

1 bring in don't even know in 1996 that asbestos can
2 cause mesothelioma.

3 Someone they are going to bring in doesn't
4 know that.

5 Back then, control the dust, and you will be
6 fine.

7 The Surgeon General, 1938, hey, everybody,
8 do you want to prevent yourself from getting the
9 disease? Control the dust. And that was the
10 thinking.

11 Owens-Corning in the 1940s, we are not
12 selling asbestos, we are selling fiberglass.

13 But something happened in the 1940s. World
14 War II. World War II changed a lot of things.

15 I wasn't around then. I love history, and I
16 read a lot about it. I read about it and a lot of
17 these cases.

18 World War II, they were building ships every
19 seven days. They were building ships every seven days
20 at Sparrows Point.

21 The use of asbestos and shipbuilding

1 skyrocketed because what was happening during the '40s
2 is that these ships were driven by steam and they
3 needed asbestos pipecovering, so people wouldn't get
4 burned. They are up to 1200, 1800 degrees. It would
5 cook you alive.

6 Also what was happening in the Pacific is
7 that kamikazes were coming down and hitting ships and
8 blowing up and burning people to death.

9 What they required is that they had asbestos
10 in each compartment so when the kamikaze hit, it would
11 stop the fire.

12 The government said wait a second, there can
13 be a problem with this asbestos because we know from
14 the '30s, let's do a study.

15 The study was done in the 1940s, and what
16 they were looking at is people who installed asbestos-
17 containing pipecovering. Not this kind of
18 pipecovering, because this is the hard rigid type of
19 pipecovering.

20 Kaylo was a hard rigid pipecovering in the
21 '40s and '50s, but they had this old fluffy stuff.

1 They wanted to know these guys putting the
2 pipecovering in the ship, are they going to get
3 asbestos. Do you know what the answer was? No, that
4 was a safe occupation.

5 Now, Ms. Tostanoski is going to talk more
6 about that. That was in 1946 that report came out.
7 It is safe. End users, people who actually install
8 day in and day out the product are fine.

9 The problem is the people who mine this
10 stuff and the problem is who make the raw product,
11 they can be in trouble.

12 That was the thinking up until the mid
13 '60s. This is known as state of the art. These are
14 things I think were left out during the plaintiffs'
15 opening that I want you to know about and I am going
16 to go into more detail during trial.

17 1953, Owens-Corning was selling
18 fiberglass. Fiberglass is good, but it is not that
19 good. If you go up to 450 degrees and anything after
20 it, the fiberglass will melt and drip and burn you.

21 What they needed is a product that could

1 insulate the higher temperatures, so they asked Owens-
2 Illinois, can we sell this so we can get more jobs?

3 We are not ashamed of that. We wanted to
4 get more business, so we asked them, but before we
5 asked them, we said, is there any problem with this
6 product? And they told us no, no problem with it, it
7 is fine.

8 In fact, they showed you some documents
9 earlier, and if this happens throughout the whole
10 trial, I am going to stand up and I am going to show
11 you, because the same place they got those documents,
12 there is other documents, too, that they probably
13 won't show you.

14 In all due respect to them, they are going
15 to put me in the worst possible light.

16 Just one moment.

17 Here are some of the responses we got when
18 we asked about this Kaylo.

19 Like I told you, this Kaylo was something
20 different. It was hard, baked like a ceramic
21 product.