

Illinois Valley News

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Editor

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MINE COUNCIL

Continued from Page One

mining interests to further production of strategic minerals necessary to the war effort.

The need for affiliation of miners in the western states was emphasized by Mr. Hall, who stated that production of minerals needed for prosecution of the war is being hindered in the west by eastern steel plants, who, he stated, control the federal War Production Board. The Western Mining Council president quoted from Columnist Drew Pearson, who Hall said, declared in an October issue of the San Francisco Chronicle:

"Representatives of big business are packed on WPB sub-committees which pass on new methods of getting strategic materials—methods which frequently compete with long-entrenched big business methods. Here are some of them: Dr. John Johnston, director of research for U. S. Steel Corporation; Jay Jeffries of General Electric, formerly with Aluminum Co. He sits on the committee passing on new aluminum methods, which compete with ALCOA; M. F. McConnell and Robert B. Sosman, U. S. Steel Corporation; R. S. A. Daugherty and Charles M. Herty, Jr., Bethlehem Steel; James Crit-

chell and A. B. Kinzel of Union Carbide. (Incidentally Union Carbide's little brother in the West is U. S. Vanadium); and Clyde Williams, director of the Battelle Memorial Institute which is close to most of the big metalurgical companies."

At the request of Mr. Hall, Les Child of Grants Pass, secretary for the day read a speech made in the house of representatives by Richard J. Welch, California congressman, in which Welch declared that the full resources of the entire Pacific coast area should be developed in the interest of national defense.

Elsewhere in his address Welch stated, "Selfish interests, well entrenched in high government offices thwarted the development of the iron and steel resources of the West before the dastardly Pearl Harbor attack, and evidence submitted before subcommittees of the House Committee on Merchant marine and fisheries in recent months clearly indicates that these same interests are now primarily interested in the maintenance of this throttle-hold in the post-war period to come."

Welch accused the WPB of attempting to hinder the shipbuilding program of Henry J. Kaiser using "Every conceivable type of opposition." In conclusion Con-

gressman Welch said, "The stranglehold of this giant combine must be broken and the great steel industry must be decentralized."

Also read by Mr. Child were the purposes of the Western Mining Council, which are:

- 1—To draw attention to the wealth of western minerals by assisting in surveys.
- 2—To seek legislation that will give domestic minerals protection over imports from foreign countries.
- 3—To aid operators in securing necessary financing — both from government sources and private agencies.
- 4—To support movement that will bring necessary raw material plants to the west.
- 5—To seek aid for and pay special attention to the prospector.
- 6—To give proper publicity to our mineral resources.

P. M. Millsbaugh, director, of the Supervisors Strategic Minerals Survey at Sacramento, spoke briefly on the strategic minerals survey now being conducted by the County Supervisors association of California. Through this survey, he said, the location of all minerals needed for the war effort will be made known to government agencies, enabling them to begin mining operations for such essential materials without delay. It was explained that the position of county supervisor in California corresponds to that of county commissioner in Oregon.

The group unanimously adopted a resolution to protest the exclusive franchise held by the Medford-Crescent City truck line on highway 199. Adoption of the resolution came on the heels of complaints made by various min-

ers in which they claimed that 16¢ per mile on dirt and gravel roads, and 6¢ per mile on hard-surface roads must be paid the truck line for hauling of ore over the thoroughfares mentioned in the franchise, issued to the company by the interstate commerce commission.

Men representing mining interests in various parts of southern Oregon spoke briefly during the afternoon. Among them were Ed Renfro of Roseburg, Murphy Hicks, Dr. W. A. Brown, Walter Freeman, George Logan, and A. C. Hamrick of Illinois Valley; Steve Green of Happy Camp; Ray Treasher, representing the interests of the Southwestern Oregon Minerals association; and J. E. Bartlett and F. I. Bristol of Grants Pass.

The evening session beginning at 7 o'clock consisted of a round-table discussion of mutual problems. It was held under the direction of F. I. Bristol, president of the Siskiyou Minerals association. Foremost among the topics brought up for discussion was the building of a road between Grants Pass and Happy Camp. Explained were matters of compiling necessary data for state, county and forest service officials to assure rebuilding of the road.

