

were examined in each side. Routine histological sections of unexpanded lungs were examined in all cases. Asbestos bodies were found in 41% of the subjects. They were encountered in persons up to 34 years of age. Among males the incidence was 47%, and in females 34%. Although significant microscopic pulmonary fibrosis was encountered in two positive cases, no instance of classical asbestosis was found. Mesothelioma of the pleura was not encountered. Primary lung carcinoma occurred in one patient with asbestos bodies and in one without.

-- Authors

- 687 Benign Asbestos Pleurisy. H.B. Eisenstadt.
J. Am. Med. Assn. 192, 419-421 (May 3, 1965).

The clinical picture of benign asbestos pleurisy differs greatly from that of classical asbestosis. It may occur in the absence of significant pulmonary disease and respiratory dysfunction. This entity must be considered in the differential diagnosis of any form of idiopathic pleurisy. The history of exposure to asbestos will aid in directing the attention to this entity; however, the final diagnosis depends on a lung tissue specimen containing asbestos corpuscles or asbestos fibers.

-- Author's summary

- 688 Asbestos and Cancer. The Report and Recommendations of a Working Group Convened under the Auspices of the Geographical Pathology Committee of the International Union Against Cancer. Can. Med. Assn. J. 92, 1020-1025 (May 8, 1965).

This report is not suitable for abstracting, however the Editor of the Canadian Medical Association Journal summarizes the purpose and work of this international meeting as follows: "In October 1964, the New York Academy of Sciences sponsored an international meeting on the biological effects of asbestos. Following this meeting, some 40 delegates from Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, South Africa and the United States were invited to study the vast amount of information which had been presented with a view to the organization of an international study of asbestos and cancer. The terms of reference of this Working Group covered three major aspects of the problem: epidemiology, pathology and experimental pathology, and physics and chemistry. The findings of the Working Group and their recommendations arising from these studies are recorded, in slightly abridged form."

-- Cond. from Editor's summary

PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

- 689 First US Tests of High Altitude Pressure Suits. C.L. Wilson.
Arch. Environmental Health 10, 805 (May, 1965).

Historical research was conducted to collect and evaluate information on the earliest American high altitude pressure suit research program. Mr. Post, the first aviator in the world to fly in a high altitude pressure suit, attempted to break the existing world's altitude record. There were three prototype suits. The third, which was successful, was tested in Army Air Force altitude chamber. These were the first US altitude chamber tests of pressure suits. His stimulus as a private citizen greatly contributed to American pressure suit technological superiority and directly influenced the design of the Project Mercury astronaut US Navy and Air Force pressure suits. It is surprising that development was even partially successful without the guidance of high altitude physiologists and diving suit specialists. Each of the major nations enlisted these specialists as crucial team members.

-- J. Am. Med. Assn. References & Reviews