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JM 552

Rhodesian Asbestos Limited
Temeraire & Shamala Mines, and
Temeraire Mill
Mashaba, Southern Rhodesia.

Most Modern Plant in Southern Rhodesia for Mining and Milling of High Quality ASBESTOS FIBRE

Dedicated by
Prime Minister R. S. Garfield Todd
Thursday, November 25th, 1954

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R H O D E S I A N A S B E S T O S L I M I T E D

MASHABA, SOUTHERN RHODESIA

CONTENTS OF PRESS BOOK

1 - Advance News Release on the Inauguration

2 - Story of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited

3 - The Story of Asbestos and Johns-Manville

4 - History of Johns-Manville

5 - Research and Development (J-M)

6 - Brochure on Pressure Packing

7 - Brochure on Shorts and Floats

8 - Brochure on Asbestos Fibre as a Filler in the Plastics Industry

9 - Brochure on Transite Pipe

10 - Photographs (with captions)

11 - Biography of L.M. Cassidy, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Johns-Manville Corporation, and Chairman of the Board of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited

12 - Biography of A.R. Fisher, President of Johns-Manville Corporation and President of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited

13 - Biography of Karl V. Lindell, Vice President of Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited and Managing Director of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited

14 - Biography of J.R. Ewing, General Manager of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited.

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JM - 83

MTC 001516

THE STORY OF ASBESTOS AND JOHNS-MANVILLE

As the "magic mineral" of antiquity, and man's powerful ally today in fighting fire, weather and wear, asbestos has a fascinating story.

Resembling cotton or wool at first glance, asbestos is actually a fibre of stone. Yet it is amazingly flexible. Its greatest renown rests on its resistance to heat. The fragile looking fibres are extremely strong. Many types of steel have less tensile strength and most strong chemicals leave the fibre unchanged. And it can be woven like any other fibre.

Originally, geologists believe, the mineral asbestos was simply rock. But trapped in the heart of prehistoric volcanoes, twisted and squeezed by irresistible forces and sprayed by super-heated volcanic steam, the rock changed in form. It took on a characteristic greeny-gold color. It became "serpentine" in structure - veins appeared, running in an irregular network of lines and looking something like gashes in the rock.

This "changed rock" is the mineral asbestos of today. The word "asbestos" is in itself a significant name. It comes from a Greek compound word meaning indestructible, incombustible, unburnable.

Nature distributed asbestos in seemingly haphazard fashion over many portions of the Globe. Deposits are found in South Africa, Russia, Italy, Cyprus, Finland, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and in a few other countries. But by far the most important deposits, in both quantity and quality, are located in Canada in the Province of Quebec where Johns-Manville owns and operates the largest known asbestos deposit in the world.

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(more)

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Asbestos has been known for many centuries. The ancient Romans used lamp wicks of asbestos in the temples. Herodotus records that before being placed on the funeral pyre, the bodies of the honored dead were wrapped in a cremation cloth of asbestos so that the ashes might be saved and deposited in a funeral urn.

In the literature of the Middle Ages we came across stories depicting the awe which the magic fire resistance of asbestos once inspired. Charlemagne the Great is said to have averted a war with the Moslem forces of Harun-al-Raschid, Emperor of the East, through asbestos "magic".

Calling the Moslem envoys for a parley, he proceeded to entertain them with a great banquet. After the board was cleared, Charlemagne swept up the soiled cloth from the table and threw it into a fire nearby. Moments passed as the flames licked harmlessly at the fabric. And when Charlemagne later withdrew the cloth, unburnt and cleansed snowy white, a great fear came over the astonished envoys, who quickly departed to warn their Emperor against warring with so potent a magician! Of course, the table-cloth was an asbestos one.

Similar stories might easily be cited. For, strange as it may seem, in these modern days of progress and invention, men continued for hundreds of years after Charlemagne to regard asbestos as merely a queer freak of nature.

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JM - 83

Right here in the Province of Quebec in the middle 1800's, the story goes, the crew of a lumber camp, returning wet through after a rainy day's work, gathered around the hot stove in the bunkhouse to warm up.

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MTC 001518

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As they drew off their wet shoes and soaking socks, one of the lumberjacks coolly tossed his socks into the roaring fire. A few moments later, to the amazement of the others, he withdrew the socks intact, clean and dry, and put them on his feet. It is said that his companions, who had never heard of the magic qualities of asbestos, avoided him thenceforth as they would the devil.

As late as the 1870's, a storekeeper by the name of H.W. Johns was still able to amaze and excite his sophisticated city neighbors by handling glowing coals without injury, his hands enclosed in a pair of asbestos mittens he had somewhere found.

But to Johns himself, these asbestos mittens represented far more than a "sideshow" for customers. In this fireproof, practically indestructible fabric he saw great future possibilities for creating products that would conquer man's traditional enemies -- fire, weather, wear and the destructive heat of friction. He visualized asbestos in the form of fireproof roofings, insulations to conserve industrial power, packings that would stand up under the burning friction of whirling shafts -- and many other products that would speed the progress of the then developing industrial age.

All these things were possible, if asbestos could be mined in sufficient quantities to supply the demand and transported economically to the factories and mills where it could be processed.

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JM - 83

At that time, in the 1870's, asbestos was imported from Italy. Its cost put it beyond the possibility of broad economical use. However, Johns persisted

(more)

Rhodesian Asbestos Limited Press Book: Has JM History, Bios (1954)
ACL Doc 25293 · Page 5 of 39
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/25293/5

in his experiments to develop useful asbestos products, all the while keeping an ear to the ground for clues which might lead to finding asbestos deposits nearer home where mining and manufacturing could be carried on at low cost.

