NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

1944 - 1950

SUMMARY REPORT

MEMBERS:

Dr. Charles W. Armstrong, Salisbury
Dr. M. D. Bonner, Jamestown
Dr. Thomas Leslie Lee, Kinston (Expired October, 1949)
Dr. R. B. McKnight, Charlotte
Dr. Paul G. Parker, Erwin (Expired September, 1950)
Dr. Malory A. Pittman, Wilson
Dr. Ivan Procter, Raleigh, Secretary-Treasurer
- Dr. James B. Bullitt, Chapel Hill (Elected to fill unexpired term of Dr. Thomas Leslie Lee)
- Dr. Paul F. Whitaker, Kinston (Elected to fill unexpired term of Dr. Paul G. Parker)

The following is a summary of the major official activities of the North Carolina Board of Medical Examiners during its tenure of office, November, 1944 to November, 1950. This preparation is not only as an official record, but in part fulfills a desire of the retiring board to be of assistance to the members of the new board in their tasks. It is hoped that the report will both simplify and clarify the record of a number of physicians as to licensure and others as to trial and disciplinary action.

The organization meeting of the 1944-50 Board of Medical Examiners was held at the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, on September 12th, 1944 in conjunction with the final session of the retiring board. Dr. Charles W. Armstrong was elected president for a period of one year and Dr. Ivan Procter was elected secretary-treasurer for a period of six years.

Presidents for the ensuing years were as follows:

Dr. R. B. McKnight
Dr. Paul G. Parker
Dr. Malory A. Pittman
Dr. Thomas Leslie Lee
Dr. M. D. Bonner

On November 14th, 1944 the records of the Board of Medical Examiners were turned over to the new secretary, Dr. Ivan Procter, by the retiring secretary, Dr. W. D. James. A check for $1,385.00 drawn on the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company was forwarded to the bonded secretary-treasurer.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARD

In an effort to keep high the standard of medical practice in North Carolina the Board of Medical Examiners began in July, 1945 to instruct the members of the North Carolina State Medical Society concerning the requirements of the Medical Practice Act and the duties and obligations of physicians in upholding this important law.

FEDERATION OF STATE MEDICAL BOARDS

The Federation of State Medical Boards holds an annual meeting in Chicago. The meetings were attended as follows:

February, 1945 - Dr. Ivan Procter, Secretary
February, 1946 - Dr. R. B. McKnight, President
February, 1947 - Dr. R. B. McKnight and Dr. M. D. Bonner
February, 1948, 1949 and 1950 not attended

POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

1. Licensure for the practice of medicine in the State of North Carolina shall be issued by the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina upon "written examination". License may also be issued by comity (reciprocity) or to physicians who have been admitted to practice in other American States as hereinafter provided.

2. License shall be issued upon the satisfactory passage of written examination by graduates of medical schools in the United States and Canada which have been approved by the American Medical Association, such applicants meeting requirements as prescribed by the board and as hereinafter set forth.

3. Persons desiring to take such written examination shall file with the secretary of the board all required papers as hereinafter set forth, not later than fifteen days prior to its next meeting:

(1). A typewritten request for permission to take the examination shall be sent by each applicant to the secretary containing the following data:

A. Applicant's complete name
B. Permanent (home address) - complete
C. Date of birth
D. School of graduation
E. Date of graduation
F. Years of attendance

(2). Letters of recommendation - Each applicant must furnish three letters of recommendation from citizens personally acquainted with him, certifying as to his moral character.

(3). The applicant shall have the dean of his medical school furnish the secretary satisfactory proof of his medical education.

4. Applicants for Part II shall be 21 years of age.

5. Applicants for license by written examination who are graduates of medical schools beyond the limits of the United States, which have not been examined and classified by the American Medical Assocoation may be given individual consideration by the board.

6. The written examination is divided into two parts as follows:

Part I of the written examination may be taken by an applicant completing the first two years of medicine at an approved medical school. Persons desiring to take such written examination shall file with the secretary of the board all required papers as follows, not later than fifteen days prior to the next meeting:

(1). A typewritten request for permission to take the examination shall be sent by each applicant to the secretary containing the following data:

A. Applicant's complete name
B. Permanent (home) address - complete
C. Date of birth
D. Medical school and years of attendance

(2). Letters of recommendation - Each applicant must furnish three letters of recommendation from citizens personally acquainted with him, certifying as to his good moral character.

(3). The applicant shall have the dean of his medical school furnish the secretary satisfactory proof of his medical education.

The written examination shall cover the following subjects:

Anatomy, Embryology, Histology
Chemistry, Physiology
Bacteriology, Pathology

Part II of the written examination may be taken by applicants who have graduated from medical schools approved by the American Medical Association, said applicants having successfully completed Part I of the written examination given by this board of applicants who have successfully completed examination upon the subjects as prescribed for Part I by this state when given by other regular examining boards with which this board has reciprocal relations. An application to take Part II of the written examination shall be furnished by each applicant giving the information prescribed in Paragraph 3. When candidates are taking both Part I and Part II one application will suffice.

The written examination on Part II shall cover the following subjects:

Pharmacology, Pediatrics, Hygiene
Medicine, Therapeutics
Surgery
Obstetrics, Gynecology

7. FEES - The following fees shall be paid by certified or cashier's check at the time of filing application:

Examination Part I	$ 7.50
Examination Part II (when Part I has been given by the North Carolina Board of Medical Examiners)	7.50
Examination Part II (if reciprocity has been granted for Part I)	15.00
Examination Part I and Part II	15.00
Fee for license by reciprocity	50.00

If applicant for license by reciprocity fails to appear or fails to meet the requirements, $5.00 of his fee will be retained, the balance to be refunded. If applicant for license by examination fails to appear or fails to pass the examination, $2.50 of his fee will be retained, the balance to be refunded.

Duplicate license fee	$ 5.00
Endorsement of licentiate to another state	10.00

8. To successfully pass the written examination, the applicant is required to attain an average of 75% on Part I and likewise 75% on Part II. Neither Part I nor Part II can be used to elevate the grade on the other part. The fees set forth in Paragraph 7 for the initial examination shall be required to be paid for a repeat examination when repitition is allowed.

9. No written examination is allowed other than at a regular annual meeting of the board.

10. ISSUANCE OF LICENSE BY "RECIPROCITY".

License to practice medicine in North Carolina may be issued by the Board of Medical Examiners as hereinafter set forth:

(1). When the applicant meets all the requirements of the board.

(2). A. Makes application upon the form prescribed by the board properly signed and executed.

B. Signed by the dean of the medical school from which the applicant is graduated.

C. Certified by the secretary of the State Examining Board which issued the applicant an original license to practice medicine after successfully passing a written examination.

D. Signed by an officer of the local county medical society.

(3). Applicant must be graduated from a medical school which the American Medical Association has classified as an "approved medical school".

(4). Applicant must be licensed to practice medicine in a state after successfully passing that state board's written examination and when that board maintains reciprocal relations with the North Carolina State Board of Medical Examiners.

(5). Any physician serving a residency in any hospital in North Carolina may be charged $15.00(Dollars)for license by comity instead of $50.00, said license to be limited to that particular hospital in which applicant is serving a residency. After the residency is completed, applicant will be allowed to come before the Board of Medical Examiners, pay the additional $35.00 and may be granted a full license to practice medicine in the State of North Carolina.

NOTE: Reciprocal relations exist when two states issue license to each others applicants upon satisfactory presentation of credentials including a license to practice medicine in the original state obtained by successful completion of a written examination given by that state's board of medical examiners; that the

applicant meets all the requirements of the North Carolina State Board of Medical Examiners as to character, personal fitness, educational training and experience.

11. Application for reciprocity license:

(1). Properly completed application as prescribed by the board must be filed with the secretary of the board ten days prior to its next meeting.

(2). Application must be accompanied by three letters of recommendation from citizens personally acquainted with the applicant certifying to his or her good moral character.

(3). Each application must be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check for $50.00.

12. This board will consider licensure by reciprocity to physicians who meet all the requirements prescribed, such applicants having been licensed through successful written examination by:

(1). The National Board of Medical Examiners and are now diplomates of that board.

(2). By all medical examining boards in the United States, except the State of Florida.

13. The board has no reciprocal relations with the Government Services nor with licensing medical boards outside of the United States.

14. Licensure by reciprocity is not granted where applicant has previously failed the written examination given by the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina.

15. LIMITED OR TEMPORARY LICENSE

The board is empowered to and may under certain conditions grant a license to practice medicine in a prescribed territory or for a prescribed period of time. However, in order to maintain a high standard of medical practice, it is the opinion of the board that such a special license is not in the best interest of the public.

16. PUBLICATION OF LICENTIATES

Following each meeting of the board for the purpose of licensure, a list of licentiates is furnished the Associated Press for publication. The American Medical Association is also furnished such list for publication.

17. DUPLICATE LICENSE

When license is lost or destroyed and proper affidavit accompanies request for duplicate license, the same may be issued marked "duplicate". The fee for this service is $5.00.

18. QUORUM

Five members of the board constitute a quorum.

19. ENDORSEMENT OF LICENTIATE TO ANOTHER STATE

Fee for this service is $10.00.

20. RECORDS

The following records of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina are kept in the office of the secretary-treasurer:

(1). Minutes of each meeting
(2). Book of Licensure of all physicians licensed in the State of North Carolina
(3). Complete file of all business and correspondence
(4). Complete records of the treasurer

21. BOND

The treasurer and assistant treasurer of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina are bonded in the sum of $2,000.00 each.

22. AUDIT

An annual audit of the books of the treasurer of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina is made by a certified public accountant.

