and we must have better knowledge of where asbestos may come into contact with humans and better recognize any adverse bioeffects which may have resulted.

Dr. deTreville next asked if Dr. Kenneth W. Smith had any comments concerning the Asbestos Textile Institute program. Dr. Smith related that the Asbestos Textile Institute is cooperating in an extensive investigation with the asbestos textile industry by the U. S. Public Health Service under the direction of Dr. Lewis J. Cralley. The ATI has felt the impact of adverse criticism in the form of press releases, radio, and television appearances concerning asbestos. Aside from knowing the facts concerning the true effects of asbestos upon man, the industry must be increasingly concerned with preservation of its markets as a matter of survival. All the individual company can do to help solve this pressing problem is to provide funds, environments, and individuals for study.

The basic research needs will have to be "farmed out", but studies are already being conducted on insulation workers on the West Coast and in the Midwest. In Canada, Johns-Manville Company is studying all insulation workers who have permits, and this study has government approval. The ATI, as mentioned, is cooperating in an extensive survey by the U. S. Public Health Service, Division of Occupational Health. The National Insulation Manufacturers Association is vitally interested in developing information to pass on to insulator employer groups.

As he has pointed out repeatedly, Dr. Smith feels that the primary need is better definition of asbestos exposure, especially important in epidemiological studies. What is an asbestos worker? In this regard