And then asbestos was discovered in Quebec on the farm of Charles Webb. Outcroppings of a hard but peculiarly fibrous rock made a patchwork pattern of his fields and meadows. Much of the land was impossible to plough, being covered with a layer of dirt only deep enough to give root to grass and weeds. So Charles Webb resigned himself to making no use of these fields, except as pasture land for cattle.

But a miner named Evan Williams, from Wales, learned that this fibrous rocky substance was asbestos. Williams persuaded W.H. Jeffrey, a wealthy farmer, to risk his savings by providing capital needed to develop the asbestos deposits on the old Webb farm. That was in 1881.

Mining in those days was quite primitive. Asbestos ore was blasted and dug out by hand chisels from three shallow pits. The pit boss called the men to work in the morning by clanging an old bell hung from the limb of a tree. The first derrick used to hoist the ore was powered by a single dejected horse that walked around and around. A diligent boy could sometimes pick enough asbestos fibre from the ore to fill as many as 12 bags each day. He earned 10 cents a bag or $1.20, making more than the pit men who got a dollar.

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JM 83

Such was the humble beginning of the pioneer Jeffrey Mine which today, as the Canadian Johns-Manville Mine at Asbestos, Quebec, ranks as the largest operating asbestos mine anywhere in the world.

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MTC 001520

History has always seemed to prove that every great discovery is always accompanied by the emergence of a man with the vision and energy required to push it to the fullest development. The new discovery of Quebec's rich asbestos resources was no exception. And H.W. Johns, the enterprising storekeeper, was the man.

Jeffrey operated the mine in primitive fashion for 14 years. Then came the money panic of 1893 and he was threatened with bankruptcy. Several other persons pooled their savings, took over the Jeffrey Mine and thus saved jobs for the men and kept the business going for 21 years. They struggle with production problems and learned more and more each year that it takes a lot of capital -- the savings of many people -- to operate a business, provide the tools, machinery and plant to get our more production at less cost, to compete with other businesses in the same field.

Following on the revelation of a convenient source of supply in Quebec and the proof of the practicability of asbestos roofing, H.W. Johns actively launched his long-dreamed-of plans. The H.W. Johns Company grew rapidly and out of the returns from the roofing business, Johns constantly ploughed large sums back into research and experiments to discover new uses for the "magic mineral".

Meanwhile, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, another insulation venture was growing fast under the leadership of Thomas F. Manville, a salesman of superb ability. He owned, with his father and two brothers, the Manville Covering Company of Milwaukee, where pipe coverings were made by combining sheep's wool and clay. These coverings, used as wrappings to conserve heat, were

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JM - 83

(more)

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satisfactory up to a point. But when industry began to utilize higher and higher temperature in plant processes, the wool-and-clay product would not do.

Mr. Manville, realizing that asbestos was the answer to this new problem, sought out H.W. Johns as the leader in the asbestos field. A few years later (1901) the two companies merged to form the H.W. Johns-Manville Company.

The next big development came during World War I (1916) when the Jeffrey Mine ran into financial difficulties. At that time T.F. Manville bought the mine property, formed a new company and the community was saved from business disaster. The company became known as Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited.

Under T.F. Manville's direction Canadian Johns-Manville began a program of expansion and development that has continued to this day.

Although the company had taken over a bankrupt organization, it turned a liability into an asset. Through energetic sales and research efforts, skillful management converted what was considered a low-grade asbestos deposit into the biggest thing of its kind in the world.

Until 1950 the open-pit mining method was used exclusively. The pit is nearly a mile across from rim to rim and is skyscraper deep. The mine has this appearance because the recovery of asbestos, as carried on by Johns-Manville, had until recently been confined to a quarrying rather than a conventional underground mining operation.

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JM - 83

After ten years of planning and preparation, regular production by underground mining began in 1950 at the Jeffrey Mine. Open-pit mining is now being gradually

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discontinued and eventually will be eliminated in favor of underground mining. The decision to gradually shift to underground operations was made because over the years open-pit mining became increasingly difficult and costly. The underground method will assure the company of a substantial supply of fibre for many years to come.

Nearby to both the open-pit mine and the shafts for the underground mine are the mills where the asbestos fibre is extracted from the ore, processed and prepared for shipment.

Through the invested savings of the stockholders and by putting some of the profits of the business into expansion and development, the company has been able to buy new machinery, tools, create many more jobs and provide more economic security for many people. From 25 men producing 10,000 tons of fibre each year, employment at Asbestos has grown to more than 2,665 men producing more than 480,000 tons a year. And the annual payroll has increased from a few hundred to several million dollars.

But employment and payrolls are not confined to the community of Asbestos. Bagged for shipment, the graded fibre goes out to many Johns-Manville factories in the United States and Canada to be made into a wide range of useful products for factory, farm and home. And the fibre is also sold to competitors who add to employment by manufacturing their own products.

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JM - 83

In 1949 another deposit of asbestos fibre was discovered in the Province of Ontario, near the town of Matheson. Called the Munro mine, this has been developed as an open pit mine. Recently it was decided to develop underground

(more)

Rhodesian Asbestos Limited Press Book: Has JM History, Bios (1954)
ACL Doc 25293 · Page 9 of 39
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/25293/9

operations at this location. The underground mine will be ready in 1958. Meanwhile open-pit mining will be continued at Munro until the underground mine is ready. This mine offers a supplementary source of asbestos fibre as well as providing certain useful types of fibre not found in the Jeffrey mine. Production at the Munro mine is about 25,000 tons of fibre a year.

A new asbestos mine is in operation at Mashaba in the Victoria District of Southern Rhodesia.

