

FILE NAME: National Safety Council (NSC)

DATE: 1961

DOC#: NSC085

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: NSC - National Safety Congress Transactions - Vol. I
- General Sessions & General Index of All Volumes

1961

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GENERAL
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sensitization. They are inclined to ignore the warnings because in many cases the skin reactions do not appear until several months after a person has started working with the resin. Once a reaction has developed, they must exercise even greater care then required initially in order to prevent a recurrence.

High Energy Fuels

The race for missile supremacy and the conquering of space has confronted us with increased problems of exposure to high energy fuels and their decomposition products. Among these are hydrazine and the boranes—diborane, pentaborane and decaborane.

Hydrazine finds its use as a propellant fuel, either alone or with other compounds such as nitric acid, hydrogen peroxide or oxygen. It has a maximum allowable concentration of one (1) part per million, and in addition to the inhalation hazard, the material is absorbed through the skin. It is primarily a central nervous system stimulant causing excitement, convulsions and cyanosis.

Diborane is a gas at room temperature and has a maximum allowable concentration of 0.1 part per million. Inhalation produces congestion, edema and hemorrhage in the lungs. Its toxicity is comparable to that of phosgene.

Pentaborane is a volatile liquid with a tentative maximum allowable concentration

of 0.005 part per million; however, it is recommended that the exposure be kept as near to zero as is possible since no medical preventive or therapeutic agent has yet been developed for this compound.

Decaborane is a solid having a tentative maximum allowable concentration of 0.05 part per million. Both decaborane and pentaborane attack the central nervous system. Protection is best afforded by the use of air-supplied respirators or cartridge-type respirators that are specifically designed and designated for protection against these compounds.

In concluding this brief discussion, may I point out to you that the services of your local, state, and federal health agencies are always available to you. Should you desire information on the potential health hazard associated with any material or process to which you or your associates are exposed in your particular place of work, feel free to contact any one of them for assistance in evaluating the problem.

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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HAZARDS — MEDICAL ASPECTS

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I would like to quote from a famous writer his description of a "modern" community:

It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and

vast piles of buildings full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness. It contained several large streets all very like one another, and many small streets still more like one another, inhabited by people equally like one another, who all went in and out at the same hours, with the same sound upon the same pavements, to do the same work, and to whom every day was the same as yesterday and tomorrow, and every year the counterpart of the last and the next. . . .

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On every side, and as far as the eye could see into the heavy distance, tall chimneys, crowding on each other, and presenting that endless repetition of the same dull, ugly form, which is the horror of oppressive dreams, poured out their plague of smoke, obscured the light, and made foul the melancholy air. Strange engines spun and writhed like tortured creatures; clanking their iron chains, shrieking in their rapid whirl from time to time as though in torment unendurable, and making the ground tremble with their agonies. . . .¹

Before you try to guess which city this is, let me tell you. Charles Dickens wrote this in his book *Hard Times*, published in 1854, describing a typical city in England during the years of the industrial revolution (1760-1830). The description sounds too familiar for comfort to us in America in 1961, at a time when we are going through another industrial revolution: automation, atomic energy, space travel, and many powerful new chemicals. They are exciting developments. They offer a promise of a wonderful world of tomorrow. However, they also pose serious threats to our health and well-being, unless they are properly controlled.

We must ask ourselves whether we are better prepared to meet these threats than the English were 150 years ago. Certainly, we are better prepared technically. In 1800, except in a few instances, little was known about the health aspects of exposure to chemicals, to ionizing radiation, or the effects of long hours of work, poor lighting and ventilation. Today, however, our technical knowledge is sufficient, so that we can say with assurance that we know how to use any chemical with safety. We know how to set up proper protective measures to make every job safe.

The big question is, "Are we utilizing this knowledge?"

Perhaps you who represent workers in industry know the answer better than I do. Let me give you only two examples that will help provide the answer. In Illinois, in 1958, there was found "a drug packaging plant where 103 employees were subjected to a full body fluoroscopic examination each day as they left the plant as a check against pilferage. During the examination, the entire body from the top of the head to the bottom of the shoes was exposed to ionizing radiation. The firm had practiced this procedure on all employees for some 12 years, but discontinued it when advised of the hazards in-

involved." I am quoting from the Report of the Atomic Power Investigating Commission to the 71st General Assembly, State of Illinois, March, 1959.²

In the same report, the study found that:

Gross contamination and excessive levels of radiation typify nearly all radium processing installations in Illinois included in the survey. These conditions result from a lack of adequate shielding of proper routing of materials, as well as poor housekeeping within the plant, as noted by the contaminated paper and rags littering the floors, the lack of local exhaust ventilation and presence of contamination in eating areas. In addition, it was noted that labels on containers of radium-luminous compounds do not contain information as to the quantity of radioactivity included. In all radium plants surveyed, little or no use was made of personnel monitoring devices, such as film badges and, therefore, there is no adequate record of radiation exposures received by working personnel.³

This was Illinois, 1958—thirty years after the tragedy of the girls who painted watch dials: they pointed the brushes containing radium paint with their lips, and later died of bone cancer.

