

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS
OF NORTH CAROLINA

Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, North Carolina
February 4th and 5th, 1945.

The Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina met at the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, North Carolina, February 4th, 1945, together with the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Medical Society.

At this meeting a nurses' bill entitled "An Act Relating to the Practice of Professional Nursing and Nursing Attendants" was taken up for consideration. Miss Bessie Chapman, Mrs. Marie B. Noel, Mrs. Nora P. Mims, and Miss Hazel Williams were present. They discussed the bill. Dr. George Carrington, Burlington, made a critical analysis of the bill. The executive committee voted disapproval of the bill in its present form and a committee was appointed to work out a satisfactory solution with the nurses.

The matter of a basic science law was taken up and discussed. Dr. Hubert Haywood moved that a basic science law be adopted. Dr. Ivan Procter discussed the motion, favoring the passage of such a law. He stated that eight thousand (8,000) applicants took a basic science examination between 1927 and 1937. 92% of the number were physicians or medical students, 6% osteopaths, 3% chiropractors; that 12% of the physicians and medical students failed, 41% of the osteopaths failed, 74% of the chiropractors failed. Mr. Willis Smith, attorney for the Medical Society, discussed the proposal. The committee voted to instruct the attorney to prepare and introduce a basic science bill in the legislature if the osteopaths introduced their bill asking permission to use medicine in the case of emergency.

At 5:00 P. M. the Board of Medical Examiners were called to order by the president. The following members were present: Charles W. Armstrong, M. D.; M. D. Bonner, M. D.; Thomas Leslie Lee, Kinston; R. B. McKnight, M. D.; Paul G. Parker, M. D.; M. A. Pittman, M. D.; Ivan Procter, M. D.

The secretary discussed the agenda for the Monday meeting. The meeting adjourned.

10 A. M. Monday, February 5th the meeting was called to order by the president. The following members were present: Charles W. Armstrong, M. D.; M. D. Bonner, M. D.; Thomas Leslie Lee, Kinston; R. B. McKnight, M. D.; Paul G. Parker, M. D.; M. A. Pittman, M. D.; Ivan Procter, M. D.

The case of J. C. McCoy, Naturopath, High Point, was considered. The following physicians of High Point were present as witnesses: E. A. Sumner, M. D., J. E. Slate, M. D., and W. K. McCain, M. D. These physicians claimed that J. C. McCoy was practising medicine without a license. They furnished evidence to support the claim. Three bottles of medicine and two boxes of tablets were presented which had been obtained from patients. They stated that McCoy had signed a death certificate in the case of cancer mortality as one of myocarditis. They cited a case in which he had attempted to deliver a patient at home stating that the hand had prolapsed and he replaced the same; that when the patient was seen by Dr. Slate at the hospital there was only 4 cms. dilatation of the cervix. Dr. Slate stated that the Naturopath Journal had an article in it saying that sulfa and penicillin killed Wendell Wilkie; that the medical profession claimed he died of heart trouble. The same Journal stated that naturopaths do not believe in the germ theory; that they do not believe there is



a disease called rabies; that the diphtheria bacillus is a scavenger and comes in the body to clean up the body tissue. McCoy failed to appear in spite of his subpoena. It was suggested that McCoy may have left the state.

The following men were granted license by endorsement of credentials:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Medical College</u>	<u>Address</u>
Dr. Norman LaRue Anderson	Duke University School of Medicine	Black Mountain, N. C.
Dr. John David Bradley	University of Georgia Medical School	Asheville, N. C.
Dr. Beatrice Hart Kuhn	Duke University School of Medicine	Durham, N.C.
Dr. Thomas Dick Slagle	Cornell University Medical College	Chapel Hill N.C.
Dr. Robert Henry Thrasher	Medical College of Virginia	Raleigh, N.C.
Dr. Harvey Noble Vandegrift	Duke University School of Medicine	Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Thomas Leslie Lee was excused on account of an emergency.

Dr. Lorenzo Douglas Quick, colored, was interviewed and approved subject to completion of credentials and approval by the secretary.

Dr. Herman de Jong appeared before the board requesting license by endorsement from the State of New York. Dr. de Jong, who is a graduate of the University of Amsterdam, Holland, did not present any letters of recommendation from the Duke faculty. The board declined to grant a license at this meeting and took the case under advisement.

Dr. W. J. Martin and Dr. D. R. Martin presented their credentials and asked for reciprocity from the State of Illinois. Licenses were declined on the grounds that these physicians were not graduates of an A grade school. Both physicians told of leaving their former schools, Tulane University and University of Georgia, on account of failure to pass major subjects. The board stated their desire to help these unfortunate citizens of North Carolina in their present predicament and suggested that they attempt to enter a qualified medical school and graduate so that license might be granted by examination or endorsement.

