

**MINUTES**  
*of the Proceedings of the*  
**Forty-second Annual Meeting**  
*of the*  
**ASSOCIATION of AMERICAN**  
**MEDICAL COLLEGES**  
*held*  
**November 30, December 1 and 2, 1931**  
*at the*  
**School of Medicine**  
**Tulane University of Louisiana**  
**New Orleans, Louisiana**



*Office of the Secretary*  
**25 East Washington Street**  
**Chicago, Illinois**



## FIRST DAY

### Monday, November 30, 1931

The opening session was held in the Auditorium of the Hutchinson Memorial Building of the School of Medicine of Tulane University of Louisiana, and was convened by the president of the Association, Dr. Maurice H. Rees, University of Colorado, at 9:30 A. M.

Announcements were made by Dr. C. C. Bass as to the local arrangements for the three days of the meeting, and by the Secretary.

The reading of papers was then begun.

The first paper was read by Dr. William Pepper, dean of the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. It was entitled, "Health of Medical Students."

This paper was discussed by Drs. J. M. H. Rowland, W. H. MacCraken, B. C. H. Harvey, Ross V. Patterson and William Pepper.

The next paper, entitled, "Tendencies in Medical Practice: Study of Class of 1925," was read by Dr. H. G. Weiskotten, dean Syracuse University College of Medicine.

Dr. E. P. Lyon, dean of the University of Minnesota Medical School, followed with a paper entitled, "Heredity as a Subject in the Medical Curriculum."

The discussion on this paper was participated in by Drs. Fred L. Adair, Reverend Alphonse M. Schwitalla, B. D. Myers and E. P. Lyon.

The next paper was read by Dr. Percy T. Magan, president of the College of Medical Evangelists. It was entitled, "Role of the Medical School in the Development of Character in the Medical Student."

A paper entitled, "Dentistry: The Errant Branch; Shall Medicine Re-Adopt It?," written by Dr. Frederick T. van Beuren, Jr., associate dean Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, was read at his request by the Secretary, with the consent of the Association.

This paper was discussed by Dr. Alfred Owre.

The Association then adjourned until 9:30 A. M. Tuesday morning.

Following a luncheon given by Tulane University, the delegates spent the afternoon visiting the various departments of the School of Medicine, the Charity Hospital and the University.

At 6:30 P. M. a dinner was given at the Hotel Roosevelt. On this occasion, the President, Dr. Rees, delivered his presidential address. Rabbi Louis Binstock, of New Orleans, told his impressions of Russia, gained during a recent visit to that country.

## SECOND DAY

### Tuesday, December 1, 1931

The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Rees, at 9:30 A. M.

The first paper was read by Dr. D. J. Davis, dean University of Illinois College of Medicine. It was entitled, "Cooperation Between the College of Medicine of the State University and Other State Departments in Illinois."

The paper was discussed by Dr. W. S. Leathers.

Dr. F. A. Moss, secretary of the Committee on the Aptitude Test, then presented the report of this committee.

The report was discussed by Drs. Ross V. Patterson, W. C. MacTavish, W. A. Bloedorn, E. W. Koch, Irving S. Cutter, H. E. French, C. C. Bass, B. D. Myers and F. A. Moss.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, this report was ordered published in the JOURNAL of the Association.

The next paper was read by Dr. W. H. Moursund, dean Baylor University College of Medicine, entitled, "Premedical Qualifications in Relation to Achievement in Medical College."

On motion of the secretary, duly seconded and carried, the paper by Dr. G. Carl Huber, dean of the Graduate School of the University of Michigan, entitled, "Graduate Work in Premedical Sciences," was read by title and ordered published in the JOURNAL of the Association. Dr. Huber was unavoidably absent from the meeting.

Dr. Louis B. Wilson, director of the Mayo Foundation of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, presented a paper entitled, "Research in Graduate Medical Schools."

This paper was discussed by Drs. G. Canby Robinson and Maurice H. Rees.

The next paper was read by Dr. W. S. Leathers, dean Vanderbilt University School of Medicine. It was entitled, "Development of the Clinical Concept in the Teaching of Preventive Medicine."

This paper was discussed by Drs. E. C. Dickson, G. Canby Robinson, H. G. Weiskotten and D. J. Davis.

On motion of Dr. E. P. Lyon, duly seconded and carried, a letter addressed to the Secretary by Dr. Madge Thurlow Macklin, of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Western Ontario, was ordered published in the minutes. The letter is as follows:

November 28th, 1931.

Dr. Fred C. Zapffe,  
 Secretary-Treasurer, Association of American Medical Colleges,  
 c/o Hotel Roosevelt,  
 New Orleans, La.  
 Dear Dr. Zapffe:

I very much regret that it will be impossible for me to make the trip to New Orleans to attend your annual meeting, and to take part

in the discussion of Dr. Lyon's paper on "Heredity as a Subject in the Medical Curriculum." It is a matter of great importance that a dean of a prominent medical school should recognize the value of a course in heredity for the medical student, and should advocate its inclusion in the medical curriculum. All medical schools, if they wish to provide their graduates with a knowledge of the subjects which they will need in their practice, will have, in the near future, to train their students in genetics as applied to medicine. The courses in heredity offered by the biologists in the premedical curriculum are essential, but insufficient. The student requires a special course in human inheritance dealing with hereditary diseases and abnormalities. This should be set toward the end of the course, when he has gained a certain familiarity with diseases and their manifestations through clinics, lectures and reading. Needless to say, the course should be taught by a medical graduate who is thoroughly conversant with the modern science of experimental genetics. The aim would be to build on the foundation laid in the biological courses (provided this was sound). As things are now, comparatively few medical students come to know the significance of inheritance of diseases and defects.

The inclusion of such a course in all medical school curricula cannot be other than beneficial in many ways. (1) There is the eugenic side. With the medical profession thoroughly informed as to the desirability for the elimination of the unfit, and the perpetuation of the more desirable elements of the population, the ideals of the eugenists would gradually come into reach. Aside from this point, however, there are several practical advantages which should be mentioned: (2) The average physician needs information of this kind in order that he may advise his patients intelligently in matters of inheritance. There has been an awakening of interest in the public mind in recent years on this subject, and no physician can afford to be ignorant when called upon to give information to patients, who naturally turn to the medical profession for advice on questions in this field. The number of people who are now going to physicians for information on inheritance is increasing, and is bound to increase more and more.

(3) The subject of human inheritance is part of the field of preventive medicine, and much good may be done in combatting disease by proper advice to members of a family who are yet unaffected by hereditary diseases which have already affected other members. For instance, in the case of those who have an hereditary tendency toward diabetes mellitus or pernicious anaemia, as shown by the appearance of one or other of these in immediate members of the family, much may be done by the institution of appropriate therapy to delay the onset, or perhaps even to prevent the occurrence of the disease.

(4) Research in human heredity would gain a great impetus from the general adoption of this course in medical schools. At present there is appalling ignorance on the part of the medical profession as to this subject. With graduates trained to its importance, we would find more and more interest in the cases met with in practice, and many more pedigrees would be brought to light. The literature would become immensely enriched in this way, and the whole science of human inheritance advanced.