23. FINANCE COMMITTEE

A finance committee of the members of the board is appointed by the president to serve for one year. The committee examines the records of the secretary-treasurer and reports to the board.

24. REPORTS

(1). Following each meeting of the board a report of business transactions is forwarded to the secretary of the North Carolina State Medical Society.

(2). The secretary-treasurer of the board makes an annual report of all board meetings and actions to the House of Delegates of the North Carolina State Medical Society in regular session at the society's annual meeting.

(3). A copy of the annual audit is filed with the secretary of the North Carolina State Medical Society.

(4). The American Medical Association is furnished a list of licentiates; also the name of any unsuccessful candidates who fail the written examination.

25. MEETINGS

(1). Annual meeting of the board for the purpose of written examination, licensure by reciprocity, and other business, is usually held in Raleigh during the month of June.

(2). Special meetings may be called at any time by the board or its officers.

(3). Meeting for licensure by reciprocity and to conduct special hearings may be held semi-annually, quarterly or monthly, according to the requirements.

26. HEARINGS AND INQUIRIES BEFORE THE BOARD

Upon receipt of information by the board concerning alleged or reported violations of the Medical Practice Act or of grossly irregular or unprofessional conduct of physicians, the board is empowered to conduct such inquiry as it deems advisable through the officers and physicians of the county medical society, through the councilor of the district, through any officer of the State Medical Society or members of the Board of Medical Examiners. It may request investigation through the Attorney General and the State Bureau of Investigation. The board may summons and examine witnesses before it as a whole or before one or more of the members of the board designated by the board for the purpose. The board may receive from any physician, who is the subject of any report or information regarding unprofessional conduct, such explanation as such physician may desire to voluntarily make to the board concerning such information.

The license of a physician shall not be revoked or suspended, however, except after due hearing before the board. The accused physician may be represented by counsel, he may present witnesses in his own behalf, cross-examine witnesses and testify in his own behalf, if he so desires.

The board may take evidence concerning any matters to be considered by the board for that purpose.

27. When a physician's license has been revoked the same is reported to:

(1). American Medical Association
(2). Secretary of each state medical examiners board
(3). Secretary North Carolina State Medical Society
(4). In the case of a negro physician, to the state Negro Medical Society
(5). Councilor of the physician's district
(6). S ecretary local county medical society.
(7). If for violation of the narcotic law, to the Narcotic Bureau

PROCEDURE FOR WRITTEN EXAMINATION

The date for written examination is chosen by procuring dates of graduation from the following medical schools:

University of North Carolina School of Medicine
Bowman Gray School of Medicine
Duke University School of Medicine
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine
Jefferson Medical College
University of Maryland School of Medicine
University of Virginia School of Medicine
Medical College of Virginia
Harvard University School of Medicine
Howard University School of Medicine
Meharry Medical School

The dates of graduation from the above medical schools are submitted to the members of the Board of Medical Examiners as early as is practical in order that the time may be set for the annual examination for the following year.

When the date has been set, reservations should be requested for the hotel ballroom for the holding of examinations and an additional room to be used for a conference room; also reservations for members of the board. This is very important as hotels are booked many months in advance. Members of the board are advised by letter the time for this meeting; also that their reservations have been procured. A month prior to the meeting members of the board are again advised of the date.

Have at least 200 registration cards printed (check supply on hand) well in advance of the meeting. When lists have been received from the deans of the medical schools, forward registration cards and ask that applicants complete the same, typewritten, and present at the time of registration. State that the registration cards are not to be mailed to the secretary. Some few applicants will mail cards in and if so, return with the request that same be presented at the time of registration.

A sufficient number of printed licenses should be on hand at all times.

Procure a sufficient number of examination books (blue books) at least six months prior to the date for examination. Check any supply that may be on hand.

Request board members to have their examination questions in the hands of the secretary one month prior to the meeting in order that the same may be mimeographed.

Always caution the manager of the mimeograph company that examination questions are confidential; that they must be kept in a private and safe place to prevent illegal delivery to applicants. Request immediate mimeographing and return of all copies (clear and defaced) to the secretary. Estimate number of copies according to applications, allowing for additional copies to be retained on file. Proof read after questions mimeographed and place in a safe place.

Take examination questions to first meeting of the board (for the purpose of written examination) and present each member his questions.

When th date for the annual written examination has been set, notify the following:

American Medical Association
North Carolina State Medical Society Secretary
North Carolina State Medical Journal Editor
All medical schools

Request the deans of the above listed medical schools to furnish a list of graduates who plan to take the North Carolina written examination for medical licensure. This will serve as certification of graduation or certification of completion of the first two years in medicine. This certification will necessarily have to be sent in prior to graduation, therefore, request the dean to advise immediately should any applicant fail to graduate or complete the first two years. When lists have been received from the respective deans, forward requirements for written examination to each individual student, giving the time and place of said written examination.

Have separate file for applicants for Part I, Part II, and Parts I and II. At least one month prior to the date for written examination check credentials of all applicants and where not complete, advise applicant. When applicant applies to take Part II, having previously taken Part I of the North Carolina Board of Medical Examiners, verify by record on file with the secretary. If reciprocity for Part I requested from state medical board other than National Board of Medical Examiners, request list of subjects on which he has been examined. If this does not include all subjects of Part I of the North Carolina examination, advise applicant that he will be required to take the subjects not included. If reciprocating for Part I from the National Board of Medical Examiners or any state medical board with which we have reciprocal relations, procure certification of the same.

Just prior to the written examination list applicants alphabetically grouped in Part I, Part II and Parts I and II. Four copies of said list of applicants are to be furnished members of the board for the purpose of registration of applicants. On said list, if credentials are complete, so state, and if not, write "incomplete". Make memorandum sheet on each applicant's credentials giving full name, medical school, and credentials, whether or not complete, payment of fee and date of payment.

All fees received are to be receipted, the receipt toshow from whom and for what the same is being paid.

Advise manager of hotel prior to meeting the number of expected applicants in order that sufficient tables and chairs may be set up. It is important that examinees are not too crowded at the tables or that the tables are not too close together. Have long table at head of examining room for the seven board members. Check examining room prior to registration to see that the same is in order. This should also be done each morning before examinations are begun.

Have several bottles of ink on hand in order that examinees may use the same if necessary.

Have pitchers of water and glasses placed in the examining room.

Registration - Part I and Parts I and II - 9 A. M. first morning of meeting.
Part II - 9 A. M. second morning of meeting

Applicants for Part I to be registered first, then applicants for Parts I and II, said applicants to be grouped alphabetically. Applicants for Part II (second morning) to be grouped alphabetically.

Any applicant coming in late will not be allowed to register except by permission of the members of the board.

Registration cards are to be completed by applicants (with ink or typewritten).
Advise applicants of the importance of registration cards being legible.
Each time applicant registers, that is for the first two years or the second two years, he must complete a new registration card.

Examiners are seated at long table.
First examiner checks registration card.
Second examiner verifies registration card.
Third examiner checks credentials.
Fourth and fifth examiners assign number, the same is placed on registration card, the number is placed on the list of applicants furnished, and applicant is advised that he is to use his number on his examination book (instead of name) through the examination.

When registration is complete have examinees seated and pass out examination books and questions.
The examiner will be responsible for his examination and will have one other examiner assist him at all times.

Post schedule for examinations in two or three conspicious places.

The board willassemble for a dinner and executive meeting on the evening preceding examinations. Arrangements are to be made with the hotel giving number and time.

A day is set for interviewing applicants for licensure by endorsement during the meeting held for written examination. This information is also to be given the American Medical Association, North Carolina State Medical Society secretary and the North Carolina State Medical Journal Editor.

Hearings and other business may be scheduled.

Prepare agenda, listing all matters to be considered.

Have licenses signed by the board members during the session.

Minutes of the previous meeting to be read.

PROCEDURE FOR MEETING FOR LICENSURE BY ENDORSEMENT OF CREDENTIALS

The dates for meetings for the purpose of interviewing applicants for licensure by reciprocity areset according to the need for the same (usually when there will be 25 or more applicants). The secretary may communicate by letter with the board members stating the need for a meeting or the date may be set at a previous meeting. The place for said meeting is also to be decided at that time.

As soon as the date has been set, the assistant secretary makes reservations for a hotel meeting room and a room for each member of the board. If the secretary thinks necessary, a dinner and executive meeting may be set for the evening preceding the meeting. In this case, make reservations for the dinner, notifying hotel the number and time. Always obtain letter frmm the hotel verifying reservations for the meeting and members.

Notify each board member when the date has been set, advising that his hotel reservation has been made.

When date has been set, notify the American Medical Association, North Carolina State Medical Society secretary and the North Carolina State Medical Journal Editor that a meeting will be held for the purpose of licensure by reciprocity.

See requirements for licensure by endorsement of credentials.

When applicantion is made for licensure by endorsement, ascertain from what medical school applicant graduated, the date, and by what medical board originally licensed (that is by written examination).

North Carolina has reciprocal relations with all state medical licensing boards except Florida, which state has no reciprocal relations. It also reciprocates with the National Board of Medical Examiners. It has no reciprocal relations with medical examining boards outside of the United States. It has no reciprocal relations with the Government Services.

If applicant meets the requirements, he is forwarded application,together with requirements. If he does not meet the requirements, he is so advised. If he then requests to appear before the Board of Medical Examiners to present his credentials, he is granted that privilege, but in all events, he is first advised of the requirements.

Applicants who are graduates of grade A medical schools, but are licensed to practice medicine by boards with which we do not have reciprocal relations, are to be advised they are eligible to take the written examination.

