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## QUEBEC ASBESTOS MINING ASSOCIATION

1. The Quebec Asbestos Mining Association ("QAMA") is a trade association for Quebec asbestos mining companies [Govt. Exh. 3320]. Among the QAMA's members or associates are several companies that have filed claims against the United States in this case such as Carey Canadian Mines, Cassiar Mining Corp., and The Flintkote Co. [Govt. Exhs. 3340, 3202, 3294]. In Addition, Johns-Manville, through its subsidiary Canadian Johns-Manville, was a member of the QAMA [Govt. Exh. 3340].

2. In 1931, several Quebec asbestos mining companies, including Asbestos Corp. Ltd. and Canadian Johns-Manville, banded together to form the Quebec Asbestos Producers Association ("QAPA") [Govt. Exh. 3340].

3. As early as the 1930's, the QAPA was concerned with the occupational health problems of asbestos workers. The Association had staff responsible for health issues [Govt. Exh. 3409]. In addition, the QAPA maintained two medical clinics, one in Thetford Mines and one in Asbestos, for employees of its members [Govt. Exh. 3134]. These clinics performed pre-employment physicals, periodic x-rays, and other services as needed [ibid.].

4. In 1948, the QAPA became the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association [Govt. Exh. 3340]. The founding companies included Asbestos Corp. Ltd. and Canadian Johns-Manville. By 1957 Carey Canadian Mines had become a member [Govt. Exh. 3186] and by 1958 The Flintkote Co. had joined [Govt. Exh 3202]. Cassiar Mining Corp. became associated with the QAMA in 1966 [Govt. Exh. 3270].

5. The QAPA's emphasis on health issues was continued by the QAMA. The QAMA was founded, among other purposes, to "promote sound health practices," "establish funds for scientific purposes, publications...etc.," and "maintain clinics for asbestos workers" [Govt. Exh. 3340]. An Industrial Relations Committee was created to carry out these goals [Filteau dep., 10/20/80, pp. 103, 105-106].

6. The QAMA's structure assured that each member-company would be directly involved in the organization's operation and informed of important developments. The Presidency passed each year from one company to another, by alphabetical order [Govt. Exh. 3340]. Each company was representated on the 5-man Board of Directors [ibid.]. The Board of Directors elected the chairman of each standing committee [Filteau dep., 10/20/80, pp. 115-116].

7. In January 1948, QAMA representatives met with a noted researcher in pulmonary disease, Dr. Anthony Lanza, to discuss tuberculosis among asbestos workers [Govt. Exh. 3000]. Dr. Lanza revealed that the tuberculosis rate in Quebec was almost three times higher than in neighboring provinces [ibid.]. He made several proposals, including that a study be carried out by the Saranac Laboratory to determine whether a relationship exists between development of TB and occupational exposure to asbestos [ibid.]

8. Agreeing with Dr. Lanza's proposal for a study, Dr. Kenneth Smith, Director of the industry clinic in Asbestos, Quebec, stressed the need to sponsor research to combat workers' compensation claims [Govt. Exh. 3000]. He stated, "Not only do the doctors need enlightenment, but so do the [Workers Compensation] Commissioners, and factual information should be published in established medical journals as promptly as it is developed" [ibid.].

9. The QAMA agreed to sponsor the study suggested by Dr. Lanza [Govt. Exh. 3006]. Although the Association later arranged to have the Quebec government underwrite the research, the QAMA continued to be extensively involved, including selecting the men who were to be examined [Govt. Exhs. 3006, 3008, 3009].

10. In December, the Saranac Laboratory reported to the QAMA on preliminary results of the study, which focused on respiratory function, not solely on tuberculosis [Govt. Exhs. 3013, 3024]. Saranac found that reduced oxygen saturation is an early sign of lung fibrosis and that those afflicted with asbestosis compensate by overbreathing, and thus may avoid noticable distress until the condition worsens [Govt. Exh. 3013]. Saranac advised that compensable asbestosis can be avoided by examining employees for reduced oxygen saturation, transferring those so affected to less dusty areas, and improving dust control [ibid.].

11. Also in 1948, the QAMA sponsored a symposium to accomplish the "enlightenment" of doctors that Dr. Kenneth Smith had referred to at the January 21, 1948 meeting [Govt. Exh. 3001]. As it was to do on many occasions in the years to come, the asbestos industry held its personnel out as experts on the effects of asbestos and health; the industry advised the medical community that asbestos exposure did not lead to tuberculosis.

