LIBRARY TULSA COUNTY MEDICAL SOC



THEBULLETIN

of the Tulsa County Medical Society

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IN THIS ISSUE



The Brookings Report
A Study Of American Medicine



President's Page



Tulsa Blood Donor Center Plans Mid-November Opening



The Medical Library

Vol. 14

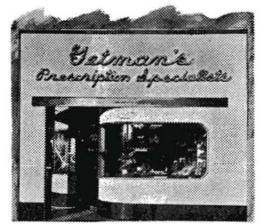
No. 10





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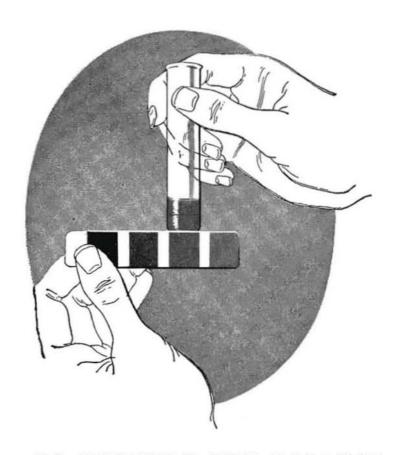
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THE BULLETIN

OF THE

TULSA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Victor K. Allen, M.D., President T. J. Hardman, M.D., Vice-President John E. McDonald, M.D., President-Elect John G. Matt, M.D., Secretary-Treasurer

Jack Spears, Executive Secretary

Vol. 14

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, OCTOBER, 1948

No. 10

A SUMMARY OF THE BROOKINGS REPORT

Impartial Survey Sees No Need For Compulsory Health Insurance. Plans For State Medicine Termed Detriment To Progress of Scientific Medicine.

Currently attracting wide attention in medical circles is the so-called "Brookings Report," a compiliation of data gathered in a recent impartial study of American Medicine undertaken by the Brookings Institute at the request of Senator H. Alexander Smith, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Health of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A complete copy of the Report is now on file in the Library of the Tulsa County Medical Society. It should be required reading for every American doctor who wishes a dispassionate estimate of the state of the nation's health, the desireability of compulsory federal health insurance, and the tactics of the present campaign in behalf of socialized medicine.

Conducted by a leading research institution, the Report is an attempt to assemble pertinent material which can be factually evaluated free from the aura of prejudice by either the opponents or proponents of state medicine. The outcome of the survey was not predetermined in any way, and as a matter of fact probably failed to provide the information which many of its instigators hoped it would provide.

The Report draws many interesting conclusions from a great array of impartial statistics. For instance, it is clearly indicated that much of the arguments of the proponents of state medicine have been based upon so-called statistics which are readily disproved when all of the pertinent facts are at hand. The

most flagrant example is, of course, the Selective Service statistics which have been misused consistently and misrepresented. A cursory examination of these colored statistics will lead the average American to wonder how we ever managed to salvage enough physical wrecks to fight the war.

The pronouncements of the state medicine-minded officials of our Social Security System, and others whose motives are colored by prospects of the actual facts. The constant distortion of the facts about our "terrible" state of health and our "deplorable" system of medical care are definitely disproved by the Brookings Report. This conclusion was embodied into the presentation of the findings of the survey in the House of Representatives on June 19, 1948. At that time the Honorable Charles J. Kersten of Wisconsin made the following remarks:

"It seems that many of those who have advocated socializing the practice of medicine in the United States are individuals who have not too much knowledge of the science of medicine. The great majority of doctors are convinced that the plan to socialize medicine in the United States would be a detriment to their profession. Who are better qualified to determine the effect of this plan on medical practice than the doctors themselves? Really, doctors of medicine are those of our citizens who have devoted their lives to the study of medicine. No one is better qualified to determine the best plan on which that

science should be based. They are best qualified to determine whether it is better that the Government run the practice of medicine. They understand the elements involved—individual initiative and responsibility and a high sense of professional honor."

It is heartening to see in Representative Kersten's remarks evidence that not all of the legislators in our Federal Congress are trying to find new ways and means of regimenting the medical profession.

