It also seems that this review does not add any new cases to the literature, although Hueper in enumerating 99 cases reported prior to 1955, lists 11 discussed in it. Clearly, also, the paper is not dealing with asbestos miners.

Another reason why this publication is of importance is a statement which it contains to the effect that "the strongest evidence that it (lung cancer) may be a hazard (in asbestos workers) has been produced by Merewether and by Gloyne." An examination of these references leaves at least some question as to the strength of the evidence produced.

In 1951 Gloyne [92] presented a review of 1205 autopsies on persons who had worked in various dusty occupations. This number included 132 asbestos workers, of whom 121 showed "pneumoconiosis" —presumably asbestosis. Primary cancer of the lung occurred 17 times in this group, an incidence rate of 14.1% for lung cancer among autopsied asbestosis cases. There were in his series 796 cases with silicosis, and 6.9% of these also showed primary cancer of the lung. The incidence of lung cancer in other forms of pneumoconiosis was 6.7%, and in 169 cases which proved not to have any type of pneumoconiosis it was 8.3%. Gloyne considered "the mortality of the asbestos workers" to be "disturbing". First of all, it is obvious that the paper does not deal with the "mortality of asbestos workers", and secondly, it must be borne in mind that all of Dr. Gloyne's cases were submitted to him