

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

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For GCR.

6-18-73 J.D.

M. M. SWEETONIC
PRESENTATION
6/7/73

ASBESTOS TEXTILE
INSTITUTE

I am sure that many of you have asked yourselves, as I have asked myself, why has the asbestos industry seemingly been singled out as the prime target for so many assaults by government, labor, the press, certain segments of the medical profession, and by various environmental and consumer activist groups?

Why us? Can asbestos really be all that bad? Are the products we produce truly going to kill millions of Americans, as some experts have predicted? Or is there some sort of nefarious conspiracy afoot to destroy the asbestos industry?

The answer to the question of "Why us" is both complex and simple. Complex because it is a combination of three interrelated but separate factors. Simple because each of the factors is, when considered by itself, quite obvious.

The three factors are (1) asbestos causes disease, (2) a spokesman arose to champion the need for asbestos control,

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and (3) a cornucopia of new government agencies were set up to control things that cause disease. Let us look at each of these factors in turn.

First, there is no doubt that the inhalation of substantial amounts of asbestos can lead to increased rates of various types of lung disease, including two forms of cancer. These are facts which cannot be denied, even if they do not apply in all circumstances and under all conditions. The medical literature is full of solid evidence linking asbestos to disease. In my office, I have on file more than 2,000 medical papers dealing with the health risks of asbestos and hundreds more are published every year.

Secondly, the spreading of alarm over the health risks of asbestos has as its prime spokesman one of the most talented medical publicists of the age ---- Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of New York's Mount Sinai Hospital. Not only is Dr. Selikoff

capable of arousing the ire and moral indignation of the most conservative reporter or politician with his graphic descriptions and predictions of the ravages of asbestos, but he has also surrounded himself with a group of similarly talented publicity-conscious associates who have carried the Mount Sinai message to the far corners of the nation.

While Dr. Selikoff has, in his zeal, unquestionably painted a far darker picture than the facts warrant, we should always remember in his defense that the insulation workers he has been studying for more than a decade were and still are dying from asbestos related disease at an appalling rate. This would be enough to cloud any man's thinking.

Finally, in the past decade there has been a tremendous growth in public and governmental interest in environmental and occupational health matters. This interest has been translated into a series of far-reaching laws affecting industry

in a manner hitherto unknown in this or any other country. I believe it is accurate to say that these new laws, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Clean Air Act, the Consumer Protection Act, and others, have forever altered the concept of the free enterprise system as it was known in this country for a hundred and fifty years.

Thus, in combination, these three factors created a situation in which a cadre of freshly created federal agencies with strong statutory authority, were prodded into assigning priority status to asbestos by Dr. Selikoff and his followers, who used and in some cases misused the great wealth of negative asbestos-health data contained in the medical literature to achieve these ends.

In short, the asbestos industry was singled out because it was vulnerable to attack, because there was someone willing, almost anxious, to lead that attack, and because Congress had graciously provided the vehicles for such an assault

How much of what Dr. Salikoff says about asbestos is true, and the manner in which he has abused the available medical data in order to blow up an essentially occupational problem into a national calamity are topics which we shall examine a bit later.

The background of industry efforts to deal with the asbestos-health problem as a national issue goes back nearly a decade, to Dr. Salikoff's now famous 1964 seminar on asbestos disease at the New York Academy of Sciences. While this seminar did much to prick the industry's conscience about asbestos and health, the problem still remained one of limited public and press interest until around 1967, when the media began beating the medical bushes searching for stories that would graphically portray American industry's supposed complete disregard for the environment and for the health and safety of its workmen and the American public. The asbestos-health problem was found

to be tailor-made for such stories and Dr. Selikoff was not hesitant in catering to the sensationalist whims of the press. As a result, starting with Paul Brodeur's infamous New Yorker article of March 1968, asbestos has since grown into an item of major press interest.