Many other advantages could be set forth, but those already mentioned would more than justify the inclusion of such a course. The most difficult thing would be to get properly qualified teachers.

I wish very much that I could hear Dr. Lyon's paper, for I am sure that he will deal adequately with the subject. I sincerely hope that, as a result, more and more medical schools will put on this course, until in the not distant future it will be regarded as just as essential as bacteriology or aseptic technic.

With many thanks for your letter,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Madge Thurlow Macklin.

The Association then adjourned to meet in executive session on the same day at 8 P. M. in the Hotel Roosevelt.

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Immediately after the adjournment of the morning session the delegates and their wives were entertained by Tulane University at a luncheon in the Patio Royal and an automobile sight-seeing tour of the city of New Orleans.

## EXECUTIVE SESSION

Following immediately after the conclusion of a dinner held in the Hotel Roosevelt, the Association met in executive session.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Rees, at 8 P. M. The first order of business was the roll call.

### Roll Call

The Secretary announced that the following fifty-nine colleges were represented by one or more delegates:

- University of Alabama School of Medicine.—Stuart Graves.
- College of Medical Evangelists.—Percy T. Magan.
- Stanford University School of Medicine.—E. C. Dickson.
- University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine.—E. S. Ryerson.
- University of Colorado School of Medicine.—M. H. Rees; Robert C. Lewis.
- George Washington University School of Medicine.—W. A. Bloedorn; F. A. Moss.
- Georgetown University School of Medicine.—John L. Gipprich; Wm. G. Morgan.
- Howard University School of Medicine.—N. P. G. Adams.
- Emory University School of Medicine.—R. H. Oppenheimer; Jas. R. McCord.
- University of Georgia Medical Department.—Wm. L. Moss.
- Loyola University School of Medicine.—T. H. Ahearn; L. D. Moorhead.
- Northwestern University Medical School.—Irving S. Cutter.
- University of Chicago (Rush Medical College).—B. C. H. Harvey; Fred L. Adair.
- University of Illinois College of Medicine.—D. J. Davis.
- Indiana University School of Medicine.—B. D. Myers.
- State University of Iowa College of Medicine.—J. T. McClintock.
- University of Kansas School of Medicine.—H. R. Wahl.
- University of Louisville School of Medicine.—John W. Moore.
- Tulane University of Louisiana School of Medicine.—C. C. Bass.
- Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.—E. Cowles Andrus.
- University of Maryland School of Medicine.—J. M. H. Rowland.
- Boston University School of Medicine.—A. S. Begg.
- Tufts College Medical School.—A. W. Stearns.
- Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery.—W. H. MacCraken.
- University of Michigan Medical School.—F. G. Novy.
- University of Minnesota Medical School.—E. P. Lyon.
- University of Minnesota Graduate School, Medical Department.—Louis B. Wilson.
- University of Mississippi School of Medicine.—Phillip L. Mull.

- St. Louis University School of Medicine.—A. M. Schwitalla; Chas. H. Nielson; A. H. Kerper.
- Washington University School of Medicine.—W. McKim Marriott; B. S. Veeder.
- University of Nebraska College of Medicine.—C. W. M. Poynter.
- Creighton University School of Medicine.—John J. McInerney.
- Dartmouth Medical College.—John P. Bowler.
- Albany Medical College.—Harold S. Rypins.
- Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.—Alfred Owre.
- Cornell University Medical College.—G. Canby Robinson; W. S. Ladd.
- Long Island College of Medicine.—A. M. Miller; Frank L. Babbott, Jr.
- New York Homeopathic Medical College.—Claude A. Burrett.
- University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College (New York University).  
—John Wyckoff.
- Syracuse University College of Medicine.—H. G. Weiskotten; D. F. Gillette.
- University of Buffalo Medical Department.—E. W. Koch.
- Duke University School of Medicine.—W. C. Davison.
- Wake Forest College School of Medicine.—Thurman D. Kitchin.
- University of North Dakota School of Medicine.—H. E. French.
- Ohio State University College of Medicine.—Clayton S. Smith.
- University of Cincinnati College of Medicine.—A. C. Bachmeyer.
- Jefferson Medical College.—Ross V. Patterson.
- Temple University School of Medicine.—Wm. N. Parkinson.
- University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.—William Pepper.
- Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.—Martha Tracy.
- Medical College of the State of South Carolina.—Robt. H. Wilson.
- Vanderbilt University School of Medicine.—W. S. Leathers; Beverly Douglas; Horton Casparis.
- Baylor University College of Medicine.—W. H. Moursund.
- University of Texas Department of Medicine.—Geo. E. Bethel.
- University of Utah School of Medicine.—B. I. Burns.
- Medical College of Virginia.—Lee E. Sutton, Jr.
- University of Virginia Department of Medicine.—Jas. C. Flippin.
- Marquette University School of Medicine.—A. H. Berens; B. F. McGrath.
- University of Wisconsin Medical School.—C. R. Bardeen.

### Absentees

- The following colleges (20) were not represented:
- University of California Medical School.
- McGill University Faculty of Medicine.
- University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine.
- Harvard University Medical School.
- University of Missouri School of Medicine.

Columbia University New York Post Graduate Medical School.  
 University of Oklahoma School of Medicine.  
 Hahnemann Medical College.  
 University of South Dakota College of Medicine.  
 Meharry Medical College.  
 University of Tennessee College of Medicine.  
 University of Vermont College of Medicine.  
 Western Reserve University School of Medicine.  
 University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine.  
 University of the Philippines College of Medicine.  
 West Virginia University School of Medicine.  
 Yale Medical School.  
 University of Oregon School of Medicine.  
 University of North Carolina School of Medicine.  
 University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine.

Letters or telegrams expressing regret at not being represented at the meeting were received from the deans of the following member colleges (8): McGill University; University of Manitoba; University of Missouri; New York Post Graduate Medical School; Hahnemann Medical College; University of Vermont; Western Reserve University; University of North Carolina.

### Others Present

William D. Cutter and E. A. Rygh, Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, American Medical Association; Harold Rypins, New York Education Department and Federation of State Medical Examining Boards; Lester J. Evans, Commonwealth Fund; J. Stewart Rodman and E. S. Elwood, National Board of Medical Examiners; Frank Vinsonhaler, University of Arkansas School of Medicine; Byron H. Nellans, Eclectic Medical College; Ellis W. Bacon, J. B. Lippincott Company.

### Minutes of 1930 Meeting

The Secretary stated that the minutes of the 1930 meeting had been sent to the dean of every member college, and, therefore, the minutes as published were offered.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, these minutes were approved as published.

The next order of business was the reading of the report of the secretary-treasurer.

### Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

**SECRETARY ZAPFFE:** The membership of the Association at the present time numbers eighty, which is the same as it was last year.

## Charter Members

I thought it might be interesting to some of you to know when your respective colleges came into membership. If you are interested to see the list I have prepared, you may do so when the meeting adjourns. It might be of interest to you if I give you the names of the colleges now in membership that were charter members of the Association.

