

Charleston, West Virginia  
July 7, 8 and 9, 1949

The first meeting of The Medical Licensing Board of West Virginia was held in the office of the Secretary in the Capitol Building, Charleston, on July 7, 8 and 9, 1949. This board was appointed by the Governor to replace the Public Health Council and the Chiropractic Board of Examiners in matters pertaining to licensure. The other duties of the former Public Health Council were delegated to the newly created West Virginia Board of Health, in accordance with an act of the 1949 Session of the West Virginia Legislature, effective July 1, 1949. The following members were appointed for the terms indicated:

Walter E. Vest, M. D.	Term ending June 30, 1953
Newman H. Dyer, M. D., Secretary (ex officio)	To serve at the will and pleasure of the State Board of Health.
William P. Bittinger, M. D.	Term ending June 30, 1954
Cecil B. Pride, M. D.	Term ending June 30, 1950
George F. Evans, M. D.	Term ending June 30, 1951
Frank J. Holroyd, M. D.	Term ending June 30, 1952
Doff D. Daniel, M. D.	Term ending June 30, 1954
D. A. Afflack, D. S. C.	Term ending June 30, 1951
E. R. Johnson, D. S. C.	Term ending June 30, 1952
F. W. Remick, D. C.	Term ending June 30, 1950
R. E. Tripp, D. C.	Term ending June 30, 1953

All members were present when the meeting was called to order by Dr. Dyer, Secretary, at 9:00 A. M. on July 7.

The first matter of business brought up for consideration was the election of a Chairman. Dr. Vest was elected unanimously to serve in this capacity for a period of two years, and took the chair. Dr. Holroyd was named by Dr. Vest as Sergeant at Arms.

Dr. Vest advised that it had been customary for the Public Health Council to approve the minutes of the previous meeting as read by the President and Secretary, and that the new board could approve the minutes of the previous meeting of the Council with regard to medical licensure if they so desired. A motion was made by Dr. Bittinger, seconded by Dr. Dyer, and passed that the minutes of April 7, 8 and 9, 1949, and May 12, 1949, be approved as indicated above.

The following persons were admitted to the medical examinations and received the grades indicated below:

(See next page)

	Anatomy and Embryology	Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence	Bacteriology and Hygiene	Physiology	Practice and Pediatrics	Obstetrics and Gynecology	Surgery	Materia Medica and Therapeutics	Special Medicine	Pathology	Oral	AVERAGE
1. William August Ehr Gott	95	75	95	95	85	91	94	93	80	88	95	89 7/11
2. Hubert Leo Ried	92	85	92	95	95	95	94	95	98	96	85	92 10/11
3. Robert William Hibbard	85	85	87	91	81	95	90	85	80	85	92	86 10/11
4. Carl Winston Thompson	88	85	84	94	98	93	87	90	90	93	85	89 8/11
5. Richard William Brown	85	95	80	90	88	92	82	90	94	86	85	87 10/11
6. Henry Francis Maguire	85	75	82	90	83	90	82	90	94	88	85	85 9/11
7. Clinton Wolfe Stallard, Jr.	86	90	98	95	95	94	85	89	100	90	95	92 5/11
8. Marvin Garten Burdette	85	91	89	94	88	91	93	89	96	88	85	89 10/11
9. Leo Stanley Konieczny	90	85	89	92	90	92	94	91	92	84	92	90 1/11
10. Robert Greco	90	70	83	88	88	89	85	92	92	90	92	87 2/11
11. William Eugene Kincaid	89	85	80	89	94	94	94	92	86	89	95	89 8/11
12. Paul Edwin Gordon	88	85	86	93	87	93	92	90	86	89	90	89
13. John Edward Jackson, Sr.	90	95	89	94	95	95	90	90	93	84	93	91 7/11
14. Joseph John Claro	89	86	99	96	88	95	91	91	89	89	91	91 3/11
15. Doff D. Daniel, Jr.	85	80	82	86	83	95	90	88	92	89	96	87 9/11
16. Robert Clyde Lawson	90	86	90	90	95	95	90	90	91	92	95	91 3/11
17. Lee Burley	93	90	89	92	85	94	91	92	81	85	92	89 5/11
18. DeMerritte Bonta Hiscoe	94	90	95	92	89	91	91	91	91	94	94	92
19. William Nelson Walker, Jr.	86	85	83	86	82	92	88	93	88	90	90	87 6/11