12. The QAMA took an important step to improve dust control in 1948 by hiring a dust control engineer to survey the mines of each member company [Govt. Exh. 3117]. The

engineer regularly surveyed each company's mining and processing areas, recommending improvements and retesting to determine whether problem areas had been improved [ibid.]. Before long, dust concentrations were reduced by 50 percent [Govt. Exhs. 3117, 3134].

13. The QAMA had strong early warning of the cancer-causing properties of asbestos during the late 1940's. In October 1949, Dr. Arthur Vorwald of the Saranac Laboratory in Lake Placid, New York told Dr. Kenneth Smith of J-M that he was investigating a suspected relationship between inhalation of asbestos dust and pulmonary cancer [Govt. Exh. 3017]. Vorwald asked for Smith's cooperation, and Smith agreed to permit him to examine x-rays from Canadian Johns-Manville's clinic in Asbestos [Govt. Exh. 3018]. Dr. Paul Cartier, head of the clinic run in Thetford Mines by the other QAMA members, also agreed to cooperate with Dr. Vorwald [Govt. Exhs. 3018, 3019].

14. In January 1950, Dr. Smith sent a memorandum to K.V. Lindell, President of Canadian Johns-Manville, expressing concern about apparent "increasing proof that asbestos fibers do cause lung cancers" and stating that recently in Thetford Mines Dr. Smith had seen seven cases of pulmonary cancer [Govt. Exh. 3020]. He noted that Dr. Cartier was also concerned about the problem and had spoken to the companies in Thetford Mines about it [ibid]. Smith said that he and Cartier jointly recommend that the QAMA discuss the cancer problem and ask the Saranac Laboratory to outline a study for action in this area [Govt. Exh. 3021]. Also in January Dr. Cartier told Vorwald that he and Kenneth Smith would propose at the next QAMA meeting that the Association authorize Vorwald to do research on the asbestos/cancer problem, "which is presently an increasing actuality, at least in the medical literature" [Govt. Exh. 3023].

15. The QAMA's counsel, Ivan Sabourin, took part in deciding whether the Association should sponsor research on the relationship between asbestos exposure and cancer [Govt. Exh. 3028]. In April 1950, Sabourin received a letter from Dr. Cartier informing him of the asbestos/cancer issue, so that Sabourin could bring it to the attention of QAMA members [Govt. Exh. 3037]. Cartier stated that there is a "great deal of publicity in the medical literature and at the medical meetings on a possible relationship between Cancer of the lung and the Asbestos Factor" [ibid.]. He also reported that he had seen eight lung cancer cases in Thetford Mines since 1946 and advocated that a study be conducted to determine whether a relationship exists between cancer and asbestos [ibid.].

16. In October 1950 the QAMA agreed to authorize the Saranac Laboratory to carry out a 2-part cancer research program: (1) an experimental study to determine whether animals exposed to high levels of asbestos dust develop cancer and (2) an epidemiological survey to determine whether Quebec asbestos mining employees have excess levels of pulmonary cancer [Govt. Exh. 3065].

17. Several factors indicate that this cancer study was not a disinterested attempt to obtain factual information. The study arose from a desire to obtain "truthful counter-propaganda" [Govt. Exh. 3064]. The critical task of reading employees' x-rays, which determined the number of employees described as cancerous, was entrusted to Dr. Kenneth Smith and Dr. Paul Cartier, both employed by QAMA companies [Govt. Exhs. 3071, 3114]. The Saranac researchers themselves acknowledged that an important goal of the project was to "combat the adverse and often misinterpreted... facts that are put out by others" [Govt. Exh. 3070]. Dr. Vorwald of the Saranac Laboratory stated, "We hope to prove that cancer incidence is not increased among animals even if dusted" [ibid.]. Moreover, considerable concern was expressed by QAMA representatives about limiting the dissemination of any adverse results [Govt. Exhs. 3064, 3072, 3076].

18. At this time, the Quebec mining industry also knew that the activities of it's customers were far more dangerous to employee health than activities involved in mining. This is demonstrated by a letter from Dr. Kenneth Smith to C.W. McGaw, a Canadian Johns-Manville executive. Smith states that European data on asbestos and health are more negative than the Quebec industry's experience and suggests that the reason for this is that European scientists examined asbestos processing plants, rather than mining and milling operations [Govt. Exh. 3026]. Dr. Smith stated that, in his opinion, "the asbestos fabricating processes are far more dangerous to health than are our mining and milling processes" [ibid.].

