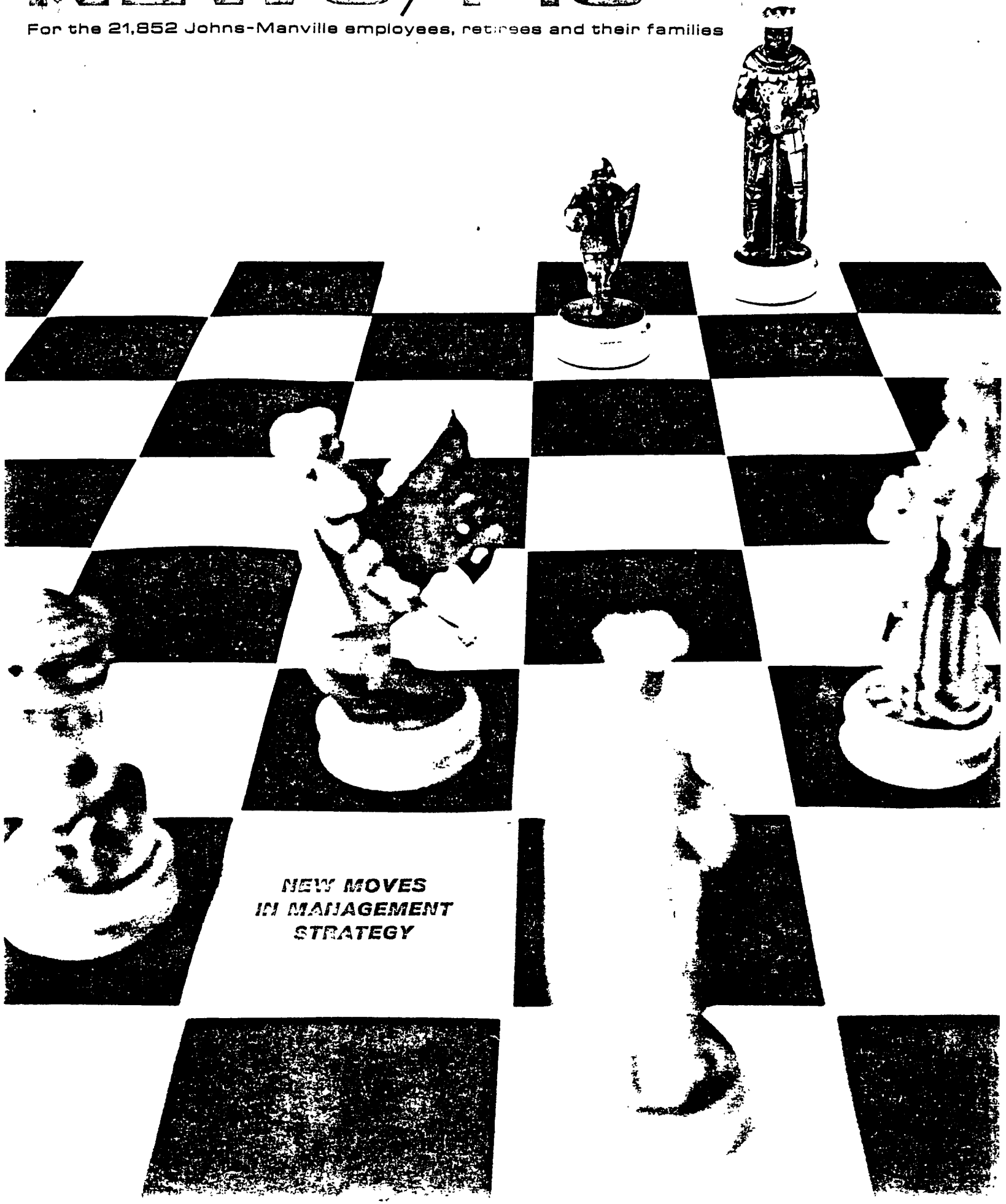
NEWS/PIC

JUNE 1963

For the 21,852 Johns-Manville employees, retirees and their families



Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/1

J-M SLEUTHS IN ACTION

own at the office a phone rang persistently. The voice on the other end was excited, distraught, his words falling in confusion.

"My child, my little girl, she swallowed some stuff, a liquid . . . what can I do? Will it hurt her? What can I do . . .?

Three years ago that father's urgent plea might have gone unanswered—that is, with no one to answer it in time. His five-year-old had swallowed a small amount of a cleaner, luckily not toxic. BUT, he had no way of knowing this.

Today, J-M and other companies are "calling a spade a spade" with effective product labeling to warn consumers of poisons and combustibles. The federal government made this compulsory under new legislation. lot of trouble—and J-M went to no small amount of trouble to comply. The law—the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Law, effective this past February. The J-M head poison sleuth—Bill Rogers, Quality Control Engineer at GHQ.

Bill is far from the usual variety of "mountain man," but he spent months atop a "mountain" of paper work to help safeguard J-M, its products and its customers. His method was painstakingly simple—to delve through all the formulas, all the specifications of every J-M product currently in use.

"I've read so many hundreds of pages of fine print, I've had to go back to wearing glasses," he adds.

ervous public pressure was on this man, on many men across the country. Magazines and newspapers were featuring articles with such scare headlines as "Killers in the Home" and "Death Lurks in the Kitchen Cabinet."

And there were complexities in the law itself, difficult, even impossible to comply with. Many companies registered complaints. The effective date was postponed. The question arose what is a hazardous substance?

uessing wasn't accurate enough —"You can take a small amount of a hazardous substance and combine it with other materials," says Bill, "and it may still retain its hazardous quality and be potentially dangerous in combination."



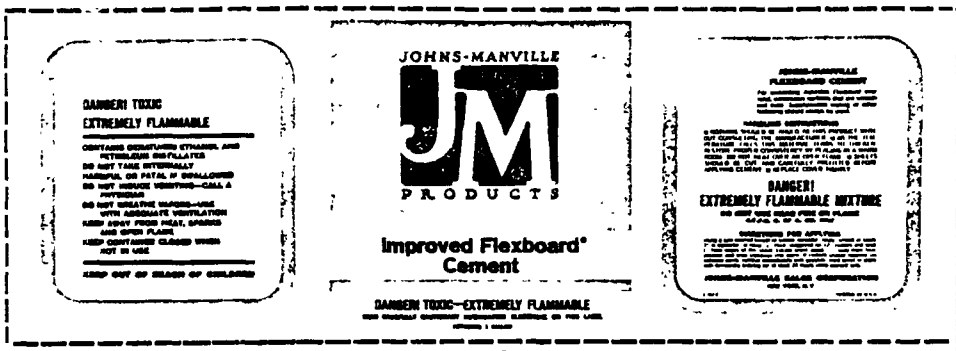
J-M has long been aware of the combustible nature of some of its products, and has followed the stringent New York City Fire Dept. code in registering and labeling its combustible products.

ffective now, the new federal law, handled by the Food and Drug Administration under the Dept. of Health Education and Welfare, lists numerous types of hazards, including combustible, extremely flammable, highly toxic, toxic, poisonous, irritant, corrosive, radioactive and strong sensitizer to the skin.

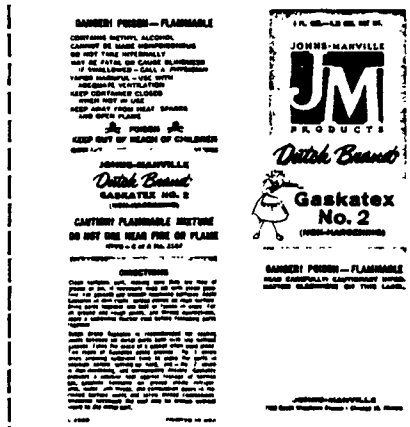
"Little known to the general public, the government earlier established another safeguard on hazardous products," says Bill. "There are numerous Poison Control Centers in major cities and they have a system of 'member hospitals' across the country. They rely on the Centers' formula files for rapid answer in poisoning cases. In emergencies, where they don't have the formula, they call on the product's manufacturer."

