD IT

Health of the Worker: How to Safeguard It, was written by Lee K. Frankel, Chairman of the National Health Council and Second Vice President of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with the assistance of Bessie Bunzel. Part of the National Health Series edited by the National Health Council, the text was published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, in 1924. It is available at the Library of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. Although there is a brief section on "The Dust Hazard," there is no mention of asbestos.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 13, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject THE HEALTH OF THE WORKER

The Health of the Worker is subtitled "Dangers to Health in the Factory and Shop and How to Avoid Them" and is part of the collection of the Library of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia. Written by C.E.A. Winslow, this pamphlet was printed and distributed in 1913 by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the use of its policy-holders. There is a section on dust hazards and a list of "some of the dusty trades." However, there is no mention of anything related to asbestos.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 12, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject INDUSTRIAL DISEASES AND OCCUPATIONAL STANDARDS

Industrial Diseases and Occupational Standards, by John B. Andrews, was based on a presentation to the National Conference of Charities and Correction, 37th Session, May 1910. The reprint is available at the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. It is not applicable to asbestos or the government litigation.

LG/ks

Manville Internal Correspondence

To See below.* Date March 29, 1985

From Lois Gaul

Copies File/Chrono

Subject Industrial Dust: Hygienic Significance, Measurement and Control

Industrial Dust: Hygienic Significance, Measurement and Control was written by Philip Drinker and Theodore Hatch. The first edition was published in 1936 by McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, and the second edition in 1954. Both editions are available at C. U. Medical Library.

The text, according to the preface, is written from "the engineer's standpoint" and discusses physical properties of dusts, fumes and mists, dust retention in man, appraisal of dustiness, determination of dust concentration and particle size, methods for control of dust, design of local exhaust systems, air cleaning and filtration, dust respirators and air masks, etc. There are discussions both of diseases caused by dust inhalation and of permissible dustiness.

The description of asbestosis in the first edition is compatible with the general medical literature of the time. The section on "permissible dustiness" is interesting, however, in that asbestos is not mentioned although various studies are discussed suggesting standards for quartz, coal dust, cement and limestone, lead, zinc oxide and manganese. The authors state that "dusty processes for which the threshold of permissible dust concentration has been estimated are the exception and not the rule." They further state that "the idea of adopting standards of permissible dustiness for each harmful dust has a medico-legal appeal that is not at all justified by the data available today." They then proceed to discuss some of the limitations of threshold values such as mineralogical composition of dust concentrations," dust floods," and "industrial selection," or the healthy worker effect. They comment: "The studies must be made upon the men at work with little or no consideration of the condition of those who quit. Hence, the resulting standards are based only upon the reaction of the men after selection of those best fitted for exposure to the dusts under investigation."

In the second edition, the description of asbestosis is very similar to that in the first; however, a section on asbestosis

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and lung cancer has been added. The British experience with asbestosis and lung cancer is noted, as are the contrary observations of Vorwald and Karr at Saranac. The implication is that lung cancer related to asbestos is not a problem in the United States. Also added in the second edition is a section on mineral and glass wool and the discussion concludes with the statement that "animal studies and periodic examination of workers indicate that there is no danger at all of pulmonary damage from either mineral wool or Fiberglas." (The reference for periodic examinations of glass fiber workers is, interestingly, Drinker's 1947 paper in Occ. Med. entitled "Health and Safety in Contract Shipyards During the War.")

*Distribution:

D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
R. L. Polk
N. E. Stead
S. E. R. Page
R. Meunier
B. Diemer
P. Kotin, M.D.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date. April 1, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject THE INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT....ITS EVALUATION AND CONTROL

The Industrial Environment....Its Evaluation and Control, is a syllabus for short courses for industrial hygiene engineers and chemists, presented at Occupational Health Field Headquarters, Cincinnati, by the Public Health Services. Although the first course was held in 1953 and given yearly after that, the syllabus was not made generally available until 1958 when it was published as Public Health Service Publication No. 614. It was reprinted in 1961 with minor corrections and then revised and edited by Charles H. Powell and Andrew D. Hosey and reissued in 1965 with the same publication number.

The 1958 edition does not discuss health effects of substances, aside from a very general introduction to principles of evaluation of the occupational environment. I saw no reference to asbestos. The beginning of the syllabus briefly describes the major functions of the Occupational Health Program of the U.S. Public Health Service and provides a good list of general references, including journals as well as textbooks. The rest of the syllabus consists of highly technical material relating to sampling techniques, instrumentation, engineering controls and the like.

Although still oriented to very technical subjects, the 1965 edition, in contrast to the 1958 text, does include some discussion of occupational health matters. The introduction has been expanded and briefly reviews federal investigations of occupational diseases from 1910 on. It also mentions that "Sixty Naval officers were sent to Harvard and Columbia in 1941 for accelerated training in industrial hygiene, initiating the preventive phase of the Navy's program. Public Law 658, enacted in 1946 authorized health service programs for Federal civilian employees. As a result, in 1946, programs were inaugurated at naval shore establishments....

In the chapter on sampling for dust, there is an introductory paragraph on changes in prevalence of pneumoconioses during the past five decades, and references to the many Public Health Service dust studies are given in the 1920's, 1930's and 1940's (none involves asbestos).

The first mention of asbestos in this revised edition is in

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a discussion of substitution as one of the methods of controlling the occupational environment, where the statement appears, "Fiber glass has been substituted successfully for asbestos in insulating steam lines." Towards the end of the syllabus, there is a chapter on medical monitoring of the occupational environment, and asbestos is listed as one of the agents responsible for lung cancer. Also in this chapter is a brief discussion of the various pneumoconioses (primarily a listing), which mentions that asbestos product workers have been one of the groups investigated by the Division of Occupational Health of the U.S. Public Health Service. It is also stated that "the primary interest of the Occupational Medicine Section, Division of Occupational Health, at the moment is an investigation of chronic chest disease in coal miners." Indeed, coal workers' pneumoconiosis is the only disease process actually described in this section.

*D.H. Markusson
R.D. Batson
H.L. Marsh
R.L. Polk
N.E. Stead
S.&R. Page
R. Meunier
B. Diemer

LG/ks

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: June 1, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: THE INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT . . . ITS EVALUATION AND CONTROL

The above-titled publication is subtitled a "Syllabus for Short Courses for Industrial Hygiene Engineers and Chemists" and was developed by the Occupational Field Headquarters, Cincinnati, part of the U.S. Public Health Service, Bureau of State Services, Division of Special Health Services, Occupational Health Program, in 1958.

Although the course did not deal with asbestos specifically, the following references are worth pursuing:

Occupational Safety and Health, ILO, Geneva, Volume 1, 1950

Davies, C.N., Dust Is Dangerous, Faber & Faber, Ltd., London, 1954

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asbestosclaims.law/library/24546/125

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date. **1-6-87**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **THE INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT AND ITS CONTROL**

Written by J. M. DallaValle, of the U.S. Public Health Service, The Industrial Environment and Its Control was published by Pitman Publishing Corporation, New York, in 1948. The book is intended chiefly for engineers and covers such subjects as sychrometry, radiant energy, noise and vibration, design of exhaust systems, measurement of air flow and sanitation. In addition, there are chapters on industrial dust collection and the atmospheric environment. The latter includes a discussion of fibrosis-producing dusts and tolerances for various dusts. The tolerance limit for asbestos is listed as 5 mppcf. The introduction, written by J. J. Bloomfield, also of the U.S. Public Health Service, briefly describes the development of industrial hygiene during World War II.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **11-10-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **INDUSTRIAL HEALTH**

Industrial Health, edited by G. M. Kober and E. R. Hayhurst, was published in 1924 by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, and was borrowed from the University of Northern Colorado. Contributors to the textbook include Alice Hamilton, Thomas Legge, Thomas Oliver, R. R. Sayers and J. W. Schereschewsky (the latter two, from the U.S. Public Health Service), among others.

Of particular interest are the preface, which is a historical review of industrial hygiene, and the chapters on federal, state and local health agencies in promoting industrial hygiene, occupational disease clinics in the United States, and occupational diseases due to dust. Although asbestos is not listed in the subject index and is not discussed in the text, asbestos workers appear in the "alphabetical list of industries in which poisoning may occur and other hazards which may be present" and the asbestos industry is listed in a table comparing data pertaining to dust content of air in different industries.

There is also a paragraph on mineral wool, which concludes that "the manufacture and use of this material involves exposure to a dangerous kind of dust."

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **1-6-87**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **INDUSTRIAL HEALTH ENGINEERING**

Industrial Health Engineering was written by A. D. Brandt and published by John Wiley & Sons, New York, in 1947. The book is in the collection of the HS & E Library. It covers principles of control, sampling procedures, design of exhaust systems, respirators and protective clothing, illumination, noise control, and so on. The hazards of dusts such as silica and asbestos is discussed in a section on industrial atmospheric contaminants, and the maximum allowable concentration for asbestos is given as 5 m.p.p.c.f. In a list of hazardous occupations, insulation (sound, heat) workers are shown as being exposed to inorganic dust (except asbestos) containing no free silica, and shipyard workers to tar and pitch.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Distribution* Date September 11, 1984

From L. Gaul, 2-20

Copies

Subject Industrial Health Technology

* D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
B. Diemer (without attachment)

Each time I am at C. U. Medical Library, I try to review two or three early textbooks on occupational medicine, chest disease and the like for knowledge of asbestos-related diseases. Industrial Health Technology is a British text written by Brian Harvey and Robert Murray of H.M. Factory Inspectorate and published in 1958. In the section on asbestos, the authors state that exposure to the dust occurs during"...handling, carding, spinning and weaving of the material, in the filling of mattresses, the sewing of these and other textiles, in the mixing of ingredients for moulded articles and boiler lagging material and in the removal of old lagging material prior to re-covering the boiler or pipe," (emphasis added). Note in the Preface that among the individuals thanked by the authors are Professor Phillip Drinker of Harvard University and Mr. S. W. Gurney, Assistant Vice-President, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.

Attachments

Manville Internal Correspondence

To. See Distribution* Date September 11, 1984

From L. Gaul, 2-20

Copies

Subject. Industrial Health Technology

* D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
B. Diemer (without attachment)

Each time I am at C. U. Medical Library, I try to review two or three early textbooks on occupational medicine, chest disease and the like for knowledge of asbestos-related diseases. Industrial Health Technology is a British text written by Brian Harvey and Robert Murray of H.M. Factory Inspectorate and published in 1958. In the section on asbestos, the authors state that exposure to the dust occurs during"...handling, carding, spinning and weaving of the material, in the filling of mattresses, the sewing of these and other textiles, in the mixing of ingredients for moulded articles and boiler lagging material and in the removal of old lagging material prior to re-covering the boiler or pipe," (emphasis added). Note in the Preface that among the individuals thanked by the authors are Professor Phillip Drinker of Harvard University and Mr. S. W. Gurney, Assistant Vice-President, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.

Attachments

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File**

Date **11-11-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE**

Industrial Hygiene, edited by A. J. Lanza and J. A. Goldberg, was published by Oxford University Press, New York, in 1939, and was borrowed from the Georgia Institute of Technology. The text covers a wide range of topics, such as physical examinations, mental hygiene, lighting and atmospheric control, industrial nursing, workers' compensation and so on, each chapter being authored by various contributors. The only chapter of interest in the government litigation is that by A. J. Lanza, on silicosis and asbestosis, a copy of which is already in the files.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: September 27, 1984

From: Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies: Chrono/File

Subject: INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE, A HANDBOOK OF HYGIENE AND TOXICOLOGY FOR ENGINEERS AND PLANT MANAGERS

Written by Laurence B. Chenoweth, M.D., and Willard Machle, M.D., and published by F. S. Crofts & Co., New York, in 1938, this textbook is available in the Boston Collection at C.U. Medical Library.

Chapter XI concerns dust diseases, but it mostly entails a discussion of silicosis. There is only a brief mention of asbestosis:

> "Asbestosis is caused by the breathing of fine particles of asbestos dust. In this disease not only is there a heavy deposit of the asbestos dust in the lungs but a general lung fibrosis follows and disability is marked."

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

Manville Internal Correspondence

To Paul Kotin, M.D., 2-20

Date March 12, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND MEDICINE

Industrial Hygiene and Medicine by E.W. Hope, W. Hanna and C.O. Stallybrass, London, Balliere, Tindall & Cox, 1923, states that "phthisis is now understood to mean tuberculosis of the lungs with cavity formation, and the term 'miners' phthisis' is confined to a condition of the lung in which tuberculosis is added to a fibrosis."

LG/ks

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 12, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND MEDICINE

E.W. Hope, in collaboration with W. Hanno and C.O. Stallybrass, was the author of Industrial Hygiene and Medicine, published by Balliere, Tindall and Cox, London, in 1923. The text is part of the library collection of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. Although it includes a chapter on "Dust as a Cause of Disease," it is not relevant to asbestos or to the government litigation.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To. *See Below

Date. September 27, 1984

From Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies Chrono/File

Subject. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND TOXICOLOGY

Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, edited by Frank A. Patty in two volumes, was first published in 1948-1949. The first edition was borrowed from the University of Colorado Library at Boulder, and the second edition, published in 1958-1959, is available at C.U. Medical Library. The third edition, which is not applicable to this memo, was published over a span of time from 1977 to 1982 and is in the HS&E Library.

There are some interesting chapters in Volume I of the first edition on the history and development of industrial hygiene, on standards for permissible atmospheric contamination and how they are set, on the sampling and analysis of atmospheric contaminants, on respirators, and on dust and occupational disease. The latter chapter "Dust and Its Role in the Causation of Occupational Disease," is by Edward E. Dart, M.D., Medical Director, Pacific Industrial Hygiene Laboratories, Oakland, California, and contains a separate section on asbestosis. In addition to describing symptoms, pathology, microscopic anatomy and x-ray examination in asbestosis, Dart states that Lanza estimates there are about 10,000 persons exposed to asbestos in the United States and that "most observers feel that the incidence of asbestosis in American asbestos workers is quite low. Asbestosis has, however, been reported more frequently in England and Canada." Under "control," Dart refers to Dreessen's 1938 study indicting that 5 mppcf "is a satisfactory figure for the maximum permissible atmospheric concentration of asbestos to which workers may be exposed," but he adds that "definite permissible standards, however, have not been established."

Volume II of the first edition contains a chapter on "Potential Exposures in Industry: Their Recognition and Control," which was written by Frank A. Patty and Francis R. Holden. Holden is identified as being with the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California; Patty as the Director of Industrial Hygiene Service, General Motors

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Corporation, Detroit (although from 1928-1936 he was with the U.S. Bureau of Mines and from 1936-1944 he was director of industrial hygiene, Fidelity & Casualty Co., New York.)

This chapter by Patty and Holden lists various occupations or industries in alphabetical order and discusses hazards associated with each. There are listings for asbestos workers and for shipbuilding and repair and copies are attached. Note the comment that "dustiness around asbestos workers is frequently above the proposed standard of five million particles per cubic foot." Also note the statements that "the sawing, filing, drilling, and grinding of brake linings is ordinarily well controlled. Grinding, mixing, and bagging asbestos cement and insulating material, and the sawing or beveling of asbestos board, are dusty operations unless properly engineered." There is no mention of exposure to asbestos under the section on shipbuilding and repair.

Although the second edition of the textbook is expanded to three volumes, many of the chapters are essentially unchanged from the first edition. One change is the chapter on occupational disease and dust, now titled "The Pulmonary Dust Diseases," and written by O. A. Sander, M.D., Consultant in Occupational Diseases of the Lungs, Marquette University School of Medicine, Milwaukee. Despite the change in author, the section on asbestosis is almonst the same and the statements on number of persons exposed and incidence in American asbestos workers, noted above, are repeated. An addition is the statement that "although tuberculosis has been shown to be no more prevalent in persons with asbestosis than in the general population, lung cancer is under suspicion as occurring more frequently with asbestosis, especially in England." Also different are the paragraphs on control and allowable concentrations. Sanders states that "the more comfortable gauze respiratorss appear to be perfectly adequate filters for the long fibers. Up to this time, however, they have not been approved by the United States Bureau of Mines for this purpose." And in discussing Dreesen's recommended exposure level of 5mppcf, Saunders says that "in setting up this figure, only fibers less than 10u in length were counted and the longer ones were disregrded. It now appears that the shorter fibers may have to be disregarded and permissible concentrations of long fibers established, which has not been done."

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In the second edition the chapter on "Potential Exposures in Industry: Their Recognition and Control" is credited only to Patty; Francis R. Holden is not listed as a contributor. The section on shipbuilding and repair, however, is the same as in the first edition and there is only one change to the section on asbestos workers. The final sentence reads: "It is desirable in asbestos exposures to keep the dust count down to 5 million particles, or less, per cubic foot of air." In the first edition, in contrast, this reads: "It may be desirable in asbestos exposures to keep the dust count down to five million particles, or less, per cubic foot, but it has been neither practical nor possible to do this in all instances.

The question can well be raised as to whether in the light of experience, especially in the mining industry, such rigid control is justified or necessary."

LAG:vmb

*D. H. Markusson - 2-20
R. Batson - 2-20
H. Marsh - 2-20
B. Diemer - 2-20

09-27-84

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date: **11-11-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOR ENGINEERS AND MANAGERS**

Written by C. P. McCord with F. P. Allen, Industrial Hygiene for Engineers and Managers was published by Harper & Brothers, New York, in 1931. A copy was borrowed from the Georgia Institute of Technology for review. Topics range from emergency aid, dental services, and utilization of the handicapped to sanitation, accident prevention and workers' compensation.

The only chapter of interest for the government litigation was that on occupational diseases. An extensive list of 507 occupational disease hazards includes asbestos: "Dust inhalation brings about dusty lung disease known as 'asbestosis', similar to silicosis." In addition, the 1922 Dublin and Leiboff bulletin on "Occupation Hazards and Diagnostic Signs" is reprinted.

Lois Gaul's Literature Review Memos for Manville's Asbestos Litigation (1982–1993)
ACL Doc 24546 · Page 138 of 334
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Manville Internal Correspondence

To: H. Marsh

Date: September 21, 1984

From: L. Gaul

Copies: D. H. Markusson; R. D. Batson; B. Diemer

Subject: Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases

This mimeographed publication entitled Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases is part of the Boston Collection of pre-1946 books at C. U. Medical Library and consists of the course outline and lectures given by the Center for Safety Education of New York University in 1941, in cooperation with the National Conservation Bureau. According to the Preface, the course was part of the national defense effort and was "desigened to meet the needs of engineers, inspectors, physicians, and nurses who are endeavoring to raise the productive efficiency of the Nation."

I am enclosing a copy of large portions of the text because I think it will be of more interest in the insurance litigation than in the government end. Of the 15 instructors, 8 represent insurance companies, including Frank A. Patty and Anthony Lanza, M. D. Although Unit No. 2 on dusts is supposed to include a discussion of asbestos, the entire section concerned silicosis, with no mention of asbestosis, so it wasn't copied. There are numerous references to asbestos, however, by other lecturers, particularly in relation to insurance liability and compensation (see pp.21 - 24 and pp. 175-178, for example).

Several other areas are worth noting:

1. The lecture on "Air Sampling and Analyses," by Reuel C. Stratton, Supervising Chemical Engineer, Travelers Insurance Company, includes the following comments about threshold limits (p. 115): "All during the development of industrial hygiene, there has been a noticeable lack of suitable standards which could be applied to industrial exposures and when applied permit knowing that if the amount found by survey was lower than the suggested value, the personnel within that plant or department would be considered safe from industrial disease. There has been a propensity on the part of some to take as a standard original studies made by reputable agencies, where the report indicated exposure to a certain quantity would not cause harm. Such was seldom the intent of the study, for the report issued usually consisted simply of conclusions drawn from the specific study of atmospheric pollution plus a physical survey of a limited number of

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persons exposed.... Another unfortunate milestone was the propensity for individuals to consider themselves experts in the field of industrial hygiene control solely from reading a few reports and possibly making a few minor surveys... During this formative period, certain organizations broke into print publishing lists of threshold limits for materials which at the time could not be substantiated on the basis of actual clinical experience or test procedure. Even as late as last year, there appeared a list of suggested safe concentrations of materials published by four or five individuals which was publicly admitted by one of the authors as simply a good guess based on the knowledge available."

2. On page 134, Frank A. Patty states that "even though dust hazards have been recognized down through the ages, efficient dust respirators were not available to American industry until 1935 when the first dust respirator passed the required tests and was approved by the U. S. Bureau of Mines."

3. J. Dewey Dorsett, Manager, Casualty Department, Association of Casualty and Surety Executives in his presentation on "Occupational Diseases and the Law," notes: "While on the subject of prevention, the work of insurance companies in this field deserves mention. Through their trained engineering staffs and as part of their service in furnishing compensation insurance, they have provided employers with information and advice in doing away with industrial health hazards. I believe it is not exaggeration to say that they have been the major single force in furthering progress in that direction in this country. Many of them maintain laboratories where research is conducted, and both individually and collectively they have contributed to research conducted by independent institutions and laboratories" (p.182).

4. The bibliography is a very good list of early occupational health and safety references and includes a number of pamphlets, books and journals published by the insurance industry.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **11-11-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOR ENGINEERS AND MANAGERS**

Written by C. P. McCord with F. P. Allen, Industrial Hygiene for Engineers and Managers was published by Harper & Brothers, New York, in 1931. A copy was borrowed from the Georgia Institute of Technology for review. Topics range from emergency aid, dental services, and utilization of the handicapped to sanitation, accident prevention and workers' compensation.

The only chapter of interest for the government litigation was that on occupational diseases. An extensive list of 507 occupational disease hazards includes asbestos: "Dust inhalation brings about dusty lung disease known as 'asbestosis', similar to silicosis." In addition, the 1922 Dublin and Leiboff bulletin on "Occupation Hazards and Diagnostic Signs" is reprinted.

Lois Gaul's Literature Review Memos for Manville's Asbestos Litigation (1982–1993)
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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below

Date March 12, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject **INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE INDEX**

Industrial Hygiene Index was first published by the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the U.S. Public Health Service in 1946 as a mimeographed, monthly listing of current medical literature. In 1948, the title was changed to Industrial Hygiene Abstracts and the publication schedule of the mimeographed sheet changed to every two months. No distribution lists are attached, but one of the 1948 issues lists an advisory committee (W.M. Gafafer, Chairman; L.T. Fairhall; Harry Heimann, David Zmke) and an editorial staff, which includes Duncan A. Holaday.

Two issues of Industrial Hygiene Index (Vol.1, No.3, Vol.1 No. 4, December 1946 and January 1947) were available at the Philadelphia College of Physicians and reviewed in a separate memo. The remainder of the volumes that we could find catalogued anywhere in the United States were borrowed from the National Library of Medicine and consisted of Vol.1, Nos.8-11, June - December 1947 and Vol.2, Nos.1-5, February - October 1948.

The 1947 abstracts are listed according to very specific classifications such as air pollution, dust control, electric hazards, glass industry, pneumoconioses, etc; whereas the 1948 abstracts appear under a few broad headings (absenteeism, chemistry, disease and disability, dentistry, education, engineering, medical services, psychology and psychiatry, placement and rehabilitation, and toxicology).

Items of interest:

1. Vol.1, No.8, June - July 1947. Abstract for Luton P and Champeix J, Etude de l'asbestos [Asbestosis], Arch. Malad. Profess. 7(5):365-378, 1945.
2. Vol.1, No.8, June - July 1947. Abstract for Desoille, Henri and Dhers, V., Enquete sur les conditions detravail des ouvriers calorifugeurs employant la fibre de verre [working conditions among those handling fiber glass as insulation material], Arch. Malad. profess 7(5):332-344, 1946. Authors conclude that use of fiber glass in insulation work is not hazardous to the workers' health. Abstract states "the properties of other mineral and plant products used, and methods of using them, in

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this industry are also outlined." (Note: We have requested a copy of the original French article through interlibrary loan). This same article is also referenced under the heading "insulation, heat" in addition to the main entry "fiber glass."

3. Vol.1, No.8, June - July 1947. Abstract of lecture on "control of welding hazards" by W.C.L. Hemeon at University of Michigan, October 1946. Abstract mentions story of "welder in a Maine shipyard, working in a confined space, who had brought an Electrolux vacuum cleaner from home" to draw away fumes from the welding arc.
4. Vol.1, No.9, August - September 1947. Abstract for Drinker, Philip, health and safety in contract shipyards during the war, Occup. Med. 3:335-343, April 1947. Abstract states "author discusses informally and effectively some of the problems encountered in safeguarding the health of shipyard workers during the war;" and among the "topics specifically considered," lists "the hazards incident to...the covering of pipes, flues and parts of hulls with insulation materials (asbestos and fiber glass)."
5. Vol.1, No.11, November - December 1947. Abstract for Luton P, Champeix J and Faure P, La signification de la presence de corps asbestosiques dans l'expectoration des travailleurs de l'amiante [The significance of the presence of asbestos bodies in the sputum of asbestos workers], Arch. malad. profess. 8(1):56-58, 1947.
6. Vol.1, No.11, November - December 1947. Contains 2 1/2 page abstract of the Leroy U. Gardner memorial issue of Occupational Medicine (July 1947 issue). "Following these tributes there is a bibliography of the writings of Dr. Gardner which clearly illustrates the scope of his work in this field. Dr. Gardner's interest in occupational lung diseases did not center only on the medical problems involved but on the economic factors as well."

*D.H. Markusson
R.D. Batson
H.L. Marsh
R.L. Polk
N.E. Stead
S. Page
B. Diemer
R. Meunier

LG/ks

Manville Internal Correspondence

To D.H. Markusson, 2-20 Date March 12, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies B. Diemer, 2-20, File/Chrono

Subject **INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE INDEX**

You will recall that you asked for more information about the Industrial Hygiene Index, which was mentioned in my memo on the annual reports of the U.S. Public Health Service. The National Library of Medicine has not been able to determine whether the Index was published after 1948, but will loan us the volumes in its collection (19461948). NLM is the only library listed through OCLC as holding this publication.

However, while I was in Philadelphia last week at the Library of the College of Physicians, I was shown two boxes of uncatalogued material relating to occupational diseases. This material consisted primarily of unpublished speeches, mimeographed newsletters, pamphlets and the like from the early 1900's to the 1940's. Included were two issues of the Industrial Hygiene Index, each about 35 mimeographed pages.

The Vol.1, No.3, December 1946 issue listed references by categories such as absenteeism, air pollution, arsenic, etc. Very few were actually abstracted or summarized. There were no references to asbestos, although there were a few for silicosis; one on pneumonia in shipbuilding, two on dust control in general (from 1943 German journals) and one on the pneumonconiosis in general.

The Vol.1, No.4, January 1947 issue also listed references by category. In addition a brief 1 or 2sentence resume was given for each article listed. There were no references to asbestos, although there were listings for byssinosis, dust control, pneumoconiosis (metal dust) and silicosis.

Neither issue had a distribution list.

lG/ks

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date April 10, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject THE INDUSTRIAL INFECTIONS

The Industrial Infections by William Gilman Thompson is a typewritten manuscript dated 1924, available in the rare book department at the New York Academy of Medicine. There is no indication on the manuscript whether it was prepared for presentation or publication. Although it discusses various industrial diseases, there is no mention of asbestosis.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **11-7-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **Industrial Maladies**

Industrial Maladies is a posthumous work by Sir Thomas Legge, edited by S. A. Henry and published by Oxford University Press, London, 1934. The book was borrowed from the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York.

Two chapters are of interest: the one on compensation for industrial diseases and the other on industrial pulmonary disease due to dust. Both have been copied for the files since they both discuss asbestosis.

In discussing the asbestos industry, the author states: "Looking back in the light of present knolwedge, it is impossible not to feel that opportunities for discovery and prevention were badly missed." With respect to the British compensation scheme for asbestosis, he says: "These are the first regulations in any country to meet the danger from asbestos dust. Action taken in this county first has, however, stirred up other countries, so that interest in the matter is now world-wide."

Lois Gaul's Literature Review Memos for Manville's Asbestos Litigation (1982–1993)
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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 13, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE

Industrial Medicine consists of the papers and discussions from "The Practice of Medicine and the Industries," the 35th annual meeting of the American Academy of Medicine, held in Atlantic City, June 29, 1914. The book was reviewed at the Library of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. Among the speakers were Frederick L. Hoffman ("The Cancer Death Rate in Selected Occupations") and Alice Hamilton (lead poisoning). There was nothing relevant to asbestos or to the government litigation.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date March 28, 1985

From Lois Gaul 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject **Industrial Medicine**

*D. H. Markusson	2-20	R. Meunier	2-20
R. D. Batson	2-20	B. Diemer	2-20
H. L. Marsh	2-20		
R. L. Polk	2-20		
N. E. Stead	2-20		
S. E. R. Page	2-20		

Coauthored by Philip Drinker and W. Irving Clark, Industrial Medicine was published in 1935 by the National Medical Book Company, Inc., New York. It is in the Boston Collection at C.U. Medical Library.

