FILE NAME: Newspaper & Magazine Articles (NMA)

DATE: 1968 Oct

DOC#: NMA011

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: The San Francisco Chronicle - A Strange and Deadly New Cancer Among Asbestos Workers

et Duty

No 'Security' for Lynda's Husband

ington

rine Captain Charles obb may be President son's new son-in-law, his more immediate said yesterday that "will get the same ment as any other of- of his rank and speci- " in Vietnam.

Jr., who became com- iant of the Marine Corps Monday, broke into a d grin at a news confer- as reporters asked t security arrangements

On other matters, the 54-year-old general said:

• Retired General David M. Shoup, who was Marine Commandant in 1958-63, "is not speaking for the Marine Corps" when he discusses the Vietnam war.

Shoup, a World War II Medal of Honor winner, has spoken out against U.S. involvement in Vietnam on several recent occasions.

Chapman said Shoup spoke "as a private citizen and I can't comment beyond that."



UPI Telephoto

GENERAL CHAPMAN
No plans for Capt. Robb

How Than Views Ha Statemen

United Nations

Secretary-Genera Thant said yesterd a statement last S by North Vietnam eign Minister, Ngu Trinh, reinforces often-stated view halt to the United the North will peace talks.

Thant made his through a Unite spokesman, wh statement autho Thant December 2 a "long-held conv a cessation of the North Vietnam is sential step

no major changes in doctrine or direction under Chapman's direction.

SF San Francisco Chronicle
Thurs., Jan. 4, 1968

Europeans Fear Split In Unity

Paris

Premiers and foreign ministers of five European countries last week expressed or implied various degrees of fear that the French veto of British membership may have seriously weakened the Common Market.

The views of the premiers of France, Belgium and Luxembourg and the foreign ministers of Italy and The Netherlands were quoted in separate interviews by Le Figaro, the respected pro-government newspaper.

Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger of West Germany, as well as Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, refused to answer its questions, Le Figaro said.

CRITICAL

The newspaper quoted the four partners of France who gave comments as being severely and sometimes bitterly critical of the French position.

French Premier Georges Pompidou stanchly defended French opposition to British entry but he appeared to betray apprehension that in retaliation against France the other member countries might send the Market into limbo.

The coming year, he said, will be crucial because "it will show, depending on the attitudes of the member nations, whether the Europe of The Six is resigned to a sort of progressive dissolution or whether on the contrary it is determined to be economically and politically united."

AGRICULTURE

He expressed the hope that France's partners will "respect the commitments already entered . . . that the Agricultural Common Market will be completed (and) that the Customs Union will be realized by the first of July 1968."

France, being the foremost agricultural country in the Market, has long manifested a greater interest in agricultural unification than its partners.

Belgium Premier Paul Vanden Boeynants charged that in "blocking" negotiations with Britain against the will of the five other member countries and the market commission, France had reversed normal procedures that, he said, require that "all possible efforts be made to avoid" an unbridgeable disagreement.

FEAR

"The (French) example unfortunately may prove contagious," he said. "This is why we fear that the progress of the Community will remain hobbled as long as the problem (of new members) is not solved."

Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani said President de Gaulle's news conference of November 27 "darkened the horizon" for the foreign ministers' council of the Common Market.

Associated Press

A Stran

Washington

A fatal cancer of the chest and abdominal cavities is cropping up among the nation's asbestos workers.

So rare that 20 years ago it wasn't even in the medical textbooks the cancer is called mesothelioma, and seems almost peculiar to people exposed to asbestos.

Those stricken with the deadly disease include a nurse whose father worked in an asbestos plant and a man who handled asbestos for no more than a month while he insulated the plumbing in his own house.

Mesothelioma was first spotlighted in 1960, when a South African doctor found 32 cases among the people living and working in the Cape of Good Hope asbestos fields. Alerted to the problem, this same doctor turned up 57 more cases in the next two years.

DOCTORS

Nobody knows how many Americans have had mesothelioma. Even today doctors have trouble spotting it — whether they're trying to diagnose it in a person still alive or pin it down at an autopsy.

In three separate studies in the last three years, doctors in three states have turned up 71 cases. Oddly, 11 of them appeared to have had no real exposure to asbestos. The other 60 could all be traced to asbestos contact, either because they worked with it, lived with people who did or lived in neighborhoods where the air was heavily laden with asbestos dust.

The first American study was one run in 1964 by Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of New York's Mount Sinai Hospital, who began the study to see if cancer in any way affected the lives of the asbestos insulation workers in the New York metropolitan area.

Tracing the lives of 632 members of the Asbestos Workers Union who were on the union rolls before Jan. 1, 1943, Dr. Selikoff found that 255 of them had died by Jan. 1, 1963.

SURPRISE

Some of what he found did not surprise him — that 12 of the 255 died of asbestosis, a long-known but decreasingly fatal (due to antibiotics) disease brought on by years of breathing asbestos dust.

Dr. Selikoff also found that 45 of the men had died of lung cancer, a rate 6.8 times higher than that in the normal adult male population. Even more surprising, he found five deaths due to mesothelioma. "This incidence of more than 1 percent," said Dr. Selikoff, "is strikingly high for a tumor which is generally considered to be extremely rare."