In those years, industry efforts to combat the spate of negative press articles on asbestos were carried on primarily by the Johns-Manville Corporation, which set up a task force of specialists in various fields to do what it could to portray the problem in its proper perspective. While some minor successes were achieved, it was found that no one company acting independently could adequately or effectively represent an entire industry in dealing with the press and with government officials.

As a result, in late 1970, eight companies gathered in New York City to launch the Asbestos Information Association of North America, which was frankly patterned after the British

Asbestos Information Committee, which had been established some three years earlier.

In our original concept, the Association would limit its activities to providing accurate, unbiased information on asbestos and health to the press, to the public and to interested politicians and other government officials. It must be remembered that at this particular time, the enormous problems that would later develop with regard to OSHA and other Federal regulatory agencies were as yet on the distant horizon and basically unrecognized by the industry.

Fortunately --- and properly --- the Association has had the wisdom to alter its original limited concept of its proper functions, and now endeavors to assume whatever activities and responsibilities it deems necessary to protect the interests of the asbestos manufacturing industry in the United States vis-a-vis asbestos-health.

Director, Information Administration

From our rather narrow initial public relations concept
and activities to providing broad-based information

the Association has grown in the last two years into an
organization with priorities in eight major fields of endeavor.
and activities to provide broad-based information

These are:

Medical Affairs

Legal Affairs

Government Affairs

Environmental Control

Publicity and Public Relations

Customer Relations

Employee Relations, and

Inter-industry Relations

In briefly discussing AIA activities in each of these

fields, I will leave government affairs for last, not because

it has a low priority within the Association --- in fact it is

currently the most important --- but because it is the most

complicated and requires the most discussion.

To take our activities one at a time then
medical affairs.

It is an obvious fact that if an organization is to speak authoritatively on a medical matter, it must not only be steeped in the literature of that particular medical subject, but it must also keep itself constantly informed of new discoveries and developments. This we have accomplished in a number of ways. For example, by sending representatives to important medical meetings, such as the 1972 international conference on the biological effects of asbestos held at Lyon in France, which was sponsored by World Health Organization.

Both John Marsh, the President of the AIA, and I attended that conference on behalf of the Association.

We also meet on an irregular basis with various medical experts in the field, both from the United States and abroad, to review and discuss recent developments and discoveries.

Our literature research is eased considerably by receiving the monthly medical paper distribution of the Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health in Montreal, which is funded by the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association.

This year, for the first time, the AIA has elected to sponsor medical research of its own. Currently underway is a completely AIA/NA funded study of chest sounds, which is being conducted by Dr. Raymond Murphy of the Harvard School of Public Health. The purpose of the study is to find a new method of determining an individual's potential susceptibility to asbestos disease.

The Association has also recently decided to contribute to some very exciting research into a possible cure for mesothelioma through electro motive treatment. This study is being conducted at Somerset Hospital in New Jersey.

In the legal affairs area, the Association participated in an amicus curial capacity in the law suit brought by the

Industrial Union Department of the AFL/CIO against the Occupational Safety and Health Administration on the asbestos standards. In our brief, which was considered by the Justice Department to be the best one filed, the Association supported OSHA against the IUD, somewhat of a unique position for an industry to find itself in vis-a-vis a governmental regulatory agency. Oral argument on the case was held April 4 in Washington. While a decision has yet to be handed down by the Court of Appeals, we are confident that the case will be decided in our favor.

The Association has retained the services of C. L. Sheckler, with whom many of you are familiar, as our special consultant on environmental control affairs. At the present time, Cliff is working with the AIA/NA Environmental Control Sub-Committee on the development of a series of five Association compliance manuals on the OSHA standards. We expect to have these manuals available within a short period of time.

...last year, because of the well established unreliability
of the membrane filter method as a monitoring tool in the asbestos
industry, the AIA undertook the sponsorship of a study at a
research laboratory in California to determine the effect of
certain variables on the overall accuracy of the method. The
results of the study showed an error factor of plus or minus
50 per cent under the most favorable of measuring conditions.
These results were sent to both OSHA and to the National
Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. A number of the
recommendations contained in the study for improving the
accuracy of the method have been incorporated into a soon-to-
be-released revised NIOSH operations manual on fiber counting.