Some colleges that have come into membership since then were in membership originally as charter members, but later dropped out, and then returned into membership. However, the list I will read represents the colleges in continuous membership since 1891—forty years:

University of California Medical School.  
 University of Colorado, School of Medicine.  
 Georgetown University, School of Medicine.  
 George Washington University, School of Medicine.  
 Howard University, School of Medicine.  
 University of Illinois, College of Medicine.  
 State University of Iowa, College of Medicine.  
 University of Louisville, School of Medicine.  
 Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine.  
 University of Maryland, School of Medicine.  
 Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery.  
 University of Michigan Medical School.  
 St. Louis University, School of Medicine.  
 University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine.  
 Western Reserve University, School of Medicine.

A rather interesting list, with a great deal of history behind it.

## Former Officers of Association

I have also a list of all the officers of the Association since the organization in 1891. Two interesting personages appear in that list, particularly interesting, I should say, among the many interesting names that appear there. One is that of the first N. S. Davis, who was president for four consecutive years, representing the Chicago Medical College, and the other is that of Sir William Osler, who was president in 1896, representing Johns Hopkins University Medical Department.

A number of matters that came up during the year have been referred to the Executive Council and will be reported on from that source.

## Study of Student Accomplishment

One of the particularly valuable pieces of work that was done this year was the study of student accomplishment which, you will remember, resulted from the resolution presented by Dr. Begg at the Indianapolis meeting in 1928.

The study was to be made in the interest of the colleges of liberal arts. I am now making the third annual study. The first study was presented to you at the Denver meeting. The second study, which was done much better than the first because I had learned a great many things in the meantime, was mimeographed and each of you received a copy. This list was sent out, not to all of the 573 colleges represented on the list, but to a selected group of about 200. The reason for not sending it out to all the colleges was that we did not have the necessary funds.

The list brought, I think, about as many replies as lists were sent out, and in each instance the college expressed extreme interest, and many of them hoped that the study would be continued. Several of the colleges stated that on the basis of this report they had appointed a premedical adviser for their students. Others reported that they were in process of revamping their courses for the premedical students.

The list sent out gave the names of the colleges, the total number of students who entered medical school, the number that made a clear record, the number with conditions, and the number with failures. Only those students who came from colleges other than your own university were reported on.

This year the list is being extended to include the students who came from your own University as well. The next—third—list also shows how many were dropped, how many withdrew, and the reasons for withdrawal.

I have in my office a card for each one of these schools, and on it appears the name of the student, the medical school he attended, the record he made in the medical school, conditions and failures, and the subjects in which these conditions and failures were made, so that the colleges now get a much more complete record than previously.

The Association of American Universities will make this study a subject of discussion at their meeting, which I believe is to take place some time this month. The study was also discussed in the National Association of State Universities. One of the presidents told me that they were extremely pleased over the study and that they regarded it as a most valuable contribution to education. The Chairman of the Education Committee of the North Central Association asked for a copy of the list. He stated that it would be of great value to them and that they would discuss it. He will let me know what the results of that discussion would be.

### Admission Credentials

You probably remember that in the July JOURNAL I published a list of all the freshman students of 1930 showing what their credentials were for admission to medical school. It was suggested by the Executive Council that that study be correlated with the study of student accomplishment so as to be able to see what John Jones, who had two years of college work, did in medicine as compared to Sam Smith who had three years of college work or Bill

Brown who had four years of college work. It occurred to me today, after hearing Dr. Moss' excellent report, that it might be of additional value to add the aptitude test results.

### Applications of American Students in British Schools

Since last fall the General Medical Council of Great Britain has been sending to me every application that was made to every medical school in the British Isles—Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales—for the purpose of getting some information on what the records they presented meant. The University of Edinburgh sent their total list of applications, 228 in number. So far I have reviewed about 600 applications. Let me remind you that in the November issue of our JOURNAL I published figures from all of the medical schools in the British Isles showing how many American students had applied and how many were accepted.

We have heard various figures given as to what those numbers might be. The ones I published are based on letters received from each school in the British Isles and may therefore be regarded as being authentic. The largest number of applications ever received since those schools have kept a record of the number was 238 by the University of Edinburgh. The largest number of inquiries made was 600. They received 238 applications, of which they accepted 12, and of those 12, only 8 came.

Quite a few of the schools over there, you know, will not admit any American students. They do not understand our records. They do not understand our methods of accrediting. They do not understand the letters that accompany a great many of these records, and they feel that our evaluation has been of tremendous assistance to them.

### Medical Licensing Boards

You will also remember that the Federation of State Medical Boards amended its Constitution last year to throw responsibility for medical education on the shoulders of the Association of American Medical Colleges. I have brought a few letters of which I will read you the essential extract as to what the state licensing boards expect of us.

New Jersey: "The Board voted to accept the ratings of the Association of American Medical Colleges as their standard in rating the medical credentials of applicants for admission to licensure in this state."

Pennsylvania: "With the responsibility placed upon your Association, it is obvious that each school should be checked up carefully each year, if possible, to see that it maintains the courses required by the Association and the courses indicated in the catalog of the school. One of the outstanding conditions which the Association of American Medical Colleges should give in its check-up of schools is to see that students are trained in the art of caring for patients. The development of good practitioners should be the keynote sounded by every department in the school."

Ohio: "Your Association should inspect as frequently as necessary each class in a school so that your endorsement of its soundness and respectability could form our basis of recognition."

New York: "The Association should give to the Boards up-to-date information about the quality and standing of the various medical schools in the country, particularly those about whose standing there may be some question. Inspection of these institutions by the Association would, at the present time, be of most value to the Boards who could then turn to the Association for authentic information as to whether or not such-and-such a school is maintaining proper educational standards."

California: "Some means should be adopted to accurately check those students who transfer from one college to another, leaving the first college with deficiencies in one or more subjects and being granted advanced standing in the second college."

The Executive Council has considered that point and you will hear from that source regarding its action.

"Development of a centralized scheme for verification of foreign credentials that will prevent graduates of low-grade United States schools from obtaining advanced standing in European universities and thereafter being granted a medical diploma by such university after completion of a one-year course."

Ohio, as you know, has removed every prescription as to what medical schools shall do. A certain college applied to the Board in Ohio for approval. They were asked by the Board whether the college had been approved by the Association of American Medical Colleges. The reply was "No." The Board replied "No. We cannot recognize your school without such approval."

I believe I am right in stating that the New York Board has likewise removed every prescription, except the qualifying certificate, and has even amended its law so that continuous sessions are permissible.

### Applications for Membership

You will recall that at the 1930 meeting the application of Duke University School of Medicine was referred to the Executive Council for action after the school had been visited, a visit not having been possible because of the late receipt of the application.

The University of Arkansas presented an application and action was deferred.

Just a few weeks ago I received an application from the Louisiana State University Medical Center, which was referred to the Executive Council and will be reported on from that source.

Visits were made to six colleges during the year, in Georgia, Virginia, Minnesota and North Carolina, and as the constitution specifies that if the college is found to be all right no report is necessary, no report is to be made on those schools.

