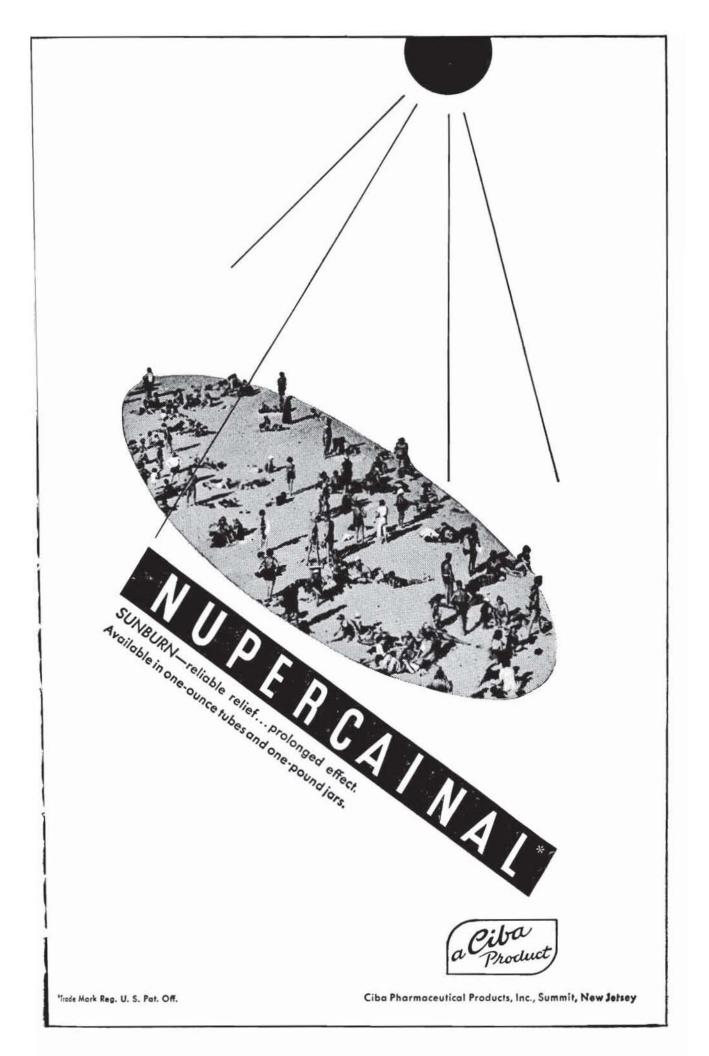


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THE BULLETIN

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, JUNE, 1944

NO. 6

NPC SURVEY RESULTS PUBLISHED National Physicians Committee Report Indicates Public Pressure for Some Form of Prepaid Medical Care. Opposition to Government Intervention in the Field of Medicine Strongly Expressed.

Clear indications that the American people are opposed to the extension of government bureaucracy into the field of medicine were seen last month as the National Physicians Committee released details of an extensive survey of public opinion regarding medical care. Perhaps more important, however, was a demand that the profession itself devise some method of prepaid medical costs to eliminate the economic worry of emergency or prolonged illness.

The survey, conducted by the Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, New Jersey, was independent and unbiased. Its results were sought as a means of determining public reaction to state medicine, and to guide the medical profession in solving the increasingly growing problems of the trend towards prepaid medical care plans. The revealing answers are published in a booklet entitled "The American People", a copy of which has been sent to all doctors of Tulsa County and which should be carefully read by every physician and surgeon in America.

Of the pending Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills to extend social security benefits to medical care, the public reaction was in definite opposition. Only 21 per cent of the people had ever heard of such proposals. When explained, only 32 per cent were in favor of the project. However, when it was explained that social security employee payroll taxes were to be increased to six per cent to meet the costs of such a state medicine system, only 16 per cent approved. Regarding the problem of indigent care by the federal government, only 19 per cent favored such action.

When queried on their views or suggestions regarding methods of making it easier to pay doctor or hospital bills, only eight per cent of the people felt that compulsory government insurance maintained by payroll deductions was the best solution. Only 24 per cent believed that the medical profession should be controlled by the federal government, with 57 per cent opposed to the fixing of physicians fees, 56 per cent opposed to the paying of the expenses of medical students from federal funds, and 56 per cent opposed to the limitation of the choice of physician by the federal government.

From these basic conclusions, the survey expresses a definite belief that the American public does not want a sovietized system of American medical care maintained and controlled by federal government bureaus employing politically appointed administrators.