	Anatomy and Embryology	Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence	Bacteriology and Hygiene	Physiology	Practice and Pediatrics	Obstetrics and Gynecology	Surgery	Materia Medica and Therapeutics	Special Medicine	Pathology	Oral	AVERAGE
20. Michael Mayfield Stump, V	87	90	82	91	83	88	85	89	90	88	95	88
21. Dick Donnelly Nave	84	90	80	82	81	88	85	94	73	90	88	85
22. Leonard Preston Hudnall	90	80	80	82	80	93	84	90	83	87	90	85 4/11
23. Robert Earl Richard	88	80	82	81	83	91	90	91	86	90	85	86 1/11
24. Alexander Joseph Kelly, Jr.	87	70	88	80	--	95	93	92	92	90	90	--
25. Charles Reese McReynolds	88	90	87	91	84	92	94	88	79	92	85	88 2/11
26. William Junior Swansbro	88	95	85	82	85	94	89	90	92	90	93	89 4/11
27. William Albert Niermann	89	97	93	92	88	92	93	95	93	92	92	92 4/11
28. Eugene William Kenney	88	90	80	93	82	90	87	92	79	91	85	87
29. Michael Judson Moore	86	70	82	76	87	90	90	85	84	83	95	84 4/11
30. Ralph Woodworth Haswell	85	75	82	72	82	88	83	83	70	85	93	81 7/11
31. Charles Adam Zeller	90	85	92	85	90	87	92	90	95	89	95	90

\* Dr. Kelly was late on the second morning and missed the examination on Practice and Pediatrics. His temporary permit was extended until the next meeting with the understanding that he would appear at that time for this subject.

The following questions were given on the medical examinations:

ANATOMY AND EMBRYOLOGY

(Answer questions 11 and 12 and any other eight questions)

1. Describe the venous circulation of the lower extremity from foot to thigh.
2. Name six cranial nerves and state their function.
3. Describe the hip joint.
4. Describe the uterus: (a) parts, (b) blood supply, (c) ligaments.
5. Name the branches of the arch of the aorta.
6. Describe the anatomy of the kidneys: (a) location, (b) structures.
7. Describe the anatomy of the stomach: (a) innervation, (b) blood supply, (c) muscle coats.
8. Describe the thyroid gland.
9. Locate: (a) long saphenous vein, (b) circle of Willis, (c) foramen of Winslow, (d) Scarpa's triangle, (e) ampulla of Vater.
10. Name the hamstring muscles.
11. Discuss briefly the changes in the circulation of an infant which take place at birth.
12. List in proper classification the main structures which develop from: (a) ectoderm, (b) mesoderm, (c) entoderm.

Questions prepared by J. J. Brandabur, M. D.  
Papers graded by C. B. Pride, M. D.

CHEMISTRY AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

(Answer any two of first three and any two of second three)

1. What is the origin and significance of (a) uric acid, and (b) creatine in the urine?
2. Discuss the factors that are concerned in the production of hypoproteinemia.
3. How would you test for (a) lactic acid in gastric contents, (b) blood in a dried stain, and (c) phosphates in a urinary sediment?
4. What are the legal implications of (a) natural abortion, (b) therapeutic or justifiable abortion, and (c) criminal abortion?
5. Discuss briefly blood tests in reference to determination of paternity.
6. What are the duties of a physician in presenting evidence during trials in criminal courts?

Questions prepared by W. W. Point, M. D.  
Papers grades by F. J. Holroyd, M. D.

BACTERIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

(Answer all questions)

BACTERIOLOGY

1. (a) Are hypersensitive states becoming more common? (b) Give the reasons for your opinion.

2. (a) Discuss the reaction in man which may follow the infection of foreign protein, such as horse serum. (b) How may these reactions be explained?
3. Name the diseases against which immunization is most commonly carried out in childhood.
4. (a) Name the organism that produces trichinosis. (b) What are the symptoms? (c) How may a diagnosis be made?
5. Describe the method of staining the tubercle bacilli.

#### HYGIENE

1. Discuss the factors involved in the decline of tuberculosis during the past thirty years.
2. Name the chief sources of contamination of drinking water.
3. Discuss the steps to be taken in the prevention of industrial dermatoses.
4. Enumerate the (a) etiological agents, (b) modes of transmission, and (c) measures for prevention of the following diseases: (1) brucellosis; (2) tularemia.
5. List the steps to be taken in preventing each of the following diseases: (a) lead poisoning; (b) scarlet fever; (c) hookworm (ancylostomiasis); (d) simple goiter.

Questions prepared by Frank V. Langfitt, M. D.  
Papers graded by George F. Evans, M. D.

#### PHYSIOLOGY

(Answer any ten questions)

1. (a) Discuss iron metabolism; (b) list the pathological conditions due to its disturbance, and (c) name three important foods supplying iron.
2. Discuss the mechanism of blood coagulation and list the drugs which modify the clotting time.
3. Define: (a) corticosterone; (b) erepsin; (c) pain; (d) taste; (e) tocopherol.
4. Discuss the coronary circulation.
5. Describe briefly the process of urinary secretion.
6. Define: (a) rigor mortis; (b) neutrophil; (c) lymph; (d) metabolite; (e) sound.
7. List the functions of the liver.
8. Discuss briefly the regulation of blood sugar.
9. Define: (a) cell; (b) osmosis; (c) bilirubin; (d) carbohydrate; (e) systole.
10. List the cellular bodies in the blood and give origin and function of each.
11. Discuss very briefly the function of the lungs.
12. List the active principles secreted by the pancreas and give function of each.

