

The rooster's legs

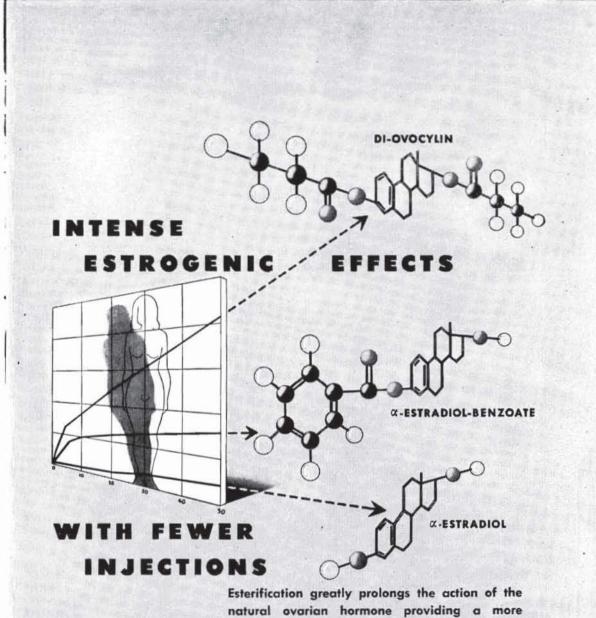
are straight.

The boy's are not.

The rooster got plenty of vitamin D.

Fortunately, extreme cases of rickets such as the one above illustrated are comparatively rare nowadays, due to the widespread prophylactic use of vitamin D recommended by the medical profession.

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CONTENTS

Combined Health Unit Proposed	7
The Medical Library	
Medical Society History-Part 7	
Clinical Society Conference	13
President's Page	1-i
Medical Calendar	
The Home Front-An Editorial	16
Feierabend To Speak	
Clinic Report	
Postgraduate Course Opens	20

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Tulsa

Audiphone Company	- 6
Babyland	_
Ball Drug Company	. 19
Ciba Pharmaceutical Products	3
Coca-Cola	. 4
Commercial Printing Company	. 24
Couper, Inc.	24
Curtain's Prescription Laboratory	7
George A. Breon Company	_ 20
Getman Drug Company	- 5
Harvard Drug Company	16
Hillcrest Hospital	. 18
Mayo Hotel	
Mead Johnson & Company	
Meadow Gold Dairy	_ 23
Medical Arts Prescription Shop	. 18
Medical Credit Bureau	21
Merkel X-Ray	_ 24
Oakwood Sanitarium	- 23
H. M. Parker Supply Co.	18
Riggs Optical Company	
St. John's Hospital	- 19
Tulsa Convalescent Home	. 18
T. Roy Barnes Drugry	. 6



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THE BULLETIN

TULSA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Ralph A. McGill, M. D. President H. A. Ruprecht, M. D., President-Elect John C. Perry, M. D., Vice-President E. O. Johnson, M. D., Secretary-Treasurer Jack Spears, Executive Secretary

VOL. 10

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, OCTOBER, 1944

NO. 10

COMBINED HEALTH UNIT PROPOSED

Tulsa Chamber of Commerce Recommends Consolidation of Four Local and County Public Health Agencies Into a Single Department, Control Would be Vested in Nine-Man Board to Include Three Medical Doctors.

The Tulsa County Medical Society last month voted to approve in principle a series of recommendations by the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce that existing public health agencies in the Tulsa area be united into a single unit to be known as the Metropolitan Tulsa Health Department. Approval of a specific plan of operation for the new unit was reserved until the Society was enabled to make a proper study of of the details involved. If adopted, the proposed plan would consolidate the following agencies:

I. Tulsa City Health Department.

2. Tulsa County Health Department

3. Tulsa Public Schools Health Department.

4. Tulsa Cooperative Clinic.

Health facilities of the Oklahoma State Health Department in this area would also be included through inclusion of the Tulsa City Health Department and the Tulsa Cooperative Clinic, both of which administer projects of the state agency.

The consolidation plan was originated by a special sub-committee of the Public Health Committee of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce. Later, the Chamber's Board of Directors approved the project. It is now before local and state governmental authorities for further consideration and for investigation as to legal details.

The purpose of the proposed consolidation is to create an efficient public health service without duplication of activities. It is not anticipated that any economy will be effected inasmuch as a greater program of activity is recommended for the new unified department.