In the customer relations area, the total effect of
negative press publicity and government regulations on industry
customers is still today rather poorly defined. Some members
of the Association have reported serious problems in this area,
while others have experienced few or no difficulties thus far.

Where customer problems do exist, they normally fall into one of five categories.

First, the customer has thoroughly investigated his situation and has found that he can no longer afford to continue using asbestos or asbestos-containing products, either because the cost of control is too high or because he would have to raise the price of his product to a level that would make it non-competitive with non-asbestos containing substitutes.

Second, the customer has not thoroughly investigated his situation and only thinks that he can no longer afford to continue using asbestos.

Third, the customer has read one or more negative articles on asbestos in the public press and has made the snap decision that "we ought to get that dangerous stuff out of our plant." Often, decisions of this nature are forced on top management by ill-informed medical advisors or safety and health directors.

Four, the customer has neither a control problem nor is he particularly afraid of using asbestos in his own plant.

However, he is fearful that those of his competitors whose finished products do not contain asbestos will stress the adverse health effects of asbestos in trying to take business away from him. Customer fears of this nature are essentially "gut" reactions and hence extremely difficult to deal with. And ...

Five, the customer has none of these problems or fears but he has been advised by a government official or inspector that he would be better off if he quit using asbestos or asbestos-containing products in his plant. While this problem does not appear to be widespread, we have learned of a number of situations where it has occurred. Actions of this nature by government officials are totally uncalled for and should be dealt with promptly and decisively. The best solution is to obtain complete details on the incident and then to register a formal complaint

with the offending official's immediate superior or with the government agency involved.

The Association's first reaction to the overall customer relations problem was to approve funds for a series of four regional seminars at which industry customers would be given a number of basic presentations on the various aspects of the asbestos-health problem. The seminars were tentatively scheduled for the Spring of this year.

However, the experiences of a number of our member companies showed that general catchall type seminars of the type originally contemplated would not be effective in dealing with the majority of customer relations problems. In order to do the job properly, it was found that customer presentations have to be tailored to the needs and problems of the individual customer.

As a result, the Association cancelled its scheduled series of seminars and instead elected to develop

a number of packaged slide presentations on such topics as "The Facts About Asbestos and Health," and "Understanding the OSHA Regulations," which could be used by member companies as part of a tailored presentation to individual customers. These slide presentations are still in the works, but should be available shortly.

As with customer relations, the Association feels that employee relations is a problem best handled by the individual member companies. Thus far, the AIA's sole contribution in this area of industry concern has been to prepare the draft of an Employee Safety and Health Guide on Asbestos-Health. The draft was made available to the member companies for their own use and at least one, Raybestos-Manhattan, has produced it in booklet form for distribution to all its employees

I personally believe that the employee relations aspect of the asbestos-health problem is one that has been sorely neglected by most companies within the industry. I feel that this could develop into a major problem area in the near future and that steps should be taken now to deal with it. We know that Dr. Selikoff and various organized labor groups are planning a full scale campaign to bring their interpretation of the asbestos-health problem to the attention of asbestos industry employees throughout the nation. If the industry permits this interpretation to be disseminated unchallenged, the consequences could be grave indeed.

Inter-industry relations are best defined as keeping the industry informed about important new developments on the governmental, medical and press relations fronts that affect asbestos. This is accomplished within the AIA by periodic distributions of documents and information to the member companies and to others on our mailing list.

The value of this activity can be gauged by the fact that our overall mailing list increased from approximately a dozen names in 1971 to more than 60 a year later. While we have had to trim the list somewhat this year for logistical

reasons, we assume from the frequent requests we still receive

to be placed on the list that the material we send out is being read and is of considerable value to those receiving it.

Next to government affairs, our public relations and publicity activities constitute the single largest consumer

of time, effort and money within the Association. Those of you who are familiar with the treatment that asbestos has been receiving in the public press over the years can readily understand why this activity ranks so high on our priority list.

