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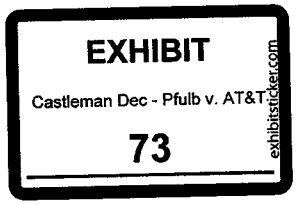
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Table 3 – Chicago Press Reports re Asbestos –Exhibit 73

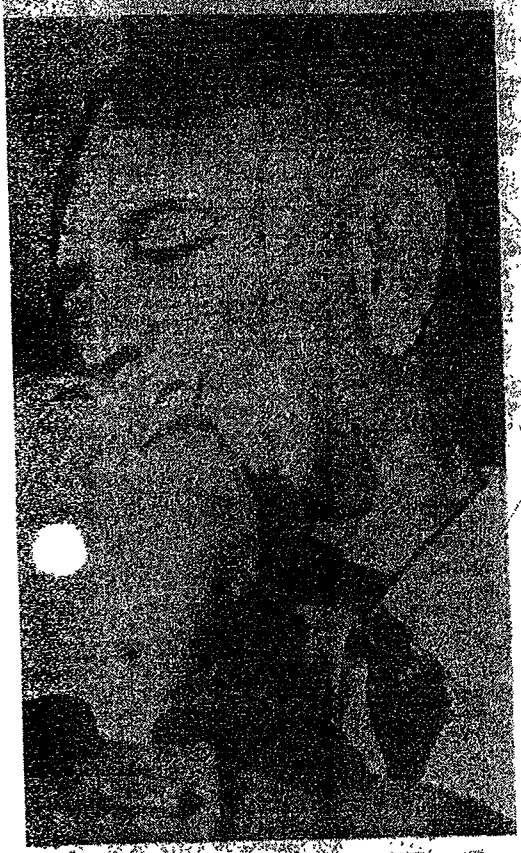
	Date	Source	Title
73a	October 6, 1964	Chicago Daily News	Suspect Asbestos A Cancer Source
73b	March 2, 1966	Chicago Tribune	Link Asbestos to Cancer of Lungs, Colon
73c	March 30, 1969	Chicago Tribune	Links Cancer to Chemicals We Live With
73d	April 12, 1970	Chicago Tribune	An Answer? We Don't Even Know the Question
73e	September 28, 1970	Chicago Sun-Times	Probe Tobacco Additives: Nader
73f	December 1, 1970	Chicago Tribune	Huge Rise Told in Cancer Risk
73g	April 25, 1971	Chicago Tribune	This is Your Lung
73h	December 2, 1971	Chicago Tribune	Asbestos Pollution to Be Next Target
73i	January 7, 1972	Chicago Tribune	Illinois Votes Rules on Asbestos Uses
73j	July 16, 1972	Chicago Sun-Times	Find Asbestos in Some Antibiotics
73k	July 26, 1972	Chicago Sun-Times	Ban Further Asbestos Spray Use
73l	July 26, 1972	Chicago Tribune	State Halts Asbestos Spraying
73m	March 22, 1973	Chicago Tribune	Cancer in Youths linked to Asbestos
73n	March 31, 1973	Chicago Sun-Times	Emissions of 3 Substances Limited
73o	May 8, 1973	Chicago Tribune	Blue Collar Views: Risks of Occupational Disease
73p	September 10, 1973	Chicago Tribune	Asbestos on the North Shore?
73q	April 14, 1974	Chicago Tribune	National Report: Woman Fights On-The-Job Health Hazards for Government
73r	July 25, 1974	Chicago Tribune	Blue Collar Views: Plant Size Irrelevant to Safety
73s	December 24, 1974	Chicago Tribune	Blue Collar Views: Health Hazards vs. A Company Doctor
73t	August 15, 1975	Chicago Tribune	The Resurrection of the Lakes
73u	September 21, 1975	Chicago Tribune	Blue Collar Views: A Navy Time Bomb that's 29 Years Old
73v	October 13, 1975	Chicago Tribune	Cleanest Lake Threatens Life
73w	October 17, 1975	Chicago Tribune	Cancer Research Cited: 3 Americans Win Nobel in Medicine
73x	October 30, 1975	Chicago Tribune	Blue Collar Views: The Job Hazards a Man Never Sees
73y	April 4, 1976	Chicago Tribune	Chemicals and Cancer—a Whole Industry Holds its Breath
73z	March 10, 1977	Chicago Tribune	Pro and Con put Dyes on the Spot



CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

40 PAGES — TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1964 — 10 CENTS

State Calls H
To Buying fr
Isaacs Compa



FOR A WHISTLE-STOPPER

...rives a seadoff ... before leaving the Lady Bird Special train for an old-fashioned whistle stop campaign through the South. Story on Page 3. (UPI)

Ronan Bars Processing Of Orders

Finance Director Unable to Recall Audit Criticisms

BY PAUL GAPP AND NORMAN GLUBOK

Daily News Staff Writers

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Illinois Finance Director James A. Ronan Tuesday ordered the State Printing Office to stop doing business with the Cook Envelope & Lithographic Co.

"I told them not to send any more orders through until this whole thing is straightened out," he said.

Ronan's ban halted processing of orders for [illegible] from the company last Wednesday, when [illegible] in connection with the company's [illegible] Isaacs and [illegible]



From left, in Criminal Courts Building Tuesday: Sgt. William Wilson, Lt. James Donnelly, investigator Richard Cain and their attorney, Clarence Dunagan.

...ntines Mob ...aulle Car; ...llets Fly

Minority Groups Run U.S., Barry Charges

BY WILLIAM McGAFFIN

EN ROUTE WITH GOLDWATER — Sen. Barry M. Goldwater charged Tuesday that [illegible] unfortunate minority groups handouts financed by you

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NEWSPAPER RM

School Transfer Plan Passed Up by Thousand

BY HELEN FLEMING

Thousands of Chicago pupils are passing up the option of moving their children from overcrowded to under-used schools when voluntary pupil transfers take effect here Oct. 15.

School officials had no firm wide figures Tuesday after noon hours after the 9 a.m. deadline for applications for the transfers approval to move to 27 crowded schools.

But checks by The Daily News with principals and district superintendents disclosed ment. The child's parents would move him from Kipling, Parkside and Tesla, in the four overcrowded, virtually all-

• At least one school that will School 935 S. Lowe, to Fort Dearborn, 9033 S. Throop nearly under-used school that many Negro schools where no parent has asked to move a child from. These are O'Keeffe, children.

• One district near Bogan High School on the Southwest Side, where no parent has asked to move a child from. four overcrowded, virtually all-white schools — Crerar, Hancock, Michelson and Stevenson Park and South Shore high schools.

ELEVEN requests for t ters were registered at three designated "send schools in District 16, in central South Side. Eigh these were at Kipling Sc two at Ryder, 8716 S. Wal and one at Madison, 743 Dorchester.

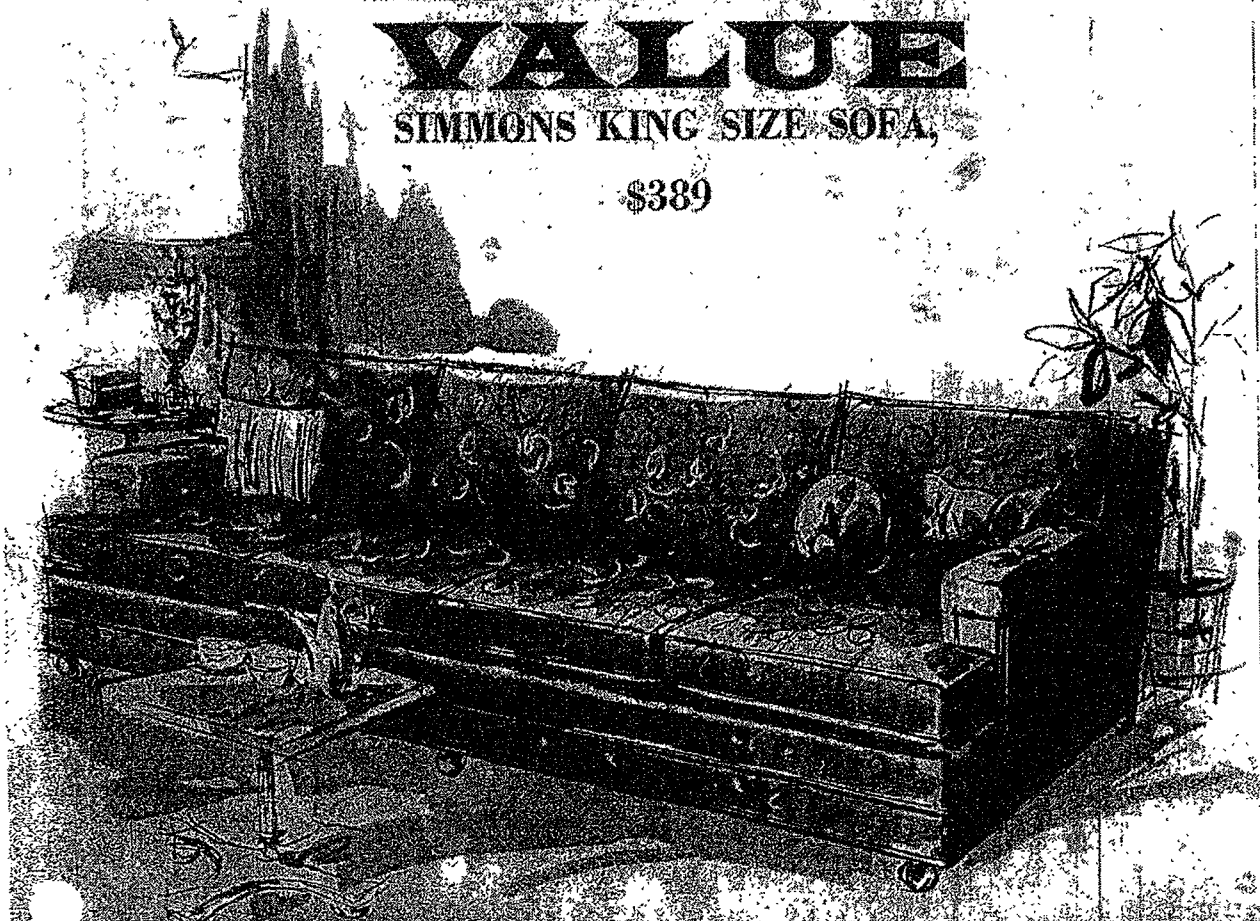
Several district superint ents said they expected "v ally no" transfer requests had incomplete returns. school system was interest moving 1,653 children the crowded schools. T said of parents were not of the option.

The new Citizens Adv Committee to the Board Education, an invited grou leaders that set as its firs jective getting wide paren ceptance of the transfer will meet Friday to di likely causes of the failure whether remedies are pos

Store Hours: Downtown, Monday and Thursday, 9:15 to 7:00;
Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 9:15 to 5:45

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VALUE
SIMMONS KING SIZE SOFA,
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Bring comfortable beauty to your home with this 10-inch king size Simmons sofa. Built for long life, this sofa features a unique construction that permits it to adjust to individual weight, giving correct com-

Whatev
It's on

BY ROBERT J. BERG

Madame, is it true th hummingbird is trapped the sweetrolls in your re rant?

"It isn't a hummingbird probably a finch; and it the chandelier," said the ress by phone Tuesday

Driver Die
Under Car
After Crash

Ronald Frazier, 31, of N. Octavia, Norridge, killed early Tuesday thrown from his car aft rammed a fire plug. Th rolled over on top of hi

A passenger, Ann Th 29, of 3712 N. Page, w fair condition in North Hospital, with abrasions possible internal injuries she too was thrown fro car as it went out of c at about 2:30 a.m. in fro 7849 W. Forest Preserve

POLICE WERE loo Tuesday for a youth the fleeing the driver of and-run stolen car that 5-year-old boy as he ret home from kindergarten day.

The boy, Gary Sueck 8556 W. Cornelia, was in front of 3727 N. Mea he walked into the street between two parked cars

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his 101-inch king size Simmons sofa. Built for long life, this
nits it to adjust to individual weight, giving correct com-
n® polyester. Reversible seat cushions are a foam rubber core
in a measure of comfort. This sofa moves easily on Shep-
of fabrics and colors and enjoy this exceptional value now.
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YOU TO ITS NEW STORE
MORROW, OCT. 7
ORDER from HORDER
WASHINGTON
ST MODERN OFFICE SUPPLY STORE IN CHICAGO—NEW METHODS OF DIS-
FIXTURES FOR YOU TO SELECT THE MOST MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE—AS
DERTRUE—QUALITY OFFICE SUPPLIES YOU NEED.
ORE WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1901. IN 1926 THE SECOND STORE WAS OPENED
AS WEST WASHINGTON.
AVE GROWN OVER THE YEARS AND NOW HAVE 10 STORES TO SERVE YOU
R NEW STORE—PROUD OF OUR LONG TIME GROWTH—PROUD TO BE A PART
UNITY THAT SERVES CHICAGO.
TO OUR OPENING TODAY—VISIT ONE OF OUR OTHER STORES. WE ARE AL
OF...
...of Wabash
New furniture display
on lower level
440 W. Adams
Serving the financial
district
Merchandise Mart
Stationers to the World's
largest commercial bldg.
Prudential
Room 2105
174 S. Dearborn
Just south of Jackson
149 E. Ohio
Serving near north
Kemper
Room 1944

BY ROBERT J. HERGUTH

Madame, is it true that a hummingbird is trapped above the sweetrolls in your restaurant?

"It isn't a hummingbird; it's probably a finch; and it's on the chandelier," said the waitress by phone Tuesday from the Little Corporal Restaurant, 1 E. Wacker.

"It came through the revolving door with some people last night. We called the Humane Society but they don't come and get birds, it seems."

What's your name, madame?

"Better not quote anybody without Mr. Kaplan's OK."

HELLO, Mr. Kaplan, is it true there's a finch flying around your chandelier?

"It isn't a finch. People tell me it's a wild canary," said Allan Kaplan, manager of the restaurant.

"Actually, it looks like a little parakeet, and we're hoping to lure it down with food and water."

Where is it right now?

"It's on the chandelier, and Mr. Thrasher says to tell you it's a $7,000 chandelier. That's Ed Thrasher, the board chairman."

HELLO, Lincoln Park Zoo? Is there such a thing as a wild canary?

"There is no such thing as a wild canary," said Geoe Hirtz, assistant zoo director.

"It is probably a goldfinch, which is migrating at this time of year."

Hello. Is this the restaurant? Hello

Driver Dies Under Car After Crash

Ronald Frazier, 31, of 4014 N. Octavia, Norridge, was killed early Tuesday when thrown from his car after it rammed a fire plug. The car rolled over on top of him.

A passenger, Ann Thomas, 29, of 3712 N. Page, was in fair condition in Northwest Hospital with abrasions and possible internal injuries after she too was thrown from the car as it went out of control at about 2:30 a.m. in front of 7849 W. Forest Preserve.

POLICE WERE looking Tuesday for a youth they believe was the driver of a hit-and-run stolen car that killed a 5-year-old boy as he returned home from kindergarten Monday.

The boy, Gary Salecker, of 6556 W. Cornelia, was struck in front of 3727 N. Meade as he walked into the street from between two parked cars, police said.

The car, stolen Saturday in Elmwood Park, was later found abandoned at N. Mobile and W. Grace, four blocks from the accident scene. Witnesses told police the youth who was driving ran away.

Gary died an hour later in Northwest Hospital. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Salecker.

Columbus Day Is Proclaimed

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Johnson formally proclaimed Monday, Oct. 12, as Columbus Day.

Johnson said in his proclamation that "the vision, courage and dedication of Columbus are constant inspiration to us, both as individuals and as a nation, as we seek a new world of peace and understanding."

Sentiment and in Ceylon and Cambodia it's highly personalized political control.

ALTHOUGH The Philippines emerged from World War II more devastated than any country in Asia, the essential democratic processes have been maintained.

Twice there has been a national changeover of political management by elective means. The first was in 1953 when the late Ramon Magsaysay and his Nacionalistas unseated the Liberals, tarnished by power corruption.

The second came in 1961 when Macapagal led a "united opposition" of the Liberal Party and younger idealistic elements to power.

Although hardly a charismatic personality, Macapagal has experience and instincts that make him genuinely concerned with the lot of the average farmer.

Before winning election as a congressman Macapagal served his apprenticeship in foreign affairs as secretary in the Philippines Embassy in Washington. He also earned a doctorate in economics while practicing law.

MACAPAGAL'S election as vice president in 1957, like his 1961 victory for president, was an upset managed through meticulous planning and devoted cultivation of rural votes.

Amidst all the short-term calculations of practical politics, Macapagal as president also has shown a vested regard for principle. After his inauguration he put an end to the appointment of reporters' friends and relatives to jobs in government corporations.

The enduring test of his domestic performance is the vigor with which he is enforcing the land reform law he pushed through a reluctant Congress 15 months ago.

Suspect Asbestos A Cancer Source

NEW YORK (AP) — Medical specialists pointed a finger of suspicion Tuesday at asbestos as a cause not only of lung cancer, but also of another extremely rare form of fatal human cancer.

This cancer, known as mesothelioma, involves the lining of the abdominal and chest cavities.

Much of their evidence comes from autopsy studies of men working with asbestos as an insulation material.

But they said it also is possible that dust from products containing asbestos might be exposing people generally to some risk of cancers. How much risk there might be they said they could not tell.

