

MINUTES of the one hundred seventieth meeting of the Directors of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., held at the Union Club, New York City on Tuesday, October 10, 1967 at 11:00 a.m. (EDT).

There were present:	John W. Brooks	John O. Logan
	E. E. Chipman	A. R. Marusi
	John L. Christian	W. Kenneth Menke
	M. Roger Clapp	Max A. Minnig
	Allan B. Clow	Charles S. Munson
	David H. Dawson	Jack M. Pope
	George H. Decker	W. T. D. Ross
	George S. Dillon	Charles H. Rybolt
	Earle S. Ebers	Charles W. Smith
	Raymond F. Evans	Henry A. Thouron
	Maurice F. Granville	Jesse Werner
	T. G. Hughes	James R. Carnes

Alternates: Eugene J. Sullivan (for A. R. Marusi)
Bland B. Button (for Thomas M. Ware)

General Counsel: Lloyd Symington

Present by invitation: Frank H. Carman, MCA
Dr. C. U. Dernehl, Union Carbide Corporation

I. MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1967, MEETING.

The Minutes of this meeting were duly approved as submitted to the members.

II. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

(a) Financial Report, June 1-September 30, 1967. The financial report for the four months ending September 30, 1967, was summarized by the Secretary-Treasurer.

ON MOTION duly made and seconded, it was

VOTED: That the report be accepted and placed on file.

(b) Resignations and Consolidations. During the four months ended September 30, two new members were reported:

El Paso Products Company
Northern Petrochemical Company

Two Canadian members have been lost by resignation:

Allied Chemical Canada Limited
Polymer Corporation Limited

The following member was removed from the roster through consolidation with Foote Mineral Company:

Vanadium Corporation of America

The present membership roster now totals 198 member companies, of which 14 are Canadian.

(c) Status of Membership Fee Collections. It was reported that all membership fees which were in arrears have been paid.

III. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(a) Updated Association Directory. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the revised and updated MCA Directory listing the officers, directors, committees, member companies, and staff was mailed to Executive Contacts, committee members, and Washington Representatives of Member Companies on October 4.

The Directory also contains the Purpose and Objectives of the Association and the "General Principles Applicable to the Structure and Operations of Committees" which the Board requested each committee member to read at least once each year. Copies of these Principles, as well as the pamphlet, "Antitrust Guide for MCA Committee Members," are furnished to each new committee member upon his appointment.

(b) November 21, 1967, Semi-Annual Meeting. Copies of the illustrated program flyer regarding the 17th Semi-Annual Meeting and Midyear Conference of the Association to be held at the New York Hilton in New York City on November 21, 1967, were distributed to those present. The flyer, with registration information and forms was mailed to approximately 1600 member representatives on September 29. In the absence of the Program Committee chairman, Mr. Carnes briefly reviewed details of the meeting program and urged Directors to forward their company registration list to the Washington office promptly.

(c) March 1968 West Coast Regional Directors' Meeting -- Arrangements Committee. The appointment of a West Coast committee to plan the March 11-14, 1968, Regional Meeting of the Directors in San Francisco and Pebble Beach was approved. The committee will consist of the following:

T. G. Hughes, Chairman
Roy Brandenburger
Christian de Guigne
L. A. Doan
Jack M. Pope

(d) Proposed Amendment to Pension Plan. Mr. Minnig reported that the Pension Committee recommended adoption of an amendment to the MCA Pension Plan which was requested by the Internal Revenue Service as a result of a review of the amendment approved by the Board of Directors last April. The recommended amendment would bring the MCA Pension Plan into conformity with policies adopted by the IRS since overall revision of the MCA Plan in 1963.

The proposed amendment would have two effects:

- (1) All references to salary would be deleted from the Plan so that if the Association should ever have employees who are paid by wages they would be eligible to participate.
- (2) Optional settlements under Section 5 of the Plan would be limited further to preclude election of a form of settlement which would pay the participant only interest on the value of his pension.

Mr. Minnig stated that, at its meeting earlier in the day, the Executive Committee endorsed the proposed amendment.