Written for the general practitioner, the text covers general subjects such as organization and administration of an industrial medicine service, industrial surgery, industrial dermatoses, effects of temperature, humidity and ventilation and so on. However, the book also includes one chapter on dusts and three on the various pneumoconioses. The authors state in the preface that "at this time, January, 1935, the major problem in industrial medicine in the United States is pneumoconiosis and particularly silicosis. This has not been covered in any recent book published in this country, although the medical literature abounds with clinical, radiological, and experimental papers on the subject."

The section on asbestosis contains nothing new or startling and is in line with most of the medical literature at this time. There is an interesting discussion of early attempts at determining disability through lung function studies and the comparative harmfulness of dusts through lung analyses.

In the section on "permissible dustiness" the authors state:

> "In the case of asbestos dust no figures have as yet been suggested but on the basis of abundant experience McConnell of the Metropolitan Life Insurance prefers to see the dust count below 5 million and welcomes still

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lower figures. Merewether gives figures on asbestos dust concentrations but no indication of permissible dustiness."

(The reference for McConnell is given as "McConnell, W.J.: Personal communication, 1933.") They later say:

"The application of medical and engineering knowledge and common sense to dust control is highly commendable but the point has not been reached where a manufacturer can be told with certainty that his plant will have no silicosis, no asbestosis, or no lead poisoning if he keeps dustiness down to some definite figure. He can be told only that the maintenance of certain degrees of air cleanliness represents the best present practice."

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **1-23-87**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE**

Industrial Medicine is "devoted to the industrial interrelations of medicine, law, insurance, and economics," and "contains articles, news items, reports, digests, and other presentations, together with editors' comments." The holdings at C.U. Medical Library start with Volume 7, 1938 for this journal, and all volumes were reviewed through 1949. The following articles were of interest:

1. Volume 7(6): 310-315, June 1938, Silicosis, J. V. Reed. Contains brief discussion of asbestosis.

2. Volume 7(6): 331-337, June 1938, Medicolegal trends: Occupational diseases, C. O. Sappington. Tables show status of coverage for various diseases including asbestosis.

3. Volume 8(1): 12-14, January 1939, Air Hygiene Foundation reports industrial health progress, J. F. McMahon. "Forward-looking Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville Corporation, asserts that management must hereafter be interpreted in terms of its contribution to improving the lot of the common man."

4. Volume 9(2): 45-49, February 1940, Recent developments in relation to silicosis, L. U. Gardner. Includes discussion of mechanical irritation produced by asbestos fibers.

5. Volume 10(6): 249-252, June 1941, An analysis of toe injuries, H. Lieber. Review of injuries at New York Navy Yard. Recommends that safety shoes should be compulsory for all Navy Yard employees, especially riggers, sheet metal workers and laborers.

6. Volume 11(1): 12-14, January 1942, Protection of workers and laborers in civilian defense industries, J. G. Townsend. Concerns venereal diseases only.

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7. Volume 11(2): 94-97, February 1942, The role of the nurse in naval defense industry, E. W. Brown. Asbestosis among asbestos workers is listed as one of the principal occupational health hazards encountered in Navy Yards.

8. Volume 11(3): 127-130, Dust problems in industry as related to the coroner, C. O. Sappington. Only two diseases are clinically recognizable as due to dust exposures: silicosis and asbestosis.

9. Volume 11(4): 193-197, April 1942, The occupational disease hazard; evaluation in the field, W. A. Cook. Uses asbestos dust exposure as examples; gives TLV for asbestos as 5 mppcf.

10. Volume 11(10): 482-484, October 1942, The effects of fiberglas on animal and human skin, M. B. Sulzberger and R. L. Baer.

11. Volume 12(1): 11-14, January 1943, Pneumoconiosis among mica and pegmatite workers, T. F. Vestal, J. A. Winstead and P. V. Joliet. Study included workers with asbestos exposure.

12. Volume 12(4): 202-206, April 1943, Trends in occupational disease, I. Gray. Brief mention of asbestosis.

13. Volume 12(7): 491-495, July 1943, Governmental industrial hygiene practice in 1942, J. J. Bloomfield.

14. Volume 12(7): 500-502, July 1943, Administrative and working relationships between the Georgia Industrial Hygiene Service and the United States Maritime Commission, L. M. Petrie. Describes joint program in Georgia shipyards.

15. Volume 12(8): 514-518, August 1943, Determining margins of safety; criteria for defining a "harmful" exposure, J. H. Sterner. Lists MAC for asbestos as 5 mppcf.

16. Volume 12(8): 522-530, August 1943, Wartime industrial medical services, H. P. Brinton, W. C. Dreessen and V. M. Trasko. No mention of occupational diseases.

17. Volume 13(1): 103-105, January 1944, Control of welding fumes in shipyard operations, Y. Rosenfeld.

18. Volume 13(3): 223-229, March 1944, Industrial dust -- The pneumoconioses, L. E. Hamlin. Discusses asbestosis and studies of workers at American Brake Shoe Company.

19. Volume 13(9): 728-736, September 1944, In setting threshold limits, M. Bowditch. Refers to chemicals, not dusts. States Navy would not accept a substitute despite excessive carbon tetrachloride exposures on a Navy contract.

20. Volume 13(9): 736-738, September 1944, A cooperative shipyard study by the Public Health Service and the Maritime Commission, W. C. Dreessen.

21. Volume 14(1): 71-75, January 1945, Control of welding fumes, U.S. Navy Yard, Boston, F. J. Viles.

22. Volume 14(2): 100-102, February 1945, Future needs of industrial medicine, T. J. Carter. Very general presentation by Chief, Preventive Medicine Division, U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

23. Volume 14(3): 190-192, March 1945, should the worker with silicosis be informed of his x-ray findings, L. E. Hamlin. Written by Medical Director, American Brake Shoe Company.

24. Volume 14(9): 744-754, September 1945, Some new aspects and approaches to the problem of dust diseases, C. U. Dennehl and C. A. Nau. Regarding silicosis, cotton dust and siderosis. No mention of asbestos.

25. Volume 14(11): 936-946, November 1945, Maximum allowable concentrations of industrial atmospheric contaminants. No mention of dusts; refers only to gases and vapors.

26. Volume 15(2): 121-127, February 1946, The present work of the Industrial Health Research Board of Great Britain, R. Schilling. Investigation being carried out on accuracy of equipment and methods for sampling dust. Pneumoconiosis among coal miners is discussed, but there is no mention of asbestos.

27. Volume 15(2): 172-174, February 1946, Report of New Jersey Bureau of Industrial Health, July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945, W. G. Hazard. No mention of asbestos among the special projects undertaken during the year on health problems connected with war production.

28. Volume 15(4): 289-296, April 1946, Some thoughts after thirty years in industry, J. C. Bridge. Brief mention of asbestosis.

29. Volume 15(6): 376-381, June 1946, Chest conditions simulating silicosis, L. E. Hamlin. Written by Medical Director, American Brake Shoe Company. Includes discussion of asbestosis.

30. Volume 15(9): 528-530, September 1946, The pneumoconioses, O. A. Sander. No mention of asbestos.

31. Volume 16(3): 146-151, March 1947, Medicolegal aspects of industrial medicine, C. O. Sappington. Brief mention of asbestosis.

32. Volume 17(4): 105-115, April 1948, Industrial health and hygiene -- Review 1947, H. H. Steinberg. No mention of asbestos in the section on dust exposures.

33. Volume 17(5): 168-170, May 1948, Pulmonary dust disease, A. R. Riddell. Brief description of asbestosis.

34. Volume 17(5): 187-190, May 1948, Current official industrial hygiene activities, J. J. Bloomfield. No mention of dust diseases.

35. Volume 17(6): 216-220, June 1948, Silica bearing dust, L. E. Hamlin. Discusses asbestos as potential exposure hazard in the rubber industry.

36. Volume 18(4): 163-166, April 1949, Problems in the control of occupational cancer, W. C. Hueper. No mention of asbestos.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To See below.* Date March 19, 1985

From L. Gaul

Copies. File/Chrono

Subject Industrial Medicine and Hygiene

* D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
R. L. Polk
N. E. Stead
S. E. R. Page
R. Meunier
B. Diemer
P. Kotin, M. D.

Industrial Medicine and Hygiene is a three volume textbook edited by E. R. A. Merewether and published between 1954 and 1956 by Butterworth & Co., Ltd., London. The cover imprint of the volumes available at C.U. Medical Library shows the text was published in this country by F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia. Only the introduction was written by Merewether; all the other chapters were authored by others.

Volume I covers the work of the Factory Inspectorate, factory legislation, statistical and epidemiologic methods, organization of medical and nursing services, industrial rehabilitation, nutrition in industry and workers' compensation. Volume II discusses occupational dermatology, ophthalmology and psychology, compressed air illness, electrical accidents, explosives, heating and ventilation, lighting, noise and ionizing radiation. Volume III is devoted solely to dust diseases and industrial carcinogenesis and toxicoloby.

Of interest are the following items:

1. Volume I, Chapter 12, Appendix II, "A Method of Job Analysis for Resettlement Purposes," by Donald Stewart, A. A. White, S. A. Roberts and P. Wilson, pp. 314-320. The senior author, Stewart, is identified in the Contents pages as a Medical Adviser to the Austin Motor Co. and the British Electricity Authority. This appendix consists of a method of job analysis in order to measure the "demands of work and the relevant capacities of workers" and to record working conditions to prevent industrial diseases and accidents. The example given, along with filled out form and photographs,

is that of a "lagger (at electricity generating station)." Under the job description is the statement that "in some cases the lagger will be required to remove old lagging by cutting and scraping; this raises a considerable quantity of fine dust containing asbestos and magnesium oxide." Under hazards on the form is the notation "the toxic substance which may affect the lung is asbestos."

2. Volume I, Chapter 13, Appendix, List of Diseases Prescribed Under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries Act), pp. 342-345. Includes "Any occupation involving - ... (b) the manufacture or repair of asbestos textiles or other articles containing or composed of asbestos."

3. Volume III, Chapter 1, Silicosis and Other Fibrotic Pneumoconioses, by A. Meiklejohn, pp. 1-22. Figure 23 is an x-ray with "typical radiographic appearances of advanced asbestosis" of a former asbestos millboard cutter. Under section on "incidence of asbestosis," author states that "in Great Britain the risk of contracting the disease occurs in the asbestos manufacturing industries, and to a small extent in heat-insulation work, pipe and boiler covering (lagging) and the other incidental processes, such as stripping the old composition."

4. Volume III, Chapter 3, Industrial Carcinogenesis and Toxicology by M. W. Goldblatt and Judith Goldblatt, pp. 185-562. Contains extensive discussion of asbestos and cancer, including case reported by Stoll, Bass and Angrist of "a worker who had been engaged for only 6 years covering pipes with asbestos and who had refused to take precautions by wearing a respirator...Whether this case is relevant to the problem of asbestosis cancer is open to question, but the authors were led to suggest that asbestos must itself be regarded as a direct carcinogen in respect of its composition as a silicate." Authors also cite Franchini and Canepa case of insulator who, on autopsy, was found to have asbestosis, but no neoplastic changes.

Please let me know if you wish to see a copy of any of this material.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **11-11-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY**

Written by H. E. Mock, Industrial Medicine and Surgery was published in 1920 by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, and was borrowed for review from the University of Northern Colorado. Although there is no mention of asbestos hazards, there is some discussion of dust in general. Also of interest is a chapter on industrial hygiene and production during World War I and a review of federal and state legislative bibliography on industrial medicine and surgery from 1916 to 1920.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date April 10, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject INDUSTRIAL POISONS AND IRRITANTS ORIGINATING IN DUSTY TRADES

This publication by the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Health, City of New York, was prepared in 1916 by E.H. Lewinki-Coowin, Ph.D., based on Dr. W. Gilman Thompson's work on occupational diseases. The list is available at the New York Academy of Medicine but it does not include asbestos.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date October 22, 1984

From L. Gaul

Copies

Subject Industrial Poisons in the United States

Part of the Boston Collection at C. U. Medical Library, Industrial Poisons in the United States is the classic text by Alice Hamilton, M. D., published by the Macmillan Company in 1925. It is unrelated to asbestos, but the introduction contains some interesting early observations on the role of the industrial physician and his responsibility to both workers and management.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **Dec. 3, 1986**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **INDUSTRIAL SURGERY**

Industrial Surgery, subtitled "Principles, Problems and Practice", was written by W. W. Lasher and published by Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., New York, 1938. The text relates primarily to the treatment of injuries, although there are brief discussions of pulmonary tuberculosis, pneumoconiosis, lead poisoning and several miscellaneous conditions. Although the section on pneumoconiosis refers only to silicosis, the author notes elsewhere that a "director of an industrial medical department should have available references covering all fields of medical endeavor. For example, the writer was asked by the president of a large corporation to explain in terms understandable to the laity just what takes place in the lungs of those suffering with asbestosis."

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date October 22, 1984

From L. Gaul

Copies

Subject Industrial Toxicology

Written by Alice Hamilton, M. D. and published by Harper and Brothers in 1934, Industrial Toxicology is part of the Boston Collection at C. U. Medical Library. The text is unrelated to asbestos-associated disease and to dust diseases in general. However, there is an extensive discussion of occupational cancer, mostly in connection with coal tar products.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File**

Date **1-9-87**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **INDUSTRIAL TOXICOLOGY**

The second edition of Industrial Toxicology, written by A. Hamilton and H. L. Hardy, was published in 1949 by Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., New York. The text primarily concerns poisoning from industrial chemicals, but chapters on occupational cancer of the skin, the lung and the bladder are also included. The chapter on cancer of the lung discusses the association of lung cancer with silicosis and asbestosis and reviews the medical literature on the subject. The authors note that "the Saranac Laboratory group admits the possibility of asbestos dust, which is mechanically irritating, setting up a squamous-cell cancer, but similar changes in the epithelium occur in other chronic inflammations of the lung, notably tuberculosis, and in their very wide experience, tuberculosis is not attended with an increased incidence of primary cancer of the lung."

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Manville

Internal Correspondence

To File

Date September 27, 1984

From Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies Chrono/File

Subject **THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER**

Part of the Boston collection at C.U. Medical Library, The Industrial Worker by T. N. Whitehead, Scientific officer to the British Admiralty, was published by Harvard University Press in 1938. The two-volume work is a statistical study of human relations in a group of manual workers and is not relevant to occupational disease.

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date October 22, 1984

From L. Gaul

Copies

Subject Industry, Tuberculosis, Silicosis and Compensation 1945

Part of the Boston Collection at C. U. Medical Library, Industry, Tuberculosis, Silicosis and Compensation, edited by Dr. Leroy U. Gardner, consists of various papers prepared by the Committee on Tuberculosis in Industry of the National Tuberculosis Association. The purpose of the book is to provide physicians with new information, since the Saranac Symposium on Tuberculosis in Industry was held in 1941 and "the war has prevented another Saranac gathering."

There are only brief references to asbestos, one in the paper by Dr. L. E. Hamlin, Medical Director of the American Brake Shoe Company, and a few others in the chapter by Dr. Gardner. None of these references is remarkable or unusual in any way.

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J

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **1-23-87**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE**

The Journal of Industrial Hygiene was first published by the Harvard School of Public Health in 1919, and the Editorial Board had representatives from the United States, England, South Africa, Canada and Australia. In addition to original articles, the journal contains book reviews, abstracts and announcements. C. U. Medical Library holdings for this journal start with Volume 8, 1926 and all volumes were reviewed through Volume 31, 1949. The following items were of interest:

1. Volume 7(3): 113-140, March 1926, A study of lead poisoning among oxyacetylene welders in the scrapping of naval vessels, E. W. Brown (Medical Research Division, Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal). Study involved Philadelphia Navy Yard employees.

2. Volume 8(4): 143-164, April 1926, Occupational diseases reported to the Ohio State Department of Health for the five-year period ending June 30, 1925, E. R. Hayhurst and D. J. Kindel. Includes case of noncompensable pneumoconiosis in a sweeper employed for 10 years in a rubber company.

3. Volume 8(7): 300-306, July 1926, Determinations of air dustiness with the sugar tube, Palmer apparatus, and impinger, compared with determinations with the konimeter, S. H. Katz, G. W. Smith and N. M. Myers (U. S. Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh Experiment Station).

4. Volume 8(11): 457-465, November 1926, The statistical characteristics of dust phthisis (pulmonary silicosis), E. L. Collis. "No condition comparable with silicosis has been described as following on the inhalation of any other dust. Nor has such inhalation been found associated with the characteristic mortality data to be presently described."

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5. Volume 8(11): 481-490, November 1926, Exposure to silica dust without the occurrence of silicosis, P. Heffernan. "Of all forms of inorganic dust, the only one which is responsible for definite pulmonary fibrosis is the dust formed by free silica in minute subdivision."

6. Volume 22(1): 1-30, January 1940, The prevention of silicosis: Experimental investigations on the action of certain non-siliecous dusts and silica in the origin and development of silicosis, C. Naeslund. No mention of asbestos.

7. Volume 22(2): 64-78, February 1940, Silicosis and Type III pneumococcus pneumonia: An experimental study, A. J. Vorwald, A. B. Delahant and M. Dworski. No mention of asbestos.

8. Volume 22(7): 276-287, September 1940, Settling characteristics of various inorganic dusts, L. H. Berkelhamer. A Saranac study using quartz, sand, gypsum, sericite, kaolin, magnetite and aluminum.

9. Volume 23(5): 163-175, May 1941, x-ray diffraction -- An important tool in pneumoconiosis research, L. H. Berkelhamer. This Saranac study includes analysis of asbestos dust material.

10. Volume 23(7): 322-342, September 1941, Ventilation in arc welding with coated electrodes, B. D. Tebbens and P. Drinker.

11. Volume 23(8): 353-373, October 1941, the compensation of occupational diseases, L. Teleky. Includes discussion of silicosis, asbestosis and other pneumoconioses.

12. Volume 24(6): 125-130, June 1942, The significance of chemical examination in the diagnosis of silicosis, L. U. Gardner and A. J. Riedlin. States unsupported demonstration of silica in lung tissue is without diagnostic significance.

13. Volume 24(7): 173-182, September 1942, Effects of daily exposures to arc welding fumes and gases upon normal and tuberculous animals, L. U. Gardner and D. S. McCrum.

14. Volume 25(4): 139-148, April 1943, A new method for the determination of free silica in industrial dusts, A. Salazar and L. Silverman. Asbestos among the dusts sampled.

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15. Volume 25(6): 225-232, June 1943, The threshold toxicity of gasoline vapor, P. Drinker, C. P. Yaglou and M. F. Warren.

16. Volume 26(1): 1-7, January 1944, A study of pneumonia in the shipbuilding industry, M. F. Collen, G. L. Dybdahl and G. F. O'Brien. Review of 864 cases over a 1-year period in the Kaiser Richmond Shipyards.

17. Volume 26(3): 86-89, Shipyard health problems, P. Drinker. Discusses welding hazards and lead poisoning. No mention of asbestos.

18. Volume 26(7): 211-223, September 1944, Aluminum therapy in silicosis, L. U. Gardner, M. Dworski and A. B. Delahant.

19. Volume 27(1): 22-26, January 1945, Use of the exposed worker as an air sampling unit for contaminants, L. Silverman and P. Drinker.

20. Volume 27(2): 37-46, February 1945, The toxic properties of silica, G. F. Filley, J. G. Hawley and G. W. Wright.

21. Volume 28(1): 9-16, January 1946, A health survey of pipe covering operations in constructing naval vessels, W. E. Fleischer, F. J. Viles, R. L. Gade and P. Drinker.

22. Volume 28(5): 183-196, September 1946, Respiratory air flow characteristics and their relation to certain lung conditions occurring in industry, L. Silverman. Discusses silicosis and siderosis, but there is no mention of asbestosis.

23. Volume 28(5): 217-228, September 1946, The determination of free silica in industrial dusts, T. M. Durkan. Various forms of asbestos are among the dusts analyzed in this Saranac study.

24. Volume 28(5): 233-236, September 1946, Lobar pneumonia in the shipbuilding industry, C. M. Grossman. Review of 544 cases over 1-year period at Kaiser, Vancouver.

25. Volume 29(2): 113-122, February 1947, A study of pneumonia in shipyard workers, with special reference to welders, M. F. Collen. Review of 2794 cases at Richmond Shipyards from 1942-1945.

26. Volume 30(3): 172-180, May 1948. Influence of particle size in dust exposure, T. Hatch and W. C. L. Hemeon.

27. Volume 31(1): 51-54, 1939, Maximum allowable concentrations of atmospheric impurities, P. Drinker and W. A. Cook. Discusses MAC's for siliccous dusts but not asbestos.

28. Volume 31(6): 359-364, 1939, A study of workers exposed to talc and other dusting compounds in the rubber industry, W. L. Hogue and F. S. Mallette. Notes that some talcs are fibrous in nature and closely related to asbestos.

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. H. Markusson, 2-20

Date: January 28, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20 Lois

Copies: K. Richman, 2-19
B. Diemer, 2-20

Subject: JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

1. Published bimonthly by the U.S. Public Health Service, beginning August 1940 when U.S.P.H.S. was part of Federal Security Agency, to "contribute to the dissemination of knowledge and to encourage research in the subject of cancer." Publication was changed to a monthly basis in the mid 1950's.

2. Although the journal is indexed in Current List of Medical Literature (1941 to 1959) and Index Medicus (1960 on) and most major articles re asbestos health hazards are already in the HS&E Library, I thought it worthwhile to check some of the articles outlining history of NCI or priorities for research.

3. Specific items of interest:

a. Vol. 5, No. 2 (October 1944), pp. 77-88, "Research Activities of the National Cancer Institute," by Michael B. Shimkin. Reports that a committee to outline a program of cancer research for the Public Health Service met on April 9, 1928. Prior to that, only cancer research was that by Dr. J. W. Schereschewsky at a U.S.P.H.S. laboratory located at Harvard Medical School (he began a statistical study on cancer mortality in the United States in August 1922). The committee recommended systematic investigations in several fields: (1) cellular biophysics & biochemistry; (2) effects of radiant energy on living cells; (3) occupational cancer; and (4) statistical research with Bureau of Census. Staff and records of Harvard Laboratory moved to Bethesda in 1939. Shimkin lists the important research during the first decade of NCI as (1) study of spontaneous tumors in mice; (2) investigation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and related compounds; (3) carcinogenic effects of ultraviolet radiation; and (4) the role of hormones and dietary constituents in cancer production. The article also states that three research projects related to war problems were commenced but are not described because of their "confidential nature."

b. Vol. 13, No. 3 (December 1952), pp. 577-589, "A Review of the Cancer Control Problem," by J. R. Heller (originally presented to a symposium at the Naval Medical School of the Naval National Medical Center, Bethesda, in December 1951). In the

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section on "Environmental Cancer" Heller states that the environmental factors shown to be carcinogenic are (1) certain products and byproducts of the manufacture and processing of aniline dyes, coal tar and petroleum; (2) arsenicals and some inorganic chemicals; and (3) radioactive substances, x-radiation and ultraviolet radiation. There is no mention of asbestos. The rest of the article discusses the "extensive research on environmental cancerigenesis being undertaken at Georgetown University where the National Cancer Institute maintains a Cancerigenic Research Laboratory."

c. Vol. 14, Nc. 6 (June 1954), pp. 1205-1221, "Emphasis in Cancer Research," by Paul E. Steiner. Notes that only 6.3 percent of research is being directed at the initiating causes of cancer. "Still other persons avoid the field of etiological agents for human cancer because of its limited beginnings in occupational cancer. They fail to realize that the problem of carcinogens has become one of environmental agents involving, in many instances, many if not all persons in some populations. . . . For example, the first known etiological agents for human cancer (tar fumes, asbestos, chromates, mixed ores, etc.) were confined to small occupational groups but the etiological principle that they established, namely, that human lung cancer can be caused by inhaled atmospheric agents, is now being applied to entire populations."

4. Follow up:

a. Dr. Kotin tells me that the records of the Georgetown Cancerigenic Research Lab would probably not be of much help since this was where he and Dr. Hueper were located and their research did not involve fibers. He does know that the records for the Harvard Laboratory still exist and that some of Schereschewsky's work involved cancer statistics by occupational group. Dr. Kotin feels that he would be able to get access to the records through his associates at NCI.

K

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. H. Markusson, 2-20

Date: February 4, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: B. Diemer, 2-20

Subject: KAISER FOUNDATION MEDICAL BULLETIN

1. Publication of Kaiser Foundation Hospitals. Issued monthly, then bimonthly and, finally, quarterly. Succeeds Permanente Foundation Medical Bulletin, which started publication in 1943.

2. C.U. has volumes 1 to 7 (1953-1959), and all were reviewed.

3. Focus is on clinicopathologic conferences, lectures to and by hospital staffs and records of grand rounds.

4. Nothing on occupational health, but the following were of interest:

a. Vol. 4, Nos 3-4 (March-April 1956), pp. 167-172, "Clinicopathologic Conference." Case of mesothelioma of right pleura in 53-year-old white man, but no occupational history given and no discussion of etiologic factors. In response to a question on the incidence of meso, it's stated that "in the Kaiser Foundation Hospital in Oakland, a 300-bed general hospital, approximately 1 mesothelioma is encountered in 4 years."

b. Vol. 7, No. 2 (April-June 1959), pp. 97-106, "Treatment of Spontaneous Pneumothorax," D. Grant. Mentions use of talc as an irritating solution. Has substantial bibliography, including several articles on effects of pleural talc poudrage in pulmonary function.

5. Follow up:

a. C.U. lists all the issues of the Permanente Foundation Medical Bulletin in its holdings; however, these were not on the shelves. The librarians are trying to locate them for me.

b. Most of the journals listed in the Grant bibliography are at C.U. and I will check these out, along with the other references I have accumulated on talc poudrage.

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L

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **11-24-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **THE LUNG**

The Lung, by W. S. Miller, was published in 1937 by Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, and was borrowed for review from Colorado State University. However, it is strictly an anotomical textbook, and is not relevant to current litigation.

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M

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: 1-5-87

From: Lois Gaul

Copies: File/Chrono

Subject: **MANUAL OF INDUSTRIAL HEALTH HAZARDS**

The Manual of Industrial Health Hazards was written by J. B. Ficklen, Chemical Engineer, Travelers Insurance Company, and published by Service to Industry, West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1940. The book was borrowed from the University of Missouri. Although the text concerns "the occurrence and uses, the properties, clinical symptomology, permissable standards, physiological responses, and methods for the evaluation of over ninety noxious vapors, gases and dusts," there is no mention of either silica and asbestosis.

However, in a separate "chart" showing potential health hazards occurring in one hundred and eight manufacturing classifications, dust from silica and asbestos is listed. Asbestos dust is shown as a hazard in asbestos goods manufacturing and in cable and wire insulating. It is not listed as a hazard in ship building.

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. H. Markusson, 2-20

Date: January 31, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20 Lois

Copies: K. Richman, 2-19
B. Diemer, 2-20

Subject: MEDICAL CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA

1. Published bimonthly by W. B. Saunders Co.

2. C.U. Medical Library has entire series, from Volume 1 (1917) to present. Reviewed Volumes 13 to 48 (1930-64) and a few post-1964 issues.

3. Each volume is on a specific medical topic or contains various state-of-the-art papers from a particular medical clinic or from a particular city or section of the country.

4. Pre-1940 issues have no special focus except for tuberculosis, infectious diseases, and a few articles on silicosis. Post-1940 volumes feature several special issues on pulmonary diseases.

