UNION CARBIDE

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
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CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS

P. O. BOX K, KING CITY, CALIFORNIA 93930

To (Name) Paul McDaniels
Division Medical Dept.
Location NYC

Date March 4, 1968

Originating Dept.

Answering letter date

Copy to

Subject

Enclosed is an article given to us by a local doctor. If you haven't seen it, I thought you might be interested.

JAR
J. A. Riddle

JAR/jcb
Enc:

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UCC 024992

'iet Duty

No 'Security' for Lynda's Husband

shington

Marine Captain Charles Robb may be President nson's new son-in-law, his more immediate s said yesterday that bb "will get the same atment as any other of- er of his rank and speci- ty" in Vietnam.

General Leonadr F. Chap- an Jr., who became com- andant of the Marine Corps Monday, broke into a oad grin at a news confer- ce as reporters asked out security arrangements

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

• Retired General David M. Shoup, who was Marine Commandant in 1959-63, "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 Hai Statemen

United Nations

Secretary-Generl 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, w statement auth Thant December 3 a "long-held conv a cessation of the North Vietnam is ential step

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

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

Europeans Fear Split In Unity

Paris

Premiers and foreign ministers of five European countries last week expressed on implied veto of French membership may have seriously weakened the Com-

The views of the premiers of France, Belgium and Luxembourg and the foreign ministers of Italy and The Netherlands were quoted in interviews by La [illegible] respected pro- [illegible] newspaper [illegible] Kurt Georg [illegible] of West Germany's Foreign Minister [illegible] refused to [illegible] views, Le [illegible]

AL

[illegible] paper quoted the [illegible] ...ters of France with [illegible] ...ments as being [illegible] ...rely and sometimes bitter- [illegible] ...r critical of the French pos- [illegible] ...tion.

French Premier Georges Pompidou staunchly defended French opposition to Brit- ish entry but he appeared to [illegible] betray apprehension that it [illegible] retaliation against France [illegible] the other member countries [illegible] might send the Market into [illegible]

The coming year, he said, will be crucial because [illegible] attitudes of the members [illegible] time, whether the Europe [illegible] The Six is resigned to a sort [illegible] of progressive dissolution [illegible] whether on the contrary it [illegible] determined to be economical- [illegible] ly and politically united."

AGRICULTURE

He expressed the hope that France's partners will respect the commitments already entered [illegible] Agricultural Common Market will be completed (and) that the Customs Union will be realized by the first [illegible] 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 is 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 mem- bers is not solved."

Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani said Presi- dent de Gaulle's news confer- ence 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 installed 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, whether they're trying to diagnose it in a person still alive or pin it down at an autopsy, rarely suspect it.

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 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 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 is generally considered to be high for a tumor which is extremely rare.

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

About the same time, Pennsylvania State Department of Health began a blind study to find how mesothelioma might be affected. [illegible] ...ing the more than 5000 asbestos workers scattered about the state. To 142 hospitals in the

07325

ge and Deadly New Cancer Among Asbestos Workers

rtheastern part of the State
y sent a questionnaire,
king the hospitals to report
mesotheliomas diagnosed
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es of the disease, only 11
which could not be traced
sbestos exposure.

on victims of the disease
ed out to be men who
ked in asbestos plants.
ht were people who lived
r asbestos plants most of
r lives. Three were mem-
of families who had one
nore asbestos worker
nbers — a three-year-old
whose father was an as-
os engineer, a nurse
e father has worked for
ears in an asbestos plant
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.

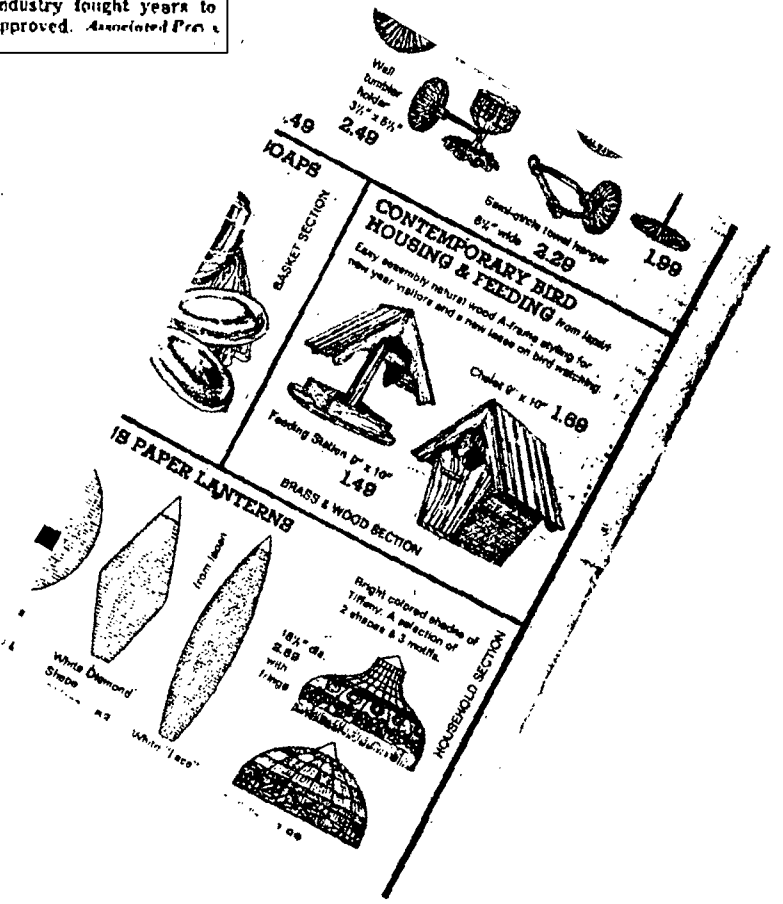
When asbestos dust is inhaled, the fibers get trapped in the lungs, where they form gummy deposits. This explains how asbestosis gets started, and perhaps even lung cancer. One theory is that the gummy substance builds up around the asbestos fiber lodged in the lung can cause cancer elsewhere in the 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 Pre*



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