A second group of survey questions were compounded to determine the effectiveness of present day American medicine. In answer to the question, "Do you have a doctor you call regularly in case of illness in the family?", 79 per cent stated that "their" doctor, but not "any" doctor, was regularly called at times of

Jhe Challenge

The recent poll of public opinion regarding prepaid medical care plans and government bureaucracy in medicine was not undertaken by the National Physicians Committee with the notion in mind that the results would serve as a basis to statistically combat the inroads of state medicine. Rather, it was undertaken in an honest and impartial effort to determine the strength and weaknesses of the present system of American medicine.

The results, which are printed elsewhere in this issue of The Bulletin, are enlightening. They are also definitely clear in nature with implications which the medical profession cannot afford to ignore. It is encouraging to note that the American people favor our present system of medicine, that they oppose the extension of government control into that field. It is equally important to note, however, that a very clear economic problem is involved, one which must be solved primarily by the American medical profession-the prospect of emergency or prolonged illness which is a source of mental worry and fear to most Americans. These same Americans are not merely hoping for a solution. They are demanding a solution.

This problem has already been met by certain methods for a small portion of the population. Perhaps the solution is merely the extension of these methods to the balance of the uncared-for population. Perhaps some adjustments need to be taken before such action is taken. At any rate, the medical profession must realize their responsibility in the matter. It is certain that if medicine does not point the way to a solution, working in cooperation with American industry and finance, then the government will undertake to do so through the medium of a sovietized system of state medicine.

That is the challenge.

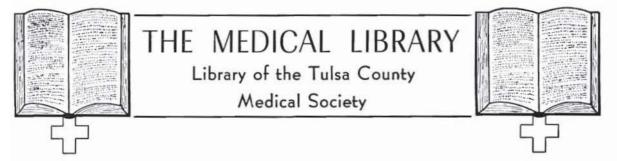
illness. Eighty-one per cent of the people thought that their doctor had a personal interest in them as persons and friends. Sixty-three per cent felt that this personal interest factor was important in curing individuals afflicted with disease. Of the people interviewed, 76 per cent indicated they would go to the same doctor as before at the time of their next illness. Fiftyeight per cent had consulted with their doctor in the last year.

Of unusual importance was a group of survey questions relative to the need of an economic method of providing for emergency or prolonged illnesses. Sixtythree per cent expressed the definite opinion that something could—and must—be done to provide easier payments of medical care costs. This is an opinion which the medical profession should give the most profound and detailed consideration.

In a break-down analysis, only five per cent felt that an easier method of payment was needed to care for ordinary doctor bills while 54 per cent voiced the opinion that some plan of easy payment must be provided for costs of unusual or prolonged illness. As to the methods of such desires, 45 per cent favored a prepaid plan with 22 per cent willing to pay from two to six dollars each month w provide for such costs. Of the number interviewed, 74 per cent did not participate in an existing plan of prepaid medical insurance. Forty-one per cent expressed a consciousness of the need d such a plan.

In summary, and quoting directly: "The people have confidence in their doctors. They demand the right to choose their doctors. They consider charges reasonable. At times they experience difficult in meeting bills for unusual or prolonged illness. They know about plans or metods of insurance against the hazards d emergency illness. They desire to paticipate in such plans. This is an econominot exclusively a medical problem.

"Its solution is the responsibility of the medical profession working in close @



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RECENT ACCESSIONS

New Books-

Weiss, Edward, M.D., and English, O. Spurgeon, M.D., Psychosomatic Medicine, 1944. Thorek, Max, M. D., A Surgeons World, 1943.

Gifts of the Month-

- Dr. A. Ray Wiley, American Journal of Surgery, volumes forty-three to fifty-four.
 Dr. P. P. Nesbitt, Current issues of the Journal of the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Journal and Military Surgeon.
- Dr. V. K. Allen, Transactions of the American Proctological Society, 1910 to 1932.
- Dr. R. M. Adams, Public Health Reports, volumes fifty-seven and fifty-eight, 1943.
- Miss Estelle Miller, the library of her late father, Dr. Henry King Miller of Fairland, Oklahoma, consisting of approximately three hundred volumes, many of which were published since 1936. Miss Miller presented this gift to the library as a memorial to her father.
- Mrs. Lucille Wallace, American Journal of Medical Technology, volume 1 to date. Mrs. Wallace will give this journal currently to the library.
- Mr. H. L. Spencer, Journal of Bacteriology, volumes forty to forty-three. Mr. Spencer will also give this journal currently to the library.