The Chamber's temporary working plan suggests that control of the proposed consolidated department be vested in a governing board of nine members. The membership of this board will include the following:

1. The Mayor of Tulsa.

2. The Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners.

3. The President of the Tulsa Board of Education.

4. Six appointive members to be selected jointly by the above mentioned three.

Of the appointive board, three are to be members of the Tulsa County Medical Society, one a member of the Tulsa County Dental Association, one a member of the governing board of the Tulsa Public Health Association, and one to be nominated by the president of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce. Nominations for each of these offices shall be made by the respective organization, two persons being nominated for each vacancy. Terms of office of the appointive members shall be three years each with terms staggered to provide two appointments each year.

The function of the governing board

is to be supervisory and not administrative. Each member of the Board must be at least 30 years of age and a resident of Tulsa County for at least two years prior to appointment.

Administration of the plan shall be the duty of a Health Director, a qualified medical doctor with at least one year of study in a recognized school of public health, who shall be appointed by the Board. The term of office for the Health Director shall be continuous, subject to approval of the Board, and he shall have full administrative authority including hiring and discharging of personnel. All employees shall be qualified personnel as recommended by the U. S. Pubic Health Service.

The plan contemplates the creation of five basic departments in addition to four others of an administrative and subjunctive nature. The five basic units are proposed as follows:

Sanitation Division. Sanitary Engineer, Supervisor. To handle problems of sanitation, water and sewage, milk control, food and meat control, malaria control, housing, and rodent control.

Venereal Disease Division. Medical Doctor, Supervisor. To administer preventative and curative medical programs for venereal diseases.

Epidemiology and Acute Cummunicable Disease Division. Health Director to personally supervise. This department will handle tuberculosis and all other types acute communicable diseases.

Maternal and Child Health Division. Medical Doctor, Supervisor. To supervise maternal health, infant and pre-school health, school health, dental hygiene, and mental hygiene.

Public Health Nursing Division. Public Health Nurse, Supervisor. To supervise public health nursing functions.

The auxiliary departments, all under control of the Health Director, include:

Records and Statistics, embodying an efficient Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Laboratories. Accounting. Health Education. The proposed plan as outlined here is merely a suggested plan which is to be improved upon or possibly entirely reconstructed before final adoption. Mr. P. H. Bohart, president of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce told representatives of the Tulsa County Medical Society, that many "bugs" in the plan must be "ironed out" before the actual system can be placed in operation.

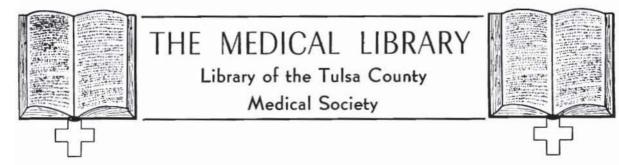
The proposal does not contemplate including the Tulsa County Clinic, indigent patient clinic operated by the Board of County Commissioners under supervision of the Tulsa County Medical Society. The Clinic may be eventually included and there are suggestions for the construction of a city-county hospital for indigent patients.

The financing of the new unit is one of the problems yet to be solved. The Public Health Committee is reccommending that funds be allocated to the unit on a per capita basis with a minimum figure of 80 cents for the first year of operation. This would amount to approximately \$160,000.00 after deductions for delinquent taxes. Additional funds would be available through the Oklahoma State Health Department for specified projects and services.

Based on estimates of the U. S. Public Health Service, Tulsa should have an average public health expenditure of \$1.00 per capita. In 1943-44, the combined total for the various separate units was \$.531/2 per capita. The new consolidated unit, if created under this plan, would be of greater expense to the taxpayer. However, many improved and additional services are contemplated to justify the expense.

The new system would be housed in a single structure. Existing equipment would be pooled at the outset. Personnel now employed in the separate units would be retained as far as possible.

Representatives of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce met several times with the Board of Trustees, officers, and members



For Information Call Veneta R. Barlow, Librarian Open Monday through Friday 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Saturday, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

New Books Received-

- Campbell, Willis C., Operative Orthopedics, Pp 1154, 845 illustrations, 4 color plates. 1939. Mosby.
- Key, John Albert and Conwell, H. Earle, Fractures, Dislocations and Sprains. Pp 1275, 1250 illustrations. 1942. Mosby.
- Hess, Julius H., and Lundeen, E. C., The Premature Infant, Pp 309, 74 illustrations. 1941. Lippincott.