Approved medical schools, with addressed, in the United States and Canada; also certain European medical schools are listed in the Educational Number, Medical Education in the United States and Canada, American Medical Association, in the file of the American Medical Association.

A letter is to be written to each applicant's medical school (to the dean) asking if the applicant is graduated from said medical school and if so, on what date. The dean is requested to certify photograph of the applicant.

A letter is also tobe written to each applicant's licensing board asking if he is licensed to practice medicine in that state and if so, on what date.

When applicant's credentials have been received attach a memorandum sheet, list his full name, medical school and each credential. State if fee has been paid, give the date. If incomplete, note what credentials are to be furnished. When credentials complete, so label. Just prior to meeting list applicants alphabetically to be interviewed.

Hearings and other business may be set for any seheduled meeting.

Prepare agenda, listing all matters to be considered.

Have licenses signed by board members.

Minutes of previous meeting to be read.

At fall meeting president to be elected for the next year.

On January 1st set date for board to hold reciprocity meeting at Pinehurst during the annual meeting of the North Carolina State Medical Society. Request reservations for meeting room and for board members.

RECIPROCAL RELATIONS

The Minnesota State Board of Examiners in the Basic Sciences in a survey made, advised that all examinations given by this board would be acceptable for reciprocal purposes with the exception of one examination, chemistry and physiology given in 1946, where the two subjects were combined and contained six questions. The secretary of the Minnesota Board advised that a licentiate would be required to take a repeat examination on the said subjects. The secretary also advised that its law required a passing grade of 75% on each subject, therefore, a licentiate would have to repeat any subject on which he had made a grade of less than 75 %.

APPLICANTS DECLINED MEDICAL LICENSURE BY RECIPROCITY

Foreign graduates:

Dr. Aniceto Montero-Chaves
Dr. David Handelman
Dr. E. L. Hirsley
Dr. Herman deJong
Dr. S. M. Rauchwerger
Dr. Aaron Weiner

Grade B graduates:

Dr. G. F. Dillard, Jr.
Dr. J. D. Karras
Dr. D. W. Martin
Dr. W. J. Martin (Later licensed by examination under resolution as to native North Carolinians)
Dr. Bert J. Ferciot
Dr. Joseph Marino
Dr. E. L. McCalip
Dr. F. E. Verdon
Dr. Franklin L. Wilson (Later licensed by examination under resolution as to native North Carolinians)

APPLICANTS DECLINED MEDICAL LICENSURE BY RECIPROCITY (continued)

Dr. R. W. Bedinger - Desired to practice when on visits home
Dr. Roland I. Grausman - Resort practice only
Dr. W. H. Beard - Desired practice one month to relieve another physician
Dr. Pauline C. Marks - Not ready to move to North Carolina (Advised apply at later date)
Dr. W. D. Micklethwait - Original license issued without written examination
Dr. F. B. Mitchell - Declined
Dr. H. L. Moore - Resort practice only
Dr. J. H. Moore - Unethical practice another state
Dr. Donald Lang Peterson- Narcotic addiction - License revoked another state, later reinstated. Dr. Peterson has been persistent in an effort to procure license. Board has continued to deny license as being undesirable account morphine addiction.
VERDICT: June 1950 - After hearing Dr. Donald Lang Peterson's attorney and his witness, Mr. Leo H. Suggs, the State Board of Medical Examiners continues in its opinion that in spite of their presentation and the evidence presented personally by Dr. Peterson, he, Dr. Peterson has not so rehabilitated himself as to justify medical licensure.
Dr. Bernard Tilton - Began practice before licensed - later issued license

No Reciprocal Relations with Government Services

Dr. J. E. Amiss
Dr. George Green
Dr. J. G. Renegar - Later licensed by written examination

APPLICANTS DECLINED PRIVILEGE TO TAKE WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL LICENSURE

Foreign Graduates

Dr. Ernest Hofbauer
Dr. Louis Novak
Dr. Gisela Schuller
Dr. Reinhold Schuller
Dr. Wessel

Grade B. Graduates

Dr. E. E. Christian
Dr. O. W. DeShields
Dr. L. A. Marks

Dr. Luther R. Fultz - convicted felony in another state

LICENSE REVOKED

1. Dr. Furman Angel - License revoked, judgment suspended on good behavior for 5 years, for grossly immoral conduct and dishonorable conduct unworthy of the medical profession

2. Dr. Theodore Antonakes - License revoked for narcotic addiction, judgment suspended.

3. Dr. Calvin Howard Cain - License revoked, narcotic addiction

4. Dr. Horton Camp - License revoked, narcotic addiction, judgment suspended, on probation.

5. Dr. Judge B. Davis, colored - License revoked for conviction of a felony in the Superior Court. (See License Reinstated)

6. Dr. Ora Mabel Fisher-Lomax (Logan), colored - License revoked for conviction of a felony in the Superior Court.

7. Dr. John S. Hooker - License revoked for conviction of a felony in the Superior Court. (See License Reinstated)

8. Dr. James M. Northington - License revoked 3 years, last 2 years suspended, on probation, for conviction in Federal Court of a felony.

9. Dr. Wiley Royster Young - License revoked for narcotic addiction. (See License Reinstated)

LICENSE REINSTATED

1. Dr. Judge B. Davis - July, 1950

2. Dr. John S. Hooker - July, 1948 - To remain on probation

3. Dr. James M. Northington - Last 2 years of judgment suspended (beginning July 23rd, 1949), to remain on probation for that period.

4. Dr. Wiley Royster Young - Probation for 2 years (probation ended June 23rd, 1950).

LICENSE VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED

1. Dr. W. J. Judy - March, 1946

2. Dr. Henry Edstrom - August, 1950

PHYSICIANS GIVEN SUSPENDED SENTENCE OR PLACED ON PROBATION

1. Dr. George A. Andrews - Probation extended June, 1950 - Narcotic addiction

2. Dr. Furman Angel - January, 1947 License revoked, judgment suspended, probation 5 years

3. Dr. Theodore Antonakes - June, 1950 - License revoked, judgment suspended, probation

4. Dr. Horton Camp - May, 1948 - License revoked, sentence suspended - narcotic addiction

5. Dr. Roland S. Clinton - June, 1948 - Probation indefinitely January, 1950 - Recommended narcotic license be restored

6. Dr. John S. Hooker - July, 1948 - License restored, placed on probation

PHYSICIANS GIVEN SUSPENDED SENTENCE OR PLACED ON PROBATION (continued)

7. Dr. Gaston B. Justice - June, 1947 - Judgment continued on charge of habitual narcotic addiction

8. Dr. J. M. Northington - June, 1948 - License revoked 3 years, suspended last 2 years, probation for the 2 year period (Suspended sentence began July 23rd, 1949)

9. Dr. Randall C. Smith - October, 1948 - Probation - narcotic addiction

10. Dr. J. R. Spencer
Dr. S. G. Wright - No final action taken with reference charges (irregularities in issuance marriage licenses), matter held open for future action

11. Dr. John S. Stone - October, 1947 - placed on probation - narcotic addiction

12. Dr. Wiley Royster Young - June, 1948 - License restored, probation 2 years - narcotic addiction
September, 1950 - Recommended restoration narcotic license

IRREGULAR OR ILLEGAL ACTS

Dr. Furman Angel, Franklin, N. C. - Dr. Angel was heard before the board because of grossly immoral conduct and dishonorable conduct unworthy of a member of the medical profession and affecting the practice of his profession. (See Minutes and file for complete testimony and report). VERDICT: That after considering the evidence and testimony presented concerning the case of Dr. Furman Angel, the Board of Medical Examiners does hereby revoke and rescind the license of Dr. Furman Angel to practice medicine in the State of North Carolina, provided, however, that this order and recission be suspended upon condition that Dr. Furman Angel be and remain of good behavior; that he not violate any criminal law; that he be of good moral conduct, and that he practice medicine on a high professional plane and in an ethical manner for a period of five years from this date. This the 16th day of January, 1947.

Present Status: Probation January 16th, 1947 - January 16th, 1952.

Mrs. J. L. Broughton, Raleigh, N. C. (layman) - Mrs. Broughton was reported to the board as practicing medicine without a license, treating cancer. This matter was referred to the solicitor of the Seventh Solicitorial District for prosecution.

Present Status: Solicitor W. Y. Bickett reported on June 28th, 1950 that Mrs. Broughton had expired.

Mrs. Blanche Case, R. F. D. #2, Greenville, N. C. (layman) - Mrs. Case was reported to the board as practicing medicine without a license, which matter was referred to the solicitor of the Fifth Judicial District, who advised that in his opinion there was not sufficient evidence to warrant an indictment and prosecution.

Dr. B. O. Choate, Sparta, N. C., was tried in the Superior Court of Alleghany County in 1947 and found guilty of criminal abortion. Dr. Choate appealed to the Supreme Court and was granted a new trial on a technicality.

Present Status: This case has never been called for retrial due to Dr. Choate's health.

Dr. Judge B. Davis (colored), Fuquay Springs, N. C., was convicted in the Superior Court of Wake County in 1949 of criminal abortion and manslaughter, sentence suspended, and the defendant placed on probation. Dr. Davis' medical license was revoked July 23rd, 1949, and said license surrendered to the secretary of the board.

Present Status: Dr. Davis' medical license was reinstated July 22nd, 1950.

Dr. Ora Mabel Lomax-Fisher (Logan), (colored), was convicted in the Rockingham County Superior Court in 1947 of criminal abortion and was ordered by the judge to surrender her medical license to the clerk of the court, which license was duly surrendered and is on file in the office of the secretary.

The Attorney General ruled in this connection that it is the duty and prerogative of the Board of Medical Examiners torevoke license under the provisions of the statute.