Asbestos—a mineral—is used not only for insulation but as a flooring material in auto brake shoes, and in many other applications. Ordinary wear-and-tear, they said, might release dust into the atmosphere.

The report was presented to the American Public Health Assn. by Drs. Irving J. Selikoff and Jacob Churg of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, and E. Cuyler Hammond, Sc.D., director of statistical research for the American Cancer Society. Dr. Hammond is known for his studies of cigaret smoking as a relationship to lung cancer.

Advertisement

Almost Everyone Borrows Money

AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER

When [illegible] buy another car, [illegible] consolidate [illegible] Consolidated Acceptance Corporation [illegible] Room 624, Rookery Building, [illegible]

Soviet Budget

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet government budget for 1964 will reach 91.6 billion rubles, Deputy Finance Minister Vladimir Sinitsin said Tuesday.

LINK ASBESTOS TO CANCER OF LUNGS, COLON
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Mar 2, 1966; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1969)
pg. A8

LINK ASBESTOS TO CANCER OF LUNGS, COLON

New York, March 1 (AP) — Mount Sinai hospital reported today that asbestos, used in brake linings and other common products, may be a cancer-related danger to the general public as well as to those who come into contact with it in industry.

"The Mount Sinai studies show that direct occupational exposure to asbestos increases the risk of pneumoconiosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma, and possibly cancer of the stomach and colon," the hospital said. "Evidence also has been obtained that some asbestos fibers may be present in the lungs of at least one-quarter of the urban population of the United States."

The statement was released along with the hospital's announcement of a new laboratory to assess the asbestos danger to industrial occupations and the public.

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LINKS CANCER TO CHEMICALS WE LIVE WITH
RONALD KOTULAK
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Mar 30, 1969; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg. C25

LINKS CANCER TO CHEMICALS WE LIVE WITH

BY RONALD KOTULAK
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

New Orleans, March 29—Chemical agents in our food, air, and water appear to be the largest cause of human cancers, a Boston medical researcher reported today.

Sensitive new tests have shown that chemical compounds found in polluted air, supplies, and other environmental areas are capable of producing a variety of cancer in animals, said Dr. Samuel S. Epstein, chief of the carcinogenesis an toxicology laboratory at Children's Cancer Research Foundation in Boston.

"There is now growing recognition that the majority of human cancers are probably due to chemical carcinogens [cancer causing agents] in the environment that they are hence, ultimately, preventable," he said.

Prevalency Is Noted

Population studies show that certain types of cancers are more prevalent in various parts of the world than others, depending on the chemicals to which the people are exposed, he said.

In the United States and Britain, for example, lung cancer is higher than in other countries because of the greater number of persons who smoke cigarets, he said. Mouth cancer is high in Asia because of the popularity of chewing betel nuts and tobacco leaves. Stomach cancer is high in Japan, Iceland, and Chile, probably because much of the fish eaten in these countries is contaminated by a chemical called nitrosamine.

Cancer of the esophagus among Zambians drinking Kachasu spirits has been associated with Nitrosamine contamination in the beverage, he said. The incidence of liver cancer in the Bantu tribe is probably attributable to aflatoxin dietary contamination and to eating cycad plants.

Link to Occupations

Workers exposed to certain chemicals in their occupations show an increased rate of certain types of cancers, he explained.

As examples, he listed bladder cancer in the aniline dye and rubber industries; lung cancer in uranium miners of Colorado and in workers in nitrogen mustard factories in Japan; sinus cancer in woodworkers; pleural and peritoneal cancers in asbestos workers; and skin cancer in cutting and shale oil industries.

Certain chemicals, previously thought to be harmless, are now linked to the inception of cancers in test animals, Dr. Epstein reported at the American Cancer society's science writers seminar.

Dr. Epstein is testing a wide variety of chemical compounds on baby mice to determine their cancer causing properties. Results from the animal experiments cannot be directly applied to man yet, he said, but there is an "approximate" connection.

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An Answer? We Don't Even Know The Question
Rene Dubos
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file), Apr 12, 1970; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg. 183



An Answer? We Don't Even Know The Question

We've hardly started to identify the substances that poison our environment. It's possible that the worst news is yet to come.

Rene Dubos took a Ph.D. degree in 1927 at Rutgers university. Since then he has been associated with Rockefeller university in New York City, where he is now a professor. He has been intensely concerned with the effects of environmental forces — physiochemical, biological, and social—on human life.

By Rene Dubos

THE PHRASE "social problems" is ambiguous. It refers to difficult situations experienced by many members of a given society at a given time. But it is often also used to convey the view that these situations can be solved by economic and social measures. My thesis is that many important social problems cannot be solved by such measures because we lack the scientific and technological knowledge on which to base effective social action.

Statesmen, social planners, and technologists often say that financial cost is the major obstacle to air pollution control. But, in fact, even if we had limitless resources, we could not formulate really effective control programs because we know so little about the origin, nature, and effects of most air pollutants.

Soot, dust, and pollen were regarded for a long time as the most important factors of air pollution. Then emphasis shifted to carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide. A few years ago the Los Angeles smog drew attention to nitrogen oxides and photo-oxidants—and the automobile's internal combustion engine became the chief villain. But important as all these agents are, they account for only a few aspects of air pollution—perhaps not the most dangerous. For example, asbestos particles originating largely from brake linings of ▶ 84

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motor cars and from insulation material used in construction have been detected in significant amounts in the pulmonary alveoli of urban dwellers —and there is no doubt that asbestos is a great health hazard. Several carcinogens have been detected in urban air. Most important, and generally overlooked, is the disturbing fact that some 70 per cent of the particulate contaminants in urban air are still unidentified. Their biological effects are unknown. But recent experiments have shown that newborn animals exposed to these undefined contaminants may show disastrous consequences when they become adults.

In view of this ignorance, controling emission of soot, carbon monoxide, or sulfur dioxide probably would not go far toward controling air pollution. Nor would changing from internal combustion to electric automobiles diminish the release of asbestos from brake linings or the production of the immense amount of colloidal stuff generated by tires grinding on pavement.

Any control measure is of course useful, however limited. But a rational control policy will not be possible until we have made a systematic chemical survey of air contaminants and have determined their effects on human beings and on ecological systems. No one really knows at present which of the air pollutants are most dangerous and where priority should be placed in control measures.

We can't go on burning and dumping our wastes, but we don't know how to recycle them.

Ignorance is even greater with regard to water pollution. We have learned from the 19th-century sanitarians how to detect and in some measure to control the contamination of water by bacterial pathogens and gross organic matter. But water pollution is now chiefly chemical in nature and is made up of an immense variety of mineral and synthetic substances. Just as clear water often contained typhoid bacilli in the 19th century, so the clear water in most of our city reservoirs now contains a host of chemical substances, largely unidentified, that may be deleterious to health. Recent discoveries suggest that the mineral composition of water affects mortality from heart disease, and it would not be surprising to learn that other chemical contaminants of water have undesirable biological effects. In fact, there are indications that nitrates have reached a toxic level in certain parts of this continent.

The disposal of solid wastes constitutes another social problem for which meaningful programs cannot be formulated until new kinds of knowledge have been developed by the natural sciences. Physicists, chemists, and biologists must develop entirely new methods for recycling the products of technology and agriculture. As a biologist, I am convinced that it is no longer possible or permissible to incinerate all organic wastes, to dump them into water, or to use them as land fill. Yet, we do not know how to recycle them on a large scale. Indeed, we have hardly progressed beyond the empirical techniques of composting that have been used from time immemorial by gardeners and farmers.

I could list a host of other social problems for which there is no possibility of solution until more knowledge is provided by the natural sciences. Crowding and architectural design and urban and rural planning based on ecological concepts need intensive study. Another problem is air conditioning and its effects on biologic rhythms.

There is overwhelming evidence that man is geared thru his evolutionary past to the cosmic cycles and that air conditioning upsets some of

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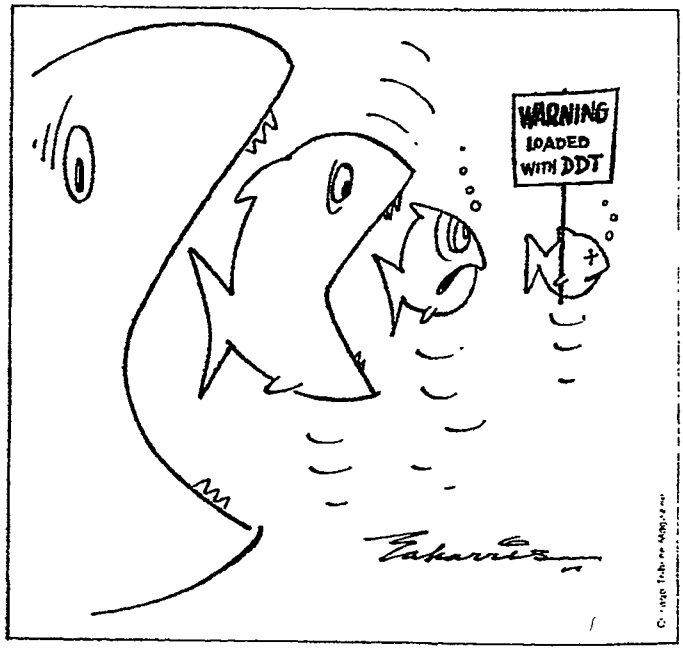
those cycles. A vast amount of technical and biological study is needed to make air conditioning more compatible with those biological demands encoded in man's genetic apparatus. Excessive sensory stimuli and sensory deprivation are two more of the countless aspects of the technological environment that must be studied if we really want to integrate science into human life. I single out for emphasis one item of paramount importance because it bears on all aspects of social and technological planning—the lasting effects of early influences.

All environmental influences have their deepest and most lasting effects when they act on the organism during the early, formative phases of its development; the first six years of life seem to be especially critical for human beings. It is not an overstatement to say that in human beings the first four years of life—and, for that matter, prenatal life—are of such critical importance that if the environment at that time is not just right, the organism suffers some kind of handicap from which it will never recover. In the light of this fact, the worst effects of environmental pollution are probably yet to come since it is only during recent decades that certain chemical pollutants have reached high levels almost everywhere and that children have been exposed to these pollutants almost constantly from birth.

Findings from studies made recently at two medical schools in England, one in London and one in Birmingham, indicate that from the age of 2 or 3, children raised under conditions of high pollution begin to show evidence of permanent malfunction. Clearly those children are not going to die. What will happen is that in 20 or 30 years, as a result of that slow, chronic response to environmental insult, these children will certainly suffer from some form of chronic disorder. Chronic pulmonary disease is at present the largest cause of disability and death in England, and it is increasing in this country at an alarming rate—to such an extent that I believe it will be one of the biggest medical problems within 10 years. We can and must develop knowledge of environmental effects on very young children.

We know little about the effects of these early influences. We must.

Tho we complain of the harm we suffer, our kids will probably fare worse.



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therefore, develop a new kind of knowledge to understand and, one hopes, predict the bad effects—and the desirable ones—that the technological environment exerts on the expression of biological and mental potentialities. It is not surprising that we know so little about the long-range effects of social and technological innovations. But it is shocking that so very little is being done to develop those aspects of the natural sciences that could contribute to a more rational utilization of our technological prowess.

We cannot solve the environmental problems of our society because in most cases knowledge of the interplay between man and his environment is either inadequate or totally irrelevant. What is worse, few, if any, are the places that are searching for the kind of information that the natural sciences could contribute to the solution of our most urgent social problems. One can expect that the clamor for more social relevance in academic studies will bring about a shift in the areas of research selected for emphasis by theoretical scientists. But it is unlikely that the effort devoted by universities to the scientific aspect of social issues will be sufficiently large and well-enough focused to affect significantly the course of events. Universities were not organized to deal effectively with urgent social problems. Moreover, they should not try to reorganize themselves toward this end. This would jeopardize their traditional and most important tasks—the acquisition and transmission of timeless knowledge.

The study of most social problems requires a complex integrated approach not readily achieved within a university because the academic structure is primarily discipline-oriented. Professional associations—technological, medical, and social—have long realized that it is difficult to study their problems within the academic system. For this reason, many of them have established their own research programs outside the universities, and so, of course, have all major industrial enterprises.

Much socially oriented science will have to be carried out in the future by task forces made up of assorted scientists who have different skills and are selected for their potential contributions to unsolved problems. Temporary project groups rather than permanent stratified units will characterize socially oriented science.

This does not mean that academic scientists must remain aloof from social issues. The most urgent role of the university is to sensitize students to the fact that their social concern will be wasted if it is not based on scientific, technological knowledge. The university should learn to glamorize the social aspects of the natural sciences. Universities now tend to consider students who want to concern themselves with social problems as second-class citizens or second-class scientists.

A course of action for the current ecologic crisis may be derived from what happened one century ago when Europe and the United States experienced the environmental disasters caused by the first phase of the industrial revolution. At that time the appalling conditions in most urban industrial areas stimulated enlightened and dedicated citizens to launch a vigorous campaign of social reforms. Public health laboratories and boards of health were organized to formulate and enforce sanitary regulations, often against the resistance of vested interests.

It soon became apparent, however, that even the best-meaning and most enterprising social reformers could not be very effective because they lacked the kind of technical information that only the natural sciences could provide. As a result, new kinds of research institutes were created to study the epidemic and nutritional diseases that constituted the most pressing environmental problems of the late 19th century. Neither medical schools nor universities were then geared for the scientific study of these conditions. The first institutes devoted to medical research emerged outside and independent of the academic establishment. Their list is long, from the Pasteur institute in Paris and the Koch institute in Berlin to the Rockefeller institute in New York City and the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama in Guatemala City. These remarkable and highly productive institutions were founded and nurtured by private and political bodies to deal with un-

We don't know enough about pollution, and worse, few of us are trying to find out.

▶90

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answered social demands. It took years—even decades—before the new scientific problems generated in their mission-oriented laboratories were recognized by universities as legitimate areas of academic research.

There is much reason to believe that public pressure will soon place **social** [especially environmental] problems at the forefront of the scientific enterprise. Since the existing knowledge of the natural sciences is not sufficient to permit the development of effective action programs, we can only hope that new types of research institutions will be created to acquire knowledge directly relevant to urgent social issues.

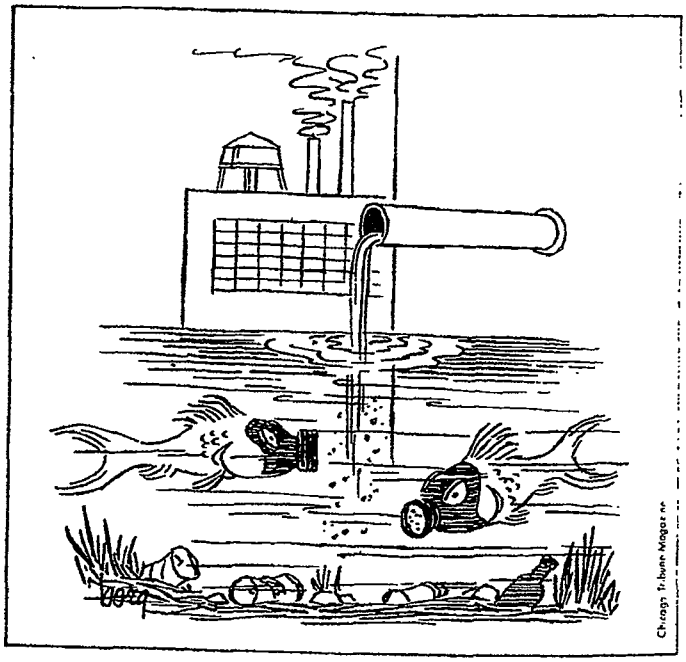
Altho mission-oriented institutions will have to be concerned with practical problems, they will contribute to theoretical knowledge because they will have to open new and neglected areas of inquiry. The history of science proves that any effort to deal with practical problems inevitably points to new theoretical problems, just as the study of infection enriched cellular and molecular biology and the search for better strains of corn opened new fields of genetics.

The interplay between theoretical science and practical applications has constituted one of the most influential factors in the development of science. The study of ecological problems in technological societies will soon generate new, exciting knowledge of man and his environment.

Man is not on his way to extinction. He can adapt to almost anything. I am sure that we can adapt to the dirt, pollution, and noise of New York City or Chicago. That is the real tragedy—we can adapt to it. As we become adapted, we accept worse and worse conditions without realizing that a child born and raised in this environment has no chance of developing his total physical and mental potential. It is essential that we commit ourselves to such problems as a society and as a nation, not because we are threatened with extinction, but because, if we do not understand what the environment is doing to us, something perhaps worse than extinction will take place—a progressive degradation of the quality of human life. ■

The danger lies not in extinction but in the possibility that humanity will adjust to it.

Adapted from a paper delivered at a symposium of the Argonne Universities Association.



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Editor Tells Increase sian Power in Mideast

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is so preoccupied in Southeast Asia and there are squabbles on the Sino-Soviet border to distract attention, but they are enormously significant to the future balance of power" Taylor said.

The United States and Soviet Union strategic arms limitation talks had had some effect only in the missile field, according to Taylor.

Russ Progress Told

"Neither nation has progressed greatly with its crippligly expensive antimissile defenses, despite the continued buildup of intercontinental ballistic missile potential by both sides," Taylor said.

