of pneumoconiosis often come to autopsy and provide a ready source of material for study. It was in this way that reports of the simultaneous occurrence of lung cancer and asbestosis began to accumulate after the report of a case by Lynch and Smith[65] in 1935. Within the next ten years, about 15 additional cases were reported, and in 1954 Merewether[76] reviewed all deaths from asbestosis recorded in England since March, 1924. Lung cancer occurred in 16% of those cases. Gloyne,[41] whose work is also frequently referred to as establishing a connection between asbestosis and cancer of the lung, reported in 1951 that cancer of the lung was present in 14.1% of asbestosis cases examined by him. In 1941, Nordmann and Gorge[78] claimed to have produced lung cancer in mice which they exposed to asbestos dust.

Since 1951, additional cases of cancer of the lung coexisting with asbestosis have been reported, and, according to Hueper[58] about 100 such cases had been reported up to 1955. As a result, an association between the two diseases appears to have been accepted by many authors, and several writers were using the term "asbestosis cancer" of the lung. Werber[89] in 1952, stated categorically that in 7% to 17% of cases of asbestosis, after a latent period of about 1 1/2 to 20 years, carcinoma becomes established in the lung.

On the other hand, not all authors accepted this alleged association without reservation. Saupe[80] in 1939 reported that he had discovered no cases of lung cancer among 620 cases of asbestosis which he had examined; and in 1942, Hollab and Angrist[48] expressed the opinion that the number