5. Specific items:

a. Vol. 14, No. 3 (May 1931), pp. 1507-1521, "Industrial Cancer," by G. C. Andrews and C. W. McNitt. Mentions heat, light, radium, chemicals, soot, paraffin, tar and pitch, arsenic, aniline compounds. Nothing on asbestos or other dusts.

b. Vol. 25, No. 2 (March 1941). Entire volume devoted to a Symposium on Legal and Industrial Medicine. Only applicable article "The Medical Aspects of Occupational Diseases," by J. W. McDonald (Director, Bureau of Occupational Diseases, Baltimore City Health Department), pp. 357-364. Under causes of diseases, lists inorganic metallic dusts: silica, asbestos, coal, marble and cement, but states "asbestos is a rare dust." Also advises physician to ask about "other hazards in the same room" when obtaining an occupational history. The bibliography includes "Occupation Hazards and Diagnostic Signs," Bulletin 582, U.S. Bureau of Labor Standards. In addition, McDonald mentions three committees organized to protect occupational health: Committee on Healthful Working Conditions of the National Association of Manufacturers; Committee on Conservation of Manpower in Industry of the Department of Labor; and the Council on Industrial Health of the American Medical Association.

c. Vol. 25, No. 5 (September 1941), pp. 1255-1271, "Conditions Simulating Pulmonary Tuberculosis," by J. A. Foley and J. B. Andosca. Under pneumoconioses simulating tuberculosis lists anthracosis, siderosis, silicosis and asbestosis. Other

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similar articles on differential diagnosis of tuberculosis in the Clinics usually mention only silicosis, siderosis and chalcosis. This is the first specific mention of asbestosis.

d. Vol. 26, No. 4 (July 1942). Entire issue is a Symposium on Industrial Medicine, with articles on management of industrial medicine services, physical examinations, workmen's compensation, nutrition, fatigue, aviation medicine, etc. Two articles of interest are (1) "Methods Employed in the Appraisal and Control of Industrial Health Hazards," by J. J. Bloomfield (U.S.P.H.S. Chief, States' Relations Section, Division of Industrial Hygiene, NIH), which discusses techniques for conducting surveys and methods for controlling hazards. No specific mention of asbestos, however. And (2) "The Pneumoconioses," by L. U. Gardner, in which Gardner states: "Dust exposure occurs usually in fabricating plants where fireproof textiles, brake linings, and similar materials are manufactured, or among those using asbestos fiber for insulating purposes."

e. Two later articles (Vol. 31, No. 6, November 1947, pp. 1475-1492, "Some Nontuberculous Diseases of the Lungs," R. Charr; and Vol. 38, No. 4, July 1954, "Pulmonary Fibrosis," F.E. Donoghue and L. B. Woolner, pp. 1009-1018) do not even mention asbestos; the symptoms, complications and treatment of pneumoconiosis all refer to silicosis.

f. Vol. 43, No. 1 (January 1959) consists of a V.A. Hospitals Symposium on the Major Pulmonary Diseases. In "Expanding Field of Pulmonary Diseases," pp. 3-16, W. S. Middleton (Chief Medical Director, Veterans' Administration, Washington) states: "occupational exposures have taken their toll in respiratory disturbances in a number of areas. Among the pneumoconioses, berylliosis is one of the most insidious and dangerous." However, in "The Pneumoconioses," by C.S. Morro and A. C. Cohen (V.A. Hospitals in Wilkes-Barre and Butler, Pa.), pp. 171-190, a table on "Principal Harmful Dust Operations" lists under asbestos "Asbestos-products manufacturing; installation of insulating material; spinning and weaving of asbestos with other textiles."

g. There are two post-1964 that do not relate to government knowledge but do add to the medical literature on asbestos. One is "Environmental Lung Disease," M. X. FitzGerald, C. B. Carrington and E. A. Gaensler (Vol. 57, No. 3, May 1973, pp. 593-622) and two, "Airways Obstruction in Occupational Pulmonary Disease," by J. A. Dosman, D. W. Cockcroft and V. H. Hoeppner (Vol. 65, No. 3, May 1981, pp. 691-706). The latter article concerns emphysema and chronic bronchitis and their relationship to smoking and dust exposure.

6. Follow up:

a. The Department of Labor article referred to in item 5b above was available at the Denver Public Library. A copy is

attached for D. H. Markusson. The organization of this article is particularly interesting since one looks up an occupation by job title and is then referred to the hazards associated with the job. The only hazard listed for insulators is tar. Because the paper was published in 1933, I am trying to find out if it was revised and reissued at any later date.

b. The 1942 Gardner article is attached for D. H. Markusson. Although this article is listed in the HS&E bibliography, the library only has an abstract, not the entire paper, and the abstract does not mention how asbestos exposure occurs. A copy of the paper has been sent to HS&E.

c. The 1957 Morrow and Cohen article is attached for D. H. Markusson. The source for the table listing harmful dust operations is not given; however, the references list Gardner's paper in Medical Clinics but the date is shown incorrectly as 1949 instead of 1942.

7. Question:

a. Has anyone pursued information from the NAM and DOL committees on healthful working conditions?

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. H. Markusson, 2-20

Date: January 28, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20 LG

Copies: K. Richman, 2-19
B. Diemer, 2-20

Subject: MEDICAL RECORD

1. Subtitled "A National Review of Medicine and Surgery." Published biweekly from New York until 1942 when changed to a monthly publication.

2. C.U. Medical Library has Volume 1 (1867) to Vol. 163 (1950), but only Vols. 151 to 159 (1940 to 1946) were reviewed. No index available.

3. Each issue contains editorials, original papers, presentations and symposia on specific topics, news items, book reviews, medicolegal notes.

4. Military medicine articles were primarily concerned with nutrition, psychiatric aspects of wartime, workforce injuries, high rates of absenteeism, etc. Only shipyard reference was a 1943 editorial on shipyard conjunctivitis, for example.

5. Specific item of interest:

a. Vol. 154, No. 5 (September 9, 1941), p. 195. Editorial mentions a report issued by the Industrial Safety Section of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company entitled "Conserving Men, Money and Materials in Essential Industries." Also states that other worthwhile industrial health and safety information available from the company.

6. Question:

a. Has anyone yet pursued what any of the insurance companies may have published on occupational health during the war years? Can this be done in light of the insurance litigation?

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** 3-25-87

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **MEDICOLEGAL AND INDUSTRIAL TOXICOLOGY**

Medicolegal and Industrial Toxicology, Criminal Investigation, Occupational Diseases was written by H. J. Eilmann and published by The Blakiston Company, Philadelphia, in 1940. Pneumoconiosis is discussed in a section on diseases due to physical agents. The author notes that "since very little literature is available on this subject up to date, it remains to be seen whether asbestosis will remain a distinct form of pulmonary dust disease or eventually will prove to be of the same type, with the same clinical symptoms and pathological changes, as other better known types of dust diseases."

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **Dec. 3, 1986**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **MEDICOLEGAL PHASES OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES**

An "outline of theory and practice," Medicolegal Phases of Occupational Diseases was written by C. O. Sappington and published by the Industrial Health Book Company, Chicago, in 1939. The text describes various types of occupational diseases, standards of permissable exposures, methods of dust counting, control of exposures, insurance aspects, estimates of disability, compensation laws by state, courtroom evidence and legal decisions. There are numerous references to asbestos and asbestosis throughout the book.

1. The Industrial Accident Commission of State of California, effective December 28, 1936, recommended 10 mppcf as allowable concentration for asbestos dust.

2. "Much of the authoritative material regarding the use of exhaust ventilating systems and personal respiratory protective equipment has come through the extensive experience and research of such groups as the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the U.S. Public Health Service, Harvard School of Public Health, the Air Hygiene Foundation, the Saranac Laboratory and the National Silicosis Conference."

3. In Illinois, occupational disease insurance rates range from one cent to $8.32 and that "rates in excess of five cents usually indicate charges for specific hazards normally incident to industrial operations." Charges for asbestos risks run from $2.16 to $4.47.

4. Of 220 claims filed in the first year of the new occupational disease disability compensation law in Illinois, 1936-1937, three were for asbestosis.

5. Of the 10 states which have schedule systems of compensation, North Carolina and Pennsylvania name asbestosis specifically; Michigan lists pneumoconiosis; and Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Ohio and

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Pennsylvania name silicosis compensable. In addition, Kentucky and West Virginia, although they do not have true scheduled disease lists, make certain provisions for silicosis. California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, North Dakota and Wisconsin have blanket coverage for occupational disease. The State of Washington includes "any persons employed in any industry where intense dust prevails."

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: June 14, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: MEDICAL REFERENCE WORKS, 1679-1966: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Edited by J. B. Blake and C. Roos, and published by the Medical Library Association, Chicago, in 1967. There are three supplements: I by M.V. Clark in 1970; II, covering 1969-1972, by J.S. Richmond in 1973; and III, covering 1973-1974, by J.S. Richmond in 1975. The following items are worth checking:

1. Aslib. Index to theses accepted for higher degrees in the universities of Great Britain and Ireland. Began publication in London with Volume 1 (1950/1951). Includes M.D., Ph.D., and M.A. and other theses in the basic, biological and health sciences.

2. For abbreviations of medical journals, see Index Medicus, Excerpta Medica, World Medical Periodicals (3rd edition, 1961), and Vital Notes on Medical Periodicals (a quarterly begun in 1952 by the Medical Library Association).

3. Davis, George G., et al., The Pneumonokonioses (Silicosis): Bibliography and Laws, Chicago, Industrial Medicine, Inc., 1934-1937, 3 vols.

4. Forbes, J.J., et al., Review of the Literature on Dusts, Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of the Interior, Bulletin No. 478, 1950. (Revision of Bulletin No. 400, 1937.)

5. Encyclopedia of Occupational Health and Safety, Geneva, ILO, 1971-1972, 2 vols.

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asbestosclaims.law/library/24546/184

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 13, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject **METHODS OF DUST EXTRACTION IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS**

Written by Hamilton P. Freer-Smith in 1906 and published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, this manual is available at the library of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. It consists of detailed plans for exhaust equipment, but there is no discussion of the types of factories needing such equipment except in very general terms. Asbestos is not mentioned.

LG/ks

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asbestosclaims.law/library/24546/185

Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date April 3, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject MINERAL WOOL

Mineral Wool is the title of Bureau of Mines Information Circular I.C.6984R, written by J.R. Thoenen and published in June 1939.

We have only the pages on "mineral wool as a health hazard" which describe a series of experiments at Harvard School of Public Health. Also included is part of a letter the author received from Dr. R.R. Sayers, Chief, Division of Industrial Hygiene, U.S. Public Health Service:

> From some experiments we have performed, using mineral-wool fibers, we have found that particles remain in the tissue, producing an inert foreign body reaction similar to that of asbestos and we have been considering dust from mineral wool as potentially harmful, that is, capable of producing a diffuse pulmonary fibrosis, when inhaled.

The author of the circular concludes that "the results of these experiments indicate there is a definite danger from inhaled mineral-wool dust, but its action is mechanical rather than pathological."

LG/ks

*D.H. Markusson
R.D. Batson
H.L. Marsh
R.L. Polk
N.E. Stead
S.E.R. Page
R. Meunier
B. Diemer

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File**

Date **12-16-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject: **MODERN MEDICINE**

Modern Medicine, Its Theory and Practice, 3rd Edition, was edited by W. Osler, T. McCrae and E. H. Funk, and published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1927. Volume IV covers diseases of the respiratory system and diseases of the circulatory system and includes a chapter on pneumoconiosis, written by H. R. M. Landis. Although there is no mention of asbestos dust, Landis notes that "it is generally accepted that any of the inorganic dusts will produce pneumoconiosis, providing the exposure is sufficiently long and sufficently intense."

Manville Internal Correspondence

To H. L. Marsh, 2-20 Date September 17, 1984

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject **The Mortality from Cancer Throughout the World**

Frederick L. Hoffman, Statistician for the Prudential Insurance Company, wrote The Mortality from Cancer Throughout the World in 1915, and the book, published by The Prudential Press in Newark, New Jersey, is available in the Boston Collection of C.U. Medical Library. You will recall that Hoffman published a treatise on dusty occupations in 1918 in which he stated that Canadian and American insurance companies refuse policies to asbestos workers.

Chapter IV of the book is entitled "Mortality from Cancer in Different Occupations" and has been copied for historical interest. There is no mention of asbestos or silica, however, as factors in disease production.

Appendix H contains Hoffman's recommendations for the national control of cancer, and item (6) proposes:

> "A thoroughly scientific investigation, through the cooperation of the Census Office, the Bureau of Labor, the Bureau of Mines, life insurance companies, etc., should be made into the occupational incidence of cancer, with regard to which there are strong reasons for believing that a wealth of useful information can be brought to light which is at present unavailable."

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To Paul Kotin, M.D., 2-20 Date September 17, 1984

From Lois Gaul, 2-20 LAG

Copies File/Chrono

Subject **The Mortality from Cancer Throughout the World**

This textbook, written in 1915 by Frederick L. Hoffman, Statistician for the Prudential Insurance Company contains an extensive appendix classifying tumors according to histologic type. There is no mention of Mesothelioma, but endothelioma is described as "multiplication of endothelial cells lining lymphpassages. A variety of sarcoma. Large round cells containing one or two nuclei. Resembles epithelial new-growths. Physical manifestations: Circumscribed or extensive flat growths, spreading over the serous membranes; white in color. Seats of predilection: Pleura and peritoneum; membranes of brain."


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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date April 23, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject NATIONAL SILICOSIS CONFERENCE

*D.H. Markusson	N.E. Stead
R.D. Batson	S.E.R. Page
H.L. Marsh	R. Meunier
R.L. Polk	B. Diemer

On February 26, 1936, the Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, held a meeting with representatives of labor, industry, insurance carriers, and the medical, engineering and legal professions to discuss the nationwide problem of silicosis. As a result of this meeting, the National Silicosis Conference, involving over 200 people, was held in Washington on April 14, 1936. Four committees were appointed to study and make recommendations for control of various aspects of the occupational disease problem:

1. Committee on the Prevention of Silicosis Through Medical Control
2. Committee on the Prevention of Silicosis Through Engineering Control
3. Committee on the Economic, Legal, and Insurance Phases of the Silicosis Problem
4. Committee on the Regulatory and Administrative Phases of the Silicosis Problem.

The final reports of these committees were published by the Division of Labor Standards U.S. Department of Labor, under the title National Silicosis Conference, in 1938 Bulletin No. 21, parts 1 to 4, and were obtained for review through the Documents Division of the Denver Public Library. The reports are indeed limited to silicosis, although asbestosis is sometimes referred to in passing. Among the Medical Committee members are R.R. Sayers (Chairman), Leroy U. Gardner, A.J. Lanza, Eugene P. Pendergrass, Homer L. Sampson, O.A. Sander and R.R. Jones. The Engineering Committee includes J.J. Bloomfield, Philip Drinker, Leonard Greenburg, Daniel Harrington, Willis G. Hazard, and William P. Yant, among others.

There is some discussion of standards of permissible dust concentrations in both the medical report (part 1) and the engineering report (part 2): "There is evidence that for prolonged exposure a concentration of more than 5 million particles per cubic foot of a highly siliceous dust is dangerous. Therefore it is now considered good practice to hold concentrations

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of highly siliceous dust at 5 million particles per cubic foot, or less." The engineering report also suggests that "although the control measures outlined in this report are primarily for the prevention of silicosis, many of them are applicable to the prevention of other occupational diseases as well."

Part 3, which concerns the economic, legal and insurance phases, has several extensive discussions on underwriting silicosis risks. The committee states: "Any occupational-disease law must treat silicosis on a basis distinct and different from other occupational diseases, with the exception of the other so-called dust diseases of the lungs. Asbestosis and the miner's disease called anthracosis or anthraco-silicosis posses many of the same characteristics and should perhaps be handled in about the same manner. Silicosis, however, is by all odds the major occupational-disease problem and it seems desirable to use this term solely, with the expectation that it may be desirable at some time to extend what is here concluded to other diseases of the silicosis type." The appendix, prepared by a representative of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners on the National Council on Compensation Insurance, describes the principles underlying compensation rates of occupational diseases and includes a chart showing how rates are determined in various industries with a pneumoconiosis hazard. The table also lists "asbestos goods manufacturing" which, if I am reading the chart correctly has one of the higher rates - even compared to many of the various industries with silica exposure.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** **3-19-87**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE**

The New England Journal of Medicine was reviewed at C.U. Medical Library from Volume 212 to Volume 241, 1935-1949. In addition to original articles, the journal contains editorials, abstracts, book reviews, letters to editor, reports of society meetings and other medical news. The following articles were of interest:

1. The use of dust respirators in industry, 214(15):741, April 9, 1936. Notes that dust respirators are a second line of defense, not a substitute for clean air in industry.

2. The problem of silicosis, 214(16):794-795, April 16, 1936. Discusses report of Massachusetts Special Industrial Disease Commission.

3. J. B. Hawes, Silicosis, 215(4):143-145, July 23, 1936. No mention of asbestos.

4. J. B. Hawes, Dangerous dusts, 216(4):162-165, January 28, 1937. "There is not the slightest doubt, however, in my mind at least, that asbestos dust is the most dangerous of all dusts."

5. Survey conducted by Division of Occupational Hygiene, 217(2):75-76, July 8, 1937. Reports on surveys of 140 Massachusetts factories over period of two years. No mention of asbestos.

6. New England Pathological Society, 220(9):403, March 2, 1939. Reports on presentation on silicosis by L. U. Gardner. Brief mention of asbestos.

7. W. I. Clark, Industrial Medicine, 22(7):269-273, August 17, 1939. Includes discussion of asbestosis and silicosis.

Our goal: to be your very best supplier

8. Medical preparedness: industrial medicine, 223(9):347, August 29, 1940. Notes need for trained personnel and states that "new hazards are sure to occur, and there is certainly to be relatively less protection against those that have long been recognized."

9. L. Benson, Tuberculosis, 223(11):398-407, September 12, 1940. "Inorganic dusts, including silicates, with the possible exception of asbestos, do not generally result in such fibrosis unless mixed with some amount of free silica."

10. C. A. Janeway, Wartime preventive medicine, 223(21):854-862, November 21, 1940. Concerns control of infectious diseases only.

11. J. J. Bloomfield, The private physician's opportunity in industrial medicine, 225(24):929-932, December 11, 1941. "It is true that we know how to control the majority of industrial health hazards, but it is also true that there is a lag in the application of that knowledge."

12. S. S. Pinto and M. Bowditch, Industrial hygiene, 225(24):949-952, December 11, 1941. Describes medical progress in treatment of industrial dermatitis and poisoning from benzol, carbon disulfide, lead mercury and other chemicals.

13. Industrial hygiene and the war, 226(24):962, June 11, 1942. Reports joint meeting of National Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists and Subcommittee of Industrial Health and Medicine, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Activities.

14. D. L. Lynch, Industrial health and the war, 227(6):209-216, August 6, 1942. Discusses acute diseases and accidents and their health effect on war production. No mention of dust diseases.

15. W. F. Draper, Government's obligation in industrial health, 228(6):177-179, February 11, 1943. Only mention of U.S. Public Health Service assistance to Navy is in area of aviation medicine.

16. G. E. Morris, Toxic dusts, fumes and gases in industry, 228(11):327-333, March 18, 1943. No mention of either silica or asbestos.

17. W. F. Draper, Wartime responsibilities of the United States Public Health Service, 229(17):639-642, October 21, 1943.

18. I. R. Tabershaw and M. Bowditch, Industrial hygiene, 229(7):1003-1007, December 30, 1943. Brief mention of asbestos in discussion of pneumoconioses.

19. I. R. Tabershaw and M. Bowditch, Industrial hygiene in 1944, 231(21):706-710, November 23, 1944. "The finding of an increasing incidence of pulmonary carcinoma in persons suffering with asbestosis seems too significant to be overlooked."

20. I. R. Tabershaw, Industrial hygiene, 223(15):437-443, October 11, 1945. No mention of asbestos in the section on pneumoconiosis.

21. J. G. Downing and S. J. Messina, Occupational dermatoses, 225(12):416-423, September 19, 1946. Includes sections on glass fibers and on workers handling asbestos materials, including pipecoverers.

22. I. R. Tabershaw, Industrial medicine, 237(9):313-320, August 28, 1947. No mention of the pneumoconioses.

23. I. R. Tabershaw, Industrial medicine, 240(13):508-516, March 31, 1949. Section on pneumoconiosis does not mention asbestos.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date. April 10, 1985

From. Lois Gaul

Copies Chrono

Subject. New York Academy of Medicine Graduate Fortnights

The Graduate Fortnights of the New York Academy of Medicine are an annual series of lectures sponsored by the Academy. Programs for the series are available at the Academy library and were reviewed from 1924 (first Graduate Fortnight) to 1960. The following programs were of interest:

1. The 1935 theme was "Diseases of the Respiratory Tract" and included a presentation by Leroy U. Gardner on "Pneumokoniosis."

2. The 1936 theme was "Trauma, Occupational Diseases and Hazards." Most of the presentations were on silicosis. However, the list of scientific exhibits includes one on "Inorganic Dust," which according to the program, illustrated anthracosis, silicoanthracosis, silicosis, silicotuberculosis and asbestosis.

3. The 1948 theme was "Contributions of the War Effort to Medicine." Presentations concerned advances in surgery, drug therapy and the like. Nothing related to asbestos or industrial health.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date. April 10, 1985

From. Lois Gaul

Copies Chrono

Subject New York Postgraduate Medical School--Announcements of Courses

The course announcements for the New York Postgraduate Medical School are available at the medical library of Columbia University from 1939 to 1947 and all were reviewed. Of interest were the following:

1. 1940-1941 course catalog includes #33, Diseases of the Chest, which covers tuberculosis and silicosis among other conditions. No mention of asbestosis. A continuing education course, #Ce-76, is offered in conjunction with the Trudeau Foundation at Saranac Lake.

2. 1941-42 course catalog lists #352, Military Medicine, which includes visits to area military bases. Also listed is course #333, Acute and Chronic Diseases of the Chest, which covers such topics as lung abscess, emphysema, pleuritis, pneumothorax, silicosis, etc. No mention of asbestosis.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date March 27, 1985

From Lois Gaul 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject **1932 Presentation to the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin**

*D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
R. L. Polk
N. G. Stead
S. E. R. Page
R. Meunier
B. Diemer
P. Moore

The enclosed document, an excerpt from the Proceedings of Conference Concerning Effects of Dust Upon the Respiratory System, Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, November 16-17, 1932, was found attached to some unrelated material from Rodger Wilson's office. Note the bracketed paragraph on the third page, apparently from a presentation by Dr. Albert E. Russell, Chief Surgeon, U.S. Bureau of Mines, which mentions a case of asbestosis in a pipe-coverer in a government hospital.

Since so many insurance companies are represented at this conference, I asked Paula Moore to see if there was anything on the insurance document database. Apparently this document is on the system (we are pulling it to make sure it is the same), but there does not appear to be a complete text. The OCLC (Library of Congress) database lists the proceedings as in the holdings of the Cleveland Public Library and we have already requested it through interlibrary loan in order to see the context of the material and to review the presentations of the other speakers, including Dr. Gardner.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date. March 12, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject OCCUPATION AND HEALTH

*D.H. Markusson
R.D. Batson
H.L. Marsh
R.L. Polk
N.E. Stead
S. Page
B. Diemer
R. Meunier

Occupation and Health is the title of the Encyclopaedia of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare published by the International Labour Office in Geneva in two volumes in 1930, with supplements issued yearly until 1940. Although the HS&E Library contains a copy of the section on asbestos, I wasn't certain if any other entries had been reviewed. So while I was at the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine I looked at the entries for building trades; dusts, fumes and smoke; industrial hygiene; occupational diseases, respiratory system; textile industry; and tumours of occupational origin. There was no entry for the shipbuilding industry.

Although there was nothing of importance for the government litigation, the following references to asbestos were of general interest:

1. Volume I, "Dusts fumes and smoke," p.661." It should be remembered that dusty industries like the manufacture of Portland cement, rubber (where talc is used) and asbestos products are quite modern. If ten years' exposure to quartz dust and twenty-five years' exposure to granite are required for an average case of pneumonoconiosis to develop fatally, it is not surprising that it is not yet possible to evaluate the dust hazards in some of the newer industries. Moreover, the recognition of pneumonoconiosis as an industrial disease and the application of the chief diagnostic method, the x-ray, are themselves comparatively recent."
2. Volume II, "Occupational Diseases, Respiratory System," pp. 460-461, contains a review of the European medical literature (French, German, Italian) on fibrosis caused by asbestos, written by Professor M. Sternberg of Vienna. Since the HS&E library does not have translations of many of the articles discussed, a copy of this section was ordered.

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3. Volume III, Supplements, contains an update on "Occupational Tumours," by Dr. Prof. J. Lowy, London, published in October 1939. Lowy states that cases of cancer accompanied by asbestosis have been published by Lynch and Smith (1); Nordmann (2); Domenici (1); and Baader (1). He also notes that according to Koelsch "who gives no other details, their number up to 1938 amounted to 12. The cases reported are, however, still too few to be of any value."

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date April 23, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject OCCUPATION HAZARDS AND DIAGNOSTIC SIGNS

*D.H. Markusson	N.E. Stead
R.D. Batson	S.E.R. Page
H.L. Marsh	R. Meunier
R.L. Polk	B. Diemer

You may recall that I wrote an earlier memo (March 11, 1985) on Occupation Hazards and Diagnostic Signs, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1921, in which I stated the pamphlet was later issued and reissued several times by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Some of those bulletins we already had, but one we were missing was Bulletin No. 306, by Louis I. Dublin and Philip Leiboff, published in April 1922.

We have just received a copy of this bulletin through inter-library loan. This bulletin has been expanded from the Metropolitan Life pamphlet (although Dublin is identified as a statistician with Metropolitan) and "each main hazard is now preceded by a descriptive paragraph, which, in a general way, discusses its pathological action and touches on the preventive measures which have proved most efficacious in reducing its effects. Other important facts regarding particular hazards, as, for example, the unsettled points regarding the effects of different types of dust, are discussed in these paragraphs." The authors also state, "In preparing this revision the whole literature of industrial hygiene has been carefully examined, and we believe that the larger number of the more important occupations and hazards are now included." Among the people acknowledged for assistance are Alice Hamilton, Emery R. Hayhurst, A. J. Lanza and Leonard Greenberg.

The alphabetical list of hazardous occupations includes asbestos workers and insulators. For insulators, the hazard given is tar. For asbestos workers, the reader is referred to the section on dust, specifically inorganic dust. The discussion on dust includes these statements:

"Mineral and metallic dusts, howefer, produce fibrosis of the lung tissue, the extent of which depends on the time of exposure and the particular dust inhaled. Of the inorganic dusts, silica is the most harmful, producing serious pulmonary damage in a comparatively short period of time, while the least harmful are those which produce slight changes and then only

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after long exposure, for example, lime, coal, etc....Dr. H.R.M. Landis claims that in the trades exposed to inorganic dust, mistaken diagnosis of pneumoconiosis swells the mortality statistics for tuberculosis. As a means of avoiding incorrect diagnosis of pneumoconiosis, Roentgen ray examinations of the lungs and sputum analyses are invaluable."

Four methods of dust control are listed: (1) use of water to dampen dust; (2) use of exhaust systems; (3) use of enclosing chambers to confine dust-producing processes; and (4) use of respirators and helmets.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To D.H. Markusson, 2-20 Date March 11, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies K. Page, 2-17; B. Diemer, 2-20; R.D. Batson, 2-20; File/Chrono

Subject OCCUPATION HAZARDS AND DIAGNOSTIC SIGNS

While I was at the library of the Philadelphia College of Physicians last week, I came across the attached pamphlet published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1921 as "a guide for medical examiners regarding impairments to be looked for in hazardous occupations." Among the hazardous occupations listed are asbestos workers and spinners (asbestos), with exposure to inorganic dust the indicated health hazard. Insulators are also listed but the health hazard given is exposure to tar. This pamphlet represents a very early recognition of a health risk in the asbestos industry. The cover states that it is a "revised and enlarged" edition, but the Philadelphia library did not have the earlier publication. I am forwarding a copy to Kathleen Page for the insurance litigation in case that group is unfamiliar with this document.

This pamphlet is of interest in the government litigation too, because I believe it was expanded by Louis I. Dublin and P. Leiboff of Metropolitan Life and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor as Bulletin No. 306 in 1922. We are trying to obtain a copy of this bulletin through interlibrary loan. Bulletin No. 306 was then revised by Dublin and Robert J. Vane and published in 1933 as Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 582. We have a copy of that bulletin and the preface mentions that it started as a guide for Metropolitan Life Medical examiners, although no year is given. At the time I reviewed Bulletin No. 582 I did not think the earlier edition would be particularly relevant because the preface mentions that in the years since the previous edition new hazards had come to light and knowledge had expanded in many areas, including exposure to asbestos dust.

Bulletin No. 582 was also revised and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1942 as Bulletin No. 41. We have a copy of this bulletin which differs from No. 582 in that the hazard of exposure to "inorganic dust" is now classified separately as "inorganic dust containing free silica"; and "asbestos." There are indications that the bulletin was reprinted in 1951 and we are trying to locate a copy.

In the 1933 edition, the hazard to insulators is still

listed as tar; in 1942 the hazard to insulators is given as "inorganic dust (except asbestos) containing no free silica." Under "symptom, condition or disease to look for," the following statement appears: "Exposure to inorganic dusts containing no free silica has been found in some instances to be associated with simple linear fibrosis (nonspecific benign fibrosis--Gardner) not associated with disability. The exact relationship of various dusts to this type of fibrotic reaction is not entirely clear."

LG/ks

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **12-16-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject: **OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE COMPENSATION**

Occupational Disease Compensation is a report by the Pennsylvania Commission on Compensation for Occupational Disease, presented to Pennsylvania Governor Gifford Pinchot, 1933. The committee was appointed in September of 1932; among the 10 members were A. J. Lanza, H. F. Smyth and W. P. Yant. In addition to a discussion of the diseases recommended for coverage, the reasons for not including certain diseases as compensable occupational diseases, one of which is asbestosis, are given.

