

company would not issue life insurance policies on asbestos workers.^{3/}

Historically, the first turning point came in 1924 with the report of a death from pulmonary fibrosis in an asbestos worker.^{4/} Further reports were made during the next six years, and by 1930 it could be said that asbestosis had definitely arrived. By 1930, epidemiological studies were well underway.^{5/}

It should be emphasized at this point that, with the exception of some isolated reports which received scant attention, the studies were directed at the effect of the inhalation of asbestos among workers who were exposed to asbestos fibers in large quantities, such as miners and workers in asbestos textile and other manufacturing plants, as distinguished from insulation workers.^{6/}

3/ Hoffman, F. L., "Mortality from Respiratory Disease in Dusty Trades. Organic Dusts." Bull. U.S. Bur. Labor Stat. No. 231 (Md. Accident Hyg. Ser. No. 17) U.S. Bur. Labor, Washington, D.C. (1918).

4/ Cooke, W. E., Fibrosis of the Lungs Due to the Inhalation of Asbestos Dust. Br. Med. J. II, 147 (1924).

5/ Wood, W. B. and Gloyne, S. R., Pulmonary Asbestosis, Lancet I, 445 (1930).

6/ See Lanza, A. J., McConnell, W. J., and Jehnel, J. W., Effects of the Inhalation of Asbestos Dust on the Lungs of Asbestos Workers, Public Health Dept., 50, 1 (1935); Dressen, W. C., et al, A Study of Asbestosis in the Asbestos Textile Industry, Public Health Bull., 241 (1938).