time	verbatim transcript
8:18 a.m. Continued	sible manner based on the information that it had." HARDY: Ecologist, Barry Commoner, disagrees. COMMONER: "We got a historical record. They knew. And I'll tell you how they knew. Because the original plant, which, I think was bought by Monsanto from a small manufacturer in Anniston, Alabama, in the early 1930's, I think it was thirty-three out of thirty-four workers in that plant showed symptoms of (Chloractic) a very severe disease, which is the first sign of the toxicity of PCB's. If the producers - if the company producing that material had paid more attention to the health of the workers, we would have been warned in the 1930's that this is very dangerous material. In fact, during World War II, the early 1940's, the New York State Department of Health investigated Chloractic among cable workers, who were laying cables inside liberty ships to demagnitize them. And they discovered the Chloractic disease that they had resulted from PCB in the insulation of the cables. And their report said people should not come in contact with PCB's." HARDY: We'll have more on the life, death and aftermath of PCB's after this. COMMERCIAL 0502247 HARDY: Polycholinated biphenals, PCB's, most useful. But now determined to be very, very toxic. The only company making them in the United States - Monsanto - that is, up until not long ago when Monsanto voluntarily ceased to produce PCB's. Why? Well, that argument and the role of government in big business and environ-

The BIS transcription has been edited for readability eliminating verbal hesitations. Unintelligible phrases are enclosed in parentheses. Proper names are spelled phonetically.