The role of environment on health grows in importance as we gradually control the infectious disease agents that caused the plagues of old, and as the chemical and physical hazards of our industrial environment become ever more important determinants of our health and our diseases. A recent report of the Public Health Service made for the House committee on appropriations states: "After hearing the evidence, the members of the subcommittee concluded that the health hazards resulting from changes in the environment are far greater than is generally realized and that all levels of government, industries, and research and educational institutions need to step up their efforts to deal with the problem."⁴

The number of chemical materials man is being exposed to is increasing constantly. Over 600 chemicals are currently being added to food; over 600 million pounds of pesticides are used annually, in the United States. Approximately 500 new chemicals are introduced on the United States market each year.

The occupational environment is the basic element in our total environment. Our occupations largely determine how and where we as individuals will live, and, indirectly or directly, may actually influence our life expectancy and our mode of death. Our

industries, in addition to affecting the immediate eight-hour working environment, also largely account for the chemical and physical contaminants in the air we breathe, the water we drink, and in the food we eat.

One example will illustrate: recent studies show that people living in manufacturing areas experienced higher death rates than residents of non-manufacturing areas. The difference was greatest for cancer, and tuberculosis of the respiratory tract (mainly of the lungs), and for various forms of heart disease.⁴

Air pollution was a major factor in causing this greater mortality, but socio-economic conditions also played an important role.

Occupational Diseases

Occupational disease hazards may be classified in various ways. For example, by the type of agent which causes the disease: chemicals, in the form of liquids, dusts, gases, fumes and vapors; physical agents, such as noise, ionizing radiation, abnormal temperatures and pressures, vibration, and physical strain; infectious disease agents, such as the germ that causes brucellosis in meat-packing house workers and farmers.

Or occupational diseases can be studied according to the part of the body affected or the kind of disease. For example, many toxic chemicals may attack the skin, causing an inflammation which we call dermatitis. These or other chemicals may affect the lungs, the liver, the kidneys, the bones, or various combinations of organs of the body, and, in many cases, the entire system.

Occupational diseases may be acute and temporary, or may be chronic and long-lasting. Brief exposures to certain chemicals may produce symptoms that are of short duration, and the individual recovers quickly. A good example of this is metal fume fever, arising from inhalation of the fumes produced when certain metals are heated to temperatures above the melting point. Among the metals which can cause this are zinc, copper, magnesium, cadmium, iron, manganese, and others.

More important, however, are the chronic diseases of industry. These are the diseases of relatively long duration arising usually from long-continued exposure to relatively small amounts of toxic chemicals.

Sometimes these diseases do not show symptoms until long after, in many cases years after, the exposure has stopped. A good example of this is beryllium, a metal which may result in serious and fatal lung disease up to 15 or more years after breathing the contaminated dust or fumes.

We must remember that diseases, like everything else affecting living things, cannot be put into rigid categories. Not all chronic occupational diseases need to result from long-continued exposure. Only a brief exposure to a large dose of ionizing radiation (X-ray or radioactive chemicals) may result in cancer. Similarly, a brief exposure to a sufficient dose of carbon tetrachloride may result in chronic kidney disease or liver disease. In other words, there are many variations and combinations of these conditions.

To attempt a detailed listing of all of the chemicals and metals which can cause disease would only be disturbing and confusing, and we would be in danger of not seeing the forest for the trees. Every industrial chemical is dangerous. It is merely a matter of determining how dangerous it is and establishing procedures for protecting against it. The time is past when "experts" can stand before a group of workers, or, for that matter, a group of physicians and scientists, and say without evidence that this or that chemical when absorbed into the body is harmless. I recall only a few years ago attending meetings of industrial physicians and being shown X-ray pictures of lungs of coal miners, black with inhaled coal dust, and being told that this dust was harmless. Yet, long before that time, British scientists had demonstrated that coal dust can cause disabling lung disease in miners. We in the United States were merely slow to accept the evidence.