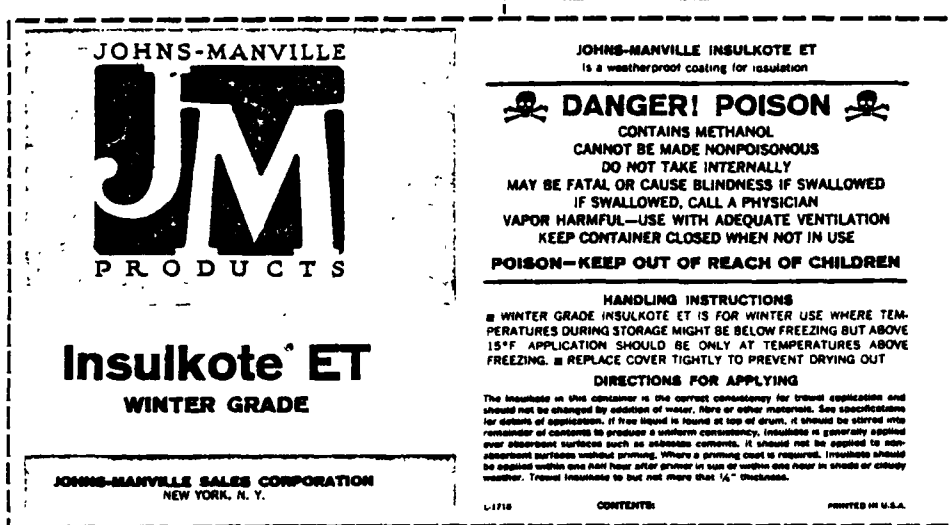
ight now, that father whose frantic call for help mav have gone unanswered three years ago, will today receive prompt reply. Today, there is someone to tell him either that the floor cleaner his daughter swallowed is harmless or to give him the required antidote.

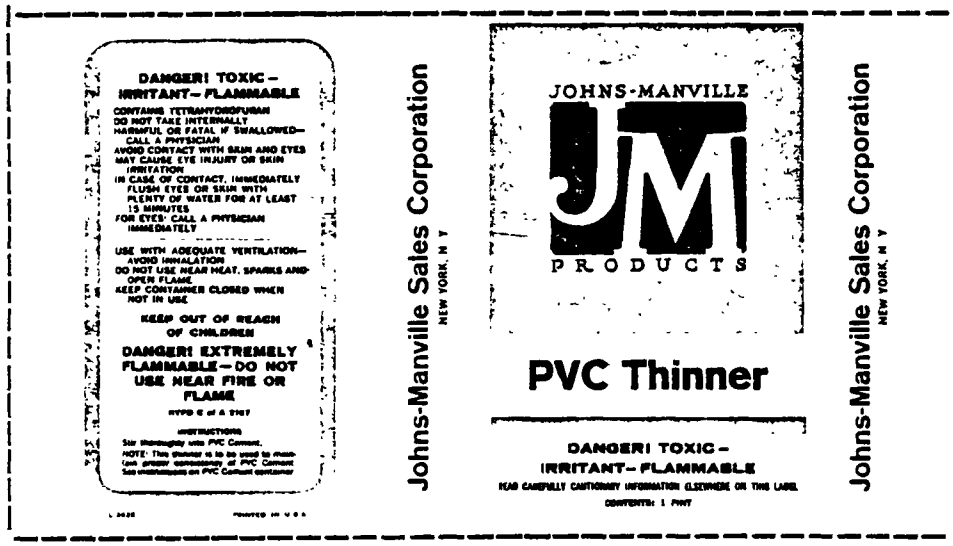
J-M News Pictorial, 1963, June 1963 (part), with the Summer 1963 issue in the same scan
ACL Doc 12819 · Page 2 of 20
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/2



The results were ready by February 1, 1963—hundreds of various sized labels to fit J-M product containers from 55 gals. to three-fourth-ounce tubes. The problem now is—will they be read? Says Bill Rogers, "I can't even shop with my wife without picking up each can and reading the label. If more people would read labels, they'd avoid a lot of trouble."







"To aid this service, we plan to register all hazardous J-M products in the future as they are developed," adds Bill. "We think it is necessary to be absolutely safe for us as well as for our customers."

What were the results of Bill's study? Of the thousands of product formulas he reviewed, only a small percentage were considered in any of the hazardous categories. Only a half dozen required the skull and crossbones label as highly toxic.

Working with Planning and Scheduling men such as J. G. (Jerry) Deto, with Medical Director Dr. Kenneth Smith, with Purchasing Dept. people like Bill Hanold, with W. P. S. Breese of the Legal Dept., and with Art Dept. men like Charles Zendler and Bill Kozy, this team came up with some workable answers.

Now the work is up to the division personnel who can still ask headquarters people for advice. Since the program of labeling has been completed, plants are responsible for properly labeling all J-M products leaving for sale. Actually, when J-M starts listing new product formulas with the Control Center, labeling will need only constant vigilance.

"In theory," muses Bill Rogers, "the law was to cover household products only. But where does the theory end? Any product might conceivably end up in a home. When a 55 gal. drum leaves the plant we have no way of knowing if it will end up in a home. We'd rather label it, just to be sure. There's no point in taking a chance on a technicality."

Safe thinking lead to safe action.

With the art work done, samples of labels were sent back to Rogers and Hanold and Breese for inspection. "At one point my office was littered with cartons of labels," adds Bill Breese. "All had to be checked and sent to the printer, some to be re-worked."

Bill Wood, Ad. Mgr. for Dutch Brand, found 30 of his product lines were affected, but his problem was devising labels that had all the federal requirements, plus product name and

J-M News Pictorial, 1963, June 1963 (part), with the Summer 1963 issue in the same scan
ACL Doc 12819 · Page 3 of 20
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/3

advertising, plus the "Dutch Girl" insignia. And Dutch Brand products vary in size from 55 gal. drums to three-fourth ounce tubes.

Bob Knapp, Ad. Mgr. B/P, found the simplest recourse was to redesign all his product labels, with warnings on those affected. Economy was achieved by printing "universal labels" to fit various types of containers, with the product name changed.

Jerry Deto, Planning and Scheduling B/P Div., had the large order of getting the new labels to the plants on time, making sure no products left plants without them. To carry over the interim period before the law became effective, he issued a temporary yellow warning sticker to be placed over the old label.

Constant checking at the plants was necessary. "The plant people have a very happy faculty of working out problems themselves," adds Jerry with a smile. "We set the boundaries and they work within them. They're all pretty resourceful people."

J-M is still a member of the Chemical Specialities Manufacturers' Assn. (CSMA) which maintained a full-time legal counsel to advise industry of the many rules and regulations.

But there are continuing problems no one can fully anticipate.

"About ninety per cent of cases of poisoning (ingestions and combustibles) have involved people who couldn't read—children," comments Bill Rogers. "The horrible part is, we go to all this trouble and then how do we know people really READ the labels? Some people have transferred poisonous contents from marked containers to unmarked containers like paper cups or pop bottles."

Cases on record like this are the reasons why Bill and other industry men like him keep working, talking, try to make people aware of their carefully-planned safe guards. Although only a few J-M products are effected in comparison to the large roster of products, the wise heads that carried this all off want to play it safe . . . Absolutely safe.



"Mountain man" Bill Rogers (Quality Control Engineer) atop a mountain of paperwork, ferrets out "dangerous properties" in hundreds of J-M formulas.

J-M News Pictorial, 1963, June 1963 (part), with the Summer 1963 issue in the same scan
ACL Doc 12819 · Page 4 of 20
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/4

NEWS/PIC

SUMMER 1963

For the 21,852 Johns-Manville employees, retirees and their families



Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/5

NEWS/PIC

Published for its 21,852 employees, retirees and their families by Johns-Manville Corporation 22 East 40th Street New York 16, N. Y.



Lumber feeds an industry at J-M's Jarratt, Va. plant where men recently scored a record, shipping 23,500,000 square feet to J-M customers. Behind this is an unusual story of woodland conservation, *pp. 12-13.*

C. B. Burnett: President

Publications Editor: Joseph L. Barrington

Associate Editors:
Prescott G. Smith Mary E. Rowland

Art Director: Charles W. Zendler

Designer: David E. Krieger

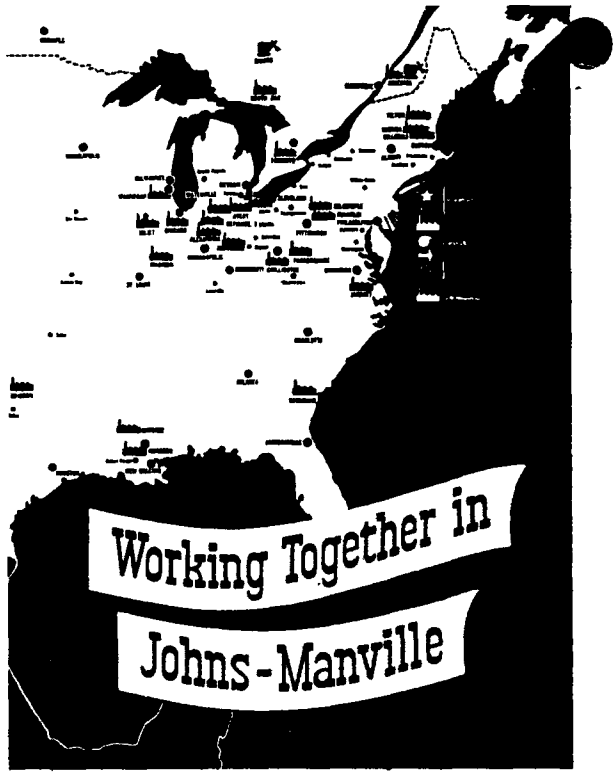
Copyright 1963 by Johns-Manville Corporation

Contributing Correspondents

P. R. Clarke and Steve Purdy, Jarratt Plant; William P. Gibbons, New York; William M. Falion, New York; John L. Fischer, New York; Ed Garolis, Waukegan Plants; Wayne Stout, Waterville Technical Center; E. J. Schexnayder, Marrero Plant; J. E. Gilmore, Stockton Plant; Ruth Keusseff, Barbara Bauer, Research Center; Mrs. Cecil Kraft, New Orleans District; H. E. Schall, Toledo District.