The variety of products of which asbestos is a vital component is remarkable. There are asbestos yarns and textiles that can't burn, rot or disintegrate from heat or friction and can be made into colorful, fire-safe drapes for public gathering places and into asbestos suits for modern fire fighters.

There are manufactured products made principally from asbestos combined with Portland cement, such as movable walls for commercial buildings, factories and institutions; Flexboard, a sheet material for bathrooms, kitchens and other home and farm uses; asbestos roofing and siding shingles to protect homes against fire, weather and wear; and acoustical panels and other materials to quiet noisy offices, restaurants and stores and control sound in theatres and broadcast studios.

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JM - 83

In an entirely different field, asbestos and cement are joined in Johns-Manville's Transite pipe for water, waste disposal and irrigation systems and as conduit for electrical distribution systems.

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MTC 001524

Preventing disastrous fires at sea is J-M Marinite, fireproof sheets of asbestos fibre and diatomite. This was first installed in the S.S. America, following the disastrous Morro Castle fire and is now used in new and rebuilt ships to make them the safest afloat.

Asbestos fibres are also felted into a blanket to enclose the fiery exhaust from jet engines; thus protecting pilot and plane from intense heat.

Thousands of people walk every day on floors made of asbestos combined with asphalt and with vinyl resins to make durable, resilient floor tile.

The car that stops at an intersection for a red light is safely braked by brake lining made with asbestos and other substances which are also used for clutch facings in autos and for brake blocks and other friction materials to control heavy industrial machinery.

Another use of asbestos is found in the countless types of thermal insulations, refractory cements and insulating brick in which asbestos plays a vital part.

Combined with magnesia and other materials, asbestos fibre makes large-scale power control efficient and economical, saving millions of dollars in heat and power costs. From the insulation surrounding giant boilers to pipe coverings in home heating equipment, asbestos plays an important role in day to day living.

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JM - 83

Asbestos alone, and in combination with other materials, is used for industrial packings and gaskets. Practically all power machinery is made with

(more)

Rhodesian Asbestos Limited Press Book: Has JM History, Bios (1954)
ACL Doc 25293 · Page 11 of 39
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/25293/11

movable parts which require packings to seal in the highly-compressed steam, gas or air which drives the machinery.

Another important use of asbestos is in the form of asbestos papers and felts. Papers as fine as only one ten-thousandth of an inch insulate the coils of electric motors and find use in other electrical equipment. The asbestos felts, saturated with asphalt, protect structures from modest garage to towering skyscraper and are wrapped around crude petroleum pipe lines so important for the efficient transportation of oil over long distances.

It has been truly said that asbestos serves everybody in some shape or form -- the householder, motorist, office and factory worker, the traveler in the air, on the land and on the sea.

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JM - 83

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HISTORY OF JOHNS-MANVILLE

To many people Johns-Manville suggests building materials or asbestos. But few persons realize that J-M serves all important industries in many ways.

All told, J-M manufactures more than 400 lines of products, designed for the control of heat and cold, sound and motion and to protect against fire, wear and weather. These products are in demand both in peacetime and in wartime.

The business now known as Johns-Manville was born in 1858 when a man in a New York City basement poured hot asphalt from a tea kettle onto a sheet of felt and passed the felt through a clothes wringer. The man was H.W. Johns and his first products were roofing, roofing cement, roof coating and an asbestos cement for pipe and boiler covering.

During the following years Johns developed his products. At that time asbestos was imported from Italy. Its cost put it beyond the possibility of broad commercial use. And then asbestos was discovered on the farm of Charles Webb in the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

The rocky hillside had been considered of little value, even too poor to support many grazing cattle. The asbestos lay buried in the ground. It was worthless to mankind until it was made to serve man.

In 1881, with the town of Asbestos yet to be named, a wealthy Quebec farmer, W.H. Jeffrey decided to risk his savings to develop the asbestos deposits on the old Webb farm. The mining was primitive. Asbestos ore was blasted and dug out by hand chisels from three shallow pits. Jeffrey operated the mine for 14 years. Then came the panic of 1893. Jeffrey had not put aside enough money from earnings to meet the emergency, and his impending failure menaced the security of every family in the growing village.

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JM - 83

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Just in time, Jeffrey sold out to a group of men who raised money enough to keep the mine going another twenty-one years.

Back in New York Mr. Johns had organized the H.W. Johns Manufacturing Company. Then, in 1901, the Manville Covering Co. which was founded in Milwaukee in 1886 and which was also interested in asbestos products, merged with the H.W. Johns Company. The new firm was called the H.W. Johns-Manville Company until 1920, when the name was shortened to Johns-Manville, Inc.

World War I found the asbestos operations in Quebec again in financial difficulty. Again jobs were threatened. Fear of a business collapse hung over the community.

Johns-Manville stepped into the breach and purchased the entire undertaking organizing the Jeffrey Mine, Mill and Factory at Asbestos under the name of Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited. The town of Asbestos began a new period of prosperity.

In the middle nineteen twenties, a new industrial cycle was in full swing. The increasing population and ever-rising standard of living in Canada and the United States demanded greater services and production from industry.

Private fortunes were seldom adequate to finance the new plants, new machinery, and the many new facilities needed. Thus public ownership, through the savings of people who bought shares in companies, became the means of providing the necessary capital for the expansions.

Such a transition was taking place in 1926 and a year later the Manville family disposed of the greater part of their holdings, and shares in the newly formed Johns-Manville Corporation were offered to the public. Until 1927 the

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JM - 83

MTC 001528

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company was a closely held "family" organization. That year, under the new reorganization professional, scientific management took the place of family control. A healthy expansion in Canada and in the United States has been a dominent keynote from that day to this. Today Johns-Manville is a company of widespread ownership with more than 13,500 shareholders from all parts of Canada and the United States and from all walks of life.