Walter E. Vest, M. D.  
Examiner

## PRACTICE AND PEDIATRICS

(Answer ten of the following questions)

1. Within what average age range would you expect a healthy, full-term baby or child to (a) sit up, (b) show eruption of first permanent teeth, (c) establish bowel control, (d) walk without assistance, (e) recognize objects and people?
2. Discuss the treatment of lobar pneumonia in a child six years of age.
3. Discuss diagnosis and treatment of meningococcic meningitis.
4. At what age does intussusception most frequently occur? Give symptoms.
5. (a) Define hypertrophic pyloric stenosis. (b) Give treatment.
6. (a) What is Hirschsprung's disease? (b) Give treatment and prognosis.
7. Discuss the treatment of acute pyelitis in a child three years of age.
8. How would you treat chorea?
9. Outline the management of a premature infant.
10. List the signs that are significant in the diagnosis of acute poliomyelitis and in the preparalytic stage.
11. List the most important causes of convulsions (a) during infancy, and (b) during late childhood.
12. Discuss the treatment of empyema in a child two years of age.

Questions prepared by Frank V. Langfitt, M. D.  
Papers graded by George F. Evans, M. D.

## OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

(Answer any ten questions)

1. Discuss the etiology, symptoms, and treatment of accidental hemorrhage of pregnancy.
2. (a) What is the average weight gain during normal pregnancy? (b) To what factors can this increase be attributed? (c) Of what significance is excessive weight gain during a short period in the third trimester?
3. Discuss briefly the Rh factor in human blood with special reference to pregnancy, the fetus, and the mother.
4. Give the differential diagnosis between salpingitis and ectopic pregnancy.
5. What methods should be employed for the induction of labor in a primiparous patient with pre-eclamptic toxemia?
6. In the delivery of breech presentations, what factors cause a relatively high fetal mortality?
7. What is the usual position of the normal non-pregnant uterus? Enumerate the factors which maintain it in this position.
8. List the endocrine functions of the corpus luteum of pregnancy.
9. What are the early symptoms of carcinoma of the corpus uteri?
10. Define the condition known as endometriosis.
11. How may you contribute to the reduction of mortality from uterine cancer?
12. How would you treat irregular bleeding at the menopause?

Questions prepared by W. W. Point, M. D.  
Papers graded by Doff D. Daniel, M. D.

SURGERY

(Answer any ten questions)

1. Discuss the dangers of blood transfusion.
2. (a) Give the most common causes of intestinal obstruction. (b) Outline the treatment of one form of intestinal obstruction.
3. Discuss diagnosis and treatment of thyroid disease and indications for surgical intervention.
4. Discuss diagnosis and treatment of a cellulitis of the hand.
5. You are called to see a female patient, age 23, married, with pain in right side. Differentiate between: (a) renal colic, (b) acute appendicitis, (c) ruptured ectopic.
6. Discuss diagnosis and treatment of hemorrhoids with particular reference to ruling out malignancy.
7. Discuss diagnosis and treatment of carcinoma of the cervix.
8. Discuss diagnosis and treatment of lung tumors.
9. Define: (a) inflammation, (b) phagocytosis, (c) abscess, (d) antisepsis.
10. You are a doctor in a town and have an office on the second floor of a building without an elevator. Someone comes to your office in a hurry and says: "There is an adolescent boy with a broken leg downstairs in an automobile. Will you come down and see him?" State your procedures from the time you open the automobile door and find a boy sixteen years of age in the rear seat with a fracture of the middle third of the femur. There is a deformity which can be seen through his clothes to be one of angulation and possibly rotation.
11. Discuss diagnosis and treatment of a case of perforated duodenal ulcer.
12. Discuss nerve injury and repair.

Questions prepared by J. J. Brandabur, M. D.  
Papers graded by C. B. Pride, M. D.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

(Answer ten questions)

1. Give the name and chemical nature of the most important active ingredient of each of the following agents: (a) adrenalin; (b) aspirin; (c) belladonna; (d) benzedrine; (e) bromoseltzer.
2. When digitalis has been administered to a patient with auricular fibrillation and congestive cardiac failure, how would you determine when it had produced its maximum therapeutic effect?
3. In what respects is penicillin superior to other agents that have been used for the same purposes?
4. What are the attributes desirable in a drug used in the treatment of epilepsy?
5. (a) What is the basis for the therapeutic use of antihistamine agents?  
(b) Name two such agents and discuss their therapeutic value and their toxicity.
6. Discuss briefly the most important toxic manifestations of the antipyretic analgesics.