Diseases of the Lung

The respiratory system (lungs, bronchi, and larynx) is the most frequent site of chronic diseases caused by industrial poisons. For a long time, we have recognized that silica dust, as it is inhaled by the metal miner, the foundry worker, the pottery worker, the tunnel digger and others, causes a disabling and often fatal disease called 'silicosis.' Similarly, we know that asbestos dust causes a serious lung disease called

'asbestosis.' And, there is a lung disease found in workers in the manufacture of alumina abrasives, called 'Shaver's disease' (after Dr. Shaver who described it). The dust has high concentrations of alumina and silica. Diatomaceous earth, a form of free silica, similarly causes serious lung disease. And there is byssinosis, resulting from the inhalation of cotton dust. Until a handful of years ago, some of the experts insisted that many dusts when inhaled into the lungs were inert; that is, they produced no effect on the body. However, as we learn more, we find that these so-called "nuisance" dusts are also capable of causing disease. For example, talc, corundum, feldspar, graphite, porcelain, barite, cement, mica, slate, kaolin, and many others.

Even farmers, as well as grain handlers in the holds of ships, suffer from a respiratory disability when inhaling large amounts of grain dust. They develop chronic bronchitis with shortness of breath, cough, etc. Chronic bronchitis can result from inhalation of irritating dusts, fumes and gases: for example; phosphorus chloride and other volatile chloride compounds, acid fumes, phosgene, nitrous gases, aldehydes, solvents and other chemicals.

One of the leading toxicologists in the country, Dr. Herbert Stokinger, of the Public Health Service, points out that:

... our experience with occupational lung diseases makes it difficult to escape the conclusion that *all dusts*, irrespective of their nature, if breathed in sufficient quantity and for sufficient time, may cause profound damage to the lung, and emphasizes the desirability of the physician's obtaining an accurate and thorough history on individuals suspected of pulmonary disease.⁵

Other Chronic Diseases

Let me discuss a few more of the chronic disease hazards, since these are the chief occupational health problems of the present day. The chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as carbon tetrachloride, represent a large group of chemicals used in industry. These can damage the liver and the kidneys. The chemicals known as aromatic amines, represented by beta naphthylamine, used in the manufacture of dye and other commodities, have been proven to cause cancer of the urinary bladder. The central nervous system—that is, the brain and spinal cord—can be affected by many chemicals. Tetraethyl lead causes severe brain disease called encephalopathy. Manganese, one of the im-

portant industrial metals, causes a disease that is remarkably similar to multiple sclerosis. Carbon disulphide may cause severe nervous system effects, affecting the nerves, muscles, and brain.

Serious and sometimes fatal blood diseases may be caused by exposure to benzol. Of course, we know that ionizing radiation in any form—whether through exposure to X-rays or radioactive chemicals—may cause fatal blood diseases as well as various types of cancer. The bones can be affected by exposure to radioactive chemicals, fluorides, phosphorous, and other chemicals. Cadmium affects the lungs and kidneys.

The heart may be affected by the metal known as antimony, and possibly by nitroglycerin, and there have been a number of reports that the heart may also be affected by brucellosis infection, which occurs among slaughter house workers and farmers.

Nitroglycerin and related chemicals used in the manufacture of dynamite and other explosives make an interesting story and illustrate some of the problems in occupational medicine. Workers have been exposed to this group of chemicals for many years. They have known for many years the severe headaches this chemical causes. For years, also, we have heard reports of sudden deaths among workers exposed to nitroglycerin. We do know that this chemical has a powerful effect on the body. It causes profound reduction in blood pressure, severe headaches, palpitation of the heart, nausea and vomiting, fainting, dizziness, and other symptoms. It can also cause skin inflammation. Whether it can cause heart disease is disputed. Even though we have known this chemical for many years, there has been insufficient investigation of the health hazards, and inadequate preventive measures.

Cancer

Occupational cancer is one of our most serious problems. It also provides us with a remarkable opportunity to study cancer in general. The first breakthrough in the mystery of cancer came with the discovery of an occupational cancer. In 1775, in England, Dr. Percival Pott called attention to soot as a cause of cancer of the scrotum in chimney sweeps. These were little boys who climbed into the chimneys to clean them out. Years after working in this

occupation, they died of cancer of the scrotum, which was traced to the soot which penetrated their clothing. Similarly, for years we have known that an excessive number of uranium miners in Europe have died of lung cancer. (Recent studies in our own uranium mines reveal dangerously high exposures.)