Photographs taken by electronic and special reconnaissance aircraft revealed Russia's progress in perfecting multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles [MIRV] for its ICBMs, the aircraft specialist added.

"But the world derives a strange feeling of peace from the fact that the two superpowers have available the means to insure the mutual annihilation of each other and almost everyone else at the push of a button," he said.

"And the United States secretary of defense can afford to keep projected new weapons like the Navy's advance undersea, long range missile system as a bargaining point in his hip pocket against any lack of enthusiasm for continuation of the arms limitation meetings," he said.

NADER SEEKS TOBACCO USE HEALTH PROBE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — Consumer Crusader Ralph Nader called today for an immediate federal investigation of what he called the tobacco industry's use of possibly hazardous foreign matter in cigarets, cigars and cigarillos.

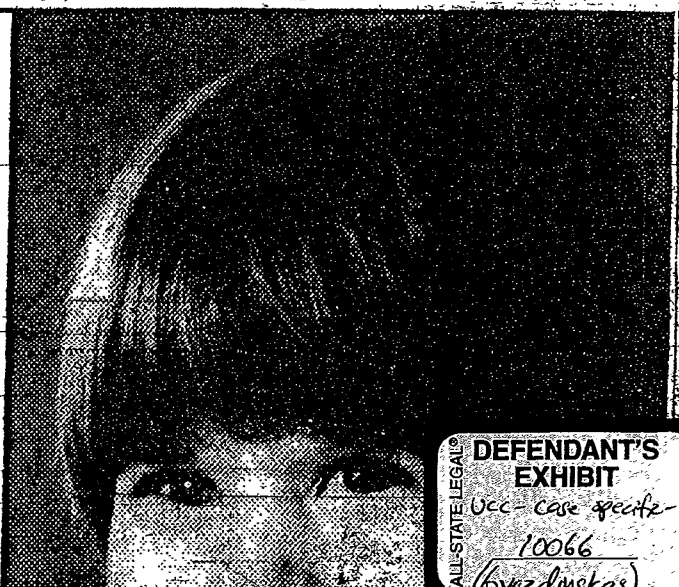
Nader said in a letter to Miles Kirkpatrick, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, that glass fibers, ceramic fibers, asbestos, rock wool and diatomaceous earth have been either considered or used in reconstituted tobacco.

While the use of reconstituted tobacco the last 10 years has saved the tobacco industry $200 million to $350 million annually, Nader said, "Such a corporate bonanza has not brought with it any self-imposed or governmentally imposed duty to analyze the extent of the health hazards involved."

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Huge Rise Told in Cancer Risk
RONALS KOTULAK
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file) Dec 1, 1970, ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg 1

Huge Rise Told in Cancer Risk

BY RONALD KOTULAK
[Science Editor]
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

BOSTON, Nov. 30—For more and more Americans the increasing number of pollutants they are exposed to may give them a better than even chance of developing lung cancer, a federal health expert reported today.

Dr. John J. Hanlon, assistant surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, said doctors have been shocked to find that exposure to two or more known cancer-causing agents doesn't merely double the risk of cancer but increases it many times.

How Risks Pile Up

Reporting at the American Medical Association's 24th clinical convention, Dr. Hanlon said this snowballing effect gives some people almost a 100 per cent risk of developing cancer.

For example, a person who smokes one to two packs of cigarets a day has 10 times the risk of developing lung cancer as a nonsmoker, he explained. A person who works with asbestos increases his risk by 25 times.

But a person who both smokes up to two packs of cigarets daily and works with asbestos increases his risk of lung cancer by 80 times, he said.

"And if this person lives in a city with high levels of air pollution and drives on crowded expressways with high levels of automobile exhaust fumes, then he runs a very great risk of developing cancer," Dr. Hanlon said.

The frightening thing about this example is that all city dwellers are exposed to asbestos since it is a commonly used building material but doctors don't know yet how much of a risk it represents, he said.

Death Rates Rise

Air pollution also plays a major role in the development of emphysema and chronic bronchitis, Dr. Hanlon said.

A recent study in New York City revealed that in the last 10 years the death rate from emphysema has increased by 500 per cent and the death rate

[Continued on page 2, col. 6]

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Risk of Lung Cancer Rises Sharply, A.M.A. Clinic Told

[Continued from first page]

from chronic bronchitis has risen 200 per cent.

Dr. Hanlon said such increases reflect the way pollution has joined with other factors in contributing to the rise of disease. He noted that people had been smoking for 70 years before increases of such magnitude were observed.

"Each year the pollution of our air, land, and water becomes worse," Dr. Hanlon said. "Threats from unsafe foods, water, drugs, chemicals and a variety of consumer products are rapidly increasing, causing the quality of American life to deteriorate."

The life expectancy of the average adult male in America has not significantly increased in the last 50 years because of the diseases and illnesses brought on by environmental pollution, he said.

Genesis in Evironment

"The medical profession must become much more cognizant of the fact that a very significant proportion of the so-called chronic, noncommunicable diseases as well as mental illness have their genesis in the environment and that more attention to the environment can prevent many of these illnesses," he said.

Another form of pollution, pesticides, have infiltrated our body tissues and may be ticking away like a biological time bomb that could explode in the next 10 to 20 years, said Dr. Charles S. Houston, chairman of 'the Community Medicine Department at the University of Vermont.

This is when the people who have had DDT and other pesticides in their bodies for the longest time will be producing children, he explained.

DDT and Children

Experiments with animals show that DDT can cause genetic damage and birth defects, Dr. Houston said. Altho no one knows what long term effect the pesticides will have on man, many scientists are concerned that the average American now has 12 parts per million of DDT in his body fat, he added.

"The continued use of pesticides is a gigantic human experiment totally unjustifiable in view of what we already know of their potential danger," he said.

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This is your lung
Ronald
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Apr 25, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg. H28

This is your lung

"If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are." (1 Cor. 2:22)

By Ronald Kotulak

ALL our lungs have turned black!

The lung is the body's most exposed internal organ and it reflects the kind of air we breathe. You are constantly sucking in air like a vacuum cleaner to fulfill your body's need for oxygen.

The lungs have to filter 15,000 quarts of air each day. The tiny particles of dirt that pollute the air and the harmful gases that contaminate it are drawn in with the oxygen, bathing the lungs in poisons they were never meant to handle on a steady basis.

"I am sick and frightened that my environment is mutilated, my health assaulted and my lungs blackened from the air which I am forced to breathe in order to live."

These are the angry words of a man who has examined more than 15,000 pairs of lungs during autopsies at the Cook County Morgue. He has failed to find even one healthy looking pink lung. They were all black.

With a vengeance that some scientists describe as an immediate and grave threat to human survival, nature has struck back against the despoilers of her air by changing man's lungs into blackened cesspools, discolored and damaged by man's own wastes.

Black lungs have become the body's hallmark of air pollution and they now affect every city dweller to some degree whether he smokes cigarets or not. Doctors call this condition anthracosis. Coal miners have the same condition but to a much greater extent.

The black lung is the modern day mark of Cain, for the pollution that each man puts into the air affects not only him but his brothers as well. City residents are affected the most but since polluted air knows no boundaries, inhabitants of the country also bear the insidious mark of pollution within their chests.

Altho few people know it, the startling fact is that doctors performing autopsies on adult Chicagoans have not been able to find a bright, clean, pink lung in several decades.

If this sounds frightening, it should be. Environmentalists link our foul air to the increasing death rates from such lung diseases as chronic bronchitis and emphysema, as well as to deaths from heart attacks and cancer. In addition, our air degrades the quality of life.

"It is a pity that people can't see their own blackened lungs," says Joseph K. Prince, a toxicologist and chief pollution fighter for the Illinois attorney general's office. "If they could, I think we could end the air pollution problem almost overnight. People would demand it at all costs."

People are not generally aware that the dirt that quickly settles on newly fallen snow also clogs their lungs and the sulfuric acid mists in the air that cause bricks to erode and nylon stockings to dissolve also leave scars on the precious organ that enables man to breathe, says Prince.

The balance of nature is like a rubber ball. If you push in at one spot, pressure is exerted all over the ball. The rubber pushes back or rebounds to re-establish its equilibrium.

Man has put stress on his environment by pumping enormous amounts of pollutants into the air. America's air annually contains 200 million tons of contaminants, approximately one ton for each American. Scientists have been wondering how nature would rebound against these pressure points, and some have predicted changing climates, a new man-made ice age and dead oceans.

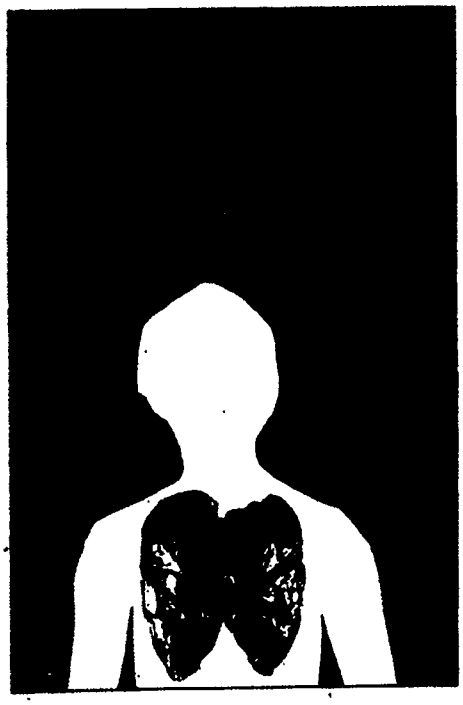
It now appears that nature has snapped back in a more subtle yet far more threatening way. The black lung is a call to pay our debt to nature for continued survival.

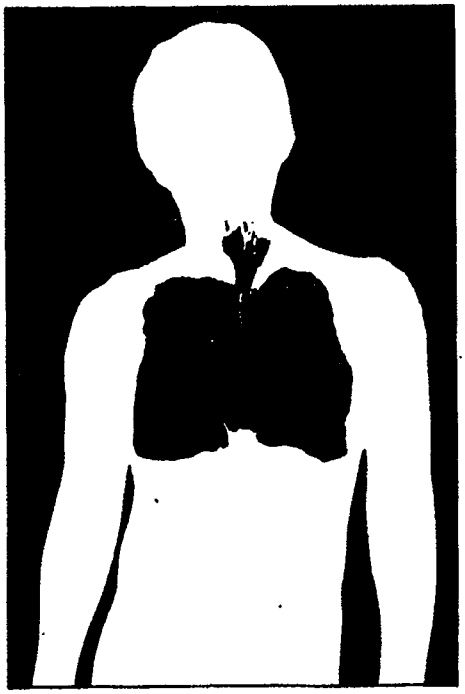
Among the poisons we breathe every day are hydrocarbons, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, inorganic metals, peroxyacetyl nitrates, benzo pyrenes, volatile organics, acids, aldehydes, particulates and perhaps a thousand other pollutants. Sulfur oxides easily combine with water vapor to form sulfuric acid mists.

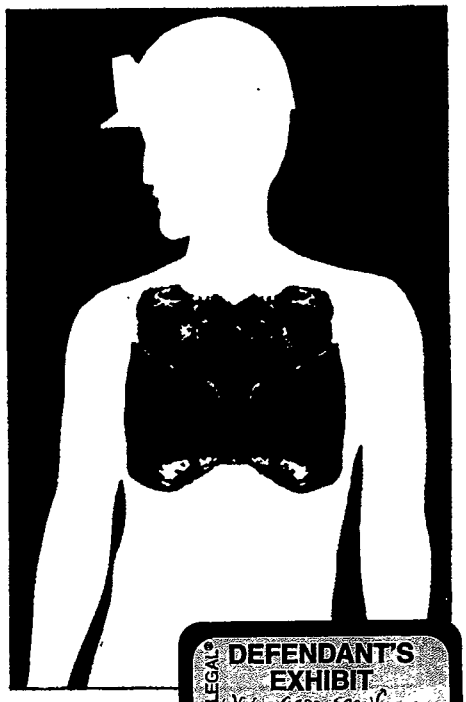
Prince first became alarmed about the black lung phenomenon and then angry at what pollution is doing to our lungs when he assisted at autopsies in the county morgue for the coroner's office.

"In the youngest to the oldest rural or urban

The healthy pink lungs in the photo on the left belonged to an 11-year-old. The polluted black lungs at the right belonged to a coal miner who worked in carbon-choked air. The lungs in the center photo? They belonged to an average Chicagoan, someone just like you.







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resident, the black lung was present. There was none of the bright, pinkish pearlescent color that we would like to see.

"Dirty air—disease and death. For every day of dirty air; another acceleration of disease, and perhaps another death. Is it necessary?"

Others have become angry, too.

"If the evidence warrants, maybe it is time we begin listing 'smog' as the probable cause of death for an increasing number of patients who die from what seem to be other causes," says Dr. James N. Pitts Jr., director of the Statewide Air Pollution Research Center of the University of California at Riverside.

Some residents already know they can't survive in the big city air. One day a year and a half ago a 58-year-old woman was ordered by her doctor not to breathe Chicago's air anymore if she wanted to stay alive.

Twelve weeks earlier she had been brought to a hospital in the city near death, her lungs wracked by chronic bronchitis, emphysema and asthma. It took everything known to modern medicine to save her.

When she was discharged six weeks later, the first breath of air she drew outside the hospital brought a hacking cough to her throat. After only one day in Chicago's foul air, her lungs violently rebelled, and she again became critically ill, requiring readmission to the hospital. Six more weeks were needed to get her over her acute attack, in which every minute was filled with fear of death by suffocation.

The second time she was ready for discharge her doctor took no chances. With an oxygen mask strapped over her face, she was carried into an ambulance, rushed to O'Hare International Airport and flown to a spot in Arizona where the lowest pollution levels could be found.

She is now breathing well, and she has not had any more acute respiratory attacks. She has never returned to Chicago, where, for her and an increasing number of victims suffering from America's fastest growing diseases, the sting of death is in the air.

More and more doctors faced with lung disease linked to air pollution are prescribing one-way trips for their seriously ill patients. Their order, "Get out of Chicago if you want to breathe."

The condition of our air is a growing hazard to health, says Dr. Bertram Carnow, a pioneering air pollution health expert who warns that the average city dweller, particularly if he smokes cigarets, can look forward to serious lung trouble in most cases.

"We're in for hard times if we don't clean up the air. Everyone now has black lungs to some degree, and this is an indicator of the crud that's in the air and of the many other insults the lungs suffer.

"The state of our lungs is such that at least 20 million Americans and probably more have the early stages of chronic bronchitis, and there is no question that millions of people have undiagnosed emphysema," states Dr. Carnow.

What is frightening doctors is that air pollution is beginning to rival cigaret smoking as the chief cause of chronic bronchitis. In America, smoking is still considered the prime culprit but in London experts believe that air pollution is the biggest cause of this disease, Dr. Carnow says.

Many people have come to accept coughing as nothing more than a nuisance because it happens so gradually, he says, but coughing is often a sign of disease. Anyone who coughs and raises phlegm during the morning for at least three months a year for two years has the early stages of chronic bronchitis, he says.

"And if they continue to smoke and to be exposed to air pollution, then they get severe chronic bronchitis. This is what we have found." Last year chronic bronchitis and emphysema caused 30,000 deaths.

Physicians are also becoming alarmed over the apparent increase in lung cancer cases caused by pollution. While 10 million Americans have quit smoking, the death rate from cancer continues to increase. This increase may largely be related to increased exposure of the population to cancer-causing agents in the environment, points out the National Advisory Cancer Council.

A major study has been launched by the National Cancer Institute in the hopes of identifying the cancer-causing agents in our environment and eliminating them.

Evidence that our air may turn cells cancerous was shown by Dr. David Spain, a pathologist who found precancerous changes in lung cells of New York City residents who didn't smoke. These same changes, only more of them, were also found in the lung cells of smokers.

So damaging is air pollution to our lungs and so widespread is the effect that almost no one reaches the age of 12 without suffering some deterioration, explains Dr. Russell P. Sherwin, a pathologist at the University of Southern California School of Medicine.

After examining thousands of lungs, Dr. Sherwin says he has yet to find anyone who has managed to enter his teens with undamaged lungs. Injured lung cells die each day, but people generally do not notice that they are losing vital reserve lung tissue. The name Dr. Sherwin gives to this damage is hypoinopenia, and it may go undetected until half the lung is destroyed, he says. When this happens, the victim may be an easy prey for pneumonia and lung cancer, warns Dr. Sherwin.

While some scientists disagree with Dr. Sherwin's estimate, he maintains that probably everyone has some lung damage characteristic of the early onset of emphysema. "I believe everyone over 12 has it. I know I can't find a normal lung in anyone over that age."

Prince adds: "Anytime you start filling up the lungs with foreign material you take up valuable space. There are no two ways about it; it can cause shortness of breath, reduced oxygenation of the blood and an increased strain on the heart and circulatory system."

Microscopic examination of the lung's tiny air sacs [alveoli] shows the scarred tissue that probably was caused by inhaled acid aerosal mists eating away the tissue, Prince says. Scarring was found in every case where it was looked for.

The air sacs are like tiny balloons that inflate to bring oxygen in and deflate to expel carbon dioxide wastes from the body. Some experts believe that scarring causes the sacs to lose their elasticity and to break apart so they can't do their job any more. The loss of contractility and the destruction of the alveoli are signs of emphysema.