7. Discuss the relative merits of (a) crystalline zinc insulin, (b) globin insulin, and (c) protamine zinc insulin.
8. (a) Write a prescription in full for a suitable medicine for the treatment of severe pain of organic origin. (b) Give the average safe single oral dose for an adult for each of the following: (1) atropine sulfate, (2) codeine sulfate, (3) magnesium sulfate, and (4) sulfadiazine.
9. Give the cardinal symptoms of poisoning by (a) lead (chronic), (b) mercurial diuretic, (c) D.D.T., and (d) arsphenamine.
10. (a) State a law of dosage for children. (b) Write a prescription for sulfonamide to be given a child four years old.
11. (a) Explain the various mechanisms by which the cathartics may act. (b) List the therapeutic indications and contraindications for the use of cathartics.
12. What essential tests should be performed before a new drug is introduced into clinical practice?

W. P. Bittinger, M. D., Examiner

SPECIAL MEDICINE

(Answer any ten questions)

1. Give the following information regarding trichinosis: (a) etiological agent, (b) mode of transmission, (c) diagnostically important clinical and laboratory features, (d) prognosis, (e) treatment.
2. What are the distinguishing features between a psychoneurosis and a psychosis.
3. (a) List the pertinent facts elicited by history, physical examination, and laboratory studies in a case of pernicious anemia. (b) List other causes of hyperchromic microcytic anemia. (c) Discuss briefly the treatment of pernicious anemia, indicating the newer drugs used and their limitations.
4. Give the following information regarding undulant fever: (a) etiological agent, (b) mode of transmission, (c) diagnostically important clinical and laboratory features, (d) prognosis, (e) treatment.
5. (a) What does the term "accidental" hemorrhage of pregnancy imply? (b) Discuss the etiology, symptoms, and treatment of this condition.
6. (a) What is the average duration of labor in the normal primiparous patient at term? (b) What factors influence the duration of labor?
7. Discuss the services to private physicians from a full-time health department.
8. Outline a community program for the prevention of accidents in the home.
9. List the diseases which may be transmitted by food in public eating places and outline control measures.
10. Assuming that you have made an incorrect diagnosis in a patient, what must be proved in order to support a verdict of malpractice against you? Give one example of the invasion of the right of privacy.
11. State the age range within which you would expect a healthy infant born at full-term and having a normal birth weight to: (a) reach for a proffered object, (b) sit up unassisted, (c) walk unassisted, (d) erupt the first permanent teeth, (e) have a weight approximately four times its birth weight, (f) establish bowel control.
12. (a) Under what conditions would you advise a tonsillectomy for a child? (b) Would such advice be influenced by the age of the child? If so, explain in detail.

Questions prepared by Andrew E. Amick, M. D.  
Papers graded by F. J. Holroyd, M. D.



PATHOLOGY

(Answer ten questions)

1. Discuss the diagnosis of uterine cancer by the vaginal smear.
2. Can the smear be sent in the mail to the pathologist for examination?
3. Give autopsy findings in third stage silicosis.
4. State your conception of the pathology of chronic appendicitis.
5. Discuss the pathogenesis of bronchiectasis.
6. (a) Name the occupations with which pulmonary silicosis may be associated. (b) If the patient stops his occupation and takes up a monastic position, what is his outlook as to the silicosis?
7. What are the late effects of syphilis on the central nervous system?
8. (a) What is coccidioidomycosis? (b) In what geographical regions of the United States is this disease endemic?
9. List the most common cause of each of the following: (a) stricture of the urethra in the male; (b) stricture of the esophagus in a child; (c) stricture of the rectum in the adult female; (d) stricture of the rectum in the adult male; (e) stricture of the aqueduct of Sylvius in the adult.
10. (a) Name the diseases of the kidney that are usually bilateral and those that may be unilateral. (b) Explain the reasons why some renal lesions are unilateral.
11. (a) What is the usual location of peptic ulcer of the duodenum? (b) Discuss briefly two important complications of this lesion.
12. (a) What is a hemangioma? (b) What may result?

W. P. Bittinger, M. D., Examiner

The following persons were admitted to the chiropody examinations and received the grades indicated below:

	Materia Medica	Oral	Minor Surgery	Chemistry	Anatomy	Physiology	AVERAGE
31. Rex Jennings Hartley	71	85	77	74	93	80	80
32. George Maxwell Arnold	74	90	73	74	91	78	80
33. Robert Wilgus Wylie	88	95	91	85	89	71	86 3/6
34. Malcolm Philips Iams	75	90	75	78	82	80	80

MATERIA MEDICA

(Answer any ten questions)