What you may not understand are the reasons why our extensive efforts in dealing with the nation's press have been so unsuccessful to date in producing the theoretical "balanced" or "positive" story on asbestos and health.

The simple fact is that from the standpoint of today's young activist reporter, industry is the bad guy, and nothing we do, say or achieve can ever change this impression. If we spend \$100 million dollars on environmental control, the press either says we ought to have done it ten years ago or that we should have spent 200 million. If we sponsor medical research, they say we are trying to buy favorable results. If we are opposed to ridiculously stringent standards, they say we are in favor of letting our employees die.

A television executive in Minneapolis described this new breed of reporter as being "so intent on demolishing the establishment that they would blindly destroy the credibility of the media in the bargain." Another TV executive, this time in Chicago, stated "they want to make moral and political and social judgments on their assignments and then take sides. Never mind getting the facts straight."

As a result of this "industry is a monster" philosophy, asbestos will remain a hot news item only so long as the news is bad. The "good" that asbestos does in protecting lives and property is of no concern to the press. Likewise, industry efforts to protect workmen and the general public from asbestos exposure will always be given minimal coverage, since such information is directly contrary to the portrait of an irresponsible industry producing a "killer" product that is the sole element of news worthiness in the asbestos story.

The press relations battle will therefore be won, not when the media starts to print positive or balanced articles about asbestos, but when the press ceases to print anything about asbestos at all. As long as negative news on asbestos-health continues to be generated, the media will continue to eat it up. The media will only cease to carry such stories when the generation of negative news ceases ...

it is as simple as that. Positive or balanced stories are a chimera, since they are, by definition, not newsworthy.

Let me give you a very specific example of this last principle in action. As most of you already know, the Association is currently engaged in an extensive campaign to interest the trade press in articles on the benefits of asbestos and on industry accomplishments in the environmental control area. The trade press, unlike the national or public media, is much more receptive to articles of this nature and we expect to be seeing a number of positive stories in the trade press in the next few months.

In any case, we also from time to time put out press releases on various subjects relating to asbestos-health. A few weeks ago, we issued a release on the report of the advisory committee on asbestos cancers of the World Health Organization. In brief, the report concluded that the general public is not in danger from asbestos in the environment. Thus far, we have

received nearly two dozen press clippings from trade publications that carried the story. To the best of our knowledge, not a newspaper, news magazine, radio or TV station, or any other segment of the public media ran the story, with the single exception of a French language paper in Toronto. As I said before, if the news is good, the press ain't interested.

Nonetheless, the Association has no intention of abandoning our efforts vis-a-vis the national media. We will continue to issue appropriate press releases, cooperate with feature writers doing stories on asbestos, write scathing letters to the editor when those stories appear, and in short, do all we can to present the press with a balanced view of the asbestos-health situation.

Our most recent effort in this regard has been the preparation and printing of an Asbestos and Health Information File, which we have mailed to some 3,000 newspapers, magazines,

trade publications, radio and TV stations, science writers etc.

across the United States. I have brought a half-dozen files

along with me that you can take a look at after the meeting.

Basically, the file contains copies of the five industry

position papers which were distributed earlier, as well as a

number of important medical papers and a pair of photographs

illustrating the benefits of asbestos and industry efforts at

environmental control. You may be interested to know that

the item chosen to illustrate the benefits of asbestos is a

fire-proof asbestos suit.

While we don't expect our information file to change the whole

attitude of the press toward asbestos, we are hoping that the

media will make use of it to accurately report the industry's

position when doing stories on the subject.

And now, having heard the bad side of the public relations problem, it's time for the good news.

And the good news is despite all the negative articles on asbestos-health that have appeared in the press over the past half-dozen years, very few people have been paying attention. Let me explain.

In February, the Association undertook a personal interview research survey of the American public to determine its attitude toward asbestos and its awareness of the health issue. The survey was conducted by the Opinion Research Corporation during March and April. More than 2,000 demographically selected Americans were interviewed. I have here with me sufficient copies for all of you of a summary of the results.