Even tho scientists are uncovering early signs of emphysema in the population, most people probably may never experience the feeling of suffocation that is a symptom of the severe form of the disease. The reason is that the lungs have about 600 million alveoli, providing an extra reserve.

The death rate from emphysema has doubled every five years for the last two decades. It is now the second highest cause of disability in people under 65 who apply for Social Security benefits.

The city dweller's lungs become black the same way that the coal miner's do. Carbon, found in the mine and the city air, is the element that imparts the black color to what should normally be a pink lung.

While the miner gets his carbon from the coal he mines, the city dweller inhales his from the ever-present soot that is emitted from fuel combustion.

The lungs are our front line of defense against air pollution. Altho the hair and moist membranes in the nose catch most of the big particles of dust and other contaminants we breathe in, anything that is less than 5 millionths of an inch in diameter whistles right thru the nose and may get into the lungs.

Air enters the lungs thru the windpipe [trachea] which branches off into two main stems, one connecting to each lung. These stems have many further divisions, like the roots of a tree, called air passages that bring the air into the farthest reaches of the lungs.

The windpipe and air passages are lined with millions of tiny hairs [cilia] that act as the lung's sanitation department. The lung tissue secretes mucus [phlegm] which acts like a sticky blanket that is supposed to catch impurities, much like fly paper, before they can get into the sensitive alveoli.

The cilia beat in waves at 1,000 to 1,500 times a minute. This wave action creates an upward lifting motion which constantly moves the carpet of mucus with its cargo of clinging dirt from deep in the lung out to the throat, where it is either harmlessly swallowed or coughed up.

But chemicals found in air pollution or cigaret smoke can knock out the cilia. The little hairs can be paralyzed and their cleansing action stopped by sulfuric acid, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and ozone in air pollution or cigaret smoke.

The paralyzing action is dangerous. Long exposure to these powerful chemicals can destroy the cilia. The cells out of which the cilia grow may then be replaced by coarser cells that don't have tiny hairs. These cells undergo constant changes and some investigators suspect that they are the abnormal cells out of which cancers may spring.

The lungs overreact by producing more mucus which, since it isn't effectively moved out anymore, plugs up the air passages in the lungs. This is why chronic bronchitis patients are forced to cough. It is an attempt by the body to get rid of the mucus that has been collecting in the lungs.

The irritants now roll in, and they inflame the lining of the air passages, causing swelling and further narrowing, and making breathing more difficult. These irritants cause more trouble because the air passages try to close down to keep them out. Constant irritation keeps many of these passages closed, further reducing the supply of oxygen that can get in.

As the carbon particles infiltrate deeper into the lungs past the defenseless cilia they become lodged in and around the air sacs.

At this point another of the body's defense systems comes into play but, unfortunately, it is no match for the carbon. This system employs big cells called macrophages which are designed to gobble up harmful foreign substances. The macrophages are supposed to digest the impurities and to convert them chemically into harmless products that can be excreted from the body.

But an awful thing happens. Since carbon is a basic element which can't be broken down, the macrophages become dumbfounded. They swallow the particles but they can't do anything with them. The carbon collects in the macrophages until the big cells tire and break down themselves, compacting the cellular debris and carbon into the lung tissue.

Not only do the lungs turn black from the carbon; they also begin filling up, knocking out the air sacs that perform the life-giving function of exchanging oxygen for carbon dioxide in the blood.

Recent studies with animals show that the carbon particles play an even more ominous role in destroying lung tissue. Researchers found that pure carbon particles may simply collect in the lung. But if the particles carry traces of sulfuric acid and other chemicals, as they often do, they can cause lung cancers in rats.

Doctors now describe many severe forms of lung disease according to what a victim breathes. These life-threatening diseases which are called pneumo-

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conioses [Gk., *pneumon*, lung and *konis*, dust], are generally due to heavy exposure to air pollutants *in a particular line of work.*

Coal dust in the mines produces "miner's lung," cotton fibers in the mills cause byssinosis, sugar cane fibers [bagasse] are responsible for bagassosis, asbestos where it is mined, milled or utilized in construction causes asbestosis, aluminum dust produces aluminosis, and there are many others.

Health experts are becoming worried because many of these pollutants, which are known to cause severe damage at high exposure, are also reaching the general population. Asbestos fibers, for example, are now commonly found in the lungs of city residents. Nonsmoking asbestos workers have 25 times the normal risk of developing lung cancer.

The effect of air pollution on health is devastating. A recent nationwide study by the epidemiology and statistics division of the National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association revealed that almost one out of 10 hospital patients is hospitalized for respiratory diseases, with chronic bronchitis and emphysema the chief offenders.

"The diseases that appear to be the major causes of death in the United States today are noninfectious in origin and share the characteristics of being caused by many factors, of insidious onset and development over a 20- to 30-year period, and of being difficult to treat when finally recognized," says Dr. Carnow.

Among the diseases that take years to develop and are linked to the size of a city and its level of pollution are lung cancers and respiratory diseases, insists Dr. Carnow, who is chief of the environmental health section at the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

Dr. Carnow has proven thru studies that persons with respiratory diseases suffer more acute episodes of illness as air pollution levels go up.

Two of his studies indicate that the death rates rom lung diseases and heart attacks go up as the air becomes more polluted. Heart attacks become involved because a patient's heart must work harder when he has difficulty breathing.

The studies show that high levels of air pollution act as a "death accelerator" in seriously ill patients. They also indicate that there may be no safe threshold and that new high-risk populations may appear at every level of pollution.

During periods of high pollution school children should be told to refrain from strenuous physical exercise and to stay indoors, and high-risk patients should be inactive and remain in bed, Dr. Carnow says.

From an airplane or miles out on a highway leading to Chicago and other large cities you can spot the reddish-brown cloud of pollution that sits over the metropolis like a deadly bubble.

"I think air pollution at any level in a city shortens the lives of the residents because it increases the environmental insults they are exposed to," warns Dr. Carnow. "There is no question that at very high concentrations it causes unnecessary deaths among the weakest members of the community."

One medical investigator has found evidence indicating that the suspended particulate matter in dirty air may be more harmful to your liver than alcohol. Reporting at the recent American Public Health Association meeting, Dr. Warren Winkelstein Jr., of the University of California in Berkeley, said that a two-year study of Erie County, N. Y., which includes Buffalo, revealed that there is a strong link between high pollution levels and cirrhosis.

Dividing the study area into five economic groups, Dr. Winkelstein found that in each group the rate of cirrhosis was higher for those people living in he neighborhoods with high air pollution levels. For example, among persons in the $5,175 to $6,004 wage bracket the death rate from cirrhosis rose from 11 per 100,000 to 47 per 100,000 as they were subjected to higher and higher air pollution levels. Overall, he found that men living in the most polluted sections had a cirrhosis death rate six times higher than men living in relatively cleaner air.

Dr. Winkelstein said that altho air-borne toxic agents apparently can act directly to produce cirrhosis, when pollution is combined with excessive alcoholic intake there is an enhancement effect which greatly increases the risk of developing liver disease.

Each year air pollution becomes worse, causing a deterioration of the quality of American life, warns Dr. John J. Hanlon, assistant surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service.

Life expectancy for males 40 or more years of age is only a couple of years more today than a half century ago, he states. Members of the medical profession must realize the fact that a very significant proportion of the so-called noncommunicable diseases begin with pollution and that cleaning up the environment can prevent many of these illnesses.

A study of New York City's air from November, 1962, to May, 1965, revealed that an increase of one coefficient-of-haze unit [which is the standard measure of the light scattered by particulate matter in the air] brought an increase of 13.4 deaths per day from heart and respiratory diseases, reports Dr. Thomas A. Hodgson, of the division of epidemiological research at Cornell Medical College.

Many of the particles of dirt that float in the air are generally so small that they are invisible to the naked eye. They are produced by industrial, automotive, domestic and climatic processes which burn, condense, divide, grind and erode materials.

The U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare states that adverse health effects occur when the annual geometric average level of particulate matter exceeds 80 micrograms per cubic meter of air.

Besides endangering your health, air pollution takes a tremendous bite out of your pocketbook. Dirty air costs consumers $13 to $30 billion annually in economic damages in the U. S., reports Prof. Reid A. Bryson, director of the University of Wisconsin's Institute for Environmental Studies.

These costs, tho hard to estimate because of the all-pervasive nature of air pollution, are certainly more than what we spend each year for education, he maintains. Ironically, the costs of air pollution have been considered a healthy growth factor in our gross national product because the GNP includes industries that make money from pollution, such as detergent manufacturers, car washes, commercial laundries, window washers, paint makers and even hospitals, Bryson says.

The air we breathe costs Americans $4 billion a year in direct health care costs, he says. In the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area, air pollution increases household maintenance costs by $2.7 billion yearly and in California alone, it causes $500 million destruction each year to farm crops, he adds.

The indirect effects of air pollution are also awesome because of the ability of polluted air to change the climate. Buildings, heating and industrialization make cities two to three degrees warmer than the surrounding countryside. The cities are up to a thousand times dustier, have 30 per cent less sunlight, 50 to 90 per cent less ultraviolet light, and 8 to 10 per cent more rain [because of the water that collects on dust particles eventually forming raindrops], Prof. Bryson says.

"These changes, together with a witches' brew of sulfur dioxides, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, olefins and carbon monoxides, create a distinctive local climate particularly disadvantageous to health," he points out.

We are "fouling the temple" and creating a terrible legacy, Prince says. We have created a new generation of people whose body fat is filled with chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides, whose bones are filled with Strontium 90, whose human mother's milk, if put into a container, would not be permitted to be sold across the counter because of its DDT content, whose lungs are blackened and scarred from air pollution, and whose livers are dysfunctional.

"We are our brother's keeper," Prince pleads. "Do we want to live under this new mark of Cain?" ■

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Lawn Montessori School, 10100 youthful bursts of energy at a ll-worn horse attests to many ıd se by hard-playing tots.



ar and legs, this little fellow ıd elling, shoving, and laughlde.

Asbestos Pollution to Be Next Target

The new asbestos regulations proposed by the Illinois Pollution Control Board will, for the first time in Illinois, aim at controlling a pollutant on a prson-to-person basis.

The proposed regulations, which probably will be adopted in mid-December, provide for regulating the use of asbestos as it is manufactured, used in construction, and used in demolition procedures. During hearings earlier this year, several doctors linked asbestos with lung diseases, including cancer.

Covers Wide Variety

The regulations will go farther than Chicago's ordinance, which requires only that asbestos spraying be limited to enclosed areas.

Under the board's proposal, manufacturing plants and other facilities that use asbestos will be required to provide facilities where employes can change their work clothes.

Tim Harker, an aid to the board, said the provision was added because testimony indicated that asbestos workers and their wives have a higher incidence of lung diseases because they often come in contact with the substance.

Limit on Emissions

"This is a unique proposal," Harker said, "because it identifies the individual as a polluter."

Under the regulations, asbestos manufacturers would be allowed to emit no more than two fibers of asbestos for each cubic centimeter of air. Plants also would be required to use the best available technology to limit asbestos discharge into water.

In construction trades, outside spraying of asbestos on buildings would be prohibited after March 31. If the material, in wall boards for example, is used during construction, it must be handled under a cover or in an enclosure. Visible emissions of asbesto would be a violation of regulations.

The regulations will require that buildings with asbestos be wetted and the asbestos stripped by hand during demolition.

Hadley School Gets Bequest of $21,000

A $21,000 bequest in the will of the late Fred Dameler, a former electrical contractor in Winnetka, will be used by the Hadley School for the Blind to fund instruction in English and braille for citizens of Latin and Central America.

Begun 10 years ago, the Hadley worldwide program uses correspondence school methods and records to improve language skills of the blind.

Centers for Spanish and Portuguese-speaking blind students are in Bogota, Columbia; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Buenos Aires; and a temporary office in Norman, Okla., which serves the blind in the United States and Mexico.

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METRO
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file), Dec 9, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg. W13

METRO

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The new asbestos regulations proposed by the Illinois Pollution Control Board will, for the first time in Illinois, aim at controlling a pollutant on a person-to-person basis.

The proposed regulations, which probably will be adopted in mid-December, provide for regulating the use of asbestos as it is manufactured, used in construction, and used in demolition procedures. During hearings earlier this year, several doctors linked asbestos with lung diseases, including cancer.

The regulations will go farther than Chicago's ordinance, which requires only that asbestos spraying be limited to enclosed areas.

Under the board's proposal, manufacturing plants and other facilities that use asbestos will be required to provide facilities where employes can change their work clothes.

Tim Harker, an aid to the board, said the provision was added because testimony indicated that asbestos workers and their wives have a higher incidence of lung diseases because they often come in contact with the substance.

"This is a unique proposal," Harker said, 'because it identifies the individual as a polluter."

Under the regulations, asbestos manufacturers would be allowed to emit no more than two fiber of asbestos for each cubic centimeter of air. Plants also would be required to use the best available technology to limit asbestos discharge into water.

In construction trades, outside spraying of asbestos on buildings would be prohibited after March 31. If the material, in wall boards for example, is used during construction, it must be handled under a cover or in an enclosure. Visible emissions of asbestos would be a violation of regulations.

The regulations will require that buildings with asbestos be wetted and the asbestos stripped by hand during demolition.

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Mrs. Martin's husband, Robert, ... the time, ... 26, had been paroled last Dec. ... was being negotiated.

Chicago Tribune 1/7/72

Illinois Votes Rules on Asbestos Uses

BY CASEY BUKRO
[Environment Editor]

Illinois banned asbestos spraying yesterday and set a national precedent by compelling asbestos industry workers to clean themselves of asbestos fibers before leaving their working site.

The Illinois Pollution Control Board, meeting in Rockford, also adopted clean water standards that require Illinois industry to remove 85 to 90 per cent of the chemical wastes in discharges to state streams. Twenty-one chemical wastes are named in the standards, which must be met by Dec. 31, 1973.

Ecological Milestone

The asbestos controls require Illinois asbestos manufacturers to provide their workers with facilities enabling them to clean their clothes and bodies of asbestos fibers before leaving work.

"Our medical data show that a man coated with asbestos particles can be a hazard to people around him—his wife and his children," said Tim Harker, an assistant to the board. Medical studies have shown that people exposed to asbestos workers have developed fatal lung diseases, he said.

"What we're doing is protecting people he might come in contact with after leaving the factory," said Harker. "It is a novel approach in air pollution control. One human being could become a purveyor of air pollution and we are regulating him."

The ban on asbestos spraying for fireproofing and insulation of buildings goes into effect March 31. In addition, about 30 Illinois manufacturers of asbestos products will be required to get permits to operate from the board after June 30, 1972. The permits will not be issued to any plant emitting visible clouds of smoke or gases containing asbestos fiber.

Reject Outright Ban

The regulations require protection from dust containing asbestos while a building is being demolished. State officials said they are not trying to outlaw the use of asbestos, only to curb the use of asbestos where it might have an effect on health.

Construction activities using asbestos materials must be carried on within an enclosure. The board deleted an earlier proposal to outlaw the use of asbestos brake-linings.

The Illinois water quality standards, adopted after more than 20 hearings held thruout the state in the last year, affect industries that discharge wastes directly into streams.

Rules Held Feasible

"We're the first state, with such a comprehensive set of regulations," said a board spokesman. "The standards are strict, but technically feasible and economically reasonable." The board also warned Chicago-area companies that they must obtain state permits before installing antipollution devices.

A. H. Fay, president of the Asbestos Information Association, and vice president of National Gypsum Corp., said the asbestos industry "will accept them [asbestos regulations] and live by them."

Ecuadorian men in Panama waters. Other m... Barton's party contended in Miami that the ... registered American vessel and that Barton is ... captain. They said the three Ecuadorian me... Barton and charged them with hijacking the B... sumably to return it to Ecuador. There is no off... from the Ecuador government concerning the c...

Predicts Births on Moon

Wernher von Braun predicted in Washingto... that the moon will be colonized much like Ant... that a baby will be born there before the year ... recorded interview for a local television program, ... said, "I'm convinced that before the year 2000 ... first child will be born on the moon." He said t... ment of the space shuttle President Nixon approv... day will greatly reduce the expense of est... permanent moon base on which scientists will be ... and work for long periods on the moon's surface. ... scientists will eventually take their wives along. "a... day a child will be born on the moon."

GIs to Drop 'Mickey Mouse' Jo...

The United States Army announced in Heidel... many, yesterday that it is hiring 1,000 civilians, m... Germans, to take over "Mickey Mouse" jobs now ... by combat infantry soldiers. "We plan to divert ... tied up in 'Mickey Mouse' jobs back to primary ... to replace them with civilians—mostly local na... military spokesman said. Among the jobs to be ... by civilians will be positions such as gymnasium ... hospital ward attendants, boiler firemen, janitors ... missary sales personnel, the spokesman said. H... pay will be about $1.60 an hour.

Purse-Snatcher Shoots W...

A 24-year-old cosmetics firm representative was shot last night in the lobby of her Gold Coast apartment building by a man who stole her purse.

Miss Nancy Hilligoss of 1250 N. Stone Court was admitted to Henrotin Hospital with a gunshot wound in her arm, inflicted when she struggled with the purse-snatcher as she was entering the building.

Miss Hilligoss told police that the man ... "Does Joan live i... ing," then tried ... purse. When she ... pulled a pistol ar... took her purse, a... blue station wagon ... ployed by Fermc... ies, 4901 Searle Pk...