1. Define materia medica and pharmacology.
2. Define the following: (a) mixture, (b) paste, (c) infusion, (d) cerates, (e) lotions.
3. (a) What is an escharotic? (b) Explain three ways it affects the skin in use.
4. (a) What are specifics? (b) Give three examples.
5. Give description, how prepared, action, and use of salicylic acid.
6. Give description, how prepared, action, and use of methyl salicylate.
7. Give description, how prepared, action, and use of aluminum chloride.
8. How would you determine a patient had received an overdose of one of the sulfa compounds?
9. Give the name of three drugs that may be used in injection therapy for verrucae.
10. What do these symbols stand for? (a) ℥ , (b) ℥̄ , (c) ʒ , (d) ʒ̄
11. Convert the following Rx from apothecaries to metric:
 

(a) salicylic acid	℥̄ ii
(b) benzoic acid	gr. i
(c) oil of rose	m ii
(d) petrolatum	℥̄ i
(e) lanolin	℥̄. ℥̄ ii

Convert the following Rx from metric to apothecaries:

- (a) tr. iodine - 16; (b) ether - 4; (c) alcohol - 240
12. Write a Rx for the following and give complete instructions for their use:
  - (a) epidermophytosis, (b) paronychia, (c) hyperhidrosis.

E. R. Johnson, D. S. C., Examiner

THERAPEUTICS AND MINOR SURGERY

(Answer ten questions)

1. Discuss the difference between therapeutics, empirical therapeutics, and rational therapeutics.
2. Give the advantages and disadvantages of local anesthesia.
3. Write a complete prescription for antiseptic wet dressing with complete instructions for the patient.
4. What is meant by phenol coefficient?
5. (a) What is posology? (b) By using Young's rule, how would you determine the dose for a child 12 years of age?
6. Give the treatment for varicose ulcers.
7. Describe in detail complete technique for ingrowing toe nail surgery.
8. What are the contraindications for this type of nail surgery?
9. (a) Describe Beau's lines. (b) What would your advice to a patient with this condition be?
10. Your patient, a female, age forty, housewife, two normal children, weight 185 pounds, height 5' 5", stocky, plethoric, florid, complains of pain in the great toe joint of the right foot, with a great deal of redness and swelling. The onset was acute, coming on in the middle of the night and the pain was unusually severe. She does little work, employing a full-time maid. On the

basis of this brief and incomplete history and without the laboratory evidence which may indicate the diagnosis specifically, what is the indicated diagnosis and treatment?

11. Give the differential diagnosis of Buerger's disease, arterial sclerosis and erythromelalgia (three columns), as follows: (a) age, (b) sex, (c) heredity, (d) pulsation of arteries, (e) dependent rubor, (f) pallor on elevation, (g) claudication, (h) rest pain, (i) cramping and tingling on standing, (j) ulcers, (k) phlebitis, (l) edema, (m) roentgenogram of arteries, (n) color changes following exposure to cold, (o) skin temperature, (p) histamine reaction.
12. A child came to your office, 2½ years old, with a bad case of pigeon toe. Give your treatment in full for this.

E. R. Johnson, D. S. C., Examiner

### CHEMISTRY

(Answer any ten questions)

1. What is a reaction? (b) What is chemical affinity? (c) Give examples.
2. What is chemical decomposition?
3. What is (a) a solution, (b) a saturated solution, and (c) a supersaturated solution?
4. What is (a) an acid, (b) a base, and (c) a salt?
5. Write the formula for the following: (a) nitric acid, (b) sulphuric acid, (c) ammonium hydroxide, (d) sodium hydroxide, and (e) silver nitrate.
6. What is meant by efflorescent and deliquescent?
7. What is physiological chemistry and what is its relation to medical science?
8. (a) What is a urinometer? (b) Give specific gravity of normal urine.
9. Give the symbol, atomic weight and valence of (a) silver, (b) copper, (c) iron, (d) sodium, and (e) potassium.
10. (a) What is radium? (b) What are the peculiar properties of radium?
11. What is meant by the term colloidal solution and crystalloid solution?
12. In the pure form under ordinary conditions, in what physical state (solid, liquid or gas) is each of the following? (a) sodium chloride, (b) ether, (c) nitrous oxide, (d) chloroform, (e) ethylene, (f) citric acid, (g) phenolphthalein.

E.R. Johnson, D. S. C., Examiner

### ANATOMY

(Answer any ten questions)

1. Define: (a) anatomy, (b) osteology, (c) syndesmology, (d) angiology, (e) neurology, (f) dermatology.
2. Why is a knowledge of anatomy essential to a chiropodist?
3. Describe: (a) the epidermis, (b) the derma.
4. Describe the nail.
5. Describe the tibialis anterior muscle giving origin, insertion, blood and nerve supply and function.

6. Trace the blood from the heart to the toes.
7. Describe: (a) the internal plantar nerve, (b) the external plantar nerve, (c) the anterior tibial nerve, (d) the musculocutaneous nerve.
8. Name the bones in the lower extremity.
9. Name the muscles on the plantar surface of the foot.
10. The tendo achillis is the terminus of which muscles?
11. Describe the os calcis.
12. Describe the ankle joint.