The basic conclusions presented by the Brookings Report are as follows:

- (1) No great nation in the world has better health among its white population than the United States, excluding a few homogeneous small countries such as New Zealand.
- (2) It is apparent that under a free and voluntary system of medical care the medical profession has made greater progress in the application of medical and sanitary science than any other country. This progress is reflected in low rates of mortality and morbidity in infectious diseases, by increased life expectancy, and by a casual review of the research products of the last decade. There is every reason to believe this trend will continue unabated under the present system.
- (3) While the non-whites of the United States have materially poorer health than the white, there is no evidence to indicate this condition is primarily or even partially due to the inadequacy of medical care.

(4) The tremendous advances in general health among both white and colored population of the United States does not suggest any basic defects in the present free system of medical care.

- (5) The Selective Service statistics are unreliable insofar as they are used to fix the blame for such conditions as were revealed upon the medical profession. The causes for rejecting thousands of American citizens for military service do not stem from inadequate medical care.
- (6) Present medical care compares most favorably with that which existed in other leading nations prior to the

second world war.

- (7) The conditions in extremely poor rural areas which lack the resources to support public and private health facilities cannot be effectively solved by government subsidy. The problem requires a radically different approach, either in bringing new economic activities to the area, or encouraging the people to more favorable and administratively less expensive areas.
- (8) The United States has some individuals who are not possessed of the resources to enable them to pay for adequate medical care. These persons are mostly elderly men and women, widows, deserted women, and orphaned children, as well as the physically impaired. None of these constitute a self-supporting group. They could not be covered by a compulsory system of medical care because they lack the means to participate in it. In the future, as in the past, these persons must be cared for medically by public philanthropy. The large majority of American families, however, have the money to pay for medical care if they elect to give it a high priority among the several objects of expenditure. The issue is not whether or not they can afford to pay for medical care, but whether or not they should be compelled by law to pool their risks and to give payment for medical care a top priority. The major alternative is to leave people free to determine for themselves what medical care they desire and whether they will pool their risks through voluntary arrangements (such as the Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans).
- (9) Compulsory health in surance would necessitate a high degree of governmental regulation and control over personnel and agencies providing medical care. This field would be a far more difficult than any other large field in which the government has entered in recent years. Experience shows that government regulation tends to discourage initiative and progressive development in any field. It is assumed that the progress shown by such voluntary plans as the Blue Cross Plan would be replaced by the usual passiveness which exists in

most governmental agencies.

(10) It would be virtually impossible to eliminate politics from the operation

of a system of state medicine.

(11) Compulsory insurance would inject the Government between the relationship of the doctor and patient, with a real danger that such Government activities as might occur would damage this vital relationship.

(12) The personnel to operate such a system would run into the thousands.

(13) The cost of medical care would increase because of administrative expenses, the tendency of insured persons to make unnecessary, frequent, and unreasonable demands upon the medical care services, and the tendency of some practitioners and administrative personnel to take advantage of the system for their own financial advantage.

(14) There is not at this time sufficient facilities of a physical nature, nor sufficient doctors, dentists, and nurses to meet the demand which would result

from compulsory insurance.

(15) The machinery to remedy the defects of such a program would be, at best, slow, and the correction of such defects would probably lead to increased degrees of government control. Once adopted, it would be very difficult to abolish the system if it proved unsuitable and not in the best public interest.

The Brookings Report recommends

the following:

(1) The Federal Government should not now enter the field of compulsory health insurance, but leave that matter for solution by the individual states.

(2) For the time being the Federal Government and that state governments would do well to devote themselves and their resources solely to research and development in the fields of public health, health education at the school level, teaching of preventive medicine, systematic care of the indigent, and training and education of suitable members of physicians and other medical personnel.

(3) Adult health education programs left in the hands of federal, state, and local voluntary agencies.



BERNARD L. BRANLEY, M. D. 1900 — 1948

Dr. Bernard L. Branley, 48, prominent Tulsa physician, died August 29, 1948, after an illness of several months.

Born in 1900 at Melrose, Minnesota, Dr. Branley was educated at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, where he received his medical degree in 1927. He interned at Philadelphia General Hospital and came to Tulsa in 1929 where he readily established himself in the field of internal medicine.