19. In 1951, the QAMA held its Fall meeting at the Saranac Laboratory. There, Dr. Vorwald outlined the purposes of industrial hygiene research and described the progress being made on the QAMA's cancer study [Govt. Exh. 3114].

20. In January 1952, the Assocation's dust control engineer, Maurice Lachance, presented a paper on mine ventilation and dust control at the Fourth Conference of the McIntyre Research Foundation on Silicosis, held in Quebec

indicated that QAMA members were leaders in that field, stating, "Great work has been done and is still being done by our asbestos mines to reduce the dust in their plants and underground workings to a minimum" [ibid.].

21. In May 1952, the Saranac Laboratory sent an interim report to the QAMA on the Laboratory's study of mice exposed to high levels of asbestos dust [Govt. Exh. 3118]. The report stated that, if the present trend continued, the next sacrifice of asbestos-exposed mice would show a statistically significant relationship between exposure to asbestos dust and development of pulmonary tumors [ibid.]. The Association was informed that "The final phases of this experiment will be of great importance" [ibid.].

22. With the Saranac experiment on the verge of showing a statistically significant relationship between exposure to asbestos dust and formation of pulmonary tumors, the QAMA decided not to renew the project's funding. Thus, financing was not available for complete analysis of test results and preparation of a report [Govt. Exh. 3126].

23. In 1954, the QAMA resumed its interest in sponsoring cancer research. Dr. Kenneth Smith, then Johns-Manville's medical director, wrote T.R. Grainger, head of the industry clinic in Asbestos, and informed him that Saranac had never completed either the experimental or epidemiological study [Govt. Exh. 3128]. Smith suggested that "[b]ecause of the growing awareness of this problem of lung cancer, both in the lay and professional fields," the entire progam of cancer research should be reconsidered, with a view toward "a much larger project" [ibid.].

24. Concern over the risk of cancer was also expressed by Ivan Sabourin, who represented the QAMA at a meeting of some of the QAMA's most important customers, the members of the Asbestos Textile Institute ("ATI"). In September 1955, Sabourin addressed the ATI's Air Hygiene Committee and stated that, while improved dust control had eliminated the problem of asbestosis, major health problems remained concerning "the relationship of heart difficulties and cancer to asbestos exposure" [Govt. Exh. 3134].

25. Following up on the concern expressed by Smith and Sabourin, the QAMA decided to sponsor additional research in the area of asbestos and cancer. Dr. Daniel Braun, Medical Director of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation in Pittsburgh, was contacted about conducting an epidemiological study of pulmonary cancer in asbestos workers [Govt. Exh. 3136]. In

February 1956, he visited the QAMA-sponsored clinics to obtain information needed to prepare a research proposal [Govt. Exh. 3139]. During his visit, he learned that 13 proven cases of lung cancer had been diagnosed in Thetford Mines in the last 9 years and two in Asbestos [ibid.].

26. In March 1956, Braun submitted a formal proposal for an epidemiological study to the QAMA, which was distributed to all member-companies [Govt. Exh. 3146]. The proposal set forth a planned study of asbestos miners to answer two questions: (1) whether there is a relationship between asbestosis and lung cancer and (2) whether a relationship may exist between mere exposure to asbestos and lung cancer [ibid.].

27. In his proposal to the QAMA, Braun spoke plainly of the growing consensus in the scientific community that asbestos causes cancer [Govt. Exh. 3146]. He noted that reports of lung cancer and asbestosis had been "accumulating since about 1935" and that "many . . . authors claim to show a definite relationship between the two conditions" [ibid.] He also acknowledged that, while all correlational studies had thus far been limited to asbestosis and cancer, "a connection between cancer and mere exposure to asbestos has been inferred" [ibid.].

28. The QAMA agreed to sponsor Braun's study, including research on both the relationship of asbestosis to lung cancer and the relationship of asbestos, without consideration of asbestosis, to lung cancer [Govt. Exh. 3155].

29. The QAMA also accepted a role in educating its customers about the risk of cancer. In March 1956, Dr. Kenneth Smith, who had been primarily responsible for over-seeing the medical aspects of the Association's research activities, discussed asbestosis and cancer at a meeting of the Asbestos Textile Institute [Govt. Exh. 3141]. At this meeting, Smith suggested that the ATI conduct a survey similar to Braun's proposed study, in order to achieve a "combined survey of the mining, milling, and textile groups" [ibid., Govt. Exh. 3146].