Contributing Illustrators

COVER—Art, Clifton Wheeler, New York City. Feature photos, Mary E. Rowland, staff. Page 8, 9, 10, illustrations, Ray Ameijide, AKM Associates. Page 3, illustration, Tom Ratliffe. Page 14, 15, J-M Research Photo Lab; Ed Garolis, Waukegan Plants; Servais Photographers, Inc., Maumee, O.; E. J. Schexnayder, Marrero Plant; Ben Red Studio, Little Rock, Ark.; H. T. Cripe, Richmond Plant; Fine Arts Studio, Toledo, O.; Kenny's North Shore Studios, Waukegan, Ill.; Prescott G. Smith, staff.



Read it to reap

How can I get ahead in J-M? How often is my record reviewed for a promotion? How is J-M organized? Where are our plants, sales offices and mines located? Can I retire earlier than at 65? To what Social Security benefits am I entitled? How can I buy J-M materials?

If you are rusty on the answers to the above questions, it is time to re-read "Working Together in Johns-Manville," the handbook for all employees that was revised recently. Given to every newcomer on the permanent payroll, this publication of the Industrial Relations Department is a reference work that can smooth many tasks and answer constantly re-curring questions.

"Working Together in Johns-Manville" forms a guide to progress in your company. Because it spells out relationships, it can help you in your associations with your fellow employees and your supervisor.

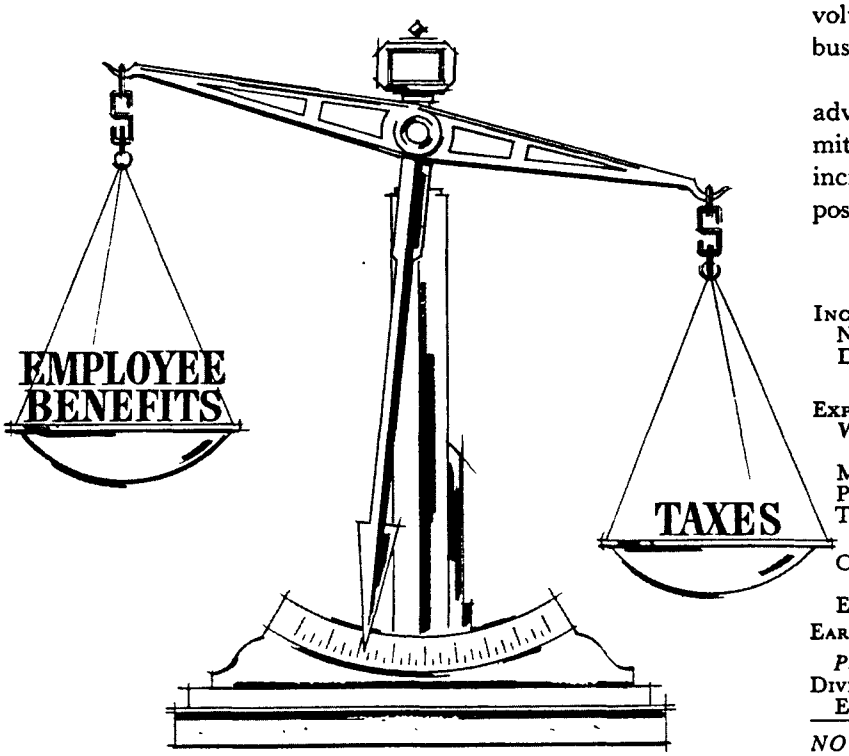
This book briefs you on personnel policies and practices. It acquaints you with your privileges as an employee as well as your obligations to your company and your fellow employees.

The more often you use "Working Together in Johns-Manville," the better you will be as an employee and a person.

PRODUCED
JM - 83

J-M News Pictorial, 1963, June 1963 (part), with the Summer 1963 issue in the same scan
ACL Doc 12819 · Page 6 of 20
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/6

Taxes topped employee benefits



There were two big items of news and a significant one in the financial statement for the first half of 1963 issued by our president, Clinton B. Burnett. Sales climbed to the all-time high of $189.1 for the period—almost $6 million over last year. The net earnings per share of $1.32 were better than the $1.28 figure for the same period last year.

Despite all the talk about tax reduction, your company had to allocate to the various governments over $2 million more in taxes ($12.4 million) than it could set aside for your benefits ($10.1 million).

The sums stated for taxes do not include the hidden indirect taxes that increased the prices paid for goods and rentals during the first half of 1963.

Concerning the record sales, Mr. Burnett said, "The new peak in J-M sales reflects the continued improvement in general business and the high level of construction activity for the second quarter."

He also referred to the improvement in net earnings, saying "While selling prices remained soft, their effect on net earnings has been more than offset by higher sales volume and continuing efforts to reduce the cost of doing business."

Last year, our company was one of the first to take advantage of the increased depreciation allowances permitted by the United States Treasury guidelines. This move increased our cash flow and strengthened our financial position.

The detailed statement follows:

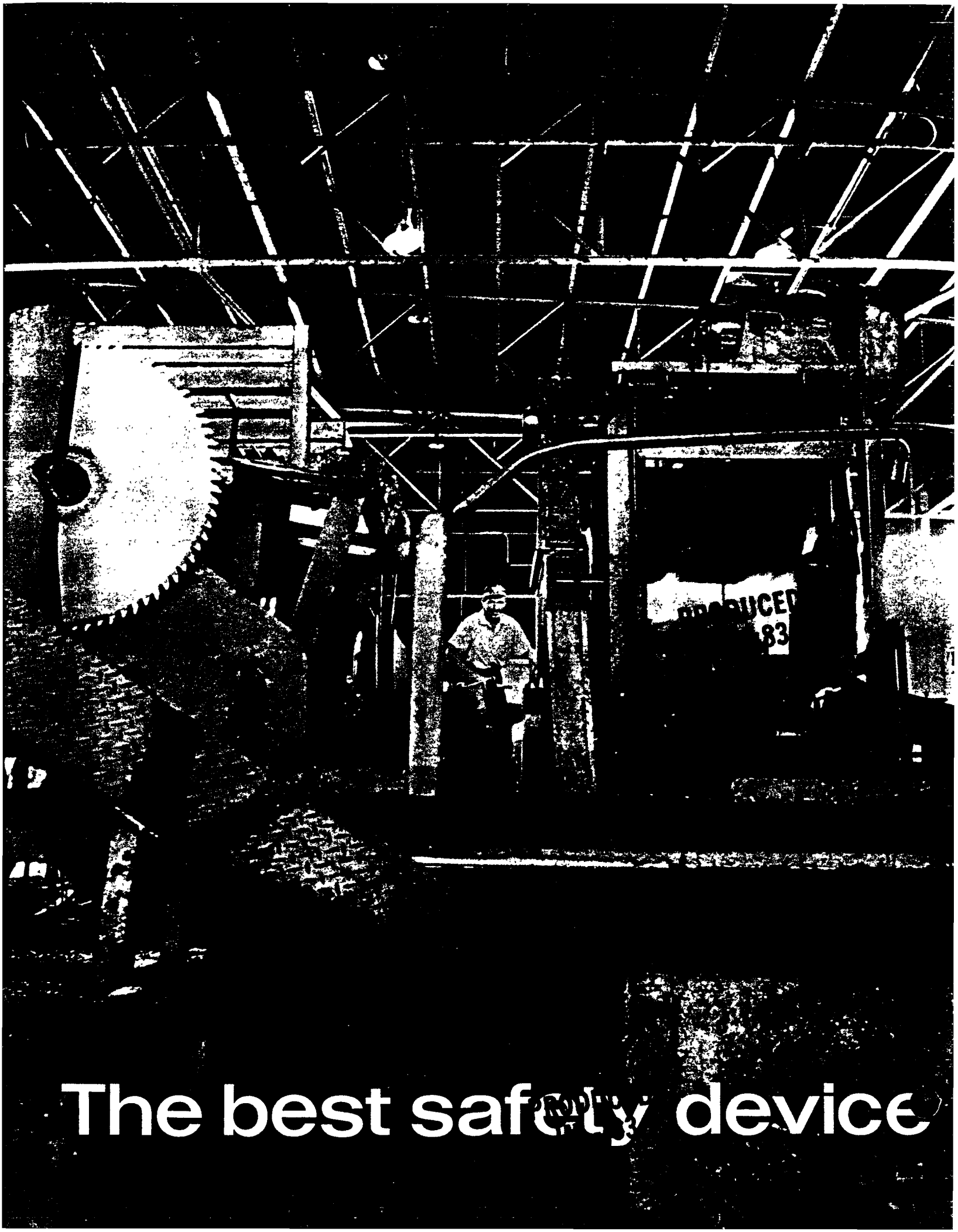
	SIX MONTHS ENDED 6/30/63	6/30/62
INCOME		
Net sales	$189,099,000	$183,960,000
Dividends, royalties, interest, etc.	2,673,000	2,413,000
A total of	191,772,000	186,373,000
EXPENSES		
Wages, salaries and employee benefits(1)	76,902,000	76,313,000
Materials and other expenses	86,942,000	81,842,000
Properties depreciated(2)	9,658,000	10,072,000
Taxes	12,369,000	11,591,000
A total of	185,871,000	179,818,000
Our stock of manufactured goods increased	5,301,000	4,326,000
Expenses for the period	180,570,000	175,492,000
EARNINGS	11,202,000	10,881,000
Per Share	1.32	1.28
DIVIDENDS to stockholders	8,514,000	8,516,000
Earnings reinvested	2,688,000	2,365,000