ON MOTION duly made and seconded, it was

VOTED: That the Pension Committee's recommendation be accepted and that the appropriate officers of the Association are authorized and directed to execute the amendment to the Pension Plan as proposed.

(e) Proposal for Limited Expansion of Chem-Card Program.

Distributed to members prior to the meeting was a recommendation of the Safety and Fire Protection Committee, with the concurrence of other interested committees, for an expansion of the Chem-Card program whereby MCA could provide additional Chem-Cards upon the request of member companies, thus eliminating need for private Chem-Cards. (Companies now using private Chem-Cards would be invited to submit them for MCA review and adoption.)

On receipt of formal requests from member companies for Chem-Cards for specific materials which are "dangerous articles" under DOT regulations, MCA will:

- (a) Approve or originate wording for Chem-Cards for these materials.

- (b) Grant permission to all companies to print and use such Chem-Cards which will carry the Association name. It is not envisioned that MCA will stock these additional Chem-Cards but, on request, MCA staff will be prepared to give advice on the printing aspects.
- (c) MCA, with cooperation of the trade press, will advise fire and police groups of the existence of all new MCA Chem-Cards.

Following discussion,

ON MOTION duly made and seconded, it was

VOTED: That the proposal be approved.

(f) Proposal for Integration of Reactive Metals Advisory Committee Activities into the MCA Technical and Functional Committee Structure. Distributed to members prior to the meeting was a proposed resolution of the Board of Directors, developed by the Reactive Metals Advisory Committee (ad hoc) in consultation with General Counsel and MCA staff, which sets forth terms of reference for certain reactive metals technical subcommittees and other activities on behalf of the reactive metals producers within MCA. General Decker reviewed the history of the Reactive Metals Advisory Committee (ad hoc) and described the salient features of the terms of reference, which provide a workable arrangement acceptable to both the Association and the reactive metals producers. At its meeting earlier in the day, the Executive Committee recommended adoption of the resolution. Copy of the resolution is attached to these Minutes as Exhibit A.

Following discussion,

ON MOTION duly made and seconded, it was

VOTED: That the resolution be adopted as proposed.

IV. COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

- (a) Air Quality Committee
William T. Laffey, Hercules Incorporated, replacing
Bruce W. Dickerson
- (b) Education Activities Committee
Charles F. Ferraro, FMC Corporation, replacing
Oscar H. Johnson

(c) Environmental Health Advisory Committee

E. E. Christofano, Hercules Incorporated

A. J. vonFrank, Allied Chemical Corporation, replacing
James H. Rook, American Cyanamid Company(d) Occupational Health CommitteeW. J. Martin, M.D., Cyanamid of Canada Limited, replacing
L. C. Haslam, M.D.V. STAFF REPORT.

General Decker presented a report of developments in the Association's program of projects and activities since the last meeting. Copy of this report is appended to these Minutes as Exhibit B.

General Decker also stated that in a discussion during the earlier meeting of the Executive Committee, it was reported that Assistant Treasury Secretary Surrey felt that industry had not supported the Brazilian tax treaty before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to a degree commensurate with its interests. Although an Association witness had testified in support of the treaty, it was suggested that Directors who wish to add the support of their companies might still do so by sending communications to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

VI. REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR ROTH REGARDING MCA POSITION ON ELIMINATION OF ASP. Mr. Logan reported that, at the meeting of the Executive Committee earlier, Dr. Dawson had invited attention to a speech by Ambassador Roth before committees of the Greater Detroit Board of Commerce on October 5 in which he was reported by the Journal of Commerce as having stated that the MCA position in opposition to the elimination of ASP had been taken hastily and without consideration of the interests of stockholders of the chemical industry. It had been the consensus of the Executive Committee that the statement constituted a serious charge which should not be allowed to go unchallenged. Accordingly, General Decker had been requested to send a letter to Ambassador Roth pointing out that the MCA position had been taken after careful deliberation and consideration of all interests involved and to release the letter to the press.