Although the report states "there is sufficient definite proof that exposure to asbestos dust in plants where asbestos is fabricated causes pneumoconiosis," and "asbestosis is, therefore, a recognized pulmonary affliction, demonstrable by x-ray examination, ...in the majority of cases there does not seem to be any definite disability associated with it... In a few instances recorded in this country and in England, death has apparently resulted from asbestosis... It has not been definitely established that the inhalation of asbestos dust causes either diseases, or injuries to other organs in the body. It is likely that further research into this subject will be carried on in the next few years and may yield additional information. The present knowledge of the subject is too meagre to justify the inclusion of asbestosis in the schedule. Practical experience in communities where asbestos is fabricated does not reveal a definite clinical picture of disease and disability such as is encountered among those exposed to the hazards of silicosis. From a practical standpoint, therefore, there seems to be no necessity at the present time to include asbestosis in the schedule."

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File**

Date. **1-5-87**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES**

Occupational Diseases in Relation to Compensation and Health Insurance, written by R. W. Goldberg and published by Columbia University Press, New York, 1931, is part of a series of studies in history, economics and public law edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. The book was borrowed from the University of Northern Colorado for review.

Although the text concentrates on workmen's compensation legislation, health insurance and judicial decisions relating to occupational diseases, it also discusses hazards in specific industries, such as the dusty trades. There is some discussion of silicosis but asbestosis is not mentioned. However, asbestos workers are referred to in general terms as being exposed to dust and the textile processes of preparing and weaving asbestos are described as "injurious".

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date. **12-16-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject: **OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES**

Occupational Diseases, published by H. K. Lewis & Co., London, 1937, consists of a series of four lectures given to the Derby Medical Society in May 1935 by Donald Hunter. Lung diseases due to dust were discussed in the third lecture. The section on asbestosis describes the various manufacturing processes, British regulations, symptoms, x-ray appearance, and asbestos bodies. The author notes that "the dangers of asbestos remained for long unsuspected. They have come to light with a somewhat disconcerting suddenness." Of 30 patients attending the author's out-patient department in 5 years who were "judged to be suffering from pneumoconiosis due to the inhalation of asbestos," the occupations in order of frequency were "spinner, weaver, disintegrator, mixer, mattressmaker, card cleaner, storekeeper, slab maker, presser, machinist."

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date April 10, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject THE OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Prepared by William Gilman Thompson for presentation in 1915 at a medical meeting, The Occupational Diseases is available in the rare book department of the New York Academy of Medicine. The only item of interest in the manuscript is a reference to studies by Dr. W.C. Hanson of Massachusetts on workers in the dusty trades.

LG/ks

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date October 22, 1984

From L. Gaul

Copies

Subject. The Occupational Diseases

The Occupational Diseases, subtitled "Their Causation, Symptoms, Treatment and Prevention," was written by W. Gilman Thompson, M.D., Cornell University Medical College and published by D. Appleton and Company in 1914. It was the first occupational medicine textbook published in the United States and is in the Boston Collection of C. U. Medical Library.

Although there is an extensive section on dust diseases, there is no mention of asbestos.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **1-5-87**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject: **OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES AND THE LAW**

Occupational Diseases and the Law consists of a lecture by J. Dewey Dorsett, Manager, Casualty Department, Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, New York, which was given on January 12, 1942, as part of the course on Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases at the Center for Safety Education, New York University. The pamphlet was borrowed from the University of New Hampshire Library. Although the discussion is limited to "the legal rights and obligations of the employee and the employer after the former has suffered physical injury as the result of hazards incident to his employment," dust diseases are discussed specifically from the standpoint of accrued liability. "While the term dust disease or pneumoconiosis is broad enough to include a number of conditions, cases of silicosis and asbestosis form by far the largest group and are the most important. They are the ones that cause the greatest difficulty, generally."

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To. File

Date October 22, 1984

From: L. Gaul

Copies

Subject Occupational Diseases of the Skin

Part of the Boston Collection of C. U. Medical Library, Occupational Diseases of the Skin was written by Louis Schwartz, M.D., of the U. S. Public Health Service and Louis Tulipan, M.D., and published by Lea and Febiger in 1939.

In a chapter on the analysis of skin hazards in 74 occupations, there is a section on "Fireproofing" which discusses the various uses of asbestos. The authors state:

"In the manipulation of asbestos, and especially in the operations of carding, spinning, and weaving, so many cases of tuberculosis and fibrosis of the lungs have resulted from inhalation of the dust that the pathological entity known as asbestosis is now regarded as comparable to silicosis. Although statistics show a marked decline in the incidence of such diseases since the adoption of improved ventilating systems, in 1927 a fatal case of pulmonary fibrosis has been reported in Great Britain due to this cause."

No references are given.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date April 3, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HAZARDS: THEIR EVALUATION AND CONTROL

Prepared by William G. Griffin and Andrew D. Hosey, Occupational Health Hazards: Their Evaluation and Control was published in 1958 as Bulletin 198 of the Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Department of Labor. It replaces the Bureau's Bulletin No. 83 by R.P. Blake, published in 1947 under the title Outline of Occupational Disease Control Through Engineering. We are trying to obtain a copy of the latter through interlibrary loan.

As with many other Bureau of Labor Standards publications this is a general discussion of types of occupational health hazards, avenues of exposure, appraisal of hazards through surveys and control of the environment by engineering methods. The text does not discuss medical aspects of occupational diseases and asbestos is not mentioned. The reader is referred to the ACGIH annual list of threshold limit values but is cautioned that "these values should be used as guides only in the control of health hazards."

LG/ks

*D.H. Markusson
R.D. Batson
H.L. Marsh
R.L. Polk
N.E. Stead
S.E.R. Page
R. Meunier
B. Diemer

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: June 14, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH: A GUIDE TO INFORMATION SOURCES

Written by Theodore P. Peck and published by Gale Research Company, Detroit, in 1974 as "Management Information Guide 28."

The following items are worth checking:

1. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
   1014 Broadway
   Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

   Publications include Transactions of Annual Meeting.

2. American Industrial Hygiene Association
   25711 Southfield Road
   Southfield, Michigan 48075

   or

   210 Haddon Avenue
   Westmont, New Jersey 08108

3. American Insurance Association
   85 John Street
   New York, New York 10038

   Publications list available from Engineering and Safety Department.

4. Industrial Health Foundation, Inc.
   5231 Centre Avenue
   Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15232

   Publications include Industrial Hygiene Digest (monthly abstracts).

5. Industrial Health Foundation of America
   4400 Fifth Avenue
   Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

   Publications include Transactions of Annual Meeting.

6. Industrial Medical Association
   150 N. Wacker Drive
   Chicago, Illinois 60606

   Publications list available.

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7. American Medical Association
   535 N. Dearborn Street
   Chicago, Illinois 60610

   Publications include The Pneumoconioses: Diagnosis, Evaluation and Management, 1963

8. U.S. Navy
   Puget Sound Naval Shipyard
   Bremerton, Washington

   Publication entitled Industrial Hygiene Division written in 1970, available through NTIS (AD-715-808).

9. U.S. Department of Labor
   Bureau of Labor Standards
   Washington, D.C. 20210

   Publication entitled Occupational Health Hazards: Their Evaluation and Control, Bulletin 198 (L16.3:198), 1958.

10. U.S. Department of Labor
    Bureau of Labor Standards
    14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
    Washington, D.C. 20210

    Irregular publication Maritime Safety Digest Shipyards (L35.12).

11. International Occupational Safety and Health Information Center
    International Labor Office
    Geneva

    Publications include CIS Information Sheets (monographs on general or specific occupational health and safety topics).

Other items to check:

1. Harwood, C., Asbestos Air Pollution Control, Chicago, Illinois Institute of Technology Research, 1971.

2. Jennings, Burgess H., Hazardous Vapors and Dusts in Industry, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Contractors Association, Chicago, 1957.

3. U.S. Department of Navy publications from the Naval Safety Center, entitled Approach (monthly) and Fathom (quarterly).

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See distribution* Date September 24, 1984

From. L. Gaul Lois

Copies

Subject 1021 Answers to Industrial Health and Safety Problems

Edited by Jack E. Weiss, 1021 Answers to Industrial Health and Safety Problems was published by Occupational Hazards, Inc. (publishers of the monthly magazine Occupational Hazards) in 1943. It is in the Boston Collection of pre-1946 books at C.U. Medical Library.

Section B contains questions and answers on dust hazards, including asbestos. According to the answer to question B15 (What is asbestosis?), exposure "occurs in fabricating plants where fireproof textiles, brake linings, insulation, etc. are made." There is no mention of any hazard to end users.

Question B31 is about threshold limits and the answer states that "the following threshold limits of safe dust concentrations have been suggested:

1. For free silica or asbestos: 5 million particles per cubic foot of air. (The U. S. Public Health Service)" Included is a table of "Probable Unsafe Dust Concentrations" (copy attached) which indicates TLV's recommended by various state Industrial Hygiene Units. Note that for asbestos, there are six states, including California, which recommend a TLV of 5 mmppcf in 1943. It is interesting that South Carolina recommends a 15 mppcf TLV for asbestos.

Included in this book is an appendix classifying hazards by occupation. The hazards listed for shipbuilding and shipyard workers are acids and alkalis, cadmium or its compounds, chlorine or its compounds, dermatitis venanata, friction (pressure or vibration), lead or its compounds, tar and pitch and zinc and its compounds. The hazards to insulation (sound, heat) workers are given as inorganic dust containing free silica and inorganic dust containing no free silica.

* D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
B. Diemer

Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date March 28, 1985

From Lois Gaul 2-20

Copies. File/Chrono

Subject **Outline of Lectures on Industrial Diseases for Medical Students**

*D. H. Markusson	2-20	R. Meunier	2-20
R. D. Batson	2-20	B. Diemer	2-20
H. L. Marsh	2-20	P. Kotin, M.D.	2-20
N. E. Stead	2-20		
R. L. Polk	2-20		
S. E. R. Page	2-20		

The revised edition of Outline of Lectures on Industrial Diseases for Medical Students was prepared by Harry Heimann in August 1951 and issued as Public Health Service Publication No. 115. As its title indicates, it is solely an outline and its purpose is to serve as a base from which courses can be developed for medical students or graduate students in industrial health.

Asbestos is mentioned only briefly in the outline:

1. On p. 8, asbestos is given as an example under "sputum" which is listed as one of the avenues of excretion of substances.

2. On p. 34, asbestos is listed under silicates, to be discussed in relation to nature of material, sources of exposure, and clinical disease. sources of exposure are given as "mining and milling of asbestos, asbestos cloth production, asbestos brick manufacture." "Lung cancer occurrence" is included as one of the items to be discussed under clinical disease.

3. On p. 57, asbestos is again listed as one of the items to discuss in relation to occupational cancer of the lungs and the topic is subdivided into "in asbestosis" and "animal experiments."

There is an extensive bibliography (almost 800 references). All the citations on asbestos have been checked against the holdings in the HS&E library; the majority of these papers were case reports of asbestosis associated with lung cancer. We are trying to determine whether any later editions were published and, if so, will obtain them through inter-library loan. The document is in my office and may be reviewed.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date April 19, 1985

From Lois Gaul

Copies File/Chrono

Subject OUTLINE OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE CONTROL THROUGH ENGINEERING

*D.H. Markusson	N.E. Stead
R.D. Batson	S.E.R. Page
H.L. Marsh	R. Meunier
R.L. Polk	B. Diemer

Outline of Occupational Disease Control Through Engineering, Bulletin No. 83, Division of Labor Standards, U.S. Department of Labor, was published in 1947 and is available in the Government Documents Department, Denver Public Library. According to the foreward, the text was prepared by R.P. Blake, Sr. Safety Engineer, "to serve as a practical guide for use of inspection personnel of state labor departments, safety committees in labor groups, and safety engineers in private industry."

Most of the booklet consists of a general description of the appraisal of health hazards and methods of prevention. There is also some discussion of common injury-producing substances, which includes a section on silica and asbestos dusts. However, asbestos is only briefly mentioned: "Two dusts are particularly harmful; silica dust which causes silicosis and asbestos dust which causes a disease of the lungs called asbestosis. Silicosis is caused only by breathing silica dust and asbestosis only by asbestos dust."

The most interesting items in this booklet are the discussions on levels of dust.

1. Paragraph 36 on dust counts states: "Anything above 50 million particles per cubic foot of air has become generally accepted as unsafe for even the most innocuous dusts. Some authorities would set this limiting figure substantially lower. Five million particles per cubic foot is considered the maximum allowable for continuous exposure to dust containing over 40 percent of free silica. Some authorities prefer a figure of three million particles."

2. Paragraph 141 in contrast, states: "As pointed out in paragraph 36, for continuous work exposure, the concentration of free silica dust particles below 10 microns (1/2,000 inch) in size should not exceed three million particles per cubic foot of air. A similar value applies to asbestos." [emphasis added]

No references are given in the booklet. This document was revised in 1958 and issued as Bulletin 198 under a different

title (my memo of April 3, 1985). In the 1958 revision, asbestos is not mentioned and the reader is referred to the ACGIH annual lists of TLV's.

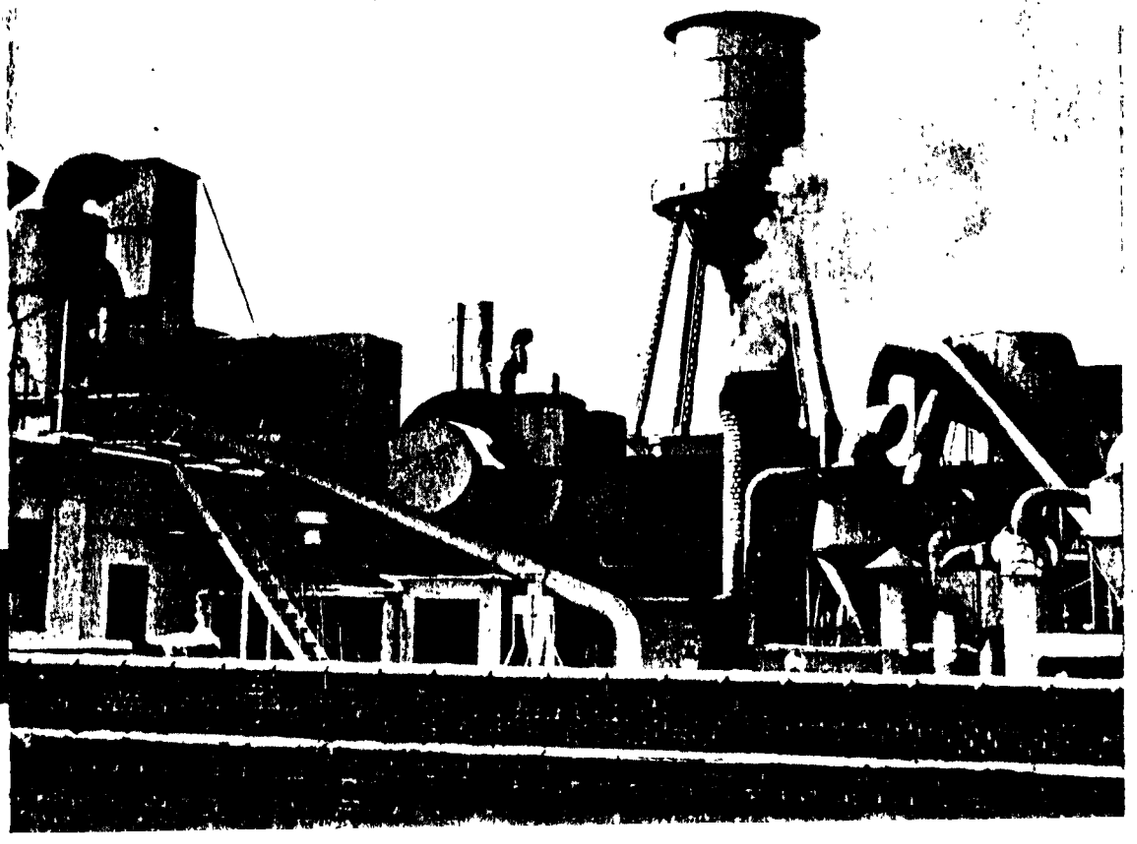
LG/ks

Lois Gaul's Literature Review Memos for Manville's Asbestos Litigation (1982–1993)
ACL Doc 24546 · Page 221 of 334

L16.5.03/947

Outline of OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE CONTROL

-Through Engineering



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asbestosclaims.law/library/24546/221

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date September 17, 1984

From Lois Gaul

Copies. Chrono

Subject Outline of Physical Diagnosis: Part 2, Chest and Abdomen

The Outline of Physical Diagnosis is a 1944 mimeographed textbook by Gordon B. Myers, M.D., and Dan W. Myers, M.D., available in the Boston Collection of C.U. Medical Library.

Part 2 concerns the chest and abdomen, and describes the diagnosis of various conditions and diseases. Pleural thickening is discussed on pp. 49-50 and the causes are listed as "residual from old empyema, pleural effusions or hemothorax; also, solid neoplasm of pleura." Fibrosis pp. 57-58, is defined as the "end result of contraction of fibrous tissue proliferated as a reaction to chronic destruction or irritation of lung parenchyma", and the causes are listed as "tuberculosis, pneumoconiosis, fungus infection and chronic interstitial pneumonia."

There is no mention of asbestosis and no description of the diagnosis of pneumoconiosis in general.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date. **12-16-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **OUTLINE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE**

The Outline of Preventive Medicine for Medical Practitioners and Students, prepared under the auspices of the Committee on Public Health Relations, New York Academy of Medicine, was published by Paul B. Hoeber, New York in 1929. Of interest is Chapter 20 on Occupational Diseases, written by Alice Hamilton, which includes a discussion on dusts, primarily silica dust. The author states "there is no conclusive evidence with regard to the damage done by dusts that are free from silica, but there is much suggestive evidence pointing to a high bronchitis and pneumonia rate among workers exposed to the dust of coal mines, of manganese ore, of asbestos, and to certain vegetable dusts. Nevertheless, it is necessary to take as great precautions against these dusts as against silica dust."

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24546/223

Manville Internal Correspondence

To See below* Date September 21, 1984

From. L. Gaul

Copies

Subject **Outlines of Industrial Medical Practice**

* D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
B. Diemer

This textbook, written by Howard E. Collier, M.D., and published by the Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, in 1941, is part of the Boston Collection of pre-1946 books at C. U. Medical Library. There are three chapters on respiratory diseases of occupation, the pneumonoconioses, and silicoses and asbestosis.

Occupations at risk to asbestosis are divided into two groups: (1) "those associated with the manufacture of asbestos itself and of the asbestos fibres, clothes and fabrics," and (2) "the 'occasional' or 'incidental' use of asbestos in a dry state, in isolated processes in a considerable variety of industries especially connected with the synthetics, plastics and paint industries, and in the installation and maintenance of steam-pipes, etc." The author also states:

> "The actual amount of dust in a workshop necessary to produce asbestosis has not been finally determined. Gloyne and Merewether quote some work carried out by the Industrial Hygiene Division of the National Institute of Health (USA) in which, during 1936-7, 543 persons in asbestos textile plants were examined. An analysis of the data shows that the maximal concentration to which workers may be exposed without contracting asbestosis is about 5,000,000 particles per cubic foot."

An interesting observation under the section on silicosis is that "a man may contract silicosis although he works at a 'harmless process.' This may happen if the air in his vicinity should be 'accidentally' contaminated with silica from a distant operation."

Please let me know if you wish to see a copy of the chapter.

P

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asbestosclaims.law/library/24546/225

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date September 27, 1984

From Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies Chrono/File

Subject. PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST

Available in the Boston Collection of C.U. Medical Library, Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Chest, by Joseph H. Pratt, M.D., and George E. Bushnell, M.D., was published by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, in 1925.

There are two brief sections on fibroid phthisis or cirrhosis of the lung and on malignant disease of the lung. The etiology of tumors is not discussed. Although induration of the lung due to pneumonoconiosis is described, no specific dust other than granite, is mentioned. The author states that cases of pneumonoconiosis are "very often complicated by tuberculosis" and that "at present investigators appear to incline to the opinion that the chief cause of death is the injury to heart and lungs from the contraction of the fibrous tissue and that the tuberculosis, engrafted as it were upon the fibrosis, is incapable of rapid or typical extension and is therefore relatively benign."

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File**

Date **11-10-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject: **PNEUMOCONIOSIS**

Pneumoconiosis, a list of references, was published in 1932 by the International Labour Office, Geneva, as No. 15 in the Studies and Reports Series F (Industrial Hygiene) of the ILO. There are approximately 1200 references in this bibliography of all the works published up to December 1931 on the general physiology and pathology, clinical pathology, and radiology of pneumoconiosis. The bibliography "does not, however, as a rule, mention the numerous works on medicine, medical pathology or industrial medicine which contain chapters on pneumoconiosis", and no abstracts are provided. All applicable references, especially the 70 listed under asbestos, will be checked against our files.

Our goal: to be your very best supplier

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date October 9, 1984

From Lois Gaul 2-20 (X 2007)

Copies. Chrono

Subject: PNEUMOCONIOSIS (SILICOSIS)

Pneumoconiosis (Silicosis): The Story of Dusty Lungs by Lewis Gregory Cole, M.D., and William Gregory Cole, M.D., New York, John B. Pierce Foundation, 1940. As this book, available at C. U. Medical Library in the Boston Collection, solely concerns acute silicosis it is not relevant to the asbestos litigation.

LAG:alt

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date October 22, 1984

From L. Gaul

Copies

Subject Pneumoconiosis

Pneumoconiosis (Silicosis): A Roentgenological Study with Notes on Pathology was written by Henry R. Pancoast, M.D., and Eugene P. Pendergrass, M.D., and published by Paul B. Hoeber, Inc. in 1926. This monograph, which is in the Boston Collection of C. U. Medical Library, is a greatly expanded version of an article appearing in the American Journal of Roentgenology & Radium Therapy in 1925.

Although the text primarily concerns silicosis, there are a few references to asbestos (but no use of the term "asbestosis"), and these have been copied for the HS&E library. The authors state that the asbestos industry is "very dusty", but "the actual danger...seems to be comparatively slight." The Introduction is an excellent summary of the early research on pneumoconiosis and it and the bibliography have also been copied.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date. January 21, 1985

From Lois Gaul

Copies File/Chrono

Subject: THE PNEUMONOKONIOSES (SILICOSIS): BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LAWS

Some time ago, while browsing through the Boston Collection at C.U. Medical Library, I came across two volumes of a very interesting and very early bibliography of the medical literature on the pneumoconioses. Titled The Pneumonokonioses (Silicosis): Bibliography and Laws, by George G. Davis, M.D., Ella M. Salmonsen (Librarian) and Joseph L. Earlywine (Attorney), the first volume was published by Industrial Medicine, Inc., in Chicago in 1934. According to the Preface, the book was compiled as "a reference book, designed for the permanent convenience of physicians, surgeons, lawyers, industrial executives, librarians, journalists, engineers, trade-association officials, students and research workers." This first book surveys the medical/scientific literature up to December 1933 and besides silicosis, includes such categories as asbestosis; tuberculosis; dust, sampling, control; miners' phthisis; siderosis; chalicosis; fibrosis; tobacco; ventilation; industrial health; etiology; industrial diseases; legal--workmen's compensation; etc. The first part of the book is an unannotated chronological list of references; the second part is a discussion, by state, of the various workers' compensation laws and relevant case decisions. The index shows over 100 medical/scientific articles on asbestosis up to December 1933, with the oldest being an 1882 German article titled "Ueber das Verhalten des Epithels der Lungenalveolen bei der fibrinösen Pneumonie." All these references have been checked against the holdings in the HS&E Library and about a third of them are unknown to us.

The second volume, also by Davis, Salmonsen and Earlywine, is titled The Pneumonokonioses (Silicosis): Literature and Laws of 1934, and was published in 1935. We borrowed this volume from the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda; in fact, the cover page still shows the stamp of the Army Medical Library and the accession date of "Dec. 20, '35." This volume is an improvement over the first edition in that the references are abstracted, extracted or reviewed, instead of just listed. Since they are all from the 1934 medical/scientific literature, they are arranged alphabetically by author. The Preface to this volume acknowledges help from the librarians of the American Medical Association, the Insurance Library of Chicago, and the National Safety Council, among others. This volume includes references from many trade magazines, in addition to strictly medical/scientific journals; e.g. Mining Magazine, Electrician, Heating & Ventilating, Insurance Field, National Underwriter, Rock Products. Of the 396 abstracts, the following were especially interesting:

1. #14. Asbestos, Indust. Bull. 13:95, April 1934. "Workers who have to handle asbestos fiber or material should avoid, as far as possible, breathing the dust. . . . Manufacturers or handlers of asbestos products might then begin here and now to prevent trouble because the disease, like silicosis, can be prevented."

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asbestosclaims.law/library/24546/230

2. #44. Chamberlain, C.W., Asbestosis as an Industrial Disease, March 2, 1934, Illinois State Department of Health. Although the abstract says nothing new or startling from our standpoint for this time, this presentation was a radio talk.

3. #49. Company Officials and Medical Authorities Confer on Problems of Industrial Diseases, Insur. Field. 63:10, Nov. 8, 1934. "The National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters held a conference at its New York headquarters Nov. 1-2, 1934, when twelve outstanding authorities from the medical, legal and engineering professions analyzed the opportunities for industry and casualty insurance to meet the trend in occupational disease claims. More than 100 casualty company representatives were present." Among the speakers were Dr. Alice Hamilton and Dr. R. R. Sayers.

4. #152. Hill, E.V., Determination of Air Dust, Aerologist 10:6-7, April 1934. Hill describes being "asked to testify as an expert in a case where the plaintiff claimed to have acquired asbestosis in a certain factory manufacturing various asbestos products." Hill visited the plant, took measurements ("asbestos dust evident to the unaided vision as a haze"), and testified to count of 420,000 particles above 2 microns in diameter per cubic foot. "This testimony was given but the counsel for the defense introduced evidence showing that less than 5 million particles per cu. ft. would be harmless, bearing out his assertions with public health report counts in this and similar industries." Remember, this was published in 1934.

5. #245. Merewether, E.R.A., A Memorandum on Asbestosis, Tubercle 15: 69-81, Nov. 1933; 109-119, Dec. 1933; 152-159, Jan. 1934. "In workers exposed to the insulating material known as 'magnesia' (85 per cent. magnesium carbonate and 15 per cent. asbestos approximately), with signs of pulmonary fibrosis, one finds a type of radiogram which is totally distinct from either typical silicosis or typical asbestosis, and from appearances intermediate between the two. It is impossible to say what the underlying lung lesion may or may not be, as no autopsy findings are available. Haynes, however, states that magnesia is a dangerous dust, so the radiographic picture may truthfully reflect a modification of the asbestos fibrosis effected by the introduction of a preponderance of a more quickly soluble dust."

6. #287. Quarelli, G. and Velicogna, A., Trachitis from asbestos, Med. d. lavoro 25:218-223, June 30, 1934. "We also advise all asbestos workers to be protected by masks, and to wear an enveloping uniform, especially preventing their heads and clothing from carrying back to their homes any dangerous particles."

7. #386. Wood, W.B. and Gloyne, S.R., Pulmonary asbestosis. A review of 100 cases, Lancet 2:1383-1385, Dec. 22, 1934. The cases "included an elderly man, the owner of a small factory, a van boy--who assisted in his spare time mixing powdered asbestos in an open yard; a middle-aged boiler riveter who had served his apprenticeship as a youth in a shop when asbestos was used for logging [sic] pipes, and a man who had been employed handling asbestos mattreses in the open air at an aerodrome."

The third volume, titled The Pneumonokonioses (Silicosis): Literature and Laws, Book III, was published by Chicago Medical Press in 1937, and brings the survey of the medical/scientific literature current to the end

of 1936. This volume is available at C.U. Medical Library. There are over 700 abstracts, and some of the especially interesting ones are:

1. #15. Alwens, F., Asbestosis, München Med. Wchnschr.82:1797-1800, Nov. 8, 1935. "Asbestosis is little known in Germany and less written about. . . . Unquestionably asbestosis should be included with silicosis under the compensatory provisions of the Ordinance of February 11, 1929."

2. #49. Behneman, H.M., Silicosis pneumoconiosis. Its clinical and industrial aspects, Northwest Med. 35:180-184, May 1936. "Organized labor is signing up all of the workers they can find who are or have suffered from respiratory diseases, and who do or once did work in the mines or other dusty trades. They are even filing them and determining the facts later. . . . In southern California, the situation is particularly acute because of the number of pottery, clay modelling and asbestos workers."

3. #107. Conference on Silicosis Attracts Expert Audience. Medical, Legal and Insurance Representatives Survey the Problems of Toxic Dusts, Spectator 134:30-31, June 27, 1935. During the Third Conference on Occupational Diseases at the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, Lanza commented that "the conference represented the best medical, legal and insurance aspects of the occupational disease problem." "The concluding session was restricted to insurance company representatives only. During the session acceptance and rejection of risks in industries exposed to the occupational disease hazard were discussed at length by Dr. Roscoe Gray, Aetna Life Insurance Co., John B. Lamenzo, Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., and Sanford B. Perkins, Travelers Insurance Co."