## American Chemical Society

Extending the activities of the Association to other organizations, contact was made in February, as a result of the study of student accomplishment last year, so that the American Chemical Society has appointed a committee to study the teaching of chemistry in the liberal arts colleges. The cards that I have on the students showed that a not inconsiderable number of students fail in biochemistry, and the Society felt it was time to take some action. That Society, of course, will not meet again until next year and no report can be made on what its action will be.

## American College of Surgeons

As the result of a program that was introduced into the meeting of the American College of Surgeons in October, 1931, at which Dr. Cutter and myself participated in a symposium on the teaching of surgery. The American College of Surgeons has appointed a committee for a two-year period to study the teaching of surgery and report to the College. The committee was appointed last week, and while all the men on the committee are really representative of the Association of American Medical Colleges because they are members of the faculties of member colleges, two, at least, are definitely such representatives, Dr. Cutter and myself. Dr. George J. Heuer of Cincinnati, Dr. Elliott Cutler of Western Reserve, and Dr. Allen O. Whipple of Columbia, are the other three members of the committee.

## The Journal

With reference to the JOURNAL, as you know, it has been going on, appearing once every two months. The mailing list is increasing gradually in size because of additions that are being made by the various colleges. Quite a number of letters come into the office expressing interest in the JOURNAL.

The papers published in the JOURNAL are those that are read at the annual meeting, together with the discussions; papers that are sent in by the Deans having been written by members of their faculties and therefore bearing the stamp of approval of the Dean, or that come otherwise with the approval of the Dean.

There has been only one exception to that rule, and that is the paper that appeared in the last issue of the JOURNAL on the development of medical education in West China, which I took on myself to publish, as it seemed to me a rather interesting bit of history, a little side light on what has been done in another part of the world by people who really did not know anything about what was being done over here and yet succeeded in developing about the same system of teaching that we have.

You may have noticed that the advertising in the JOURNAL has increased somewhat, which must be regarded as a rather good sign inasmuch

as the times are hard, and reports from other journals with which I have had contact have been to the effect that their advertising has fallen off in amount.

I would like to call your attention again, as I have before, both vocally and by letter, that it would help a great deal if each of you and some of your faculty would drop a card to one of the advertisers asking for a catalog. These advertisers gauge the result of their advertising by the number of requests for catalogs or information that they receive, and every now and then one of these advertisers has a little card down in the bottom of the ad asking you to fill it out and send it in. If you will just do that, it will help very much to increase the advertising. We lost two advertisers because they did not receive a single request from that little card. It does not mean much, I know you are busy, but if you will ask your secretaries to do that every time the JOURNAL comes to you, to write to one advertiser, and have her remind one or two members of the faculty to do likewise, it would help very much.

The JOURNAL this year has established exchange with 51 other journals. The journals chosen were those which contain news, so that instead of having you look through 51 journals for news regarding other colleges than your own, you can take our JOURNAL and find all the news right there. Instead of having to depend on *Science* for some of your news, you will find, if you do not read *Science* regularly, that our JOURNAL gives you the same news. Of course, we publish only once every two months and *Science* is published every week, but then you do not get a chance to look at *Science* every week and I know you look at our JOURNAL every time it comes to your desk.

If you have any news, ask your secretary to send me the item. Remember, it may not be news to you but it is news to the other colleges, and it helps a great deal in establishing the authenticity of whatever news are printed in the JOURNAL.

### Financial Statement

For many years the fiscal year of the Association has been set by the Constitution (Art. III, Sec. 5) as from September 1 to August 31, and this year, at the behest of the Finance Committee of the Executive Council, the statement is for that period. On August 31, 1931, the balance was \$1,158. This is the first time in my recollection that the finances of the association were wholly on the credit side of the ledger.

The accounts were audited by the Auditing Committee, Dr. Ross V. Patterson and Dr. Thurman D. Kitchin, and found correct.

Since the first of September the dues, on the increased basis of \$250, have been coming in much better than they ever have within my recollection. More colleges have paid the dues up to this time than ever before. I have received the dues from 71 colleges. Of the remaining 9, I have been advised by 7 that the dues ought to have been in before this, or are on the way, or the bills have

been O.K.'d, so that there is no question that the dues from the entire membership will be in shortly.

This money has been placed in the bank in the name of the Association of American Medical Colleges. The bank is The First National Bank of Chicago, regarded as the soundest bank in Chicago, one of the four banks in Chicago that no one ever expects to close. The day before I left home, the balance, deducting two or three outstanding checks, was \$15,700.

The books are being kept according to a system that was set up by a certified public accountant, so that there is nothing to do but to make the entries and at the end of the year have the accountant audit the books and prepare a proper trial balance sheet for the Association.

(Signed) FRED C. ZAPFFE.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried to accept the report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

### Report of Executive Council

The report of the Executive Council was submitted by its chairman, DR. B. D. MYERS.

During the past year the Executive Council has taken its duties very seriously. I think it would not be a misnomer to state that the Council has aimed to function as a committee on the promotion of the interests of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

### Finance Committee

Following the Denver meeting, the Council adjourned with the agreement to meet in Chicago in February at the time of the meeting of the Council on Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. We met at that time, and it seemed to the Council that in the inauguration of an accounting system, and a system for budgeting the finances of the Association, a Finance Committee should be appointed that could meet more frequently than it would be possible for the Council to meet. So I appointed Dr. Cutter as Chairman of a Finance Committee to act with Dr. Zapffe and later agreed to serve as one of the committee of three. We held two meetings to which I made trips to Chicago at no expense to the Council, and on which occasions Dr. Cutter and Dr. Zapffe and I spent some time in working over a proper system for financial accounting.

Since reaching New Orleans the Council spent an almost continuous session on Sunday, and last night until nearly midnight, and this afternoon after five o'clock, and we come with a report as follows.

### University of Mississippi School of Medicine

I think you all remember the very serious situation which developed in Mississippi a year ago in which there was the autocratic elimination by the

Governor of a considerable number not only of the medical faculty but of the university faculty of the University of Mississippi, as a result of which the University of Mississippi School of Medicine was put on probation.

The Council desires to congratulate the dean, Dr. Mull, the faculty of the University of Mississippi School of Medicine, the alumni of the institution, and the medical profession of the state of Mississippi, for rallying so splendidly to a restoration of right educational conditions in that state; but it seems necessary, under the circumstances, to continue the University of Mississippi on probation for another year.

I think, perhaps, we ought to take up these items of business, Mr. Chairman, item by item, and I move the approval of this particular element of the report of the Council.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

On motion, regularly seconded and carried, the recommendation of the Council to continue the University of Mississippi School of Medicine on probation for another year was approved and accepted.

### Applications for Membership

The application of the University of Arkansas School of Medicine has been before the Council for more than a year. A visit was made to the school and recommendations were made as to improvements which should be made. The result has been very gratifying in that the legislature authorized a bond issue of \$375,000 that will provide for the erection of a necessary building. Those bonds have been advertised for sale some time this month, so that the prospect is very good. The Council, however, withholds action on the application, which I have no doubt will a year from now be favorable, until a year from this time.