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test weighed to detect heroin in children of military

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to use urine tests to detect he roin use among children of military personnel overseas.

The White House adviser on drug abuse said Saturday he will pay close attention to the project to see whether urine analysis programs could work in civilian communities in the United States.

Dr. Jerome T. Jaffe, director of the White House Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, said in an interview with the federal government probably could not itself institute heroin tests for civilians but could provide funds for local schools, community groups and other organizations that wanted to try the technique.

Seek official comment

The Pentagon proposal — its advocates suggest September as a starting date — is circulating for comment among military officials, according to Col. Richard S. Kotite, deputy to the Pentagon's top drug officer.

The urine tests would be made in four schools run by the military for children of its overseas people, Col Kotite said, but would not be required of a child if the family objected.

Ethical question cited

The plan raises legal questions involving both the rights of civilian dependents and agreements with some foreign countries that could require the military to report to local officials any heroin users it discovered.

Dr. Jaffe said any extension of urine testing beyond servicemen raises ethical questions. He said matters of personal privacy and other individual rights would probably prevent the federal government from requiring urine tests of civilians in the United States for heroin.

"Must we stand by helplessly as an epidemic moves through a high school or any other closed community?" he said. "For the federal government the answer is yes. But other groups can set their own standards for participation. A school can require vaccination, for example, as a requisite for registration"

At Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio, urine tests for heroin became a prerequisite for quarterly registration at the urging of the student body president.



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n of disbelief comes over the
ne G. Pappas as she is named
front Festival Queen for 1972
judging at the Chicago Yacht
21 year old beauty is from
ookbrook (Sun-Times Photo
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Find asbestos in some antibiotics

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Special

WASHINGTON — Asbestos has been found in possibly dangerous amounts in some of the most popular antibiotics that doctors prescribe.

The asbestos fibers — which may play a role in causing cancer and other lung disease — are getting into medicines because manufacturers use asbestos filters to strain out impurities.

The finding was reported last week in Science and will be expanded on in a coming issue of the Journal of the American Medical Assn.

"Our conclusion is that it is only prudent to change manufacturing methods," Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, one of the authors, said Saturday. "There are other filtering methods that are quite effective."

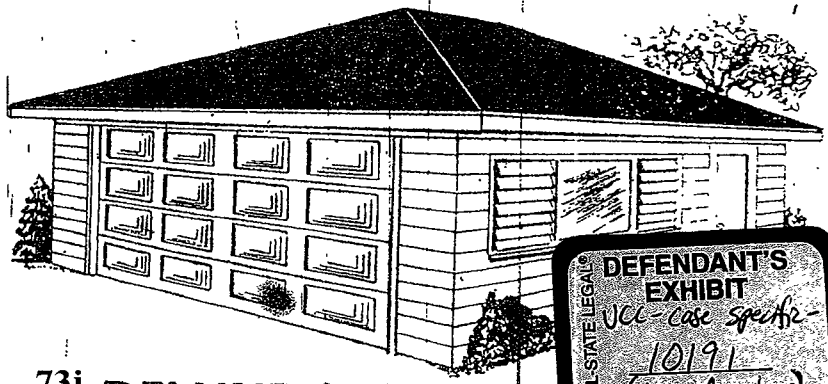
All drugs involved are injected. Selikoff and his team from Mount Sinai Medical School, New York, tested 17 and found "significant" amounts of asbestos in 6, all antibiotics. These are acetazolamide, oxacillin, cephalothin, tetracycline, vancomycin and methicillin. Lesser amounts of asbestos were found in two penicillin samples.

The amounts involved were generally small, ranging from a dozen to more than 100 fibers per gram. But it has been learned in experimental animals, said the doctors, that as little as 10 to 30 milligrams of asbestos can produce cancers.

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Modern 80" black vinyl sofa with 2 matching chairs. Was $449.95 Now $349.95
Modern 88" wood arm sofa in orange tweed. Was $329.95 Now $249.95

CITY BEAT

25 of 39 landowners OK Grant Par

By Charles M. Smith

The Chicago Park District's big bandshell planned for Grant Park has received the blessing of 25 of the 39 landowners whose properties will overlook it, a Park District attorney reported Tuesday. Thirteen backers gave their approval in writing, David S. Kerwin said. The rest, he added, voiced their OKs.

Of the two denials of consent received by the Park District, Kerwin said, one — from the ownership of the Fine Arts Building, 410 S. Michigan — was in writing. Ferd Kramer, part owner of a building at 1130 S. Michigan, orally has protested the band shell. Kerwin said written approval would be sought from all the landowners concerned, including the 12 who failed to make their stand known. The bandshell is the visible part of the Park District proposal. The invisible part is an underground parking garage — to be built along with the bandshell in the area now occupied by the Monroe Street parking lot.

Ban further asbestos spray use

CLAIMING "ATTRIBUTES of extreme danger" to many persons, the Illinois Pollution Control Board forbade the further use of asbestos sprays in fireproofing a 45-story building nearing completion in downtown Chicago. Target of the ban was the Anning-Johnson Co., of 1959 Anson, Melrose Park, whose workers have been spraying asbestos over the steel skeleton of the CNA Financial Corp. building at 301 S. Wabash.

The ruling was the first to emerge from a state ban on the sprays that became effective last March. It was based on medical findings that the sprays can cause two deadly lung ailments. Officials of Anning-Johnson withheld immediate comment on the ruling. Its representatives argued at a board hearing May 24 that substitute materials could not be had, were unsuitable and, in general, too costly.

Vaccinations to stop cavities?

A NAVY DENTAL pathologist said vaccinations might one day make the dental drill as obsolete as metal false teeth.

Dr. Samuel Hoffman, a captain in the Navy Dental Corps, in fact, envisioned a day when either the vaccinations or chemical applications to teeth might eliminate decay altogether. Hoffman told the annual convention of the American Society for Preventive Dentistry that it had been "well established" that bacteria of various types cause cavities.

And where do the bacteria thrive best?

According to a nutritionist who spoke to the convention Monday, in the kind of sugary environment created in the average American diet.

Bank spurs building program

A SYNDICATE HEADED by one of the world's largest banks got a state building program off the ground. Led by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, the syndicate bought the first $100 million in a $561-million issue of bonds for construction at state hospitals, prisons and universities.

OK blood collection on city

A City Council committee Tuesday recommended an ordinance permitting voluntary blood collection on city property.

In the past the City Council has had to approve each separate contract with organizations wishing to collect blood on city property — even temporary blood drives in fire stations.

If the new ordinance is approved, blood-collecting organizations will apply to the Chicago Board of Health, which will supervise the operation.

Health Comr. Murray C. Brown told the Council's Health Committee that the ordinance would substantially improve the supply of voluntarily donated blood. Such blood generally is safer because of the high incidence of hepatitis among paid donors.

Under the ordinance an organization that wished to collect blood on city property would have to fulfill a number of conditions, including the guarantee that blood would be available to the donor and his or her immediate family for a period of a year, unless the right is waived.

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When the study began, the

State Halts Asbestos Spraying

Chicago Tribune 7/26/72

BY CASEY BUKRO
Environmental Editor

The Anning-Johnson Co. was prohibited by the state yesterday from completing asbestos spraying to fireproof the 45-story CNA Financial Center under construction at 301 S. Wabash Av.

It was the first time the Illinois Pollution Control Board has halted the use of asbestos spray under a state regulation which became effective March 31. The board ruled that prolonged exposure to asbestos fibers can lead to lung diseases, including cancer.

Used 1,000 Tons

Anning-Johnson, of 1959 Anson St., Melrose Park, told the board that it already has used 1,000 tons of asbestos spray on the building. The company said it wanted to spray an additional 10 to 12 tons from the second to the fifth floor on the east side of the building in the next two weeks.

The firm also argued that substitutes were not available, and that denial of permission to use asbestos spray could lead to higher costs and building modifications.

The board rejected the arguments as "unsubstantiated and purely speculative." It said that spraying asbestos on a building in the heart of downtown Chicago would pose a health threat to "a substantial number of people."

A spokesman for Anning-Johnson said in a telephone interview that substitutes for asbestos spray are available, but it must be decided if they can be used on the CNA building along with the spraying already done.

City Has Law

The City of Chicago also has an ordinance prohibiting the use of asbestos spray. It became effective Jan. 1. The city does not have a complaint against the CNA building.

In other action, the board fined the Caterpillar Tractor Co. $2,000 for dense smoke pollution at its Peoria plant, fined the Lobue Excavating Co. $1,000 for pollution at its Chicago Heights refuse disposal site, fined the Iowa-Illinois Gas & Electric Co. $1,000 for failing to obtain state permits before installing four gas-oil turbines at its Moline plant, and fined the City of Nashville $250 for sanitary landfill violations.

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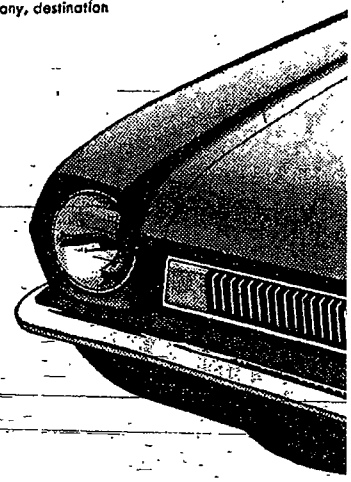
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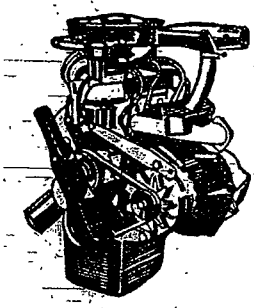
Ford Pinto	$1,960*
Volkswagen 113	$2,159*
Toyota Corolla 1600	$2,109*
Datsun PL510	$2,306*

*Manufacturer's suggested retail price for 2-door models. Excludes dealer preparation charges if any, destination charges, title and taxes.

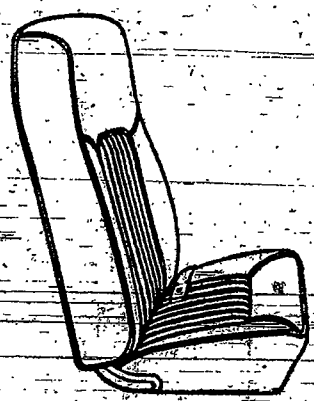




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Chicago Tribune 3/22/73

Cancer in youths linked to asbestos

RESEARCHERS ARE becoming afarmed that asbestos may pose a deadly peril to some children.

"We are now beginning to see an increase in certain types of cancers in children who have been exposed to asbestos dust early in life," said Dr. Robert Pogrund, associate professor of occupational and environmental health at the University of Illinois School of Public Health.

Investigators at the federal National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health recently discovered an increase in mesotheliomas in children, Dr. Pogrund reported yesterday at a postgraduate course on lung diseases at the Pick-Congress Hotel. The meeting was sponsored by the American College of Chest Physicians, the Chicago Lung Association, and the University of Illinois.

MESOTHELIOMAS are cancers attacking the lining of the lungs.

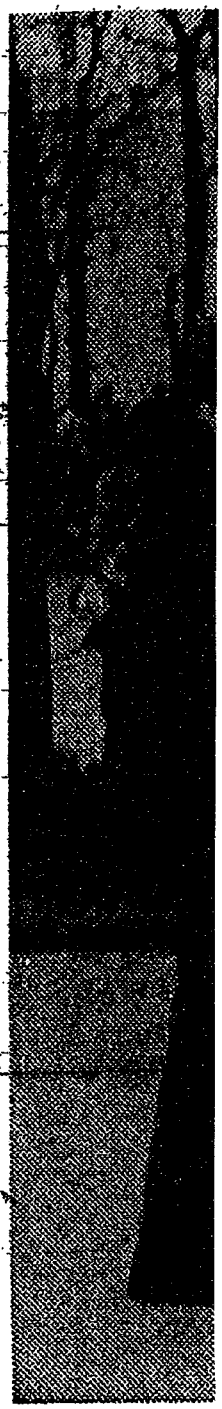
In tracking down these previously rare malignancies in children, the investigators found that the victims had been exposed to asbestos, Dr. Pogrund said. Some of the children lived near asbestos plants, others played with burlap bags that had contained asbestos products, some had played in buildings where asbestos dust was churned up due to demolition, and others may have received asbestos from baby powders, he explained.

Dr. Pogrund said that one dilapidated school in the Chicago area had to be closed because asbestos was leaking from the ceiling materials and falling on the students.

HE CALLED FOR rigid standards to reduce the risk of exposure to asbestos and improved techniques for monitoring asbestos in the air.

The general population has been increasingly exposed to asbestos and many medical authorities are concerned that this may pose a growing hazard, he said.

Asbestos gets into the air from such sources as insulation spraying on new buildings, brake linings, demolition of old buildings, and a growing number of products containing asbestos, he said.



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See Page 64.

CHICAGO
Sun-Times

Saturday, March 31, 1973

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108 Pages — 10 Cent

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mas J. Moore and Edward T. Pound

business partners of Ald. Thomas E. 31st) secretly made huge profits from hase of 148 acres of city-owned land, a ion pushed through the City Council ie.

le deal was put together by Keane's close friend s partner, the late David S. Chesrow, who was for chairman of the Board of Local Improvements.

f the complex and secret deal, uncovered by The and Better Government Assn. in a three-month n, provide a fascinating insight into the operations e Combine, a vast political empire centered around an.

cuti- ector J. Terrence Brunner summed up the thi:

ane ... dragged that Chicago is a city that works. eal shows how Chicago works — Keane's pals cash- $2.1-million purchase of city land at bargain-base- ."

ill flow today from portions of the huge tract, Farm, which was purchased in 1964 for just over market value at the time. A subsequent court a part of the tract gave an indication of the 1964


DAVID S. CHESROW


ALD. THOMAS E. KEANE


HARRY H. SEMROW


BERNARD FEINBERG


WILLIAM LANCASTER


GEORGE M. KEANE

Carey seeks jury visit by 73n

U.S. probes Semrow in mail fraud

By Edward T. Pound and Thomas J. Moore

Federal investigators are preparing m fraud charges against Harry H. Semrow, fo mer Chicago postmaster and now chairman the County Board of Appeals, for granting $159,000 assessment reduction to his brothe The Sun-Times learned Friday.

The federal investigation, under the direction of the attorney's office and Internal Revenue Service agents, is direct result of information turned over by The Sun-Times a the Better Government Assn.

The Justice Department moved quickly, subpenaing on F day afternoon all assessment records and other documen pertaining to the property owned by Semrow's brother

The beneficiary of t ow, business partner of Ha Th cut was granted for th ldn owned by Otto Semro lou Prospect.

The reduction will taxes based on averag

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New Israeli ambassador

Simcha Dinitz (left) Israel's new ambassador to the United States, is welcomed to the State Department in Washington Friday by Deputy Sec. of State Kenneth Rush. Dinitz, who was once a night watchman at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, is a close political aide to Prime Minister Golda Meir. He reportedly was appointed to the ambassadorship over the objections of Foreign Minister Abba Eban. (AP)

Return of advertising against cigarets urged

TOGALES, Ariz. (UPI) — e president of the American ncer Society urged broadters Friday to "help save a ndred thousand lives" by rerning anti-cigaret comcials to the air to countct seduction" of the ng bacco firms.

r. Arthur G. James, a Cobus (Ohio) surgeon, said the heavy anti-cigaret ad paign on radio and teleon had produced a marked ease in the number of -agers taking up smoking een 1968 and 1971.

it when the ban on broadcigaret advertising took t two years ago, the number of anti-smoking spots, which had been required under the fairness doctrine, dropped by three-fourths. That wasn't enough to counteract "the glamorous appeals of the cigaret and advertising industries," he said.

"The result has been an upward trend in cigaret smoking, especially among teen-agers," James said.

James called upon broadcasters to again "take into the homes of America the messages about cigaret smoking that effectively changed the smoking habits of millions of adults and prevented the addiction of millions of teenagers."

and that he came to when he became a Christian.

Mr. Warnke told the audience that even though there are real Satanists around who magic powers by the devil himself, they should not think that the followers of Satan are black-winged creatures who live in a hearse and should be burned with a Zippo."

He said most followers of Satan are average people who are "looking for a religious ex- and deprivation" as well as his ... of show-business-

But he said that by doing this, he is much more effective ... making people, especially young people understand what Jesus Christ can do, he said.

Judging by the response of ... young and old at the Jesus ... Thursday night, Mr. Warnke really wowed them. And he didn't leave them longing.

Emissions of 3 substances limited

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The government imposed new rules Friday to reduce airborne emissions of three hazardous substances — asbestos, beryllium and mercury.

The rules from the Environmental Protection Agency require that no asbestos mills give off visible emissions, unless air cleaning devices are used to eliminate asbestos emissions.

They also ban the use of asbestos tailings — the unused part of asbestos ore — for road surfaces, and permit no visible emission from factories using asbestos.

These plants include those making certain textiles as well as cement products, floor tile, paints, insulating material and a long list of other products.

The EPA prescribed certain procedures to follow when buildings containing asbestos insulation are demolished. When razing buildings above certain heights, demolition crews must wet down the asbestos material and drop it to the ground in air-tight chutes.

The EPA estimated that 25,000 buildings which will fall under these rules are demolished each year. The new procedures will add an estimated $145 million a year to the cost of building demolition.