During World War II, Dr. Branley served in the United States Naval Medical Corps. He was commanding officer of the Navy hospital at Corpus Christi, Texas, and was later transferred to active duty in the South Pacific. He was discharged in 1946 as a Commander after serving four years. His last assignment was with medical units aboard the U. S. S. Aircraft Carrier Lexington.

A member of the Tulsa County Medical Society and other medical organizations, Dr. Branley was at one time County Superintendent of Health. He was a member of the Staff of St. John's Hospital.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

The recent decision of President Harry S. Truman to inject the question of compulsory state medicine as an issue in the presidential campaign of 1948 comes as a surprise to no one in the medical profession. Mr. Truman's actions have long reflected the trend towards national socialization of industry and the professions, and this is not the first time he has sought to impose a system of state medicine upon the nation. Coming as it does at a time of rising medical costs coincidental to rising costs of living in general, the appeal for medical care as a benefit of the social security system will be great to the ignorant and short-sighted person. There seems to be a universal belief that any benefit provided by the national government is so much gravy with most of the general public blithely unaware that heavy disproportionate taxes must be levied to support such benefits.

As doctors, I think we have an obligation to the public as well as ourselves to dispel Mr. Truman's romantic notions about the desireability of state medicine. I believe the time has come when we must take a firm stand on this matter and strike hard to permanently cripple those interests which will shackel medicine to the wheel of socialization. Neither the public or the medical profession can afford the costly and pre-doomed experiment of state medicine to justify and fulfil the ambitions of the politicians. We are still proponents of democracy and free enterprise in this country, and when our leaders submerge these basic principles for personal motives of power and politics, the time has come for a clean-sweeping change of administration.

Sincerely,

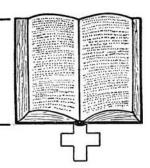
allen M.

President



THE MEDICAL LIBRARY

Library of the Tulsa County Medical Society



Medical Library Committee:

Morris B. Lhevine, M.D., Chairman Robert E. Funk, M.D. Fred E. Woodson, M.D. W. A. Showman, M. D.

John G. Matt, M.D.

Miss Irma A. Beehler, *Librarian* Telephone 4-1461

GIFTS OF THE MONTH-:

Dr. John G. Matt. British Journal of Surgery. Renewal.

Dr. Marque O. Nelson. Quarterly Review of Dermatology and Syphilology. Renewal.

Dr. S. C. Shepard. American Journal of Digestive Diseases. Renewal

Dr. E. Malcolm Stokes. Annals of Surgery. Renewal.

Dr. Arnold H. Ungerman. Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases. Renewal.

Mrs. C. R. McDonald, Mannford, Oklahoma. A gift of fifteen books and four abstracts of lectures prepared by various instructors in postgraduate medical teaching for the Oklahoma State Medical Association. This contribution is from the estate of the late Dr. C. R. McDonald of Mannford, who was a frequent visitor to the Tulsa County Medical Society during his lifetime.

Mr. Jack Spears. Men Without Guns. Text by Dewitt Mackenzie, war analyst of the Associated Press, published by the Blakiston Company, 1945. This unusual volume is illustrated with 137 plates from the Abbott collection of war paintings now owned by the United States Federal Government. It will be of special interest to all doctors who served overseas in forward combat zones, especially in the South Pacific area.

An unknown friend has given the Medical Library a subscribtion to a very new and fine journal called Cancer. We have the first two numbers and wish we could thank the donor personally for this subscription. It is published by the Paul B. Hoeber company and appears bi-monthly.

As many Library patrons know we have had to relinquish our beautiful desk and chairs that were loaned to us during the war by Dr. Maurice D. Spottswood, former member of the Tulsa County Medical Society, who is now locating for practice at San Francisco, California. We are indebted to Dr. Spottswood for this kindness. The desk and chairs are being replaced but we cannot have delivery of them for a few weeks.

A new set of stacks has been placed in the reading room, affording the Medical Library much additional shelving that was badly needed. The new stacks match those already in the reading room. These were purchased earlier this year from funds contributed by a donor who prefers to remain anonymous.