I move that the recommendation of the Council on the University of Arkansas School of Medicine be approved and accepted.

On motion, regularly seconded and carried, this recommendation was approved and accepted.

Formal application for membership was received from the Louisiana State University Medical Center. The Council recommends that an inspection be made when the school has been in operation for at least one year and action on the application withheld until then.

On motion, regularly seconded, this recommendation was approved.

### Credit for Graduates in Pharmacy

The next part of the report appears somewhat formal.

WHEREAS, graduates in pharmacy are applying for matriculation in schools of medicine; and

WHEREAS, certain schools of pharmacy advertise their courses as superior preparation for the study of medicine; and

WHEREAS, admission committees in not a few schools of medicine grant no premedical credit whatever to graduates in pharmacy, while some medical schools grant as much as 50 or 51 hours of premedical credit to graduates in pharmacy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we express our conviction that pharmacy does not constitute a preparation for the study of medicine; and be it further

RESOLVED, that pharmacy school graduates applying for matriculation in medicine may not be granted premedical credit except with the approval of the Executive Council, to which body the credentials of the applicant shall be submitted for evaluation.

I move the approval of this recommendation.

The Council will accept the evaluation of the State University of any institution holding membership in the Association of American Universities.

The motion to adopt the recommendation was seconded and carried, forty-three voting affirmatively, and four voting negatively.

The Executive Council believes the transfer of students should be encouraged. That is, we mean the transfer of students from one school of medicine to another school of medicine. Since instances have come to the attention of the Council in which more credit has been granted the student on transfer than he was allowed in the school of origin, and inasmuch as the number of transferred students is not large, the Council recommends that in all cases of transfer the school accepting the student by transfer shall require two copies of the student's record, one copy to be sent to the office of the Council with the evaluation of the accepting school for approval and for filing.

We are not at all anxious to assume any authority here. All we are trying to do is to face certain sore spots in the administration of entrance requirements and transfer of credentials, and it is a little difficult to get the case before you as fully as it is before us.

I move the adoption of this recommendation.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

### Educational Research

On October 23, 1931, a letter was sent to each dean of a medical school holding membership in this Association, asking for suggestions of studies to be undertaken the coming year. One of the very valuable suggestions that was made was that we should employ a full time expert as director of studies. The Council gave careful consideration to that suggestion, and the Council believes that we have the assistance of experts in our universities, available without any expense, and we feel that the employment of a full time director of studies is a step which we should not take at this time.

I have prepared a summary of ten of the suggestions that have been made for studies for the coming year.

1. Continuation of the Aptitude Test.
2. Continuation of the study of accomplishment of students of the various schools of liberal arts in the different medical schools.

That is the study Dr. Zapffe has made for a number of years.

3. Correlation of premedical hours with accomplishment in medical schools. That is an extension of the study which Dr. Zapffe has made for the past three years.

4. Continuation of the study of tendencies in medical practice made by Dr. Weiskotten.

5. Resumption by the Secretary of the study of applications for matriculation in medical schools.

6. A study of how the student uses his elective hours.

I know from whom each one of these suggestion has come. I can give you that information if it is asked for.

7. Preparation of a circular of information for seniors in medical schools relating to opportunities of medical graduates in various fields of medicine.

8. A study of the degree and character of teaching of interns in hospitals of the United States.

9. A study of the cost of medical education to medical schools; that is, the cost not to the student but the per capita cost of medical education to medical schools.

10. The appointment of a committee of five premedical advisers to prepare a report for premedical advisers in schools of liberal arts.

These suggestions have come to us from you. They are not suggestions originating in the Council.

DR. C. R. BARDEEN (University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.): I should like to ask whether any cost estimates have been made for these lines of investigation.

DR. MYERS: There has been an estimate of cost for the aptitude test study. Beyond that, there has been no estimate made.

I would like to move the acceptance of this suggested group of studies from which the Council shall make choice for the coming year.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

### Report of Finance Committee

The remaining part of the report of the Executive Council has to do with the work of the Finance Committee, and since Dr. Cutter is chairman of that subcommittee of the Council I am going to ask him to make that report.

DR. IRVING S. CUTTER: The Finance Committee has met three times during the past year and worked out the following plan of accounting.

The accounts are to be held in the name of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

There shall be supervision of all accounts by a certified public accountant.

A voucher check system shall be installed, checks to be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer and countersigned by the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council or other member of the Council so designated.

Expenditures within the budget up to the amount of \$50 may be authorized by the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council. Other than this, no person may incur indebtedness in the name of the Association, nor may expenditures be made except on authorization of the Council.

Inspection of members or applying schools will be made only on the order of the Council, and that body shall select the inspector and authorize necessary travel expense.

All research or study programs involving the expenditure of funds of the Association shall be approved by the Association or its Executive Council.

Grants made shall be payable in installments to the investigating agent or agency on the order of the Executive Council.

The Executive Council will be responsible for securing competitive bids on printing of the JOURNAL and on all other expenditures that justify competitive bids.

### Budget for 1931-1932

The following budget is proposed for the ensuing year.

#### INCOME

Dues from member colleges.....	\$19,000
Advertising from the JOURNAL.....	2,500
Aptitude Test .....	9,000
Cash balance on hand from last year.....	1,158
	<hr/>
Total Assets for the year.....	\$31,658

#### EXPENDITURES

These items cannot be determined exactly, but we believe that they are within the bounds of possibility.

Office Rent .....	\$ 1,000
Supplies .....	650
Full-time stenographer .....	1,200
Expense of annual meeting (which is the reporting, and so forth) .....	500
Travel expense in visiting schools.....	1,200
(This is three times the amount heretofore allocated or used for that purpose).	

Committee expense .....	500
Publication of the JOURNAL .....	4,000
Secretary's salary .....	5,000
Office equipment .....	350
The Association owns about \$20 worth of equipment and will need files, typewriters and desks, and things of that sort.	
Aptitude test .....	8,000
Educational Research .....	5,000

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\$27,400

This leaves a reserve of \$4,258.

This budget is submitted for your approval.

(Signed) B. D. MYERS  
 IRVING S. CUTTER  
 M. H. REES  
 E. P. LYON  
 A. S. BEGG  
 FRED C. ZAPFFE

DR. B. C. H. HARVEY (University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.): I notice an item of \$9,000 in connection with the aptitude test. Could you give us a little explanation in regard to that?

DR. CUTTER: The Aptitude Test Committee was created by this Association and when it began to function it became an autonomous expending body. That was an anomalous situation. There should not be an expending body within the Association other than the Association itself.

The aptitude test expense is practically all met by the \$1 fee which each student pays, and the expense is for the proctors and the printing and the correction of these test papers, and the compiling of the data. These are the figures that the committee has submitted, and they will submit a subsidiary budget to become part of the record of this Association under which that committee will operate. However, it is directly under the direction of the Finance Committee of this Council.