NOTES

1. Employee benefits include: Payments for vacations and holidays, retirement, social security taxes and other benefits — 10,116,000 / 9,490,000
2. Includes income taxes amounting to — 10,100,000 / 9,520,000
3. Second Quarter 1962 figures are restated to include additional depreciation allowed under U. S. Treasury guidelines.

PRODUCED
JM - 83

J-M News Pictorial, 1963, June 1963 (part), with the Summer 1963 issue in the same scan
ACL Doc 12819 · Page 7 of 20
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/7



Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/8

Is a very careful MAN

PRODUCED JM-83

SAFETY, ACCIDENT PREVENTION is a "number one job" in J-M plants. So too in Jarratt. Jarratt men work hard to be sure that good safety conditions exist as a result of care, caution and good planning, not because of luck.

In past years, Jarratt has won many safety awards, but recently they've experienced several lost-time injuries. "Our safety record has usually remained within the top third of all J-M plants," says P. R. Clarke, Industrial Relations Mgr., "but we've had a few years we're not proud of."

Explains Steve Purdy, Safety Supervisor and Employment Training Mgr., "One of our major problems results from men using small tools. This usually involves the men of the Erection and Repair Department, one of the most vulnerable operations in the plant. Most people don't realize that small hand tools such as saws and hammers are really potentially serious hazards. Maybe because people don't worry about small tools they become even more dangerous."

What do the Jarratt safety people do to prevent injuries before they happen? Says one E & R man, Electrician C. F. Lancaster, "We don't trust to luck to create good safety conditions. We've found that only training and long experience are our most reliable and best teachers."

Exactly what those two words —training and experience—mean is difficult to explain fully. In Jarratt, they're a combination of meetings, inspections, safety tips, bulletins posted around the plant and various other practices.

In the photo on the left, James E. Allen, Head Grinderman in the Board Manufacturing Department, handles logs as they first come into the plant, pulling wood from a conveyor into the grinder pocket. Although he does not work near the saw blade in the foreground, he handles smaller tools which can be just as dangerous if not treated with due caution and respect.

Shown in the photo at the right, Elijah Brooks, Utility Sweeper in the Board Manufacturing Dept., dons part of the safety suit he wears when cleaning the inside of the dryer or fighting fires that may break out in the dryer. His boots, gloves and helmet are made of asbestos; not shown here is an asbestos cover-all suit.



Men are reminded to wear close-fitting protective clothing. Foremen talk to one man on each shift every day concerning some pertinent safety problem. All these singular safety observations and recommendations culminate in the monthly safety meeting at the plant.

"We get ideas and tips from our men and take them into our discussions at those monthly meetings," says Paul Donahue, Foreman of the Finishing Department.

The Inspection Committee at the meetings is made up of one hourly employee from each of the four plant departments, with foremen alternating each month as chairman. If an accident occurs, the Accident Investigation Committee will bring up their suggestions at the meeting and those of the worker involved in the particular accident.

"Many accidents at this plant are minor, with no lost-time involved," says P. R. Clarke. "Yet even if the occurrence is minor, should it appear to present a possible serious hazard, it is investigated. This practice of investigating even minor accidents has been of tremendous value to us in eliminating what might at another time cause a serious disabling injury."

The meeting may take several hours of conference, but these men want to be sure that constant care and caution, not chance, keeps accidents at a minimum. The committee's province includes all potential hazards that can be ferreted out and thoroughly eliminated.

If, for instance, someone suggests a new guard needed on a certain machine, the next morning the Erection and Repair Dept. men will be right at work on it.

"We are constantly trying to find new ways to stimulate the worker's awareness about accident prevention," says Purdy. "Sometimes as an additional reminder, we put cartoon characters on bulletin boards illustrating safe working conditions and practices. They're very popular with the

J-M News Pictorial, 1963, June 1963 (part), with the Summer 1963 issue in the same scan
ACL Doc 12819 · Page 9 of 20
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/9

men. I've often watched them come in early before their shifts and stand there reading them."

Translating the latest safety ideas to every hourly employee, the foremen discuss safety with each man on their crews, also conducting a monthly ten-minute safety meeting with the crew on their shift. There they discuss specific points which apply to their operations, forms are filled out and points made note of to follow up.

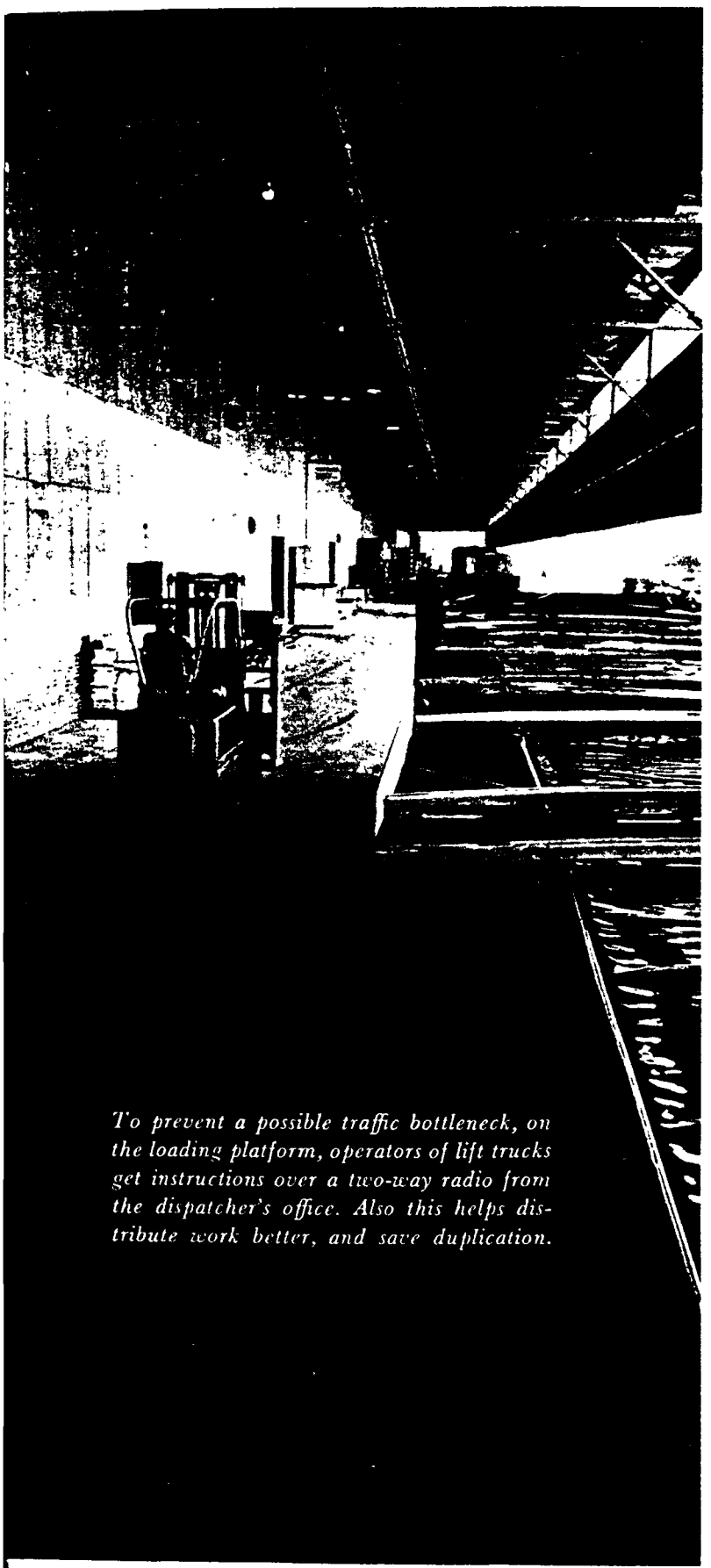
Jarratt people, always alert to ideas beyond their realm of experience, have consulted other J-M locations for their safety suggestions. From this "idea-interchange" have come such practices as the safety questionnaire filled out by every new employee after they have been employed by J-M a short time; also, the use of a machine analysis and equipment safety analysis form to be filled out periodically by supervisors, and each time there is a revision in operations. The addition of new machinery also requires close inspection for new safety hazards.