Dr. Selikoff then launched a follow-on study of 307 consecutive deaths among asbestos insulation workers throughout the whole northeast. Again, to his surprise, he turned up 10 deaths due to mesothelioma.

About the same time, the Pennsylvania State Department of Health began a blind study to find how mesothelioma might be affecting the more than 5000 asbestos workers scattered about the state.

To 162 hospitals in the

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ıge and Deadly New Cancer Among Asbestos Workers

southeastern part of the State they sent a questionnaire, asking the hospitals to report all mesotheliomas diagnosed between 1958 and 1963.

Back came 42 documented cases of the disease, only 11 of which could not be traced to asbestos exposure.

Ten victims of the disease turned out to be men who worked in asbestos plants. Eight were people who lived near asbestos plants most of their lives. Three were members of families who had one or more asbestos worker members — a three-year-old girl whose father was an asbestos engineer, a nurse whose father has worked for 35 years in an asbestos plant and a woman with two sons who worked as asbestos insulators in a shipyard.

DEATHS

Of 10 deaths which seemed "questionable" asbestos exposures, two turned out to be almost bizarre. One was a Swiss cheesemaker, who worked almost his entire life around a large boiler covered with asbestos insulation that flaked off at the touch. Another was a worker in a brewery, where it turned out that beer is filtered through pulp filters made essentially of cotton fiber and asbestos.

The most convincing study is the most recent one — conducted by a team of doctors working out of Middlesex General Hospital in New Brunswick, N.J., a few miles from the nation's largest asbestos plant, one that employs 5000 workers.

In the past three years, no fewer than 19 cases of mesothelioma passed through Middlesex General. Only two of the 19 were not workers at the nearby asbestos plant, one a woman who apparently inhaled asbestos dust in laundering her husband's work clothes, the second a spinster who lived one block from the plant.

A relatively "new" disease, mesothelioma is also one of the most difficult diseases to confront modern medicine.

It is almost impossible to treat. Middlesex General's Dr. Maxwell Borow says that even the most potent anti-cancer drugs have no effect on it. About all that radiation treatments do, he says, is remove some of the fluid that builds up in the lungs from the disease.

FATAL

"The disease is 100 percent fatal," Dr. Borow states, "and usually takes less than a year after diagnosis to run its course."

Nobody knows why it attacks some asbestos workers and not others, or why some victims of the disease get it after an apparently mild exposure to asbestos. The University of Michigan school of medicine cites one case of a man who was exposed to asbestos for about a month while he insulated his house. Six years later, he was dead of mesothelioma.

Even the nature of the disease is little understood. While it's generally known that the disease attacks the lining of the chest and abdomen, nobody knows how it gets there.

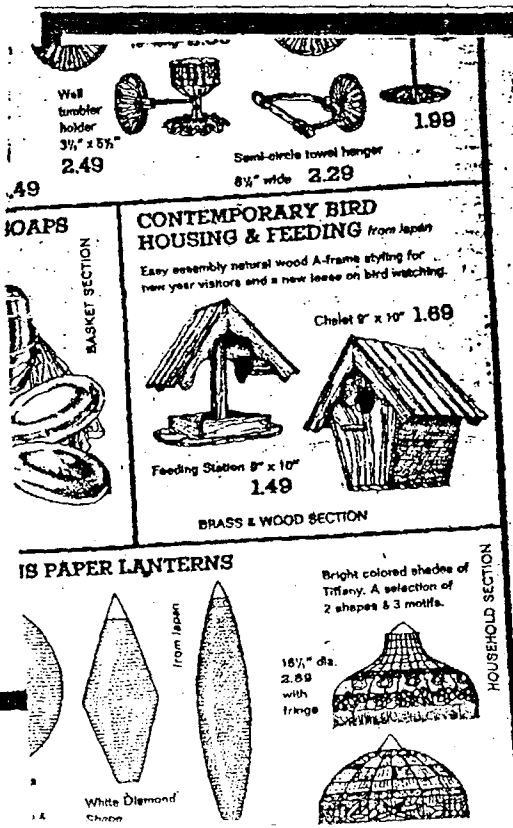
When asbestos dust is inhaled, the fibers get trapped in the lungs, where they form gummy deposits. This explains how asbestosis gets started, and perhaps even lung cancer. One theory is that the gummy substance builds up around the asbestos fiber lodged in the lung can cause cancer elsewhere in the body. But how does it do it? Nobody knows.

Because it is such a new and little understood disease, mesothelioma is also creating some serious social and economic problems.

No State lists the disease in its workmen's compensation laws, so nobody afflicted with it can be paid damages for his affliction. Even now, the first test cases are in the courts, where they may conceivably stay for the next five to 10 years.

The fact that nobody knows how much exposure to asbestos can bring on the disease has created controversy, too.

Most laws stipulate that asbestos workers be in an environment where there is no more than five million particles of asbestos dust per one cubic foot of air — a regulation that many in the asbestos industry fought years to get approved. *Associated Press*



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