Gifts of the Month-

- Dr. A. W. Pigford, Medical Clinics of North America, volumes four to eight and Surgical Clinics of North America, volumes one to twenty two.
- Dr. P. P. Nesbitt, Current issues of the Journal of the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Journal and Military Surgeon.
- Dr. Frank J. Nelson, Medical Clinics of North America, volumes twenty-six and twenty-seven and Annals of Internal Medicine, volumes sixteen and seventeen.
- Dr. Margaret Hudson, American Journal of Clinical Pathology, volume thirteen, 1943 and current isues of the Journal of the American Medical Association.
- Mr. Oscar Stewart, Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine, volumes twenty-two, 1937 to date. Mr. Stewart will continue to give this journal to the library currently.

currently. Anonymous, Yater, W. M., The Fundamentals Of Internal Medicine. 1938. Sadler, William S., Theory and Practice of Psychiatry, 1936. Joachim, Henry, Practical Bedside Diagnosis and Treatment, 1940. Goodale Raymond H., Interpretation of Laboartory Findings, 1937. Graham, Harvey, The Story of Surgery, 1939.

Dr. Nolie Mumey, Denver Colorado, six volumes pertaining to the history of medicien and valuable reprints.

OF INTEREST

The complete, and to date set of Practice of Pediatrics by Joseph Brenneman, has been presented to the library by Mrs. C. E. Bradley and Dr. Hugh J. Evans as a memorial to the late Dr. Bradley. This valuable gift will be maintained to date as an added reference in the section on Pediatrics.

An endowment fund has been established by a member of the Medical Society as a memorial to the late Dr. Ned R. Smith. Additional donations to this fund have been received since its inception several months ago.



A HISTORY OF THE TULSA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Dr. A. W. Pigford and Dr. R. W. Dunlap Gave The Tulsa County Medical Society An Enthusiastic Attitude Towards The Value of Organized Medicine. Year of 1921 saw increasing interest in Problems of Public Health.

With the first world war but an unpleasant memory, the doctors of Tulsa County continued throughout the postwar period and the era of prosperity that followed with a progressive viewpoint of medicine and public health. The mem-

bers of the Tulsa County Medical Society exhibited a sharpened interest in scientific study and felt an increased responsibility for public health and civic progress.

Dr. A. W. Pigford. as president of the Tulsa County Medical



Dr. R. W. Dunlap

Society in 1921, stimulated these activities through his own personal enthusiasm. His energetic administration was followed by those of similarly qualified medical leaders. As a result, much was accomplished of a progressive nature. The bulk of Tulsa County doctors at the time were young men, mostly war veterans, who looked to a bright future for Tulsa and Tulsa medicine.

Frauds and quackery continued a major problem, not only for Tulsa but for doctors over the state. A steady stream of victimized patients gave ample evidence of the abundant quackery. Dr. G. A. Wall, long a crusading leader against incompetence and ignorance in medicine, had set a pattern during his administration Part Seven A Year of Progress 1921

for fighting the illegitimate or unethical practitioner. The campaign was continued by Dr. Pigford's administration, and scarcely a meeting passed without some prolonged, often heated, discussion of the subject. Many applicants for membership were rejected at this period because of questionable medical ethics and financial practices. The members of the Society gave wide publicity to the matter and the barrage of criticism was sufficient to eliminate certain undesirable "practitioners" from the local scene. Other cases were referred to the Board of Medical Examiners for failure to comply with the existing laws of medical regulation. The latter, unfortunately, were too lax to be of much value. Too many irregular physicians were permitted to continue their practice of medicine for want of proper legislation to curb their activities.

The so-called "Chiropractic Referendum" was again up for discussion in the state legislature in 1921 and 1922. Efforts of the Oklahoma State Medical Association to stave off a wholesale invasion of chiropractors and osteopaths were not particularly successful. Many component medical societies, including the Tulsa Medical Society, failed to support the state association in its project. One Tulsa doctor, in an address to the Society, demanded that the members "cease fighting for sectarian rights and return to the practice of scientific medicine." His arguments were supported by vote of the Society members present, and the Oklahoma State Medical Association was notified

that Tulsa had withdrawn its support of the legislative activities of the state group. Subsequent events have shown the error of the thinking that prompted this action.

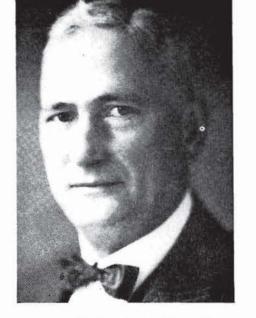
Dr. Pigford's administration also attacked sanitary conditions existing in hotels, restaurants, drug stores, and rooming houses. The Society laid the blame for these conditions to the Oklahoma State Health Department, protesting that the state agency had prevented local authorities from taking necessary clean-up measures. The matter broke in local newspapers and the pressure of public opinion soon brought better sanitary conditions to public eating and rooming places.