Discussion revealed that letters containing similar allegations had been sent by Ambassador Roth's office to various Senators and it was the consensus that it would be desirable for Directors to inform their Senators of the facts concerning adoption of the MCA position to combat what appears to be an organized attack upon the industry because of its position.

VII. COMMITTEE REPORT.

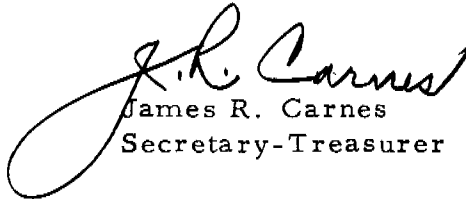
Dr. C. U. Dernehl, Chairman, Occupational Health Committee, presented a report on the Committee's current goals and activities. Copy of his presentation is appended to these Minutes as Exhibit C.

VIII. STUDY OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES BY LIAISON DIRECTORS.

Mr. Logan announced that, while not intended to deprecate the excellent work being done by the MCA committees, the Executive Committee had requested him to inform Directors assigned as liaison with MCA committees concerning a discussion by the Executive Committee earlier in the day. In connection with a recommendation for additional professional staff positions and office space, General Decker had been requested to study the proposal further to ascertain whether some Association activities which might be considered marginal could be discontinued in order to provide the staff needed without increasing current costs. As an adjunct to the study by General Decker, the Executive Committee had recommended that liaison Directors be requested to study the activities of their committees in order to form a judgment as to whether or not some committee activities requiring financial or staff support are being carried on to a degree greater than necessary.

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There being no further business to come before the meeting, it was unanimously resolved to adjourn.


James R. Carnes
Secretary-Treasurer

MINUTES SUBJECT TO APPROVAL

EXHIBIT A

Resolution Adopted by MCA Board of Directors
October 10, 1967

Regarding

Terms of Reference for Certain Reactive Metals
Technical Subcommittees and Other Activities on Behalf
of the Reactive Metals Producers within MCA

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors established a Reactive Metals Steering Committee in 1959, succeeded in 1963 by the Reactive Metals Advisory Committee (ad hoc), as a temporary means of providing for certain special needs of the producers of reactive metals which they felt could not be fully or effectively handled through the existing functional committee framework of MCA; and

WHEREAS, the Board by resolution at its meeting on May 9, 1967, reaffirmed its earlier recommendation that the Reactive Metals Advisory Committee (ad hoc), be disbanded as of May 1, 1968, and its functions taken over by appropriate functional and technical committees, with the proviso that the members of the Committee be afforded the opportunity to submit an appropriate alternative proposal that would be within the Association's traditional technical and functional framework; and

WHEREAS, it appears that there are current problems peculiar to reactive metals producers in respect to a) developing technology and equipment to control the unique emissions into the atmosphere resulting from their production processes, and b) finding ways to reduce the unduly high frequency and severity rates of accidents in their plants; and that such problems cannot be handled effectively by the present functional committees of the Association, but could be handled effectively through reactive metals technical subcommittees thereof; and

WHEREAS, it appears further that other special concerns of the reactive metals producers within the general objectives and structure of the Association can be adequately handled at present by providing for their having at least one technically qualified representative on certain other functional committees of the Association; and

WHEREAS, it appears that any necessary policy guidance for such activities can be provided by representatives of the reactive metals producers at open meetings held in conjunction with the annual and semi-annual meetings of the

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Association; and

WHEREAS, this resolution has been submitted to, and concurred in by, the Reactive Metals Advisory Committee (ad hoc), at its meeting on September 21, 1967;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc. hereby resolves:

1. That the Reactive Metals Advisory Committee (ad hoc), is disbanded, effective when the provisions of this resolution are implemented, but in no case, later than May 1, 1968.

2. That the Association's Air Quality Committee and Safety and Fire Protection Committee are each authorized and directed to establish a reactive metals technical subcommittee, with functions as follows:

(a) The function of the Reactive Metals Subcommittee of the Air Quality Committee shall be to develop plans for effective air pollution abatement and control within the plants of reactive metals producers by sponsoring research and promoting the exchange of pertinent technical information on air pollution control; and to cooperate with other committees, organizations and governmental agencies in developing effective pollution abatement programs for the reactive metals industry.