(COMMENT FROM SUMMARY)

Before going on to describe our activities in the government relations area, I think it might be interesting at this point to take a very brief look at the manner in

which Dr. Selikoff and his supporters have used his research results to dramatize and exaggerate the seriousness of the asbestos-health problem. I have two slides which point this out rather conclusively.

SLIDE 1 ---- RESEARCH DATA

The first slide shows the actual results of Dr. Selikoff's four mortality studies of asbestos workers. The numbers in parenthesis beside the figures for total number of workers indicate those who have so far died from all causes. The percentage figures alongside the total number of deaths from asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma are based on the total number of deaths from all causes, not on the number of the workers in the study.

The most important study of the lot is the second from the top, showing the deaths from asbestos-related disease among all members of the insulation workers union, regardless

of length of exposure. You will note that 34 per cent of those workers who have died thus far have died from one of the three asbestos-related diseases.

These, then, are the facts Dr. Selikoff works from. This is what he knows from his own investigations. Now let us take a look at what he has done with these figures in order to dramatize the problem.

SLIDE 2 ---- PREDICTIONS

This slide shows Dr. Selikoff's predictions about asbestos-related deaths in the United States. Without going into details, Dr. Selikoff has arrived at his projections by the simple procedure of multiplying the percentage of deaths from asbestos-related disease among his insulation workers by the total number of employees in the entire industry.

You will also note that he has raised his projected death estimate to enormous heights over the past year by simply increasing the base figure of employees exposed, while still retaining the percentage multiplier of 24 per cent being experienced by the insulation workers.

I might point out that this tactic, however improper and deceptive, has been an enormous success since each raising of the estimate has earned Dr. Selikoff correspondingly greater coverage by the media. No finer example exists of the total gullibility of the press than the manner in which Dr. Selikoff manipulated and played on their prejudices to gain publicity. I can readily envision the lot of them up there at Mount Sinai laughing themselves silly over the ease with which they bamboozled the press with these trumped-up predictions.

Please don't get me wrong, gentlemen. I have little doubt that the insulation workers are in fact dying as rapidly as Dr. Selikoff says they are. The problem is he has translated their mortality experience to the rest of the entire industry, which is absolutely ridiculous.

In the first place, the estimated number of employees in the industry is too high --- five times too high to be precise. Even more important, according to an analysis by the Association of more than a dozen mortality studies, including those of Dr. Selikoff, our prediction is that approximately 25,000 past and present employees in the asbestos industry have died or will eventually die of asbestos-related disease. This is less than one-thirteenth of Dr. Selikoff's most recent estimate. In addition, our figures show that 20 of the 25,000 deaths --- or 80 per cent --- will occur among those in the insulation trades.

While these estimates should be reassuring to those of us in the mining and manufacturing areas of the industry, we should not forget that 5,000 of our workmen are still going to die of asbestos-related disease and that, all things considered, there is absolutely nothing that we can do to prevent it. The only thing we can do is to clean up our plants to assure that those entering the industry in the future will not have the same experience.

SLIDE 3 ---- GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Within the past year and a half, the main thrust of Association effort has shifted to the government affairs front. The principal agencies in Washington with which we have been dealing are, of course, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the Environmental Protection Agency; the Food and Drug Administration; the Bureau of Mines; and, to a lesser degree, the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health,

and the National Institutes of Health, both of which are
mainly involved in research efforts.

In addition, a few weeks ago we were contacted by
the Federal Trade Commission, which had received a petition
from the Center for Science in the Public Interest requesting
an investigation of consumer uses of asbestos for the purpose
of determining whether certain products ought to be labeled
as hazardous and whether warnings should be required on all
advertisements for those products. On the basis of my meeting
with an investigator from the FTC I would say that we have
little to worry about in this particular area.