Dr. Gaston B. Justice, Marion, N.C., was not present although subpoenaed. On February 4th a telegram was received by the secretary from the wife of Dr. Justice stating that he was physically unable to appear. A similar telegram was received from Dr. Guy S. Kirby. Judge J. Will Pless from that district had phoned President Armstrong in behalf of Dr. Justice. Judge Wallace Winborne interviewed the secretary and told him of Dr. Justice's physical incapacitation and requested postponement of the hearing. Mr. Dixon, field representative for the Federal Narcotic Bureau, appeared and gave the following history: Dr. Justice surrendered his narcotic license in 1930 and paid a fine, after which his license was returned to him. In 1933 license was surrendered again and later returned, and surrendered the third time in 1936. Dr. Justice does not have any license now. There was a free discussion of this case by several members of the board. The general feeling was one of a desire to help an unfortunate physician 70 years of age and loved by the members of his community. There was no evidence that the physician collected money through narcotic dereliction. A petition was received by the secretary signed by all the members of the McDowell County Medical Society requesting that his license not be revoked. The president, Dr. Charles W. Armstrong, was appointed a committee of one to discuss the matter of Dr. Justice with his friend and relative, Judge Pless. It was suggested that Dr. Justice be advised to go to an institution for the treatment of addiction, for example Westbrook in Richmond, and if he were without funds that he write the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health in Washington and ask for application to enter the USPH Hospital in Lexington, Ky. President Armstrong was to advise the secretary what action was taken.



Dr. James C. Perry, colored, came before the board and stated that he had not practised for more than a year on account of having been committed to the State Hospital in Goldsboro for treatment of alcoholism. The secretary advised the board that Perry had been under his observation for several months, at which time he was an orderly at Mary Elizabeth Hospital, and during that time there had been no evidence of alcohol intake or misbehaviour in anyway. The board advised Dr. Perry to return to his practice.


A letter from Dr. S. W. Vance, Mars Hill, N. C., stated that his license was lost during evacuation of China in 1941. This was supported by three letters from citizens and physicians in his community. The board authorized the issuing of a duplicate license.

Dr. Albert P. Glod, Durham, N. C., stated that he was granted a license September, 1944, but his certificate had never been received. The board authorized the issuance of a duplicate license without cost.

The board was advised by the secretary that the deans of the three medical schools in North Carolina agreed upon the week of June 18th, 1945, as the best time for the next examination; whereupon, that week was adopted as the time for examinations.

The members of the board signed their names to the certificates.

The meeting was adjourned.

SIGNED: 
IVAN PROCTER, M. D.
Secretary-Treasurer

Licenses Issued by Endorsement of Credentials
 Raleigh, North Carolina
 February 5th, 1945.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Medical College</u>	<u>Address</u>
Dr. Norman LaRue Anderson	Duke University School of Medicine	Black Mountain, N. C.
Dr. John David Bradley	University of Georgia Medical School	Asheville, N. C.
Dr. Beatrice Hart Kuhn	Duke University School of Medicine	Durham, N. C.
Dr. Thomas Dick Slagle	Cornell University School of Medicine	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Dr. Robert Henry Thrasher	Medical College of Virginia	Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. Harvey Noble Vandegrift	Duke University School of Medicine	Wilmington, Del.
Dr. Lorenzo Douglas Quick	Howard University	Rockingham, N. C.

Notes from Federation of State Medical Boards Meeting
Chicago, Ill., February 12th, 1945.


The Secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners attended this meeting and reported as follows:

Dr. J. F. Hassig, President, spoke on medical licensure in Kansas. The board requires United States citizenship. There is a yearly registration of physicians that costs \$1.00. The board desires to be diplomatic, tactful, fearless and tireless.

A talk was made by Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer, President of the American Medical Association. He stated that he had received many letters from physicians overseas. The first question was what about postwar medical education; second, what is going to be done about the regimentation of private practice, and third, change in location. He has suggested to Washington that any regimentation await the return of the overseas medical men so that they can vote on it. He discussed disciplinary action towards physicians who have received a jail sentence for narcotic violation. He called attention to the fact that lawyers disbar their fellow men but doctors do not.

In discussing socialized medicine, which is supposed to be benevolent and charitable, reference was made to industry. Industry found it well to insure all its workers. On survey they found the average age in 10,000 workers was 45 years. The insurance rate was so much for workers at that age. If the workers average age were 40 years, the insurance premium was greatly reduced. If the average age were 35 years, the premium again was greatly reduced, so the tendency of industry was to hire younger and younger men eliminating the older workers. Therefore, the benevolent social act was the greatest instrument against hiring men over 35 years of age and an unjust and unsocial act in the long run.

There were several presentations on the subject of basic law.


M. D.
IVAN PROCTER, Secretary-Treasurer



North Carolina Legislature 1945

Dr. Ivan Procter, Secretary, attended the meeting of The Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States, February 12th, 1945, Chicago, Ill., where detailed study was made of basic science law.

This information was used by the secretary of the board at the hearing before the Health Committee of the House of Representatives, 1945 Legislature, when a bill was presented and was being considered to allow osteopaths the use of drugs.

Those speaking against the bill were Dr. Paul Whitaker, President North Carolina State Medical Society, Dr. Hubert Haywood, Chairman Legislative Committee, Dr. Wilburt C. Davison, Dean Medical School, Duke University, Dr. W. R. Berryhill, Dean Medical School, The University of North Carolina, Dr. Ivan Procter, Secretary North Board of Medical Examiners, Dr. Carl Reynolds, Secretary State Board of Health.

The bill was defeated overwhelmingly.