NEW JOURNAL

A subscription to the Quarterly Review of Surgery beginning in November 1943, volume 1 through volume four 1947 has been presented to the library by a member of the Tulsa County Medical Society who prefers to remain anonymous. The material published in the Review is abstracted by workers of the Washington Institute of Medicine in the Surgeon General's Library, the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine and in libraries in other surgical centers.

OF INTEREST

A paper entitled, "Caudal Anesthesia Catheter Method" by L. C. Northup, M.D., and Herbert Orr, M.D., was published in the April issue of the Journal of the Oklahoma State Medical Association.



USE YOUR LIBRARY

A HISTORY OF THE TULSA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

The Pre-War Years of 1914-17 Saw the Development of New Fields of Interest for Tulsa County Physicians. Third in a Series of Articles of Historical Interest.

The Tulsa County Medical Society entered its eighth year in January, 1914, with the election of Dr. N. W. Mayginnes as president. Tulsa was continuing to grow despite some unsettlement in business conditions occasioned by the threat of a general European war. Interest of the medical profession at that time was centered about improvements in obstretic science and methods of combating the dread spinal meningitis. In Oklahoma there was some grumbling among psychiatrists because the Oklahoma State Medical Association, failing to recognize the growing value of psychiatry to medicine, had moved to combine the Psychiatry and Neurology Section with the General Medicine Section. In problems of medical economics, the Oklahoma doctors were recognizing the defects of the existing pure foods act and were campaigning for amendment.

Dr. Niceus Walker Mayginnes was born in Missouri on April 29, 1856, the fourth of eight children. His father, Samuel Mayginnes, was a native Pennsylvanian who came to Missouri in young manhood, settling in Henry County. With the outbreak of the Civil War, the elder Mayginnes' Union sympathies led him to Kansas where he organized and captained the Thirteenth Kansas Cavalry. After the close of hostilities, he returned to Missouri and latr (1869) moved with his family to Kansas.

Dr. N. W. Mayginnes worked on his father's farm as a boy, later attending

Part Three: The Pre-War Years 1914-17

University Medical College of Kansas City, from which he graduated in 1884 as a Doctor of Medicine. He practiced variously in Kansas, removing in 1891 to Stillwater, Oklahoma, where he became a prominent civic leader as well as a leading physician. Dr. Mayginnes came to Tulsa in 1903 and had shortly established a busy practice in the area. He was an early member of the old Indian Territory Board of Medical Examiners. Later, in 1907, he assisted in the organization of the Oklahoma State Medical Association. Dr. Mayginnes was also a qualified business leader. His interest in banking led him to assist in the establishment of the First National Bank of Tulsa and later the old Liberty National Bank His brother, Dr. P. H. Mayginnes, followed him to Tulsa in 1908 and soon enjoyed an equally large practice. Dr. N. W. Mayginnes died some years ago, but Dr. P. H. Mayginnes remains in active practice in Tulsa. The two brothers contributed much to Oklahoma medicine and to the progress of Tulsa's civic and cultural achievement.

Unfortunately, the records of the Tulsa County Medical Society for the years of 1914 and 1915 have not been preserved. However, there are indications that interest in the local society and in medical organizations had picked up. The dues were \$6.00 annually, most of the fund being expended in meeting the expense of visiting speakers. The scientific programs continued regularly through the year and were well attended. Meetings were held in the old Commercial Club and in certain hotels and medical and health institutions of the city.

Dr. N. W. Mayginnes and his successor, Dr. Paul R. Brown, who served in 1915, were the first presidents to make full use of the committee method of prosecuting the work of the Society. The number of committees were small, the more important being Program, Public Health, Censor & Membership, and Legislative. Both Dr. Mayginnes and Dr. Brown attempted to foster interest in medical legislative affairs, and there is considerable indication that they succeeded very well.

Among the leaders in the Tulsa County Medical Society at that time were Dr. R. V. Smith, Dr. C. Z. Wiley, Dr. W. Albert Cook, Dr. W. H. Rogers, Dr. Fred S. Clinton, Dr. A. W. Emerson, Dr. C. L. Reeder, Dr. W. Forrest Dutton, and Dr. Ross Grosshart.

Dr. Paul R. Brown, who had served several terms as Secretary-Treasurer, was elevated to the presidency of the Tulsa County Medical Society in 1915. Through the cooperation of many interested members, he guided the Society through a profitable year, laying emphasis on scientific education but not neglecting other phases of activity. Born in 1876, Dr. Brown was graduated from the University of Maryland College of Medicine in 1901. Shortly thereafter he came to Tulsa and established himself as a leading physician. Since his retirement a few years ago, Dr. Brown has lived quietly at his Tulsa home.

