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Quote: *Cont'd from page 1*

Age of tension . . . "We are living in a period of tension. While our economy as a whole, during the past two decades, has experienced perhaps its greatest expansion in history, at the same time there has been constantly present either the fact or the fear of war; and today our whole world is divided by two basically opposed idealogies. In this situation the individual cannot help but feel the imminent threat of personal insecurity. The most natural human reaction to such a situation is that which we have all observed—the demand, and the search, for every possible means of protection against all the hazards of life. In many parts of the world this public demand has resulted in varying forms of governmental action intended, or ostensibly intended, to provide protection to the citizenry. The amount of success attending these social movements in other lands has varied according to the effectiveness of the different administrative bodies, and the relative standards and customs of the peoples. In our country the traditional American free enterprise system has shown its effectiveness in responding to the demands of our people for security plans of various kinds. The very fact that well over one hundred million Americans are now protected, in some measure, against loss from accident and sickness gives good evidence of the vitality of our voluntary method. The figures on coverages for all forms of health insurance continue year by year to be more and more impressive. But, these favorable factors should not give any of us the feeling that we can afford to relax. The challenges that confront us are formidable" *Robert Neal, general manager, Health Insurance Association of America.*

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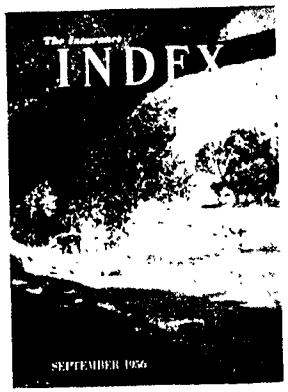
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The Insurance INDEX including INSURANCE MEDICINE

SEPTEMBER, 1956

Vol. XVIII, No. 10 25c per copy Established 1870



September . . . the summer's gone and Americans everywhere will turn from boating, swimming, baseball and week-end trips to the seashore to another year of hard work. Likewise, however, September also represents, as depicted here by photographer Mike Roberts, Berkeley, California, the month of peace and serenity when thoughts turn into dreams of vacations just past and plans for next year's summertime activities.

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THE INSURANCE INDEX Including Insurance Medicine is published monthly by THE INSURANCE PUBLISHING CO. Editorial, Advertising and Business departments, 915 E. Kentucky St., Louisville 4, Ky. P O. Box 1738 Entered as second class matter September 27, 1939, at Post Office at Louisville, Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879 Annual subscription rates: one year, $2.00 Subscriptions payable in advance; in the United States and Possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America (except British Honduras) and South America (except the Guianas) $2 00; in Canada $2 50; elsewhere $3 00 Notice of change of address must be received one month before change is to take place; both old and new addresses should be given

cortex. Its clinical recognition is difficult. Since its first description (J. W. Conn. J. Lab. & Clin. Med 45.6, 1955) at least 30 casse have been recognized clinically. To date the author is aware of 10 patients who have had the typical clinical findings and in whom an adrenal cortex tumor has been demonstrated. The major clinical manifestations consist of periodic severe muscular weakness, intermittent tetany, and paresthesia, polyuria, polydipsia, and hypertension. There is no edema; nor is there any evidence of Cushing's syndrome In the blood is found hypokalemia, hypernatremia and alkalosis Bioassays for urinary aldosterone give extremely high values. Patients exhibiting the clinical and biochemical abnormalities of primary aldosteronism should be subjected to adrenal surgery. It is likely that the great majority of such patients harbor an adrenal cortex tumor producing excessive amounts of aldosterone (aldosteronoma) There is reason to believe that in some patients a tumor will not be found at operation.

Book Reviews

Climates in Miniature, by T Bedford Franklin. Philosophical Library, New York. 1955. 137 pages. Cloth, $3 75.

This small volume is interesting as it confines the study of environmental climates to the immediate surroundings on which man, plants and animals depend. Considering the importance of the climatic conditions on the internal homeostasis, this is a book worthwhile reading for the physician

Causal Factors In Cancer of the Lung. By Carl V. Weller Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1956, 113 pages.

