

ORGANIZERS OF EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE GIVE SCHOOL'S STATUS

(Editor's note: Much has been written in recent months about the establishing of a two year medical school at East Carolina University. Many questions have been raised and in some cases, confusion has occurred. Here, in an objective article, the two men responsible for recruiting faculty and developing curriculum for the two year medical school, outline in detail the current status of the program. They are Dr. Edwin W. Monroe, director of the School of Allied Health and Dr. Wallace R. Wooles, Dean of the School of Medicine, East Carolina University.)

by Dr. Edwin W. Monroe & Dr. Wallace R. Wooles

In 1969 the General Assembly of North Carolina authorized East Carolina University to plan and develop a two-year school of medicine. Since that time the University has made great progress in developing the medical school. In the past few months we have received numerous requests from many people for information about our progress, accomplishments, plans, and what remains to be done to begin the school. The following is an attempt to provide this information.

East Carolina has recruited the core faculty to plan and develop the medical program. Dr. Wallace R. Wooles, from the Medical College of Virginia, has been appointed Dean and a total of eight full-time faculty representing the disciplines of anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, microbiology, and pharmacology have been added. These people have received their training from such outstanding institutions as the University of Tennessee, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, Brown, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and all are eminently well qualified. Included in this core group are chairmen of the departments of anatomy, physiology and pharmacology; chairmen of the departments of biochemistry, microbiology and pathology will soon join the staff. To supplement the efforts of the core of full-time faculty, 28 physicians in the Greenville area have accepted positions as part-time clinical faculty. More faculty in both areas will be added as the program continues to develop.

These physicians are graduates of the finest medical schools in the country. They represent all of the major specialties in medicine: surgery, pediatrics, medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry and the newly created specialty of family practice. Over 90 per cent of these physicians have received the highest certification possible in their respective medical specialties. Some are even certified in two areas of medical specialty.

This group of outstanding clinical and pre-clinical scientists have been developing the academic and clinical curriculum pertinent to a two-year school of medicine. These medical educators have developed a program which will reflect credit on the students who will study in such a program. Further recruiting of highly qualified clinical faculty now practicing in the region is continuing and it is anticipated that many other outstanding physicians in the east as well as across the state will join our adjunct faculty.

The planned curriculum has been submitted to the Board of Higher Education for their evaluation of the academic merits

of the program. It is anticipated that the Board will act on this program in the next few weeks.

The curriculum design is of such a nature that our students will be able to transfer to any four-year school of medicine. Certainly, there are no serious differences between our curriculum and those presently in operation at our sister institutions: Chapel Hill, Bowman-Gray, and Duke Schools of Medicine.

We would like our students to transfer to one of our sister institutions for their advanced clinical training. In this regard we have met with the Deans of the Schools of Medicine at Chapel Hill, Duke, and Bowman-Gray concerning the possibility of our students to transfer into the clinical program at these schools. These schools have expressed a desire to cooperate and a willingness to accept, collectively, up to 16-20 students per year from East Carolina. It is most important to understand this assumes that these schools, collectively, will have sufficient space in their clinical facilities and that our students are eligible for admission according to existing admissions policies of each of the institutions.

We are presently pursuing arrangements with each school in the Southeastern region to have our students complete their medical education in four-year schools of medicine in our geographic region. Recent figures published by the Association of American Medical Colleges reveal that these schools have, this year, up to 95 vacancies in their third year — the year clinical training begins.

The School of Medicine is presently housed with the Department of Biology in a new Science Complex which comprises approximately 90,000 square feet. There are sufficient facilities to handle a beginning class of 16-24 students and house up to 24 full-time faculty. Facilities include classroom and teaching laboratory space and is now being used to teach laboratory courses in human gross anatomy and in mammalian physiology. These courses are taught by the faculty of the medical school to Allied Health students.