The administration of Dr. Brown's successor, Dr. William H. Rogers, in 1916, followed the patterns set by his predecessors. Dr. J. W. Rogers became Secretary-Treasurer that year. Dr. W. H. Rgers was a quiet, likeable fellow who was associated at one time with Drs. C. L. Reeder and C. Z. Wiley. In later years, he was bedded with a cancerous infection and died some years ago.

Throughout 1916 and the war years which followed, Dr. Rogers was interested

Dr. N. W. Mayginnes

to a considerable extent in improving conditions for intern training. He early advocated the establishment of a hospital in connection with the University of Oklahoma medical school, where students might gain first-hand information. To this end, he invited Dr. LeRoy Long, then dean of the medical department at Oklahoma University, to argue the case before the membership at the meeting of December 18, 1916. At that time, the membership approved resolutions recommending the appropriation of \$200,-000.00 by the State Legislature for the construction of what is now University Hospital in Oklahoma City. At the same time, Dr. Rogers forced through a resolution authorizing a special committee to contact the district legislators and present the Society views to them. For some reason, this idea received considerable opposition and was approved only by a margin of a few votes. The special committee met with the legislators on January 27, 1917, receiving their pledge of support in the project.

The year of 1916 also saw the establishment of another Tulsa hospital, The Oklahoma Hospital, by a group headed by Dr. Fred S. Clinton. The charter for this institution was granted December 11, 1915, and provided for the establishment of a training school of nurses. Dr. Clin-



ton, who had withdrawn from the Tulsa Hospital Association, was president of the new unit. Miss Henrietta Ziegeler was named Superintendent of Nurses. The new hospital was constructed at West 9th and Jackson in the Riverview Addition. Due to war conditions abroad and the demand for critical construction materials, there was some difficulty in securing the necessary materials. This was eventually accomplished and the structure was ready for patients in June, 1916.

Dr. Clinton was kind enough to invite the Tulsa County Medical Society to hold its meeting at the Oklahoma Hospital on several occasions. It was observed in the records that the nursing staff provided some excellent entertainment at a number of the meetings.

It is interesting to note that the Tulsa County Medical Society in those early years took cognizance of problems which were to be actually solved many years later. For instance, the members discussed the possibility of a group policy of malpractice insurance. More important, however, was their interest in amending the inadequate Medical Practice Law of Oklahoma. Passed in 1908, it was in dire need of amendment-a need which was not fulfilled until 1931. The need for a basic science act was likewise paramount, even as far back as 1916. The laxity of regulating laws at that time was encouraged by an equally lax legislature and governor.

In medical problems, the doctor of 1916 recognized the need for public education in the nature of syphilis and other venereal diseases. However, it was twenty years before a more sober-thinking generation was to publicize the dread details of these diseases. Dr. C. Z. Wiley, speaking at an early meeting of the Tulsa County Medical Society in 1917, condemned the existing codes of thought and modesty for permitting the public to go in ignorance of the nature of syphilis and gonorrhea.

Also in the early years there were foresighted doctors who saw the need of a community medical library where members of the Society could obtain the latest medical literature in all fields. Dr. W. H. Rogers is said to have encouraged an arrangement among members where free lending of available material was made possible. There is some indication that the Tulsa County Medical Society expended a portion of its funds in subscribing to medical journals. However, most of these publications were organs of medical organizations devoted to nonscientific purposes, and were taken for their value in obtaining a cross-section of medical opinion on mutual problems throughout the nation.

War clouds were omnious when the Tulsa County Medical Society met to select officers for the year of 1917. Dr. A. W. Roth, who had established himself as a leading otolaryngologist-opthalmologist, was elected president. Dr. A. V. Emerson was named vice-president and Dr. W. Forrest Dutton elected as secretary-treasurer. Dr. Charles D. F. O'Hern was named censor, with Dr. W. H. Rogers, Dr. C. Z. Wiley, and Dr. N. W. Mayginnes as delegates.

Dr. Albert Walton Roth was a graduate of the Class of 1900 at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He came to Tulsa in 1910 and soon became a leader in civic and medical circles. Bom in Fairfield, Iowa, in 1873, Dr. Roth was backgrounded by the successful business career of his father, a merchant and bank official, and by his own postgraduate medical career in Detroit, New York City, and Texas. He has long been interested in the activities of the Tuls YMCA and did much to further that organization. His wife, the former Anna Crawford, has been equally active in Tulsa's civic life. Dr. Roth retired from practice in 1943, was subsequently elected to honorary membership in the Tulsa County Medical Society, and now resides at his Tulsa home.