The years following 1927 also marked a new era of product line expansion. Before that time the company's principal basic raw materials were asbestos fibre, asphalt and cement. Since then the company has added wood fibres and rock fibres as well as diatomaceous silica, rubber and other raw materials for the widely diversified line of J-M products. Rock wool insulations, insulating board products, Celite products and Transite (asbestos-cement) pipe are some of a number of important additions to the line since 1927.

One of the most important changes following the reorganization in 1927 was the launching of an intensive research, development and expansion program. This program has enabled Johns-Manville to meet the constantly changing tastes of the public and the new developments in industry. New and improved products that have resulted from this program now account for more than half the sales of J-M's products and, with few exceptions, the products accounting for the remainder of sales have been improved in one way or another through research.

In addition to the Jeffrey mine and mill at Asbestos, Johns-Manville also owns and operates an asbestos mine and mill at Munro, in Ontario, Canada, and is developing asbestos deposits in Southern Rhodesia, Africa. The Munro and Southern Rhodesia mines offer additional sources of fibre and some types not found at Asbestos.

PRODUCED
JM - 83

Rhodesian Asbestos Limited Press Book: Has JM History, Bios (1954)
ACL Doc 25293 · Page 15 of 39
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/25293/15

At the present rate of production, the Jeffrey and Munro and Southern Rhodesia mines together give assurance of a supply of fibre for a long time ahead. Bagged for shipment, the graded fibre goes out to many countries, to Johns-Manville factories in Canada, and in the United States which is the largest market in the world for asbestos fibre.

Thus, in its more than 90 years of existence Johns-Manville has grown from a small basement shop with two employees to an organization employing about 20,000, with 21 plant and mine locations, and sales offices in the principal cities of the United States, Canada and other sections of the world. These can be listed as follows:

PLANTS

Industrial Products Division

Billerica, Mass
Manville, N.J.
Marrero, La.
Nashua, N.H.
New Brunswick, N.J.
Redwood City, Calif.
Richmond, Ind.
Tilton, N.H.
Watson, Calif.
Waukegan, Ill.
Zelienople, Pa.

Building Products Division

Alexandria, Ind.
Jarratt, Va.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Manville, N.J.
Marrero, La.
Natchez, Miss.
Pittsburg, Calif.
Watson, Calif.
Waukegan, Ill.

Celite Division

Lompoc, Calif.

Canadian Products Division

Asbestos, Que.
Toronto, Ont.

Van Cleef Division

Chicago, Ill.

MINES

Asbestos Fibre Division

Asbestos, Que., Canada
Munro, Ont., Canada
Southern Rhodesian, Africa

Celite Division

Lompoc, Calif.

International Division

Mol-Donk, Belgium

In additions exporting and [illegible] operations are conducted through representatives, distributors or dealers in 101 foreign countries.

PRODUCED JM 83

MTC 001530

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Research Center

Manville, N.J.

District & Sales Offices

Akron, Ohio
Albany, N.Y.
Atlanta, Ga.
Augusta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N.Y.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N.C.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio
Corpus Christi, Texas
Dallas, Texas
Dayton, Ohio
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Ia.
Detroit, Mich.
Erie, Pa.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Hartford, Conn.
Honolulu, T.H.
Houston, Texas
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lake Charles, La.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Montreal, Canada
Newark, N.J.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N.Y.
Oakland, Calif.
Omaha, Neb.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Providence, R.I.
Richmond, Va.
Rochester, N.Y.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Texas
San Francisco, Calif.
Seattle, Wash.
South Bend, Ind.
Syracuse, N.Y.
Toledo, Ohio
Toronto, Canada
Tulsa, Okla.
Vancouver, Canada
Washington, D.C.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Winnipeg, Canada
Youngstown, Ohio

From its mines and plants, J-M's more than 400 lines of products fall roughly into two broad fields - materials for building and materials for industry. These products are so varied that the company actually embraces a score of separate businesses. The major products classifications are:

Asbestos Fibre
Asbestos Boards
Movable Asbestos Walls
Asbestos Shingles
Transite (Asbestos-Cement) Pipe
Asbestos Paper
Asbestos Felts
Asbestos Textiles
Asphalt Products
Floor Tile
Paper & Felted Insulations
Mineral Wool

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JM - 83

MTC 001531

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asbestosclaims.law/library/25293/17

Magnesia	Celite (Diatomite) Products
Insulating Brick	Insulating Boards
Insulating & Refractory Cements	Acoustical Products
Friction Materials	Electrical Insulations
Packings	Rubber Products

It is J-M's aim to give the utmost in quality in everything it produces. Our technical people never stop their search for ways to improve our commodities and services. Other J-M men and women apply skill and conscientious workmanship in production, and take pride in the knowledge that goods going out from J-M plants will always be recognized as the best. J-M folks have never been satisfied to make or sell a product that was merely "good enough".

By private ingenuity and enterprise our company has developed and merchandised products that help to create more jobs, to place our living at a higher standard, to make possible the development of better products by other industries and to further the whole system upon which our country has prospered.

With nearly a century of experience and progress and with widespread consumer acceptance of its quality products, Johns-Manville has attempted to measure, so far as is possible, future demands for its products and has been laying its plans accordingly.

Particular emphasis has been placed on assuring a sound financial position, modern research laboratories, ample production facilities to meet demand, an organization geared for growth and flexibility, and a sales and merchandising staff trained for competition.

Canada and the United States have grown strong because of the freedom of individuals to utilize their energy, resources and ideas to the best of their abilities for the common good.