St. Johns Hospital was in the process of building, although progress was somewhat slow. At the meeting of February 14, 1921, the Tulsa County Medical Society gave formal approval to the project and guaranteed the support of the local profession. The Society's Publicity Committee undertook to publicize the new hospital and many complimentary articles appeared in various Oklahoma publications.

General George W. Goethals, the herobuilder of the Panama Canal, came to Tulsa to inspect the city water supply facilities early in the year (1921). The Tulsa County Medical Society was instrumental in bring the General to Tulsa, although it was feared until the very moment of his arrival that he would not be able to make the trip.

An attempt was made to organize a library for Society members. Dr. Ralph V. Smith, Dr. C. A. Dillon, and C. T. Hendershot were quite active for a time in promoting the project. Dr. Hendershot was appointed custodian of the small amount of available textbooks and medical journals, and they were accumulated in his office. However, a general lack of interest and a lack of organization of the assembled material were responsible for the eventual discontinuation of the project.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Tulsa County Medical Society in 1921 was the late Dr. Roy W. Dunlap, a leading



DR. ROSS GROSSHART Led the Fight for Passage of The Milk Control Ordinance of 1921

opthalmologist-otolaryngologist. His characteristic manner of analyzing the problems of life made him a respected gentleman with a world of good friends. Dr. Dunlap recognized the value of organization among medical men and worked constantly and efficiently over a period of thirty years to improve the welfare of the profession.

The Tulsa County Medical Society had expended \$100.00 in the purchase of a mimeograph machine. Dr. Dunlap undertook the publication of a periodic news letter to the membership. His characteristic good humour often manifested itself in these letters. One wellremembered issue was adorned with certain drawings intended to represent the spirit of St. Valentine's Day. Unfortunately, the erratic mimeograph made them nothing but blobs of black ink. Dr. Dunlap took an entire page to explain the meaning of the blobs, employing a text that gave a hearty laugh to many of his readers.

Dr. Dunlap's philosophical observations also crop up in the minutes which he kept during his several terms as Secretary-Treasurer. Unabashed at the laxity of a group of leading members in paying the annual dues, he promptly suspended the entire group from membership privileges. They were readmitted to membership (after payment of the dues) with what Dr. Dunlap termed as "great rejoicing and loud hosannahs". The delivery of any scientific paper by a member was always complimented by Dr. Dunlap's well-kept minutes as "famous", "remarkable", or "unusual". This was characteristic of Dr. Dunlap and in no way indicated a frivolous attitude towards his work. He was in deadly earnest, and as a result was one of the Tulsa County Medical Socity's best leaders.

The Oklahoma State Medical Association met in annual convention in 1921 at McAlester, Oklahoma, for a three-day session. The Tulsa County Medical Society decided to arrange for a sleeping car to transport the members who attended, but the idea was dropped at the last moment. Tulsa doctors failed of a position on the state slate of officers, and only six qualified on the standing committees appointed later. Interest of Tulsa doctors in the state association was not high at that time. Tulsa doctors appearing on the scientific program were Dr. C. A. Dillon, Dr. Ralph V. Smith, and Dr. G. A. Wall.

The membership in 1921 was 150 physicians, with an estimated 25 others not belonging to the Tulsa County Medical Society.

The unfortunate race riot which occurred in Tulsa in June, 1921, brought new problems for the Tulsa doctors. During and immediately after the rioting, the hospitals were crowded with the injured and dying. Many physicians worked without interruption for thirty-six hours without rest. President Pigford called the Tulsa County Medical Society into a special session a week after the event in an effort to arrange for schedules of work to enable Tulsa doctors to care properly for the injured persons. All of the 13 negro doctors in Tulsa at the time had lost their equipment and household possessions and were unable to care for the injured colored people.

To alleviate this situation, the Tulsa County Medical Society raised a fund to

provide each negro doctor with \$25.00 in cash immediately and a series of subsequent payments. This money was for the purposes of assisting the doctor to remain in practice. Few of the colored people were able to pay any fees at the time. There was a huge drop in the employment of colored persons. The areas where the negroes livd was desolated in certain blocks. Thus the colored doctors were made available to their people. To further assist, the members of the Society contributed a great amount of surgical instruments for distribution to the negro doctors. Several Tulsa white doctors were employed on a salary basis for several months by various charitable and governmental groups to care for the injured persons.