Dr. Roth was fortunate in having the assistance of Dr. W. Forest Dutton as secretary-treasurer. Dr. Dutton is recalled for his interest in the activities of the

(Continued On Page 21)

Medical Calendar SATURDAY, June 3rd: Medical Broadcast, "Doctors At War", Radio Station KVOO, 3:30 p.m. MONDAY, June 5th: Hillcrest Hospital Staff Meeting. FRIDAY, June 9th: Board of Trustees Meeting, Tulsa County Medical Society, 1202 Medical Arts Building, Tulsa, 1:00 p.m. SATURDAY, June 10th: Medical Broadcast, "Doctors At War", Radio Station KVOO, 3:30 p.m. MONDAY, June 12th: Members are reminded that scientific meetings of the Tulsa County Medical Society are suspended for the summer unless notified in advance of any special call meeting. THURSDAY, June 15th: Final date to file second quarter income tax estimates and payments with the Collector of Internal Revenue. SATURDAY, June 17th: Copy deadline for the July issue of The Bulletin. Medical Broadcast, "Doctors At War", Radio Station KVOO, 3:30 p.m. MONDAY, June 19th: St. Johns Hospital Staff Meeting. WEDNESDAY, June 21st: Final date for payment of semi-annual premiums on Group Hospital Insurance, Blue Cross Plan, Physicians and Surgeons Group. FRIDAY, June 23rd: Board of Trustees Meeting, Tulsa County Medical Society, 1202 Medical Arts Building, Tulsa, 1:00 p.m. SATURDAY, June 24th: Medical Broadcast, "Doctors At War", Radio Station KVOO, 3:30 p.m. FRIDAY, JUNE 30th: Members are reminded that second-half payments on annual member-

Members are reminded that second-half payments on annual membership dues are due and payable on this date. Installments of \$17.00, or balance due, must be paid by August 1, 1944, to avoid suspension. Send checks to 1202 Medical Arts Building, Tulsa, on receipt of statement. PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Page 14

The Tulsa County Medical Society has long been privileged to enjoy the friendship of a great number of commercial firms in Tulsa and elsewhere. While it is true that most of these firms are closely allied to the medical profession, it is equally certain that without their cooperation and kindness many valuable projects of organized medicine would not be possible. The Bulletin is published through funds provided by the sale of advertising to these firms. Many of our advertisers have supported The Bulletin since its inception ten years ago. The commercial exhibitors at the annual convention and other medical meetings make possible the elaborate sessions which educate and entertain the Oklahoma doctor. In addition, the Society has been constantly complimented in other ways by these firms as, for instance, the buffet luncheon given last Christmas for Tulsa doctors by four local drug firms.

Consequently, these firms are entitled to your support and consideration in exchange for these kindnesses. Our advertisers in The Bulletin merit your confidence. Only advertisements of the most reputable firms are accepted and then in a limited number. Specific medical products advertised in The Bulletin also come in for careful scrutiny by the editorial committee. Enough medical advertising for doubtful products is rejected each year to more than double The Bulletin income. Accordingly, I believe that your support of our advertisers is merited on two counts: (1) the reputation of the firm and the products which they sell, and (2) their long-standing friendship with the profession.

Sincerely,

Kaeph M. S.

President.

REREGISTRATION FUND AVAILABLE

Board of Medical Examiners Offers Use of Fund in Local Drive on Medical Frauds. Financial Basis for Employment of an Attorney-Investigator Questioned by State Attorney-General.

Prospects of a stringent drive to rid Tulsa County of medical frauds were seen last month as the State Board of Medical Examiners assured the Tulsa County Medical Society of its cooperation in employing an attorney to investigate and prosecute local violators of the Medical Practice Act of Oklahoma as soon as certain legal difficulties can be surmounted.

Seen as the only stumbling block to the much needed project was a difference of opinion between the Board and the Attorney-General of the State of Oklahoma as to the financial basis on which such an attorney could be employed under the terms of the Annual Reregistration Act.

Dr. James D. Osborn, secretary-treasurer of the Board of Medical Examiners, told a special special committee of the Tulsa County Medical Society that the Board was willing to make the Reregistration Fund available in any county where a definite need for a clean-up in fraudulent practitioners existed. Speaking for the Board, Dr. Osborn stated that the Attorney-General of Oklahoma had advised him that it would be necessary to employ an investigating attorney on an annual basis, and that employment on a case basis was not possible under the law. Attorneys of the Tulsa County Medical Society disagreed with this contention and announced they would seek to have the Attorney-General's opinion modified.