Asbestos has been linked to bronchial cancer and identified as a possible cause of other chest cancers. Its effects sometimes do not show up for 30 years in persons exposed to heavy doses.

A spokesman said the ban on asbestos tailings applies primarily to roads in Vermont, where asbestos mines exist.

Beryllium compounds can be lethal if inhaled in sufficient quantities and also have been linked to skin and eye problems. The new rules limit the amount of beryllium that may be expelled from plants and prohibit the burning of beryllium waste except in incinerators, and restricts the amounts which may be burned.

The beryllium rule affects certain foundries, ceramic-makers, machine shops and rocket-testing facilities.

Breathing mercury vapors has been linked to nerve and kidney injuries, as well as brain damage. Under the new rules, plants which process mercury ore or use mercury compounds to produce chlorine gas are limited in the amount of emissions they can produce.

Blue-collar views
Mike LaVelle
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); May 8, 1973; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg. 20

Blue-collar views

Risks of occupational disease



By Mike LaVelle

BETWEEN 14,000 and 15,000 workers die every year as a result of work-related accidents.

The Occupational Safety and Health branch of the Labor Department points out that a number of chemicals and other substances, some widely used in industry, can cause cancer. Many workers in manufacturing plants continue to be exposed to these chemicals.

The Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International Union says that "each passing work day without regulatory intervention increases the number of employes who will be effectively exposed to these chemicals and who subsequently may develop cancer."

IF A WORKER in the asbestos industry dies from cancer, in the metal industry from beryllium poisoning, or an uranium miner from radiation it is not, according to the statisticians, a work-related accident but an occupational disease.

It is estimated that 100,000 deaths a year are the results of occupational diseases [a conservative estimate according to Franklin Walick of the United Auto Workers [UAW] in his book, "The American Worker, An Endangered Species"].

What then, pray tell, is the difference between accident and disease? Should we consider them the same and say that 114,000 workers a year die from work-related *causes?*

Are company physicians doing their jobs? Says one UAW official: "In one case a man died and the autopsy showed that his heart had burst. He had been subjected to chlorine gas prior to his dying on the job. The company contends he had a heart attack."

How many physicians, purely out of ignorance, do not take into account occupational exposure when making a diagnosis or in determining cause of death in an autopsy?

Not an idle point when you consider that some 100,000 chemical compounds have been introduced into industry since the turn of the century. With our spiraling technology; 600 new chemicals are introduced each year.

Ralph Nader's report, "Bitter Wages," by Joseph Page and Mary O'Brien, quotes a Dr. Hawley A. Wells of the Pulmonary Research Lab in Johnstown, Pa., appearing before a House subcommittee on labor:

"Many physicians express frustration at having inadequate medical information to diagnose and treat patients with suspected occupational diseases, much less the ability to prevent them.

"Dr. John L. Zalinsky came up to us in Detroit and told of 30 cases of chronic beryllium diseases caused by exposure to 'safe' levels of beryllium dust. He was told by the company that if he published this material in the medical literature that he would have to look for another job.

"He was torn between professional honesty and personal security and before he resolved this dilemma he died of a second heart attack. His material has never been published."

What has the Nixon administration done about worker safety? Let's take a look.

Here's a Department of Labor radio commercial: "Hi, this is Joanne Worley. Don't get hurt on the job. Stay alert and practice job safety full time. For more information, contact the nearest office of the U. S. Department of Labor."

A Teamster local in St. Louis, being alert if not a bit naive, believed such commercials and sent a request for information on chemical compositions and the hazards associated with materials used in their work place to a branch set up by the Health, Education, and Welfare Department and the Department of Labor as the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH].

In July, 1971, they received this reply:

"IN REFERENCE to your letter requesting chemical composition and health hazards with an extensive list of industrial trade products, I regret to inform you that at this time we do not have access to this type of information. We do hope that within one year we will have an operational file of material safety data sheets on chemical products.

"Your request should be directed to the manufacturers as they have direct responsibility for providing health and safety information on their products."

With a Big Business-oriented administration in Washington that kind of response does not surprise me. It's like reporting a rape to a Richard Speck. I'd rather report it to Ralph Nader.

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ment urging the governor "to establish a blue-ribbon search committee to seek out candidates for the board." The suggestion usefully directs public attention to the need for a board of maximum distinction, tho three weeks may be too short a time to permit much of a formal search.

It is to be hoped that Gov. Walker and his staff have already given considerable thought to selecting a blue-ribbon board. [Tho as Sen. McGovern could leave thinking about a Vice Presi-

regions and political parties. It will have weighty responsibilities for public education below the college level, beginning with the choice of a successor to Dr. Bakalis, the last of the elected superintendents of public instruction.

Gov. Walker has an opportunity to appoint a Board of Education which will not consist of captives of any selfish faction but of citizens willing and able to act in the public interest. He should make the most of this important opportunity.

Chicago Tribune 9/10/73

great deal about g

President Nixon impressive on a o the smaller groups for give-and-take constant lament o that more of this put across to the p

Nixon, for exam recall of names o only once or twice minds me of the fauver [D., Tenn.] about the media knows how to milk

Asbestos on the north shore?

Rep. Samuel H. Young [R., Ill.] has raised some provocative questions about asbestos, water, and health. He wants to know if the International Joint Commission, which manipulates the flow out of Lake Superior, is monitoring the water at Sault Sainte Marie to see how much asbestos it contains. Rep. Young fears that a recent increase in Superior's outflow from 80,000 to 120,000 cubic feet per second will bring asbestos, "this cancer-causing contaminant," into the water intakes of Illinois towns and points south.

This particular story began in 1958, when the Reserve Mining Company began the daily dumping of 60,000 tons of taconite tailings into Lake Superior at Silver Bay, Minn. In due course millions of tons of these wastes were observed to be smothering micro-organisms in the lake, and suspended powdery taconite was turning green the blue water of Lake Superior. Conservationists started a legal fight against Reserve's dumping long before it was discovered that there were 2.6 million asbestos fibers in each liter of water sampled at Two Harbors, Minn., and almost a million at Duluth.

These asbestos fibers of course are very small. The asbestos industry stoutly maintains that there have always been minute amounts of asbestos in air and water and that "there is no evidence that the small number of fibers found in most members of the general population affect health or longevity." This would be more reassuring if the adverse impact of intense exposure to asbestos had been realized earlier than it was.

Rep. Young would like to see the Superior outflow reduced. He points out that Superior is expected soon to recede from its present level, which is near the maximum limit under terms of international agreements. Or how about increasing the diversion of water from the Great Lakes thru the Illinois-Mississippi waterway? Or are legal and environmental objections to that decisive? Should one wish success to the litigants seeking to shut down Reserve Mining's operation at Silver Bay [which puts asbestos into the air as well as the water]? Or would the economic consequences of that be unacceptable?

Questions, questions. Back in 1958 it all seemed so simple. Jobs, iron, prosperity, and no complications. If we are wiser now, we are sadder as well.

Trauma cen

SPRINGFIELD, the Illinois Traun cal Services syste explain the placem ma Center signs ways and Illinois these signs are a others will be er Trauma Centers a Chicago area and

The Illinois Tr founded a little n ago to assure th persons in our s care. To date more injured persons ha the state's 45 trau linois now leads th of trauma victims

The Hospital Tr are placed on fede partment of Tran ambulance personn porting the critica nated trauma cent have been chosen planning effort i across the state. T have been chosen that not every hos care for critically tims.

The stubborn passenger train

The American passenger train has been counted out so many times by its detractors — and even its friends — that by now it should be as extinct as the passenger pigeon. But it keeps rolling along and at times shows a vitality surprising even to those most dedicated to saving it.

friends than expected. The proposal to drop them drew sharp protests from rail passenger groups. Further, these people put their money where their mouths were. In May, June, and J the two trains showed substantial creases in patronage.

Amtrak then informed the In state Commerce Commission that

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National Report

Christine Davis

Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Apr 14, 1974; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg. M12



National Report

by Christine Davis

Wanted: Business Administration Majors

College students who want to make substantial contributions after graduation should consider majoring in business administration.

Although minorities represent 17% of the total population, they account for less than one-third of one percent of the nation's business assets, according to a recent report by a government task force on minority business enterprise.

The 73-member task force was established in 1972 by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare at the request of the Interagency Council of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, a division of the Department of Commerce.

The task force study determined that "the high failure rate of minority enterprises" can be attributed to "the absence of managerial and business skills necessary" for a firm to survive in today's competitive environment. The report said that there is a "chronic shortage of trained minority talent" to fill the need for "owners, managers, and business technicians in the growing number of new and expanding minority business firms."

The task force recommended the establishment of a national program for providing business management skills to existing and potential minority entrepreneurs and called for the creation of state and local task forces to "educate, train and support" current and future minority owners. The task force also recommended increased federal funding of predominantly minority colleges and the establishment of minority enterprise scholarships to encourage business education.

Although federal expenditures for minority business ventures reached $1 billion last year, the rate of failure of federally funded businesses remains extremely high.

Fuel Crisis Impact on Inner City Reported

Herrington Bryce, director of research at the Joint Center for Political Studies, Washington, D.C., in testimony before a Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs warned that the current fuel crisis threatens inner city Blacks and poor people. He said that inflation, unemployment and rising costs of heating fuels, which may lead to higher rents, will hit Blacks the hardest. Bryce warned the Senators that landlords will probably use the energy crisis as an excuse for reducing heat below recommended levels and, in many cases, raise both rents and the cost of other services in low income apartments.



REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES DIGGS

West African Drought Worsens

Despite numerous fund-raising activities sponsored by organizations throughout the country and intervention by the United States government, 200,000 people may die of starvation during the worst drought of the century in West Africa.

Congress has approved a resolution by Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich.) for $25 million in relief funds, and another $50

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million has been designated for aid but has not yet been authorized for release. Most of the $25 million will be used immediately to increase agricultural production in the stricken Sahel region of Africa. Government sources report that the U.S. has allocated 350,000 tons of food and grains for the 1974 fiscal year to the West African states and pledged another 22,250 tons of grain to Ethiopia.

Of the private organizations which have established fund-raising drives for the famine area, Africare, Relief for Africans in Need in Sahel (RAINS), and People United To Save Humanity (PUSH) have made the most significant contributions. Africare, a private Washington-based organization has raised approximately $230,000 from $5 and $10 contributions received almost entirely from the Black community. Africare was also instrumental in getting a $250,000 contribution from the Lilly Endowment of Indianapolis.

RAINS, a New York group, has raised $50,000, mostly from Black organizations; and PUSH, headed by Rev. Jesse Jackson, has donated several thousand dollars to the drought stricken region.

The West African Intergovernmental Relief Agency has estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 persons have already died in northern Ethiopia from the drought or famine related diseases.



BEVERLY CHERRY

Woman Fights On-The-Job Health Hazards for Government

Carbon monoxide indicators, methanometers and mercury vapor detectors are not exactly household words. However, to Beverly Cherry, an industrial hygienist in the Atlanta regional office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), they are everyday tools.

In her job as a regional industrial hygienist with OSHA, Ms. Cherry has the responsibility for inspecting on-the-job health conditions in eight southeastern states—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. OSHA safety compliance officers look specifically at safety factors in work places.

Currently her activities are centered primarily on five of the most commonly used and hazardous toxic substances—asbestos, carbon monoxide, cotton dust, lead and silica.

Ms. Cherry is the only woman industrial hygienist in the southeastern United States.

Navy Selects Second Black Admiral

The United States Navy has appointed Captain Gerald E. Thomas to the admiralty, making him the second Black Admiral in American History. Admiral Samuel L. Gravely, Jr., the other Black admiral, was appointed in 1972.

The United States Air Force set the pace for promotions when Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., was named Lieutenant General, a rank he held until his retirement. Daniel "Chappie" James was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General in the Air Force in May 1973.

Brigadier General B. O. Davis, Sr., was the first Black holding that rank in the United States Army. He retired from the service with one star. Major General Frederic Davison became the Army's first Black two-star general. Later, James F. Hamlet was promoted to the rank of Major General.

Twelve Black generals now serve in the U.S. Army.

Competition Opens for Ralph Bunche Fellowships

The United Nations Association of the U.S.A. has launched its second annual competition for Ralph Bunche Fellowships. The fellowships are awarded to Blacks under thirty years of age to support work on global problems, with particular emphasis on the interrelationships of domestic and foreign affairs.

Every Black college campus is distributing applications as are major universities where large numbers of Black students are enrolled.

Edward M. Karry, president of the United Nations Association, announced the appointment of the former Associate Director of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Francis Lee, as the new Director of the Ralph Bunche Awards Program.

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Plant size irrelevant to safety
Mike LaVelle
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Jul 25, 1974; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg. 14



Blue-collar views

Plant size irrelevant to safety

By Mike LaVelle

ON JUNE 27 the U. S. House of Representatives voted 201 to 194 to exempt employers with 25 or less workers from full coverage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act and to ban federal safety inspectors from entering such establishments.

I fail to see much difference between working in a small factory with less than 25 workers or a large one with over a thousand.

There is one difference: A small factory may be located in a back alley warehouse in a large city or out in the boondocks, hidden from the public eye, violating workers' rights everyday.

I KNOW—because I've worked at such places, one of which was a novelty factory on Chicago's Northwest Side. No one ever received time-and-one-half for overtime, and the owner even had the gall to hire his mostly black and Appalachian white employes as weekend maids and handymen. Nobody knew or bothered to ask what kind of glue the assemblers were sniffing, nor whether the rusty, screeching freight elevator was safe. Another example was a plumbing shop in a western suburb where a thin man in his fifties and I loaded cast iron bathtubs weighing over 300 pounds onto a truck. Neither of us ever received a hernia, but if we had there wasn't too damn much we could have done about it.

And there was a plastic factory on the West Side where you literally shovel asbestos fibers into a steam-heated hydraulic press. The stuff gets on your skin and into your lungs.

There are a lot of small businesses like these, and the workers in them should have the same protection under OSHA laws as any worker for General Motors or U. S. Steel. It's called equal protection under the law.

The OSHA amendment still has to pass the Senate, and I hope that Charles Percy and Adlai Stevenson both vote against it. It would tell workers more about their stance than the ritual donning of hardhats at election time.

The Illinois representatives who voted for the amendment, which was sponsored by Paul Findley, a Republican, are Findley, Republicans Robert Hanrahan, Edward Derwinski, Harold R. Collier, Samuel H. Young, Philip Crane, Robert McClory, Leslie C. Arends, George M. O'Brien, and Democrat George E. Shipley.

The next time one of these guys greets you outside your factory gate and asks for your vote, tell him, "If you aren't voting for my interests as a worker, I'm not going to vote for your interest as a politician."

Don't be conned by an American flag label on a hard hat. These are the same guys who will eat Polish sausage, sing "Danny Boy," or wear a dashhiki on Chicago's South Side if they see a vote in it.

IT'S NOT improbable that the chemicals they wouldn't dare introduce into the work place of a large corporation under the scrutiny of OSHA inspectors could be introduced into a small factory protected by Findley's amendment.

In a sense the workers in a small factory could be used as guinea pigs.

To paraphrase Murphy's Law, "If they think they can get away with it, they'll try it."

And if something goes wrong in one of those back-alley factories, those who aren't involved may never know. But we should.



All workers should have equal protection under safety laws.

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Health hazards vs. a company doctor
Mike Lavelle
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file). Dec 24, 1974; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg. 9

Blue-collar views

Health hazards vs. a company doctor



By Mike LaVelle

THE INDUSTRIAL uses of lead include the manufacturing of tin cans, chemicals, pipes, bullets, paints, and batteries, the casting of type, and the soldering of car radios.

Lead poisoning can damage the blood, brain, nerves, and kidneys. In 1969 70 per cent of the employes of a company dealing with lead suffered lead contamination to the degree of requiring constant medication. Two employes have been retired because of severe lead poisoning.

The effects of lead poisoning can disrupt the body's motor functions to the point of spasms or paralysis. Its effect on the muscles and the heart has caused death. Lead poisoning can also damage the brain, causing mental retardation. Lead, in fact, can remain in your body for periods of time. You can completely forget it, and then one illness will trigger a toxic poison into your bloodstream.

LEAD POISONING, as in many of the chemical occupational hazards at work places, is a danger that accumulates. Its buildup is so subtle that at times the critical point for irreversible permanent damage coincides with its discovery. Evidence in that sense is not enough—prevention is the key.

There has been a strike against the Gould Battery plant in Trenton, N. J., since Nov. 18.

At issue are lead poisoning hazards. In the last two years of the plant's workforce of 230, 40 reportedly have been forced off the job for health reasons, including the president of Local 108 of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, according to Florence Criley, a union representative in Chicago.

The union is insisting on better protection against lead poisoning, while the company insists that it's supplying workers with respirators and face masks and that is good enough, despite the allegation that 40 workers got sick on the job and they had to go home or to the hospital.

The issue, according to Dr. Sidney Wolfe of a Washington-based Health Research Group, is that the company, as many other companies do, much prefers inexpensive—and inadequate—respirators and face masks to installing costly air-suction and conditioning systems.

Not to be overlooked, by the way, is the fact that not only are respirators and masks inadequate, they're damned uncomfortable to wear eight hours a day.

