

asbestos use, including a new self-announced yesterday by the Department of Labor—are meaningless. It takes 20 years to 40 years after the first exposure for asbestos-related diseases to surface. Controls instituted now will indeed have an effect, but not for decades.

Harry Bailey is one man who isn't likely to find much solace in the new standards. Mr. Bailey isn't an asbestos worker. He's a bricklayer in a Mobil Oil Corp. refinery alongside the Delaware River in Paulsboro, N.J. He has been working at the plant for 23 years, and every year he has gone to the company medical department for a chest X ray.

"They never said there was anything wrong with me," says 64-year-old Mr. Bailey, and indeed he has thus far developed no outward symptoms. But a few months ago he and 18 other workers from the refinery went to Mount Sinai for an examination, and every one of them proved to have scarred lungs—a sign of asbestosis, a nonmalignant lung disease. (Mobil has refused to release his medical records to the New York doctors, Mr. Bailey says. The company declines to comment on the matter.)

First Scarring, Then Complications

Asbestosis begins with X-ray evidence of scarring like that found in Mr. Bailey's lungs. As the disease progresses, the lungs stiffen and breathing becomes difficult. The heart has to work harder and can become enlarged. Ultimately, death may be caused by heart attack or suffocation.

The mineral can also cause lung cancer—in fact asbestos can cause cancer just about anywhere in the body if particles are somehow ingested. The ability of the sharp, tiny particles to penetrate the lung once breathed in has produced a high incidence of cancer in the membrane surrounding the lung, a disease called mesothelioma. In the general populace, it causes one in 10,000 deaths. Of 632 asbestos workers being studied by Dr. Selikoff, 32 have died of it so far.

The Mobil refinery, where Mr. Bailey works, like all high-heat factories in the oil and chemical industries, uses asbestos for insulation. Mr. Bailey works with insulation workers inside the furnaces, ripping out soft brick. "There's asbestos and brick dust and a lot of sulphur, too," he says. "We complained about the dust and dirt. Nothing is done to keep it down. The fans make it worse, and you can't wet it because of the heat in the bricks. The company bought new respirators, but under the conditions they clog in 15 minutes."

In the asbestos cutting rooms, he adds, there aren't any vacuum attachments on the power saws. And when the insulation workers saw asbestos sheets outside the room, or mix cement in a wheelbarrow, "anybody can get the dust."

Company Disagrees

Mobil disagrees with the description of working conditions. In response to a query, the company issued this statement: "We have no problems at the Paulsboro refinery concerning the use of materials containing asbestos. We use very little of such material, and what we do use is used under strictly controlled conditions. Recently the Occupational Safety and Health Administration carried out an extensive and thorough inspection of the entire Paulsboro refinery. No violations were found in the plant's handling of asbestos materials."

Mr. Bailey's union, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, is protesting that inspection. Steven Wodka, a union health and safety specialist, says little attention was paid to health violations. And he complains that after a week of accompanying the inspectors, the company inexplicably "had me kicked out of the plant." Mobil declines comment on Mr. Wodka's charge.

Oil refineries are by no means the only places where asbestos turns up. The versatile substance is a fireproof blinder and insulator in thousands of products, including such things as

Please Turn to Page 23, Column 2

against an alien may be brought in by a federal district court, despite a patent-law provision.

(Story on Page 3)

Ford's retesting of 1973 models for emission-control certification is being secured by extraordinary precautions. Hood locks, security guards and closed-circuit TV are being used, the new executive in charge following a shake-up disclosed.

(Story on Page 3)

Kennecott Copper filed the first court challenge to the Environmental Protection Agency's partial rejection of state clean-air plans. Agency sources were surprised that the company asked appeals courts to overturn EPA rejections of Utah, Nevada and New Mexico pollution-control plans as inadequate. A legal battle wasn't expected until regulations were firm; state revisions are due by July 31.

(Story on Page 5)

R. J. Reynolds' acquisition of U.S. Lines would be approved by the Federal Maritime Commission if a number of conditions are met to keep the shipping line an independent operator. Although worrying about the possible "dismemberment" of U.S. Lines by Reynolds, the agency reopened the case after an examiner had recommended rejecting the bid.

(Story on Page 7)

Harvey Hubbell would be required to dispose of some of the Pylo-National assets acquired in 1970 under a proposed antitrust consent decree filed by the Justice Department. Hubbell said the units it agreed to give up account for about half of its acquired sales, although the original suit had sought the sale of all the Pylo-National assets.

(Story on Page 8)

Pittsburgh Brewing's Iron City Beer sales have fallen substantially in recent months following the brewer's signing of a pact with black tavern owners and the NAACP. The brand apparently is the victim of barroom backlash by whites upset about what they've heard of the accord.