The Society interested itself in food standards, particularly of food and dairy products. Dr. Ross Grosshart, working with other members, secured the passage of so-called Milk Ordinance which set up proper standards of grading for milk and dairy products.

Billy Sunday, the dynamic evangelist, came to Tulsa in 1921 and immediately appealed to the Tulsa County Medical Society for the constant services of a physician at each evangelistic meeting These doctors were to care for persons who became over-wrought with the power of the sermon. The Society members, mostly through curiosity, cooperated. Secretary Dunlap had much to say about this incident when recording his minutes.

Because of the inability to secure a satisfactory meeting place, the Society accepted the offer of Dr. C. J. Woods and Dr. C. C. Knoblock to meet at the Knoblock-Woods Laboratories. The somewhat battered furniture possessed by the

(Continued on Page 20)

In answer to many requests, plans are being made to republish the History of the Tulsa County Medical Society, now appearing in The Bulletin, in a separate book after its completion in The Bulletin. Copies will be made available to doctors without charge.

CLINICAL SOCIETY CONFERENCE SET

Oklahoma City Clinical Society Schedules Fall Conference For October 23-26. Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer, AMA President, Heads List of Scventeen Guest Speakers.

Seventeen nationally-known medical specialists will feature the program of the Fourteenth Annual Fall Conference of the Oklahoma City Clinical Society, opening for a four-day session at the Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City, on October 23, 1944. Headlining the group of guest speakers is Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer, president of the American Medical Association, Chacago, Illinois.

An intensive series of lectures, clinics, and social features will be open to all physicians of the Southwest area. This Third War Session of the Society is devoted to the needs of the general practitioner. Officials of of the organization said that lecture material will be kept as practical and non-technical as possible.

Tulsa County and other Oklahoma physicians interested in attending may register with the Executive Secretary, Oklahoma City Clinical Society, 512 Medical Arts Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The registration fee is \$10.00 per physician.

Commercial exhibits by leading medical and drug firms will be on display in the Biltmore lobby. Other additional features will include round-table luncheons, annual smoker, president's dinner, golf tournament, etc.

Guest speakers, in addition to Dr. Kretschmer, are:

Dr. Nathaniel G. Alcock, professor of urology, State University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City, Iowa.

Dr. O. Theron Clagett, assistant professor of surgery, University of Minnesota School of Medicine and the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.

Dr. Charles C. Dennie, Professor of dermatology, University of Kansas School ef Medicine, Kansas City, Kansas.

Dr. Lawrence P. Engel, associate protessor of surgery, University of Kansas &hool of Medicine, Kansas City, Kansas. Dr. George P. Guibor, associate attending ophalmologist, Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Tinsley R. Harrison, internal medicine specialist and dean, Southwestern Medical College of the Southwestern Medical Foundation, Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Harold O. Jones, profesor of gynecology and obstetrics, Northwestern Universsity Medical School, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Ralph A. Kinsella, professor of internal medicine, St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Hugh McCulloch, associate professor of clinical pediatrics, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Ralph H. Major, professor of medicine, University of Kansas School of Medicine, Kansas City, Kansas.

Dr. William F. Mengert, chairman, department of obstetrics and gynecology, Southwestern Medical College of the Southwestern Medical Foundation, Dallas. Texas.

Dr. Alan R. Moritz, professor of legal medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. Henry H. Ritter, professor of Clinical Surgery, New York Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Dr. George E. Shambaugh, Jr., assistant professor of otolaryngology, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. James S. Speed, profesor of orthopedic surgery, University of Tennessee, College of Medicine, Memphis, Tennessee.

Dr. Bruce K. Wiseman, professor of medicine, Ohio State University College of Medicine, Columbus, Ohio.

Roundtable discussions are to be held at noon each day at the Oklahoma University Club adjacent to the Biltmore Hotel.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Page 14

The Tulsa County Medical Society has given its approval to the principle of a plan which proposes to consolidate the existing public health agencies of Tulsa County and the City of Tulsa into a single metropolitan unit. While this proposal is not without some important objections, especially from the point of view of the medical profession, it is basically a forward step in the efficient administration of public health for this area.

Your officers of the Tulsa County Medical Society are now working with the representatives of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations in an effort to construct and acceptable plan for specific operation. I am particularly interested that every member express his views on this matter in order that the officers and committee members may be guided in the preparation of the plan. It seems essential to me that a project of this type rely heavily upon the opinions of the men who are most acquainted with the problems of public health—the doctors.