Two years ago, the Local 108 began pressing the Gould Company for lead poisoning protection. The union called in Dr. Wolfe, a nationally known authority, to help them. At first, the company refused to provide any information about plant health conditions or the medical histories of the workers, according to Dr. Wolfe. Eventually the local was able to get the information, and with Wolfe's help get some improvements from the company.

But Gould has ignored some of its promises and Dr. Wolfe is continuing to aid the local in winning a decent health-protection program.

A point to be raised here is why did the workers have to plead for a doctor from outside the company? Paul Brodeur answers the question in his fine book, the recently published "Expendable Americans."

Brodeur's book examines the relationship between medicine and management thru the particular case of the Pittsburgh Corning asbestos plant in Tyler, Tex., and the case of its workers afflicted with the asbestos-related disease, asbestosis.

In the book Brodeur makes it clear whether the company doctor cares for his patients or his employer. On page 245, there is an anecdote which tells the whole story:

" 'I WONDER if there might be some time in the next day or two that I could talk with you.' Dr. Grant appeared to hesitate. Then, glancing quickly over the ballroom, which was emptying, he shook his head. 'I'm afraid I can't,' he replied.

" 'In this instance there is a question of a patient's rights.' For a moment I thought I had not heard him correctly. Then it dawned on me that he was talking about the company.

" 'Do you mean Pittsburgh Corning?' I said. 'Why, yes,' Dr. Grant replied. 'If they don't want me to talk with you there's nothing I can do.' "

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The resurrection of the lakes
Jerald terHorst
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Aug 15, 1975; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg. A4

Jerald terHorst

The resurrection of the lakes



GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Here in President Ford's home town — and mine — they now catch salmon in the downtown stretches of Grand River, more than 30 miles upstream from Lake Michigan. A few years back, you could only take sucker and carp here.

That's part of the cheery news concerning the Great Lakes that's worth noting these days. Despite the continuing economic difficulties of America's big industrial cities along the Great Lakes, we are slowly winning the battle against pollution of the world's largest body of fresh water.

The fight has not been easy and it is a long way from being over. A decade ago, many of the experts felt the Great Lakes were facing doomsday. The real fear then was that the U. S. and Canada, thru ignorance, neglect, and a concentration of industry and commerce, were literally and inexorably turning the lakes into a sewer stretching from northern Minnesota to New York's Atlantic seaboard.

THAT APPARENTLY IS not going to happen. Not because the fears were overblown but because of corrective action being taken by the cities, states, provinces, and national authorities on both sides of the border. You don't have to be an environmental expert to spot the difference that a decade has made.

According to Canadian and American commercial fishermen, they now can see into the depths again where murky waters once prevailed. Lake trout, perch, coho, and chinook salmon are in abundance.

No longer is Lake Erie choked by massive beds of algae created by the sewage discharge of urban centers. The chemical wastes from plants in Gary, Detroit, Cleveland, and Rochester, N. Y., nowadays give a less chalky tinge to the shore-line waters of Lakes Michigan, Erie, and Ontario. Bathing beaches in the Cleveland area that had to be closed because of pollution only a few years ago are now in use again.

Progress in cleaning up the Great Lakes was the happy theme, that, for once, marked a meeting of American and Canadian researchers in Windsor, Ontario, under the auspices of the International Joint Commission that deals with boundary water problems of the two countries. Three years ago, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau and then President Nixon signed a pact pledging a unified campaign to rid the lakes of the most flagrant pollutants by 1975.

Canadian authorities figure they will have 90 per cent of their share completed by the end of this year. But the Nixon administration impounded American funds as part of a move to cut inflation and federal spending.

Court reversals, congressional insistence, and the Ford administration have now restored this flow of money. Henry P. Smith III, head of the U. S. delegation of the I. J. C., predicts the lakes' cleanup can be virtually completed in four additional years.

Much remains to be done, but corrective work is under way in the problem areas, according to James Kerwin, the award-winning environmental writer of the Detroit News and an authority on the Great Lakes cleanup campaign. For example, researchers are puzzled by the mysterious layers of "dead water" which spread along the bottom of Lake Erie and parts of Lake Ontario in midsummer. The contaminated portion of Lake Erie has nearly doubled in the last five years even as major steps were being taken to curb pollution of surface waters.

OR TAKE THE celebrated case of the Reserve Mining Company in Duluth, where taconite wastes have been found to be laced with tiny asbestos fibers that constitute a serious health hazard to the drinking waters of the region. Is it possible that the fibers — discovered only recently — have been prevalent in Lake Superior for a long time due to land runoff?

By the end of the decade, some $10 billion to $18 billion will have been spent to resurrect the Great Lakes.

It will take additional huge sums and continued determination to bring the Great Lakes back after generations of contamination and misuse. But the encouraging thing is that the situation isn't getting worse — it's getting better.

Universal Press Syndicate

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time.

Of that number, about 50 per cent have remained "clean," the term used by compulsive gamblers themselves to

brought the wreckage of their lives here.

We'll tell you more about these men and the hope Brecksville VA hospital offers them tomorrow.

Cle. Tribune 9/21/75

Blue-collar views

A Navy time bomb that's 29 years old



By Mike LaVelle

DOES A WORKER have the right to be told that he has a disease that he may not know about? Does the worker also have the right to be compensated for the disease from the time when he was infected?

Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, an environmental health scientist at New York's Mt. Sinai Hospital Environmental Sciences Laboratory, believes such workers ought to have those rights.

During World War II the United States had 3 million shipyard workers, some of whom contracted a fatal form of cancer caused by asbestos materials. It was called mesothelioma and struck the stomach lining and chest cavity.

OTHER SHIPYARD workers suffered from asbesteosis, a form of cancer similar to the coal miners' dreaded black lung disease. Before these two industrial diseases became generally known, a worker's death was often attributed to bronchitis, pneumomia, and tuberculosis.

In 1962, Dr. Selikoff began researching the cases of 632 men who in 1942 were working as installers of asbestos-insulation. By 1971, his research shows, 425 of them had died.

Mortality rates for the general population indicated that only 285 deaths were to be expected during that 29-year period. Moreover, according to Dr. Selikoff's study, 47 of those deaths were specifically attributable to asbesteosis.

Dr. Selikoff wants the Navy and various shipbuilding companies who were in business during World War II to notify former shipyard employes of their possible susceptibility to the diseases. Though the Navy has made some cash settlements, Dr. Selikoff believes there has been no credible effort to track down other affected workers.

bomb," he says. "They are keeping this as quiet as possible, and I can't say that I blame them."

I can appreciate the Navy's suspicions. And the maritime industry's as well. We have all read about the practically empty CTA bus involved in a minor traffic mishap and about the hordes of "passengers" who gather at the scene crying "whiplash."

It is little wonder there might be a fear that a public exposure of past shipbuilding health hazards could trigger a similar response from claimants all coughing and wheezing and asserting they were once shipyard workers.

The Navy itself has admitted some culpability by agreeing to award some workmen's compensation claims for lung cancer. But so far only a handful of claims have been made.

FOR THE last few years Dr. Selikoff, with the American Cancer Society, has been studying the two diseases and the Navy's liability. And according to E. Cuyler Hammond, a director of the cancer society, the Navy is proceeding at less than full steam.

"They kept saying they would begin next month, but nothing would happen." Hammond says.

At this stage of their study, it would be unfair to accuse the Navy or the maritime industry of a medical coverup.

But one thing is certain. What Dr. Selikoff and the American Cancer Society have dumped in the government's lap has a name. It's called a hot potato.

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Fear cancer from fibers
Casey Bukro
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file): Oct 13, 1975; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg. C20



Filtered water is a way of life to Minnesotans living near Lake Superior, who fear billions of tiny fibers that may induce cancer. Robert Sephar, a biologist for the Environmental Protection Agency, drinks from a filtered fountain at the agency's office in Duluth.

Tribune Photos by David Nystrom



A peninsula of taconite filings and other wastes have formed off Reserve Mining Co. processing plant in Duluth, posing a possible cancer threat

Fear cancer from fibers

Cleanest lake threatens life

By Casey Bukro
Environment editor
Chicago Tribune Press Service

DULUTH—Lake Superior is the largest, deepest, and cleanest Great Lake. Yet two federal courts have ruled that the lives of 200,000 who drink water from the lake may be threatened with cancer.

The threat was born quietly 30 years ago, when mining experts found they could resurrect iron ore from a dark grey rock known as taconite by grinding it to a powder and using a magnet.

In 1955, Reserve Mining Co. opened an iron ore processing plant on the shores of Lake Superior in Silver Bay, 50 miles northeast of Duluth, and began pumping that powder into the lake. In early 1973, asbestos-like fibers were discovered in the lake's water. It came from Reserve's taconite powder.

Asbestos fibers are known to cause cancer, at least when inhaled. The experts are uncertain about the hazards of the water-borne fibers in Lake Superior, but some fear 200,000 residents of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan who drink Lake Superior water could be threatened with cancer.

"The best that can be said is that the existence of this contaminant in air and water gives rise to a reasonable medical concern for the public health," ruled the United States Court of Appeals.

THOUGH THAT RULING stayed an earlier U. S. District Court order to shut down Reserve Mining immediately as a public health menace, it did order the company to curb its air and water pollution in a "reasonable time" or shut down.

Reserve Mining had argued that the fibers found in the 67,000 tons of taconite tailings it dumps into Lake Superior each day are not asbestos. The courts decided that the needle-like fibers are so much like asbestos that they warrant the same degree of caution and protection.

The case made legal history. It said, in effect, that courts could act against a suspected public health hazard when they lack medical evidence that people are being sickened and killed. Even if the fibers in Lake Superior pose the same health threat as asbestos, the resulting diseases would take 20 to 30 years to appear.

"I refuse to drink that asbestos water," said Mrs. Anne Jones, 35, as she filled a five-gallon container with filtered water available free of charge at any of the 14 fire stations in this city of 100,000.

Mrs. Jones, the mother of three, is one of an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 Duluth residents who travel miles each week to collect filtered water for drinking or cooking.

Save our LAKE
A second look

Duluth will finish building a new water filtration plant by April, 1977, according to David Peterson, the city's director of the Department of Water and Gas.

In the meantime, nature won't allow Duluth to forget about the fibers that pour through its taps. Heavy storms last March stirred the lake bottom, so mud and fibers went coursing through the city's water pipelines.

"The water got so dirty you couldn't see your toes in the bathtub," said Philip Cook, a research chemist for the U. S. Environmental Projection Agency's National Water Quality Laboratory in Duluth.

"We measured almost a billion fibers per quart in that water," 87 times higher than the normal, Cook said. Usually, the city's drinking water has 45 million to 100 million of the fibers in a quart of water. After the storm last March, some people complained of a fuzzy feeling in their throats when they drank tap water.

Reserve Mining, owned by Republic Steel and Armco Steel, is under court order to find an inland site for dumping its wastes, which, in the last 20 years, have formed two great deltas covering 150 acres in the lake.

SIX PLANS have been advanced, but Reserve favors one that calls for construction of a 14-acre disposal site about five miles inland from the lake near Silver Bay at a cost of $252 million.

Ecologists want Reserve to move the whole taconite ore processing plant 40 miles inland. At a cost of $677 million, Reserve says the ecologists' desires are prohibitively expensive.

The firm said it will shut down the Silver Bay plant if the state rejects its plan, leaving 3,540 persons jobless, including 2,810 who work for Reserve Mining.

The asbestos-like fibers spawned by Reserve's iron ore processing are "clearly the worst problem in Lake Superior," said Dr. Donald Mount, director of the EPA's National Water Quality Laboratory.

"I regard it as an extremely serious problem because it is a hazard of unknown potential," he said.

MOUNT BELIEVES little progress has been made in recent years in preventing pollution from flowing into Lake Superior, the headwaters of the five Great Lakes and the source of clean water for the lower lakes.

"The big dischargers are doing what they've always done," Mount said. "In terms of actually getting it out of the lake, not much is done yet.

"The public has not made a commitment to what it wants to do with the lakes—keep them as an unburnished gem or use them. The public should not expect scientists to come to the rescue after the lakes have been hopelessly polluted."

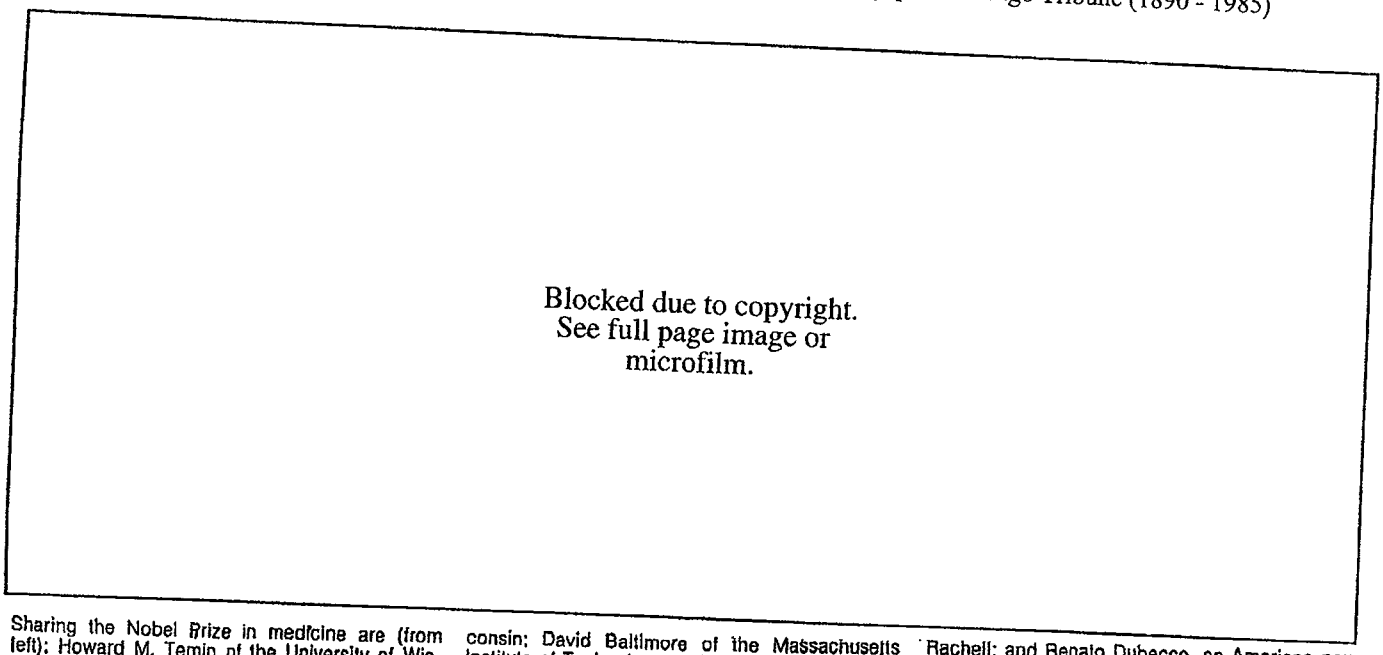
Lake Superior renews its total water supply once every 500 years. To those who say Lake Superior is too big to pollute, Mount says:

"Lake Superior can be hurt. I heard them say that about Lake Erie when I was a boy. I lived in that part of the country. They said Lake Erie was too big to become polluted."

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Cancer research cited
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Oct 17, 1975; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg. 3


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microfilm.

Sharing the Nobel Prize in medicine are (from left): Howard M. Temin of the University of Wisconsin; David Baltimore of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with his daughter, Lauren Rachell; and Renato Dubecco, an American now with the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in London.

Cancer research cited

3 Americans win Nobel in medicine

STOCKHOLM, Sweden [AP]—Three American scientists were awarded the 1975 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine on Thursday for research into possible links between viruses and cancer.

Two of the prize-sharers immediately said they questioned the importance of viruses as a cause of human cancer and called for research on the relationship between environmental pollution and cancer.

"I don't want to downplay viral work, but the evidence available today is that the role of viruses in cancer is small," said Dr. David Baltimore, 37, head of the tumor virology group at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"In that case, maybe this is not the best place to put a lot of research money, but it was sound at the time when decisions were made to move into virology in a big way," Baltimore told a news conference in Cambridge, Mass.

HE ADDED THAT he thought "the best hope today for cures is research into environmental causes of cancer. This is a good place to put funds now."

Dr. Howard M. Temin, 40, a University of Wisconsin professor who specializes in tumor research, said he, too, believes experiments will show most human cancer is not caused by viruses. He described cancer as an unnatural body-cell condition caused by unnatural chemical influences.

"It has been documented that several materials used in industry can cause cancer," he said, citing asbestos, vinyl chloride, and some pesticides.

TEMIN SAID he thought cancer research needs new ideas more urgently that it needs new money.

"There seems to be a good level of cancer research in this country—the limiting thing is a lack of new approaches," said Temin.

The third winner was Dr. Renato Dulbecco, 61, who did most of his research at the California Institute of Technology. He moved 10 years ago to London to work at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund Laboratory.

He did not comment on the importance of the virus-cancer relationship.

The prize-awarding faculty of Sweden's Caroline medical institution cited the three microbiologists for discoveries showing "the interaction between tumor viruses and the genetic material in the cell."

TEMIN WAS one of Dulbecco's students in the 1950s at the California Institute of Technology. Baltimore was part of a Dulbecco-led team at the Salk Institute at La Jolla, Cal.

Temin said in Madison that he was "overwhelmed and honored" when he received the news from Baltimore, who phoned from New York, where he is a visiting professor at Rockefeller University.