Because machines, like people, have their own personality, each new machine requires training of the men who will operate it. This can only be done after the machine has been evaluated for possible safety hazards in its operations. An operator will have to be aware that certain moving parts on the "newcomer" might be a hazard. The hoped-for result is that men and machine will be in harmony.

More conventional machinery can also be adapted to new safety methods. Lift trucks could present a traffic problem in any plant as they move about the loading platform, into and out of the storage areas. At Jarratt they've been equipped with small short wave radios, of the citizen's band type used by radio amateurs around the country. The dispatcher can then order different trucks to many locations and so prevent any possible mix-up in instructions or traffic bottleneck on the loading platform area.

What the foremen "push" most is the personal daily contact they have with their men. "I try to contact one man a day to give him a safety hint," says Donahue. "For in-



To prevent a possible traffic bottleneck, on the loading platform, operators of lift trucks get instructions over a two-way radio from the dispatcher's office. Also this helps distribute work better, and save duplication.

PRODUCED
... 83

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/10

stance, if I spot some oil on the floor, I'll immediately talk to the operator responsible for it."

But accident prevention is only one phase of overall plant safety program. There are general conditions to consider.

Periodically, Industrial Hygiene Surveys are made at Jarratt to determine atmospheric conditions in all the work areas. A Professional Industrial Hygienist spends four or five days at Jarratt with special instruments that measure and analyze the air to detect fumes, vapors or dusts that might be harmful to J-M employees.

Should the survey at any time indicate harmful atmospheric conditions, a task force is immediately appointed by the plant manager to define the exact problem and start procedures to eliminate it.

Another safety problem at Jarratt—actually more irritating than dangerous—is fire. Although they usually don't occur very often, they occasionally start as a result of spontaneous combustion from fine wood pulp. Drying blackboard increases the chance of fire, more than whiteboard.

Two years ago the men increased cleaning the dryer area to twice a shift when they were running blackboard, and once a shift when running whiteboard. This new safety practice reduced dryer fires by more than half.

Jarratt workmen make up several fire-fighting teams. Once each week a fire drill is called in a different area of the plant where one of the teams—six men and a captain—take up their separate planned positions. One man is responsible for getting the hose ready, another for attaching the nozzle, and so forth. Occasionally, these fire fighters are called on for the real thing, such as a small dryer fire.

Because many of the plant men live in or near Jarratt, the local Volunteer Fire Department is also made up mostly of J-Mers—18 out of the 25 in the company work at J-M.

Walk around the plant area during any shift, and it is immediately obvious that the men must exercise care in every action. Safety shoes offer protection but the men must be careful where they walk, careful that they don't hurry and "overstep" caution. Safety gloves and safety goggles offer yet another form of protection, but they can offer none at all to a man who neglects wearing them at the very time when he should have had them on.

If an accident occurs, medical and first aid equipment is readily available by trained people. There is now a hospital nearby in Emporia. Three years ago, the nearest hospital had been in Petersburg, 30 miles away. Men like Paul Donahue try to make sure they won't have to use it.

But the pressure is on each man. He's concerned, and more than just a little concerned . . .

"I used to think about my machine even at home," says Vonnie Benton, an Oliver operator who's been at Jarratt since 1942. "Sometimes I'd even dream about it."



Photo above left—Steve Purdy (ctr.) heads safety meeting with, l. to r., J. N. Rideout, Super. Plan. & Sched.; Harry Coleman, Manufact. Dept.; Allyn Morton, Plant Engineer; P. R. Clarke; Robert Faison, Utility Man, Paul Donahue, Foreman, Finish. Dept.

Photo above—Willard M. Robinson, Chief Inspector in the Finishing Dept. checks the temperature of the water at the moistening rolls at the Trim Saw. He has been with J-M for 24 years. Above him is the familiar safety slogan, a constant reminder to exercise care while working around heavy machinery or tools.

Right Photo—Rufus Green, Coating Mixer, measures materials used in making paint. A J-Mer for 18 yrs., he wears protective respirator, goggles, gloves and coveralls as a protection against caustic ingredients he handles daily in the Finishing Department.



UCED
83

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/11



Around the world with rod and reel

Paul Neitz is the kind of man who loves to lie in his hammock outside his Rye, N. Y. home, under the trees he planted twenty-eight years ago. He loves to, but he can't. "I lie there five minutes," he says, "and then I see something else I've got to do."

That "something else to do" might mean working among flower beds or putting in new ceilings in his basement. It might look like work but for Paul and Eva Jane it's really fun. That same drive for "something else to do" led them to new adventures last summer on a four-month cruise around the world.

They started with 30 pieces of luggage loaded aboard the S. S. Flying Gull last May 28. "We just took along everything to make us comfortable," says Eva Jane, and that included rod and reel outfits for them both.

Since his retirement in June, 1962, it would seem natural he'd want to take life easy. "But I guess we've gotten into the traveling habit with J-M," he says. "Travel has become a lark with us by now."

"It was wonderful not to have to do things by the clock, especially after 28 years commuting into New York. That's what you retire from—things like commuting, keeping schedules, the rush of things—you don't really retire from the company."

So "unretiring" retiree Paul and Eva Jane were mobile again, off on a four-month cruise through 20 major waterways, 16 different countries with 24 ports, and an additional 2,000 miles in sidetrips by plane, train, car and even camel. On such trips, they would arrange to meet the ship at another port.



Paul and Eva Jane Neitz at home

Their traveling companions were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jensen, Denver friends and a retired J-M roofing contractor. Neither of the Neitzes speaks a language other than English, but they managed to get around language barriers.

"We're good at charades," says Eva Jane. "But sometimes things got confusing. In Genoa we tried to buy a birthday card for our son Jack, but they send cards only to children, not adults. I drew a picture of a birthday cake and that did the trick. The clerk's face lighted up and he hummed, 'Happy Birthday to You.' I never knew that little refrain is so international."

Fisherman Paul managed to drop his line in some unusual places. At home the usual catch of tommy cogs and eels, striped bass, porgies and flounders, comes from Long Island Sound. (center photo) He went fishing in the harbor in Beirut, Lebanon; in Great Bitter Lake in the Suez Canal, and lying off shore in Karachai and Bombay, India.

On board ship, Paul typed numerous letters to their son Jack and his family in Buffalo, N. Y., and daughter Jane See and family in Witchita, Kan. "I've got a bad reputation for writing letters," he says. That is, he writes them long and often, even the second day at sea.

ON SHIP, SECOND DAY - "We have set our clocks ahead two hours . . . Your Mother was greatly surprised to receive a beautiful floral piece sent her by Walter Wendland, a retired J-Mer and world freighter traveler . . ."

Paul also wrote on their sidetrips, including one to Cairo where they rode camels (right photo). At the time

PRODUCED
JM - 83

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/12



Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/13



the picture was taken, they didn't realize their camels were also "mugging." They entitled this one, "Kissing's Catching in Cairo!"

Although it was their first trip abroad, in 47 years with J-M they had seen a lot of traveling, starting in Chicago as a stenographer, then on to Great Falls and Billings, Mont.; Denver, Colo.; Milwaukee, Philadelphia, and then New York where he became Manager of Headquarters Service. Since then they have lived 28 years in the quiet suburb of Rye, Paul commuting weekdays to work.

ACROSS SAHARA DESERT—"We stopped at an oasis half-way house for a native dinner of stuffed peppers, stuffed zucchini squash, watermelon and wine. We were all decked out in Arab headdress and given camels to ride up to the Pyramid and Sphinx. Riding camels wasn't such a trick as trying to hang on while they're getting up from their knees or getting back down again."

Eating all kinds of foods became a new treat in every city.

GENOA, ITALY—"Pizzas here are out of this world in taste, we think far better than any we have ever tasted in the U.S."

Some of the more exotic foods attracted their culinary attention, but also presented some problems in trying to eat them with unconventional tools.

SEA PALACE, HONG KONG—"This is a beautiful ornate structure on a barge anchored off shore. We learned to eat with chopsticks, the whole meal, even slippery onions and cashews!"

Customs of dress attracted Eva Jane, although Paul sometimes remarked in a letter that he found the women as beautiful as the clothes they wore.