(b) The function of the Reactive Metals Subcommittee of the Safety and Fire Protection Committee shall be to initiate and direct programs which will help prevent personal injuries, fires and other accidental losses caused by the production, use or handling of reactive metals.

3. That the operations of the reactive metals technical subcommittees authorized above shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

(a) The members of each subcommittee shall be persons having technical responsibility in their respective companies within the subcommittee's field of activity, and will be chosen from full-time personnel of member companies producing reactive metals.

(b) Such members will be appointed by the Board, based upon nominations by representatives of the reactive metals producers at the annual and semi-annual meetings authorized under Section 5 below, and following approval of such nominations by the pertinent parent committee. Such appointments will be on a rotating basis from member producers of reactive metals in such a way that, to the maximum extent practicable, the members of each subcommittee will not at any time, taken collectively, represent in numbers or volume of production a predominant position in the industry or any major segment thereof.

(c) Each subcommittee is authorized to select its own Chairman and other officers, and to adopt such other procedural rules as may be necessary or desirable consistent with the "General Principles Applicable to the Structure and Operation of Committees" approved by the Board on March 12, 1963, and with the rules of organization and procedure of the pertinent parent committee. Policy guidance may be provided as authorized in Section 5 below.

(d) The Chairman of each subcommittee shall also be a member of the pertinent parent committee and shall keep that committee fully informed of the subcommittee's activities.

(e) Each subcommittee is authorized to continue so long as there are problems in its area of activity which are peculiar to the reactive metals industry and which cannot be effectively handled at the parent committee level or through a functional subcommittee of the parent committee.

(f) Each subcommittee shall be prepared to make a report to the Board on its activities and those contemplated when requested to do so.

4. That each of the following Association committees -- The Industrial Relations Committee and the International Trade Committee -- shall provide for including among its membership a representative of a producer of reactive metals who is technically qualified in the pertinent committee's field of activity. If at any time a special problem peculiar to the reactive metals industry should arise within the scope of activity of any such committee, a temporary subcommittee or task group to deal with the problem may be proposed by the reactive metals producers, to be chaired by the reactive metals member of the parent committee and approved by that committee and by the Board. Should any other problem arise which is peculiar to the reactive metals industry and which is of such a nature that it cannot be effectively handled through the existing functional committee structure, the members affected may seek Board approval of a special MCA subcommittee or task group pursuant to Section 1 of the "General Principles" referred to above.

5. That the member reactive metals producers are authorized to meet twice a year at regularly scheduled sessions in conjunction with the annual and semi-annual meetings of the Association as a whole, under the following terms and conditions:

(a) Such meetings shall be open to all interested members of the Association.

(b) The reactive metals representatives present may elect a Chairman of the meeting who may serve as such for no more than four successive meetings. A full-time Association staff employee shall act as Secretary of each meeting, preparing an agenda in advance and keeping complete minutes of what occurs at the meeting to be sent to all who attended.

(c) At such meetings, the reactive metals technical subcommittees and other reactive metals

representatives on Association committees are authorized to make oral reports of their activities, including any proposed activities. Any other reports on subcommittee activities or other MCA matters to the reactive metals industry, other than at such sessions, shall be in writing.

(d) The representatives of the reactive metals producers present may, at such meetings, provide policy guidance concerning the programs of each technical subcommittee within its authorized functions under Section 2 above, and may authorize such special assessments against the affected reactive metals producers as may be necessary to carry out such programs, subject to approval by the Board. Such representatives may also initiate proposals for Board approval of any special activities deemed necessary under Section 4 above.

6. That General Counsel or his representative will attend the annual and semi-annual meetings of the member producers of reactive metals, and will attend any meeting of a subcommittee or task group established pursuant to this resolution whenever in his opinion his presence would be helpful or desirable.