30. Additional contact between QAMA and its customers occurred in June 1956, when the Association guided a delegation from the ATI through the mines and mills of QAMA members. During the visit, Dr. Cartier and Mr. LaChance emphasized to an ATI representative that the farther one goes from mining, the dustier the use of asbestos becomes, again indicating the mining industry's knowledge of the increased danger faced by its customer's employees [Govt. Exh. 3197].

31. In December 1957, Braun submitted his epidemiological report to the QAMA, and it was distributed to all member companies [Govt. Exhs. 3189, 3192]. Through his report, the Association's members were informed that a statistically significant relationship apparently exists between asbestosis and lung cancer [Govt. Exh. 3189]. Braun was frankly reluctant to accept this result as accurate, however, for the interesting reason that he had become convinced that asbestosis was seriously underdiagnosed in the QAMA-sponsored clinics! [Ibid.].

32. With respect to the question of whether a relationship may exist between mere exposure to asbestos dust and lung cancer, Braun's report presented a mixed picture: If only the cases that were unquestionably diagnosed as cancer are counted, no statistically significant relationship between asbestos exposure and cancer appears; if, on the other hand, three cases are included in which lung cancer was suspected but not proved, the rate of cancer in miners exceeds the expected rate and comes very close to the significant level [Govt. Exh. 3189].

33. The Braun report has been strongly criticized in the scientific community because, although Asbestos and Thetford Mines are rural areas, Braun used the entire Province of Quebec as his control group [Govt. Exh. 3189]. This Province includes the cities of Quebec and Montreal, which have rates of lung cancer that greatly exceed those of rural areas. [W.C. Heuper, "Environmental and Occupational Cancer Hazards," Clin. Pharm. Therap., 3: 776-813 (1962)]. Using Braun's data and rural areas as a control group, the incidence of cancer among miners is seen to be "markedly elevated" [ibid.]

34. Braun's study was published in the American Medical Association's Archives of Industrial Health (June 1958) [Govt. Exhs. 3198, 3201]. Before the report was submitted for publication, however, Sabour[illegible] and Kenneth Smith edited it to remove mention of the statistically significant association between asbestosis and lung cancer, as well as references to to the fact that all [illegible]iners found by the study to have lung cancer smoked cigarettes [Govt. Exh. 3194]. Thus, when the study was published, the medical community read only that there was no statistically significant association between asbestos miners' exposure to asbestos dust and development of pulmonary cancer [Govt. Exh. 3201].

35. In June 1958, the QAMA conducted a 3-day symposium on pneumoconioses [Govt. Exh. 3200]. Over 200 scientists from around the world attended [ibid.]. Dr. Braun presented his

paper, as edited, and it was widely praised [ibid.]. Indeed, publicity for the vetted study was one of the QAMA's "main targets" in sponsoring the symposium [ibid.]. Copies of all scientific papers given at the symposium were distributed to Association members [Govt. Exh. 3202].

36. During the period of the late 1950's and early 1960's, the QAMA was significantly represented, through Kenneth Smith and Mr. Sabourin, in the Industrial Hygiene Foundation [Govt. Exhs. 3207, 3213]. Mr. Sabourin regularly reported to members on significant developments in asbestos and health [e.g., Govt. Exhs. 3214, 3215], and considerable attention was paid to any press report linking asbestos and cancer [e.g., Govt. Exhs. 3215, 3220].

37. In October 1964, Dr. Irving Selikoff addressed the Conference on Biological Effects of Asbestos at the New York Academy of Sciences [Govt. Exh. 3227]. Selikoff revealed that a study of asbestos insulation workers had found grossly excessive mortality from lung cancer, mesothelioma, and gastrointestinal cancer, in addition to asbestosis [I.J. Selikoff, at al., "Asbestos Exposure and Neoplasia, Journal of the American Medical Ass'n., 188: 22-26 (1964)].

38. The QAMA was represented at the New York Academy of Sciences Conference by Paul Filteau, the Association's General Manager, as well as by Ivan Sabourin, its counsel, among others [Govt. Exh. 3227; Filteau dep., 11/20/80, p. 15]. Filteau and Sabourin reported to QAMA members on Selikoff's study and similar presentations by other scientists at the conference [Govt. Exhs. 3227, 3231]. Filteau placed special emphasis on the problems created by the "sensational" press releases, which contained such headlines as "HIGH INCIDENCE OF CANCER DEATHS FOUND IN ASBESTOS WORKERS...," ASBESTOS LINKED TO SEVERAL MALIGNANCIES...," and "SCIENTISTS CITE GROWING ASBESTOS HAZARDS; ASK FOR SAFETY MEASURES AND FURTHER STUDY" [Govt. Exh. 3227].