Dr. S. W. Fleming, grade B graduate, was convicted in the Superior Court of Edgecombe County in 1948 for practicing medicine without license. Dr. Fleming was granted permission under the resolution for native North Carolinians who are grade B graduates, to serve an interneship, after which he would be allowed to take the written examination.

Present Status: Dr. Fleming was granted medical license after completing successfully the written examination of the board in June, 1950.

Clarence Matthews, Olivia, N. C. (layman) - Practicing medicine without a license. State Bureau of Investigation requested to make investigation. The following is sypnosis of report: Witnesses interviewed and in their statements they told of Clarence Matthews representing himself as a doctor and prescribing medicines for curing their ills. From information the writer obtained a warrant from Recorder's Court at Lillington charging Clarence Matthews of Swan Station with the practice of medicine without a license.

Present Status: On June 28th, 1950 the defendant, Clarence Matthews, was tried in Recorder's Court at Lillington, N. C. and found guilty. The judge gave the defendant 90 days on the roads, suspended upon the payment of $50.00 and upon condition that he refrain from holding himself out as a doctor and refrain from the practice of medicine.

Madison County - (Laymen practicing medicine) - It was reported to the Board of Medical Examiners that several laymen were practicing medicine in isolated sections of said county. The board procured, after much delay, complete investigation by the State Bureau of Investigation and the same was referred to the Attorney General.

Present Status: Referred by the Attorney General to the solicitor for prosecution. The same has not to date been docketed for trial due to the illness of the solicitor.

T. J. McDonald, Hendersonville, N. C. (layman) - Practicing medicine without a license. Advertised in the newspapers and circulars mailed out to boxholders signed "Dr. T. J. McDonald, M. D., P. T."

Present Status: He was tried in Federal Court, fined $1,000 and sentenced to serve two years in Federal Prison for using the mails to defraud.

Dr. J. M. Northington, Charlotte, N. C., was convicted in the Federal Court in 1948 of violation of the Federal Narcotic Law. After two hearings in this connection the following was the judgment of the Board of Medical Examiners: "After hearing before the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina on June 23rd, 1948, at its regular meeting at the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., pursuant to notice and summons duly given to the abovenamed James M. Northington, M. D., upon charges and allegations filed and made by the board against Dr. Northington, and after the presentation of evidence supporting said charges and concerning the same, the hearing of witnesses and the hearing of testimony of Dr. Northington, the Board of Medical Examiners concluded and determined that Dr. James M. Northington has been guilty of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct unworthy of, and affecting, the practice of his profession, as alleged in the charges and accusations made and filed by the board herein; and, At said meeting the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina further resolved that the medical license of Dr. James M. Northington be rewoked for a period of three years, the last two years of such revocation being suspended upon condition that the respondent James M. Northington be and remain of good behavior and not violate any of the provisions of the State or Federal criminal law. It is, therefore, pursuant to the foregoing action and resolution of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina, ordered and decreed that the medical license of Dr. James M. Northington be revoked and suspended for a period of three years, the last two years of such sen-

tence being suspended upon condition that he be and remain of good behavior and shall not violate any provisions of the Medical Practice Act of North Carolina, the Federal Narcotic Act, or any provision of State or Federal criminal law, and that the said James M. Northington be and he is hereby directed to surrender his medical license issued by this board to the secretary of the board to be held by the secretary of the board in accordance with this order.

Present Status: Suspended sentence June, 1949 - June, 1951 - probation for the two year period.

Dr. J. R. Spencer, South Mills, N. C.
Dr. S. G. Wright, Camden County, N. C.

A hearing was held in 1946 with reference to the so-called "marriage mill" in South Mills and alleged irregularity of issuance of certificates for marriage license by Dr. J. R. Spencer and Dr. S. G. Wright. The following was read and forwarded to Dr. J. R. Spencer and Dr. S. G. Wright: "The North Carolina Board of Medical Examiners has gone into the matter of your alleged participation in the so-called Camden County marriage mill and your professional conduct in the issuance of marriage licenses because of information which has come to its attention which warrants very serious consideration by this board. We consider the charges extremely serious and that is the reason that we have gone to this extent to have a hearing in Asheville. We do not intend to take any final action with regard to these charges at this time, but we wish to warn you that the matter is still open and pending for further action of the board and is being held under consideration by it. If there is any further action or hearing, you will be given due notice and an opportunity to be heard. Any other irregularities reported to us in the future will be investigated to the extent of our ability and charges will be pressed."

Present Status: This matter held open for any further evidence in this connection.

J. C. McCoy, High Point, N. C. - Naturopath - Evidence was presented to the Board of Medical Examiners that J. C. McCoy was practicing medicine without a license.

Present Status: When summonsed to appear before the board J. C. McCoy left the state.

OSTEOPATHS PRACTICING MEDICINE

Richard C. Baker, Rockingham, N. C. See Minutes for full report. Dr. Baker was tried in the Superior Court of Richmond County for practicing medicine without a license and convicted of said charge. Dr. Baker appealed to the Supreme Court. At the 1948 spring term of the Supreme Court in a very able opinion by Mr. Justice Erwin, the conviction in Richmond County Superior Court of Richard D. Baker, licensed osteopath, on a charge of practicing medicine without a license was upheld. As heretofore reported, this indictment was based upon evidence that the defendant had used various and sundry drugs and medicine in his practice by an arrangement with the local druggists under which the druggists did sell to patients medicines which the defendant requested of the druggists by telephone or which he recommended orally to the patient. The state's evidence also indicated that the defendant used a card bearing his name and the designation "physician and surgeon". The defendant relied upon numerous defenses, including the contention that he had a right to do what he was charged with doing because the medicines were over the counter prescriptions purchasable by the general public; that the medicines were not drugs within the meaning of the statute prohibiting an osteopath to practice with the use of drugs; that an osteopath had a right to practice osteopathy "as taught in the osteopathic school", which he contended taught and qualified him to use drugs, and that he issued no written prescriptions. In overruling each of the defendant's contention, the court in a very broad opinion clarified and upheld the Medical Practice Act among other things:

1. That the term "drugs" in the statute defining osteopathy means any substance or preparation used for the treatment of a human ailment and that is therefore immaterial that the medicines recommended or used are purchasable without a physician's prescription.

2. That the definition of osteopathy as "the science of healing without the use of drugs as taught in the schools of osteopathy" does not broaden the meaning of osteopathy as heretofore known and defined and does not authorize an osteopath to use drugs.

3. That it was immaterial that the defendant issued no written prescriptions where it appeared that he orally recommended, suggested or ordered drugs for the use of his patient.

Had the decision of the Supreme Court been in favor of the defendant upon his several contentions, the present restriction on the practice of osteopathy under the North Carolina statutes would have been nullified. The defendant attacked the present statute broadly and in all of its aspects and had he succeeded, the practice of osteopathy would have been redefined by court decision as a science of healing as taught in any of the schools of osteopathy recognized by the State Osteopathic Board, with or without the use of drugs, which right the osteopaths have sought from the Legislature over a period of years. The opinion covered ten important questions and resulted in clarification of the statute inaccordance with every contention of the state. In other words, had the defendant been successful, it would have been a complete breakdown of all restrictions on the practice of osteopathy under the present Medical Practice Act and the statute defining osteopathy, and everything the Medical Society has stood for would have been nullified at one stroke of the pen. There would have been no further need for the Legislature to amend the statute as the osteopaths have requested over a period of years.

J. W. Miller, Osteopath, Englehard, N. C. - September, 1946 it was reported to the board that J. W. Miller, Osteopath, was practicing medicine. An investigation was made by the State Bureau of Investigation and it was noted that he was practicing medicine; that the defense was an emergency was created by the lack of physicians in that territory; that a conviction of practicing medicine under the statute would require an affirmative verdict of the jury and it would be extremely difficult to obtain the same. Therefore, no action was taken in regard to the matter.

Present Status: March, 1950 - The councilor for the State Medical Society advised that Dr. Miller had left North Carolina.

Thomas Rowell, Osteopath, Concord, N. C. At his appearance before the Health Committee of the General Assembly March, 1949, Dr. Rowell made the statement that he had practiced obstetrics and minor surgery using anesthetics, vitamins, et cetera. The Board of Medical Examiners directed that the secretary advise the Board of Censors of Cabarrus County Medical Society with reference to this statement. No reply was made to this report.

NARCOTIC ADDICTS (PHYSICIANS)

Dr. Gaston B. Justice, Marion, N. C. - February, 1945 narcotic agent reported as follows: That Dr. Justice surrendered narcotic license in 1930, paid fine, after which stamp restored; 1933 narcotic license surrendered and later returned; 1936 narcotic license surrendered. Since that time narcotic license had not been restored. Dr. Justice was summonsed to appear before the board at February, 1945 meeting, but was not physically able to do so. Many prominent residents of Marion interceded on behalf of Dr. Justice. The board suggested that Dr. Justice go to a hospital for treatment. June, 1945 Dr. Justice appeared before the board and stated he had not used morphine for many months. The board advised him not to apply for narcotic license. August, 1946 he applied for registration of narcotic license. It was reported by the councilor for that district in January, 1947 that according to information received Dr. Justice was using narcotics, barbiturates and alcohol.

Present Status: June, 1947 Dr. Justice appeared before the board, at which time the councilor recommended that Dr. Justice not be given narcotic license, but that he be allowed to practice. The board instructed him not to apply for narcotic license;that the charge of narcotic addiction be continued.