The Secretary read the budget submitted by the Aptitude Test Committee for last year. He stated that no salaries were paid to any one except to the statistical assistants. Neither the secretary nor any other member of the Committee received any salary.

The motion to accept this budget was seconded and carried.

### Report of Committee on Educational Policies

The chairman of the committee, Dr. H. G. Weiskotten, submitted the following report:

During the past year the Committee on Educational Policies has continued

its study of graduate medical education. Through the cooperation of the National Board of Medical Examiners the Committee has had opportunity to confer with representatives from most of the national group of specialists. In addition to such conferences, we have had considerable correspondence with groups and individuals interested in graduate study.

The Committee recommends the following basic fundamental requirements for preparation for the practice of the specialties:

1. Graduation from a recognized medical college.

2. One year internship which should involve general clinical work. This should preferably be a rotating internship or one in which general diagnosis and general treatment are stressed.

3. Residency, which might be in a broad special department, such as medicine, surgery, gynecology and obstetrics. This residency might consist of an assistantship in preclinical departments, such as pathology, physiology, etc. In lieu of the residency, the requirement might be three years' experience under supervision or five years general practice.

4. Not less than two years graduate clinical work under supervision of a university. The candidate in addition should be required to take sufficient training to attain a superior knowledge in the fundamentals which underlie diagnosis and treatment in his clinical field. The departments with which he has worked shall certify that in their opinion the candidate is competent to begin the practice of his specialty in a scientific manner without supervision. The candidate may then present himself for an adequate examination by the university.

The candidate should receive adequate recognition of his attainments from the university.

It is recommended that a copy of these recommendations be sent to the various medical colleges with the suggestion that they survey their resources and facilities in order to provide increased opportunities for graduate training as above outlined.

(Signed) L. B. WILSON  
E. S. RYERSON  
JOHN WYCKOFF  
F. T. VAN BEUREN, JR.  
H. G. WEISKOTTEN, Chairman

Dr. Weiskotten moved the adoption of the report.

The motion was regularly seconded and carried.

### Report of the Committee on Intern Training

SECRETARY ZAPFFE: Dr. Cutter has been working on this report with considerable effort during the past year and has gotten well into it, but is not yet

ready to make a final report. Therefore, the Committee on Intern Training should be continued, to report next year.

It was regularly moved, seconded, and carried to continue the Committee on Intern Training.

### Report of the Committee on Nurses' Training Schools

Dr. A. C. Bachmeyer, chairman of the committee, presented the following report.

Your Committee, appointed several years ago, to consider "the relation of the medical college to the school of nursing" has taken advantage of several studies that have been made pertaining to schools of nursing, particularly those portions concerning the so-called University Schools of Nursing.

These studies clearly indicate that there is no uniformity in plan of organization or administration among these schools and, as one study states, "If it is true that, ideally, the university schools of nursing must be by definition an integral part of the university system, then there are few of these schools which do not fall far short of the ideal."

Schools of Nursing as now conducted by universities are superior to those conducted by many hospitals in that they have better administration and control of instruction, a higher quality of faculty and better facilities for class and laboratory work. There are some schools, however, of which this cannot be said.

It is reported that there are more than 2,000 schools of nursing in the United States, having an enrollment of approximately 85,000 students, of whom 65 per cent are high school graduates, 27 per cent have not completed high school courses, 7 per cent have had from 1 to 3 years of college work and only 1 per cent have had four years of college education.

There is general agreement that, while there has been an overproduction of nurses during recent years, the supply of women who by reason of their preparation are qualified to occupy positions of responsibility in the nursing field is quite limited.

It would appear, therefore, that those universities conducting schools of medicine with their associated hospital facilities are in a strategic position to make valuable contributions to the field of nursing.

The basic training of the usual nurse may be regarded as primarily technical in nature. While there has been criticism of universities for including such training among their activities, certain types of technical training can best be given under such auspices because of the facilities which exist and which must be provided for professional education. These facilities offer the best environment for technical training as well. Particularly is this true in the case of the nurse. It is appropriate, therefore, that universities which have these facilities conduct such nurse training.

In addition to this type of technical training, however, it is suggested that

universities which are conducting schools of medicine organize courses for nurses which are entirely of collegiate standard. These courses would seem to group themselves into four divisions:

1. Those which are primarily cultural.
2. Those which are fundamental to medicine—(the pre-clinical group).
3. Those in which there is overlapping between medicine and nursing—(the clinical group).
4. Those which pertain primarily to nursing—(nursing technique, history, ethics, etc.).

Having these four groups in mind, a curriculum might well be prepared which, together with such practical experience as may be found necessary, would merit a college degree and which would qualify the student for responsible work in the field of nursing.

Opportunity for research and for postgraduate study in some of the special fields of nursing should also be provided.

The relation of the medical school to such courses would, in large part, depend, on the general organization of the university. In some universities, the school of nursing may be a separate entity, numbering on its faculty some of those who are also on the faculty of the School of Medicine. In others, the medical school may assume responsibility for the conduct of such courses, and for that purpose there would be added to the faculty of the college such additional members from the field of nursing as may be indicated.

In other instances, the academic control may be lodged in the College of Arts and Sciences in which case faculty members would be added from the School of Medicine and the nursing field.

The specific relation is not deemed to be so important as is the assumption that medicine desires to cooperate with nursing in the development of its field and in making available such opportunities as now exist in the School of Medicine that will make for the development of teachers and administrators in the field of nursing.

If the Association desires that a more intimate study and report be made concerning the interrelationships between medical colleges and nursing schools, the curricular content of collegiate standard courses as suggested herein, or more definite details on possible methods of administration, it is recommended that either this Committee or another Committee be so instructed.

(Signed) A. C. BACHMEYER, Chairman.  
A. M. SCHWITALLA

On motion, regularly seconded, the report was accepted and the committee continued.

### New Business

DR. C. R. BARDEEN (University of Wisconsin, Madison): I was, unfortunately, not present last year at Denver when the increase in dues was before the

Association. As I understand it, the Council brought this matter to the Association and the Association increased the dues on the recommendation of the Council.

I want to say that no one has any more regard for the Council than I have, or their opinion, but when I got back to Madison the President got me in to know about this increase in dues. I had been at the meeting of the State University Presidents and most of the college presidents were somewhat irritated that more or less of a load had been placed upon the state universities by this increase in dues. While the \$250 for the medical school, for instance, for the University of Wisconsin is not much of the whole budget, other presidents he talked with did not like the principle of the thing because the School of Pharmacy might come along and want a couple of hundred dollars for the pharmacy association each year, and so on.

I find that other members of this Association and other deans here have had the same experience. Dean Lyon told me the only way in which he could get the increase in dues by was to divide it into two parts and have \$100 for membership and \$150 for research. I think that probably would go better in many universities than the present \$250 when the president asks what they are going to use it for and you cannot tell him. We come a little nearer to knowing tonight. I think a schedule like that relating to the aptitude test is a good businesslike document, and I think if the Council or committees coming here to the annual meeting to present certain definite lines of research on a good budget showing about what it would cost, that cost to be divided among the members of the Association, they would have a good talking point in convincing presidents who do not know what good fellows are on the Council and that it is safe to trust them with a slush fund of \$30,000, or whatever it is.