4. #191. Fairhall, L.T., Webster, S.H., and Bennett, G.A., Rock wool in relation to health, J. Indust. Hyg. and Toxicol. 17:263-275, Nov. 1935. "Rock wool, also called 'mineral wool,' has been greatly increased in commercial production as insulation material between the walls of homes. It is blown into all spaces in the outer walls and a covering laid down in the attic, achieving complete insulation. As a finished product it is a relatively low silica glass, stable, soluble and chemically inert. But a mere hint of silica in raw or finished materials is belike to arouse silicious suspicion in these dust-conscious days, so an investigation of rock wool vapors as possibly injurious was set up in the Physiological Laboratory of the Harvard School of Public Health in connection with the Department of Pathology of the Harvard Medical School."

5. #324. Jacobson, C.J., A case of acute asbestosis, Hospitalstid. 79:864, Aug. 18, 1936. "The author reports a case of acute asbestosis in a 25-year-old machine worker."

6. #452. New Decision as to Illinois Disease Act, Nat. Underwr. 39: 23, 28, Jan. 3, 1935. Ruling removed asbestosis from purview of Illinois occupational disease act and therefore from the jurisdiction of the Illinois Industrial Commission. "This Federal Court ruling is a great relief to insurance companies, but is a blow to employers. The ruling came in connection with nine asbestosis cases against the Johns-Manville Corporation."

7. #464. Norris, La V., Occupational disease claims, Insur. Index

14-15: 75, Feb. 1935. "The industries affected and their insurance carriers have sponsored an Occupational Disease Institute to serve as a focus for their varied problems, and to carry on systematic study and research, with a view to assembling information, data and statistics, to promoting good legislation and to protect their members from fraudulent claims." Also discusses the "9 asbestosis cases pending in the Federal Court of Chicago against the Johns-Manville Company."

8. #583. Several Legal Moves Affect Silicosis Suits in Missouri and West Virginia, Eng. News-Rec. 114:365, March 7, 1935. "The Grand Jury of Iron County, Mo., has returned indictments against Russell J. Horsefield and A.F.C. Blase, attorneys, on charges of barratry (defined as the practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits) . . . . Charges against Blase state that he 'attempted to incite certain employees, telling them that they had contracted silicosis or some occupational disease while working . . . all to the common nuisance of the people . . . and against the peace and dignity of the State.'" "To protect their assets against heavy damages sought by several employees alleging contraction of silicosis while working in lime kilns at Glencoe and Glen Park, the Glencoe Lime & Cement Company consented on Feb. 12 to the appointment of a receiver by Circuit Court Judge O'Malley."

9. #655. Sweany, H.C., Pneumonoconiosis problem from the standpoint of pathology, Indust. Med. 4:58-60, Feb. 1935. "Siderosis, asbestosis and other diseases may at any moment advance into the racketeering class, hence careful and differentiating study should be given them."

Volume III is oriented more to silicosis than is Volume II; however, there are asbestos references in both volumes that are not in the HS&E Library but will be obtained. Volume III also contains numerous references to the insurance literature and copies of these and pertinent sections from Volume II are being sent to Heller, Ehrman. The abstracts in Volume III are very revealing of the medical/business/public attitude toward occupational disease suits and plaintiffs' attorneys. "Ambulance-chasing" and "racketeering" are two common expressions in these citations and these books help to put some of the wording in the Vandiver Brown/Raybestos Manhattan documents in historical social context.

What I find most fascinating about all three volumes is the fact that the world medical/scientific literature was surveyed so minutely and abstracted in English in a very convenient fashion. It would be interesting to know how many copies were actually sold or distributed.

Please let me know if you wish to see a copy of any of the abstracts I have referred to or a copy of the books themselves.

Distribution:

*D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
R. L. Polk
N. E. Stead
B. Diemer
R. Meunier
P. Kotin, M.D.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date. **1-6-87**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject: **A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST**

The third edition of A Practical Manual of Diseases of the Chest by M. Davidson was published by Oxford University Press, London, in 1948. The text contains a limited discussion of cancer of the pleura, referred to as endothelioma. There is no mention of mesothelioma. There is also a chapter on industrial respiratory diseases, which includes a section on asbestosis. It is stated that "the clinical features [of asbestosis] depend upon the length of exposure, and upon the amount of dust inhaled, which of course varies with the nature of the work on which the employees have been engaged," but the various types of exposure or industrial processes are not described.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To. File

Date: 9/18/84

From Lois Gaul

Copies: Chrono

Subject Preventive Medicine

The Boston Collection at C.U. Medical Library has several editions of Preventive Medicine by Mark F. Boyd, M.D., but only the 5th and 6th editions, published by W. B. Saunders Company in 1936 and 1940, respectively, were reviewed.

Both editions have chapters entitled, "Hazards of Occupation" and "Occupational Intoxications and Diseases", including sections on pneumoconiosis which the 5th edition terms "pneumonokoniosis". The 5th edition does not mention asbestos or asbestosis, but the 6th edition states that "asbestosis results from asbestos (a silicate) dust." However, that statement consitutes the entire discussion of asbestos-associated disease in the book.

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: February 4, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: PREVENTIVE MEDICINE (NEW YORK)

1. Published monthly by the New York Academy of Medicine as "a journal for physicians in the interest of health conservation."

2. C.U. only had volumes 6 to 9 (April 1936 to August 1939) and all were reviewed.

3. Issues contain original articles, reprints of speeches, status of medicine in New York, New York City vital statistics.

4. Nothing really relevant to occupational health except the following:

a. Vol. 6, No. 6 (September 1936), pp. 18-19, Announcement of Ninth Annual Graduate Fortnight of New York Academy of Medicine, October 19-31, 1936. Topic is "Trauma; Occupational Diseases and Hazards." Included in evening sessions: "Toxicology of Industrial Poisonings," Alexander O. Gettler, and "Medico-legal Aspects of Industrial Poisonings," Alice Hamilton.

b. Vol. 6, No. 8 (November 1936), pp. 7-34, "Industrial and Occupational Cancer," W.J. Hoffman. Mostly about radiation. No mention of asbestos.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **11-24-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND HYGIENE**

Written by M. J. Rosenau, Preventive Medicine and Hygiene was published in 1914 by D. Appleton and Company, New York. The text includes a section on industrial hygiene and diseases of occupation, which discusses the dusty trades in general, stating that "persons exposed to excessive amounts of dust for long periods of time suffer from a general condition known as pneumokoniosis." There is no mention of asbestos dust, however. Principles of dust prevention are given, and the author notes that "many workmen prefer taking to wearing uncomfortable respirators."

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **1-6-87**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject: **PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND HYGIENE**

The sixth edition of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, by M. J. Rosenau, was issued by D. Appleton-Century Company, New York, in 1935 and was borrowed for review from Emporia State University. The section on industrial hygiene and diseases of occupation includes a discussion of dust in industry, in which asbestosis is described. It is stated that "asbestosis is a comparatively new industrial disease," and the prevention and control of asbestosis is similar to that of silicosis. There is no mention of the industrial processes in which exposure to asbestos dust occurs other than in mining and milling.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Distribution* Date September 24, 1984

From. L. Gaul

Copies:

Subject Preventive Medicine in Modern Practice

* D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
B. Diemer

Preventive Medicine in Modern Practice was edited by the Committee on Public Health Relations of the New York Academy of Medicine (James A. Miller, Chairman) and published by Paul B. Hoeber, Inc. in 1942. It is available in the Boston Collection of C.U. Medical Library.

Chapter XVII, entitled "Occupational Diseases", was written by A. J. Lanza, and has been copied for the HS&E Library. The chapter includes a discussion of the pneumoconioses and there is a separate section on asbestosis. Lanza states that asbestosis is not nearly so important as silicosis since "the number of workers employed in the various industries in which asbestos is fabricated is relatively small--about 35,000-- and not all of these are exposed to asbestos dust. Much of the exposure is in processes similar to those used in the textile industry, which lend themselves to effective dust control methods." He mentions that U. S. Public Health Service studies indicate a 5 mppcf threshold and he concludes:

"The first investigations in this country were made about ten years ago. Since that time the industrial firms concerned have made strenuous efforts to control the dust in their plants and the number of reported cases have been too few and too scattered to permit a comprehensive knowledge of this disease."

Lanza does not mention any association of asbestosis with lung cancer; however in Chapter XXIII,"Cancer", by Lloyd F. Craver and J. Samuel Binkley, the following appears:

"As next to nothing is known about the causes of cancer of the lung we are unable to give sound advice about its prevention. Such antecedent sources of pulmonary irritation as chronic

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bronchitis, bronchiectases, tuberculosis, influenza, pneumonia, war gases, dust from tarred roads, silicosis, asbestosis, tobacco smoke, dusts from polishing of metals, especially chromium, and radon inhalation (occurring in the Schneeberg mines) are usually considered as possible causes of cancer of the lung. However, there is lack of convincing evidence for any of these extrinsic factors, and somatic irritations and hereditary factors must still be considered as most likely to have the important role in causing cancer of the lung." (emphasis added)

The reference cited by the authors in this discussion is Macklin, M.T. and Macklin, C.C., Does chronic irritation cause primary carcinoma of human lung? Arch. Path. 30:924-925, 1940 (JMEA #6559)

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **11-10-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **PRIMARY CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG**

Written by Edwin J. Simons, Primary Carcinoma of the Lung was published by Year Book Publishers, Inc., Chicago, in 1937 and was borrowed for review from the Medical Library of the University of Missouri. The book includes a chapter on etiology and an extensive bibliography. Among the subjects discussed under etiology are the causes of cancer among the Schneeberg miners, pneumoconiosis and other chronic lung diseases, dust inhalation, industrial and occupational hazards, and tobacco smoke. The only mention of asbestos is that "Lynch and Smith reported a case of asbestosilicosis with pulmonary carcinoma in which the latter followed the other pulmonary pathology."

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date September 27, 1984

From Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies Chrono/File

Subject PRIMARY CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG

Primary Carcinoma of the Lung, available in the Boston Collection of C.U. Medical Library, was written in 1937 by Edwin J. Simons, M.D., and published by The Year Book Publishers, Chicago. A large portion of the text concerns etiology, and the author discusses in detail the medical literature regarding such factors as dust inhalation, industrial and occupational hazards, tobacco smoke, and pneumonoconioses and other chronic lung diseases.

The author concludes:

1. "Tobacco smoke as a lung irritant may be considered among possible causes of pulmonary carcinoma but cannot be counted an important one in the present state of information";

2. "until further information is brought to bear on it, occupatinal or industrial hazards cannot be accorded any etiologic significance, except as they involve chronic irritation of the lungs";

3. "evidence appears to incline toward a causal interrelationship between chronic lung diseases and pulmonary carcinona."

In discussing the latter, he cites the observtion by Fine and Jaso that "it is not inconsistent to expect silicosis to be followed by pulmonary cancer occasionally," and the case report by Lynch and Smith of asbestosilicosis complicated by pulmonary pathology. On the other hand, he notes that Olson found pulmonary cancer in only 2.9 percent of a series of pneumoconiosis cases in Boston and that Olson believed that "in the general population, pneumoconiosis in not an important factor in causing pulmonary cancer."

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The bibliography is quite extensive, and the following references were of interest:

1. Brockbank W, the occupational incidence of primary lung cancer, Quart. J. Med. 25:31-40, January 1932.

2. Doubrow S, Les canceurs du poumon d'origine professionelle, Paris Mèd. 1:287-290, March 1931.

3. Egbert DS and Geiger AU, Pulmonary asbestosis and carcinoma: Report of a case with necropsy findings, Am. Rev. Tuberc. 34:143-150, July 1936.

4. Fine MJ and Jaso JV, Silicosis and primary carcinoma of the bronchus, J.A.M.A. 104:40-43, January 1935.

5. Gloyne SR, Squamous carcinoma of the lung occurring in asbestosis, Tubercle 17:5-10, October 1935.

6. Hafstrom T, Tall OV pneumokonios med primar dubblesidig lung-cancer, Svenska läk sällsk.handl. 29: 323-328, 1932.

7. Hoffman,FL, Cancer of the lungs, Am. Rev. tuverc. 19:392-406, April 1929.

8. Hueper,W. Primary gelatinous cylindrical cell carcinoma of the lung, Am. J. Path. 2:81, 1926.

9. Lemon WS, Rare intrathoracic tumors, Med. Clin. North America 15:17-46, July 1931.

10. Lickint F, Bronchial cancer of smokers, MÜnchen. Med. Wchnschr. 82:1232-1235, August 1935.

11. Lunch KM and Smith WA, Pulmonary asbestosis: Carcinoma of the lung in asbestosilicosis, Am. J. Cancer 24:56-64, May 1935.

12. Olson KB, Primary carcinoma of the lung: A pathologic study, Am. J. Path. 11:449-468, May 1935.

13. Peet EW, Primary Pulmonary carcinoma: With special reference to its increased incidence in the area of Newcastle - upon-Tyne, Newcastle Med. J. 11:97-106, April 1931.

14. Roberts on HE, "Endothelioma" of the pleura, Research J. Cancer 8:317, 1924.

15. Russell AE, Dusts and pulmonary disease, J.A.M.A. 95: 1714-1717, December 1930.

16. Smions EJ, Primary carcinoma of the lung: etiological concepts, Journal-Lancet 55:637-640, October 1935.

17. Smith RE, The etiology of primary carcinoma of the lung, J. Cancer Research 12:134, 1928.

18. Von Hoesslin H, Tumors and rare diseases of the lungs, Deutsche Med. Wchnschr. 60:1881-1883, December 1934.

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date 9/18/84

From Lois Gaul

Copies. Chrono

Subject: Primary Malignant Growths of the Lungs and Bronchi

Primary Malignant Growths of the Lungs and Bronchi is a classic text by I. Adler, published by Longmans, Green and Co., New York, in 1912, and available in the Boston Collection of C.U. Medical Library. Adler reviews almost every report of lung cancer appearing in the medical literature to the time of publication, classifying each case as to histologic type. There is no mention of mesothelioma (nor even endothelioma) and no discussion of occupational factors in the development of cancer.

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: February 4, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

1. Issued periodically by the Academy (some on a yearly basis; some every two to five years). Issues distributed to "members, leading medical libraries and contributors."

2. C. U. has all issues from beginning of publication (1930) to 1954.

3. Proceedings consist of addresses from general meetings held by the Academy and a list of members. Papers reflect a wide range of subjects, but not really relevant to asbestos.

4. Items of interest:

a. 1939-1940 Issue, pp. 14-22, "Medicine in a Changing World," Thomas Parran (Surgeon General, U.S.P.H.S.). Address given in August 1939. Very brief mention of silicosis as example of problems stemming from industrialization. Among objectives of National Health Program, he lists promotion of industrial hygiene.

b. 1941-1944 Issue, pp. 9-13, "Reasons for the Recent Increase of Bronchogenic Carcinoma," W. Boyd. Address given in January 1941. Greater part of increase more apparent than real. As for suggestion that increase is due to cigarette smoking, Boyd states "it would be difficult to think of an example of more deplorably loose reasoning."

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Below* Date March 27, 1985

From Lois Gaul 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject **1932 Presentation to the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin**

*D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
R. L. Polk
N. G. Stead
S. E. R. Page
R. Meunier
B. Diemer
P. Moore

The enclosed document, an excerpt from the Proceedings of Conference Concerning Effects of Dust Upon the Respiratory System, Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, November 16-17, 1932, was found attached to some unrelated material from Rodger Wilson's office. Note the bracketed paragraph on the third page, apparently from a presentation by Dr. Albert E. Russell, Chief Surgeon, U.S. Bureau of Mines, which mentions a case of asbestosis in a pipe-coverer in a government hospital.

Since so many insurance companies are represented at this conference, I asked Paula Moore to see if there was anything on the insurance document database. Apparently this document is on the system (we are pulling it to make sure it is the same), but there does not appear to be a complete text. The OCLC (Library of Congress) database lists the proceedings as in the holdings of the Cleveland Public Library and we have already requested it through interlibrary loan in order to see the context of the material and to review the presentations of the other speakers, including Dr. Gardner.

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: October 12, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono (xc of memo in "Conferences" folder)

Subject: PROCEEDINGS OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE SYMPOSIUM, APRIL 3-4, 1953

Cosponsored by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company and the Harvard School of Public Health. Proceedings is available at Francis A. Countway Library, Rare Book Room, Harvard (Archives file E72.5.B7).

Items of interest:

1. Presentation by Albert O. Seeler on "Fundamentals of Diagnosis of Occupational Disease." Mentions asbestos briefly: "Likewise, asbestos workers may have asbestos bodies, which are fibers of asbestos coated with organic material, in their sputum and have no signs or symptoms of the disease of the lung called asbestosis. It must be stressed that the finding of potentially toxic materials in body fluids is only evidence of exposure to these materials, and does not prove that the individual is suffering from disease caused by these materials."

2. Presentation by Harriet L. Hardy, entitled "Common Industrial Exposures and Diseases and Medical Programs for Their Control." Also mentions asbestos briefly: "In New England we may consider as pathology-producing dusts asbestos, silica, certain forms of talc such as cosmetic talc, diatomaceous earth and cotton under certain circumstances. Before mentioning clinical findings it is important to state precisely that the quality of exposure and quantity of exposure are crucial. . . . Such figures as 5 million particles per cubic meter of air for steady exposure are used for harmful dusts and when real pathology is detected air levels of 18 to 20 million particles per cubic meter or above are usually recorded. . . . Finally you must consider certain harmful dust exposures as potential explanation for the statistically valid increase in lung malignancy especially in males noted here and in England. Asbestos, nickel, certain chromium compounds and radioactive ore dust have been incriminated by some observers as pulmonary carcinogens. It is interesting to consider that perhaps the data on cigarette smoking males in relationship to occurrence of lung cancer in combination with working exposures and urban industrial air pollution prove that the present startling statistics on respiratory tract malignancy are the result of a combination of respirable insults."

3. Presentation by Philip Drinker on "Industrial Hygiene Methods of Evaluation and Control." No mention of asbestos but says that "silicosis is no longer an important industrial disease, that is, its essential cause is well understood. . . . Engineers have contributed to reduction in silicosis by good dust control."

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date Apirl 23, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

The Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting, International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Paterson, N.J., September 11-14, 1928, were published in June 1929 as Bulletin No. 485 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

One session was devoted to cccupational diseases and included presentations by George H. Gehrmann on "How Chemistry Has Changed Industry, and as a Result Has Changed the Tendency to Occupational Disease," and by J.J. Bloomfield, U.S. Public Health Service, on "Health Hazards in Industry." Bloomfield's speech describes, among other hazards, investigations by the federal government in the dusty trades, particularly the studies of granite cutters. There is no mention of asbestos in either of these presentations or in the floor discussion following them.

Although this particular meeting is not relevant to the government litigation all the other proceedings of the annual meetings held thereafter should still be reviewed.

LG/ks

Manville Internal Correspondence

To H. Marsh Date September 21, 1984

From L. Gaul

Copies. D. H. Markusson; R. D. Batson; B. Diemer

Subject Proceedings, Occupational Disease Symposium, Department of Industrial Medicine, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, September 26-27, 1938

The published proceedings of this symposium are available in the Boston Collection of C. U. Medical Library, and I am attaching for your information the Table of Contents. Note that the speakers included Philip Drinker and Dr. Robert M. Daley, Medical Director, Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York.

A copy of Drinker's presentation on "The Scope of the Occupational Disease Research Problem" is also enclosed. His speech covers a wide range of topics, but there are a few interesting remarks. First, he presents some tables from the 1934 and 1936 reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories in England, and although he does not comment on the figures, one of the tables lists 41 deaths from asbestosis and 26 deaths from asbestosis with tuberculosis in England in 1934.

Second, while talking about the lack of knowledge of the effects of continuous exposure to many of the minerals being worked, Drinker states:

> "I do not think that industry should be scolded for neglecting such research. The job is ours and not that of industry. If we warn that such and such-a-dust is likely to give trouble, and industry refuses to heed the warning, then we are somewhat absolved, but I repeat that our professions did not predict silicosis or asbestosis. I wonder if we shall do better in the future now that everyone is so much more alert to the general subject of industrial disease."

At the end of his speech, Drinker remarks that useful products should not be abandoned simply because they are dangerous or harmful. He illustrates his statement with the case of coal mine explosions caused by defective insulation of electric lighting lines:

> "One should hesitate before condemning or shutting down a plant engaged in impregnating wire with insulating

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> material which will prevent such accidents even if it is known that the handling of the new material is risky."

In the discussion following the presentation, Drinker is asked about the division of responsibility between a manufacturer of a solvent and the industry using the product if a worker is disabled as a result of exposure. His reply:

> "I think the responsibility ought properly to be with the company that makes the material, rather than the user. You musn't leave the insurance companies out of this discussion because many manufacturers insure their products. The insurance company, before they will insure a product and risk to the user, has a very definite idea what the risk is.... This (a Boston insurance company) and other insurance companies have first-class hygiene laboratories, but they slip occasionally. They are interested in the industrial toxicology of new things. I think they belong definitely among the group who are responsible for investigating these materials."

Attachment

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date. September 11, 1984

From L. Gaul

Copies Chrono

Subject Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Congress on Industrial Health

The Seventh Annual Congress on Industrial Health, sponsored by the Council on Industrial Health of the American Medical Association, was held in Boston from September 30, to October 2, 1946. The published Proceedings are available at C.U. Medical Library.

Listed among the speakers are:

Rear Admiral Joel T. Boone, MC, USN, Washington, D.C., "Progress in Industrial Health."

W. H. Seymour, Vice President and Manager, Loss Prevention Department, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, "Fitting the Service to the Plant."

George W. Wright, M.D., Saranac Lake, "Industrial Pulmonary Diseases and Capacity for Work."

Charles S. Newberry, M.D., USN, Washington, D.C., "Employ the Physically Handicapped."

Boone's presentation concerns the medical surveys of coal mining communities that were conducted by the U. S. Navy following government seizure of the mines during the labor disputes in 1946. A separate memo on this presentation has been sent to D. H. Markusson, R. D. Batson, H. Marsh, and B. Diemer.

A copy of Seymour's presentation was sent to Helen Marsh in connection with the insurance litigation.

Dr. Wright's presentation only mentioned asbestos-related disease in passing and was primarily concerned with pulmonary function evaluations. Dr. Newberry's presentation was not at all related to occupational disease.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date September 27, 1984

From. Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies. Chrono/File

Subject **PROCEEDINGS, THIRD ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM**/DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE/NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, SEPTEMBER 25-26, 1939

The published Proceedings are available in the Boston Collection of C. U. Medical Library, and a copy was made of the list of speakers and presentations. Although the first session was devoted to nontuberculous pulmonary diseases, there was no discussion of pneumoconioses. None of the other sessions were relevant to Manville interests.

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See below.* Date April 4, 1985

From Lois Gaul

Copies F/C

Subject Protecting Plant Manpower Through the Control of Air Contaminants

* D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
R. L. Polk
N. E. Stead
S. E. R. Page
R. Meunier
B. Diemer

Protecting Plant Manpower Through the Control of Air Contaminants was published in 1944 as Special Bulletin No. 14 of the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor. The bulletin actually consists of three articles first issued in 1941 as part of Special Bulletin No. 3, titled Protecting Plant Manpower. The articles are (1) "Finding and Appraising the Hazards" by Philip Drinker; (2) "Keeping the Air Harmless" by Theodore Hatch; and (3) "Protecting Workers Against Temporary and Emergency Exposures" by W. P. Yant.

In the foreword, V. A. Zimmer, the director of the Division of Labor Standards states that of work-contracted illnesses, "more serious, and more insidious, are those illnesses resulting from the exposure to dusts and poisons...we know that two dusts--silica and asbestos--are definitely harmful." Drinker's article is short, just two pages, and contains a table of safe concentrations of gases or vapors. A suggestion is made that "dusts with less than 10 percent free silica should not exceed concentrations of 100 million particles per cubic foot, while less than 10 million is advisable if the free-silica content exceeds 10 percent." Asbestos is not mentioned.

Hatch's paper discusses specific control measures such as local exhaust ventilation, exhaust hoods, exhaust piping, fan selection, air-cleaning apparatus and the like, while Yant's paper concerns the various types of respirators, their functions, selection and maintenance and Bureau of Mines certification. Neither paper mentions asbestos.

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Also included in this pamphlet is a list of the safety and health bulletins issued by the Division of Labor Standards. The "Industrial Health Series" comprises twenty pamphlets on specific subjects such as arsenic poisoning, metal fume fever, chlorinated solvents, lead poisoning. There is a pamphlet on silicosis and also one on anthraco-silicosis, but not asbestosis.

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. H. Markusson, 2-20

Date: January 31, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20 Lois

Copies: K. Richman, 2-19
B. Diemer, 2-20

Subject: PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON)

1. Published monthly by the Society of Medical Officers of Health, United Kingdom.

2. Only holdings at C.U. Medical Library are Volumes LVI to LVIII (1942-1945) and LXXI to LXXXIII (1957 to 1969). The earlier volumes are indexed by title, author and subject; the later ones have tables of contents for each issue but no index.

3. Besides original articles, the journal features editorials, book reviews, news and correspondence.

4. Early issues contain articles on pneumoconiosis in coal miners, mass radiography for detecting tuberculosis, and public health problems due to war dislocations. Later issues are primarily about mental health, alcoholism, poliomyelitis, school and maternal health and the like.

5. Specific items:

a. Vol. LVII, No. 5 (February 1944), p. 57, "Book Reviews." In a review of The Principles and Practice of Industrial Medicine (F. J. Wampler, ed., Williams & Wilkins, 1943), special mention is made of the section on "Government Agencies in Industrial Hygiene" which outlines the relationship of the U.S. Public Health Service to industrial health work: "Clearly more official notice has been taken in America than in this country of the importance to the effort of efficiently organizing industrial health."

b. Vol. LVII, No. 10 (July 1944), p. 115, "Book Reviews." Notes publication of Manual of Industrial Hygiene, prepared by the Division of Industrial Hygiene, U.S. Public Health Service.

c. Vol. LVII, No. 11 (August 1944), pp. 121-126, "Medical Supervision in Industry in Peace and War," by S. A. Henry (H.M. Medical Inspector of Factories, Ministry of Labour). Gives brief history of factory legislation but mainly discusses "certificates of fitness" for young people. Only mention of asbestosis is that it is dealt with through a special program of the Silicosis Board.

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d. Vol. LVIII, No. 7 (April 1945), p. 74, "Spearheads of Industry." An editorial on the publication of the proceedings of a conference on Health Research in Industry (sponsored by the M.R.C. Industrial Health Research Board). Editorial states that such research work needs interpretation and communication to workers. Specifically mentions importance of paper by a Dr. Donald Hunter on industrial poisons and dusts.

e. Vol. LVIII, No. 11 (August 1945), pp. 123-125, "The Risk of Pulmonary Injury in Boiler Cleaning," by K.J. Cook, F.H. Kemp and D.C. Wilson. Study of boiler scalers to verify reports that boiler cleaners develop a disabling fibrosis of lungs. No fibrosis found (only 9 men in study, with only 3 men having more than 10 years in trade). Despite absence of findings, authors recommend that use of respirators be required and that periodic x-rays be taken of workers.

f. Vol. LXXII, No. 3 (June 1958). Three articles on occupational health problems in army, navy and air force. No mention of asbestos.

6. Follow-up:

a. Wampler's text The Principles and Practice of Industrial Medicine (1943) was on the bookshelves at C.U. There is nothing in it relevant to asbestos use in shipyards; however, the the chapter referred to in 5a above does contain detailed information on the relationship of government and state agencies re industrial hygiene and medical services. A copy is attached for K. Richman.

b. The Manual of Industrial Hygiene published by the U.S.P.H.S. in 1944 is in the HS&E Library. I am assuming you are familiar with this book.

c. I could not locate a copy of the proceedings of the M.R.C. conference on Health Research in Industry. However, I did find at C.U. two texts by Donald Hunter (The Diseases of Occupations, 1955, and Price's Textbook of the Practice of Medicine, 1956). The sections on asbestosis in each of these texts refer to hazards only in the mining, manufacturing and weaving industries, not in the use of asbestos-containing products. It's unlikely that Hunter's paper ten years previously would be any different.

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: November 24, 1982

From: Lois Gaul - 2-20 (x2007)

Copies: File/Chrono

Subject: PUBLIC HEALTH (MICHIGAN)

1. Published quarterly until 1913, monthly thereafter, by the State Department of Health, Lansing, Michigan, and "issued for the general dissemination of sanitary knowledge."

2. The only volumes available for review were Volumes 6 to 8 (1911 to 1913) and a new series numbered I to II (1913 to 1914). No index.