Dr. George A. Andrews, Hamlet, N. C. - Dr. Andrews surrendered narcotic stamp October 16th, 1945. Appeared before Board of Medical Examiners July, 1946 - addicted morphine, dilaudid and barbiturates. The board recommended he be admitted to the USPHS Hospital, admitted September, 1946, discharged March, 1947, and at that time was considered as being no longer addicted within the meaning of the law. May, 1948 Dr. Allyn B. Choate reported that Dr. Andrews was using barbiturates and recommended that his probation be extended, therefore, board declined to recommend reissuance of narcotic license. Dr. Choate reported in

January, 1950 that Dr. Andrews was doing a limited practice and had no need for a narcotic license; that he was taking opiates and barbiturates. June, 1950 narcotic agent reported that Dr. Andrews had closed his office in Hamlet in 1948 and it was alleged he was using narcotics at that time. That he had moved back to Mt. Gilead and opened an office there; that it was the belief in Mt. Gilead that he was not using narcotics. It was recommended by the narcotic agent that Dr. Andrews' narcotic license not be restored.

Present Status: June, 1950 - The board resolved that Dr. Andrews' status remain as it has been; that his probation be extended.

Dr. Theodore Antonakes, Greensboro, N. C. - Appeared before board October, 1946. Alleged to be taking dilaudid. Narcotic stamp surrendered January, 1946. Dr. Antonakes appeared to be free of narcotics at time of appearance and stated he had taken none since June, 1946, prior to his discharge from a private sanatorium. June, 1947 the board declined to recommend reissuance of narcotic stamp due to fact that he is afflicted with rather severe asthma and temptation to use narcotics would be strong. January, 1950 it was reported to the board that Dr. Antonakes had administered cocaine to himself intravenously. He was admitted to the State Hospital from September, 1949 to November, 1949. June, 1950 narcotic agent reported that upon investigation it was alleged that Dr. Antonakes is taking some drugs; that when seen by him (narcotic agent) he apparently was under the influence of barbiturates; that he would not recommend that his narcotic license be restored.

Present Status: June, 1950 - The board resolved that Dr. Antonakes' medical license be revoked as of June 21st, 1950 because of his use of narcotic drugs, sentence to be suspended and not to go into effect unless and until the board received evidence that he had personally used narcotics, hypnotics or any other habit forming drug administered personally or by someone else in any manner whatsoever or until he violates any narcotic act; that he is to report to Dr. M. D. Bonner, Jamestown, N. C., every 30 days to show compliance with this order.

Dr. Charles E. Moore, Greensboro and Carolina Beach, N. C. - November, 1946 the Narcogic Bureau reported that Dr. Moore had been convicted in the Federal Court of violation of the Narcotic Law; that he had no narcotic license since 1939 but had written narcotic prescriptions. January, 1947 Dr. Moore appeared before the board. Upon investigation the board found that on October 27th, 1944 Dr. Moore's license to practice medicine was revoked because of conduct unbecoming to the medical profession; that at that time he was serving a sentence in the Federal Penitentiary. Dr. Moore stated that he had no knowledge that his medical license had been revoked. The board thereupon notified Dr. Moore by registered mail that his license had been revoked and that the same had not been reinstated. Dr. Moore has since expired.

Dr. Wiley Royster Young, Angier, N. C. - Narcotic addiction - Dr. Young first became addicted to morphine in 1938 following an accident. He had been a patient in several private sanatoriums and the USPHS Hospital. He returned to private practice in 1946. Dr. Young first appeared before the board in January, 1947 and denied that he had used narcotics for several years. At this time the board recommended that Dr. Young's narcotic license not be restored. Dr. Young was again a patient at a private sanatorium in January, 1947 and in May, 1947. He appeared at the June, 1947 meeting of the board, at which time his license to practice medicine was revoked, sentence suspended and not to go into effect unless and until the board received evidence that he was using narcotics, et cetera or had violated the Narcotic Act; that Dr. Young report to Dr. Paul G. Parker every 30 days to show compliance with this order. August, 1947 Dr. Parker reported that Dr. Young had been arrested for forgery of narcotic prescriptions. At the October, 1947 meeting of the board Dr. Young's medical license was automatically revoked due to violation of the board's order of June, 1947. (See Minutes). June, 1948 Dr. Young appeared before the board and asked for restoration of his medical license. He stated he had taken no narcotics since August, 1947. Dr. Paul G. Parker stated that he had investigated and was convinced Dr. Young had been free of drugs since August, 1947. The board at this time restored Dr. Young's license on condition that he refrain from the use of drugs for a period of two years and that his license be automatically revoked if at anytime he used drugs; also provided he report to Dr. Paul G. Parker monthly and if at anytime he failed to report that would constitute the same as a violation. Dr. Young has complied with the order to report to Dr. Parker and from Dr. Parker's investigation and observation, Dr. Young is practicing and doing well.

In January, 1950 investigation was requested of the Narcotic Bureau looking toward recommending restoration of Dr. Young's narcotic license at the end of his probation periodin June, 1950, due to the fact that all reports have been good with reference to habits, conduct and prosecution of his medical practice. The Federal Probation officer reported that he was of the information that Dr. Young was not now addicted to narcotids but that he had continued to associated with

known narcotic addicts and that he would not recommend restoration of his narcotic license due to the temptation that would be afforded. The narcotic agent corroborated the report of the probation officer, enlarging somewhat thereon; that Dr. Young was under suspended sentence and on probation following conviction in Federal Court and was not eligible at this time for reinstatement of his narcotic license.
Following the evidence presented, the board did not recommend restoration of Dr. Young's narcotic license. Dr. Young was advised by the board that the probation of the Board of Medical Examiners terminated June 23rd, 1950; that he would have the privilege of appearing again before the board in ninety days, if he so desired, to petition for recommendation of restoring his narcotic license.

Present Status: Probation of the board terminated June 23rd, 1950. September 25th, 1950 - Recommendation by board that narcotic license be reinstated.

Dr. John S. Stone, Leaksville, N. C. - Narcotic addiction - Narcotic stamp surrendered August, 1947. September, 1947 Narcotic Bureau reported Dr. Stone was addicted to narcotics. October, 1947 Dr. Stone appeared before the board, at which time he was put on probation; that upon any violation of the Narcotic Act he would be called before the board looking to revocation of license; that he was to report to Dr. M. D. Bonner every 30 days to show his compliance with this order. In May, 1948 Dr. Bonner reported that Dr. Stone had reported to him every month and he did not believe he was taking morphine. June, 1948 Dr. Bonner reported that Dr. Stone had not reported to him since the May, 1948 meeting. In July, 1948 the councilor reported that Dr. Stone was getting into trouble with narcotics and alcohol. In January, 1949 Dr. Bonner advised that Dr. Stone had not reported to him every 30 days, at which time Dr. Stone was advised that if he did not comply with the direction of the board he would be requested to appear before the board to show cause why his license should not be revoked. May, 1949 Dr. Bonner reported that Dr. Stone had not complied with the order of the board. June, 1949 Dr. Stone was subpoenaed to appear before the board, at which time he stated that he had rehabilitated himself; that he had misinterpreted the direction of the board. April, 1949 narcotic agent reported that in his opinion Dr. Stone was not using narcotics. The board directed Dr. Stone to appear before Dr. Bonner every 30 days to show his compliance with the order of the board. October, 1949 Dr. Bonner reported that Dr. Stone had been in a few days prior to the meeting with excuses as to why he had not been in. Dr. Bonner stated he believed he was taking something but could not prove it. Dr. Bonner also stated that physicians in Leaksville would not co-operate. January, 1950 Dr. Bonner stated that Dr. Stone had not appeared before him, at which time the board directed that Dr. Stone be subpoenaed to appear at its next meeting. Dr. Stone was duly summonsed to appear before the board at the May, 1950 meeting to show cause why he had not complied with the order of the board. Dr. Stone failed to appear. Dr. Stone appeared at the June meeting and stated that he was not served with summons to appear at the May meeting (this summons was duly executed by the sheriff of Rockingham County). Dr. Stone gave excuses as to why he had not appeared before Dr. Bonner, which were not satisfactory to the board. The board resolved that Dr. Stone be reprimanded for his failure to comply with the order of the board, he was directed to report in person to Dr. Bonner every 30 days for the next three months; that if he complied with this order and all reports concerning his conduct and habits were favorable, then his case would be dismissed by this board.

Present Status: September, 1950 - Dr. Stone has continued to fail to comply with the order of the Board of Medical Examiners to report to Dr. M. D. Bonner. The Narcotic Agent gave a favorable report following recent investigation in Leaksville. The board requested Dr. Stone to report to Dr. Bonner within two weeks; that unless he complied with the order of the board, his medical license would be revoked.

Dr. Roland S. Clinton, Gastonia, N. C., appeared before the board January, 1948. Narcotic Agent stated he was alleged to have been using drugs in July, 1936, at which time he took treatment; June, 1942 was reported for the use of drugs, at which time he surrendered narcotic stamp and submitted to treatment. May, 1944 he was reported for writing prescriptions and using narcotics himself, at which time he received treatment. September, 1947 he was again reported as using drugs. The board directed that Dr. Clinton surrender narcotic license, narcotic stamps and narcotic order forms; that he be placed on probation indefinitely and that he be referred to Dr. Allyn B. Choate. May, 1948 Dr. Choate appeared before the board and stated he had been advised by three different persons that Dr. Clinton was doing satisfactorily in regard to

the use of narcotics. January, 1950 Dr. Choate reported that the committee strongly recommended that Dr. Clinton's narcotic license be reinstated; that he had been doing well for several years; that everyone spoke well of him in Gastonia and that he had been elected president of his county medical society.

Present Status: January 23, 1950 Dr. Clinton appeared before the board and stated he had been free of drugs since January, 1948, at which time he appeared before the board. The board recommended at that time that Dr. Clinton's narcotic license be restored.