The satisfactory outcome of the conference between the Board and the local Society brought to an end long-standing differences in regard to the Annual Reregistration Fund. For more than a year the Tulsa County Medical Society has worked to obtain a series of investigations in Tulsa County of certain medical frauds, employing funds set up for that purpose by the Annual Reregistration Act of 1941. These funds are derived from the collection of an annual fee of \$3.00 from each Oklahoma doctor for renewal of his medical license.

Representatives of the Board of Medical Eaxiners pointed out certain conditions which have made it difficult to place the Annual Reregistration Fund into operation. In addition to the contested point of the basis for the employment of an investigating attorney, war conditions have made it difficult to secure a reliable attorney for this purpose. With many attorneys now in service, the problem is made unusually difficult. Furthermore, it is preferable to obtain the services of an attorney who has some knowledge of medico-legal procedure.

Income to the fund, which normally approximates \$6,000.00 annually, has also decreased as the Board of Medical Examiners has suspended payment of the fee for all Oklahoma doctors now in the armed services. The amount collected in 1943 was the smallest amount during the three years of the fund's existence, and it is anticipated that the 1944 income may set a new low. Such collections are subject to statutory deductions of ten per cent for the general fund of the state and for necessary expenses in administering the law. At the end of 1943, approximately \$10,000.00 was on deposit, this sum also including income from sources other than the Annual Reregistration Act.

If, and when, the legal difficulties are ironed out, the Tulsa County Medical Society hopes to secure investigations of alleged violators of the medical practice act of this state who are now residing within Tulsa County. It is believed that the successful prosecution of a few such suits will be sufficient to discourage other medical frauds from further activity.

The committee representing the Tulsa County Medical Society in the matter included Dr. H. B. Stewart. chm., Dr. W. A. Showman, and Dr. Ralph A. McGill.



The BULLETIN

Editorial Supervisor DONALD V. CRANE, M.D. I. H. NELSON, M.D. Associate Editors JACK SPEARS, Managing Editor



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 | June, 1944 | NO. 6 |
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GOOD INTENTIONS

Elsewhere in this issue of The Bulletin appears a news story devoted to a recent conference between representatives of the Tulsa County Medical Society and the State Board of Medical Examiners of Oklahoma relative to the Annual Reregistration Act. Every doctor in Tulsa County will be pleased to learn that action is being taken to effectively combat medical frauds in this area through the use of the Annual Reregistration Fund.

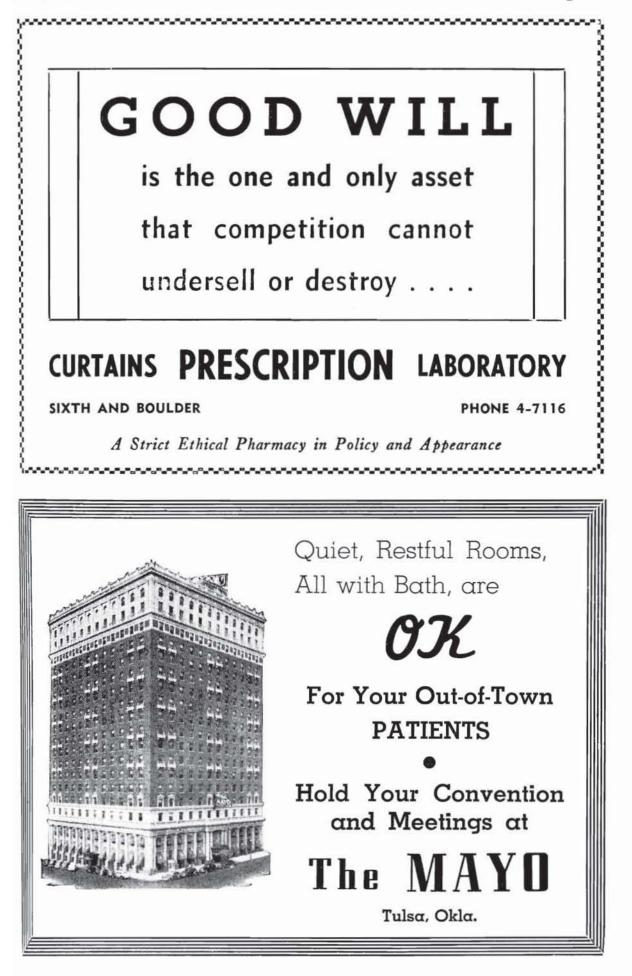
For more than a year, the Tulsa County Medical Society has sought an adjustment of this matter with the State Board of Medical Examiners. Some critical articles and editorials have appeared in various numbers of The Bulletin during that period. It should be said here that it was not the intention of the Tulsa County Medical Society to criticize the actions of the State Board of Medical Examiners in any manner except in relation to the Annual Reregistration Fund. The Society wishes to hereby go on record as being thoroughly appreciative of the efforts of the State Board of Medical Examiners in other matters. It has been efficiently and competently administered to the satisfaction of the doctors of Oklahoma.