7. That, except as herein specifically authorized, all activities, operations and procedures of the subcommittees and other groups authorized under this resolution shall be subject in all respects to the Board's "General Principles Applicable to the Structure and Operations of Committees".

September 26, 1967

STAFF REPORT

October 10, 1967

Presented by General G. H. Decker

As all of us are aware, the nation's attention is now concentrated on the White House and the Congress, where decisions on matters of vital importance to the economy must soon be made. Among those subjects heading the list and of profound interest to the chemical industry are taxes and foreign trade policy.

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As far as taxes are concerned, the House Ways and Means Committee, by a vote of 20 to 5, has tabled the President's surtax proposal, presumably waiting for him to indicate areas in which Government spending will be reduced. Meanwhile, the President's supplemental legislation, which involves ASP, has not been sent to the Congress and there is no firm information as to when it will be.

A searching review of U. S. foreign trade policy and practices is imminent on Capitol Hill as both Houses of Congress prepare for deliberations that may have far-reaching implications for American industry in general and for the chemical industry in particular. Chairman Russell B. Long has asked all interested parties to submit written statements expressing their views on foreign trade policy as part of the inquiry into the U. S. trade structure undertaken by the Senate Finance Committee. This legislative oversight activity will, in the words of Senator Long, "enable members to gain a better understanding of the problems involved in negotiating and administering complex trade problems and to deal with them more effectively in future legislation." The papers submitted will be published in a compendium which will form the basis for hearings at a later date. The deadline for statements has been set for November 1. This indicates that hearings are not anticipated before December, possibly not until the Second Session.

Senator Long has announced hearings starting October 18 on import quota legislation. Among the commodities on which he has invited testimony are oil, lead and zinc, textiles, steel, meat, and dairy products. There are no plans for MCA to participate in these hearings.

MCA testified on the Brazilian tax treaty before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on October 5. Our witness, Raphael Sherfy, special tax counsel for the Association, urged favorable action on the Brazilian Income Tax Convention. Mr. Sherfy recommended two inclusions in future tax conventions: (1) extension of investment credit to wholesale and retail marketing operations; and (2) allowance of deductions for reasonable remittances to affiliated companies in the other country. Copies of Mr. Sherfy's statement are available from the Association.

In another legislative area, MCA took a key part in obtaining rejection of a House amendment to the Senate-passed Air Quality Act (S. 780) proposed by Representative Paul Rogers (D. -Fla.) which would have provided for national emission standards. The Rogers amendment was defeated by a voice vote in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The bill now awaits a rule.

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On September 25th the Association filed with the Supreme Court an amicus curiae brief in support of the taxpayers in a suit concerned with the deductibility of expenses for meals while away from home. For a number of years the Internal Revenue Service has taken the position that a taxpayer must be away from home overnight in order to qualify for this deduction. In its brief, the Association challenged the Commissioner's "overnight rule" and urged that the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Case of Commissioner v. Correll be affirmed. The Court of Appeals in the case, had decided in favor of the taxpayer and against the Government in its application of the "overnight rule." Copies of the brief are available from the Association.

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In the transportation field, Clinton Vescelius of Olin Mathieson, and a member of MCA's Transportation and Distribution Committee, is scheduled to testify today before a House Subcommittee in support of a measure which would permit the mixing of exempt and non-exempt cargoes in a single tow on inland waterways, thus making it possible for shippers to obtain lower unit costs. On the Senate side, the Commerce Committee has reported the bill and floor action is awaited. The prospects for enactment of the legislation (S. 1314 and H. R. 7610) in its present form are not promising, as opposition of railroad and trucking interests can be expected.

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On October 5, William Wright, Wyandotte, appeared for MCA at a hearing at the Eastern Tank Carriers' Conference to oppose a proposed increase in freight rates (from 2 to 5 percent) on dry and liquid chemicals in bulk. Mr. Wright contended that the carriers have not investigated or evaluated areas of cost reduction before requesting additional rate increases. They were granted a 3 percent increase this past June.