3. Articles mostly cover sanitation, health habits and education, eugenics ("race betterment") and communicable disease reports (statistics).

4. Specific Items:

   (a) Vol. 7, No. 1 (January-March 1912), pp. 67-77, "A Preliminary Report on Some Occupational Diseases Occurring in Michigan," by A. S. Warthin. Discussion mainly of problems related to copper and iron mining. Lists 31 other conditions needing to be surveyed (e.g., antimony, arsenic, benzene, pyridine and lead), but does not mention asbestos. Recommends the establishment of a Commission on the Investigation of Occupational Diseases in Michigan.

   (b) Vol. I, No. 2 (August 1913), pp. 13-15, "Occupational Diseases," by R.L. Dixon. Calls for strict compliance with Michigan law (Act 119 P.A. 1911) requiring physicians to report cases of occupational diseases.

   (c) Vol. II, No. 4 (April 1914), pp. 219-221, "Sanitation and Workmen's Compensation," by R. K. Orr (Manager, State Accident Fund). Table entitled "Hazards in Occupational Morbidity" lists number of sick days per annum by occupation. "It will be noticed that those occupations in connection with which there is usually a great amount of dust

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(polishers and metal grinders for instance) carry the highest rate . . . Dust (unsterilized especially) is one of the greatest enemies of working men in our shops and factories." The point of this article, however, is that dust is dangerous not in itself but because it acts as a carrier for germs.

LAG:plb

11-23-82

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. H. Markusson - 2-20
K. Richman - 2-19

Date: November 24, 1982

From: Lois Gaul - 2-20 (x2007)

Copies: File/Chrono

Subject: PUBLIC HEALTH BULLETIN

1. Published on an ad-hoc basis by the U.S. Public Health Service, Washington.

2. C.U. Medical Library has numbers 32 to 306 (1910 to 1949). After 1949, bulletins were replaced by Public Health Monograph which was issued periodically in conjunction with the journal Public Health Reports.

3. Each bulletin is on a specific topic and some contain the transactions of the Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the U.S. Public Health Service. A few (such as Dreessen's study of asbestos textile workers) are well-known and in both the HS&E and Legal medical paper systems.

4. Specific Items:

   (a) No. 67, December 1914, "Transactions of Twelfth Annual Conference," p. 74. Announcement that Public Health Service has been given authority to investigate occupational diseases and is entering into industrial hygiene studies.

   (b) No. 73, March 1916, "Tuberculosis Among Industrial Workers," by D. E. Robinson and J. G. Wilson, pp. 14-15. Studies of workers in the Cincinnati area include examination of 315 employees of an asbestos products manufacturing company; 1 case of tuberculosis found. "In this industry there is only one process that would seem to be hazardous, namely, the operation of carding machines for working out the asbestos fibers. Here a great deal of asbestos dust is produced but the fibrous nature of this dust probably prevents its inhalation to a considerable degree. Exhausts over these machines were in operation, but did not seem able to remove all the dust evolved. However, this occupation did not

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appear to affect injuriously the health of those working at it, and many had been doing such work for long periods with apparently no harmful results."

(c) No. 85, January 1917, "Miners' Consumption (A Study of 433 Cases of the Disease Among Zinc Miners in Southwestern Missouri)," A. J. Lanza. Lanza concludes that miners' consumption is not a tuberculous infection but "an important occupational disease . . . essentially a pneumoconiosis, due to the inhalation of silicious rock dust, and resulting in a fibrosis, with loss of function."

(d) Nos. 176 (1928), 187 (July 1929) and 208 (July 1933) are all on "The Health of Workers in Dusty Trades." The first is a study of workers in a Portland cement plant; the second, a study of the granite industry; and the third covers carbon dust, vegetable dust, dusts from silverware processes, and municipal dusts. Asbestos dust is not discussed in any of them, but No. 208 contains the comment: ". . . a division into 'dusty' and 'nondusty' trades is of no great meaning. The questions are What is the quantity of dust in the air? and What is its composition?"

(e) No. 217, April 1935, "The Determination and Control of Industrial Dust," J. J. Bloomfield and J. M. Dallavalle. Primarily discusses instruments and methods used in sampling, dust control methods, measurement of air flow and personal respiratory protection. Has a specific section on silica and on determining the percentage of quartz in dusts. Another section on the quantification of pneumoconiosis-producing dusts uses lead as the example (no mention of asbestos).

(f) No. 216, December 1934, "The Potential Problems of Industrial Hygiene in a Typical Industrial Area in the United States," J. J. Bloomfield, W. S. Johnson and R. R. Sayers. No. 236, June 1937, "Evaluation of the Industrial Hygiene Problems of a State," J. J. Bloomfield and M. F. Peyton. No. 259, 1940, "A Preliminary Survey of the Industrial Hygiene Problem in the United States," J. J. Bloomfield et al. All

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three bulletins are surveys of industrial welfare provisions, sanitary provisions, potential accident hazards and occupational exposures in various industries. Tables in each of the articles show exposure to asbestos dust in trades other than the asbestos mining and manufacturing industry.

(g) No. 266, 1941, "Occupational and Related Dermatoses (Abstracts from the Literature for the Years 1935 to 1939, Inclusive)," L. Schwartz and L. H. Warren, p. 10. Section on asbestos discusses asbestos corns, and Dreessen's study is listed as the reference.

(h) No. 289, 1945, "Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene 1900-1943: A Selected List," E. F. Bellingham, J. J. Bloomfield, and W. C. Dreessen, p. 23. The section on asbestos lists six references, all of which are in the Legal primary medical data base. Another section, entitled "Dust Diseases" lists some references not in the HS&E library that may be associated with asbestos (e.g. reports of the American Public Health Association's Committee on Pneumoconiosis and Committee on Standard Practices in Compensation for Occupational Disease).

(i) No. 298, 1947, "Health of Arc Welders in Steel Ship Construction," W. C. Dreessen et al. Study of health status of welders and nonwelders in 14 shipyards.

(j) No. 302, 1949, "Emergency Health and Sanitation Activities of the Public Health Service During World War II," J. W. Mountain and E. B. Kovar, pp. 39-43. The section entitled "Industrial Hygiene Activities" does not refer specifically to asbestos nor to any other material; however, the bulletin states that research and laboratory services were aimed at determining the maximum amounts of specific chemical substances to which workers might be safely exposed.

5. Follow-Up:

(a) Sections of the articles by Bloomfield on industrial hygiene have been duplicated and are attached for D. H. Markusson. Although these surveys show exposure to asbestos dust in such industries as chemical,

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leather, shipbuilding, transportation, etc., the authors are careful to point out that the data signify only a potential for hazard, not an actual hazard. Also, the numbers of workers involved are extremely small and no information is given as to whether the exposures in these other industries are to raw fiber or to asbestos-containing products.

(b) The early asbestos references cited in these bulletins and not available in the HS&E system will be obtained since all are from journals on file at C.U. Medical Center.

(c) Dreessen's sudy was discussed with Dr. Paul Kotin. Dreessen found no significant physical differences between welders and non welders (except for upper respiratory syndromes due to welding fumes), and the differences in calcified pulmonary lesions are not the type that can be related to asbestos exposure since they are parenchymal and not pleural in nature.

LAG:plb

Attachment

11-23-82

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: February 2, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

1. Official organ of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, Inc. Published monthly.

2. Volumes 24 to 44 (1932-1952) available. Reviewed Volumes 32-44 (1940-1952). Each volume indexed by subject.

3. Contains original articles, nursing news, editorials, book reviews, meeting announcements, etc.

4. Focus on school health, maternal health, sanitation, communicable diseases. However, each volume has numerous articles on industrial nursing, although these mostly refer to absenteeism, role of nurse, care of injuries, organization of medical services in small plants, etc.

5. Specific items:

a. Vol. 32, November 1940, pp. 704-705. Book reviews on Industrial Hygiene (A. J. Lanza and J. A. Goldberg, Oxford University Press, 1939), Industrial Health--Asset or Liability (C.O. Sappington, H.M. Van Hoesen, Inc., 1939) and Silicosis and Asbestosis (A.J. Lanza, Oxford University Press, 1939).

b. Vol. 32, December 1940, p. 761. Announcement of appointment of Subcommittee on Industrial Medicine by Health and Medical Committee of Council on National Defense to develop a health program for industrial workers.

c. Vol. 33, July 1941, pp. 414-421, "Tuberculosis in Industry," M.S. Jacobs. Has section on "The So-Called 'Dustry Trades'" which discusses asbestos: "The types of exposure which may produce asbestosis in one place, as compared with exposure in other localities which apparently do not produce tangible evidence of disease, are not too clearly understood."

d. Vol. 37, March 1945, pp. 146-149, "The Newer Occupational Diseases," L. W. Spolyar. Discusses siderosis, cadmium, cotton sickness, selenium poisoning, tellurium poisoning. No mention of asbestos.

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: June 14, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NUMBERED PUBLICATIONS: A CATALOG, 1950-1962

Published by the U.S. Public Health Service, Office of Information and Publications, Washington, D.C., June 1964, as U.S. PHS Publications No. 1112 and PHS Bibliography Series No. 55.

Items worth checking:

1. A Methodology for Environmental and Occupational Cancer Surveys, 1950, PHS Publication No. 12 and Public Health Monograph No. 1.

2. Industrial Health and Medical Programs, 1950, PHS Publication No. 15.

3. Environment and Health, 1951, PHS Publications No. 84.

4. Outline of Lectures on Industrial Diseases for Medical Students, 1951, PHS Publication No. 115.

5. Occupational Disease Reporting: A Review of Current Practices Together with a Collection of Incidence Statistics, 1953, PHS Publication No. 288.

6. Bibliography of Occupational Health: Occupational Health and Related Publications from the Public Health Service, 1909-1953, 1954, PHS Publication No. 300 and Public Health Bibliography No. 9. Second issues covers 1953 to 1957 and third issues, 1953 to 1960; no numbers for these.

7. Occupational Health and Safety Legislation; A Compilation of State Laws and Regulations, 1954, PHS Publication No. 357.

8. A Quest into the Environmental Causes of Cancer of the Lung, 1956, PHS Publication No. 452 and Public Health Monograph No. 36.

9. Control of Silicosis in the Vermont Granite Industry; Progress Report, 1958, PHS Publication No. 557.

10. Pneumoconiosis in Diatomite Mining and Processing, 1958, PHS Publication No. 601.

11. State Occupational Health Programs, 1958, PHS Publication No. 605.

12. The Industrial Environment: Its Evaluation and Control. Syllabus for Short Courses for Industrial Hygiene Engineers and Chemists, 1958, PHS Publication No. 614.

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13. Report of the Committee on Environmental Health Programs. Committee headed by Paul M. Gross, 1962, PHS Publication No. 908.

14. Occupational Health Catalog of Films and Filmstrips, 1962, PHS Publication No. 961.

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: FILE

Date: August 1, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: PUBLICATIONS BY THE DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH AND OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PUBLICATIONS ON INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SUBJECTS, JANUARY 4, 1941

(copy in "Bibliographies" folder)

The above-titled publication was compiled by Frances C. Hunter of the Industrial Hygiene Division, National Institute of Health, U.S. Public Health Service. The list is divided by subject. There are only four papers under the heading "Pneumoconiosis -- Asbestosis," three of which are already in the HS&E system. The fourth paper is: "Relationship of asbestosis and silicosis to disability," by R.R. Sayers, in Discussion of Industrial Accidents and Diseases, 1935 convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Asheville, North Carolina. (U.S. Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, Bulletin No. 4, 1936, and Industrial Medicine 5:456, 1936.)

In addition, the following papers listed under other headings appear to be worth reviewing:

1. O.M. Spencer, Recent experiments in the control of air dustiness, U.S. Public Health Reports 35:2907, 1920.

2. J.M. DallaValle, The control of industrial dust: The problem of local exhaust and general ventilation, Mechanical Engineering 55:621, 1933.

3. J.J. Bloomfield, Some practical considerations in dust control, Transactions, 24th National Safety Congress, 1935. Vol. 1, pp. 120-127, National Safety Congress, Inc., Chicago.

4. J.J. Bloomfield, When is dust control effective? National Safety News 32(6):17, 1935.

5. S.H. Katz, G.W. Smith, W.M. Myers, L.J. Trostel, M. Ingels, and L. Greenburg, Comparative tests of instruments for determining atmospheric dusts, U.S. Public Health Bulletin No. 144, 1925.

6. L. Greenburg, Studies on the industrial dust problem. II. A review of the methods used for sampling aerial dusts, U.S. Public Health Reports 40:765, 1925 (Reprint No. 1004).

7. L. Greenburg and J.J. Bloomfield, The impinger dust sampling apparatus as used by the United States Public Health Service, U.S. Public Health Reports 47:654, 1932 (Reprint No. 1528).

8. J.M. DallaValle, Note on comparative tests made with the Hatch and

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Greenburg-Smith impingers, U.S. Public Health Reports 52:1114, 1937 (Reprint No. 1848).

9. R.T. Page, Note on a new ocular micrometer for use in dust counting, U.S. Public Health Reports 52:1315, 1937 (Reprint No. 1861).

10. C.E. Couchman and W.H. Schulze, A modified cell for dust counting, U.S. Public Health Reports 53:348, 1938 (Reprint No. 1914).

11. The significance of dust counts, J.M. DallaValle, U.S. Public Health Reports 54:1095, 1939 (Reprint No. 2083).

12. J.J. Bloomfield, The size distribution of industrial dusts, U.S. Public Health Reports, Supplement No. 115, 1935.

13. L. Greenburg and G.W. Smith, A new instrument for sampling aerial dust, U.S. Bureau of Mines, Reports Investigations 2392, 1922.

14. J.J. Bloomfield, Industrial dust: Its estimation and mitigation, Transactions, 19th National Safety Congress, 1930. Vol. 1, pp. 477-486, National Safety Council, Inc., Chicago.

15. J.J. Bloomfield, Dust in industry. The sampling and analysis of industrial dusts, Mechanical Engineering 55:229, 1933.

16. E.C. Barnes, Dust determinations. Discussion by J.J. Bloomfield. American Journal of Public Health 26:274, 278, 1936.

17. J.J. Bloomfield, Dust procedures in air analysis: The sampling and analysis of industrial dusts, American Public Health Association Yearbook, 1935-1936, p. 86. Supplement to American Journal of Public Health 26(3), 1936.

18. J.J.Bloomfield, Chairman, Review and discussion of methods of analyzing industrial dusts. Report of sub-committee on dust procedures in air analysis, committee on ventilation and atmospheric pollution (part II--Standard methods for the examination of air), industrial hygiene section, American Public Health Association, American Public Health Association Year Book, 1937-1938, p. 85. Supplement to American Journal of Public Health 28(3), 1938.

19. J.J. Bloomfield and W.C. Dreessen, The health of workers in dusty trades. IV. Exposure to dust in a textile plant, U.S. Public Health Bulletin No. 208, 1933.

20. R.R. Sayers, Harmful industrial dusts, U.S. Public Health Reports 53:217, 1938 (Reprint No. 1906).

21. J.J. Bloomfield, The indsutrial dust problem, Hexagon of Alpha Chi Sigma 17:340, 1927.

22. A.E. Russell, Dust and pulmonary disease, Journal of the American Medical Association 95:1714, 1930.

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23. J.J. Bloomfield, the dust content of the atmosphere in various dusty industries, Transactions, 21st National Safet Congress, 1932. Vol. 1, pp. 53-57, National Safety Council, Inc., Chicago.

24. A.E. Russell, Occupation and respiratory diseases, Southern Medical Journal 25:919, 1932.

25. J.J. Bloomfield, The dust problem in industry, in Proceedings of Conference Concerning Effects of Dusts upon the Respiratory System, held in Chicago, November 16-17, 1932. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1933, pp. 136-164.

26. J.J. Bloomfield, What does the worker breathe? A study of the dust content of the workroom atmospheres in various dusty industries, National Safety News 27(5):33, 1933.

27. R.R. Sayers and J.J. Bloomfield, The health of workers in dusty trades, Illinois Medical Journal 66:421, 1934.

28. R.R. Sayers, What industrial dusts are harmful? Why? Transactions, 26th National Safety Congress, 1937. Vol. 1, pp. 85-92, National Safety Council, Inc., Chicago.

29. B.S. Warren, Industrial conditions. Their relation to the public health, U.S. Public Health Reports 29:1348, 1914.

30. J.W. Schereschewsky, Industrial hygiene. A plan for education in the avoidance of occupational diseases and injuries, U.S. Public Health Reports 30:2928, 1915.

31. J.W. Schereschewsky, Maintenance of health in industries. Its relation to the adequate production of war materials, U.S. Public Health Reports 32:835, 1917.

32. B.S. Warren and C.F. Bolduan, War activities of the United States Public Health Service, U.S. Public Health Reports 34:1243, 1919.

33. R.T. Legge, A university course in industrial hygiene. Syllabus of a lecture course in industrial hygiene as given at the University of California, U.S. Public Health Reports 35:891, 1920.

34. J.J. Bloomfield, Engineering control of occupational diseases, U.S. Public Health Reports 51:655, 1936.

35. J.J. Bloomfield and R.R. Sayers, The need for industrial hygiene courses in public health curricula, U.S. Public Health Reports 52:799, 1937.

36. J.W. Schereschewsky, A plan for education in industrial hygiene and the avoidance of occupational complaints, American Journal of Public Health 6: 1031, 1916.

37. J.W. Kerr, Relation of Public Health Service to problems of industrial

hygiene, American Journal of Public Health 7:776, 1917.

38. J.W. Schereschewsky, Methods of prevention and control of disease in war industries, Medical Record 93:585, 1918.

39. C.D. Selby, Functions and plan of organization of division of industrial hygiene, American Journal of Public Health 9:521, 1919.

40. L.R. Thompson, Public health problems and industrial medicine. Practical application of Public Health Service activities to the problems of industrial medicine, Nation's Health 4:425, 1922.

41. W.S. Bean, The role of the federal government in promoting industrial hygiene, American Journal of Public Health 15:625, 1925.

42. J.J. Bloomfield, Health hazards in industry, in Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Paterson, N.J., September 11-14, 1928, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 485, 1929, pp. 130-140.

43. L.R. Thompson, Relationships between public and industrial health work, Personnel 5:261, 1929.

44. J.J. Bloomfield, Engineering control of occupational diseases, American Journal of Public Health 25:1196, 1935.

45. R.R. Sayers and J.J. Bloomfield, Industrial hygiene activities in the United States, American Journal of Public Health 26:1087, 1936.

46. R.R. Sayers, Industrial hygiene problems in the United States, JAMA 107:1, 1936.

47. J.M. DallaValle, Engineering methods in industrial hygiene, Industrial Medicine 6:291, 1937.

48. J.J. Bloomfield, Development of industrial hygiene in the United States, American Journal of Public Health 28:1388, 1938.

49. J.J. Bloomfield, Engineering aspects of problems in industrial epidemiology, Industrial Medicine 7:377, 1938.

50. R.R. Sayers, Health promotion in industry, Industrial Medicine 7:410, 1938.

51. R.R. Sayers, Present status of disease in industry, Industrial Medicine 7:486, 1938.

52. R.R. Sayers and J.J. Bloomfield, Public health aspects of industrial hygiene, JAMA 111:679, 1938.

53. J.J. Bloomfield, Industrial hygiene--retrospect and prospect, American Journal of Public Health 29:1215, 1939.

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54. Twenty-five years of industrial hygiene, Health Officer 4:190, 1939

55. J.J. Bloomfield, Control of occupational disease hazards, in Proceedings of Eleventh All Ohio Safety Conference, April 16-18, 1940, Columbus, Ohio. Industrial Commission of Ohio, Division of Safety and Hygiene, 1940, pp. 576-590.

56. J.J.Bloomfield, Development of industrial hygiene in state and local health departments, in Symposium on Industrial Health, Medical College of Virginia, Department of Preventive Medicine, September 12-13, 1940, Richmond, Virginia, 1940, pp. 55-68.

57. R.R. Sayers and J.J. Bloomfield, Health problems of workers, Industrial Medicine 9:121, 1940.

58. R.R. Sayers, Industrial hygiene, Rocky Mountain Medical Journal 37:576, 1940.

59. P.A. Neal, Industrial health and the national defense, Industrial Medicine 9:629, 1940.

60. R.H. Britten and L.R. Thompson, A health study of ten thousand male industrial workers: Statistical analysis of surveys in ten industries, U.S. Public Health Bulletin No. 71, 1915.

61. J.J. Bloomfield, W. S. Johnson, and R.R.Sayers, The potential problems of industrial hygiene in a typical industrial area in the United States, U.S. Public Health Bulletin No. 216, 1934.

62. J.J.Bloomfield and M.F. Peyton, Evaluation of the industrial hygiene problems of a state, U.S. Public Health Bulletin No. 236, 1937.

63. P.M. Holmes, Health hazards in the industries of Niagara Falls, N.Y., U.S. Public Health Reports 35:1, 1920.

64. J.J. Bloomfield, Preliminary surveys of the industrial environment, U.S. Public Health Reports 48:1343, 1933.

65. R.R. Sayers, The occupational history and how to make it, American Review of Tuberculosis 29:61, 1934.

66. J.J. Bloomfield and W.S. Johnson, Potential problems of industrial hygiene in a typical industrial area, American Journal of Public Health 25: 415, 1935.

67. J.J. Bloomfield and R.T. Page, Evaluation of the industrial hygiene problem of the state of Utah, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, 1938.

68. J.J. Bloomfield and V.M. Trasko, Industrial hygiene in the city of Los Angeles, in Report of a Survey of the City Health Department of Los Angeles, California, by the U.S. Public Health Service, April-August, 1939. Sacramento: California State Printing Office, 1940, pp. 338-368.

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69. C.D. Selby, Studies o the medical and surgical care of industrial workers, U.S. Public Health Bulletin No. 99, 1919.

70. D.K. Brundage, An estimate of the monetary value to industry of plant medical and safety services, U.S. Public Health Reports 51:1145, 1936.

71. B.J. Newman, A program for organizing and coordinating industrial clinics, American Journal of Public Health 10:637, 1920.

72. R.R. Sayers and R.R. Jones, Influence of industrial medical work on general health and medical science, N.Y. State Journal of Medicine 39:1005, 1939.

73. J.J. Bloomfield, The nurse and industrial hygiene. I. Development of industrial hygiene, Publc Health Nursing 30:561, 1938.

74. J.J. Bloomfield, The nurse and industrial hygiene. II. The problem today, Public Health Nursing 30:648, 1938.

75. J.J. Bloomfield, The nurse and industrial hygiene. III. Industrial epidemiology, Public Health Nursing 30:718, 1938.

76. J.J. Bloomfield, the nurse and industrial hygiene. IV. The control of industrial health hazards, Public Health Nursing 31:27, 1939.

77. J.W. Schereschewsky, The necessity for the better study by the medical profession of diseases in their relation to occupation, Cleveland Medical Journal 15:157, 1916.

78. J.W. Schereschewsky, The relation of the industrial physician to the problems of modern industry, Journal of Sociologic Medicine 18:140, 1917.

79. D.K. Brundage, Importance of respiratory diseases as a cause of disability among industrial workers, U.S. Public Health Reports 43:603, 1928.

80. R.H. Britten, Important causes of sickness and death, U.S. Public Health Reports 51:947, 1936.

81. W.M. Gafafer, Occupational diseases occurring in factories and workshops of Great Britain, 1936, U.S. Public Health Reports 52:1303, 1937.

82. W.M. Gafafer, The course of disabling morbidity among industrial workers, 1921-38, U.S. Public Health Reports 55:962, 1940.

83. D.K. Brundage, Goal for industrial hygiene, Industrial Medicine 2: 175, 1933.

84. D.K. Brundage, the extent of illness in industry, National Safety News 29 (3):32, 1934.

85. D.K. Brundage, Some implications afforded by mortality and morbidity statistics, American Journal of Public Health 27:261, 1937.

86. H.E. Seifert, The coding of occupations for machine tabulating purposes with reference principally to studies on occupational morbidity, Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology 21:246, 1939.

87. B.S. Warren and E. Sydenstricker, Morbidity statistics of war industries needed, U.S. Public Health Reports 33:127, 1918.

88. Industrial morbidity statistics. Report of Committee on industrial morbidity statistics, American Public Health Association, Section on vital statistics, U.S. Public Health Reports 33:1429, 1918.

89. Industrial morbidity statistics. Continuation report of the Committee on industrial morbidity statistics, American Public Health Association, Section on vital statistics, U.S. Public Health Reports 34:2289, 1919.

90. Industrial morbidity statistics. Report of the Committee on industrial morbidity statistics, Section on vital statistics, American Public Health Association, 1920, U.S. Public Health Reports 35:2785, 1920.

91. Sickness among New York State factory workers in 1919. Abstract of Special Bulletin No. 108, of the New York State Department of Labor, U.S. Public Health Reports 37:2370, 1922.

92. Incidence of serious morbidity among a group of wage earners, U.S. Public Health Reports 37:3195, 1922.

93. F.M. Phillips and F.H. Roberts, Application of partial correlation to a health problem, U.S. Public Health Reports 38:2117, 1923.

94. S.W. Wynne and W.H. Guilfoy, Occupation and mortality. Their relation as indicated by the mortality returns in the city of New York for 1914, U.S. Public Health Reports 32:885, 1917.

95. R.H. Britten, Occupational mortality among males in England and Wales, 1921-1923. A summary of the report of the registrar general, U.S. Public Health Reports 43:1565, 1928.

96. R.H. Britten, Occupational mortality as indicated in life insurance records for the years 1915-1926, U.S. Public Health Reports 45:1250, 1930.

97. R.H. Britten, Mortality rates by occupational class in the United States, U.S. Public Health Reports 49:1101, 1934.

98. J.W. Miller and R.R. sayers, Microscopic appearance of experimentally produced dust nodules in the peritoneum, U.S. Public Health Reports 50:1619, 1935.

99. J.W. Miller and R.R. Sayers, The physiological response of peritoneal tissue to certain industrial and pure mineral dusts, U.S. Public Health Reports 51:1677, 1936.

100. J.W. Miller and R.R. Sayers, The response of peritoneal tissue to industrial dusts, U.S. Public Health Reports (in press in 1941).

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101. L.R. Thompson, Industrial pneumoconioses, in De Lamar Lectures, 1927-1928. Johns Hopkins University, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Company, 1928.

102. J.W. Miller, R.R. Sayers, and W.P. Yant, JAMA 103:907, 1934.

103. R.R. Sayers, J.W. Miller and W.P. Yant, Response of the peritoneal tissue to dusts introduced as foreign bodies, American Journal of Public Health 25:452, 1935.

104. R.R. Sayers and R.R. Jones, Silicosis and similar dust diseases. Medical aspects and control, U.S. Public Health Reports 53:1453, 1938.

105. R.R. Sayers, chairman, Effect of dust on the lungs. Report of the committee on silicosis, presented to the industrial hygiene section of the American Public Health Association at the fifty-eighth annual meeting at Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 4, 1929, American Journal of Public Health 20, 368, 1930.

106. R.R. Sayers and A.J. Lanza, Pneumoconiosis. Report (joint) of the committee on pneumoconiosis and the committee on standard practices in compensation of occupational diseases, presented to the industrial hygiene section of the American Public Health Association at the sixty-first annual meeting in Washington, D.C., October 25, 1932, American Public Health Association Year Book, 1932-1933, p. 100. Supplement to American Journal of Public Health 23(6), 1933.

107. A. E. Russell, Silicosis and associated respiratory diseases, J.-Lancet 53:599, 1933.

108. A. E. Russell, Silicosis and other dust diseases, J.-Lancet 57:265, 1937.

109. R.R. Sayers and A.J. Lanza, Etiology, symptoms, diagnosis of silicosis and asbestosis. Chapter II in Silicosis and Asbestosis, edited by A.J. Lanza, New York: Oxford University Press, 1938.

110. R.R. Sayers and A.J. Lanza, History of silicosis and asbestosis. Chapter I in Silicosis and Asbestosis, edited by A.J. Lanza, New York: Oxford University Press, 1938.

111. W.C. Dreessen and J. M. DallaValle, The effects of exposure to dust in two Georgia talc mills and mines, U.S. Public Health Reports 50: 131, 1935.

112. W.C. Dreessen, Effects of certain silicate dusts on the lungs, Journal of Industrial Hygiene 15:66, 1933.

113. G.M. Kober, Occupation in relation to tuberculosis, U.S. Public Health Reports 35:751, 1920.

114. L. Greenburg, Studies on the industrial dust problem. I. Dust inhalation and its relation to industrial tuberculosis, U.S. Public Health

Reports 40:291, 1925.

115. L.U. Gardner, Will the inhalation of siliceous dusts activate a partially healed focus of tuberculous infection? An experimental study, U.S. Public Health Reports 45:282, 1930.