In the matter of the Annual Reregistration Fund, many of the comments made in these pages were not justified. These comments arose partially through a misunderstanding of certain circumstances and partially through inadequate information. If the Tulsa County Medical Society has occasioned any embarassment to the State Board of Medical Examiners on unjust accusations, the Society takes this means of apologizing and rectifying the error.

Following the recent conference, it is anticipated that the Society will be privileged to work in close cooperation with the State Board of Medical Examiners in effecting the investigation and possible prosecution of certain medical frauds in Tulsa County. It is desirable that a maximum of understanding exist between the State Board and the Society if best results are to be obtained in this project. Consequently, let it be understood that the Tulsa County Medical Society entertains a high regard for the State Board of Medical Examiners and its individual members, and that it rejoices that certain misunderstandings existing between the Society and the State Board have been eliminated to the satisfaction of both parties.

DR. NOLAN C. RILEY, 915 South Cincinnati, Tulsa, has been elected to membership in the Tulsa County Medical Society.

| CLINIC REP April 18—Ma | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Medicine | |
| Surgery | |
| Varicose | |
| Eye | |
| Rectal | |
| Skin | 10 |
| Tumor | 46 |
| Pediatrics | 17 |
| Dental | 42 |
| Cardiac | 8 |
| Urology | |
| Gynecology | 4 |
| Tonsils | 6 |
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Lay Medical Articles

Medical articles of interest appearing in lay publications in May included the following:

"Have Your Baby." By Maxine Davis. Good Housekeeping, May, p. 45. This capable medical reporter warns of the dangers of abortions.

"One Every Year." Time, May 22, p. 46. Upsetting the standards of planned parenthood, many doctors now believe that healthier children are born within shorter spacing periods.

"Men Made Over." By Martha Gellhorn. Colliers, May 20, p. 32. The RCAF finds new ways to repair burned faces, raise low morale of the wounded.

"20th Century Seer." Time, May 15, p. 61. Dr. Alexander Fleming, discover of the new wonder drug penicillin, may have discovered a panacea for many ills.

"Your Heart's In Your Own Hands." By Peter J. Steincrohn. Readers Digest, May, p. 13. Many heart ailments are preventable by careful of the body.

"Victim Number 18." Time, May 8, p. 44. Death from misuse of sulfa drugs points new problems for the medical profession.

"Waste That Saves Lives." By Steven M. Spencer. Saturday Evening Post, May 6, p. 19. New treatments for burns brings new life to wounded sailors and soldiers.

"Tropical Diseases." Life, May 1, p. 60. An increasingly important problem to the medical profession is the influx of soldierborne tropical diseases.

LOCAL DOCTORS HONORED

Seven honorary members of the Tulsa County Medical Society were further honored by election to honorary membership in the Oklahoma State Medical Association at the annual meeting of April 24-26. They are: Dr. Paul R. Brown, Dr. A. W. Roth, Dr. Paul R. Brown, Dr. A. W. Roth, Dr. Walker W. Beesley, Dr. G. H. Hall, Dr. Joel S. Hooper, Dr. J. L. Reynolds, and Dr. J. E. Brookshire.

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REREGISTRATION FEE DUE BY JUNE 10, 1944

The annual fee of \$3.00 required of all Oklahoma physicians to reregister their medical license is now due and payable and must be paid not later than June 10, 1944. Members of the Tulsa County Medical Society who have previously reregistered need only mail their checks to Dr. James D. Osborn, Secretary-Treasurer, State Board of Medical Examiners, Frederick, Oklahoma. New physicians who are registering for the first time should accompany their checks with information cards which are obtainable in the Executive Offices, 1202 Medical Arts Building, Tulsa.

This fee is required by the Annual Reregistration Act of 1941. Failure to reregister carries a penalty of a fine ranging from \$25.00 to \$200.00, said fine payable upon conviction of charges of practicing medicine without a renewal certificate. Conviction on such charges also opens the offender to possible revocation of medical license to practice medicine within the state.

TULSA COUNTY RESOLUTION APPROVED BY STATE GROUP

A resolution asking support of the Oklahoma State Medical Association in fostering legislation to remove the stain of illegitimacy from public birth records of Oklahoma, introduced by the Tulsa County Medical Society, was unanimously approved by the State House of Delegates at the fifty-second annual convention of the state association in Tulsa, April 24-26.