CHURCHES

BRIDGEVIEW COMMUNITY CHURCH

Sunday school, 10 a. m.
Morning worship, 11 a. m.
Young People's service, 7:45 p. m.
Evening service, 8:15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 p. m.

KERBY SUNDAY SCHOOL

Sunday school at I. O. O. F. hall, 9:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS VALLEY CHURCH OF SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

Sabbath School at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching Service 11:00 a. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

You are invited to meet with us.
Lynn Jolliffe, elder, Cave Junction.

CAVE JUNCTION COMMUNITY CHURCH

Sunday school 10 to 11 a. m.
Church services 11 to 12 a. m.
Senior Bible study, 7:45.
C. Y. P. S. meeting 7:45
All young people invited.

Geo. H. Gray, Pastor.
The Missionary Society met at the church last Thursday. The society could use some woolen materials for quilts and anyone having any to donate, it would be very much appreciated. Mrs. George Hicks can be contacted at her home.

The Canteen Unit No. 3 will serve a noon lunch at the next Missionary meeting which will be held Thursday, February 25th. There will be a small charge for this and it is requested that each one attending bring their own table service.

The Sunday school lesson was "What the Blind Man Learned". John 9. The memory verse was "The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?" Psalm 21:1.

Rev. Gray's sermon was "Have Faith in God."

Miss Ann Sherier sang, "I'm a child of the King."

Mrs. Edith Early of Cave Junction and Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Penninger and family of O'Brien were newcomers Sunday. Mrs. Edna McGee of Portland was a welcome visitor also.

The Community church extends a welcome to all to attend their services.

DR. A. N. COLLMAN

Naturopathic Physician
Office hours: 9 a. m. to 12
1:30 p. m. to 3:30 p. m.
Sherman's Camp
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History of Hospitalization In Josephine County

(FOURTH OF A SERIES)

In 1941 the County Court met with the Josephine County Medical Society and requested them to form a medical staff for the hospital. Each member of the original medical staff for the Josephine General Hospital was appointed individually by the County Court after their credentials had been submitted in writing and approved by the County Court. These original members consisted of: W. W. Inkrote, M. D.; C. J. Moser, M. D.; W. A. Moser, M. D.; C. L. Ogle, M. D.; S. B. Osgood, M. D.; Edward Thorstenberg, M. D.; and H. G. Wilbur, M. D. After several meetings, both separately and together with the County Court, it was decided to adopt By-Laws for the Medical Staff of the Josephine General Hospital based on a model approved by the American College of Surgeons. This was in order to hasten accrediting of our hospital by this body. These By-laws were signed jointly by each member of the original hospital staff and by each member of the County Court.

The medical staff then proceeded to develop and approve special rules and regulations, which according to the By-laws of the staff, became effective only after the signed approval of the Court had been given. A few of the more important regulations provide in substance that:

RULE 2—No patient shall be admitted to the hospital until a provisional diagnosis has been made and the consent of the hospital director secured (except in real emergency such as some accidental injuries, etc.) The making of this rule was to prevent sending patients into the hospital before they had been examined—a practice which might expose other patients or hospital personnel to communicable disease.

RULE 5—Orders for treatment shall be in writing. This was to prevent errors in treatment which might result from misunderstanding of the physician's words or failure to remember them.

RULE 7—The attending physician shall be held responsible for the preparation of a complete medical record for each patient. This protects the patient for it insures a complete examination.

RULE 8—In case of readmission of a patient, all previous records of that patient shall be available for use of the attending physician whether he be the same physician employed at previous admissions or another. This is a great advantage to the patient because it insures that his physician may obtain full knowledge of any previous surgical operation or serious illness that might have a bearing on his later ailments.