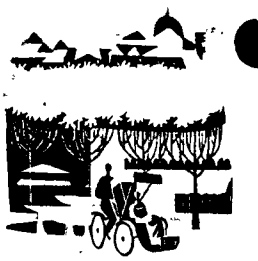
SAIGON—"This city is full of the most beautiful girls I have ever seen in any country, and your Mother fully agrees. They dress in long white silken pants and lovely long flowered tunics. I have been raving about the Saigon beauties since we left!"

On their side trips they had been able to observe many native customs, one of their objectives.



In Tokyo, Paul (rt.) and Eva Jane (left) lunched at home of Mrs. Yae Fukuoka (next to Paul), Pres. TKBS, J-M Genrl. Agents. In back are Mr. and Mrs. P. Tymowsky of Dalami, France, J-M flooring tile affiliates.





BEIRUT, LEBANON—"From the balcony we could see a Moslem mosque. While we were there the Sheik called the faithful to prayer. Sheiks used to climb up into the balcony near the top of the minaret, but now they have taken advantage of the electronic age and use loud speakers in the minaret balcony."

When they docked in New York September 30th, they brought back some eighty souvenirs—everything from yellow Moslem prayer beads from Lebanon to a nest of hand-carved tables from India. Going by freighter, rather than luxury liner, they had been able to see countries at their leisure, also economically. "We did just about the whole trip on money from the J-M retirement plan, combined with stock investments and U.S. Savings Bonds we had bought," says Eva Jane. "Maybe it meant eating hamburger instead of steak some nights when we were young, but it was worth it. We could afford to travel, not just sit at home and dream."

The Neitzes also returned with a renewed respect for the U. S. "Wherever we went, J-Mers and friends treated us royally," he says. "But the trip made us appreciate the U. S., its progress and good way of life. We were both proud to be home again."

Home life now is far from their busy travel routine, but Paul and Eva Jane are nonetheless busy. Paul is Treasurer of the local Episcopal Church as well as Building Chairman, Senior Warden of the Men's Club. He and Eva Jane are also on the board of governors of the Harrison Visiting Nurse Association.

Next May 15th they'll be off again, by freighter on a 45-day cruise to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Poland and Finland. Freighter travel is so popular now, they had to book passage a year in advance.

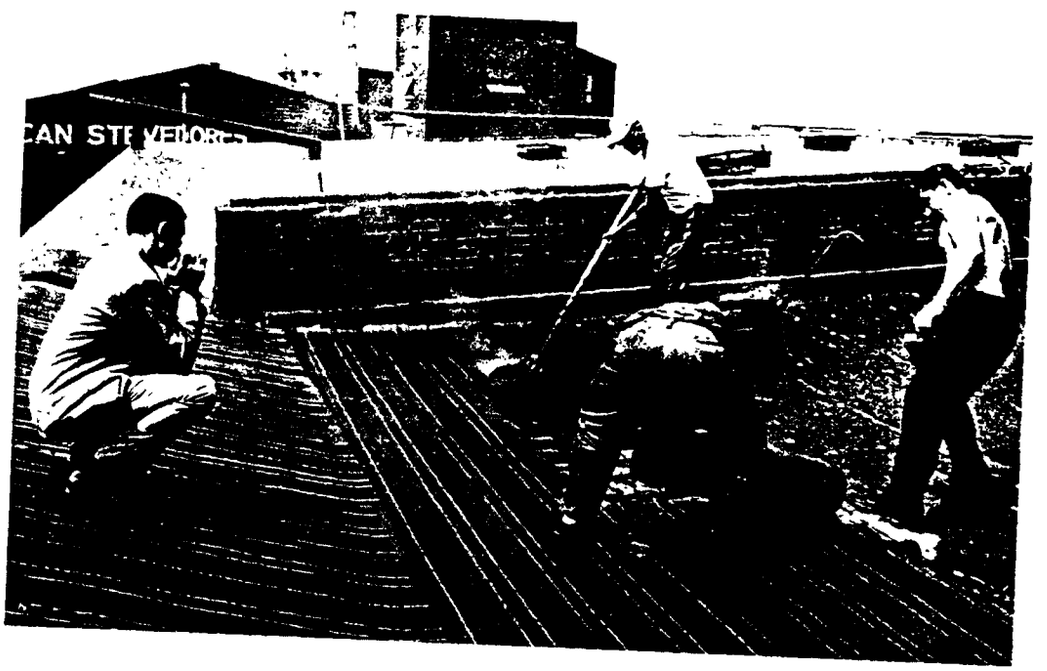
"After all," declares Paul. "Our motto is to have fun. Even when we worked hard we still managed to have fun."

Adds Eva Jane, "I guess if Paul lives to 107 he'll still have fun with that attitude toward life!"

PRODUCED
JM - 83

J-M News Pictorial, 1963, June 1963 (part), with the Summer 1963 issue in the same scan
ACL Doc 12819 · Page 14 of 20
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/14

A 'topside tourist'

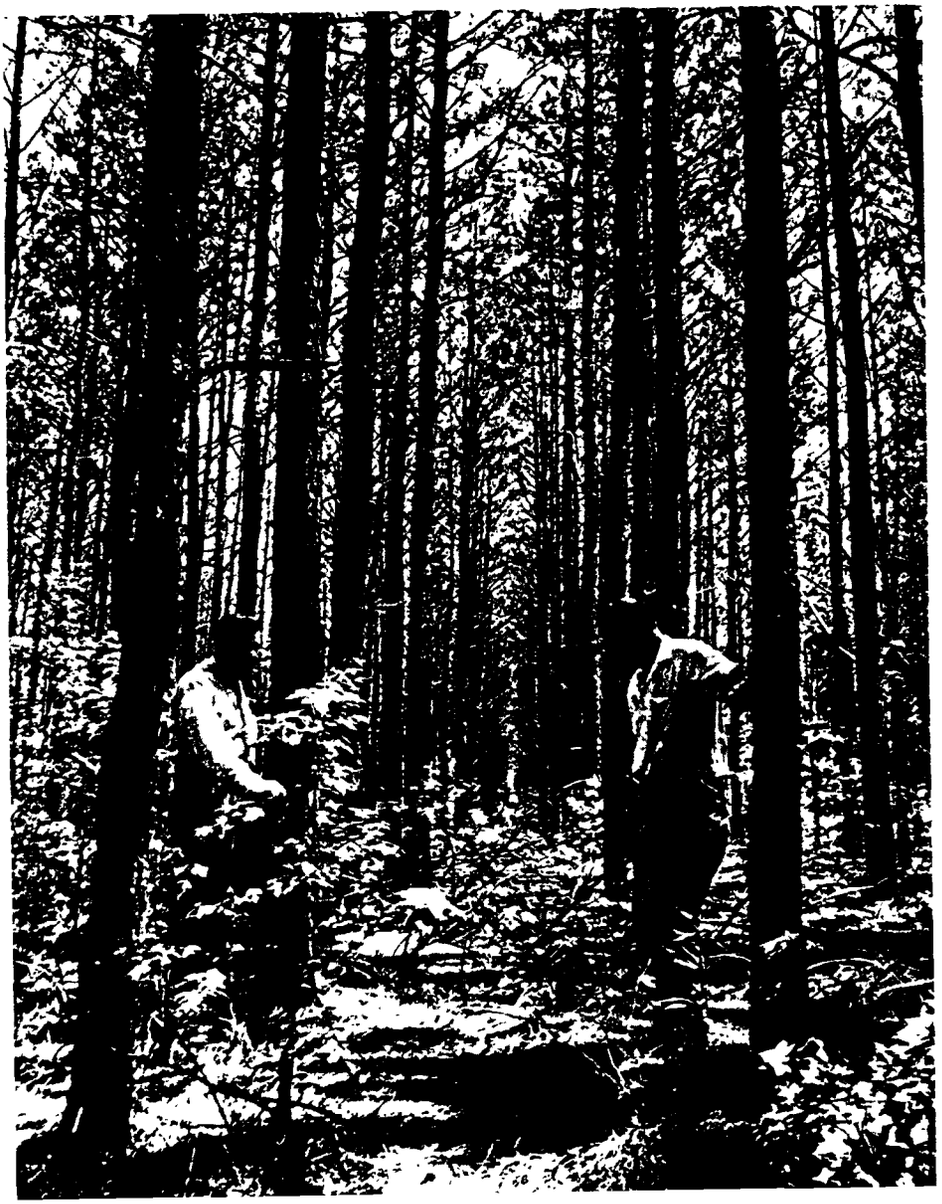


VISITORS COME TO THE UNITED STATES from all over the world for many reasons. Probably Swiss-born Nicolas Wyss came for the strangest —to study roofs. ☐ Of course to men in J-M International, there's nothing strange about that. But then Nicolas wasn't a usual tourist this summer. One of a family who for many years have been J-M roofing and flooring distributors in Switzerland, he was here to observe roofing techniques in practice. And observe he did, from the Brooklyn dock area (above) where he watched the application of a Built-Up roof, to jobs at the Newark, N. J., Airport and many other places. ☐ A fascinating type of U. S. tour? Well it was for Nicolas. "Some roofs ARE fascinating," he declares. "It's a real challenge when we know we have to put up something that will last many years." Nicolas was literally "weaned" on the business. ☐ In the thirties, his father, the late Karl Wyss, started the firm of Flachdach, which is now managed by his mother Claire. Nicolas is in training now to someday take over the management. ☐ What differences did he find between U. S. and Swiss roofing techniques? "We have jobbers with our firm, not from outside," he says. "They are much more careful with roof applications than most workers here, but actually the roofs in both countries seem to be just as good. ☐ He declares travel and meeting new people the "best way to learn."