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JM - 83

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And no conceivable end has yet appeared in the unfolding contours of the foreseeable future. New enterprises are launched every day, more goods are manufactured, new products introduced... to create new jobs that make money, money that makes new jobs... and new patterns are developed that point to still better ways to serve mankind.

Therein lies the secret of past achievement, and the key to progress yet to come.

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JM - 83

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SINCE 1858

THE STORY OF JOHNS-MANVILLE

HAS BEEN

A CONTINUOUS RECORD OF

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Specialization which contributes to daily living such diversified products as tissue-thin asbestos paper and heavy asbestos theater curtains, brake linings, asbestos-cement sheets, shingles and pipe, colorful floor tile and the delicately structured diatomite used in pharmaceutical filters and in silver polishes, as well as many other industrial products and building materials, is the story of the Johns-Manville Corporation, a story which began 96 years ago.

Starting out in New York City 1858 as a roofing jobber and manufacturer, H.W. Johns, one of the founders of present-day Johns-Manville, dealt in rag felt and coal tar, paints and coatings for roofs and preservatives for wood, metals, and fabrics. Almost from the first day in business he experimented with asbestos fibre supplied from outcroppings on Staten Island.

By 1868 Mr. Johns had developed numerous products composed wholly or partially of asbestos fibers. Many of these products became standard items for mechanical, structural and electrical uses, and by 1886 the company had expanded into four departments: paints, roofing, insulations, and asbestos fiberizing and textiles.

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PRODUCED
JM - 83

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While Mr. Johns experimented with asbestos and early friction materials, Charles B. Manville and his three sons pioneered in development of covers for boilers and steam pipes. In 1886 they founded the Manville Covering Company in Milwaukee, Wis. The merger of the two firms began when the Milwaukee Covering Company took over the Chicago branch of the H.W. Johns Manufacturing Company, where the asbestos insulations were being rapidly developed and manufactured. In 1901, three years after the death of Mr. Johns, the companies merged as the H.W. Johns-Manville Company.

In 1925, after the death of T.F. Manville, president, the company made the transition from limited to widespread public ownership, and in 1927 it became the Johns-Manville Corporation.

From the parent companies, the present corporation inherited a line of insulating cements, asbestos and asphalt roofing, asbestos paper, high-and-low-temperature insulations, and other specialties. Some of these products have been eliminated from the present line; others have been improved through research and experiment and, with new developments, serve as the basis of many Johns-Manville services to industry and the home.

Organized research first became part of the company's program in 1916 when a conductivity laboratory was built at the Manville plant. Here scientific data were collected and made available to the industry, and the laboratory established many standards which still prevail. Today it is the largest, most fully equipped conductivity laboratory in industry, and thermal insulation and heat

PRODUCED
JM - 83

(more)

Rhodesian Asbestos Limited Press Book: Has JM History, Bios (1954)
ACL Doc 25293 · Page 21 of 39
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/25293/21

control remain a vital part of the company's research work.

Expansion of Johns-Manville research has followed the pattern of the company's growth from the small operations of Messrs. Johns and Manville to the 21 plant locations and three mines in the United States and Canada and some 20,000 employees who comprise the corporation today.

Primarily concerned with control of heat, cold, motion and sound, and protection against fire, weather, and wear, the major research activities are based on utilization of fibrous materials, the most important of which is asbestos obtained from company mines in Canada.

Asbestos applications, a major portion of the J-M building products developments, include rigid shingles and low-cost siding materials, for which Johns-Manville developed the dry manufacturing process; Transite*, an asbestos-cement product in flat, corrugated or pipe form used extensively in factory and commercial construction; Marinite*, a fireproof marine joiner material for shipboard bulkheads and ceilings, developed as a result of the disastrous Morro Castle fire, and installed in such ships as the SS America, Constitution, Independence and United States; Flexboard*, an inorganic structural wallboard.

Industrial products and asbestos applications include the strong, non-burnable, high dielectric strength asbestos papers, Quinorgo* and Quinterra*, which can be rolled to tissue thinness; and the heavy, fire-resistant asbestos

PRODUCED
JM - 83

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MTC 001536

asbestos textile theater curtains and fabrics for protective clothing; asbestos corrosion inhibitors, heat barriers for high-temperature operations and electrical applications.

With acquisition of the Banner Rock Products Company of Alexandria, Ind., in 1928 Johns-Manville utilized another fibrous material, rock wool, to develop a variety of home and industrial insulations. The company pioneered in developing rock wool for insulation of existing homes by pneumatic blowing equipment. Rock wool with an added binder is used extensively in the rail, automotive, marine and domestic refrigerator and stove insulation fields and in rigid insulation blocks. Fiberized rock wool has been converted into thermal insulation blankets for jet engines and gas turbines, a field in which temperatures exceed the service limit of asbestos insulations.

The loblolly pine of the South has also been a subject of J-M research and development. J-M utilized for the first time the fibre of the loblolly pine in the manufacture of insulating board products, thus bringing a new industry to the South, where J-M has plants in Jarratt, Va., and Natchez, Miss. Johns-Manville research scientists developed decorative-finish insulating board and, most recently, have perfected a flame-resistant finish for the product.

PRODUCED
JM - 83

The most widely used roofing in the United States is asphalt roofing which gained much of its popularity from Johns-Manville manufacture. A recent J-M flooring development is Terraflex* tile, a synthetic resin-asbestos

(more)

Rhodesian Asbestos Limited Press Book: Has JM History, Bios (1954)
ACL Doc 25293 · Page 23 of 39
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/25293/23

fiber compound, bright in color with a tough surface and easy maintenance, practical for gymnasiums, hospitals, theaters and other public buildings.