RULE 21—Those desiring to perform major surgical operations in the Josephine General Hospital must have had the following additional requirements in addition to his qualifications for membership on the staff: (a) at least one year internship in an approved hospital; (b) two years as a surgical resident or assistant to a senior surgeon doing a large amount and variety of major surgery, or two years doing his own surgery under the supervision of a senior surgeon, or completion of an acceptable postgraduate course in surgery in approved medical school; (c) must present the records for review by the staff of fifty major surgical cases written up in detail and fifty surgical cases written in brief. This last rule insures that no patient who

enters the Josephine General Hospital will suffer from the hands of an inexperienced surgeon.

It should be clear from the above discussion that the formation and activities of the staff have not been for the purpose of making life easier or more financially profitable to the physicians but rather to improve the hospital and protect its patients.

Up to this point, the present series of articles have dealt with the subject of hospitalization in Josephine County from an historical viewpoint, but it seems pertinent to answer a few questions which have naturally arisen in the reader's mind before summarizing our point of view on the hospital problems.

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS?

The American College of Surgeons is a non-profit organization founded in 1913 composed of more than 12,000 leading surgeons of United States and Canada, whose avowed purpose it is to raise the standards of medical care in this continent.

WHAT IS MEANT BY HOSPITAL STANDARDIZATION

Hospital standardization is a movement to encourage all hospitals to apply certain fundamental principles for the efficient care of the patient, as set forth in the "Minimum Standard for Hospitals." Its object is to promote better hospitalization in all its phases in order to give the patient the greatest benefits that medical science has to offer.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF HOSPITAL STANDARDIZATION?

The advantages of having a hospital on the approved list are divided into five considerations as follows:

First to the patient: The patient is assured efficient care. This means speeding up treatment through shortening the stay in the hospital, reducing complications, and reducing the mortality rate.

Second to the hospital: Group insurance and compensation groups pay higher rates to accredited institutions. The hospital is better able to secure competent personnel.

Third to the community: Every community has pride in the fact that it has a hospital accredited as a standardized institution and increased public confidence deters those seeking hospitalization from going to adjoining communities and larger centers.

Fourth to the personnel: The approved hospital gives the nursing and technical personnel the advantage of a higher professional rating.

Fifth to the physician: The approved hospital provides the physician with the proper environment in which to work.

The fact that the principles pointed out have been universally accepted is of itself justification of the merit of the system. Since the standardization of hospitals was begun in 1918, 3569 hospitals have been surveyed and 2577 approved, or 72.2% up to 1936. In 1918, only 12.9% of the hospitals were approved showing a steady and continuous progress toward meeting the requirements for approval and proof of the definite advantages to be derived from such standardization.

Josephine County Medical Society

By Dr. S. B. Osgood

One copy of this Declaration must be filed with the Office of Price Administration by each person applying for War Ration Book Two for the members of a family unit, and by each person who is not a member of a family unit. File at the site designated. Coupons will be deducted for excess supplies of the foods listed below according to the schedules announced by the Office of Price Administration.

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I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am authorized to apply for and receive a War Ration Book Two for each person listed below who is a member of my family unit, or the other person or persons for whom I am acting whose War Ration Book One I have submitted to the Board;

That the name of each person and number of his or her War Ration Book One are accurately listed below;

That none of these persons is confined or resident in an institution, or is a member of the Armed Forces receiving subsistence in kind or eating in separate messes under an officer's command;

That no other application for War Ration Book Two for these persons has been made;

That the following inventory statements are true and include all indicated foods owned by all persons included in this Declaration:

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1. Pounds of coffee owned on November 18, 1942, minus 1 pound for each person included in this Declaration whose age as stated on War Ration Book One is 14 years or older.

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CANNED FOODS

Include all commercially canned fruits (including spiced); canned vegetables; canned fruit and vegetable juices; canned soups, chili sauce, and catsup.

Do not include canned olives; canned meat and fish; pickles, relish; jellies, jams, and preserves; spaghetti, macaroni, and noodles; or home-canned foods.

3. Number of cans, bottles, and jars (8-ounce size or larger) of commercially packed fruits, vegetables, juices and soups, chili sauce and catsup owned on February 21, 1943, minus 5 for each person included in this Declaration.

4. Number of persons included in this Declaration.

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