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Martha Angle and Robert Walters

PCBs are prevalent and persistent

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WASHINGTON (NEA)—With apologies to composer Woody Guthrie, here's a new line for one of the country's best-known folk songs: "From the redwood forests to the Gulf Stream waters, this land is soaked with PCB."

PCBs are polychlorinated biphenyls, a family of toxic, highly persistent industrial chemicals that have caused liver damage and birth defects in laboratory animals.

The redwood forests span the southern coast of Oregon, where a commercial bakery recently discovered that it had purchased — and now must destroy — 50,000 PCB-contaminated eggs.

The Gulf Stream waters wash the west coast of Florida, where a chemist recently found a marked decline in the potential fertility of young men that appeared to be related in part to PCB traces found in the subjects' sperm.

In Billings, Mont., federal health officials have converged on a hog processing firm whose meat meal byproduct is suspected of being the source of the most recent outbreak of widespread PCB contamination.

The government investigation already encompasses most of the country's northwest quadrant because the Montana company sells 100,000 to 200,000 pounds of animal feed weekly throughout Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

The Florida experience, described at the mid-September annual meeting of the American Chemical Society, led researchers to conclude that 23 percent of a group of male college students involved in the study suffered from functional sterility.

Other scientists reported at the American Chemical Society convention that tons of PCBs fall from the air each year into the Great Lakes.

There's more. New York's Hudson River, Alabama's streams and Lake Michigan were found to have such high levels of PCBs that fishing in those waters was banned. Milk contamination has been reported in West Virginia and Ohio.

Meanwhile, the company that was the sole U.S. producer and marketer of PCBs for almost half a century is busily propagandizing the public about the real and imagined glories of industrial chemicals.

The Monsanto Co. of St. Louis finally halted its production of PCBs (sold under the Aroclor trade name) in the autumn of 1977 — but not until it had produced enough of the toxic liquid to float an entire navy.

Monsanto has claimed in recent years that it always was concerned about the dangers posed by PCBs and "has made every effort" to keep the public informed about the hazards.

But when the threat of PCBs was first disclosed in the early 1970s, Monsanto denigrated those revelations as mere "political charges and sensational headlines . . . scare tactics and sensational reporting."

The company now has mounted an ambitious and expensive advertising campaign designed to demonstrate that chemicals are valuable, if not indispensable, to modern life.

Monsanto's ubiquitous television commercials extol the virtues of chemicals ranging from preservatives to firefighting compounds. Never mentioned, however, is the product that will haunt the nation for many decades to come — PCBs.

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