This small volume presents a wealth of statistical and historical information for the insurance physician. The first part deals in general with the incidence and etiologic factors in bronchogenic cancers. The second part describes historically and statistically the lung cancer as found in Schneeberg and Joachimsthal in the Erzgebirge and broaches the causative roles of silicosis, cobalt, nickel, bismuth, arsenic and ionizing radiations. The third part, again historically and statistically, points out various etiological groups such as infective pneumonitis, foundry workers and metal grinders, chromate workers and asbest workers. It furthermore deals with gas workers, benzpyrene, and atmospheric pollution. The third part presents the relationship of tobacco and bronchogenic cancer; here, the statistical evaluation is particularly critical and judicious. As his conclusion, the author quotes a sentence from the Louvain Symposium on the Endemiology of Cancer of the lung (J. H. Maisin and J. Clemmesen, eds.) where in analogy with Percivall Pott's exposition of chimney-sweep's cancer it was stresses: "May we show the same practical sense as our forefathers, and not look for direct proofs which are out of reach before we transmit experience into practical measures."

Cancer Cells, by E. V. Cowdry. W. B. Saunders Company. Philadelphia and London, 1955. 677 pages. Cloth.

This excellent book contains much more than the title points to. While the first part of this presentation deals with cancer cells and tissues in a sober and critical evaluation of the research results, the second part sets forth our knowledge of cancer etiology (physical, chemical agents trauma, viruses), the third section deals with hereditary factors and susceptibility, a fourth part broaches nutritional influence, a fifth the geographical frequency, a sixth, cancer prevention, a seventh expounds diagnosis and treatment of cancer, and a last chapter deals with cancer research. A wealth of information is presented in a clear and stimulating fashion. The bibliography is particularly comprehensive.

Joint Ligament Relaxation Treated by Fibro-Osseous Proliferation, by George Stuart Hackett. Charles C. Thomas, Published, Springfield, Ill 1956. 93 pages. Cloth, $4.75.

Ligament relaxation resulting from sprains and tearing of the fibers is a frequent disability of many joints. The diagnosis is made by application of pressure with the thumb at the trigger point of pain. Treatment by injection of a proliferant (Sylnasol) within the ligament, eliminated the disability in 82% of patients over a period of 16 years with no unfavorable reaction.

Impartial Medical Testimony. A Report By A Special Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York on The Medical Expert Testimony Project. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1956. 188 pages. Cloth, $3 95

It has had to be emphasized that insurance physicians in both life and health insurance will be interested in the project as outlined in this book. As 80% of the cases in trial courts in the United States are personal injury cases, most of them involving insurance institutions, the presentation of medical evidence is a crucial matter affecting the two professions not less than the implicated insurance institutions. The Medical Expert Testimony Project established panels of neutral authorities in the various medical specialists to do the examinations in cases of personal injuries and to testify in cases in which medical findings would be decisive in the trial. This method has been devised to counteract the frequently observed 'battle of experts' which may more confuse than enlighten judge and jury. This method may also accelerate the judicial procedures and thus diminish the court congestion.

Postural Back Pain, by Milton C. Cobey. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill 1956 78 pages. Cloth. $3.

Back Pain has remained a major issue in insurance, particularly health insurance. The author presents a brief, lucid outline of back pain due to postural defects. Yet, the scope of the book is wider than that as it includes causative conditions which may be combined with postural abnormalities. The author discusses the scalenus anticus syndrome as a postural disease, he broaches arthritis of the cervical spine and its relationship to congenital abnormalities of the neck, he points to childhood epiphysitis as a cause of poor posture in childhood, just to name a few of the subjects treated in this book. The second part deals with treatment and prevention of postural back pain, particularly in the child. There are many statistical evaluations scattered through the book. A glossary is added. The bibliography is comprehensive.

Standing Room Only. The Challenge of Overpopulation, by Karl Sax The Beacon Press, Boston, Massachusetts, 1955. 206 pages, Cloth. $3.

The problem of the rapidly increasing world population has harassed many sociologists and physicians. The Malthus hypothesis has proved to be a fallacy because food supply could be increased far beyond Malthus' expectation. The problem, however, still exists due to two facts: the ever increasing birth rate and the prolongation of life expectancy in all age groups. The author sees the solution in a consistently and prudently applied birth control. He contends that totalitarian govern-