

The BFG Public Affairs Division's press monitoring system indicates that wide national press, radio and TV coverage was given the presentation that prompted the following story from St. Augustine, Fla.

March 23, 1974 -- The Washington Post

CHEMICALS IN ATMOSPHERE CALLED CANCER-PRODUCING

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 22 -- Two leading cancer experts warned today that the earth's environment is being filled with chemicals that could cause cancers that will not show up for another 20 years.

Their warning came just eight weeks after reports of a rare form of liver cancer among long-time workers in factories making polyvinyl chloride, a plastic product used for everything from wrapping meat to tubings in hospitals to auto seat covers.

"The cancers we are seeing now had their origin 15 to 35 years ago," Drs. E. Cuyler Hammond and Irving J. Selikoff told an American Cancer Society science writers' seminar here.

"Prevention of cancer in the year 2000 is the order of the day in 1974," they continued.

Hammond is vice president for epidemiology of the American Cancer Society; Selikoff, professor of medicine at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City.

The two cancer experts said they are worried about "the vast number of new chemical agents" that have been introduced into the environment in recent years, including chemicals used to improve the taste, freshness and appearance of food.

Scientists estimate that 10,000 new chemical compounds are introduced into the environment every year.

BFG23772

(more)

23080001

"There has been and continues to be no pretesting of materials for cancer and other serious diseases," the two experts said. "Examination is for serviceability, reliability, utility; whether cancer will result is hardly considered, except for radioactive devices."

Hundreds of thousands of factory workers are exposed to these new chemicals. Moreover, Hammond and Selikoff said, "A useful chemical or an efficient plastic permeates a nation, or large parts of the world. There is literally no place to hide."

They declined, however, to warn consumers to stay away from products containing the plastic polyvinyl chloride. "There is no evidence that it is a hazard," Selikoff said, although he added that polyvinyl chloride may contain low levels of vinyl chloride gas, its main constituent, which scientists believe to be cancer-causing.

"If vinyl chloride isn't safe, like motherhood, what is safe in the environment?" said Selikoff. "Here was a plastic, assumed to be inert, being introduced into our environment around 20, 25 years ago. All of a sudden we begin to see this central part of the chemical process industry suddenly coming to life and hardly inert in terms of cancer."

He added that experts in the chemical industry say that cancer specialists should be worried about "every" component or plastic product on the marketplace.

So far, almost 1,000 chemicals have been found to produce cancers in either human or animal tests, but many more are suspected. Unfortunately, the two scientists said today, many cancer-causing agents are not found until long after workers have been exposed to them.

(more)

BFG23773

23080002

So far, researchers have found 12 cases of angiosarcoma, a rare cancer of the liver, among polyvinyl chloride workers in plants in Kentucky, New York, West Virginia, Texas and Great Britain. Selikoff estimated that perhaps 5 per cent of polyvinyl chloride workers will get that cancer, which cannot be cured."

"This new occupational cancer promises to be an important cause of death among vinyl workers," Hammond and Selikoff said.

In an effort to cut workers' exposure to vinyl chloride, U.S. Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration today said it would limit the allowable exposure level in factories to 50 parts per million. (Selikoff indicated that he would prefer zero allowable exposure level.)

Selikoff was instrumental in showing that thousands of men and women who worked with asbestos from 1930 to 1950 have died of cancer caused by that chemical.

To prevent this type of death, Selikoff and Hammond recommended that any new chemical that is to get wide distribution be tested on animals for its cancer-causing effects.