D. A. Afflack, D. S. C., Examiner

PHYSIOLOGY

(Answer any ten questions)

1. Define human physiology.
2. Define metabolism.
3. (a) Classify the principal tissues of the body. (b) Name the varieties of connective tissue.
4. Define: (a) tonus, (b) clonus.
5. What changes take place in a muscle when it contracts?
6. What is the normal count of red and white blood cells in male and female?
7. What are the seven stages of digestion?
8. Describe the digestive process.
9. State the functions of protein foods.
10. Define: (a) efferent nerves, (b) afferent nerves.
11. Define muscle fatigue.
12. What are four functions of the skin?

D. A. Afflack, D. S. C., Examiner

The physicians listed below were interviewed by the Board and granted licenses by reciprocity to practice medicine in the State:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Recip. With</u>
Edwards, Roy Alvin, Jr.	Huntington	Med. Coll. of Va.	Va.
Kerr, Lorin Edgar	Morgantown	Univ. of Michigan	Mich.
Lee, Parker Hall, Jr.	Bluefield	Univ. of Virginia	Va.
Mathias, James Dolan	Wardensville	Med. Coll. of Va.	Va.
McCauley, Ralph Taylor	Roderfield	Duke University	Natl. Bd.
*Miller, Irvin S.	Welch	Columbis Univ.	Va.
Picard, Robert Shelly	Shreveport, La.	Tulane Univ.	La.
Rizzo, Russell Paul	Morgantown	Western Reserve Univ.	Ohio
Stucky, William Frederick, Jr.	Winona	Univ. of Louisville	Ky.
White, Marion Lawrence, Jr.	Huntington	Univ. of Virginia	Va.

\*Appeared before the Public Health Council on April 7, 1949, and was granted a temporary permit until this meeting.

Harry Jackson Hyer, M. D., appeared seeking a temporary permit. From evidence presented it was apparent that he would be eligible for reciprocity. Action was taken authorizing Dr. Dyer to issue a temporary permit to Dr. Hyer, upon satisfactory completion of his application, to practice medicine in and around Huntington until the next meeting of the Board. Dr. Vest said he would be willing to act as his sponsor.

Julius William Bell, M. D., appeared and presented his application for licensure by reciprocity. It appearing that he would be eligible for reciprocity, action was taken granting him a temporary permit to practice medicine in and around Parkersburg under the sponsorship of T. L. Harris, M. D., until the next meeting of the Board.

Dr. Dyer called attention to a letter from Edwin Samuel Gonsi, M. D., requesting the return of his reciprocity fee. The Board instructed Dr. Dyer to inform Dr. Gonsi that his request was declined inasmuch as he practiced medicine in Madison under a temporary permit.

Dr. Dyer submitted a letter from Dr. H. S. Edwards, Superintendent, requesting that Joseph S. Guasch, M. D., be permitted to serve as a resident in Pinecrest Sanitarium at Beckley for another year. Action was taken approving his employment until June 30, 1950.

Dr. Dyer advised that he received a telephone call from Dr. Guy H. Michael advising that J. Berger Nordman, M. D., who had been given permission by the Public Health Council to serve as a resident at the Tucker County Hospital, had left and gone to the Mercy Hospital at Logan. The Board instructed Dr. Dyer to write to Dr. Nordman advising that he would have to appear again if he wanted to apply for permission to serve in the latter hospital.

Dr. Vest read a letter from Mr. Everett S. Elwood, Executive Secretary of the National Board of Medical Examiners, concerning the qualifications of Benjamin Newman, M. D. He explained that this physician had applied for licensure on January 12, 1948, and had been advised that he was not eligible under the existing statute, but that he could serve as a pathologist in the Kanawha Valley Hospital in Charleston. It appeared from credentials submitted that this physician graduated from the American University of Beirut in Syria, which school has never been inspected and classified by the American Medical Association. The Chair ruled that Dr. Newman is not eligible for licensure in West Virginia by examination or reciprocity. No objection was made to the ruling.

Dr. Dyer read a petition signed by a number of Charleston physicians, requesting that Dr. Otto Lowy, a graduate of the University of Vienna, be licensed. The Chair ruled that the request could not be granted since it would be a violation of the Medical Practice Act, but that Dr. Lowy could practice pathology in the Charleston hospitals so long as he does not treat disease. There was no objection to the ruling.

Dr. Johnson brought up the question of establishing reciprocal relations with other states in the practice of chiropody, following which Dr. Vest read a letter from the South Carolina Board of Chiropody asking if West Virginia would



Dr. Vest ruled that the two chiropractic members and the two chiropody members could decide between themselves which subjects they wished to prepare in their respective examination.

Dr. Dyer reported that there were no further developments in the matter of establishing reciprocal relations with the State of Massachusetts in the practice of medicine, that a tentative agreement had been forwarded to them, but a reply had not been received.