I believe, however, that every Tulsa County doctor will recognize that this plan cannot be designed without consideration for the general interests of public health. That is the object of the consolidation, and the project should not fail for want of cooperation of the Tulsa County doctor. Careful attention to detail and thoughtful consideration to the problems of the project will effect a workable plan acceptable to the local profession and beneficial to the public.

Sincerely,

Kaeph M. Fill

President.

Medical Calendar

MONDAY, October 2nd:

Hillcrest Hospital Staff Meeting.

All doctors who have not completed payment on 1944 membership dues to the Tulsa County Medical Society by this date are suspended without action from membership privileges.

THURSDAY, October 5th:

All doctors holding "B" and "C" Supplementary Gasoline Rations which expire on or around November 1, 1944, should make application for renewal not later than October 15th. Information and forms will be mailed in advance to each physician.

FRIDAY, October 6th:

Board of Trustees Meeting, Tulsa County Medical Society, 1202 Medical Arts Building, Tulsa, 1:00 p. m.

MONDAY, October 9th:

Scientific Meeting, Tulsa County Medical Society, Dinner, 7:00 p.m. Place of meeting to be announced later. Speaker: Dr. Frank L. Feierabend, Kansas City, Missouri.

SATURDAY, October 14th:

Copy deadline for the November issue of The Bulletin. Final date to file renewal applications for "B" and "C" Gasoline Rations.

MONDAY, October 16th:

St. Johns Hospital Staff Meeting.

TUESDAY, October 17th:

Medical and Dental Office Assistants Meeting, Time and Place to be announced later.

FRIDAY, October 20th:

Board of Trustees Meeting, Tulsa County Medical Society, 1202 Medical Arts Building, Tulsa, 1:00 p. m.

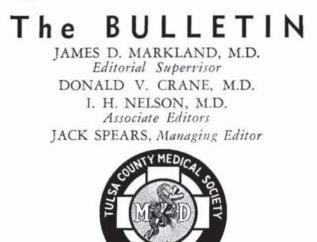
MONDAY, October 23rd:

Opening of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Oklahoma City Clinical Society, Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City, 9:00 a. m. Meetings will last through October 26.

TUESDAY, October 31st:

Final date on which to file quarterly payments on Federal Social Security and Income Taxes Withheld.





Published monthly on the 3rd day of each month at the executive offices of the Tulsa County Medical Society, 1202 Medical Arts Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Vol. 10	OCTOBER, 1944	No. 10
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THE HOME FRONT

Since the outbreak of the war criticisms have been made against organized medical societies for their prosecution of projects and schedules of activity which deal with controversial issues. The basis of this criticism has been the fact that an average of twenty to forty per cent of the membership of these societies are on active duty with army and navy medical units. It is felt, no doubt most sincerely, by those who would criticize that action on controversial issues should be postponed until such time as the service members can return to participate in the decisions to be made. It is pointed out that these service members are the "cream of the crop" of the medical profession, that they include the young doctors who will be the leaders in organized medicine tomorrow.

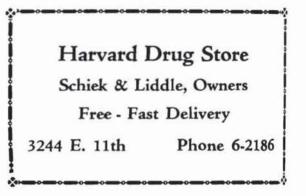
Some defense should be made against such charges. No American doctor can deny that American Medicine has undergone drastic changes in its economic character in the last ten years, and more important, the accelerating rate of these changes has been particularly great since the coming of World War II. American Medicine in the last two years has found itself face to face with war borne problems, with problems which arose directly or indirectly from the advent of conflict, with problems which arose from the uncontrolled economic and social conditions of the war.