In the Tank Car Mileage Compensation proceeding, the ICC has granted the AAR a six-month extension of the time in which new multilevel allowances must be published. The new allowances, to be effective April 1, 1968, are expected to cover only partially the gap in compensating member companies further for their ownership costs.

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Activity continues to accelerate on the environmental health front.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Economic Assistance to Industry for Pollution Control has an interim report in preparation, and it plans to complete it in time for presentation at the Executive Committee's November meeting.

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Chester M. Brown, Chairman of the Board, Allied Chemical Corporation, will address the Water pollution Control Federation at its Industry Day luncheon today, with John O. Logan, our Board Chairman attending as an honored guest. The chemical industry is being given special recognition at this annual Federation meeting. A. J. vonFrank, past chairman of MCA's Water Resources Committee, has made the arrangements for the Industry Day, and will serve as chairman for a panel of technical papers to be presented on that occasion. MCA's public relations staff will handle the public relations aspects of the Day.

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An air pollution seminar program to provide a series of one-week short courses in control techniques is one step nearer. Dr. August T. Rossano, Jr. of the University of Washington is expected to serve as director of the program. The first seminar is planned for next spring on the University campus in Seattle. An Air Pollution Control Workshop has been scheduled for the 26th of this month in San Francisco under the joint sponsorship of the Northern California and Eastern Contra Costa County Chemical Industry Councils. Don Mulford, California Assemblyman from the 16th District and a major author of the recently enacted California Air Pollution Law, will be the luncheon speaker.

The Technical Seminar on Water Pollution Control which was held October 2-6 at the University of Texas in Austin, the first of this year's series of six, was oversubscribed a month in advance. A number of applications for the next one at Vanderbilt University, December 4-8, has already been received. Thus, there is continuing evidence that this program is serving a worthwhile purpose.

Invitational announcements have been sent out for MCA's 26th Workshop on Water Pollution Control, to be held at the Parliament House, Atlanta, on November 9. The program is designed particularly for the Southeast, and control agency officials of Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and Alabama will take part.

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In conclusion, while in Montreal for last month's Board meeting, I attended a meeting of the Canadian Chemical Producers' Association. One item of interest discussed at the meeting was an economic study of the Canadian

chemical industry being undertaken by the Department of Industry in cooperation with associations in the chemical and allied products fields. The main objective of the study will be to determine how the Canadian chemical industry compares with other Canadian industries and also how it compares with the chemical industries of other countries.

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Report of
C. U. Dernehl, M.D., Chairman
Occupational Health Committee
to the
MCA Board of Directors
October 10, 1967

To begin, I should like to tell you how the Occupational Health Committee came into being. It is a direct descendent of the Medical Advisory Committee which it now replaces. The Medical Advisory Committee was formed in the '40's out of the need to provide reliable information for the medical portions of the Chemical Safety Data Sheets. In addition, the physicians on the committee made their services available in an advisory capacity when circumstances warranted. I hardly need to point out that this plan of operation inevitably led to a largely inactive committee which spent much time talking to itself.

In the past ten years there has developed an acute consciousness of the importance of environmental health. We have seen the meaning of the term, environmental health, expanded to mean not only the healthfulness of the surroundings in which we have our homes but also the places where we work. In this broad new concept, anything which is present in our surroundings or which exerts an influence upon us while we are in the surroundings is a legitimate concern of practitioners of environmental health. The span of interest is now so broad that it covers relatively everything from the influences of atmospheric pollution to the psychological effects of slum living. I think one might almost say that the term, environmental health, incorporates almost the whole of the health considerations of twentieth century man.