SLIDE 4 ---- OSHA

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration
has been of enormous concern to the industry over the past
18 months. As most of you already know, the Association
expended tremendous efforts during the six month period

leading to the promulgation of last June's OSHA standards on asbestos. I think it is a gauge of the effectiveness of the total industry involvement in this most crucial matter that of eleven main requirements in the standards, the industry position was accepted totally by OSHA on nine of the eleven, about fifty percent on a tenth, and totally rejected on only one.

Now, of course, OSHA is planning to redo the standard package and we are working closely with them on this project.

The first step will be the formation of a 15 man advisory committee to review the current standards and any additional data and information that has been developed in the year since the standards were promulgated.

Working in cooperation with nine other trade associations, including your own, we have selected four individuals as industry-wide recommendations to OSHA for the four so-called employer

spots on the advisory committee. The four people selected were Guy Gabrielson, President of Nicolet; Ike Weaver of Raybestos-Manhattan; Dr. Fred Pundsack, Vice President for Research and Development of Johns-Manville; and Cliff Sheckler.

In discussing the formation of the advisory committee with John O'Neill of the OSHA Standards Development Section, we were asked to add a couple of names to the list so that OSHA would have at least the semblance of a selection. This we have agreed to do.

The committee will be given up to nine months to complete its deliberations and prepare for OSHA a revised standard package. This will be followed by public hearings, approximately a year from now. We do not expect to see a new standard promulgated before the Fall of 1974.

It is of course impossible to determine at this time what the new standards will look like, however, I would venture to say that they will certainly not be less strict than the ones we have today, although they will probably be less confusing and leave less room for employer interpretation. Something will unquestionably be done to improve the current difficulties with the monitoring requirements.

SLIDE 5 ---- NIOSH

These slides, by the way, are merely simplified organization charts of the various agencies with which we deal in Washington.

The main function of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health is to conduct research and to prepare so-called Criteria Packages, which are essentially recommendations to OSHA for standards on various materials and chemicals. Such a package on asbestos was prepared

by NIOSH at the time of the OSHA proceedings last year. NIOSH will not be preparing a new or revised criteria package for the upcoming review of the asbestos standards.

I do not believe it would be unfair to say that of all the agencies in Washington dealing with asbestos, Dr. Selikoff has had his greatest influence on the young idealistic scientists and doctors at NIOSH. Consequently, industry influence is weakest in this agency. It was NIOSH, after all, that made the original recommendation for a two fiber standard in the asbestos industry.

SLIDE 6 ---- EPA

Next to OSHA, the Environmental Protection Agency has the greatest potential of any federal agency for adversely affecting the future of the asbestos industry in this country. Not only is the EPA responsible for developing and enforcing air and water pollution standards, but the Toxic Substances

Control Act, now pending in Congress, will also become an EPA function after passage.

For this reason, I am pleased to be able to say that the asbestos industry has an excellent relationship with the EPA. No finer proof of this exists than the fact that there was not a single major industry recommendation or suggestion made to the EPA at the public hearings on the proposed asbestos emission regulations that was not accepted either in toto or in principle in the final standards, which were published in early April of this year.

We are presently working with the EPA on the development of waste water effluent standards for asbestos manufacturing plants. We fully expect that these standards will turn out to be as reasonable as the air pollution regulations. The proposed effluent standards are scheduled to be published in the Federal Register in early July. This will be followed by

public hearings, probably in late July or August, with the
final standards being promulgated in the Fall, perhaps as
early as October.

We are also planning, in the near future, to meet in
Washington with representatives from the standards development
and enforcement branches of the EPA to discuss with them
questions of interpretation and compliance policy with regard
to the new air pollution regulations.

We have already resolved one interpretation question
that is of special interest to the asbestos textile industry.
Approximately two weeks ago I was asked by a member company of
the Association to find out whether the EPA was planning to
require the manufacturers of asbestos safety clothing to
register as potential emission sources under the law.

In discussing the situation over the phone with EPA compliance officials, I argued that the producers of asbestos safety clothing were not manufacturers as defined in the regulations but were instead only fabrications of an asbestos product, and as such, should not have to register as potential emission sources.