PRODUCED
JM - 83

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/15

Our private WAR on woodland WASTE



If someone told you forest conservation meant starting forest fires, you probably wouldn't believe them. But it's true—J-Mers at Jarratt actually start their own forest fires, nearly every day in the summer. And it's no game with them.

"By burning timber we save timber," says Chief Forester William J. Ellis. "By means of controlled burning of hardwood trees and low underbrush, we give the pines more room to grow and less competition for the soil. The pines themselves don't burn because they have developed over the years a thickly insulated bark."

Like a planned campaign of attack these men with their gasoline torches, having checked humidity and wind velocity, start their fires between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. when humidity is lowest. A crew of seven men burns 20 to 30 acres at one time.

First, a tractor clears a wide path of all brush and small seedlings, to create a "fire break" encircling the area to be burnt. Then two men with torches ring the area in flames, followed by two men with rakes.

Although this practice has long been condoned by the Federal Forestry Service as a tool to stimulate the growth of timber, J-M was the first company in the state five years ago to start using controlled burning.

"Now all the major pulp companies are doing it," says Bill. "It's actually the cheapest and fastest way to help pines grow. Afterwards, we do some planting in the area or leave it to natural seeding."

The Jarratt Plant has some 60,000 acres under intensive management. This comprises 300 different tracts in 11 counties.

"When I first came with J-M in 1947 we had the classiest forestry program in Virginia," recalls Bill. "Now,

"To save timber, we must burn timber," Chief Forester Bill Ellis (rt.) tells Steve Purdy in left photo. Fire is started in right photo, with gas torches used by two men encircling the area.

PRODUCED
JM - 83

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/16

of course, other companies have realized the importance of large forestry reserves. Right now we're trying to plant some experimental trees not usually found in this area of the state."

This is another phase of conservation. Cutting down the hardwood or burning it is an older practice for J-M. The latest experimental planting is done to try to produce trees of better fiber in the area.

Slash pine, being grown by J-M some 300 miles outside its natural range, is doing as well as the native loblolly pine. Yet long-leaf pine, only 100 miles out of its climate, isn't doing too well. The branches are so heavy with long pine needles that in winter they become thousands of icicles and break off the top of the tree or branches with their accumulated weight.

Another phase of conservation is the planting of pine seedlings every year. One man can plant about 1,000 year-old seedlings a day. One million of these eight-inch-high seedlings are planted yearly by Johns-Manville.

"We also have a program where we donate free pine seedlings to landowners and FFA groups," adds Bill. This encourages them to grow pines and in another 15 or 20 years we may be buying from them."

Forest fires—the real thing—are the conservationist's real worry. In dry weather, like this May, a small blaze in one area could have set off a fire a mile away. To help make their acres more accessible to fire fighters, J-Mers have built 15 miles of roads. These roads also serve as natural "fire breaks," in event of fire.

One practice that continues throughout the year is the removal of pine trees, a process known as "thinning." Robert Chaplin, Wood Procurement Foreman 20 years with J-M, selects the smaller pines that do not conform to the looks of "a good seed tree" and marks them to be cut down.

"The majority of trees I take out would never grow anymore but be suppressed," he claims. "We go over the same property once every ten years to keep them from getting crowded. Why, for every tree I take out, maybe three or four have more room to grow and more soil to feed on with less competition."

The program's success speaks for itself. Along the banks of the winding Nottoway River stand row after row of straight pines 50-65 feet tall. Walking between the rows, Bill surveys some of the tallest crowns . . .

"I remember walking through this tract when I first came here and these fellas here were just up to my waist. And look at them now!"

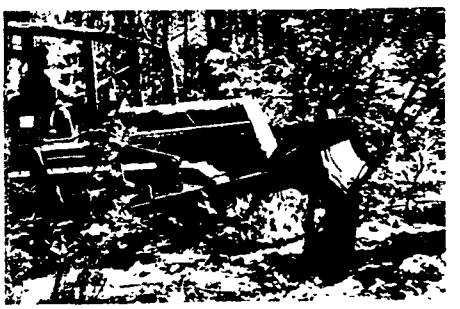
What are a conservationist's goals? For Bill Ellis they mean constantly exploring new ideas of planting, of fertilization, continuing to practice a "war against woodland waste" through controlled burning and thinning for better growth.

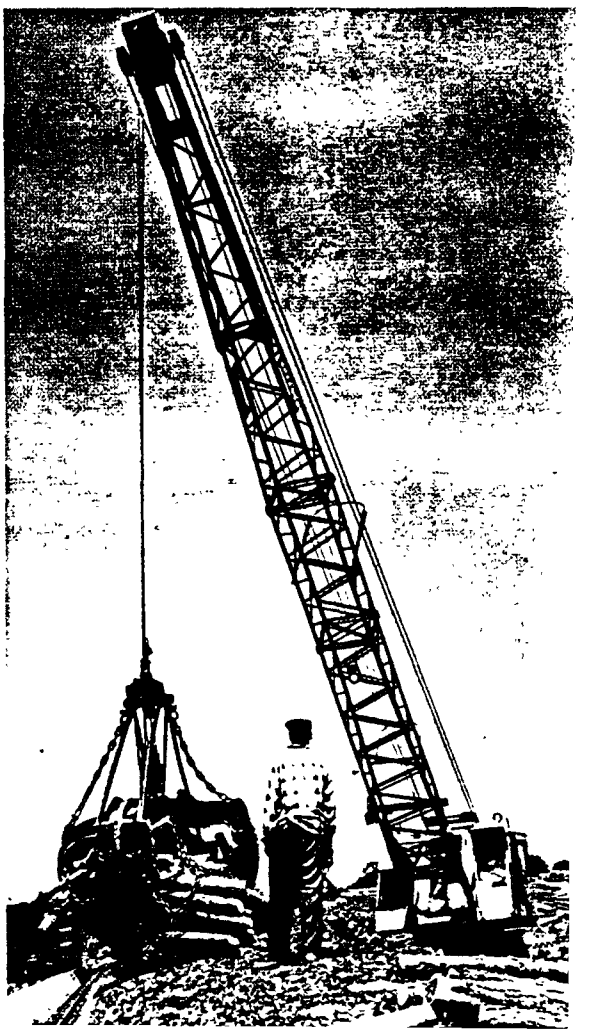
His limits are the land and the trees. And he knows them both well.





Before the fire can be started, a tractor clears a wide path of all brush and timber to make a "fire break" to control fire. This practice leaves more room for pines to grow so that the plant can be assured of a continual supply of logs of good fibers (rt. photo).





PRODUCED
JM - 83

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/17

RECENT J-M ASSIGNMENTS





WM. VANDERBEEK

Mr. VanDerbeek is the new Operations Manager of the Fiber Glass Division with full responsibility for Fiber Glass Textiles and Fiber Glass Insulations operations. He is a Vice President of Johns-Manville Fiber Glass, Inc. and was formerly Operations Manager of the Fiber Glass Insulations Dept. His record of "excellent improvement and expansion" of the Insulations unit was cited in the promotion. He joined J-M in 1939 as Industrial Engineer. He is a graduate of Newark College of Engineering and has done post graduate work at Columbia and Harvard.



M. F. MacDONALD

Murray MacDonald is appointed General Merchandise Manager of the Building Products Division. He will continue as a Vice President of Johns-Manville Sales Corp. Murray has been with the company since 1936, starting as a salesman in the Chicago office. Following the war, in which he served as a Lt. Colonel in the Air Corps, he was promoted to successive sales and product management posts. In May of 1961, he was named Principal Assistant to the General Manager of the B. P. Div., his most recent assignment. He is a U. of Okla. graduate.



INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Waukegan Plants
JOHN D. ANDERSON to Industrial Relations Manager from Supervisor of Employment at Waukegan.



INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Waukegan Plants
EUGENE C. GREENE to Supervisor of Employment from Safety and Industrial Hygiene Technician at the Waukegan Plants.