39. The QAMA recognized that Selikoff's study "could have far reaching and damaging effects," and thereafter the Association took a more active role in issuing its own reports on asbestos and health and sponsoring research in this area [Govt. Exhs. 3225, 3379].

40. One important area of emphasis for the QAMA after Selikoff's address was coordination of its response to the newly publicized health hazards with its customers, chiefly represented by the Asbestos Textile Institute. In October, Paul Filteau attended an ATI meeting on behalf of the QAMA

and reported that those present agreed, "It would be advisable that the entire asbestos industry present a unified front without inviting a controversy" [Govt. Exh. 3226]. Four months later, representatives from several QAMA companies, including Asbestos Corp. Ltd. and Cassiar Mining Corp., attended an ATI meeting [Govt. Exh. 3238]. These and prior contacts of QAMA companies with the ATI establish that the Association's members were familiar with the health problems and practices of their customers' workplaces [see, e.g., Govt. Exhs. 3134, 3140, 3157, and 3208-3212].

41. The most far-reaching step taken by the QAMA was the creation of a research institute on asbestos and health. Discussion of such an institute began within a month after the New York conference, and by February 1965 the QAMA had decided to go ahead with the project [Govt. Exhs. 3231, 3239].

42. In May 1965, Cassiar Asbestos Corp., which was not a member of the QAMA because it was located outside of Quebec, asked to participate in formation of the institute [Govt. Exh. 3294]. Their request was granted [ibid.].

43. Even before QAMA's institute was formally established, its first project was chosen--an epidemiological survey of asbestos miners by Dr. Paul McDonald [U.S. 3239]. The QAMA deliberately kept the scope of the epidemiological study "restricted and qualified" [Govt. Exh. 3257].

44. As the minutes from a 1965 QAMA meeting show, the Association's support for a research institution and for McDonald's study arose from a desire to control the research being done on asbestos and health. "The consensus of opinion seems to point out," say the minutes, "that the QAMA should take into its hands the ways and means to conduct the necessary research instead of doing it through universities or letting it fall into the hands of the Government....Industry is always well advised to look after its own problems" [Govt. Exh. 3252]. In addition, the QAMA's public relations advisor noted that the Association could convene a press conference following completion of Dr. MacDonald's study, "assuming that his report will constitute a newsworthy source" [Govt. Exh. 3247].

45. In order to "properly launch" the institute, the QAMA flew more than two dozen experts on the health effects of asbestos from around the world to a wintertime conference on the Caribbean Island of Antigua [Govt. Exh. 3248]. There the conferees held a three-day exchange of views on what the priorities of the new institute should be [ibid.].

46. Soon after the Antigua conference, the QAMA established its new research organization, which was named the Institute of Occupational and Evironmental Health ("IOEH") [Govt. Exhs. 3260, 3268]. The IOEH became the QAMA's scientific arm. All the Institute's funds came from the QAMA, the same executive (Mr. Filteau) was both General Manager of the QAMA and Executive Vice President of the IOEH, and the Executive Committee and Board of Directors of the QAMA were all officials in the QAMA [Filteau dep., 10/20/80, pp. 15, 96, 175; Govt. Exh. 3276].

47. During the mid-1950's, the QAMA also engaged in other public activities pertaining to health. The Association's General Manager, Paul Filteau, prepared a paper for distribution to the public in which he emphasized the progress made by the asbestos mining companies in dust control [Govt. Exh. 3255]. He assured the public that "the welfare of the employees and of the population of the community is one, if not the main preoccupation of modern and enlightened professional managers.... Health standards are the order of the day..." [ibid.].

48. QAMA representatives attended numerous international medical conferences. The Association was represented at conferences in Copenhagen and Vienna, and succeeded in having the Scientific Secretary of the IOEH, Dr. Premsyl Pelnar, appointed permanent secretary of an international committee to study the pulmonary effects of asbestos [Govt. Exhs. 3264, 3274, 3275, 3280]. This extensive participation on the international scene was regarded as a means of "creat[ing] a favorable impression" [Govt. Exh. 3275].