After our phone conversation ended, a brief meeting was held among the EPA compliance people. I was then called back and informed that they agreed with me that the safety clothing producers should not be required to register.

While this rather minor problem took approximately an hour and a half and two or three phone calls to resolve, it is indicative of the type of day-to-day services that the Association provides for its member companies.

SLIDE 7 ---- FDA

Over the past year the Food and Drug Administration has shown an increasing interest in asbestos as a possible hazardous contaminant in various foods, beverages and drugs. Late in 1972 they set up an asbestos task force to review the situation and to propose regulations and guidelines where appropriate.

Thus far they have concentrated their efforts in two areas --- on the use of asbestos-contaminated talc in food packaging and in cosmetics, and secondly, on the use of asbestos cellulose filter pads in the beverage and drug industries.

In our first meeting with the FDA task force last November on the filter problem, they demonstrated an appalling ignorance about the health hazards of asbestos. Since then, they have gotten one heck of a lot smarter, due at least in part to the tremendous amount of data and information which

the Association has been supplying to them. As a consequence the FDA is today less panicky about asbestos and therefore less likely to propose foolish, unsupportable regulations. Spokesmen from the FDA have, in fact, defended the filter in against environmentalist attacks in the press and elsewhere recent months. This is, quite obviously, a healthy sign.

SLIDE 8 ---- INTEREST GROUPS

Since our contacts with the National Institutes of Health have been quite minimal, and since the health and safety section of the Bureau of Mines is presently being reorganized, we can now proceed to take a brief look at the various interest groups that have been in the forefront of the assault on asbestos. These are the groups and organizations that constitute "the other side."

As you can see, there are a lot of them, and between them they can exert powerful pressure on legislators and administrators at all levels of government.

Since time is not available to discuss each of their activities and philosophies in detail, I would like to say that we keep a close watch on all of them and are always prepared to take whatever action is appropriate when they step out of line.

SLIDE PROJECTOR OFF ---- LIGHT ON

Our activities in the area of Congressional relations have been quite minimal to date, although we are preparing for the upcoming struggle in Congress over workmen's compensation reform legislation, at which time asbestos is unquestionably going to be racked over the coals by Dr. Selikoff and his compatriots in organized labor.

Unfortunately, the Association has neither the manpower nor the time to embark on a full-scale legislative information program. We have met on occasion with the legislative and legal assistants to various Senators who have attacked asbestos,

however much more needs to be done in this area and I am afraid individual member companies are going to have to be the prime ball carriers and not the Association.

For essentially the same reason, our government activities at the state and local level have declined to essentially zero over the past year and a half. This has not been too serious a deficiency as most of the authority of the cities and states in asbestos control has been usurped by the various Federal regulatory agencies. Nonetheless, more individual company activity is required at these levels of government.

In conclusion, I think we can all be justifiably pleased with what we have been able to accomplish in the past few years in resolving the cornucopia of interrelated problems that constitute the asbestos-health situation.

Our plants are cleaner and our workmen better protected. The general public has been shown to be in no danger from asbestos, if it ever was. While we have been regulated extensively, for the most part the standards that have been developed have not been as bad as we feared they might be, and in some cases they turned out far better than we ever dared hope. In addition, while we are still taking our lumps in the public press, the net effect of all this adverse publicity has been shown to be surprisingly small.

We have sweated a lot and we have groaned a lot, but we are still standing and we are still viable. I sense today within the industry a greater feeling of confidence in the future than at any time in the past few years. But we must not rest contented.

We must remember that Dr. Selikoff has to date been far less successful than our industry has in influencing the decisions of the various governmental regulatory agencies.

This will make him try harder. Just last week I saw a speech of his in which he purposely misinterpreted some data by a distinguished British scientist in order to prove that even two fibers is not a sufficiently safe level for occupational exposure to asbestos.

The struggle is far from over. We must not only continue but indeed expand our activities in the various areas of concern if we are to assure the future well-being of the asbestos industry in the United States.

Thank you very much.