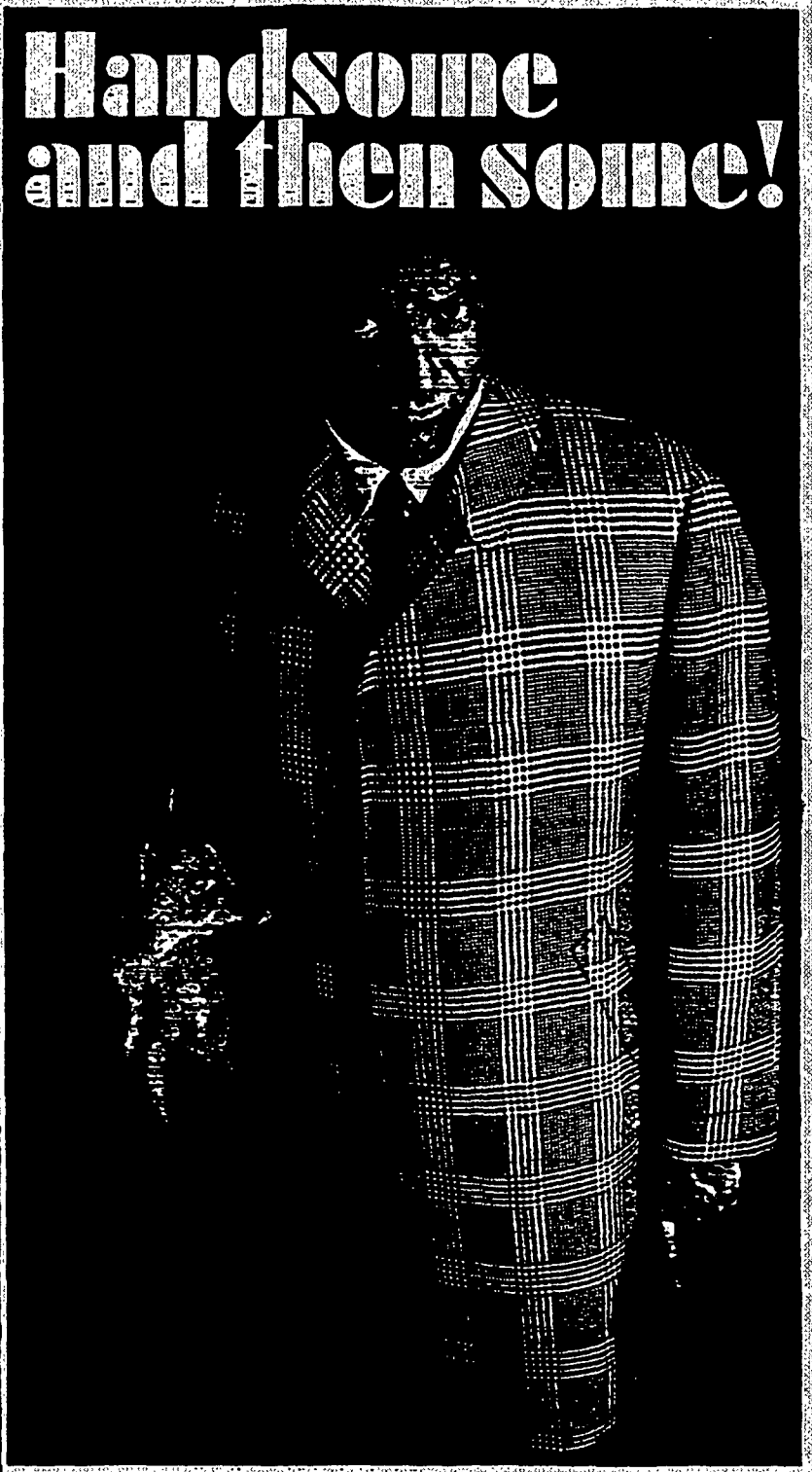
estos is separated from its host rock. n among those patients who had cked in asbestos mines, the actual osure appeared to have been slight, in most cases the lungs showed no ence of asbestosis but only a few as- s bodies and fibres in the air spaces. m this, Wagner drew the chilling elusion that mesothelioma might re- from an exposure to asbestos dust was considerably less than that ed to produce fibrosis—the condi- that had always been considered es- tial for the development of asbestos ung cancer. (In some areas of South frica, occupational exposure to asbestos ust was so heavy, however, that fi- osis of the lungs was almost certain- killing people before cancer could evelop. According to Dr. G. W. H. chepers, a native of South Africa who s now director of the Bureau of Lab- oratories in the Department of Health n Washington, D.C., conditions of ndustrial hygiene in the asbestos mines nd factories were often "deplorable." n 1949, when Schepers was sent into the northeastern Transvaal to make the first official radiological and clinical survey of the asbestos industry for the South African government, he found barefoot Bantu children spending their days inside large jute shipping bags, where they were forced by overseers armed with whips to trample down fluffy amosite asbestos as it came cas- cading over their heads into the bags. Schepers found that a number of these children had developed asbestosis with cor pulmonale—right-sided heart fail- ure, which often accompanies the dis- ease—before the age of twelve, and he has said that he would be very sur- prised if any of them had lived long enough to develop either lung cancer or mesothelioma.)

In 1960, the year that Wagner pub- lished the first of his disturbing reports about mesothelioma, there were two additional developments that caused grave concern among scientists investi- gating the asbestos problem. One of them occurred in Finland, where Dr. Raimo Kiviluoto, a radiologist, had been surveying the general population for tuberculosis; he detected deposits of calcium on the pleura, which had previously been seen almost exclusive- ly in asbestos workers, in four hun- dred and ninety-nine out of sixty-three hundred and twelve people (mostly farmers and their wives) who lived in a county where asbestos had been mined and milled for many years, and no pleural calcifications in seventy-one hundred and one people who lived in a neigh- boring county where there was no as-


Handsome and then some!



FOXHEAD coats with DACRON*
Handsome any time, any place, any weather. Lightweight, fashion-styled in a 2-ply Dacron* polyester and wool-worsted fabric. And then some. Sheds wrinkles and retains shape. Zepel* finish for rain and stain protection. Optional zip-liner available. See Foxhead, in elegant colors and patterns, from $75, at smart stores everywhere.

Foxhead
OUTSMARTS THE WEATHER

†Featured in U.S.A. *DuPont's registered t.m.

For names of nearby Foxhead stores, write the world's largest topcoat maker: Goodstein Bros. & Co., Inc. 10 West 20th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.