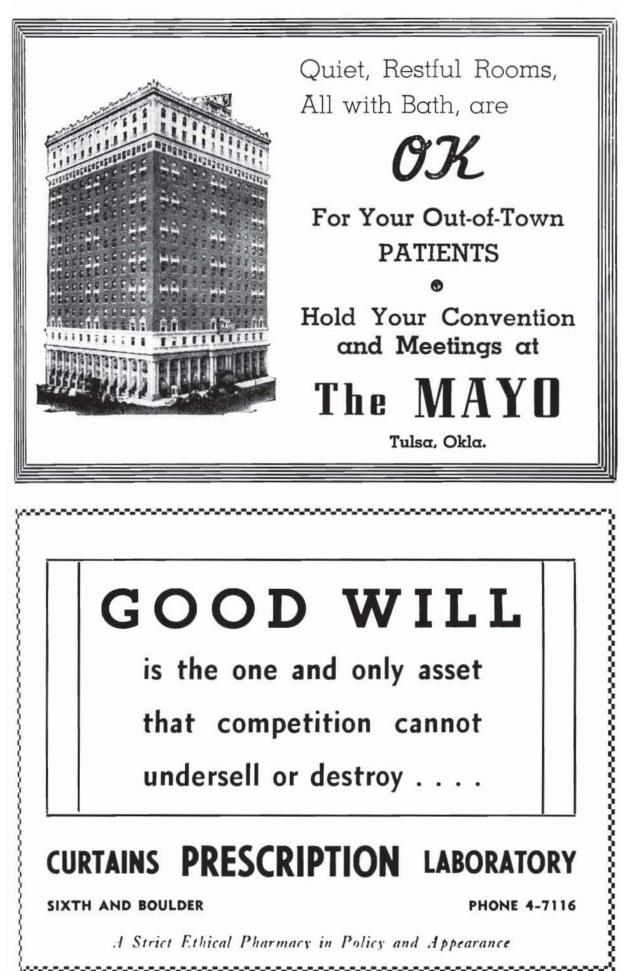
The medical profession cannot afford to neglect the solutions to those problems. If they are neglected, the solution may be provided by agencies outside of the profession—federal bureaucratic control, in particular. The medical profession is best equipped to solve its own problems and should solve them. But it should not delay in meeting these issues until it is too late. True, the service doctor should be given all the consideration possible, but the best consideration may be the protection of the interests which he is fighting to preserve.

The service doctor is expecting to return to a democratic world of progress. He expects to return to the private practice of medicine, not to a position on the government payroll as a tool of federal bureaucrats. The American doctor who has remained on the home front owes a moral obligation to his brother in service to see that the freedom of the private practice of medicine is maintained. If this is not done, then an obligation has been violated, and a service doctor has fought and sacrificed in vain.

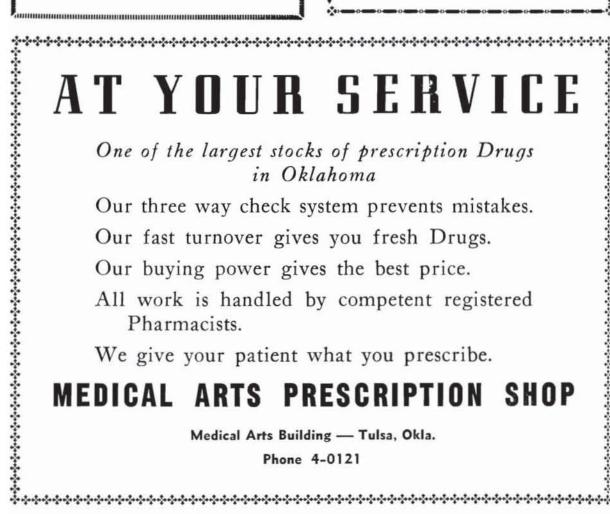
"For want of a nail, the shoe was lost . . ."

Automobile Drivers Licenses will not be available in the Executive Offices of the Tulsa County Medical Society until December 1, 1944. They may be obtained now at the Oklahoma Tax Commission offices, Tuloma Building, Tulsa.









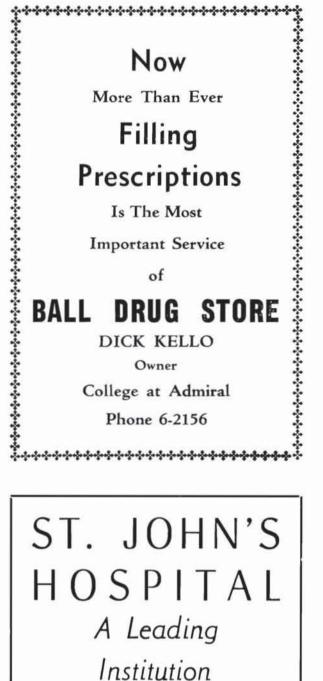
FEIERABEND TO SPEAK

Dr. Frank L. Feierabend, prominent Kansas City medical leader, wil be guest speaker at the October 9 meeting of the Julsa County Medical Society. The industrial medicine specialist will speak on the subject, "Medical Service Plans and the Doctor's Responsibility". Dr. Feierabend has spoken on this subject before medical groups in all parts of the United States. A dinner will precede his address. Time and place will be announced by mail to all members.