Still another field in which Johns-Manville is a pioneer and leader is packing, a field investigated by the early H.W. Johns Company, which pioneered with an early packing--an asbestos "sock" woven over a core of pure asbestos. J-M pioneered also in the use of oil-resistant synthetic rubbers for a variety of packings, developing a soft-lip synthetic oil seal for the variable pitch aircraft propeller as well as molded packing elements and sheet packings.

Johns-Manville research scientists, utilizing silicone rubber, have made notable strides in the service temperature range of packings, providing a line of molded products capable of surviving service temperatures which would rapidly have caused failure in molded packings produced from other synthetic rubbers.

With metallic packings of various types and construction, the company has overcome the special problems of high-temperature service conditions of well above 1000°F.

As long as automotive designers have sought to make their vehicles run faster, Johns-Manville scientists have been concerned with stopping the vehicles quickly and safely. The friction materials division of the corporation began in 1870, when efficient brakes for heavy-duty hoists were first sought. The

(more)

PRODUCED
JM - 83

MTC 001538

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company started with woven asbestos friction materials, employing organic ingredients, and in 1937 Johns-Manville introduced a new type of resin-bonded clutch facing and molded brake blocks for automotive and industrial equipment. Brass chips, incorporated into brake linings to strengthen and prolong life of linings, was another J-M innovation.

The company pioneered in the field of dry-mix clutch facings, and to remain in its pre-eminent position in development of automotive and industrial brake blocks, the Research Center engineers have completed construction of the world's largest inertia-type dynamometer devoted solely to testing friction materials. Railroad, aircraft, truck and bus brakes will undergo test runs on this dynamometer. These tests will give industry the latest developmental information and thus provide the public with the greatest possible braking safety.

In 1928 Johns-Manville acquired the world's largest deposit of high-purity diatomite at Lompoc, California, to extent the company's diversification to filter aids and fillers. Diatomite, known commercially as Celite*, is incorporated in J-M insulations, building materials and insulating brick, yet diatomite can be used in silver polish, too. Celite* products are used as filter aids for water, beverages, sugar, pharmaceuticals, varnishes and dry cleaning fluids. During World War II diatomite played a vital role in a J-M product, Sorbo-Cel*, in removing oily condensate in reciprocating engines of the baby aircraft carriers and other U.S. Navy vessels.

(more)

PRODUCED
JM - 83

MTC 001539

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Sound has been controlled through design of acoustical materials for broadcast studios, offices, institutions and commercial enterprises, with problems simulated in a large acoustics laboratory maintained at the Research Center. In this laboratory technicians are employed in studying sound behavior, searching constantly for new and improved acoustical materials for the elimination and control of sound and vibration.

The work performed in the Johns-Manville Research Center at Manville, N.J., is important to the company's position in the many industries it serves. The several hundred scientists, technicians and aids at the Center are continually seeking ways to raise living standards through science by providing materials for better homes and for greater industrial efficiency.

The five-building Johns-Manville Research Center provides the largest research facilities in the world devoted to building materials, insulations, and allied industrial products. It is equipped with the most modern research tools and laboratories with which the scientists can initiate, study and analyze projects and follow them through the semi-production stage in the pilot plant areas provided adjacent to the laboratories.

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JM - 83

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PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Aerial view of Mashaba Plant, European Staff Houses and Native Compounds
2. Aerial view - close-up of Mashaba-Temeraire Plant
3. Close-up of Headframe at Temeraire Mine
4. Close-up of new Mashaba Mill
5. Aerial view of Shamala Mine
6. Close-up of Headframe at Shamala Mine
7. Native operating man-hoist - Temeraire Mine
8. Mechanical Service Building - Haulage Truck Section
9. Mechanical Service Building - Machine Shop Section
10. Typical European Staff House
11. L.M. Cassidy, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Johns-Manville Corporation, and Chairman of the Board of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited (biography in press book)
12. A.R. Fisher, President of Johns-Manville Corporation and President of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited (biography in press book)
13. Karl V. Lindell, Vice President of Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited and Managing Director of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited (biography in press book)
14. J.R. Ewing, General Manager of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited (biography in press book)

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PRODUCED JM - 83

MTC 001541

CASSIDY, Leslie M. Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer Johns-Manville Corporation, Chairman of the Board of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited — Born: May 13, 1904

EDITORS: The following biographical sketch has been prepared by the Public Relations Department of Johns-Manville Corporation, 22 East 40th Street, New York 16, N.Y., U.S.A., Telephone: LExington 2-7600. It is for release as needed.

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L.M. Cassidy, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Johns-Manville Corporation, is a leader of American industry whose knowledge of basic merchandising practices and policy through his firing line experience in sales, coupled with his wide understanding of production and finance problems, played an important part in his rise to broader phases of industrial management.

He joined the Johns-Manville organization on July 1, 1926, immediately upon graduation from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania where he had been Manager of the Varsity Track Team and an editor of the Daily Pennsylvanian.

Starting out as a J-M architectural sales representative in northern New Jersey, he spent four years from 1926 to 1930 acquiring practical experience in selling. He was promoted to Sales Supervisor in 1930 and became Manager of the Newark sales office of Johns-Manville in 1931. Two years later he was transferred to the Company headquarters at New York as Assistant to the Vice President in charge of Building Materials Sales.

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JM - 83

(more)

MTC 001542

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Mr. Cassidy moved up to the position of General Merchandise Manager of the Building Materials Department on May 25, 1936. He was elected a Vice President of the Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, appointed General Manager of the Building Materials Department and a member of the Officers Board on June 13, 1940.