A letter was read from the Department of Licenses of the State of Washington, inquiring if West Virginia would be interested in establishing reciprocal relations in the practice of medicine with that State. A motion was made and passed authorizing Dr. Dyer to enter into negotiations for a reciprocal agreement with the State of Washington.

Dr. Vest read a letter from the Board of Medical Examiners of Puerto Rico, asking if West Virginia would be interested in establishing reciprocal relations in the practice of medicine with Puerto Rico. After a discussion, action was taken authorizing the Secretary to find out what kind of agreement could be made in this respect.

The Chair advised that it had been customary to have a committee to review applications for licensure by reciprocity in order to save time in the regular meetings. A motion was made by Dr. Holroyd, seconded by Dr. Evans, and passed that the Chair appoint such a committee. Dr. Vest said that he wished to continue on the committee and appointed Dr. Dyer and Dr. Bittinger to serve with him, since they were the nearest members to Charleston.

The question of whether or not the Board should require the return of a revoked certificate of licensure was discussed. Dr. Dyer was authorized to request an opinion from the Attorney General relative thereto.

Dr. Dyer reported that upon receipt of an inquiry concerning the credentials of Max Goldman, M. D., who was licensed in West Virginia in 1915, a letter was found in the file from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, advising that their records did not reveal that this physician had graduated there, as claimed in his application. It was agreed that Dr. Dyer should ask the Attorney General if the Board was within its rights to invite a physician to come in and give an explanation in such cases.

Dr. Dyer advised that he had received a complaint from the Department of Public Assistance relative to alleged overcharges made by Dr. Benjamin Golden of The Golden Clinic in Elkins in the case of one of the three boys lost in the woods near Parsons, who later was treated in this Clinic. Dr. Dyer said further that it was the opinion of the Department of Public Assistance that Dr. Golden took advantage of the situation, knowing that the public had contributed funds for the boy, by rendering a bill to the Sheriff in excess of the regular surgical fees allowed by the Department of Public Assistance. After a discussion of the case, Dr. Dyer was requested to invite Dr. Golden to appear at the next meeting to give his side of the controversy.

Dr. Vest read a letter from Warren Burton Taylor, M. D., now serving a term in the Medium Security Prison at Huttonsville for murder, in which he requested restoration of his license to practice medicine. Dr. Dyer was instructed to advise Dr. Taylor that he is still considered legally dead and that the Board would not be in a position to consider reinstatement of his license until he is paroled and secures work in some other field.

Richard Bent Engle, M. D., of Amma, West Virginia, appeared requesting reinstatement of his license to practice medicine, which was revoked by the Public Health Council on May 12, 1949. Before his appearance, Dr. Vest gave a summary of the case for the benefit of the new members of the Board. Mr. Cross of the United States Bureau of Narcotics, who appeared by request concerning pending narcotic cases, verified previous information received regarding Dr. Engle's record of addiction. (See special file and minutes of the Public Health Council for May 12, 1949) Dr. Engle presented a copy of a letter from District Judge Frank A. Picard of Detroit, Michigan, to Honorable Thomas Clark, Attorney General of the United States, dated December 9, 1948, calling attention to a "corrected commitment" issued by him directing that Dr. and Mrs. Engle be released from their two year sentence when cured. A photostatic copy of this letter may be found in a special file marked "Engle, Richard Bent" and is hereby made a part of the record of this hearing. Dr. Engle stated that he felt he was cured of his addiction and had no desire to revert. After he was excused from the meeting his case was discussed. There being no motion for the restoration of his license, the Chair ruled that his status remain the same until the next meeting of the Board.

The case of Noah Edward Steele, M. D., of Logan, was presented for consideration. Dr. Vest read the charges against him and reviewed the case for the benefit of the new members of the Board, advising that he had been convicted of a felony (income tax evasion) and was now out on parole. Mr. Cross reported that a supply of narcotics had been found on Dr. Steele when he was delivered to the penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, but that no reports had been received concerning him since his release from prison. Mr. Charles M. Love, Attorney at Law, appeared with Dr. Steele, and appealed to the Board to show leniency in his case. Dr. Steele submitted to questioning concerning the above charges, as well as his record of narcotic addiction. After the visitors were excused and the case discussed in executive session, a motion was made, seconded and passed that Dr. Steele be placed on probation, as follows:

#### ORDER OF PROBATION

On this the seventh day of July, 1949, The Medical Licensing Board of West Virginia met at the Capitol Building in the City of Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia, at which time the matter of suspending or revoking the certificate of licensure heretofore issued to Noah Edward Steele, M. D., permitting him to practice medicine and surgery in the State of West Virginia, came on to be heard, in pursuance to a notice setting forth the charges against him and duly served on the said Noah Edward Steele, M. D., on the thirty-first day of May, 1949, which said notice with the return of the officer



thereon showing service thereof may be found in a special file marked "Steele, Noah Edward" and which is hereby made a part of the records of The Medical Licensing Board of West Virginia and this proceeding.