Since then numerous other chemicals, in addition to ionizing radiation, have been demonstrated to be capable of causing, or contributing to the development of, cancer in various parts of the body. Some examples are beta naphthalamine, which I mentioned earlier, causing cancer of the urinary bladder, coal tars which can cause cancer of the skin, chromates which cause cancer of the lung, and many others. Recent studies have focused suspicion of lung cancer hazards in the work of welders, sheet metal workers and other metal workers.

Skin Diseases

Skin diseases are, as you know, the most frequent type of occupational disease which we see. Most of them result from direct irritation by chemical or physical agents. A smaller number result from an allergic reaction to a chemical. Almost any chemical contact can result in dermatitis. Many of the new chemicals are causing skin troubles. For example, the epoxy resins: These materials are being widely used in electronics, automobiles, pattern-making, die-casting, aircraft, and other trades—for surface coatings and paints, molding compounds, various plastics, and electrical insulation. Another group of chemicals which causes skin disease are the chromates. Chrome ulcerations of the skin are well known. The chlorinated hydrocarbons also may cause skin diseases. One of them is called 'chlor-acne' because it resembles acne. Machinists and metal workers often get a dermatitis from cutting oils. Coal tars produce skin changes, some of which may turn into cancer. There are a host of others too numerous to mention.

Protection

These are only a few examples of the occupational disease hazards arising from contact with chemicals. The alert worker will become acquainted with the materials he is handling and the process he is using, so that he can help to protect himself and his fellows. If he should suffer excessive

exposure to some harmful material, he will know what to tell the doctor who examines him. The alert doctor will be able to correlate the occupational history with the physical findings and symptoms and decide whether the patient is suffering from an occupational disease.

Very few occupational diseases produce such characteristic symptoms that they can be readily identified as an occupational disease. After all, the body can react to harmful stimuli only in a limited number of ways. For example, a worker may have severe pains in his abdomen. These might be caused by appendicitis or by lead poisoning. Leukemia may result from unknown causes or from exposure to X-rays. A person suffering a certain type of paralysis may have multiple sclerosis, a disease of as yet unknown cause, or it could be manganese poisoning. The person who has a cough, shortness of breath, and is losing weight, may have tuberculosis, silicosis, berylliosis or cancer of the lungs. A history including occupational history and a thorough examination is the only way of telling those conditions apart.

Prevention

All occupational diseases are preventable. If we were doing our job right, we would have nothing to talk about today. The fact is that unknown numbers of people are suffering from a great variety of occupational diseases because we are not adequately protecting against them. What are the protective measures which we should follow?

(1) *Education*: Employees should be given adequate training for their jobs, so that they understand the process, know the materials they are handling, and, therefore, can protect themselves and other workers from injury.

Key employees should be instructed in first aid. Management and labor both have responsibilities here. Shop health and safety committees can help in the health education of workers. *There is no substitute for knowledge.*

(2) *Protection of the environment*: This means from the air of harmful dusts, fumes, gases, vapors. This is accomplished by means of engineering measures, such as exhaust ventilation, enclosure of hazardous processes, wetting down methods for suppression of

dusts, and substitution of less harmful for dangerous materials. Good lighting and reduction of noise, etc. are other environmental problems that the engineer can help to solve.

Only when engineering measures are not possible should respirators or other personal protective devices be depended on for protection against inhaling of harmful materials.

(3) *Good housekeeping and sanitary place of work:* This means a clean place of work, free of dirt and dust, and accident hazards. There should be adequate toilet, washing, shower, locker and eating facilities. Hand washing alone can often prevent dermatitis and other diseases. All containers of chemicals should be properly labeled.

(4) *Personal protective devices:* Whenever necessary, management should supply workers with respirators for protection against noxious dusts, fumes and gases in the air; suitable gloves and work clothing for protection from harmful chemicals; hard-topped shoes and hats for protection from falling objects; safety goggles, etc.

(5) *Medical protection:* This includes first aid facilities and a medical department. Every worker should have a periodic physical examination, not for the purpose of disqualifying him for work, but for the purpose of detecting disease early so that prompt measures can be taken to protect his health. The physician has an ethical obligation to inform the worker or his family of any finding important to his health.

In addition to first aid and medical care for work injuries, all workers and their families should have access to modern medical care. Unions throughout the nation are obtaining such care through collective bargaining. Union health centers and other plans, such as Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York and the cooperative health plans, are attempting to bring good care, including preventive medicine, to working people.