I move we reconsider the increase of dues and go back to the old dues of \$100 a year, and that, in addition to that, at the annual meeting such sums be assessed against the members of the Association as may seem appropriate to undertake the various lines of investigation in which we are all interested.

PRESIDENT REES: Dr. Bardeen, I am afraid your motion is out of order since the Constitution requires thirty days' notice before the annual meeting of such a motion.

SECRETARY ZAPFFE: "Article VIII, Section 1. Amendments: This Constitution shall not be altered or amended, except by a written notice to all members at least thirty days previous to a stated meeting, and by a vote of two-thirds of all the active members present at such meeting."

DR. BARDEEN: I knew nothing about it until I got to Denver.

SECRETARY ZAPFFE: Notice of the increase in dues was given in writing by Syracuse University at the New York meeting, in 1929, and letters were sent out to all the deans announcing the amendment. The programs were sent out six weeks before the meeting with the amendment stated in the program, and the amendment was published several times in the JOURNAL of the Association in the course of the year.

DR. BARDEEN: If it is in order, I will announce now that I should like to propose this motion for consideration at the next meeting.

SECRETARY ZAPFFE: The proposed amendment must be submitted in writing.

PRESIDENT REES: Is there any other new business to come up at this time?

DR. WILLIAM PEPPER (University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia): I also have been spoken to by the President of our University who did not object to the size of the dues but he did raise the question as to whether it was necessary for both our graduate school of medicine and our undergraduate school of medicine to pay dues to this Association. He asked me whether one set of dues would not be enough for one institution. I do not know whether that question has ever been discussed, but I promised I would bring it up.

SECRETARY ZAPFFE: Three graduate schools are in membership: University of Minnesota, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons and the University of Pennsylvania. Each college made regular application, was inspected and accepted for membership as a separate institution, hence is liable for dues.

DR. PEPPER: I would like to move, if possible, that in such institutions one set of dues be sufficient.

PRESIDENT REES: I think, again, your motion would be out of order since that would involve a Constitutional change.

SECRETARY ZAPFFE: That would be an amendment to the Constitution, which must be presented in writing at least thirty days before the annual meeting.

DR. PEPPER: I raise a point of order that it is not a Constitutional amendment.

PRESIDENT REES: The dues are stated in the Constitution.

DR. PEPPER: Does it say the graduate and undergraduate schools have to pay dues?

SECRETARY ZAPFFE: Article III, Sec. 2 covers and provides for separate membership for graduate and postgraduate schools.

DR. E. P. LYON: These schools were inspected and made members like the rest.

PRESIDENT REES: I think we will have to follow the suggestion of the Secretary that amendments have to be sent in in writing to be considered at the next meeting.

### Invitations for 1932 Meeting

Invitations from the following cities were presented by Secretary Zapffe: Cincinnati, St. Louis, Duke University.

Drs. Ross V. Patterson and E. P. Lyon presented invitations in behalf of Philadelphia, and Minneapolis and Rochester, respectively.

PRESIDENT REES: Are there any further invitations? If not, we will con-

sider the invitations closed and proceed to ballot on the place of meeting for next year.

I will appoint Dr. Ryerson, Dr. Zapffe and Dr. Begg as tellers.

Ballots were taken on the place of the 1932 meeting.

**SECRETARY ZAPFFE:** The vote stands: St. Louis, 5; Minneapolis, 7; Cincinnati, 18; Durham, 1; Philadelphia, 21.

**PRESIDENT REES:** Philadelphia appears to have received the largest number of votes. I declare, therefore, that the next annual meeting will be held in Philadelphia.

### Report of Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Drs. J. W. Moore, John Wyckoff and A. C. Bachmeyer, chairman, presented the following report.

President, L. B. Wilson; Vice-President, H. G. Weiskotten; Secretary-Treasurer, Fred C. Zapffe.

Members of Executive Council: C. C. Bass and G. Canby Robinson.

**PRESIDENT REES:** Are there any further nominations?

**DR. IRVING S. CUTTER:** I move that the rules be suspended, and the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the election.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Lyon and was carried unanimously.

**SECRETARY ZAPFFE:** Mr. President, the Secretary has cast the ballot.

**PRESIDENT REES:** I declare those named by the Nominating Committee duly elected to office.

**SECRETARY ZAPFFE:** Just before we close, I would like to ask you to drop a line to Mr. Frank Waterman, president of the Waterman Pen Company, 91 Broadway, New York City, expressing your appreciation of his kindness in having donated these souvenir pens. On two previous occasions he presented us, once with a pen, and later a pencil to complete the set. Your letters will be appreciated by Mr. Waterman.

**DR. B. D. MYERS:** I am sure all the delegates to this meeting share the pleasure which I had in the splendid entertainment provided for us by Dean Bass and the authorities of Tulane University; and I would like to move that we express our appreciation by a rising vote.

The motion was regularly seconded, and was carried unanimously.

There being no further business to come before the Association at this time, the meeting adjourned.

## THIRD DAY

Wednesday, December 2, 1931

The delegates were convened by the president, Dr. Rees, at 9:30 A. M.

The following papers were read:

"Postgraduate Extramural Teaching in Obstetrics," by Dr. James R. McCord, Emory University School of Medicine.

"Postgraduate Teaching in Obstetrics Through Extramural Courses," by Dr. E. D. Plass, State University of Iowa College of Medicine.

"Obstetric Teaching: Résumé of Proceedings of White House Conference," by Dr. Fred L. Adair, University of Chicago, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

These three papers were discussed by Dr. J. M. H. Rowland.

"Pediatrics: Place in General Health Education Program," by Dr. Horton Casparis, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine.

"Pediatric Teaching: Résumé of Proceedings of White House Conference," by Borden S. Veeder, Washington University School of Medicine.

At this juncture, the president-elect, Dr. Louis B. Wilson, was conducted to the chair, to assume the office of president of the Association for the ensuing year. Dr. Wilson said:

DR. LOUIS B. WILSON: I am deeply appreciative of the honor which you have conferred on me. I hesitate, however, to assume the duties. I have not many of the qualifications that most of you have. I would not recognize a semester hour if I met it in the street. I am not a dean, but in the Association of American Universities I believe I belong to that nondescript group referred to as a similar officer, and yet it will give me great pleasure indeed to do the best I can in the duties which you have imposed on me.

I fear that as a presiding officer I will not by any means meet your expectations. Coming after that very wise parliamentarian, Dr. Rees, my efforts will seem to you very amateur, indeed.

I am more apprehensive, however, of the duties which fall in connection with this office on the Executive Council, because I believe that the Council must concern itself with the formulation of policies of educational research and educational practice which are fraught with very great meaning for medical education in the near future. I really believe that within the next generation this organization will be, if not the only, certainly the most important of all organizations in the work of improving medical education; I mean improving the opportunities for men to find in our institutions means for developing character and scholarship and professional skill and social sensitiveness. The Council has many things to do, and it can do those only through the generous cooperation of all the members of the Association, for the Council is merely your agency.