At which time and place aforesaid the said Noah Edward Steele, M. D., appeared in person and with counsel, Mr. Charles M. Love, Attorney at Law, and submitted to questioning, which questions and answers, together with other evidence on file in this case, may be found in a special file marked "Steele, Noah Edward," and which are hereby made a part of the records of The Medical Licensing Board and this proceeding.

And it appearing from the aforementioned evidence that there were extenuating circumstances in the case, The Medical Licensing Board of West Virginia is of the opinion that leniency should be shown the said Noah Edward Steele, M. D.

It is hereby ordered, therefore, that Noah Edward Steele, M. D., be placed on probation indefinitely, with instructions not to apply for a narcotic permit and not to practice medicine until authorized to do so by The Medical Licensing Board of West Virginia .

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be furnished to the said Noah Edward Steele, M. D.

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In accordance with instructions of the Public Health Council at the last meeting, Walter Joseph Riley, M. D., was notified to appear at this meeting and show cause why his certificate of licensure should not be revoked for the habitual use of narcotic drugs and alcohol. Dr. Dyer explained that Dr. Riley had been placed on probation by the Public Health Council on April 5, 1948, but that since then reports had been received that he had been seen on the streets in Weston in a drunken stupor, and that he had been discharged by the former superintendent at Spencer State Hospital, but had been hired again after Dr. C. E. Hamner was reappointed superintendent of the institution. Mr. Cross, Narcotic Agent, reported that he did not have any recent information on Dr. Riley, and that the case was closed in so far as the Narcotic Bureau was concerned. Dr. Riley appeared in person and with counsel, Mr. L. M. Brannon, and Dr. C. E. Hamner. After Dr. Riley submitted to questioning, Mr. Brannon and Dr. Hamner were heard. The matter was then considered in executive session and action taken to place Dr. Riley on probation for an indefinite period, in accordance with the following order:

#### ORDER OF PROBATION

On this the seventh day of July, 1949, The Medical Licensing Board of West Virginia met at the Capitol Building in the City of Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia, at which time the matter of suspending or revoking the certificate of licensure heretofore issued to Walter Joseph Riley, M. D., permitting him to practice medicine and surgery in the State of West Virginia, came on to be heard, in pursuance to a notice setting forth the charges against him

and duly served on the said Walter Joseph Riley, M. D., on the thirty-first day of May, 1949, which said notice with the return of the officer thereon showing service thereof may be found in a special file marked "Riley, Walter Joseph" and which is hereby made a part of the records of The Medical Licensing Board of West Virginia and this proceeding.

At which time and place aforesaid the said Walter Joseph Riley, M. D., appeared in person and with counsel, Mr. L. M. Brannon, Attorney at Law, and submitting to questioning, which questions and answers, together with other evidence on file in this case, may be found in a special file marked "Riley, Walter Joseph" and which are hereby made a part of the records of The Medical Licensing Board of West Virginia and this proceeding.

And it appearing from the records and by his own admission that the said Walter Joseph Riley, M. D., has been guilty of narcotic addiction and has violated previous probation by becoming intoxicated on several occasions, The Medical Licensing Board of West Virginia does hereby order that Walter Joseph Riley, M. D., be placed on probation for an indefinite period, with instructions not to use narcotics, barbiturates, or alcoholic beverages in any form for personal consumption, and not to apply for a narcotic permit until authorized to do so by The Medical Licensing Board of West Virginia.

It is further ordered that the certificate of licensure to practice medicine and surgery in the State of West Virginia heretofore issued to Walter Joseph Riley, M. D., and held by him as aforesaid remain otherwise in full force and effect.

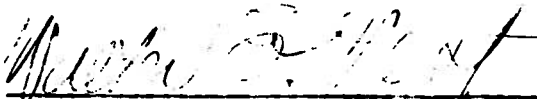
It is further ordered that the Secretary of The Medical Licensing Board of West Virginia furnish the said Walter Joseph Riley, M. D., a copy of this order.

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Dr. Vest explained that it had been customary for the licensing board to meet four times each year, usually in January, April, July and October. Dr. Holroyd moved that the next meeting be held on October 3, 4 and 5, 1949, at the Daniel Boone Hotel in Charleston. After a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of holding the meeting at the hotel, a vote was taken and the motion was lost. Dr. Dyer moved that the executive meeting be held in his office at the Capitol Building in Charleston and that the examinations be given in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol Building. Dr. Pride seconded the motion and it passed.

Dr. Dyer was requested to make an appointment for the Board to pay a courtesy call on Governor Patteson during the next meeting.

There being no further business to come before the Board the meeting was adjourned.

  
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 Walter E. Vest, M. D., Chairman

  
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 N. H. Dyer, M. D., Secretary