The Medical Library would like to again remind its patrons and friends that it cannot accept any gifts of books or journals except with the understanding that the Medical Library Committee have full authority to dispose of such portions of the gift as cannot be properly utilized. As space is limited, the Committee must avoid crowding the shelves with duplicate or obsolete material. The Library is always delighted to receive gifts and appreciates the consideration of the donor.

The BULLETIN

GIFFORD H. HENRY, M.D.

Editorial Supervisor

BENJAMIN W. WARD, M.D.

FELIX R. PARK, 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. 14 OCT

OCTOBER, 1948

No. 10

GIVE THEM A BOOST

Since the close of the second World War, Tulsa has been fortunate in the number of well trained doctors who have located here to practice. All have had standard medical and hospital training and many have had additional training in their respective specialties. A few of them are board members or are now eligible for the boards. Practically all of the recognized specialties are represented among them. Some have integrated themselves readily with the local medical societies and with the hospital staffs. Still others have applications pending. In many respects they represent the "cream of the crop". It would be a shame if they were not given enough encouragement and help to enable them to become established in this community.

Occasionally patients complain that they are unable to get appointments with their doctors for several days or weeks in advance. This type of remark from the laity indicates that there is plenty of practice for all of us. The number of physicians per capita in Tulsa is low as compared with many other communities in the nation. The medical profession in the United States, in common with other professions and businesses, has always profited by the spirit of free enterprise. Healthy competition should be encouraged but

should not go to the extreme of throttling one's competitors or associates. Monopolies are out of fashion.

Whenever possible let's refer patients to these qualified young men. Let's show them that they are welcome addions to our medical family and that we want them to stay in Tulsa.—G.H.H.

At the suggestion of many members of the Tulsa County Medical Society, the editors of The Bulletin are listing below those physicians who have been accorded membership privileges since V-J Day in August, 1945.

Adams, George M., 902 Medical Arts

Bldg.

Andelman, S. Y. 1611 S. Boston, Internal Medicine & Arthritis.

Atkins, Paul N. Jr., Braniff Bldg., Surgerv.

Beddoe, Harold L., 3311 E. 11th.

Bivens, William S., 507 Medical Arts Bldg., Surgery.

Blocksom, B. H., 901 Medical Arts

Bldg., Urology.

Boyd, Hugh, 908 Medical Arts Bldg. Brighton, C. E., 604 S. Cincinnati, Orthopedics.

Brown, Manuel, 1619 E. 15th, Allergy. Brown, Walter E., 2020 S. Xanthus, Radiology.

Buchan, William, Braniff Bldg., Sur-

gery.

Caldwell, Charles L., 115 E. 18th. Campbell, W. J., 3505 S. Peoria, Ophthalmology.

Craig, Paul E., 411 Daniels Bldg., Sur-

gerv.

Dague, John C., 412 Tri-State Bldg., Orthopedics.

Dodd, Nevin W., 1453 S. Quaker.

Echols, R. S., 1923 S. Utica, Anesthesia.

First, Safety R., 1011 Medical Arts Bldg. Cardiology.

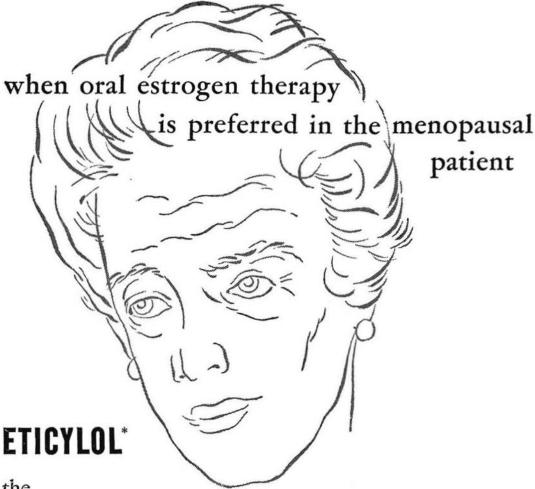
Forrest, H. J., 1653 E. 12th, Orthopedics.

Getscher, Philip, 412 Tri-State Bldg., Orthopedics.

Goen, R. W., Braniff Bldg., Chest &

Gorrell, Ben F., 1109 Medical Arts Bldg., EENT.