EDWARD H. WELLS

Presently General Manager of the Dutch Brand Division, Mr. Wells will become General Manager of the Packings & Friction Materials Division on Nov. 1st, following the retirement of C. C. Simoni. He will continue as a Vice president of Johns-Manville Sales Corp. Ed, now in his 35th year with J-M, approaches his new post with a wealth of experience. He has distinguished himself in merchandising and sales management posts both in Dutch Brand and the Packings & Friction Materials Division which he now rejoins. His present post dates from July 1960.



ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
General Headquarters
ROBERT R. CRONAN to Manager, Inventory Planning and Control from Engineer, Production & Inventory Methods, GHQ.



RESEARCH & ENGINEERING
Manville Center
DAVID CARPENTER to temporary, special assignment studying management information needs, remaining Controller, Research, Dev. & Engng.



ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Stockton District
LUCIUS L. APGAR to Senior Office Analysis Engineer from Analyst, Pipe Division, Stockton.



BUILDING PRODUCTS DIVISION
Division Headquarters
JOS. E. KINDREGAN to Assistant General Sales Manager from Product Group Manager at Division HQ.



JAMES R. ALLEN, JR.

Mr. Allen is appointed to the newly created post of Operations Manager, Dutch Brand Div., and named a Vice President of Johns-Manville Dutch Brand Products Corp. He has been Sales Manager of the Dutch Brand Division since Feb. 1961. Mr. Allen is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy. In 1945 he joined J-M as a District Engineer in Philadelphia and in 1949 became an Industrial Prods. salesman. He was promoted to Staff Manager for Transite Pipe in 1954 and, in 1955, to Manager for Dealer Sales, Pipe Div., the post he held before joining DB Div.



INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
General Headquarters
RALPH M. KING to Director of Labor Relations from Labor Relations Manager, General Headquarters.



BUILDING PRODUCTS DIVISION
Division Headquarters
HENRY O. McELYEA to Product Group Manager from Manager for National Accounts, Division Headquarters.



INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
General Headquarters
BOYD MULDER to Manager of Labor Relations from Industrial Relations Manager at the Waukegan Plants.



BUILDING PRODUCTS DIVISION
Division Headquarters
JOHN F. BALL to Staff Manager for Gypsum Products from Senior Salesman in the Columbus, Ohio, office.

PRODUCED
JM - 83

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/18



BUILDING PRODUCTS DIVISION
Division Headquarters
ARTHUR H. JENSSEN to Product Manager for Corrulux and PVC Products from Manager, New Business Dept., Research & Engnrg.



BUILDING PRODUCTS DIVISION
New Orleans District
A. H. LOCK to Assistant District Manager from Salesman in the New Orleans District.



BUILDING PRODUCTS DIVISION
Marrero Plant
CHARLES MENDER to Industrial Engineering Supervisor from Senior Industrial Engineer, Pipe Division.



DUTCH BRAND DIVISION
Division Headquarters
S. JACK McDUFF to General Sales and Merchandising Manager of Industrial and Distr. Sales from Prod. Mgr., Irrigation Pipe, Pipe.



DUTCH BRAND DIVISION
Division Headquarters
WILLIAM BARTLETT to Sales and Product Manager, Tilton Products, from Manager for Electrical Products.



FIBER GLASS DIVISION
Division HQ (Toledo)
ROBERT J. REGAN to Section Chief, Controller's Staff, from Finance Manager, Defiance G-30.



FIBER GLASS DIVISION
Waterville Technical Center
RICHARD STAFFORD to Finance Manager from Section Chief, Controller's Office, DHQ, Toledo.



FLOORING DIVISION
Marrero Plant
LARRY ARCEMENT to Process Foreman, Floor Tile, from Storekeeper, Erection & Repair Dept., Pipe Div.



FLOORING DIVISION
Marrero Plant
SAUL DUGAS to Shift Foreman from Process Foreman, Marrero.



FLOORING DIVISION
Marrero Plant
CLAUDE FORET to Process Foreman from Hourly Quality Control Foreman, Marrero.



FLOORING DIVISION
Waukegan Plant
KENNETH A. KULIN to Production Superintendent from Shift Foreman, Marrero.



INDUSTRIAL INSULATIONS DIVISION
Division Headquarters
JOANE E. SYNNOTT to assist the Manager of Market & Sales Analysis in addition to her duties as Assistant Staff Mgr., Sales Analysis.



INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
Far Eastern Office
WILLIAM W. YAU to Sales Engineer in Hong Kong from a position in Sales at Division HQ.



INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
San Francisco District
WALTER C. RIDER to West Coast Sales Representative from Chief Clerk, Office Service, in San Francisco.

Announcements

RETIRING—SEPT. 1

ACHILLE BOURG, Marrero
RENATO De GIOVANNI, Waukegan
LEO FIERRO, Manville Plant
LESTER M. GRIMM, Manville Engrg.
GEORGE L. MOORE, Chicago District
CARLTON J. O'NEIL, New York
HERMAN SCHIERMEYER, Manville, Engrg.
FILIPPO VILANNI, Waukegan

QCC INDUCTIONS

NORTH BRUNSWICK CHAPTER, Sept. 24, Franklin Park Inn, Franklin Park, N. J.
DUILIO L. GRASSIS

DUTCH BRAND CHAPTER, Sept. 25, Beverly Woods Restaurant, Chicago.
JOHN F. SWART

MANVILLE CHAPTER, Sept. 26, Far Hills Inn, Somerville, N. J.
EARL J. ALLEN
FRANK BALUNAS
MARY J. BERLINSKI
THEODORE BIALY
WILLARD BLUE
JOHN BODNARCHUK
VINCENT D'AGOSTINO
ANTHONY DI GRAZIANO
JAMES J. FITZ-MAURICE
JOHN GREGOVICH
JOHN F. HURLEY
ROSE M. INCAO
LEROY L. KAUFENBERG
LEONARD KOZIK
ANNA E. LAZAS
ERWIN W. LOHNER
HELEN MYSKOSKY
FRANK A. NOVATSKI
JAMES PAPPAS
JOSEPH RABOSKY
BURNETT A. REEVES
JOHN SARNO
NANCY SCHIAVI
JOSEPH SWELTZ
VINCENT J. SZOBONYA
ANNA WASITOWSKI
JOSEPH P. JACHERA
JOSEPH J. POSDA
LOUIS R. TOMSA
JOHN H. TRAKOWSKI
WALTER J. WALLACE

IN MEMORIAM

LARS E. LARSEN, GHQ, April 9
KATHERINE H. KEAN, Intl., May 14
F. LAURENT HORINE, DHQ, May 17
ANDREW DUDA, Manville, May 21
OSCAR PATRY, Jeffrey, May 22
DONAT HAMEL, Jeffrey, May 27
MICHAEL LAZAR, SR., Manville, May 28
CHARLES CLIM, Manville, May 30
WILLIAM MARCHISON, Manville, May 30
EDWARD W. ROZYCKI, Manville, June 1
JOHN FETZKO, Manville, June 3
ARTHUR PICARD, Asbestos, June 9
CLARA B. MUTTERER, New York, June 10

PRODUCED
JM - 83

J-M News Pictorial, 1963, June 1963 (part), with the Summer 1963 issue in the same scan
ACL Doc 12819 · Page 19 of 20
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/19

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
P. O. Box 1960
Trenton, N. J. 08607
Return Requested

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
P A I D
PERMIT No. 831
TRENTON, N. J.

[redacted]



One Jarratt 'Historian'

Jarratt is a small town built largely around the plant. Wes and Florence Bach, along with other J-Mers, have decided to retire there—for very simple reasons. They have more than 300 friends as neighbors.

Although he's been retired since March 1, Wes is up-to-date on everything and everybody at the plant. "Just the other morning he was there at 3 a. m.," recalls Florence.

"Well, they told me I could visit any time," adds Wes, "and I do! It's not that I miss the work, just the people."

During almost 35 years with J-M Wes saw a lot of J-M history being made, took part in some of it. In 1928 he started at the new Oswego, N. Y. plant as a dryer operator. Then he became foreman of the Manufacturing Dept.

"Trouble isn't so bad when you're young and you can go to sleep at nights easier," he reflects. "But as I got older things worried me a lot more than before."

Then in 1939 the Bachs moved to the new plant at Jarratt. "There weren't any houses across the road then and no store either," he recalls. "Everyone was new in Jarratt. The operations were new. We had to hire boys right off farms who'd never seen big machinery before."

When this couple claims they don't sit still much, they mean it. In March they drove South to spend two months with Wes' sister, Mrs. Clifford Lincoln, and her husband in Miami. She drove back to Jarratt with them and just a few weeks ago they were on the road again, this time up North to New York state to visit family and friends in Croghan, Castorland and Carthage.

Although they've travelled some since retirement, the Bachs plan to stay in Jarratt. "If we didn't have two children and seven grandchildren in New York we'd never think of leaving," they both agree.

Litho In U.S.A.

PRODUCED
JM - 83

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/12819/20