CONSOLIDATION PLAN (Continued from Page 8)

of Civics Relations Committee in working out the plan. Doctors who participated as members of the Public Health Committee of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce were: Dr. E. O. Johnson, Dr. V. K. Allen, Dr. O. C. Armstrong, Dr. Allen C. Kramer, Dr W. A. Dean, Dr. David V. Hudson, Dr. John C. Perry, Dr. A. W. Pigford, Dr. D. O. Smith Dr. A. Ray Wiley, and Dr. Richard M. Adams. Other Doctors who participated in the discucssions on the plan were: Dr. H. A. Ruprecht, Dr. Ralph A. McGill, Dr. Marcella Steel, Dr. D. W. LeMaster, Dr. James C. Peden, Dr. W. A. Showman, Dr. P. P. Nesbitt, Dr. H. B. Stewart, and Dr. James Stevenson.

CLINIC REP	
August 22 - Septe	mber 20
Medicine	
Urology	
Varicose	25
Surgery	
E.E.N.T.	
Rectal	
Skin	
Tumor	41
Dental	
Pediatrics	
Gynecology	
Gardiac	0
Diathermy	
Total	





POSTGRADUATE COURSE OPENS HERE OCTOBER 13

A ten-weeks course of postgraduate medical study in Surgical Diagnosis will open Friday, October 13, for physicians of the Tulsa area. The course is again under the joint auspices of the Oklahoma State Medical Association and the Oklahoma State Health Department.

Tulsa doctors desiring to attend may enroll at the Executive Offices of the Tulsa County Medical Society, 1202 Medical Arts Building, Tulsa. A fee of \$9.00 covers the lectures, texts, and diploma. Meetings will be held at local hospitals each Friday extending through the third week in December.

As The Bulletin goes to press, it is understood that the course will not be taught by the physician originally announced, but by a leading surgeon yet to be selected. Subjects to be covered include fractures, shock, burns, infections of the hand, breast diseases, diseases of the peritoneal cavity, neoplasms, and others.

SOCIETY HISTORY

(Continued from Page 12)

Society was sold. The new meeting place was most pleasant, and many excellent programs were presented there.

The combination of Dr. A. W. Pigford as president and Dr. R. W. Dunlap as secretary-treasurer gave the Society a progressive and valuable yea. Dr. Charles H. Ball was selected to succeed Dr. Pigford with Dr. C. S. Summers assuming the position of secretary-treasurer. Dr. W. W. Beesley was named vice-president. They entered 1922 with a high degree of enthusiasm among the membership.

(To Be Continued)

Additional copies of the separatelyprinted roster of the Tulsa County Medical Society are available upon request at the Executive Offices, 1202 Medical Arts Building, Tulsa. The rosters were printed through courtesy of The Medical Credit Bureau.



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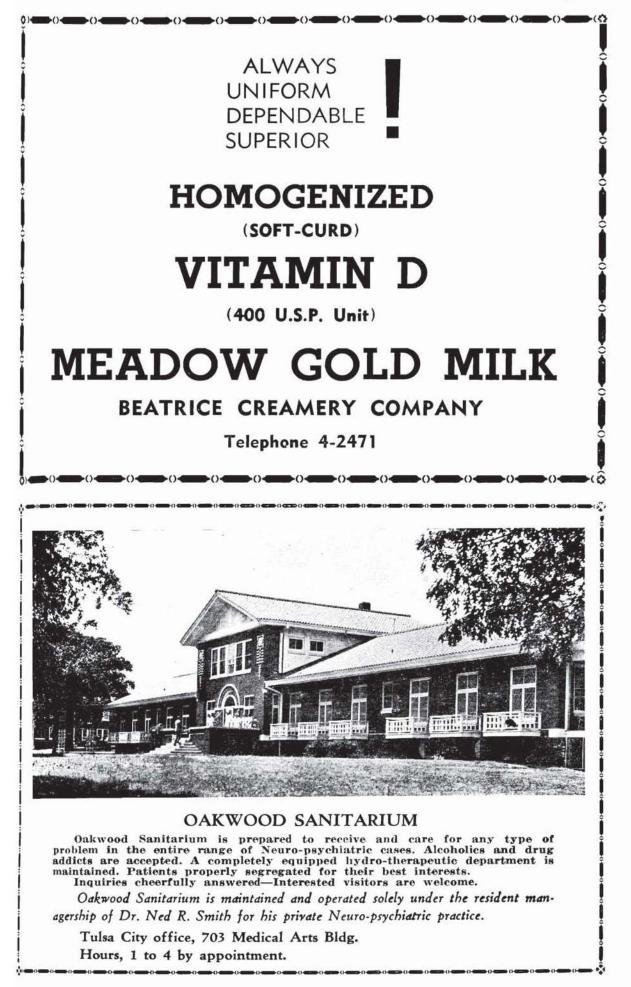
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