(Continued On Page 19)



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CHICAGO DERMATOLOGIST TO SPEAK HERE OCTOBER 11

Dr. Francis E. Senear, widely known Chicago dermatologist, will be guest speaker for the regular scientific meeting of the Tulsa County Medical Society on Monday, October 11, 1948, at 8:00 P. M., at The Mayo. His subject will be "Early Skin Manifestations of Common Systemic Diseases."

The Society's second meeting of the month, to be held October 25, 1948, will feature a discussion of "Abdominal Surgery in Children" by Dr. H. J. Rubin, pediatrician, and Dr. Benjamin W. Ward, surgeon. This meeting will be held in the offices of the Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans in the Akdar Theater Building, 315 South Denver, Tulsa.

Dr. Senear, Professor of Dermatology and Head of the Department of Dermatology at the University of Illinois School of Medicine, Chicago, is a Diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology. Born in Salamanca, New York, in 1889, Dr. Senear received his medical degree from the University of Michigan School of Medicine in 1914. He interned at University Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and shortly thereafter entered practice at Chicago. A staff member of many Chicago and Illinois hospitals, he is a member and former president of the American Dermatological Association, member of the American Acadmy of Dermatology and Syphilology, fellow of the American College of Physicians, member of the Society for Investigative Dermatology, and formerly Chairman of the Section on Dermatology of the American Medical Association. His paper will be discussed by Dr. W. A. Showman of Tulsa.

DR. MABEL M. HART NAMED TO HEAD BLOOD DONOR CENTER

Dr. Mabel M. Hart, former Director of the Tulsa City Schools Health Department, has been named Medical Director of the Tulsa Red Cross-Tulsa County Medical Society Blood Donor Center now expected to open in mid-November.

The selection of the Medical Director and agreement upon other details of operation between the sponsors and major Tulsa hospitals paves the way for an early opening of Center. Unless unduly delayed through failure to obtain equipment delivery promptly, the Center should be in operation within six weeks or about November 15, 1948.

Dr. V. K. Allen, President of the Tulsa County Medical Society, praised the appointment of Dr. Hart. "We feel we have a very competent administrator and medical director in the selection of Dr. Mabel M. Hart," he said. "The Blood Donor Center is probably the most noteworthy contribution in Tulsa Medicine in several years, and much of its sucess will depend upon the quality of its supervision and direction."

A joint committee to be appointed from the Tulsa County Red Cross and the Tulsa County Medical Society will advise with Dr. Hart on matters of policy. A total of approximately \$19,000 has been appropriated by the Red Cross for operation of the Blood Donor Center next year.

DR. W. A. SHOWMAN NAMED 1949 CONVENTION CHAIRMAN

Dr. W. A. Showman, Tulsa dermatologist, has been named General Convention Chairman for the 1949 Annual Meeting of the Oklahoma State Medical Association to be held in Tulsa next May 15-19. In making the appointment, Dr. C. E. Northcutt, Association President, praised Dr. Showman's work in a similar capacity in 1945.

The scientific program will be prepared unler the direction of Dr. Homer A. Ruprecht. Dr. Maurice J. Searle of Tulsa is also a member of this committee.

Dr. Showman has named the following committees:

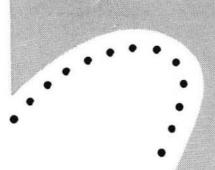
Publicity. Dr. John G. Matt, Chairman, Dr. Donald V. Crane, and Dr. Charles G. Stuard.

Entertainment. Dr. Robert E. Funk, Chairman, Dr. Paul Grosshart, and Jack O. Akins.

Commercial Exhibits. Dr. Marshall O. Hart, Chairman Dr. Walter H. Calhoun, and William C. Ewell.

Hotels. Dr. John C. Dague, Chairman, Dr. Ben Gorrell, and Dr. W. Carl Lindstrom.

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OCTOBER MEDICAL CALENDAR

MONDAY, October 4th:

Hillcrest Hospital Staff Meeting. Special Guest Speaker: Dr. R. C. Olney, Lincoln. Nebraska, speaking on the subject of "Blood Irradiation Therapy."