(6) *Plant health and safety committees:* Every place of work should have a committee of representatives of the workers concerned with the health protection of the men and women in the plant. This committee should have authority to make periodic inspections of the plant and make recommendations to management. The com-

mittee should meet regularly with the plant physician, the nursing staff, the plant safety and industrial hygiene engineers, and with other representatives of management to discuss health and safety problems and to plan programs of education of the workers in these problems.

(7) *Government safety and industrial hygiene agencies:* These agencies should be called upon for help, whenever the union believes that management is not adequately providing health and safety measures in any particular problem.

How We Are Doing Our Job

How well are we doing in protecting our workers? Let me cite a few facts. The prevalence and incidence of occupational diseases in the United States is unknown, because in many states there is no reporting of occupational diseases. And, in those states where there is reporting, it is incomplete and not uniform. Moreover, we know that numerous occupational diseases are not recognized because of medical ignorance, deficiency in medical education, deficiencies in workmen's compensation laws and health and safety laws.

Health services in many private industrial plants are inadequate, and most workers are employed in small plants where such services are not provided. According to the Public Health Service, 90 per cent of the labor force is not receiving proper industrial hygiene and health services.

The governmental agencies, federal, state and local, which are charged with responsibility for protecting the health of workers, are for the most part grossly inadequate in their resources and services. They suffer from lack of funds, personnel and even from lack of authority. At least seven of our states have no occupational health units in their health or labor departments, and in all of the state occupational health agencies in the entire country, there are less than 40 physicians employed. There is no uniformity of industrial health codes and standards, and the states differ in the hazards regulated and in their regulations for the same hazards.

There is a serious and growing shortage of physicians and other health personnel both in and out of industry. Dr. Harold J. Magnuson, Chief of the Division of Occupational Health of the U. S. Public Health

Service, estimates that by 1970, industry will need 4800 physicians, but is expected to have only 2900; while 35,000 industrial nurses will be needed, but only 26,000 are expected; and 3400 industrial hygienists will be needed, but only 1600 are expected.

Workmen's Compensation

Good workmen's compensation laws are basic to the health of industrial workers. Without strong workmen's compensation laws, it is difficult to see how we can ever have really effective implementation of our industrial health measures. The fact is that although the workmen's compensation laws are the earliest form of social legislation in the United States, they are in almost all cases hopelessly behind the times. They are inadequate in their provisions for compensation, for medical care and rehabilitation, and most of them have not been brought up to date to permit equitable recognition and compensation for the injuries inflicted by radiation and chemical hazards which cause chronic diseases, usually after long latent periods between exposure and the first symptoms of disease.

Two states still have no occupational disease coverage. Nineteen state laws cover only specified diseases. Most of the laws exclude farm work, domestic work and casual employment. In over half the states, employees in small establishments which have less than a specified number of employees are excluded, and in 12 states the laws apply mainly to a list of "hazardous" employments. Many white collar workers are today excluded from the workmen's compensation laws.

Research

The level of our research in occupational health is correspondingly low. Research is largely in the hands of private industry, and it is guided substantially by the economic needs of the particular industry. Even where research is done in universities, much of this is subsidized for special needs by private industry. Governmental agencies sporadically have made excellent contributions, but their resources are chronically inadequate. There is an urgent need for a system of research and consultation facilities in various parts of the country where workers and employers alike can go for scientific solutions to their problems.

Hope for the Future

Last year, a subcommittee of the House committee on appropriations under Congressman Fogarty conducted hearings on these problems. These are published in a "Report on Environmental Health Problems," available through the Government Printing Office.⁸ It is interesting reading. These hearings raised hope that better appropriations would be made to the Public Health Service and other agencies for an expansion of services in the environmental health field.

In the meantime, there is a dangerous vacuum in the supervision of hazards from ionizing radiation as differences prevail among the interested agencies, AEC, U. S. Public Health Service and the states, over jurisdiction in this field. At the moment, controls in this field are a patchwork with good programs in a few states like New York and California, but poor or almost non-existent programs in most others.

The implications of all this should be obvious. Occupational health and workmen's compensation vitally and directly affect the health and life of working people. Yet the unions so far, for the most part, seem to be apathetic about this. Now that unions are deeply involved in health insurance, for the care of non-occupational diseases, perhaps there will be a resurgence of interest in the environmental factors which affect our health.

A few unions have begun to help themselves. Some have negotiated clauses in their collective bargaining agreements embodying a number of the preventive measures I outlined earlier, and have also asserted the union's right to bring expert consultants into the plant.