Approval of resolution gave instructions to the Public Policy Committee of the Oklahoma State Medical Association to have legislation to this effect introduced at the next session of state legislature if possible. The proposed law will be modeled on similar laws now existing in New York, Colorado, and Texas.

FOR SALE: One diathermy machine, one fluoroscope, both in good condition. From office of Dr. J. K. Lee. If interested contact Milton Cowen, attorney, Ritz Building, Tulsa.

NPC SURVEY (Continued From Page 8)

operation with other professional groups, with Labor—with the Insurance Companies and with Amercn Indusry."

In a series of questions relative to various existing plans of prepaid medical care, the participants expressed the belief that they are better off than their neighbors who are not participants. Over 50 per cent of the doctors participating are reported satisfied.

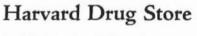
Tabulations on the various questions are very interesting and should be closely examined by every doctor. Tulsa County Medical Society members who have not seen the printed report of this survey may inspect copies at the Medical Library, 1202 Medical Arts Building.

Plans are being made by the Tulsa County Medical Society to bring a representative of the National Physicians Committee to Tulsa in the early fall to discuss these survey results.

SOCIETY HISTORY (Continued From Page 12)

Society. Born in Ohio in 1876, Dr. Dutton returned from the Spanish-American War to study at Ohio Medical University at Columbus, from which he graduated in 1903. For ten years he practiced as a specialist in industrial medicine, one of a very few in that specialty at that time. Dr. Dutton came to Tulsa in 1914 and soon became a leader in various fraternal organizations and in the affairs of the local and state medical societies.

Early in Dr. Roth's administration the Society took action to condemn and, if necessary, prosecute what the recording secretary termed "ambulance chasing and



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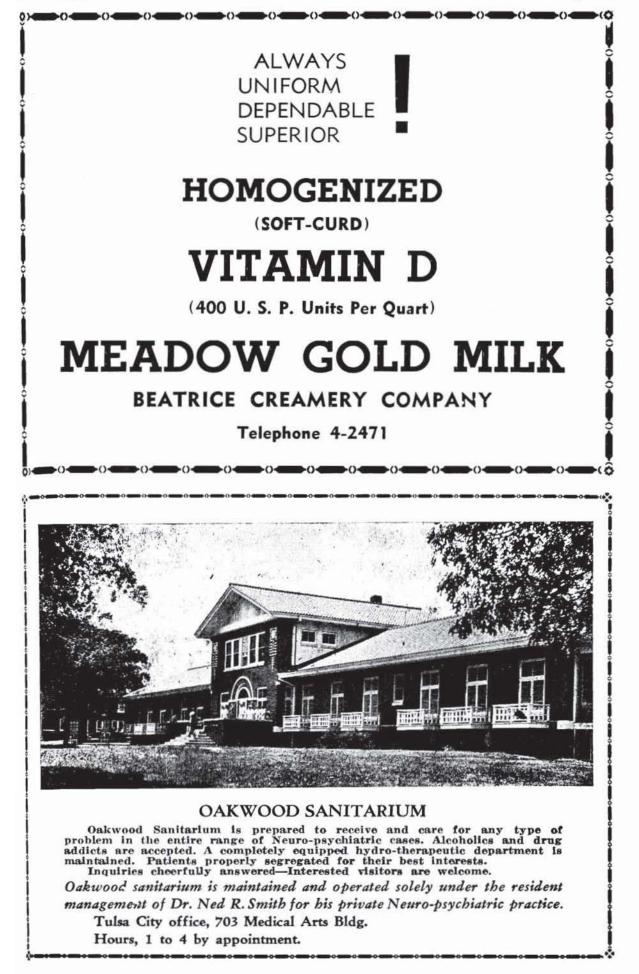
advertising specialists". Another early feature of Dr. Roth's year was the showing of scientific medical motion pictures to the Tulsa County Medical Society. While such activity is now commonplace, the motion picture of 1917 was still in a stage of development and not too well suited for the purpose of recording scientific data. Dr. Walter E. Wright presented the pictures at his laboratory on the night of March 19, 1917. They were devoted to blood transfusion and bone graft methods.

In the first few months of 1917 the Tulsa County Medical Society was asked to assist in gathering venereal disease statistics for the Bureau of Social Hygiene, New York City. It was felt at the time that this would be a difficult task. The matter was referred to the Committee on Public Health. Some statistics were obtained subsequently and forwarded to the Bureau.

(To be Continued)



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