116. C.-E. A. Winslow and L. Greenburg, Industrial tuberculosis and the control of the factory dust problem, Journal of Industrial Hygiene 2: 333, 378, 1920/21.

117. J.J. Bloomfield, Criteria for industrial exhaust systems, Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning 6:319, 1934.

118. J.M. DallaValle, D-sign, construction and maintenance of exhaust systems, Transactions, 25th National Safety Congress, 1936. Vol. 1, pp. 39-46, National Safety Council, Inc., Chicago.

119. J.M. DallaValle, Design of exhaust hoods, Air Hygiene Foundation of America, Preventive Engineering Series, Bulletin No. 2, part 4, 1938.

120. W.M. Gafafer, Duration and cost of federal compensation cases with disease as a complicating factor, U.S. Public Health Reports 51:1707, 1936.

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: FILE

Date: June 1, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: PUBLICATIONS BY THE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE DIVISION AND OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PUBLICATIONS ON INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SUBJECTS, 1942-47, INCLUSIVE

The above-titled publication was compiled by the Industrial Hygiene Division of the U.S. Public Health Service in 1948. The list is divided by subject. There are only six papers listed under the subject heading "Pneumoconiosis" and all of them concern silicosis. However, several papers listed under other headings may be worth pursuing:

1. Infrequently used dust sampling equipment, Ind. Hyg. Newsletter 7:8, June 1947.

2. A cooperative shipyard study by the Public Health Service, U.S. Navy and U.S. Maritime Commission, Dreessen, W.C., Ind. Med. 13:736, 1944.

3. Industrial health hazards, Bloomfield, J.J., Chapter 31, Industrial Safety, edited by R.P. Black, Prentice-Hall, New York, 1944.

4. Health hazards in ship-scrapping, Ind. Hyg. Newsletter 7:7, August 1947.

5. Medical treatments in Gulf Coast shipyards, McGill, C.M. and Brinton, H.P., Occ. Med. 2:558, 1946.

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: August 1, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono (copy of list in "Bibliographies" folder)

Subject: PUBLICATIONS LIST -- INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE DIVISION, U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Supplement dated April to June 1946

No publications relevant to asbestos.

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: August 1, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono (copy of list in "Bibliographies folder)

Subject: PUBLICATIONS LIST -- INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE DIVISION, U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Supplement dated October to December 1946

No publications relevant to asbestos.

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: FILE

Date: June 14, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: PUBLICATIONS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 1947-1957: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Published by the World Health Organization, Geneva, in 1958. Items worth checking are:

1. Causes of death. Mortality from malignant neoplams of digestive organs and peritoneum, Epidem. vital Statist. Rep. 9:289-340, 1956.

2. Pascua, M., Increased mortality from cancer of the respiratory system, Bull. WHO 12:687-704, 1955.

3. Joint ILO/WHO Committee on Occupational Health, Second Report, 1953 (WHO Technical Report No. 66). First report not published.

4. Joint ILO/WHO Committee on Occupational Health, Third Report, 1957 (WHO Technical Report No. 135).

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: FILE

Date: June 14, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: PUBLICATIONS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 1958-1962: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Published by the World Health Organization, Geneva, in 1964. There were no items listed that appeared to be worth follow up. The fourth report of the Joint ILO/WHO Committee on Occupational Health was identified as concerning agriculture.

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: June 14, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: PUBLICATIONS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 1963-1967: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Published by the World Health Organization, Geneva, in 1969. The only item worth checking is:

1. Joint ILO/WHO Committee on Occupational Health, Fifth Report, 1967 (WHO Technical Report No. 354).

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date April 9, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject PULMONARY ASBESTOSIS IN INDUSTRY

Pulmonary Asbestosis in Industry is a typwritten thesis submitted by Walter C. Janson for the M.S. degree from DeLamar Institute of Public Health in February 1939. It is available at the medical library of Columbia University.

Among the conclusions in the thesis:

1. By keeping asbestos dust concentrations below 5 mppcf, new cases of asbestosis will not arise.
2. "No direct alarm is caused by the findings of the work done on Asbestosis, for Industry has been very cooperative in taking immediate steps to alleviate the unhealthful working conditions of the employee."

Included in the bibliography is Industrial Respiratory Disease; A Practical Manual of Diseases of the Chest by M. Davidson (no date or publisher given).

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: February 14, 1983

From: Lois Gaul

Copies: Chrono

Subject: QUARTERLY BULLETIN OF SEAVIEW HOSPITAL (ADDENDUM)

1. Bulletin was not published from 1943 to 1945. Vol. 7 stopped in 1942 and Volume 8 picked up at 1946.

2. Volume 8 also has early articles by I. J. Selikoff (No.2, April 1946; No. 3, July 1946; and No. 4, October 1946). Topics are: "Systemic Reactions to Intravenous Administration of Congo Red"; "Significance and Interpretation of the 'Doubtful' Congo Red Test"; "Gingival Biopsy for the Diagnosis of Generalized Amyloidosis."

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. H. Markusson, 2-20

Date: February 2, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20 Lois

Copies: K. Richman, 2-19
B. Diemer, 2-20

Subject: QUARTERLY BULLETIN OF SEAVIEW HOSPITAL

1. "A Journal of Tuberculosis and Chronic Pulmonary Diseases," published by the Clinical Society of Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y.

2. C.U. Medical Libary has Volumes 1 to 15 (1935-1955), and all were reviewed except Vols 5-6 (1940-1941) which were out on interlibrary loan.

3. Contains original articles, pathological conferences, book reviews, abstracts of other medical literature, etc.

4. Focus is really on tuberculosis. Only a handful of articles on other pulmonary diseases.

5. Items of interest:

a. Vol. 2, No. 1 (October 1936), pp. 3-27, "The Pathology of Pneumoconiosis," Oscar Auerbach. Mostly on silicosis and silico-tuberculosis. Auerbach states he has never seen a case of asbestosis come to autopsy at Sea View, but includes a section on the disease. "Pulmonary asbestosis has occurred in individuals who handle and crush crude asbestos, make asbestos mattresses, or card and weave fine asbestos. As many women are employed in this work, more women than men are exposed to this dangerous dust."

b. Vol. 4, No. 1 (October 1938), pp. 77-118, "Non-Tuberculous Pulmonary Disease Simulating Pulmonary Tuberculosis," S. Schwartz and O. Auerbach. In almost 1500 cases coming to autopsy at Sea View, found 5 cases of silicosis diagnosed as tuberculosis. No mention of any other pneumoconiosis.

C. Vol. 4, No. 4 (July 1939), pp. 462-469, "Primary Mesothelioma of the Pleura: With Report of a Case," G. L. Birnbaum. Mesothelioma in a 13-year-old boy. No discussion of etiology. Paper is in HS&E Library (JMEA #6350).

d. Vol. 9 (January 1947 and October 1947) and Vol. 10 (January 1948). Early articles by I. J. Selikoff on pneumothorax and pneumonectomy in treatment of tuberculosis.

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. H. Markusson, 2-20

Date: February 4, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: K. Richman, 2-19
B. Diemer, 2-20

Subject: QUARTERLY REVIEW OF MEDICINE

1. Published by Washington Institute of Medicine. Title changed in 1950 to Quarterly Review of Internal Medicine and Dermatology.

2. Volumes 1 to 9 (1943 to 1952) available at C. U. Medical Library.

3. Each issue contains abstracts from the medical literature worldwide under various categories (infectious diseases, cardiovascular system, occupational diseases and poisoning, etc.) Most of the abstracts in the occupational disease category focus on control of tuberculosis, heat stress, industrial poisoning from benzol, beryllium and the like.

4. Items of interest:

a. Vol. 1, No. 3 (May 1944), pp. 337-309. "Occupational Diseases," W. E. Doyle (Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, Kentucky), Kentucky Medical Journal 42:2, 45-55 (Feburary 1944). Abstract indicates section on pneumoconiosis, including asbestosis.

b. Vol 2, No. 3 (May 1945), p. 324. "Inorganic Industrial Hazards," Lawrence Fairhall (U.S. Public Health Service), Physiological Review 25:1, 182-202 (January 1945). Asbtract indicates article is review of the literature regarding various industrial hazards.

c. Vol. 3, No. 2 (February 1946), p. 259. "Negative Chest Findings in a Mineral Wool Industry," J. L. Carpenter and L. W. Spolyar, Journal of Indiana Medical Association 38:10, 389-390 (October 1945). Study of workers in Alexandria rock wool facility found no fibrosis such as that associated with asbestos exposure.

d. Vol. 8, No. 2 (June 1951), p. 160. "Occupational Factors in Pulmonary Chest Disease," Gordon Smith, Medical Journal of Australia 2:22, 777-782 (November 1950). Abstract states article includes a list of the more important occupations associated with the hazard of pneumoconiosis.

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5. All the journals in item 4 above were found at C.U.:

a. The Doyle article in the Kentucky Medical Journal covers quite a number of hazards, but concentrates on lead poisoning, metal fume fever, cadmium and mercury poisoning and silicosis. There is just a very brief paragraph on asbestosis, mostly on x-ray appearance of the disease. However, Doyle has interesting statement on exposure to silica: "No worker should be rejected on preemployment or removed from work which he is accustomed to perform merely because of a diagnosis of simple silicosis, but rather the atmospheric dust in which he works should be brought within safe limits."

b. The Fairhall article in Physiological Review is an extensive review of various hazards, particularly those that surfaced during the war. Discussion of lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, hazards of cadmium, molybdenum, tungsten, indium, uranium, etc. Also has section on silicosis hazards, numbers exposed and available controls. There is no mention of asbestos.

c. I have been keeping track of any early references to manmade vitreous fibers and checking them against the HS&E fibrous glass bibliography. The Carpenter and Spolyar paper was already in HS&E, as was another paper referred to by Carpenter and Spolyar ("Fiberglas Health Hazard Investigation," W. J. Siebert, Industrial Medicine 11:6-9 (January 1942). The interesting thing about Siebert's study is that it was done at the request of an attorney for the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers to determine whether there were any hazards in connection with "Fiberglas thermal insulating materials which are used or may be used by members of the union." Although the union was concerned about hazards to users of the material, the study involved Owens-Corning workers making the material, not insulators.

d. Smith's article in Medical Journal of Australia has a paragraph entitled "Occupations Associated with Pneumokoniosis Hazard" in which he states: "In regard to asbestosis, which is of very infrequent occurrence in this country, all the evidence from overseas indicates that it is much more common in workers engaged in the processing and fabrication of asbestos in factories (for example, textile work) than in asbestos miners." No mention of users of asbestos-containing products.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **11-24-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **RECENT ADVANCES IN INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND MEDICINE**

Written by T. M. Ling, Recent Advances in Industrial Hygiene and Medicine was published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co. Inc., Philadelphia, in 1937. Preface notes research work being undertaken by the British Industrial Health Research Board. Author states "it is intended that lawyers and certifying surgeons concerned with medical aspects of the Workmen's Compensation Acts should find the contents of help in a difficult field," and thanks Dr. E. R. A. Merewether, among others, for advice and assistance in the preparation of the book.

The chapter on dust and its effects discusses methods of estimating dust concentrations, physiological studies of dust effects, the pneumoconioses and methods of prevention. Several paragraphs are also devoted to asbestos dust. The only maximum permissable concentrations given are for silica.

Lois Gaul's Literature Review Memos for Manville's Asbestos Litigation (1982–1993)
ACL Doc 24546 · Page 289 of 334
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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **12-16-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject. **REPORT OF THE SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL DISEASE COMMISSION**

The Report to the General Court of the Special Industrial Disease Commission under Chapter 43, Resolves of 1933, was published as Commonwealth of Massachusetts House Report No. 1350, in February 1934. The report primarily concerns the effects of working conditions in the granite and foundry industries on the health of workers, but it also discusses legislative and administrative aspects of the occupational disease problem. Asbestosis is mentioned in connection with the British silicosis and asbestosis compensation schemes and in relation to the recommendation that additional medical staff be authorized for the Division of Adult Hygiene of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health in order "to investigate and report to the Industrial Accident Board on the medical aspects of all cases coming before the board for compensation for silicosis, asbestosis or pulmonary tuberculosis."

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: January 31, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: Chrono

Subject: RESEARCH

1. "A journal of science and its applications," published in London by Butterworth Scientific Publications.

2. C.U. Medical Library has Volume 1 (1947) to Volume 15 (1962). Reviewed entire holdings. Author index and name index for each volume, but no subject index.

3. Each monthly issue contains editorials, commentaries, review articles, notes on research establishments, book reviews, etc.

4. Focus is basic biology, chemistry and physics and their industrial applications.

5. Specific items:

a. Vol. 10, February 1957, pp. 77-78, Letter to Editor, "Surface Properties of Silica in Relation to Silicosis," by K. Wheatley (U.K. Safety in Mines Research Establishment). Report on experimental studies with colloidal polymerized silica acid.

b. Vol. 12, June 1959, pp. 206-211, "Friction Materials," by A.A.K. Whitehouse. General discussion of brake linings, including description of asbestos friction materials.

c. Vol. 14, October 1961, pp. 388-394, "Evaluating the Toxicity and Hazards of Chemicals," K.J. Olson and V. K. Rowe (Dow Chemical Co.). General definition of hazard, methods of toxicological evaluation, etc.

6. Journal not really relevant to occupational and environmental health issues.

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. H. Markusson, 2-20

Date: January 31, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: K. Richman, 2-19
B. Diemer, 2-20

Subject: RHODE ISLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL

1. Published monthly by the Committee on Publication, Rhode Island Medical Society.

2. C.U. Medical Library had Volumes 1 to 52 (1917 to 1969) and Volumes 21 on were reviewed (1938 to 1969). Each volume was indexed by subject and author.

3. In addition to original articles and local medical society news, the journal includes editorials and book reviews. From 1943 to 1946 there is a separate column on "Industrial Health," and from 1948 to 1958 there are summary reports of the Annual Congress on Industrial Health sponsored by the American Medical Association. Quite a number of the book reviews in the 1940's and 1950's feature books on occupational health and industrial hygiene (e.g. Johnstone's Occupational Diseases and Medicolegal Phases of Occupational Diseases by C.O. Sappington). There is very little, surprisingly, on occupational medicine after 1960.

4. Specific items of interest:

a. Vol. 26, No. 10 (October 1943), p. 224. A book review of 1021 Answers to Industrial Health and Safety Problems, published by Occupational Hazards Magazine, Cleveland, notes the extensive section on "Dust Hazards."

b. Vol. 31, No. 2 (February 1948), pp. 134, 136, 138, report on "Eighth Annual Congress on Industrial Health at Cleveland, Ohio, January 5-6, 1948." Dr. Arthur Vorwald spoke on "Essential Correlations Between Medicine and Industrial Research," but "his paper was largely didactic and the practical suggestions were very few." No specifics of presentation given.

c. Vol. 31, No. 8 (August 1948), pp. 483-488, 497, "The Seventh Annual Charles V. Chapin Oration: Industrial Health," by Philip Drinker (at Harvard School of Public Health at time). A review of some of the industrial health problems "which have arisen over the last 50 years." Section on dust diseases does not mention asbestos, only silicosis, Shaver's disease, metal fume fever, beryllium poisoning and lead poisoning. Under

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a section on Labor Relations and Health, Drinker mentions that in a shipbuilding area on the West Coast in 1944 "the Maritime Commission, Navy and Public Health Service, acting as a team, were prevented by the dominating union from giving check up examinations and chest x-rays to a group of welders. I was in charge of the shipyard health work and that experience rankled sorely, for we had been promised cooperation by union headquarters in Washington."

d. Vol. 32, No. 2 (February 1949), pp. 75-79, "Spontaneous Pneumothorax," J. N. Corsello. Mostly concerns idiopathic or benign pneumothorax. States: "Active treatment is often considered indicated in recurrent and in chronic pneumothorax. A variety of procedures have been employed ranging from intrapleural injection of sclerosing agents to total pneumonectomy. . . The results have not been uniformly satisfactory and at times the pleural reaction is more severe than desired. There are those who consider this procedure to be actually dangerous."

e. Vol. 32, No. 4 (April 1949), pp. 195-198, 203, "Radiological Safety in Atomic Warfare," Capt. C. F. Behrens, U.S.N. (Medical Officer in Command, Naval Medical Research Institute, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda). There were several articles in various issues by Naval personnel and this article is typical. All dealt with atomic warfare, chemical warfare and the like. Nothing on occupational health problems.

f. Vol. 34, No. 10 (October 1951), pp. 552-556, "Committee on Industrial Health of the Rhode Island Medical Society--Report to the House of Delegates, September 26, 1951." "Another improvement has been coverage under the law of all occupational diseases, including silicosis and asbestosis, which were previously excluded. Under the new amendment the disablement of any employee resulting from an occupational disease or condition is treated as the happening of a personal injury." So far among the state medical journals I have reviewed, Rhode Island's is the best concerning coverage of Workmen's Compensation Laws. Most of the others never mention compensation issues at all.

g. Vol. 36, No. 1 (January 1953), pp. 24-30, 34-36, 52, "Air Pollution and Cancer of the Lung," W.C. Hueper (Chief, Cancerigenic Research Studies Section, Cancer Control Branch, NIH). Article examines studies relating smoking and lung cancer in detail: "Rather far reaching, if not extravagant, claims recently have been advanced as to the important, if not predominant role which the personalized type of air pollution related to cigarette smoking is alleged to have played in the production of lung cancer and its progressive rise in frequency during the past 50 years. . . . If excessive smoking actually plays a role in the production of lung cancer, it seems to be a minor one, if judged from the evidence on hand." The article includes two

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tables of interest. The one, titled "Occupational Groups with an Excessive Lung Cancer Incidence" lists welders, machinists, plumbers, mechanics, but not asbestos workers nor insulators. The second, titled "Occupational Respiratory Carcinogens," lists under agents "Asbestosis" (an error; probably should be asbestos), with "Lung" as the site of cancer, and the approximate number of recorded cancers as "60" total and "10" U.S.A. The table then gives an "incidence rate of effectively exposed" as "150/1000." There is no discussion in the text of the specifics of these tables.

h. Vol 36, No. 3 (March 1953), "13th Annual Congress on Industrial Health--Held at Chicago, Illinois, January 20-22, 1953." Reports that final day's program highlighted by a panel on occupational cancer. At end of article is a list compiled by the American Medical Association Council on Industrial Health of "Recognized and Suspected Occupational Cancer Producing Agents, with Sites Characteristically Affected." Included on the list is "Asbestos - - - Respiratory System - - - Class D" (D = "Reported cases--etiology still doubtful").

i. Vol. 38, No. 4 (April 1955), "15th Annual Congress on Industrial Health, Washington D.C., January 25-26, 1955." "The armed services are reported to be endeavoring to employ civilian physicians in naval units along the entire Atlantic coast, but such physicians must accept a civil service status. The low rate of compensation was seen as a factor in the failure to attract many physicians to this work." I include this because this is not the first time I have found such a reference to difficulty in getting physicians for naval facilities in the 1950's.

j. Vol. 42, No. 8 (August 1959), pp. 507-512, "Bronchogenic Carcinoma--Predisposing Causes," Alton Ochsner. The 76th Annual Caleb Fiske Prize Essay, presented at the 148th Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society. Solely on relationship of cigarette smoking to cancer. No mention of occupational factors.

k. Vol. 43, No. 4 (April 1960), pp. 262, 264, "occupational Illnesses Increase with New Diseases." News item summarizing a recent issue of Patterns of Disease, a Parke, Davis Co. publication. News item notes that the commonest industrial health problem is occupational dermatitis and "still the No. 1 occupational disease in the United States in terms of disability and compensation costs, despite advances in dust control measures, is silicosis."

5. Follow up:

a. I could not locate a copy of 1021 Answers etc.; however, Occupational Hazards magazine is still being published and I will write to find out if the book is still in their archives of publications.

b. Since there are many references to the Annual Congresses held by the A.M.A. Council on Industrial Health, I have been discussing with Dr. Kotin how we may review any records of the Council on its activities, particularly during the war years. These records may now be with the American Occupational Medicine Association following its formation by the A.M.A., in which case Dr. Kotin has a number of colleagues at A.O.M.A.

c. The Corsello article on spontaneous pneumothorax is the first I've seen that refers to the use of scarring agents for treatment. The bibliography lists several other papers on chemical irritants and talcs in treatment. Although I doubt these will lead to information on naval experiments with talc in submariners, I will check out all the references. Interestingly, one of the references is in the Journal of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. H. Markusson, 2-20

Date: January 31, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20 Lois

Copies: K. Richman, 2-19
B. Diemer, 2-20

Subject: ROUNDS OF THE TEACHING STAFF

1. Rounds of the Teaching Staff is the journal of the Wadsworth General Hospital, Veterans Administration Center, Los Angeles. Published first on a monthly basis by the resident staff, later quarterly, it is in a typewritten, not typeset, format.

2. C.U. Medical Library has Volumes 3 to 12 (1959 to 1969) and all were reviewed.

3. Purpose of the journal is to present "articles of practical value in the management of medical and surgical patients," so some issues are on specific topics such as medical emergencies and diabetes.

4. Specific items of interest:

a. Volume 4, Numbers 2 and 3 (October 1960 and November 1960) focused on a Pulmonary Disease Symposium, Parts I and II. Only Part I had anything relating to asbestos. In "Diffuse Pulmonary Fibrosis" by Leroy Hyde, asbestosis is classified as a diffuse pulmonary lesion but under the term "silicatosis." In "Pneumoconiosis" by John Urabec, the section on asbestosis states that "this disease occurs in individuals mining, milling and manufacturing asbestos as well as in individuals using it in insulation.

b. Volume 8, Number 3-4 (November-December 1964), entitled Pulmonary Disease Symposium, includes an article by Oscar Balchum on "Chronic Respiratory Disease" in which he discusses the "suspect" relationship of occupational asbestos exposure to chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

5. Follow up:

OK

a. Urabec article is attached for D. H. Markusson. There are no references, so the basis for Urabec's pre-Selikoff statement is unknown. Dr. Urabec was a colleague of Dr. Kotin's at U.S.C.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date September 27, 1984

From. Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies Chrono/File

Subject. THE RISKS AND DANGERS OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS AND THEIR PREVENTION

Part of the Boston Collection at C.U. Medical Library, The Risks and Dangers of Various Occupations was written by Leonard A. Parry, M.D. and published by Scott, Greenwood & Co., London, in 1900.

As is to be expected in a text of this date, there is no mention of asbestos or asbestos-related disease. However, there are some interesting observations in Chapter I, which is entitled "Occupations Which Are Accompanied by the Generation and Scattering of Abnormal Quantities of Dust." The author states that even though "the abolishment of disease due to dust is an ideal only - nothing but the cessation of the trades in which dust is created could do that," mortality and morbidity can be diminished by ventilation, machinery equipped with covers and fans, and the wearing of respirators "in all those occupations or manipulations in which much dust, or very fine dust, is produced."

The author also notes that in the textile industry, hazards arise not only from the dusts of the materials being spun and woven, but also from the dusts of other materials used for sizing or in other parts of the textile process, such as "the mineral dust of china clay."

In addition, there is a section on the hazards in the manufacture of slag wool, which "is used for packing pipes from engines and boilers, for laying between floors to deaden sound and to render them fireproof, for cold storage purposes, etc." The author notes that "this is a very limited industry," but he recommends that "respirators should most certainly be worn by the packers," because the "particles readily float in the air ... and these particles are readily inhaled."

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 13, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject **SHAW LECTURES ON INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE**

The Shaw Lectures on Industrial Hygiene were delivered before the Royal Society of Arts, London, in November and December 1907 and February and March 1908. The collected presentations are in the holdings of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. These lectures addressed such problems as compressed air hazards, industrial poisons, dust exposures in the pottery trade, etc. They are not applicable to asbestos or to the government litigation.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File**

Date. **12-16-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject: **SHORT MANUAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE**

A Short Manual of Industrial Hygiene was written by Leonard P. Lockhart "for managers, foremen, forewomen and industrial supervisors generally" and was published in 1927 by John Murray, London. There is no discussion of occupational diseases, and the only mention of dust is as a carrier of infectious disease.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: October 22, 1984

From: L. Gaul

Copies:

Subject: Silicosis: Proceedings of the International Conference, Geneva, 1938

Silicosis, the Proceedings of the International Conference sponsored by the International Labour Office and held in Geneva from August 29 to September 9, 1938, was published in 1940 as Report No. 17 of ILO's Series F (Industrial Hygiene). It is available in the Boston Collection of C. U. Medical Library. Delegates to the conference included Dr. Leroy U. Gardner, Dr. R. R. Sayers of the U. S. Public Health Service, and Dr. Leonard Greenburg of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, New York State Department of Labor.

I could find only one brief reference to asbestos in the proceedings, as follows: "Dr. Gardner said that experimental research with sericite and 30 other silicates had invariably failed to produce fibrosis, except in the case of asbestos (owing to its fibrous structure)."

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To. See Below* Date November 15, 1984

From Lois Gaul

Copies File/Chrono

Subject. SILICOSIS: RECORDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE HELD AT JOHANNESBURG, 13-27 AUGUST 1930

Silicosis, records of the International Conference sponsored by the International Labour Office and held in Johannesburg from August 13 to 27, 1930, was published in 1930 as Report No. 13 of ILO's Series F (Industrial Hygiene). It is available at the Mary Reed Library of the University of Denver. Delegates to the conference included Dr. Leroy Gardner and Dr. Albert E. Russell of the U.S. Public Health Service, representing the United States Government.

Although the primary purpose of the conference was to achieve consensus on the definition, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of silicosis, there are numerous references to asbestos and asbestosis throughout the proceedings:

1. P. 27, Dr. Middleton, U.K. Medical Inspector of Factories, states that "asbestos damaged more rapidly than silica."

2. P. 41, Dr. Badham, New South Wales Department of Public Health, remarks that "fibroses resulting from dusts containing little or no free silica should be put on record. Asbestos, talc, ashes, and certain silicates produced fibrosis."

3. P. 48, Dr. Strachan, South African Institute for Medical Research, discusses "observations . . . on the sputa of asbestos workers" and the formation of "asbestosis bodies."

4. Pp. 51 to 54, Dr. Gardner discusses the animal inhalation studies at Saranac. On pp. 53 to 54 he refers specifically to the results of his asbestos inhalation experiments.

5. P. 68, Dr. Badham mentions that x-rays which other speakers have suggested show fibrosis due to bronchiolitis appear to him to resemble "the radiographic appearance of asbestos."

6. Pp. 69 to 70, Dr. Gardner remarks he "had had the good fortune of seeing a series of asbestosis films, which Dr. Lanza had in his possession" and he describes their appearance. Dr. Russell adds that "Dr. Lanza was particularly interested in the incidence of tuberculosis in his people. He was of the opinion that they had more of a chronic bronchitis than a tuberculous complication." Dr. Middleton then proceeds to describe his association with Dr. Merewether in studying workers "employed in asbestos factories at the time of the examination." Dr. Badham states that "no asbestosis disease had so far been found among Australian workers." Finally several of the South African delegates discuss cases of asbestosis in South African mine and mill workers, particularly in reference to "asbestosis bodies" in the sputa.

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7. P. 72, Dr. Gardner shows x-rays of guinea-pig lungs from his experimental asbestosis studies.

8. Pp. 86 to 89, discussion of "Report upon the Medical Aspects of Silicosis, including Aetiology, Pathology and Diagnosis," submitted by Drs. Gardner, Middleton and Orenstein at the request of the Conference. Item 23 of the report states:

> "The inhalation of asbestos dust produces a definite pneumonoconiosis, which may occur also in association with tuberculosis, and deaths have been recorded. This pneumonoconiosis is associated with the presence in the lungs of 'asbestosis bodies,' but the mere presence of these bodies in the lungs or sputum does not constitute evidence of disease. For the diagnosis of this pneumonoconiosis the same criteria as described for silicosis should be applied, mutatis mutandis. There is not at present sufficient evidence to show definitely to what extent tuberculosis and this type of pneumonoconiosis react upon one another."

The report was approved and appears unchanged at the end of the proceedings with the title "Resolutions Adopted by the Silicosis Conference."

9. Conference participants were asked to submit papers to the Conference and these are also published with the proceedings. Included in the papers is a report by Professor Loriga on "Pneumoconiosis in Italy," who mentions Scarpa's 1907 evaluation of 30 asbestos workers and Scarpa's claim that "the asbestos industry is one of the most dangerous of those industries involving predisposition to pulmonary tuberculosis." Appended to Loriga's report are 2 brief papers titled "Pulmonary Asbestosis," by Domenico Lovisetto, and "Clinical and Radiological Notes on Pneumoconiosis Due to Asbestos," by Giovanni Mussa. Lovisetto's paper contains an interesting comment on blue asbestos, alleging that it "as is well known, contains the kind of dust which exerts the strongest effect." The paper submitted by Dr. Russell concerns the studies by the U.S. Public Health Service relating to silicosis. There is no mention of asbestosis. However, appended to Russell's report is a paper by Leroy U. Gardner and Donald E. Cummings, titled "Inhalation of Asbestos Dust: Its Effect Upon the Primary Tuberculous Infection."