As a result of this preoccupation with environmental health, a number of committee reports have been submitted to various officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A major report entitled, "Protecting the Health of Eighty Million Americans, A National Goal for Occupational Health," was submitted to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service in 1965. This report, also known as the Frye Report, made a number of recommendations to the Surgeon General which would have a profound effect upon industry. While many of the recommendations were visionary, there was usually enough of a kernel of practicality to suggest that some action might be forthcoming in the not-too-distant future. A study of the Frye Report by the Medical Advisory Committee and the Environmental Health Advisory Committee led to the recognition by each committee that greater effort in the area of occupational health must be expended by MCA if member companies were to be properly served. As a first move in this direction the Medical Advisory Committee decided that in addition to its

advisory function, it would assume a more active role in planning and initiating pertinent projects. The committee also recognized that many of the recommendations of the Frye Report dealt in the fields of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology. Accordingly, a proposal was submitted to EHAC requesting their support and approval for the formation of a new technical committee on industrial hygiene and toxicology. After appropriate deliberation, EHAC suggested that because of the close working relationship between physicians, industrial hygienists and toxicologists, the Medical Advisory Committee should consider expanding the membership of the existing committee. This would permit integrated planning of a program within one committee rather than the more cumbersome method of program development by cooperation between two distinct committees. Thus was born the Occupational Health Committee which now consists of eight Doctors of Medicine and eight specialists from the disciplines of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology.

It would be appropriate here to cite some recommendations from the Frye Report which will command attention and study by the Occupational Health Committee.

- (a) Development of criteria for industrial exposure to chemical and physical hazards as well as standard methods for measuring and analyzing environmental stresses.
- (b) Promulgation of the health and accident prevention provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act.
- (c) The Division of Occupational Health of the USPHS should devise and put into practice immediately the most effective methods possible for measuring and anticipating the nature and extent of the national occupational health problem. Its methods should include a substantial expansion of epidemiological studies, sample monitoring of work environments, analysis of technological trends, statistical studies, and development of occupational disease reporting mechanisms through Workmen's Compensation Commission, the National Health Survey, and the Medical Care for the Aged program. The Division should also provide leadership to employers in the development of uniform recording and reporting procedures for disease prevalence and mortality in employed groups.

I should also cite some recommendations from a recent report to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Mr. Gardner, entitled, "A Strategy For A Livable Environment." The report recommends ten immediate action goals: Three of these are of concern to the Occupational Health Committee.

Goal 6: A materials, trace metals, and chemicals control effort to establish, by 1970, human safety levels for synthetic materials, trace metals, and chemicals currently in use, and prohibit after 1970 general use of any new synthetic material, trace metal, or chemical until approved by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Goal 7: A consumer protection effort which, by 1970, will initiate a comprehensive program for the identification of health and safety hazards associated with the use of appliances, clothing, food, hazardous substances, and other consumer products and for the control of such products which fail to meet consumer protection standards established by the Department.

Goal 9: An occupational disease and safety protection effort to extend, by 1970, preventive services to 100 percent of the employed population at its work place.

The statements I have read to you are from the summaries of the reports. The text of the reports is more specific and spells out proposed activities in detail. These are proposals which may bring representatives of Federal and state regulatory agencies into plants at regular intervals for purposes of inspection. One cannot predict how disruptive or costly these proposed activities will be for industry, but it takes little imagination to project both to a high level.

Your Occupational Health Committee in its initial year has been studying the ways in which it can best serve the member companies of MCA. The committee is searching for the answers to two questions:

1. Considering the broad recommendations which have been made to governmental agencies, in which areas can the committee be most helpful to member companies?
2. How can the committee best do its job of communicating to management the need for positive action on a voluntary basis before such time as it is required by regulation?

The committee is considering the publication of an Occupational Health Newsletter, perhaps quarterly, to provide management with information

and pertinent recommendations. The committee is conducting Occupational Health Workshops. The first was held at Dearborn, Michigan, was well attended and well received. The second workshop will be held at Philadelphia in February, 1968. The committee has been exploring a cooperative effort with the Committee on Toxicology of the National Research Council and with the National Library of Medicine to develop a repository of toxicity information.

The committee will try to define the kinds of occupational health service functions most meaningful to the chemical industry; to advise management on the scope of a program as it may apply to various segments of the industry; and to suggest means of establishing the program.

Finally, the committee can only be successful if member companies actively implement the committee's proposals. Government moves in when there is a void in a program. The committee hopes it can persuade enough member companies to adopt sound occupational health programs so that regulatory agencies will look elsewhere for places to push their programs.