Dr. Randall C. Smith, Ayden, N. C. - Narcotic addiction - Narcotic license surrendered. September, 1948 Narcogic Bureau reported that Dr. Smith had received treatment for addiction on two occasions. October, 1948 Dr. Smith appeared before the board, at which time he was placed on probation and it was requested that Dr. Grady Dixon, Ayden, act as personal advisor in co-operation with the Committee on Mental Hygiene. March, 1949 Dr. Dixon advised that he thought Dr. Smith was off opiates but that he probably was taking barbiturates. Dr. Dixon recommended that he be allowed to practice but did not recommend restoration of narcotic license. December, 1949 Dr. Dixon reported that he thought at times Dr. Smith was taking barbiturates or alcohol.
June, 1950 Dr. Smith appeared before the board, stated that he had not taken alcohol or drugs and had gained 40 pounds; that he did not desire restoration of narcotic license on account of the temptation. Narcotic agent gave a good report on Dr. Smith; that from all reports he was doing well with his practice and was free of drugs.

Present Status: The board complied with the request of Dr. Smith not to recommend restoration of his narcotic license. The board requested to Dr. Grady Dixon that the term of office of this board would expire this year and that the new board would proceed as it saw fit as to further handling of the case of Dr. Smith.

Dr. Horton Camp, Pittsboro, N. C. - Addicted morphine - appeared before board May, 1948, admitted using about 5 grains morphine daily to narcotic agent. Surrendered narcotic stamp March, 1948. At time of appearance Dr. Camp stated he had been in a private sanatorium for four weeks and had been free of narcotics since that time. Dr. Camp's license to practice medicine was revoked, sentence suspended, not to go into effect unless evidence received that Dr. Camp was personally using narcotics or any habit forming drug, and was ordered to report to Dr. Allyn B. Choate every 30 days. The Bureau of Narcotics reported that Dr. Camp was admitted to USPHS Hospital on September 8th, 1948 and remained until January, 1949. He was not discharged as cured. Dr. Camp appeared before the board June, 1949 and when called to account for notcomplying with the order of the board he gave as his excuse a misunderstanding. The board was lenient and directed Dr. Camp to follow its original directions.

Present Status: February, 1950 Dr. Choate advised Dr. Camp had a complete nervous breakdown and was a patient at a veterans(hospital. The Veterans Hospital July 3rd, 1950 reported that he was admitted November, 1949 for treatment of schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type. Narcotic Agent reported Mrs. Camp stated in her opinion Dr. Camp would never return to his practice.

Dr. Oscar Adolph Kafer, New Bern, N. C. - Morphine addiction - Surrendered narcotic stamp in May, 1944. Patient at USPHS Hospital July-August, 1944. Narcotic stamp restored October, 1944. July, 1948 narcotic agent visited Dr. Kafer, at which time he surrendered narcotic stamp. July, 1949 he requested restoration of narcotic stamp. October, 1949 Dr. Kafer appeared before the board and requested recommendation for restoration of narcotic license. The board declined such recommendation at that time and referred Dr. Kafer to Dr. Choate with the instruction that he see three psychiatrists before reappearing. January, 1950 Dr. Choate recommended that Dr. Kafer's narcotic license be restored. October, 1949 Mr. B. M. Martin of the Narcotic Bureau recommended that Dr. Kafer's narcotic license be restored.

Present Status: January 23rd, 1950 Dr. Kafer appeared before the board, at which time it was recommended by the board that Dr. Kafer's narcotic license be restored.

Dr. Calvin Howard Cain, Petersburg, Va. - It was reported to the board in May, 1950 that Dr. Cain had come to Lenoir, N. C. and was employed in a hospital there; that his Virginia license had been revoked for narcotic addiction; that he had continued the use of narcotics and had been discharged, and that his plans were to locate in another town in North Carolina. Dr. Cain was summonsed to appear before the board in June and July, 1950, which he failed todo. At the June, 1950 meeting of the board narcotic agent gave a flagrant report of Dr. Cain's use of narcotics.

Present Status: (Dr. Calvin Howard Cain - continued) At the July, 1950 meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners it was resolved that Dr. Cain's license to practice medicine in the State of North Carolina be revoked; that Dr. Cain be notified to that effect and that if he desired to have his license reinstated, he might come before the board in the future and request the same.

Narcotic Investigation

The following resolution with reference to narcotic addiction was passed by the board in January, 1948:

"That the State Board of Medical Examiners report to the chairman of the State Mental Hygiene and Mental Rehabilitation Committee and the secretary of the State Medical Society in regard to narcotic addicts, particularly those who have been discharged as well, and that this committee keep in touch with these individuals and report semi-annually to the State Board of Medical Examiners and the secretary of the State Medical Society as to their use of narcotics and such allied drugs." An amendment changed this report to quarterly.

The following is letter of September 16th, 1949 from Dr. Allyn B. Choate, Chairman of Mental Hygiene Committee: "Referring to your letter of sometime ago referring to examination for barbiturates and morphine in urine I have arranged with the Professional Building Laboratory, Charlotte, N. C. to run these tests at $5.00 each and which I understand the Board of Medical Examiners has agreed to pay. When a doctor is instructed to check with another doctor every month, please ask the doctor who is checking him to obtain the specimen of urine and mail it direct to the above mentioned laboratory. If possible occasionally specimens should be collected from the doctor when he is not expecting an examination." "Send specimen to Professional Building Laboratory, Charlotte. Must be at least 200 cc, preferably an 8 ounce bottle. Reports will be sent to the office of Dr. Allyn B. Choate, who will refer the same to the Board of Medical Examiners."

The following resolution with reference to narcotic addiction was passed by the board July, 1949:

"That the Board of Medical Examiners co-operate with the Rehabilitation Committee and pay a fee of $5.00 for a test to be run on barbiturate addicts."

PROPOSED LEGISLATION By the North Carolina State Board of Medical Examiners

Basic Science Law - The Board made a thorough study of the Basic Science Law, a tentative law was drawn and the proposal for such a law was presented to the State Medical Society. In December, 1946, the Committees of the State Board of Medical Examiners and the State Medical Society decided to postpone action until the 1949 session of the General Assembly due to the amount of proposed medical legislation to be presented to the 1947 General Assembly. No action was taken at the 1949 General Assembly due to the apparent attitude of the Legislature towards medical legislation and the necessity of defense with reference to the osteopathic bill. (See file for complete data on the study of the basic science law).

Additional proposed legislation to amend the Medical Practice Act, which was not acted upon for the above reasons:

1. Require one year's interneship for medical licensure - required in 24 states and the District of Columbia.

2. Annual registration of physicians - required in 32 states and the District of Columbia (either annual or biennial).

3. Registration of all internes in the state - required in 4 states.

4. Registration of all residents in the state - required in 22 states.

5. Inclusion of the injunctive process, which would eliminate trial by jury in the case of irregularity - included in law of 14 states.

6. That the office of the secretary-treasurer be located permanently in the City of Raleigh. This location is advisable on account of its proximity to other state offices and officers. It is frequently necessary for the secretary to have the suggestions of the Attorney General, the State Bureau of Investigation and the attorneys for the State Medical Society and this board.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

Osteopathic

1945 - Osteopaths presented a bill to allow the use of drugs. This bill was defeated in the Health Committee. The secretary of the board assited in the presentation of evidence which resulted in the defeat of the bill.

1947 - Osteopaths again presented a bill to allow the use of drugs and this bill was also defeated in the Health Committee.

1949 - Osteopaths presented a bill identical to that of 1947 to allow the use of drugs. A concerted effort was made by the osteopaths and their counsel to have the bill passed, which would have been an entering wedge to the practice of medicine. Members of the State Medical Society, including the president and secretary, representatives of the three medical schools, representatives of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and representatives of the State Board of Health, and members of the State Society all over the state, worked hard to prevent the passage of such a bill. This bill was defeated but not as overwhelmingly as in previous years.

1949 - An act was passed requiring the Board of Medical Examiners, upon the convening of each regular session of the General Assembly and within 15 days thereof, to file with the principle clerks, a copy of all rules and regulations, the violation of which would constitute a crime. The Board of Medical Examiners could see no objection to this bill due to the fact that it has no regulations, the violation of which would constitute a crime; that such regulations are set by law.

The Legislative Commission proposed that a general licensing board be established, under which all licensing boards would function, which would assume a great part of the rights and authority now vested in the regular licensing boards. A bill, however, was not introduced in the legislature in this connection in the 1949 session. On November 7th, 1947 the officers of the board were summonsed to appear before this Legislative Committee and were cross-examined in detail for an hour as to the organization, operation, duties and policies of the board.

1947 - A bill was introduced in the General Assembly to grant license to Dr. John B. Painter of Jackson County, which was as follows:

"A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO GRANT LICENSE TO JOHN B. PAINTER FOR THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN JACKSON COUNTY, INTRODUCED BY TOMPKINS OF JACKSON COUNTY.