It is clear from the proceedings that the U.S. Public Health Service, in the form of Dr. Russell, was well aware of the early research being undertaken on asbestos, not only at Saranac but worldwide. Another conference on silicosis was sponsored by the ILO in Geneva in 1938 and the proceedings published in 1940. That publication is available at C.U. Medical Library. Dr. Gardner attended again, but the U.S. Public Health Service was represented by Dr. R. R. Sayers, not Russell. I could find only one brief mention of asbestos during the later conference.

Please let me know if you wish to see a copy of the pages discussed above; a set has been given to Barbara Diemer.

*D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
B. Diemer

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To *See Below

Date April 22, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject SILICOSIS AND ALLIED DISORDERS

*D.H. Markusson	N.E. Stead
R.D. Batson	S.E.R. Page
H.L. Marsh	R.E. Meunier
R.L. Polk	B. Diemer

Silicosis and Allied Disorders, subtitled "History and Industrial Importance," is Bulletin No. 1 of Medical Series published by the Air Hygiene Foundation in April 1937. The Bulletin was prepared by Eleanor Rantoul, Research Assistant, Industrial Health Section, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company under the supervision and editorship of the Medical Committee of the Air Hygiene Foundation. Members of the Medical Committee were Dr. A.J. Lanza (Chairman), Dr. L.U. Gardner, Dr. S.R. Haythorn, Dr. T. Lyle Hazlett, Dr. R.R. Jones [U.S. Public Health Service], Dr. E.P. Pendergrass, Dr. O.A. Sander, and Dr. R.R. Sayers [U.S. Public Health Service]. The text is part of the holdings of the HS&E Library, although a stamp indicates it was once part of the "Law Library, Johns-Manville."

As the title indicates, the emphasis is on silicosis; however, there are several references to asbestosis and some of these are somewhat surprising.

1. On p. 10, Sir Thomas Oliver is described as "one of the trail-blazers in industrial medicine in England and the first to draw attention to the disease, asbestosis." [Emphasis added.] On p. 23, a survey of the asbestos industry in 1910 in England, which failed to disclose any serious health hazard, is mentioned, as are experimental animal studies of asbestos inhalation by a Professor Beattie in 1912. Then comes the statement, "Sir Thomas Oliver was interested and called attention to the disease several times, urging further study." None of these statements is footnoted, although Oliver's 1902 text Dangerous Trades is mentioned in another context. [I reviewed this book quite some time ago at C.U. Medical Library. There is only one reference to asbestos in the book, in Chapter II by Adelaide M. Anderson: "Some of the most injurious processes known to us now are extremely ancient. To mention but a few; lead and quicksilver mining, the potters craft, and the textile processes of preparing and weaving asbestos and flax." Chapter XVIII on dust diseases, written by Oliver himself, never mentions asbestos; neither does a

chapter on dust-producing occupations.]

2. From 1924 on, the chronology of English work on asbestos is very familiar to us. Only three of the studies mentioned are footnoted. One of these is Ellman's 1933 paper, which is described as "an excellent review of the English experience." [Ellman's paper, by the way, includes a case of asbestosis wherein "the work, which consisted in coating lead pipes, did not entail exposure to high dust concentrations," although this is not mentioned in the Bulletin.]

3. The history of asbestos research in the United States is given on pages 94-97, starting with Hoffman;s 1918 review of the dusty trades. Then the work of Miller and Smyth and of Pancoast, Miller and Landis, also in 1918, is described. Miller and Smyth apparently took dust counts, using the Palmer water spray method, in various industries, including an asbestos plant; no physical examinations were given. [This study is not footnoted, but we believe we have identified the publication and have ordered it through interlibrary loan.] The Pancoast et al. study is also not footnoted, but the HS&E Library does have a published 1918 article by the three (JMEA#4189). The Bulletin states they "examined seventeen asbestos workers in 1918, two of whom had first stage asbestosis, and fifteen, second stage asbestosis." The article we have states they examined 15 asbestos workers and the term "asbestosis" is not used, although fibrosis due to dust is divided into three stages by the authors.

4. "Except for a few scattered cases, no further attention appears to have been paid to the matter until 1927, when a fatal case was described at a meeting of one of the state medical societies. Close upon the heels of this, came other cases from the same plant....This outbreak of litigation was a tragic shock to the manufacturer, who had a newly built plant with a modern installation and who took pride in the housekeeping and sanitation." There follows a description of the Metropolitan Life asbestos study, resulting in Lanza's 1935 publication. [A copy of this section has been given to Barbara Diemer.] Of interest is the statement that recommendations for dust reduction and periodic examinations were made and then "followed up a few years later with more roentgenographic readings and dust counts to check results."

5. Permissible thresholds of dustiness are discussed on p. 168, but asbestos is not mentioned in this section. All the recommended levels relate to silica. ["There is evidence that when we are dealing with a highly siliceous dust, such as quartz, or any other dust containing 80% or more free silica, concentrations in excess of 5,000,000 particles per cubic foot are dangerous."]

LG/ks

Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **11-11-86**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOSIS**

Silicosis and Asbestosis was edited by A. J. Lanza and published by Oxford University Press, New York, in 1938. Although the first four chapters on history, etiology, symptoms and diagnosis; roentgen-ray diagnosis; and pathology were already in the files, the book was borrowed through interlibrary loan in order to review the remainder of the text. All the remaining chapters include sections on asbestos and were copied. These chapters are on experimental pathology by L. U. Gardner; occupation, preventive and legislative aspects - Great Britain by E. L. Middleton; and public health and economic aspects - United States by A. J. Lanza. In the latter chapter, Lanza states that the importance of asbestosis "was not realized until it was introduced into the damage suit situation which led to the first comprehensive study of this disease in the United States," referencing the Metropolitan Life study.

Lois Gaul's Literature Review Memos for Manville's Asbestos Litigation (1982–1993)
ACL Doc 24546 · Page 306 of 334
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/24546/306

Manville Internal Correspondence

To. **File** Date: **1-6-87**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOSIS**

Silicosis and Asbestosis was edited by A. J. Lanza and published by Oxford University Press, New York, in 1938. The text is comprised of the following chapters:

1. History of silicosis and asbestosis, by R. R. Sayers and A. J. Lanza.

2. Etiology, symptoms, diagnosis of silicosis and asbestosis, also by R. R. Sayers and A. J. Lanza.

3. Roentgen-ray diagnosis, by E. P. Pendergrass.

4. Pathology, by S. R. Gloyne.

5. Experimental pathology, by L. U. Gardner.

6. Occupational, preventive and legislative aspects -- Great Britain, by E. L. Middleton.

7. Public health and economic aspects -- United States by A. J. Lanza.

Comprehensive bibliographies are included after each chapter.

Lanza notes in the preface that "silicosis looms larger in the picture than asbestosis because the former is much more widely spread, affects a much greater number of the industrial population, has been recognized and studied longer and, consequently, more is known about it." Pendergrass writes that "it is questionable whether anyone viewing a number of roentgenograms of atypical pneumoconiosis representing several industries, could pick out the ones of asbestosis alone." He would classify asbestosis in only two stages, moderately advanced and markedly advanced, since he feels "quite certain that the roentgenologic diagnosis of the clinical early stage of asbestosis is not entirely reliable." Gloyne states that "carcinoma has been found in 6 cases [of asbestosis] examined by the writer at autopsy. Until more statistics are available, it is impossible to draw any very definite conclusions as to the relation of the two diseases."

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 13, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject SOME ESSENTIALS IN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE LEGISLATION

Some Essentials in Occupational Disease Legislation was a presentation by Henry D. Sayer, given to the Insurance Law Section of the American Bar Association, Boston, August 25, 1936. The reprint is available in the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Although silicosis is discussed, there is no mention of asbestosis.

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 13, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject STANDARDS FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

Published by the American Association of Labor Legislation in New York, Standards for Workmen's Compensation Laws reviews the coverage and regulations of the various state laws. It apparently was revised periodically to reflect changes and additions. The Philadelphia College of Physicians had the November 1917 and the January 1924 editions.

According to the 1917 publication, occupational diseases were included in the definition of personal injuries entitling the employee to compensation only in California, Hawaii, Massachusetts and in federal law. By 1924 occupational diseases were included in California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Puerto Rico, Wisconsin, and in federal law.

LG/ks

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. H. Markusson, 2-20

Date: February 14, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: K. Richman, 2-19
B. Diemer, 2-20

Subject: STATISTICAL BULLETIN OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

1. A monthly publication of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. No indication as to distribution.

2. C.U. Medical Library has Volumes 1 to 51 (January 1920 to 1970), and issues were reviewed through Vol. 45 (1964).

3. Articles are on the order of "Prevent Pneumonia," "Height and Weight Standards in Child Nutrition," "Mortality Rates of College Women," "Occupation Factor in Accident Mortality," etc.

4. The articles relating to industry focus, for the most part, on accidents, safety, setting up medical services, or on infectious diseases (e.g., pneumonia in iron foundry workers).

5. Items of interest:

a. Vol. 11, No. 7 (July 1930), pp. 6-10, "The Prevalence of Tuberculosis in Industry, with Observations on the Dust Hazard." This is a digest of a paper by A. J. Lanza and R. J. Vane which was presented to the Industrial Hygiene Conference of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute. "Extensive clinical evidence points to the inorganic dusts as being the worst offenders, and of these the most harmful seems to be silica dust." Goes on to discuss occupations with serious silica hazard.

b. Vol. 15, No. 3 (March 1934), p. 8, "Recent Publications of the Statistical Bureau" lists "Occupation Hazards and Diagnostic Signs" and the "Prevalence of Silicosis in the General Population and Its Effects Upon the Incidence of Tuberculosis."

c. Vol. 20, No. 11 (November 1939), pp. 7-9, "Cancer of the Lung a Growing Health Problem." Believes increase is spurious not real, and that evidence offered in support of increase being due to such factors as inhalation of polluted air or smoking "falls far short of being convincing."

d. Vol. 28, No. 8 (August 1947), pp. 8-10, "Occupational Differences in Mortality." Abstracted from "Occupational Mortality Experience of Insured Wage Earners," by L. I. Dublin and R. J. Vane, which was published in Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 64, p. 1003. Uses method of proportional mortality since "death rates for specific occupations and for individual causes of death were

not available for the study." Nothing relevant to asbestos.

e. Vol. 36, No. 1 (January 1955), pp. 8-10, "Conserving the Lives of Workers in Industry." Reports on a study of the experience of persons in selected occupations who are insured under Ordinary policies in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. "One of the striking results in the recent study was the substantial mortality reduction in several occupational groups in the metal industry." Mentions welders, furnace men and smeltermen, and molders, founders and casters. Some of the improvements are noted as attributable to ventilation and individual respiratory protection, to wearing protective clothing and to reduced exposure to free silica dust. Asbestos workers are not mentioned, but the report does not discuss the entire study.

f. Vol. 39 (February 1958), pp. 6-8, "Health and Accident Hazards in Industry." "Silicosis . . . continues to be an appreciable problem." Also mentions mercury, lead, beryllium, radiation and accidents, but not asbestos.

g. Vol. 42 (November 1961 and December 1961), pp. 3-6 and pp. 6-9, "Illness and Deaths from Chronic Respiratory Diseases" and "Mortality Trends in Chronic Respiratory Diseases." Both articles use data from National Vital Statistics Division, National Center for Health Statistics and both have a table entitled "Mortality from Specific Chronic Respiratory Diseases, the first article having data from 1959 and the second comparing 1958-59 and 1949-50. Tables list "Pneumoconiosis and other occupational lung disease" and show decline in white males from 2.1/100,000 in 1949 to 1.9/100,000 in 1959. However, the data are not discussed in more detail in the text.

h. Vol. 43 (November 1962), pp. 4-7, "Chronic Respiratory Diseases Among Wage-Earners." This article has a table similar to those in item #g above; however, the data used in this table are from Metropolitan's own policyholders during the period 1958 to 1961.

i. Vol. 45 (April 1964), pp. 3-5, "The Geography of Chronic Respiratory Disease." Shows various rates for specific chronic respiratory diseases by state. Discusses some of the high rates for pneumoconiosis but this turns out to be due to silicosis. Concludes that in the main, it is not possible to relate the geographic variations in respiratory disease mortality to specific factors.

6. Follow up:

OK

a. The publication "Occupation Hazards and Diagnostic Signs" referred to in item #b above is the Dublin and Vane article previously given to D. H. Markusson. This article was issued under the imprint of the Department of Labor, Bureau

of Labor Statistics and is the one in which one looks up an occupation by specific job title and is then referred to the hazards involved. In that article the only hazard to insulators was listed as tar.

b. The article discussing average annual death rates from specified chronic respiratory diseases in Metropolitan policyholders is attached for D. H. Markusson. Note that the table shows under "Pneumoconiosis and other occupational lung disease" a jump in rate per 100,000 from 6.2 in the 45-54 age group of white males to 19.5 for the 55-64 age group to 34.0 for the 65-74 age group. Although this article does not go into detail, the original study must have included more specific data, breaking down the types of pneumoconiosis and including the occupation of the policyholder. This study would be prior to Selikoff's publications. Although the data may wind up relating mostly to silicosis, it would be interesting to find some insulators and shipyard cases.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date October 22, 1984

From L. Gaul

Copies

Subject Studies in Experimental Silicosis and Other Pneumonokonioses

Written in 1922 by Anthony Mavrogordato, Research Fellow in Industrial Hygiene, Studies in Experimental Silicosis and Other Pneumonokonioses, is part of the series of publications by the South African Institute for Medical Research. The monograph is not relevant to the current litigation since the "other pneumonokonioses" do not include asbestos-produced fibrosis.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To. File

Date September 27, 1984

From Lois Gaul - 2-20

Copies Chrono/File

Subject SURGICAL DISORDERS OF THE CHEST

Written by J. K. Donaldson, M.D., Surgical Disorders of the Chest was published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia in 1944. It is available in the Boston collection at C.U. Medical Library.

The chapter on carcinoma of the lung has only a brief mention of etiology: "It is unsettled as to whether inhalation of irritating fumes, smoking of tobacco, and the usual type of pneumoconiosis predispose to pulmonary carcinoma. Pneumoconiosis acquired in the Schneeberg Mines, where the dust contains arsenic, nickle, cobalt and radioactive substances does predispose apparently." The discussion of tumors of the pleura has been reported in a separate memo to Dr. Paul Kotin.

LAG:vmb

09-27-84

Manville Internal Correspondence

To: P. Kotin, M. D.

Date: September 24, 1984

From: L. Gaul

Copies:

Subject: Surgical Disorders of the Chest

This textbook, written by J. K. Donaldson, M. D., and published in 1944, has a brief discussion of tumors of the pleura:

"Malignant primary tumors of the pleura (sarcomata, endotheliomata (?)) have been reported in a few instances and will give rise to a bloody effusion.... Primary sarcomata-like tumors of the pleura or other malignant tumors of doubtful classification which have been called by some pathologists endothelioma, and by others sarcoma, are rare entities chiefly of pathologic interest only."

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 13, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject A SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL HEALTH-HAZARDS AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN OHIO

Written by E.R. Hayhurst, this book was prepared under the general supervision of the Ohio State Board of Health and published by F.J. Heer Printing Co., Columbus, in 1915. It is available at the Library of the Philadelphia College of Physicians.

Although the text lists various types of pneumoconioses, there is no mention of asbestosis. There is also a list of industries in which dust is a hazard, but none of these is related to asbestos. The only mention of asbestos, in fact, is in connection with the use of asbestos coverings to prevent heat hazards. The hazards in the shipbuilding industry are given as boiler making (deafness), soldering (lead poisoning) and painting (methyl alcohol poisoning).

LG/ks

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To Paul Kotin, M.D.; 2-20

Date March 12, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies File/Chrono

Subject **A SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL HEALTH-HAZARDS AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN OHIO**

Written by E.R. Hayhurst in 1915 this book contains the following statement in the discussion on dust diseases:

> Fibrous tissue is formed around these particles in the lungs, destroying the function of respiration in such parts, and resulting, in the end, in a condition called phthisis, which is usually complicated by the presence of the bacillus tuberculosis, which is enabled to propagate because of the shutting off of the blood supply by the fibrous tissue.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date. April 10, 1985

From. Lois Gaul

Copies Chrono

Subject Symposium on Industrial Diseases

The Symposium on Industrial Diseases was sponsored by the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1918. The proceedings are available at the Academy library. W. Gilman Thompson and Alice Hamilton were among the speakers in the section on "War Industries." However, the presentations covered general health and sanitation or specific hazards, such as lead poisoning, unrelated to asbestos exposure.

Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 12, 1985

From. L. Gaul

Copies Chrono

Subject: Symposium on Occupational Diseases of the Lungs

The Symposium on Occupational Diseases of the Lungs was sponsored by the Massachusetts Medical Society in conjunction with the Institute of Industrial Medicine of the New York University Postgraduate Medical School, and held in Boston on October 28, 1953. Among the speakers were A. J. Lanza, Kenneth M. Lynch, Leonard J. Bristol, George W. Wright and O. A. Sander. Dr. Kenneth Smith was acknowledged as the person responsible for organizing the conference.

Items of interest:

1. Speech by Ernest Johnson, Commissioner of Labor and Industry in Massachusetts and member of the Asbestos Workers Union. States that in last few years, four deaths in union were diagnosed as due to asbestosis and union members are asking whether "application of heat and frost insulating materials--in which asbestos plays a large part--is hazardous."

2. A "Dr. McLaughlin of the U. S. Navy," asks Dr. Lanza two questions from the floor. One re maximum and minimum sizes of particles and asbestosis, and the other whether substances other than silica, iron and asbestos cause pneumoconiosis, particularly rayon, cotton and hemp fiber and chippings from paint.

3. Presentation by O. A. Sander on differentiating asbestosis from other pneumoconioses. Mentions case of asbestosis in foundry worker formerly employed as plumber's helper cutting asbestos coverings for pipes. Also discusses case of railroad worker who repaired packing around locomotive boilers and pipes. -- "I recognized the exposure to asbestos dust."

Complete transcript of this symposium was located in the A.H. Files (Box AC-35) and a copy given to R. D. Batson in November, 1984.

Attachment

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To **File** Date **Dec. 3, 1986**

From **Lois Gaul**

Copies **File/Chrono**

Subject **A TEXTBOOK OF MEDICINE**

The second edition of R. L. Cecil's A Textbook of Medicine was published in 1931 by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. Although it contains a section on pneumoconiosis, written by C. P. Emerson, there is no mention of asbestos.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To See Distribution* Date October 22, 1984

From L. Gaul LG

Copies

Subject The Toxicology and Prevention of Industrial Disease

* D. H. Markusson
R. D. Batson
H. L. Marsh
B. Diemer

The Toxicology and Prevention of Industrial Disease is a mimeographed manual published in 1944 by the Medical Branch, Headquarters, Eighth Service Command, U. S. Army. It was prepared by Eugene B. Ley and Frederick J. Vintinner of the Occupational Health Section for use by personnel in the Army Industrial Medicine Program. The manual is part of the Boston Collection at C. U. Medical Library.

The first half of the manual lists substances alphabetically, indicating the properties, uses, toxicology and preventive measures for each. There is a section on"Pneumoconiosis and Silicosis", but the discussion is mainly about silicosis: Asbestos is mentioned only in a list of mineral dusts which can produce chronic fibrous reactions if excessive quantities are inhaled. The manual states that "the control of industrial dusts is chiefly an engineering problem" and proceeds to discuss control measures in detail. The section concludes with the statement that regular dust sampling of the environment "is the only way of being sure employees are working in a safe and healthful atmosphere."

The second half of the manual examines the "control of health hazards in wartime industries" and includes extensive descriptions of the design of workroom ventilating systems, the care and use of respirators and other protective equipment, specific hazards in aircraft assembly plants and motor repair shops, industrial illumination, sanitation facilities and pest control, and nutrition. A table of maximum allowable limits is given. Asbestos is not listed, but for "silicates" the limit is 15 mppcf, although a footnote states that "values not definitely established."

The bibliography of industrial health textbooks and journals is extensive and has been copied for checking.

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. H. Markusson, 2-20

Date: February 14, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: K. Richman, 2-19
B. Diemer, 2-20

Subject: TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS OF AMERICA

You may recall that I found this publication listed in the holdings of the National Library of Medicine. Then, while going through some really old reference stacks at C. U. Medical Library, I came across a cumulative index to the transactions (post 1947), prepared by the Publications Committee of the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors of America. In fact, the index covers the following transactions and proceedings:

The Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors of America (1947 to 1970)

Medical Section of the American Life Convention (1947 to 1970)

The Board of Life Insurance Medicine (1950 to 1963, 1966, 1970)

Canadian Life Insurance Medical Officers Association (1961 to 1970)

and a bibliography of articles written by insurance company medical directors (1959 to 1970).

Most of the topics tended to be on the order of "Choosing the Medical Referee," "Factors Affecting the Insurability of Diabetics," "Insurability of Atomic Energy Workers," and "Prognosis of Surgically Treated Heart Disease."

The following may be worth pursuing:

1. "Possible etiologic factors in lung cancer," Hammond, E. C. Trans. Assoc. of Life Ins. Med. Dir., Vol. XXXVII, 1953, p. 137.

2. "Symposium on tobacco, chronic pulmonary fibrosis and bronchitis," Gunter, V.W., Med. Sec. ALC, 1963, p. 111.

3. "The Underwriting of Chronic Pulmonary Disease," Pugsley, H.E. Med. Sec. ALC, 1967, p. 106.

4. "Statistical Study of Chronic Respiratory Disease," Sullivan, D.C., Med. Sec. ALC, 1966, p. 76.

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5. Any of the references listed under "Respiratory" section on the attached sheet copied from the index.

These are the only references that may have anything to do with asbestos that I could find.

In addition, there was a reference to the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund, pooling the contributions from 200 companies in the United States and Canada and in existence since 1945. What types of research was funded I could not find, nor could I find anything on the Advisory Council to the Fund, which was also mentioned.

The bibliography of articles written by medical directors had nothing whatsoever on occupational disease related to asbestos, or even dusts. Two journals were listed in the bibliography which were unfamiliar to me: Annals of Life Insurance Medicine and Journal of Life Insurance Medicine. The Annals turns out to be a German publication started in Berlin in 1962. The Journal is a Japanese publication that has been published continuously since 1909, except for one year--1945!

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To: File

Date: 1-7-87

From: Lois Gaul

Copies: File/Chrono

Subject: **TRAUMA, DISEASE, COMPENSATION**

Trauma, Disease, Compensation, subtitled "A Handbook of Their Medico-Legal Relations", was written by A. J. Fraser, Chief Medical Officer, Winnipeg Workmen's Compensation Board, and published by F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, in 1930. A copy of the book was borrowed from the University of Maryland for review.

The section on pneumoconiosis concerns the relationship of the inhalation of dusts to tuberculosis. There is no mention of asbestos.

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date: September 17, 1984

From Lois Gaul

Copies: Chrono

Subject Treatment of Respiratory Diseases

Treatment of Respiratory Diseases was written by A. Lisle Punch and F. A. Knott, two British physicians, and published in Philadelphia in 1936 by P. Blakiston's Son & Co. Inc. It is available in the Boston Collection at C.U. Medical Library.

Chapter XI is titled "Fungus and Dust Diseases; Syphilis of the Lung; and contains a brief discussion of asbestosis. There is no listing of hazardous exposures, and the chapter cites no references. The section has been copied for the HS&E Library.

Of interest is the following statement:

> "It is evident from such work as has been done up to the present, that there are many problems connected with this subject which are as yet not fully understood; for instance, what are the precise changes in the lung that any particular dust is capable of producing and how far such changes as have been observed in the lungs in dust-producing trades are dependent upon the admixture of one dust with another. The whole matter is under review and there seems little doubt that within the next few years much light will be shed upon it."

U

V

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Manville Internal Correspondence

To File

Date March 13, 1985

From Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies Chrono

Subject WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LEGISLATION - OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Written by Thomas N. Bartlett, Manager, Claim Division, Maryland Casualty Company, and member, Advisory Committee on the Occupational Disease Situation Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, this monograph is based on a presentation to the 22nd Annual Convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Asheville, N.C., September 30 to October 3, 1935. The reprint is available in the Library of the Philadelphia College of Physicians.

Although the presentation primarily concerns the problems related to silicosis compensation, there are a few references to asbestosis:

"These [silicosis and asbestosis] are not new diseases, but they have been alarmingly on the increase, because of exposure to and the use of modern machinery and processes in the everyday course of work....Silicosis and asbestosis... are by far the most dangerous [occupational diseases] of all."

LG/ks

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Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: D. H. Markusson, 2-20

Date: March 8, 1983

From: Lois Gaul, 2-20

Copies: B. Diemer, 2-20

Subject: THE YEAR BOOK OF INDUSTRIAL AND ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

1. Edited by C. F. Painter and published on a yearly basis by The Year Book Publishers, Chicago. Part of a series on various topics such as Internal Medicine, Public Health, General Surgery.

2. This particular year book was published from 1935 to the early 1950's. C.U. Medical Library only had the issues from 1942, 1944, 1945, and 1946, all of which were reviewed.

3. Part I of each book is on Orthopedic Surgery, and Part II covers industrial medicine and surgery. The material consists basically of summaries of the medical literature that appeared in each field during the year.

4. The 1942 edition discusses such topics as the Workmen's Compensation Act as a factor in prolonging invalidism; general physical examinations in industry; fatigue as an industrial health problem in wartime; health hazards associated with benzene, lead, mercury, carbon disulfide, TNT, radium, silica, manganese, fluorines, toluene and urinary mercury; health problems of the leather industry, of spray painting, and of a shell-loading plant; and the control of welding hazards in defense industries. There is no mention of either asbestos or shipyard hazards (other than welding).

5. The 1944 edition focuses on trends in industrial medicine practice, women in industry, venereal disease control in defense industries, employment of the physically handicapped, the control of tuberculosis and its relationship to free silica, brucellosis in packing house workers, and the control of solvents and gas fumes. There is no mention of asbestos. The only mention of ships or shipyards is in connection with welding and with hazardous fumes in sunken and damaged ships.

6. The 1945 edition concerns itself with nonoccupational absenteeism, disability and employment, a general industrial hygiene program for Federal workers, industrial hazards of rare metals, chemical poisoning, occupational illness in the cotton industry, occupational dermatoses, aluminum therapy in silicosis, and noise protection. There is no mention of asbestos. The only shipyard hazard discussed is welding.

7. The 1946 edition reviews such topics as accident prevention, physical capacity for work, backache, lead poisoning in can manufacturing, vapors produced by burning cellulosic materials, chemical poisoning, occupational dermatitis, byssinosis, dyspnea in silicosis, and psychosomatic consultations. In addition there is a summary of a paper by W. C. Hueper (Industrial management and occupational cancer, J.A.M.A. 131:9, 738-741, June 29, 1946)

and an article by A. J. Lanza (Recent developments in pneumoconiosis, J. Missouri State Med. Assoc. 42:12, 765-769, December 1945). The summary of Hueper's paper does not mention any specific occupational carcinogens. The summary of Lanza's paper is mostly about silicosis, although it does mention that the term "asbestosis" first appeared in 1927 but the disease entity was not investigated until seven years later.

8. Follow-up:

a. Neither of these articles is in the HS&E bibliography but they were available at C.U.

b. In Hueper's article, he states that "cancers of the lung have been noted among workers in chromate plants, nickel refineries and asbestos-manufacturing establishments. These tumors are either suspected or recognized as being of occupational origin . . . The actual causative agent in the production of the cancers . . . is still unknown." A copy is attached for D. H. Markusson, and one has been sent to HS&E.

c. Lanza's paper discusses a variety of pneumoconioses, including those arising from talc inhalation, welding fumes, beryllium and organic dusts such as cotton. Lanza states that as of December 1945, "there have been no special recent developments with respect to asbestosis," and that the disease is mostly associated with textile processes. He does, however, say "it is a serious disease and must always be watched for where asbestos dust is present." A copy of the paper is attached for D. H. Markusson, and one has been sent to HS&E.

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M E M O R A N D U M

TO: File

FROM: Lois Gaul

DATE: August 23, 1993

RE: Property Damages Medical/Scientific Chronology

The draft property damages medical/scientific chronology, dated 6/22/93, was developed from a number of sources, including documents already in the F&P articles database and searches of such indexes and databases as Index Medicus and Medline. The work that remained on this chronology consisted primarily of abstracting the articles and obtaining copies of those articles not already in-house. Some medical indexes specific to Canada (e.g. the index to the British Columbia Medical Journal) also needed to be reviewed. Only those articles listed with a number in brackets are in the F&P files (med/sci files); the rest were either to be copied from a local library or were not available locally.

A copy of this chronology has also been placed in the F&P subject files (asbestos bibliographies--S61).

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