49. As a result of these expanded research activities, the members of the QAMA were continuously informed of the hazards presented by their product. For example, Dr. George Wright, Chairman of the IOEH Scientific Committee, told members "how serious the causative role of asbestos in the production of cancer appeared to be" [Govt. Exh. 3272]. Dr. Cartier, reporting on the 1966 International Congress on Diseases of the Chest, in Copenhagen, indicated that virtually all the papers on asbestos heavily implicated it in lung cancer and mesothelioma [Govt. Exh. 3276].

50. Among the IOEH's first steps was to obtain the services of several of the most respected health scientists in North America and abroad to serve on its Scientific Committee [Govt. Exh. 3264]. The primary task of the Scientific Committee was to evaluate the numerous requests for funding received from scientists around the world who wished the IOEH to finance their projects [Filteau dep., 10/20/80, pp. 184-185]. The Committee's evaluation was then passed on to the Board of

[Govt. Exh. 3292]. Member-companies agreed that when customers asked about health hazards, they would be told merely that "like for any dust, care must be taken in handling asbestos" [Govt. Exh. 3282]. In answering customers' questions, "all scientific data should be left out" [ibid.]. Even after QAMA companies had been warned that all types of asbestos could cause cancer, Dr. Paul Cartier, chief of the QAMA's Thetford Mines clinic, indicated to a reporter that, while some types of asbestos might produce cancer, the type that was mined in Quebec (chrysotile) did not [Govt. Exh. 3322]. In addition, the Association refused to publish a booklet that the IOEH had prepared, called "Towards the Safe Use of Asbestos," because it was too revealing in its discussion of health hazards [Govt. Exh. 3325]. Member-companies refused to inform customers of the voluminous evidence that asbestos was lethal, because the data were still "debatable" [ibid.]. Instead of telling its customers what it knew, the QAMA followed a deliberate policy of trying to "contain" and provide a "constructive brake" on research and on the information received by the public [Govt. Exhs. 3294, 3285].

56. By 1974, the IOEH had sponsored 19 research projects at a cost of over $2 million [Govt. Exhs. 3361, 3379]. These projects included epidemiological surveys, studies of the physical properties of asbestos, animal experiments on the effects of asbestos, and numerous other areas of study; they resulted in 85 scientific articles and books [Govt. Exh. 3379]. By the end of 1978, the number of sponsored projects had risen to 35 [Govt. Exh. 3413].

57. At the same time, the IOEH was becoming known as the world's most complete source of scientific information on asbestos and health [Govt. Exh. 3411]. Scientific articles were being published at a rate of almost one per day in the late 1970's, and the Institute assumed the important function of compiling, abstracting, and circulating these articles [Govt. Exh. 3373]. The Institute sent summaries of scientific literature to 105 recipients in 19 nations in America, Europe, Africa, Australia, and Asia [ibid.].

58. The QAMA used the IOEH to burnish its image before governmental agencies, customers, and the public. In testimony before the United States Environmental Protection Administration, a QAMA representative stated, "Our first responsibility is to seek the truth...and to this end [we] organized the Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health" [Govt. Exh. 3346]. Dr. Wright told QAMA members that his dealings with the United States Government had led him to conclude that "the fact that the asbestos industry--especially as represented by the QAMA--

had and continues to support research...was a most beneficial influence" [Govt. Exh. 3340]. In Dr. Wright's view, "the Scientific Committee had so far served the industry very well" [Govt. Exh. 3351].

59. QAMA members discussed in their meetings the serious risks faced by their customers, but did not inform them [Govt. Exhs. 3358, 3378]. To the contrary, the organization consistently acted to assuage its customers' concerns. Starting in 1972 the QAMA answered requests for health information with "Asbestos and Your Health," a soothing booklet that answered important questions on the health impact of asbestos without once using the word "cancer" [Govt. Exh. 3349]. While admitting that asbestos presents a health hazard, the booklet stated that asbestos causes death only for workers who are exposed for 30 - 40 years at very high levels that no longer exist [ibid.]. In answer to the question, "What is the industry doing about the problem?" the booklet states, "A lot....Through the Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health...not only for Canada's chrysotile asbestos production workers but also for worldwide fabricators and applicators of finished asbestos-containing products" [ibid.].

60. The decade of the 70's ended for the QAMA with the Association still concerned about controlling research to limit the harmful information that reached the public. Faced with the formation by the Canadian Government of an asbestos research center, the QAMA discussed how "to maintain adequate control" over the research [Govt. Exh. 3412].