World War II, with its dislocations of product distribution and manpower, brought new business problems to Johns-Manville as to all other business and industry. In helping solve these problems, Mr. Cassidy demonstrated capacities for industrial leadership.

During these years, Lewis H. Brown, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer since 1929, had been developing a group of younger executives to keep pace with the expansion and growth of Johns-Manville Corporation into a position of leadership in building materials, insulations and allied industrial products. Mr. Cassidy was one of those clearly marked for greater responsibility.

When the war ended, Johns-Manville began a $88,000,000 program of expansion, cost reduction, replacement and improvement. A realignment of executive responsibilities was made in 1946 to carry out this program and to meet postwar problems in manufacturing and distribution.

At that time, Mr. Cassidy was made a senior officer of the parent Johns-Manville Corporation and appointed Vice President for Sales.

PRODUCED
JM - 83

When Robert W. Lea retired as President of Johns-Manville Corporation on January 31, 1951, Mr. Cassidy was appointed his successor and

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Rhodesian Asbestos Limited Press Book: Has JM History, Bios (1954)
ACL Doc 25293 · Page 29 of 39
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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elected a Director of the Corporation. He had been President for one month when the death of Chairman Lewis H. Brown made necessary additional changes in the top management of the Company.

Mr. Cassidy was elected Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer on March 2, 1951, shortly after the Company had broken all its previous records with annual sales in 1950 in excess of $200,000,000, a position to which Mr. Cassidy himself had contributed as Vice President for Sales. In 1951, sales jumped to $238,000,000, in 1952, $244,707,540, and in 1953, sales reached $252,642,136, establishing a new all time high record.

Mr. Cassidy is also Chairman of the Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, Johns-Manville Products Corporation, Johns-Manville Products Corporation of Pennsylvania, Johns-Manville Products Corporation of Massachusetts, Southern Johns-Manville Corporation, Johns-Manville International Corporation, Johns-Manville Boley Ltd.; Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd.; Canadian Johns-Manville, Ontario, Ltd.; Van Cleef Bros.; Rhodesian Asbestos, Ltd.

Born in Newark, New Jersey on May 13, 1904, Mr. Cassidy obtained his primary education there and attended Newark Central High School before going on to the University of Pennsylvania.

He has long been active in industry affairs. In 1953 President Eisenhower appointed Mr. Cassidy to his Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs. He is a past President of the National Mineral Wool Association and of the Insulation Board Institute; past Chairman of the .

PRODUCED JM - 83

(more)

Rhodesian Asbestos Limited Press Book: Has JM History, Bios (1954)
ACL Doc 25293 · Page 30 of 39
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/25293/30

Board of Governors of the Asphalt Roofing Industry Bureau; a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Enterprise Association, Inc.; a member of the Marketing Executives Society; a member of the Economic Club of New York; a member of the Executive Committee, New York Red Cross, and a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cassidy is a member of Delta Upsilon, national social fraternity; the Links, Union League and University Clubs of New York City; the Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N.J., Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N.J., Yeamans Hall Club, Charleston, S.C., The Everglades Club, Palm Beach, Fla., and the Blind Brook Club, Portchester, N.Y.

Mr. Cassidy married the former Ruth A. MacBride of South Orange, N.J. They have a son, David Eugene, and reside at 320 Park Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

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PRODUCED
JM - 83

B17

FISHER, Adrain Robert President Born: March 27, 1895
Johns-Manville Corporation
President of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited

EDITORS: The following biographical sketch has been prepared by the Public Relations Department, Johns-Manville Corporation, 22 East 40 Street, New York 16, N.Y., U.S.A. Telephone: LExington 2-7600, and is for release as needed.

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A.R. Fisher, President and Director of Johns-Manville Corporation, has devoted his career to familiarizing himself with every phase of Johns-Manville production. He is also an outstanding authority on the mining and exploration of asbestos fibre, key raw material in the more than 400 different lines of products manufactured by Johns-Manville.

Prior to joining Johns-Manville in August, 1923, as Superintendent of the Asphalt Roofing Department for the Johns-Manville plant at Waukegan, Illinois, Mr. Fisher had been a superintendent with the Barber Asphalt Company at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and Manager with the Stowell Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, New Jersey. Since his first position with J-M at Waukegan, he has served in an executive capacity at the company's plants at Lompoc, California, and Manville, New Jersey.

PRODUCED JM - 83

In November, 1937, Mr. Fisher was transferred to the company executive offices in New York City as Vice President of Johns-Manville Products Corporation. Eight years later he was made a Vice President of Johns-Manville Corporation, and in January, 1946, was appointed Senior Vice President for Production and acting General Manager of the

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Rhodesian Asbestos Limited Press Book: Has JM History, Bios (1954)
ACL Doc 25293 · Page 32 of 39
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/25293/32

company's Asbestos Fibre Division. In January, 1951, Mr. Fisher was elected a Director of Johns-Manville Corporation and in March, 1951, he was named President of the Corporation.

A native of New Brunswick, New Jersey, Mr. Fisher was graduated from Rutgers University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering, and served as an officer with the United States Army Field Artillery during World War I. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America.

Mr. Fisher is a member of the Union League Club and the Yale Club, both of New York City. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, a national social fraternity.

Mr. Fisher is married and has a daughter, Mrs. John J. Ludwig. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher live at 1115 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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PRODUCED
JM - 83

MTC 001547

131

LINDELL, Karl Victor — Vice President and General Manager, Asbestos Fibre Division, Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited, Managing Director of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited — Born: Nov. 14, 1905.

EDITORS: The following biographical sketch has been prepared by the Public Relations Department of Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited, Asbestos, P.Q., Canada. It is for release as needed.