The Secretary moved that the five papers dealing with the teaching of obstetrics and pediatrics be referred to the Committee on Educational Policies for consideration and report at the next annual meeting.

The motion, seconded by Dr. Rees, was carried.

There being no further business to come before the Association at this time, the meeting stood adjourned to meet in Philadelphia in 1932 at such time as the Executive Council may designate.

(Signed) M. H. REES, President

FRED C. ZAPFFE, Secretary.

## Minutes of the Organization Meeting of the Executive Council Held in New Orleans, December 2, 1931

Drs. M. H. Rees, A. S. Begg, B. D. Myers, L. B. Wilson, C. C. Bass and Fred C. Zapffe, members of the Executive Council, met and were convened in session by the Secretary at 11:45 A. M. The vice-president, Dr. H. G. Weiskotten was also present on invitation.

On motion of Dr. Rees, seconded by Dr. Myers, Dr. A. S. Begg was elected chairman of the Council for the ensuing year.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the following Finance Committee was elected: Drs. Wilson, Begg and Zapffe.

The following committees were appointed:

Committee on Educational Policies: E. S. Ryerson, chairman; John Wyckoff; Harold Rypins; William Pepper and Alan M. Chesney.

Committee on Nurses' Training Schools: A. C. Bachmeyer, chairman; Alphonse M. Schwitalla and E. P. Lyon.

Committee on Aptitude Test: Torald Sollmann, chairman; F. A. Moss; Beverly Douglas; Edw. W. Koch and H. G. Weiskotten.

Committee on Intern Training: Irving S. Cutter, chairman; the personnel of the committee to be selected by the Council later.

Representative to the annual meeting of the Federation of State Medical Boards to be held in Chicago, February, 1932: Fred C. Zapffe.

Responding to the request of the National Board of Medical Examiners, as made in letters sent to Dr. Rees and to the Secretary, the names of Dr. Fred L. Adair and A. Graeme Mitchell were submitted for a choice of membership on the National Board.

On motion of Dr. Zapffe, duly seconded and carried, the report of the former Finance Committee, which was submitted to the Association in Executive Session, was approved.

Dr. Myers moved that Dr. B. C. H. Harvey of the University of Chicago be informed that the transfer of students from the University of Chicago to Rush Medical College is not regarded by the Council as a transfer in the sense the Council had in mind.

The motion was seconded and carried.

On motion, duly seconded, and carried, November 7, 8 and 9, 1932, were the dates chosen for the next annual meeting, with the proviso that this choice would be agreeable to the deans of the Philadelphia medical schools.

The Council then adjourned to meet in Chicago in February, 1932, at the time of the Congress on Medical Education.

(Signed) A. S. BEGG, Chairman  
FRED C. ZAPFFE, Secretary

# ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES

## OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1931-1932

*President:* LOUIS B. WILSON, Rochester, Minn.

*Vice-President:* H. G. WEISKOTTEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* FRED C. ZAPFFE, 25 East Washington St., Chicago.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

ALEXANDER S. BEGG, Chairman, Boston; G. CANBY ROBINSON, New York City;  
LOUIS B. WILSON, Rochester, Minn.; MAURICE H. REES, Denver;  
C. C. BASS, New Orleans; B. D. MYERS, Bloomington, Ind.;  
FRED C. ZAPFFE, Chicago.

### MEMBERS

#### Alabama

University of Alabama, School of Medicine, University.

#### California

College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda and Los Angeles.

Sanford University School of Medicine, San Francisco and Stanford University.

University of California Medical School, San Francisco and Berkeley.

#### Canada

McGill University Faculty of Medicine, Montreal.

University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine, Winnipeg.

University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine, Toronto.

#### Colorado

University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver.

#### Connecticut

Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven.

#### District of Columbia

Georgetown University School of Medicine, Washington.

George Washington University Medical School, Washington.

Howard University School of Medicine, Washington.

Army Medical School, Washington (Honorary).

Navy Medical School, Washington (Honorary).

#### Georgia

Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta.

University of Georgia Medical Department, Augusta.

#### Illinois

Loyola University School of Medicine, Chicago.

Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago.

University of Chicago (Rush), Chicago.

University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago.

#### Indiana

Indiana University School of Medicine, Bloomington and Indianapolis.

#### Iowa

State University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City.

#### Kansas

University of Kansas School of Medicine, Lawrence and Rosedale.

#### Kentucky

University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville.

#### Louisiana

Tulane University of Louisiana School of Medicine, New Orleans.

#### Maryland

Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore.

University of Maryland School of Medicine and College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.

#### Massachusetts

Boston University School of Medicine, Boston.

Medical School of Harvard University, Boston.

Tutts College Medical School, Boston.

#### Michigan

Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, Detroit.

University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor.

### Minnesota

- University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis.  
University of Minnesota Graduate School, Medical Department, Minneapolis and Rochester.

### Mississippi

- University of Mississippi School of Medicine, University.

### Missouri

- St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis.  
University of Missouri School of Medicine, Columbia.  
Washington University Medical School, St. Louis.

### Nebraska

- Creighton University School of Medicine, Omaha.  
University of Nebraska College of Medicine, Omaha.

### New Hampshire

- Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover.

### New York

- Albany Medical College, Albany.  
Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.  
Columbia University, New York Post Graduate Medical School, New York.  
Cornell University Medical College, Ithaca and New York.  
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.  
New York Homeopathic Medical College, New York.  
Syracuse University College of Medicine, Syracuse.  
University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.  
University of Buffalo Medical Department, Buffalo.  
University of Rochester School of Medicine, Rochester.

### North Carolina

- Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, N. C.  
University of North Carolina School of Medicine, Chapel Hills.  
Wake Forest College School of Medicine, Wake Forest.

### North Dakota

- University of North Dakota School of Medicine, University.

### Ohio

- Ohio State University College of Medicine, Columbus.  
University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati.  
Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland.

### Oklahoma

- University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, Norman and Oklahoma City.

### Oregon

- University of Oregon Medical School, Portland.

### Pennsylvania

- Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia.  
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.  
Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia.  
University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine, Philadelphia.  
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia.  
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh.  
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

### Philippine Islands

- University of the Philippines College of Medicine, Manila.

### South Carolina

- Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston.

### South Dakota

- University of South Dakota College of Medicine, Vermillion.

### Tennessee

- Meharry Medical College, Nashville.  
University of Tennessee College of Medicine, Memphis.  
Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville.

### Texas

- Baylor University College of Medicine, Dallas.  
University of Texas Department of Medicine, Galveston.

### Utah

- University of Utah School of Medicine, Salt Lake City.

### Vermont

- University of Vermont College of Medicine, Burlington.

### Virginia

- Medical College of Virginia, Richmond.  
University of Virginia Department of Medicine, Charlottesville.

### West Virginia

- West Virginia University School of Medicine, Morgantown.

### Wisconsin

- Marquette University School of Medicine, Milwaukee.  
University of Wisconsin Medical School, Madison.