TUESDAY, October 5th:

Medical Broadcast, "Miracles Of Modern Surgery," Radio Station KOME, 4:45 P.M. Speaker, Dr. H. Lee Farris. St. John's Tumor Clinic, 8:30 A.M.

MONDAY, October 11th:

Tulsa County Medical Society, Scientific Meeting, The Mayo, 8:00 P.M. Subject: "Early Skin Manifestations of Systemic Disease." Speaker, Dr. Francis E. Senear, Professor and Head of the Department of Dermatology, University of Illinois School of Medicine, Chicago, Ill. Discussion Leader, Dr. W. A. Showman.

TUESDAY, October 12th:

Medical Broadcast, "Today's Nutrition," Radio Station KOME, 4:45 P.M. Speaker, Dr. Marvin D. Henley. St. John's Tumor Clinic, 8:30 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, October 13:

Board of Trustees Meeting, Tulsa County Medical Society. Time and place to be announced.

FRIDAY, October 15th:

Copy deadline for the November issue of The Bulletin.

MONDAY, October 18th:

St. John's Hospital Staff Meeting.

TUESDAY, October 19th:

Medical Broadcast, "Modern Obstetrics," Radio Station KOME, 4:45 P.M. Speaker, Dr. W. Carl Lindstrom. St. John's Tumor Clinic, 8:30 A.M.

MONDAY, October 25th:

Tulsa County Medical Society, Scientific Meeting, Group Hospital Service, 315 South Denver, Tulsa, 8:00 P.M. Subject: "Abdominal Surgery in Children." Speakers: Dr. H. J. Rubin and Dr. B. W. Ward. Business Meeting. Oklahoma City Clinical Society, Annual Fall Clinics, October 25-28, The Biltmore, Oklahoma City.

TUESDAY, October 26th:

Medical Broadcast, "Your Heart," Radio Station KOME, 4:45 P.M. Speaker, Dr. Safety R. First. St. John's Tumor Clinic, Clinical Conference, 8:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, October 26th:

Finance Committee, Tulsa County Medical Society. Time and place to be announced.

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3CaH₄(PO₄)₂ + 2Na₃PO₄ = 6NaH₂PO₄ + Ca₃(PO₄)₂ (3 Calcium acid phosphate plus 2 Tri-Sodium phosphate = 6 Sodium acid phosphate plus Tri-calcium phosphate)

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SOCIETY NEWCOMERS

(Continued From Page 12)

Hulse, Charles A., 604 S. Cincinnati, Urology.

Lindstrom, W. Carl., 1001 Medical Arts Bldg., Obstetrics & Gynecology.

Lubin, E. N., 1106 Medical Arts Bldg., Urology.

Martin, Ralph, 915 S. Cincinnati.

Mitchell Hugh, 915 S. Cincinnati.

Moore, Edward L., Braniff Bldg., Surgery.

Moore, Matthew B., Braniff Bldg., Obstetrics & Gynecology.

Mulmed, Earl I., Braniff Bldg., Internal Medicine.

Palik, Emil E., 1923 S. Utica, Pathology. Park, Felix R., 404 Medical Arts Bldg., Cardology.

Pascucci, Lucien, 1923 S. Utica, Radiology.

Perry, Daniel, Atlas Life Bldg.

Peters, James C., 915 S. Cincinnati, Internal Medicine.

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Sundgren, Vincel, 604 S. Cincinnati, Internal Medicine.

Thomas, W. F., Jr., Braniff Bldg. stetrics & Gynecology.

Thompson, James B., 604 S. Cincinnati, Surgery.

Turner, Tom R., 604 S. Cincinnati, Psychiatry.

Ungerman, M. S., 708 Medical Arts Bldg., Psychiatry.

Wadsworth, R. M., 1445 S. Quaker, Pediatrics.

Wallace, Albert W., 604 S. Cincinnati, Internal Medicine.

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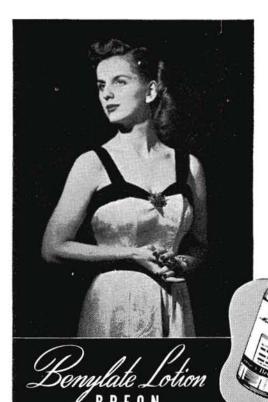
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