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Karl V. Lindell is Vice President of Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited, and General Manager of the Company's Asbestos Fibre Division, a position to which he was appointed on November 21, 1951.

Mr. Lindell was born on November 14, 1905 in Ashtabula, Ohio, and was graduated from Michigan College of Mines in 1928 with a degree in Mine Engineering. His first position was with the Royal Tiger Mines in Colorado. In 1929 he became associated with International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., where he held positions of responsibility at the company's Frood Mine and the Copper Cliff General Headquarters in Northern Ontario. He was made Assistant to the General Superintendent of Mines for International Nickel in 1943.

In 1934 International Nickel sent Mr. Lindell to Petsamo, Finland, to develop a program for opening a nickel mine on which the company subsequently spent $7,000,000 only to have the property seized by the Russians in 1940, during the Russo-Finnish War.

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PRODUCED JM - 83

MTC 001548

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Mr. Lindell joined Canadian Johns-Manville in 1945 as Mine Superintendent of the Company's Jeffrey Mine underground operations at Asbestos, Quebec. He was later appointed Plant Engineer for the Company's operations at Asbestos. In January 1950, he was made Manager of the Jeffrey Mine at Asbestos, P.Q.

Mr. Lindell is a director of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Asbestos Chamber of Commerce, the St. George's Club of Sherbrooke, the Engineers' Club of Montreal, the Canadian Club of New York and the Club Laval-sur-le-Lac. He is also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Corporation of Professional Engineers of the Province of Quebec and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Lindell is married and has six children, Ruth, Karl, Jr., John, Claire, Paul and Katherine Victoria. They live at 10 Dactyle Street, Asbestos, P.Q.

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JM - 83

MTC 001549

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From:

RHODESIAN ASBESTOS LIMITED

Box 19, Mashaba, S.R.

For additional data, call
James R. Ewing - General Manager

For Release: ED

November 20, 1954.

MASHABA, S.R., November 20 (Special) — Prime Minister R.S. Garfield Todd will officially inaugurate the plant of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited at Mashaba on Thursday, November 25, it was announced today, November 20, by James R. Ewing, general manager of the company.

The mining and milling operations of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited will be the second largest in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Ewing said, and will provide asbestos fibre of the highest quality.

The fibre from Mashaba is suitable for the manufacture of asbestos-cement products used extensively for water and sewage disposal systems and industrial waste systems.

Others expected to attend the ceremony include the Hon. G.A. Davenport, Minister of Mines, A.R. Fisher, President of Johns-Manville Corporation and President of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited, Karl V. Lindell, Vice President of Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited and Managing Director of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited, as well as representatives of the industry and business and newspapers from Fort Victoria, Bulawayo and Salisbury.

Commenting on this new asbestos plant, Mr. Ewing said:

"Our mines and mill are highly mechanized and incorporate the very latest improvements to provide safe and healthy working conditions. All support in the mine is of steel and concrete and all surface structures are constructed of steel, concrete and asbestos-cement boards.

PRODUCED
JM - 83

MTC 001550

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With the pushing of a button to start the plant by Prime Minister Todd on Thursday, November 24, the Mashaba plant will officially be put into commercial production. The processed fibre will be exported to Johns-Manville plants and customers throughout the world.

The central mill, which will draw ore from the Company's two producing mines — Temeraire and Shamala —, has a capacity of over twenty-thousand tons of fibre annually.

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PRODUCED
JM - 83

MTC 001551

EWING, James Robert — General Manager, Rhodesian Asbestos Limited — Born: Jan. 22, 1900.

EDITORS: The following biographical sketch has been prepared by the Public Relations Department of Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited, Asbestos, P.Q. It is for release as needed.

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James R. Ewing was appointed General Manager of Rhodesian Asbestos Limited on August 27, 1952, at which time it was decided to develop the asbestos ore properties of the newly formed company. Mr. Ewing has had extensive experience in the asbestos mining field as Mine Manager of various asbestos mines in Southern Rhodesia and as Consulting Engineer to several asbestos mining firms in this country.

Mr. Ewing graduated from the University of British Columbia, Canada, in 1923 with a Bachelor of Science degree in mining engineering. Upon graduation, he joined Consolidated Smelters Ltd., British Columbia, where he worked at different times in the Exploration Department and as shift-boss at the Company's War Eagle Mine and Trail Smelters, British Columbia. In 1929, he became associated with the Anglo-American Corporation as field geologist, spending two years in Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Returning to Canada, Mr. Ewing spent a year at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, where he obtained in 1932 a Master of Science degree in geology. A few months later he was back in Southern Rhodesia and except for two short periods he has lived in this country ever since.

The years 1933 to 1936 were devoted to the consulting practice. In

PRODUCED JM - 83

MTC 001552

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1936, he was made manager of Kenya Consolidated Kitere and Lolgorien Gold Mines, East Africa. Two years later, in 1938, he entered the asbestos field as he joined Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation, first, as Manager of the Company's Regina Asbestos Mine and, second, as Manager of the King Asbestos Mine, Mashaba, S.R., until 1948. The next two years were spent in the private consulting practice and exploration of various asbestos properties in East Africa and Southern Rhodesia. From 1950 to 1952, until he was appointed to his present position, he was associated with Southern Minerals and Marketing Corporation of Southern Rhodesia.

During the First World War, James R. Ewing served as a member of the Canadian Army, 47 Battalion, C.E.F. from February 1916 to 1919.

Mr. Ewing is married and has three children: Shirley, Ross and Eileen. Their home is at Mashaba, Southern Rhodesia.

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PRODUCED
JM - 83

MTC 001553