

numbers of men in order to discover those who ultimately become abnormal, it is also essential that meticulous study of various air pollutants be carried out over a long period of time even though it might be at great cost. Some individual companies already have programs which with very slight alteration and reinforcement might well be made to serve the purposes mentioned above.

-- Cond. from Summary

- 829 Management of Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease. Conclusions of 8th Aspen Emphysema Conference. Aspen, Colorado, June 10-13, 1965. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Occupational Health, PHS Publication No. 1457. 66 pp. (May, 1966). AVAILABLE FROM: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. PRICE: 30 cents.

Treatment and prevention of obstructive pulmonary diseases involve not only the complete prevention of the condition, but also the control of the disease once it is present to prevent progression and to avoid acute exacerbations; however, completely rational programs for the treatment and prevention of obstructive lung disease require a more complete knowledge of etiology, pathogenesis, and natural history than we now have. The management of the life-threatening episodes (characterized by hypoxia, hypercapnia, and congestive heart failure) are critically reviewed and summarized. Subjects are covered under: Definitions in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; Respiratory Failure; Management of Right Heart Failure and Pulmonary Hypertension; Antibiotics and Infections; Home and Clinic Care; Pharmacologic Agents; and Surgery. An Appraisal and Reflections on the Conference are also presented, along with the Program and Abstracts of Conference Papers. The conclusions of the Eighth Aspen Conference are intended for free distribution among the majority of American physicians, as containing the latest knowledge for the relief and control of emphysema-bronchitis; those concerned with programs of health conservation will also find it a useful reference. In the words of Dr. John H. McClement, Columbia University "we need observations on subjects followed prospectively from a much earlier time in the course of the disease or ideally even from before an injury has occurred."

- 830 Respiratory Function Tests in Pneumoconioses. International Labour Organisation. Report and Related Papers of a Meeting of Experts. Geneva, Sept. 20-28, 1965. International Labour Office, Geneva. Occupational Safety and Health Series No. 6. 173 pp. (1966). AVAILABLE FROM: International Labour Office, Geneva. PRICE: Free of charge.

A Meeting of Experts on Respiratory Function Tests in Pneumoconioses was held in Geneva from 20 to 28 September 1965, and the following subjects appeared on the agenda: Pneumoconioses and respiratory function, (a) disorders which may be evaluated by respiratory function tests and (b) classification of pneumoconioses according to the type of respiratory disorder which is prevalent; review of the respiratory function tests used in the examination of persons suffering from pneumoconiosis; tests to be recommended internationally for the assessment of the respiratory function in pneumoconioses and the technique for carrying out such tests; and criteria to be adopted for the interpretation of the results of these tests with a view to their international comparability. In addition to the Report of the Meeting of Experts on Respiratory Function Tests in Pneumoconioses, the following working papers are included: (1) A. E. Sartorelli—Assessment of Lung Function in Pneumoconiosis; (2) J. E. Cotes—Tests of Lung Function in Current Use: Proposals for their Standardisation; (3) M. El Batawi—Ventilatory Capacity in Field Investigation of Respiratory Diseases Resulting from Exposure to Textile Dusts; and (4) Lia G. Ohnianskaia—Respiratory Function Tests to Determine the Effect on Human Beings of Various Industrial Dusts. This report which appears in outline form, will be of general interest to those who have interest in, or responsibility for, prevention of disability from Chronic Respiratory Disease in industrial populations.

- 831 The Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation. A Private Fortune—A Public Trust. Agnes Lynch Starrett. 306pp. (1966). AVAILABLE FROM: The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa. PRICE: \$2.00.

This history of one man's gift to his fellow men begins with statements of purpose and faith in the integrity and justice of the law and of those to whom he entrusted his accumulated wealth. Subsequent chapters deal with grants—(1) to research in economics (including the Brookings Institution and the American Law Institute) (2) to political education (the Reed Survey) and to (3) education (4) medicine and (5) cultural welfare and organized charities. This record of the outstanding accomplishments resulting from the imaginative and effective implementation by J. Steele Gow, the Foundation's Executive Director, over the entire 35 year period, of Maurice Falk's worthy ideals provides a valuable model against which to measure the effectiveness of