Through parallel research, Temin and Baltimore achieved a major breakthrough in tumor virus mechanisms in 1970.

A central dogma in the field of molecular biology at one time implied that information transfer in nature could only occur from the genetic material DNA [deoxyribonucleic acid] to the alternate genetic material RNA [ribonucleic acid] and not in the other direction.

BOTH TEMIN and Baltimore were able to accumulate indirect evidence showing the occurrence of a specific enzyme in RNA tumor virus particles which could make a DNA copy from RNA, the Caroline Institute said.

Dulbecco, who went to California in 1949, worked with two other Americans who won the Nobel medicine prize in 1969—Salvador Luria and Max Delbrueck—at Cal Tech. Luria now heads the department of biology at MIT where Baltimore recently set up his own cancer research center.

Dulbecco started studying animal viruses in the 1950s after research on bacterial viruses. His research with DNA material showed a virus transformed cells which in turn were able to reproduce their altered characteristics. The discovery of certain "footprints" of the virus suggested that genetic material of the virus remained in the transformed cells.

FOUR AMERICANS and two Russians have become Nobel prize winners so far this year. On Tuesday, the Alfred Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science was awarded jointly to Dutch-born American Tjalling Koopmans and Soviet economic planner Leonid Kantorovich. Five days earlier, the Nobel Peace Prize went to Soviet nuclear physicist and controversial civil rights champion Andrei Sakharov.

The remaining scientific Nobel prizes, those for physics and chemistry, will be distributed by the Swedish Academy of Sciences on Friday. The Swedish Academy of Letters has not yet announced a date for the awarding of the literature prize and it was unlikely to come before the end of October.

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Blue-collar views
Mike LaVelle
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Oct 30, 1975; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg. A3

Blue-collar views

The job hazards a man never sees



By Mike LaVelle

THE DEPARTMENT of Labor recently proposed new standards limiting the levels of a worker's exposure to asbestos fibers, lead, beryllium, and 13 other toxic chemicals. When the original standards for many of these chemicals and asbestos materials were set in 1972, the Nixon administration was measuring their impact on industry and had an eye focused on business.

Business will be singing its old refrain — it cannot afford to institute the stricter standards, standards which the AFL-CIO had asked for in a suit filed in federal court.

After much litigation, the courts directed the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to review its monitoring regulations and to extend the time limit for keeping medical records on workers who had been exposed to asbestos.

UNDER THE system in operation in 1972, OSHA together with business monitored industrial asbestos and chemical levels and kept these records for three years; workers' medical records were to be kept for 20 years.

Common sense dictates that monitoring chemicals at three-year spans is virtually useless in dealing with workers who are exposed to suspected dangerous chemicals over 10- and 15-year spans. The issue here is not one restricted simply to exposure levels.

Under the new Labor Department proposals, monitoring chemical levels and workers' medical examinations would be extended to 40 years or the duration of a workers' employment plus 20 years — whichever is longer.

According to the Labor Department, an estimated 50,000 workers are employed in the manufacture of products containing asbestos. Those indirectly exposed to asbestos thru the handling of products such as plastics and furniture and those exposed to it on construction jobs runs into the millions.

The proposed standards regulating asbestos levels will lower the current 5 fibers per milliliter of air over an eight-hour period to 0.5 fibers, a reduction of 10 per cent.

Unfortunately, the standards on asbestos materials will not cover construction workers. These workers will continue to be governed by the old standards unless the OSHA Construction Industry Safety Advisory Committee can come up with a proposal to lower the construction limit, too. In any case, the standard for construction workers will be two fibers per milliliter of air beginning July 1, 1976.

The institution of the new standards involves the complicated field of industrial disease. Industrial health hazards do not make good newspaper stories.

A leg that is broken or a head that is busted because of unsafe machinery is easy to describe. That is not true of the lung that is damaged because of years of exposure to dangerous materials. The clock cannot be turned back, the machinery cannot simply be fixed or replaced.

But the latter kinds of industrial health hazards are preventive in nature. If it is a strain to understand what these dangerous chemicals and fibers are, and what they can do to one's body, please take time to learn. The choice could be a few weeks in the library or years of crippling infirmity.

THE LABOR Department standards cover beryllium, lead, toluene, trichlorethylene, p-tert-butyltoluene, cumene, ethyl benzene, alpha-methyl styrene, styrene, vinyl toluene, cyclohexane, camphor, mesityl oxide, 5-methyl-3-heptanone, and ozone.

It is expected that industry will fight against the proposed standards tooth and claw just as it has fought prior proposals. You owe it to yourself to be informed and to fight back, especially if you are exposed to one of these chemicals.

The Chicago Area Committee on Occupational Safety and Health is an organization composed of workers concerned about industrial hazards. The committee is located at 542 S. Dearborn St. Drop them a line or give them a call.

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Chemicals and cancer--a whole industry holds its breath
Ronald Kotulak
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file); Apr 4, 1976; ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg. 18

Chemicals and cancer—a whole industry holds its breath

By Ronald Kotulak
Science editor

A STRANGE HUSH has fallen over the giant chemical industry.

For years it was America's fabulous genie, producing millions of new compounds designed to make life easier and more enjoyable.

But the golden dream is turning into a nightmare. There is growing suspicion that many of the tens of thousands of new chemicals that have been created to make these products may be capable of causing cancer.

The recent banning by the federal Food and Drug Administration of Red Dye No. 2, which is widely used for coloring such things as cherries and soft drinks, is an ominous sign of more trouble to come.

THE DISCOVERY that people who work with vinyl chloride, asbestos, and aniline dye run a greatly increased risk of developing cancer and that whole families of chemicals such as the chlorinated hydrocarbons may be cancer-causing has created a severe case of jitters in the industry.

The problem has been that practically none of the new chemicals were tested for their potential ability to cause cancer before being put on the market.

As a result, we live in a sea of chemicals. Millions of people are exposed daily to these chemicals, and many of them may have an increased risk of developing cancer, according to Dr. Frank J. Rauscher Jr., director of the National Cancer Institute.

At first, no one really suspected that chemicals caused cancer. But as the suspicions grew, scientists were faced with another roadblock—there is no easy way to test a chemical for its carcinogenicity [ability to cause cancer].

THE TESTS involve subjecting animals to the chemical for a long period of time, about two to three years, to see if some of them develop cancer. Such tests are expensive, costing about $150,000 per chemical.

"After a company spends $5 million in developing a new chemical product it really doesn't want to know if it may cause cancer," said Dr. Bruce N. Ames, a biochemist at the University of California at Berkeley.

Like many Americans, Ames long has been bothered by the complex chemical names of preservatives, colorings, and other food additives he reads on labels.

TEN YEARS ago he started to work on a part-time laboratory project to see if these chemicals that his children ate could be tested more easily.

He came up with a revolutionary screening test that is simple, fast, and inexpensive. His test opens the door to quickly checking the thousands of chemicals already on the market to see if they may be potential carcinogens, and to testing new ones before they are put into production.

Some of his early findings have embroiled him in two major controversies. His findings showed that most hair dyes may be potential carcinogens. The chemicals used as flame retardants in childrens' pajamas also turned out to be powerful carcinogens in his test.

BASED ON Ames' results, hair dyes and flame retardants now are undergoing the more thorough animal tests to see if they cause malignancies in the animals.

Last week the Environmental Defense Fund petitioned the Consumer Product Safety Commission to take immediate action to reduce the exposure of children and others to fabrics treated with flame retardants.

The flame retardant in question is Tris: [2, 3-dibromopropyl] phosphate. An estimated 3 million pounds of Tris are made annually and it makes up 5 to 10 per cent of the weight of the garment.

The defense fund recommends that new sleeping wear be washed at least three times before wearing to reduce a person's exposure to Tris.

Ames' test involves the use of a special type of the Salmonella bacteria that has been bred to have a specific genetic defect. The genetic defect prohibits the bacteria from making histidine, a chemical they need to reproduce.

A BILLION OF these genetically crippled bacteria are placed in a petri dish along with the chemical to be tested.

Because chemicals that are capable of causing cancer often are equally capable of causing mutations, Ames waits a short period to see if any mutations occur.

The test uses a clever trick. The bacteria can't grow because they already have a defective gene. But if some of the bacteria do start growing it means that the chemical is a powerful mutagen that has corrected the bad gene.

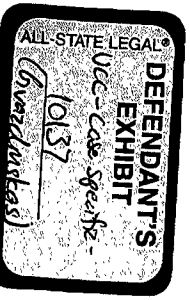
A chemical strong enough to alter genetic material can make many types of changes, including repairing a defective gene or causing cancer.

This makes the test very simple. Instead of looking through powerful microscopes for mutated genes, the scientist only has to wait for the bacteria to start growing.

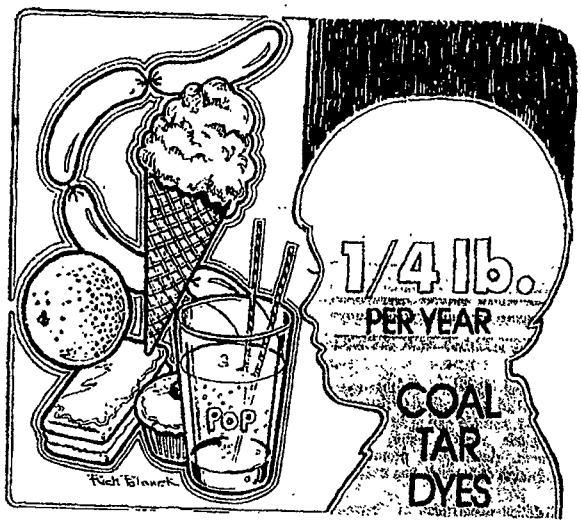
AMES SAID the test takes only two to three days to complete and costs from $200 to $700 for each chemical tested.

"As a result of this work we have supported the theory, now enjoying a rebirth, that almost all chemical carcinogens cause cancer by mutation," Ames said.

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Pro and con put dyes on the spot
Carol Rasmussen
Chicago Tribune (1963-Current file) Mar 10, 1977· ProQuest Historical Newspapers Chicago Tribune (1890 - 1985)
pg W_A4



A child's yearly intake of coal tar dyes may be 1/4 pound per year.

Pro and con put dyes on the spot

By Carol Rasmussen
Food Guide director

IN THE NOT-TOO-DISTANT future, a "natural" dye made from beet juice might tint strawberry ice cream pink, a dye from cranberry juice may turn cherry cola ruby red, and the pigment from grape skins could color frostings.

The food dye industry has already gotten out its tincture bottles and juice crushers and is taking a hard look at the uses and limitations of natural dyes for food.

It is afraid that after the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] banned violet 1 and red 2, and with its renewed scrutiny of the only remaining all-purpose red food color, red 40, the agency might move to ban all remaining synthetic food dyes made from coal tar derivatives.

The industry doesn't want to be caught with an empty palette.

THE FEARS COULD be realized, for Ralph Nader's Health Research Group [HRG] recently asked the FDA to ban all nine remaining synthetic food dyes. The group argues that information in the FDA's own files yields "indisputable evidence" that two of the dyes cause cancer and "suggestive evidence" that the rest are also carcinogens. Some of this research was done by industry and some by companies hired by industry, said Sid Wolfe, director of HRG.

The dyes in question are citrus red 2, used to color some Florida orange skins; red 40; orange B, which colors hot dog and sausage casings; red 3; blues 1 and 2; green 3; and yellows 5 and 6.

At a day-long session devoted to food dyes at a recent Institute of Food Technologists seminar, industry spokesmen defended the continued use of synthetic dyes: "Nothing is absolutely safe—even water or milk can kill in large amounts. . . . People won't buy food if it isn't colored. . . . The amount of dye in food is so small and is not used in every food, so public concern is misplaced . . . and there are far more potential hazards in food than dyes, such as the microbiological hazards in home kitchens."

Furthermore, since 1965, fewer than five new additives have been approved by the FDA, and none were approved last year.

THAT IS THE "wrong policy," said Dr. Richard Hall, vice president/research for McCormick [a flavor firm]. There ought to be more additives approved; this will prevent a metabolic overload of a few and allow the FDA to move more quickly when there is a problem with one dye.

Countering that argument, Wolfe of HRG noted that if a food dye presents a risk and is banned, there doesn't need to be a replacement.

"People are disturbed about the hazards of food additives." He cited a recent [1975] survey by a national magazine which asked people if they would agree to an outright ban of all food additives that have only cosmetic benefit, and 60 per cent said "yes."

The chance of a metabolic overload from synthetic dyes could be a real threat, especially for children.

Kids at the high end of the scale, eating virtually no food without food coloring may, "by the age of 12, eat as much as 12 pounds of coal tar dyes."

NOT ONLY IS this not a "small amount" of dye, but studies that have shown certain dyes to be a hazard were done on only a single dye, as if that were the only additive in the food supply, and not on combinations of two or more dyes, Wolfe added.

The government and industry view on this point is that there is no data on this subject and without evidence of a synergistic effect of one dye with another a dye cannot be banned. "We are just at the point of trying to get respectable people together to think about the question," said FDA's Dr. Richard Ronk.

There is no such data on food dyes, but there is data on one situation that shows two known carcinogens affect people more than each taken singly. Among people who are occupationally exposed to both tobacco and asbestos, the effect is "three or four times higher" than the effect of either carcinogen alone, retorted Wolfe.

"IT TOOK US 4½ years to ban red 2, but it will take us less to ban the rest," he added.

That sentiment has the dye industry feeling blue, but time may be on its side. The FDA recently announced that it will begin this month to develop a "priority list" of about 2,100 food color and flavor additives for a "safety review." Preparing profiles of each additive will take about 18 months, and then the agency might move to restrict use of some or remove some from the market.

That leaves lots of time to find new natural dyes, and lots of food that still can contain coal tar dyes.

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New Israeli ambassador

Simcha Dinitz (left) Israel's new ambassador to the United States, is welcomed to the State Department in Washington Friday by Deputy Sec of State Kenneth Rush. Dinitz, who was once a night watchman at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, is a close political aide to Prime Minister Golda Meir. He reportedly was appointed to the ambassadorship over the objections of Foreign Minister Abba Eban. (AP)

Return of advertising gainst cigarets urged

IOGALES, Ariz. (UPI) — e president of the American ncer Society urged broadters Friday to "help save a ndred thousand lives" by rerning anti-cigaret comrcials to the air to countct seduction" of the ng bacco firms.

r. Arthur G. James, a Cobus (Ohio) surgeon, said the heavy anti-cigaret ad mpaign on radio and teleon had produced a marked ease in the number of -agers taking up smoking ween 1968 and 1971.

it when the ban on broadcigaret advertising took t two years ago, the number of anti-smoking spots, which had been required under the fairness doctrine, dropped by three-fourths. That wasn't enough to counteract "the glamorous appeals of the cigaret and advertising industries," he said.

"The result has been an upward trend in cigaret smoking, especially among teen-agers," James said.

James called upon broadcasters to again "take into the homes of America the messages about cigaret smoking that effectively changed the smoking habits of millions of adults and prevented the addiction of millions of teenagers."

...and that he was [illegible] when he became a Christian.

Mr. Warnke told the audience that even though [illegible] are real Satanists armed [illegible] magic powers by the devil himself, they should not think that the followers of Satan [illegible] black-winged creatures who live in a hearse and [illegible] burned with a Zippo."

He said most followers of Satan are average people who are "looking for [illegible] and degree acts as well as his [illegible] of show business-[illegible].

"But we think that by doing this in a much more effective [illegible] making people, especially young people understand what Jesus Christ can do he said.

Judging by the response of [illegible] coming out to the Jesus [illegible] Thursday night, Mr. Warnke reads, wowed them. And he didn't leave them [illegible]

Emissions of 3 substances limited

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The government imposed new rules Friday to reduce airborne emissions of three hazardous substances — asbestos, beryllium and mercury.

The rules from the Environmental Protection Agency require that no asbestos mills give off visible emissions, unless air cleaning devices are used to eliminate asbestos emissions.

They also ban the use of asbestos tailings — the unused part of asbestos ore — for road surfaces, and permit no visible emission from factories using asbestos.

These plants include those making certain textiles as well as cement products, floor tile, paints, insulating material and a long list of other products.

The EPA prescribed certain procedures to follow when buildings containing asbestos insulation are demolished. When razing buildings above certain heights, demolition crews must wet down the asbestos material and drop it to the ground in air-tight chutes.

The EPA estimated that 25,000 buildings which will fall under these rules are demolished each year. The new procedures will add an estimated $145 million a year to the cost of building demolition.

Asbestos has been linked to bronchial cancer and identified as a possible cause of other chest cancers. Its effects sometimes do not show up for 30 years in persons exposed to heavy doses.

A spokesman said the ban on asbestos tailings applies primarily to roads in Vermont, where asbestos mines exist.

Beryllium compounds can be lethal if inhaled in sufficient quantities and also have been linked to skin and eye problems. The new rules limit the amount of beryllium that may be expelled from plants and prohibit the burning of beryllium waste except in incinerators, and restricts the amounts which may be burned.

The beryllium rule affects certain foundries, ceramic-makers, machine shops and rocket-testing facilities.

Breathing mercury vapors has been linked to nerve and kidney injuries, as well as brain damage. Under the new rules, plants which process mercury ore or use mercury compounds to produce chlorine gas are limited in the amount of emissions they can produce.