(Story on Back Page)

Company Notes—

Eaton Corp.—Agreed to acquire certain operating assets of a British Leyland Motors unit for about \$8.5 million.

General Electric—Said its General Electric Overseas Capital subsidiary began offering \$50 million of 4½% convertible debentures at a price of 100 to non-North American investors.

Bates Manufacturing—Named Gerald N. Frank, 68 years old, to replace Arnold L. Ginsburg, 44, as chairman.

Markets—

Stocks—Volume 15,220,000 shares. Dow Jones Industrials 944.08, off 7.28; transportation 244.96, off 1.06; utilities 107.11, off 0.41.

Bonds—Dow Jones 40 bonds 74.35, up 0.17.

Commodities—Dow Jones futures index 147.18, up 0.47; spot index 158.40, off 1.

TODAY'S INDEX

Annual Meeting Briefs	15	Financing Business	31
Bond Markets	19	Foreign Exchange	26
Commodities	22	Money Rates	21
Dividend News	18	Securities Markets	23-29
Earnings Digest	16	Tax-Exempts	20, 21
Editorials	10	Who's News	14

barred aid to dependent children, "military orphans."

Additional funds for health care were voted by the House Appropriations Committee. In approving an extra \$764 million for health work and research as part of a \$28 billion H.W. money bill, the panel said that while Nixon has committed himself to major attacks on cancer and other diseases, his budget requests for fiscal 1973 don't provide enough money to meet his goals. The Senate, meanwhile, voted 73-0 to spend \$400 million a year for five years to fight communicable diseases, particularly venereal ones. That bill goes to the House.

Resistance to airline hijackers was urged by government officials. Saying hijackers often get better treatment than first-class passengers, Assistant Transportation Secretary Davis also called on airlines to cooperate more with the FBI in thwarting hijack attempts. The Air Line Pilots Association, meanwhile, threatened a one-day closedown of air service if hijackings continue. There have been 17 hijackings thus far this year; in all 1971 there were 19.

A bridge 20 miles from China was wrecked by U.S. bombers. The planes also hit one of North Vietnam's biggest industrial power plants, U.S. sources said. The bridge had been used by trucks hauling supplies to Hanoi. North Vietnam, meanwhile, claimed five U.S. warplanes had been shot down since Saturday. U.S. officials didn't report any losses.

Nixon endorsed no-fault auto insurance as "an idea whose time has come." But the President said it should be dealt with at the state rather than federal level. In his letter to West Virginia Gov. Arch Moore, who is heading the National Governors' Conference, Nixon didn't say why he thought state action would be preferable to federal standards that would be the same nationwide.

South African police stormed a student demonstration at Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg. The demonstration had been called in defiance of a government ban on outdoor public meetings. Several students were arrested, but there weren't any reports of injuries. Student unrest began in Johannesburg in April with complaints by nonwhites about segregated schooling. Alleged police brutality became the main issue after a clash Friday between white protesters and police on the steps of St. George's Anglican Cathedral, Cape Town.

A British soldier was killed by gunmen while searching a Belfast Roman Catholic neighborhood for an IRA prisoner who had escaped from a Belfast hospital. He was the 362nd fatality in the Northern Ireland violence since August 1969.

Rescuers tried to pump fresh air into the Wankie mine, near Rhodesia's Victoria Falls, where 428 men had been trapped for a day. Company officials held little hope of finding survivors. Three massive explosions trapped the men Tuesday morning, and there hasn't been any contact since then. Rescue work was hampered by secondary explosions and by deadly gas filling part of the mine.

A man carrying a hand grenade and heading for the U.S. Coast Guard Academy where Vice President Agnew was to speak was arrested by Connecticut State Police. Jerome Jacobson Jr., 26, was charged with possession of a dangerous weapon in a car.

College courses in newspapers are to be developed by the University of California at San Diego under a grant extended by the government. Officials said the American newspaper is "one of the most potentially potent mediums of mass education." The proposed course program would carry college credit.

huddle with this web through starting governor for comm and vice Gov. Red data and handling gates w someone

Not an It will going to ard Nixon visor to the doub but a gu which is

Sen party-oh multuous corpe of ders to Re ple, pick gates for

The 8 nease delegator Daley, the doesn't w insists th he depart with the tee deci party's collation of the

Hoplog The T instrument trying tot on his \$10 kota. San portat de leeway. McGovern scheme TV debat ponent McGovern he's on

The Means C wholesaler Mr. Mc radical are some

Pled

Ash

But

By w servat was ch where get on brook

Ant added feat of

nia Co Mr. As mained Schm defeat

min

Country

Liberal C

waged against challe distric the pr troublin