"WHEREAS, the records of Bennett Medical College Department of Medicine of Loyola University disclose that John B. Painter of Cullowhee, N. C., attended Bennett Medical College for four years from September 1911 to June 1915, and had passing grades in all subjects during these four years; and

"WHEREAS, the records further show that John B. Painter would have been issued a diploma with the degree of M. D. as of June 1, 1915 if his tuition had been paid; and

"WHEREAS, in the summer of 1916 Bennett Medical College ceased to function as a medical college; and, therefore, there is no means of issuing him a diploma; and

"WHEREAS, he has practiced medicine in Jackson County in association with and under the supervision of duly licensed physicians continuously from 1915 until the spring of 1947; and

"WHEREAS, every licensed and practicing physician in the County of Jackson has attested in writing to his ability and skill as a physician and has recommended that he be granted a limited license to practice medicine in Jackson County; and

"WHEREAS, it is to the interest of the people of the country districts in Jackson County that he be issued a license for the practice of medicine within that county and every physician in the county has so stated; NOW, THEREFORE

"The General Assembly do enact:

"Section 1. That John B. Painter be, and he is hereby, granted license to practice medicine in Jackson County in as full and ample a manner and to the same extent as if he had been granted license to practice medicine under the provisions of Article 1 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes; that in the practice of medicine in Jackson County by the said John B. Painter under the license herein granted he shall exhibit to the Clerk of the Superior Court of Mackson County a certified copy of this Act and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Jackson County to register the name of the said John B. Painter as a physician as required by Section 90-19 of the General Statutes; that the license to practice medicine herein granted to John B. Painter may be suspended or revoked by the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina for any of the reasons or causes stated in, and as provided by Section 90-14 of the General Statutes.

"Section 2. That this Act shall apply to Jackson County only.

"Section 3. That all laws, clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

"Section 4. That this Act shall be effective from and after its ratification."

Dr. Painter completed four years of medicine at Bennett Medical College in 1915 with passing grades, but was unable to pay his tuition, therefore, he was not granted a diploma. The year later, before he was able to pay said tuition, the school closed and he has never procured a diploma. Dr. Painter practiced under another physician for thirty years in isolated mountain areas in western North Carolina. The members of the Health Committee of the General Assembly were in sympathy with this bill and it was agreed by counsel for the State Medical Society, members of the Board of Medical Examiners and officers of the State Medical Society that it would be very serious for a precedent to be set by the legislature passing a bill to license a certain physician. The Board of Medical Examiners, therefore, agreed that if the bill were withdrawn Dr. Painter would be granted permission to appear before the board for examination. Dr. Painter was examined by the board and granted a limited license on May 1st, 1947 to practice medicine in Jackson County, North Carolina.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Resolution as to Grade B Graduates

January, 1948 the board passed the following resolution: "That any native North Carolinian graduated from a Grade B or unclassified school prior to 1946, who will serve a rotating interneship of not less than two years in hospitals approved by the Board of Medical Examiners, shall be allowed to take the examination for medical licensure in North Carolina. The question of a native North Carolinian is to be decided by the board."

NOTE: The above resolution was adopted after repeated appeals by a limited number (approximately five) of native North Carolina physicians who were found to be graduated from Grade B medical schools and were, therefore, disqualified for license in North Carolina. These physicians were either unfortunate in the selection of their schools or had failed in grade A schools and persisted in their medical education by transfer to grade B schools. When this resolution was adopted the board felt that it could then take a positive stand in its disqualifying of all other grade B graduates.

Three physicians qualified under this resolution and took the written examination in 1950, all of who passed the examination.

Resolution as to Foreign Graduates

January, 1948 the board passed the following resolution: "That on account of the extreme emergency in state mental institutions due to the small number of physicians that have been available for service, that the North Carolina State Board of Medical Examiners hereby temporarily approves certain physicians recommended by General Superintendent Dr. David A. Young and grants to them temporary, limited license to practice within the confines of said state mental in-

stitutions and under the direction and supervision of Superintendent Dr. David A. Young for a period of three years."

Three physicians qualified under this resolution and took the written examination in 1950, two of which made a passing grade.
The schools of two of these physicians were approved by the American Medical Association just prior to the taking of the examination.
One physician, whose school was not included in the approved list of foreign medical schools, but who qualified under the above resolution, failed to pass the written examination.

Foreign Medical Schools

The following resolution was passed by the board May, 1947:

"That the Board of Medical Examiners in regular session thinks that it is incumbent upon the American Medical Association to send representatives to foreign schools for regular survey and examination similar to that carried on within the United States and Canada for the purpose of determining the standardization of such schools and the type of curricular that they offer, in order that their graduates may be properly classified when they make application for examination before the various state boards of medical examiners in America. It was further resolved that this resolution be sent the American Federation of State Boards and ask that it be published, and to each secretary of the state board of medical examiners; that each state board of medical examiners will share in the expense of said investigation if necessary."

The American Medical Association has approved as of February and July, 1950 the following European medical schools:

Denmark

University of Copenhagen Faculty of Medicine

Finland

University of Helsinki Faculty of Medicine
Medical Faculty Turku University

Netherlands

University of Amsterdam Faculty of Medicine
Royal University of Groningen Faculty of Medicine
Royal University of Leiden Faculty of Medicine
Royal University of Utrecht Faculty of Medicine
University of Oslo Faculty of Medicine

Sweden

Royal Charles University Medical Faculty, Lund
Charles Medico-Surgical Institute, Stockholm
Royal University of Uppsala Medical Faculty

United Kingdom*

England

University of Birmingham Faculty of Medicine
University of Bristol Faculty of Medicine
University of Cambridge Faculty of Medicine
University of Durham Medical School, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne
University of Leeds Faculty of Medicine
University of London**
University of Manchester Faculty of Medicine
University of Sheffield Faculty of Medicine

Northern Ireland

Queen's University of Belfast Faculty of Medicine

Foreign Medical Schools (continued)

Scotland

University of Aberdeen Faculty of Medicine
University of Edinburgh Faculty of Medicine
University of Glasgow Faculty of Medicine
University of St. Andrews Medical School, St. Andrews and Dundee

Wales

Welsh National School of Medicine, University of Wales, Cardiff

*The recommendation applies only to those physicians trained in the United Kingdom who hold medical degrees from the Universities listed. The recommendation does not apply to those physicians who received their medical training at those universities or their affiliated hospital medical schools but who did not complete the work for the degree and who obtained their qualifications only through the examinations of the licensing corporations of the United Kingdom.

**Work for the medical degree of the University of London is offered at the following hospital medical schools:

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School
Guy's Hospital Medical School
King's College Hospital Medical School
London Hospital Medical School
Middlesex Hospital Medical School
Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School
St. George's Hospital Medical School
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School
St Thomas' Hospital Medical School
University College Hospital Medical School
Westminister Hospital Medical School

Switzerland

Lebanon
American University of Beirut School of Medicine

Recommendation with respect to the following medical schools in Switzerland applies only to those graduates of Swiss medical schools who hold the Swiss Federal Diploma issued by the Federal Department of the Interior

University of Basel Faculty of Medicine
University of Bern Faculty of Medicine
University of Geneve Faculty of Medicine
University of Lausanne Faculty of Medicine
University of Zurich Faculty of Medicine

The Board of Medical Examiners in May and July, 1950 rules that the said foreign medical schools be accepted as approved by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association and the Executive Council of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and that their graduates be admitted to take the written examination for medical licensure in North Carolina or to apply for licensure by comity.

RESOLUTIONS - Miscellaneous

"That the North Carolina State Board of Medical Examiners decline to give any more examinations outside of the state."

"That no temporary license be granted."

Due to the fact that no temporary license be granted the following resolution was passed: "That if the secretary found it necessary for an applicant to procure license prior to the next meeting of the board, he might grant permission for said applicant to appear before members of the Board of Medical Examiners individually after all credentials were completed and approved by the secretary. License would be granted in such a manner only upon the unanimous vote of the members of the Board of Medical Examiners. Otherwise applicant would be required to appear personally at a regular meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners."

"That all physicians practicing in North Carolina, regardless of salary status, are required to be duly licensed and registered."

"That all physicians practicing in North Carolina, regardless of salary status, are required to be duly licensed and registered."

"That all persons practicing medicine in North Carolina be required to have a license after his first year's interneship in a hospital approved either by Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons or the State Board of Medical Examiners. This includes local or county and state health officers and physicians employed in state institutions."

"That in order to grant license by reciprocity, five affirmative votes of the board would be required."

"That any physician serving a residency in any hospital in North Carolina be charged $15.00 for license by comity instead of $50.00, said license to be limited to that particular hospital in which applicant was serving a residency. After the residency was completed, applicant would be allowed to come before the Board of Medical Examiners, pay the additional $35.00, and may be granted a full license to practice medicine in the State of North Carolina."

"That no license be granted by endorsement of credentials with any board with which we do not have reciprocal relations."

"That no reciprocal relations have been granted the Medical Council of Canada until mutually satisfactory arrangements can be worked out with that organization."

"That it is the policy of the board that physicians on active duty with the Veterans Facility, United States Public Health Service, Army and Navy Medical Corps, doing no outside or private practice, are not required to have a North Carolina license. Physicians at the State Sanatoriums are required to have license."

"That all physicians working for the Veterans Administration on a fee basis must have a license to practice medicine in the State of North Carolina."

"That the examination questions should be included in the annual report of the State Board of Medical Examiners made to the Executive Committee of the State Medical Society in order that the same may be published in the Transactions of the State Medical Society."

NOTE: It has been customary to mail a copy of the annual examination questions to the editor of the North Carolina Medical Journal for publication in the Transactions of the State Medical Society rather than include the same in the annual report.

"That councilors, when requested to appear before the Board of Medical Examiners, be paid on a per diem basis and for mileage as the members of the board."

NOTE: It has been the custom to also pay any other physicians requested to appear as a witness as above set out.

In June, 1947, the board passed the following resolution: "That the State Board of Medical Examiners having completed one-half of its six year term, the secretary-treasurer, is hereby directed to pay all unpaid and past due compensation, salaries, and expenses which have accrued to both officers and members of the board in their discharge of all duties pertaining to the regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery in North Carolina."