The United Auto Workers has a department of occupational health, staffed by two experts in safety and industrial hygiene. The International Association of Machinists has a medical consultant. The International Chemical Workers' Union also has a medical consultant and recently appointed a staff safety man. These people can be of great help to workers in providing them with expert knowledge and honest information. Obviously, however, every union cannot and should not hire its own corps of experts and set up its own research laboratories. We are dealing with big social problems, and they must be met socially.

Professor of Sociology of Columbia University, C. Wright Mills, defines the issue in this way:

No moral endeavor, no political orientation, no human study that does not pay close attention to man at work, can possibly be adequate for our time. For work is affected by and in turn affects all that man is and all that he might become. The question we must ask of any society or of any social program is what kinds of men and women does it select, encourage, create? And, in terms of this human evaluation, the most important question we can ask is whether work is a void in which men sacrifice themselves or whether work is a central feature of a style of life in which man may realize himself. . . .⁶

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SOME OBSERVATIONS ON OCCUPATIONAL DERMATOSES

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Incidence of Industrial Skin Diseases

While there are at present no reliable statistics on the incidence of occupational dermatoses, their frequency is undisputed. Indeed, in World War II evidence indicates that there were more skin casualties than all other battle casualties in this very specialized occupation of soldiering.

In England, a three year study done between 1930 and 1932 inclusively, more than 72 per cent of all occupational diseases were found to be industrial or occupational dermatoses.

Reports from the compensation boards in seven states in this country indicated that 65 per cent of all compensable cases were occupational dermatoses. In a fashion more understandable to those of us accustomed to cost and taxes, this means an estimated loss of more than ten weeks per year with an annual cost of approximately one million dollars. This, in itself, a staggering figure.

Anatomy and Function of the Skin

With these brief statistics, it is well to ask something of their body area, so easily

disposed to such great measure of damage. And again it is felt that a most superficial look at the anatomy and function of the skin, as it is related to this question, is indicated especially for those not related to the medical sciences.

It is not always realized that the skin is one of the most important organs of the body. In its embryonic development, it represents the first of the three primary or basis tissues formed, the ectoderm. And from this ectoderm the largest sensory organ is developed, the brain. So the skin is not only a prologue to the brain, but remains the next largest sensory organ.

The skin is an organ, a very complex organ, constituting about one sixteenth of the total body weight. It contains, within its comparatively thin structure, muscles, blood vessels, nerves, glands, specialized cells such as those that produce pigment and appendages such as nails and hair.

With over-simplification, we can divide the skin in two major layers—an inner layer, called the corium and an outer layer called epithelium. The inner layer is tough, elastic and resilient, and its chief function

1961

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VOL. 20

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Edison Electric Institute—S. H. YOUNG, Supv. of Safety, The Hartford Electric Light Co., Wethersfield, Conn.

American Water Works Association—R. J. FAUST, Exec. Secy., New York, N. Y.

Counselors (Past General Chairmen)—*1916-17, J. B. DOUGLAS; *1919-20, WILLS MAC-LACHLAN; 1925-26, B. B. McCULLOCH; *1926-27, GEORGE OPP; 1927-28, C. J. RUTLAND; 1928-29, H. F. WEBB; *1930-31, E. S. BEAUMONT; 1931-32, G. A. DOELLER; 1932-33, C. B. BOULET; 1934-35, E. J. KREH; 1935-36, R. M. GODWIN; 1936-37, J. J. BARADA; 1937-38, W. P. ELSTUN; 1938-39, R. S. METZGER; *1939-40, H. A. PTOLEMY; 1940-41, CHARLES S. BOWDEN; *1941-42, P. L. G. HASSKARL; 1942-43, D. C. DUNCAN; *1943-44, E. S. MINER; *1944-46, J. T. O'BRIEN; 1946-47, J. O. LESLIE; 1947-48, J. B. PORCHER; 1948-49, E. L. FITZGERALD; 1949-50, JOHN MACLELLAN; 1950-51, E. S. HANNAFORD; 1951-52, W. H. ADAMS; 1952-53, W. T. ROGERS; 1953-54, P. M. GENTZEL; 1954-55, W. S. KITCHEN; 1955-56, H. T. JAYNE; 1956-57, F. C. HARRIMAN; 1957-58, J. E. APPEL; 1958-59, E. M. CHASE; 1959-60, R. S. LOWE; 1960-61, R. E. McELDOWNEY, JR.

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