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

Due to the fact that a certain physician continued to enjoy the privileges of the State Medical Society after his license had been revoked, the Board of Medical Examiners brought this matter to the attention of the secretary of the State Medical Society. The board was advised that under the constitution and by-laws revocation of license would not affect the status of an honorary member. A report was then made to the committee for revision of the constitution and by-laws. The constitution was then revised to read as follows: "All forms of membership are automatically cancelled upon conviction in the court or by the State Board of Medical Examiners of criminal or unethical conduct."

RECORDS KEPT

Book of Licensure, including all licentiates, all revocations and reinstatements of medical license

Minutes of each meeting

Examination grades, card system, and in addition separate books for Part I, Part II and Parts I and II

Complete file on every matter handled

Complete file on examination questions

BUSINESS

An annual audit is made of the books of the Board of Medical Examiners by a certified public accountant.

Surety bonds on both treasurer and assistant treasurer in the amount of $2,000.00 each.

Fire insurance policy in the amount of $500.00 on office equipment.

Floater policy on audograph in the amount of $400.00.

Fees - See policies of the Board of Medical Examiners.

All moneys to be receipted in receipt book, showing for what paid.

PROPERTY OF THE BOARD

1 steel typewriter desk
1 floor mat (for typewriter chair)
1 desk chair
1 Royal typewriter
1 straight chair
1 small table
3 steel filing cabinets
4 card files (registration cards with grades)
1 steel supply cabinet
1 brief case
1 filing tray
1 audograph machine
License plate at Edwards Broughton Co
Board seal
Routine office supplies
Webster dictionary
Medical dictionary

REPORTS

Annual report of the Board of Medical Examiners presented at the annual meeting of the State Medical Society

Report of all licensure and revocation or examination failure to the American Medical Association on blanks furnished by it

Copy of Minutes to secretary State Medical Society

Bureau of Vital Statistics furnishes list of physicians who have expired. This information is noted in the Book of Licensure.

LEGAL

It is the policy of the Board of Medical Examiners to consult with the Attorney General to procure ruling on any questionable matter as a protection to the board. (See Legal File as to previous rulings of the Attorney General).

LEGAL (continued)

Consult with the board's attorney as to hearings and have said attorney draw all papers when possibility of revocation of license; also to appear at said hearings.

STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Services available when investigation necessary for illegal act by physician or layman in violation of the Medical Practice Act.

LIMITED LICENSES ISSUED

Total number limited licenses		60
Limited licenses granted hospital residents	47	
Limited licenses granted otherwise	13	

J. P. Adams	License limited Duke University School Medicine
S. S. Ambrose, Jr.	License limited Duke University School Medicine
J. R. Ashe, Jr.	License limited Duke University School Medicine
R. H. Belser	License limited Duke University School Medicine
I. L. Bennett, Jr.	License limited Duke University School Medicine
H. E. Berk	License limited Graylyn, Bowman Gray School Medicine
H. B. Brumer	License limited confines State Mental Institutions, Grade B graduate
G. E. Campbell	License limited Avery Buncombe Counties
T. A. Campbell, Jr.	License limited Cleveland County
G. G. Casten	License limited Duke University School Medicine
L. E. Cluff	License limited Duke University School Medicine
R. G. Connar	License limited Duke University School Medicine
C. H. Davis, Jr.	License limited Duke University School Medicine
W. J. A. DeMaria	License limited Duke University School Medicine
W. S. Easterling	License limited Duke University School Medicine
B. F. Edwards	License limited Duke University School Medicine
J. K. Fancher	License limited Jackson County
J. H. Felts, Jr.	License limited Bowman Gray School Medicine
Rosalind V. Ferguson	License limited Durham-Orange Counties (granted full license June, 1950, graduate foreign school approved by the American Medical Association)
T. B. Ferguson	License limited Duke University School Medicine
B. H. Flowe	License limited Duke University School Medicine
B. I. Friedman	License limited Duke University School Medicine
N. F. Garland	License limited Mitchell County
R. A. Gowdy	License limited Duke University School Medicine
W. P. Hadley	License limited Duke University School Medicine
W. C. Haggerty	License limited Duke University School Medicine
N. M. Hornstein	License limited Outer Banks (granted full license September, 1950, graduate foreign school approved by the American Medical Association)
J. M. Ingram	License limited Duke University School Medicine
J. M. Javer	License limited Duke University School Medicine
A. W. Jester	License limited Bowman Gray School Medicine
R. L. Lange	License limited Duke University School Medicine
S. D. W. Light	License limited Buncombe-Henderson Counties
R. F. Lorenzen	License limited Duke University School Medicine
W. S. Lynn, Jr.	License limited Duke University School Medicine
D. K. Lyons	License limited Duke University School Medicine
L. C. Meyer	License limited Duke University School Medicine
J. C. Muller	License limited Duke University School Medicine
Elisabeth J. McCauley	Lidense limited Rex Hospital
H. T. McPherson	License limited Duke University School Medicine
R. L. McWhorter, Jr.	License limited Duke University School Medicine
J. B. Painter	License limited Jackson County
R. L. Pinck	License limited Duke University School Medicine
T. C. Prince, Jr.	License limited Bowman Gray School Medicine
W. W. Pryor	License limited Duke University School Medicine
J. G. Robbins	License limited Duke University School Medicine
M. J. Rosenblum	License limited Duke University School Medicine
P. M. Sarazen, Jr.	License limited Duke University School Medicine
W. E. Sawtelle	License limited Duke University School Medicine

R. E. Schipke	License limited Duke University School Medicine
Rosemary Schrepfer	License limited Duke University School Medicine
H. O. Sieker	License limited Duke University School Medicine
Eileen C. Simmons	License limited Duke University School Medicine
R. M. Sinskey	License limited Duke University School Medicine
Renzo Sutter	License limited Surry County (granted full license June, 1950)
B. M. N. Walden	License limited Henderson-Polk-Rutherford Counties
H. M. Walker	License limited Polk County Dr. Walker, who resides and practices radiology in Spartanburg, S. C. and only wished to practice radiology in Polk County, has repeatedly protested the granting of limited license- See file)
K. K. Wallace	License limited Roanoke-Chowan Hospital, Ahoskie
R. W. Williams	License limited Bowman Gray School Medicine
F. R. Wrenn, Jr.	License limited Duke University School Medicine
W. G. Young, Jr.	License limited Duke University School Medicine

STATISTICS - September 12, 1944 - September 25, 1950

Total number meetings 30
  Total number days served 65
  Total number days absentee - The greater part of . . .7
  this due to illness

Total number applicants granted license 1593
  By reciprocity 956
  By written examination 637

Written examination failure 4
  Parts I and II 3
  Part I 1

Total applicants rejected licensure by endorsement 29
  Foreign graduates 6
  Grade B graduates 9
  No reciprocal relations with foreign examining boards 2
  Unethical practice in reciprocating state 1
  No reciprocal relations with Government Services . 2
  Desired practice 1 month relieve physician . . . 1
  Desired resort practice only 2
  Declined 1
  Original license issued without written examination. 1
  Narcotic addict 1
  Applicant not ready to move to North Carolina . . . 1
  For beginning practice medicine in North Carolina prior to receiving license. (later reconsidered and granted license) 1
  Desired practice in North Carolina when on visits home 1

Total applicants declined permission to take written examination for licensure 11
  Foreign graduates 7
  Grade B graduates 3
  Criminal abortion another state 1

Total physicians granted license by written examination under special resolution as to native North Carolinian who graduated from Grade B medical school 3

Total physicians granted license by written examination under special resolution as to foreign graduate who served special interneship in state mental institutions 2

Total physicians failed pass written examination under special resolution as to foreign graduate who served special internesh̄ip in state mental institutions . 1

Total number applicants granted limited license 60
Total number applicants granted limited license as hospital residents 47
Limited license otherwise granted 13
(See attached list)

Total number physicians allowed public health internesh̄ip under Dr. J. W. R. Norton, State Health Officer, for a period of one year 3
Foreign graduates 2
Grade B graduate (degree Public Health University of North Carolina) 1

Hearings 38
Narcotic addiction 28
Osteopath practicing medicine without license 1
Irregularities by licensed physicians 2
Physicians convicted misdemeanor in Superior Court . 2
(Same case)
Physician convicted felony in Superior Court 2
Layman practicing medicine without license 1
Physician convicted felony in Federal Court 2
(Same case)

Investigation by State Bureau of Investigation 11
Physician practicing medicine without license . . 2
Osteopath practicing medicine without license . . 2
Laymen practicing medicine without license 5
Irregularities by licensed physicians 2

License Revoked 11
License voluntarily surrendered 2
(1) On admission that same was procured under false pretense
(2) Questionable conduct
Convicted misdemeanor in Superior Court, judgment suspended 1
Convicted felony in Superior Court 3
Narcotic addiction, judgment suspended, order of Board of Medical Examiners violated, judgment put into effect 1
Narcotic addiction, judgment suspended 2
Narcotic addiction 1
Convicted felony Federal Court, license revoked for a period of 3 years, last 2 years suspended 1

License Restored 4
License revoked for narcotic addiction, restored and physician placed on probation 1
License revoked for conviction felony in Superior Court, restored and physician placed on probation. 1
License revoked for conviction felony in Federal Court for a period 3 years, judgment suspended last 2 years, placed on probation 2 years 1
License revoked conviction felony in Superior Court, restored 1

Recommend Restoration Narcotic License 3

The North Carolina State Board of Medical Examiners, 1944-1950, respectfully submit this official report to the people of the state and to the medical profession of North Carolina as the first document of its kind and with the hope that it may be continued in the future as a record for the benefit of the continued high standard of medical practice.

M. D. BONNER, M. D.
President

IVAN PROCTER, M. D.
Secretary-Treasurer