There are also sufficient clinical facilities on the campus and in the city of Greenville which are more than adequate for the clinical teaching necessary for a two-year medical school. A twelve week period at the end of the second academic year, has been set aside to provide our students an opportunity to observe and participate in the family practice of medicine as practiced in faculty approved office practice and community hospitals. There is a forty bed infirmary on campus in the Division of Health Affairs which can be used for the teaching of normal physical examinations. The facilities of the Pitt County Memorial Hospital have also been made available for teaching purposes. This hospital with its attendant patient population and associated clinical facilities is more than adequate for the teaching of physical diagnosis and other clinical courses. A new 350 bed general hospital is due to be completed in 1973 to replace the existing hospital. This new facility will also be facilitated with the medical school and will provide the most complete, modern facilities for patient care and teaching.

It is because of the availability of adequate space for the academic and clinical programs that East Carolina can be ready to begin a class no later than 1972, and, in fact, with adequate legislative support, can begin in 1971. It will be a surprise to many that education of medical students can begin without first constructing facilities that will cost many millions of dollars. The existing facilities are adequate for a beginning class of 16-24 students and would even allow for limited expansion. Further expansion would be dependent upon construction of a separate medical science building.

A survey team representing the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges has recently visited East Carolina prior to consideration of the School of Medicine for provisional accreditation status. This team, composed of outstanding medical educators from leading medical centers, evaluated our program, inspected our facilities, and reviewed our plans. It is expected that their report will be made available to East Carolina University and the public in early 1971. We fully expect the report of this site-visit to be positive and supportive of the efforts and progress of East Carolina University. We also expect the report to call attention to a few areas in curriculum and staffing that need filling in. These areas are also known to us and these deficiencies can only be corrected by the appropriation of an adequate operating budget.

We have requested from the legislature a total operating budget of \$2.6 million for the 1971-1973 biennium for an incoming class of 20 students. We have also requested a budget for capital improvement to construct, on land owned by the University, a medical science building to house all of the faculty, and departments, classrooms, and teaching laboratories, administrative offices, an audiovisual center and a library for the Division of Health Affairs which will hold up to 150,000 volumes.

Throughout this report we have referred to the Division of Health Affairs. This Division includes the School of Allied Health and Social Professions,

the School of Medicine, the Infirmary and the Development Evaluation Clinic. It will ultimately include the School of Nursing and all health-related programs established at the University. The faculty of the School of Medicine will teach the medical sciences pertinent to all these programs. It is obvious, therefore, that maximum utilization of teaching facilities will occur and that the knowledge and expertise of the medical faculty will be made available to a larger number and wide spectrum of health-related professionals.

East Carolina University has made sound, rapid progress in fulfilling the mandate of the 1969 General Assembly — "to plan and develop a two-year school of medicine." Although we have done much, much remains to be done; but a planning budget can accomplish only so much. An operating budget appropriation is necessary to complete the plans and begin the process of educating medical students.

The need for additional physician manpower is critical now and will continue to become more critical and urgent in the years immediately ahead. Unfortunately, because of the long lag time in the training of physicians, plans implemented now will not result in any increase in the number of physicians for at least six years. It is imperative that we begin as rapidly as possible. Because of the immediate availability of facilities and because of the efforts of the full and part-time faculty, East Carolina University is ready to begin medical education as early as 1971 and certainly no later than 1972. There are now many qualified North Carolina men and women who are unable to enter into the study of medicine because of a lack of opportunity in medical schools within the state. The availability of medical education at East Carolina University will keep many of the talented young people within the state and will educate more North Carolina students to solve the physician manpower needs of all the citizens of North Carolina.

TOMATOES

Continued from page 4
fusarium wilt and bacterial wilt.

Tomato varieties have been developed in the past with resistance to fusarium wilt. Venus and Saturn are the world's first tomatoes with resistance to bacterial wilt.

Seed of the two varieties will be increased during 1971 and 1972 and a reasonable supply should be ready for planting in 1973.

Venus and Saturn were released by NCSU in December after 11 years of work by Dr. W. R. Henderson, associate professor of horticultural science, and five years of work by Dr. S. F. Jenkins Jr., associate professor of plant pathology. The original work on the new varieties was started 30 years ago, however, by the late Professor Robert Schmidt.

The new varieties are creating interest around the world, according to Dr. Henderson. Bacterial wilt is a major problem of tomato growers in all tropical, semi-tropical and warm temperature regions.

Farmers in Western North Carolina usually escape the disease. However, bacterial canker is a problem in that area and Venus and Saturn have shown some resistance to this disease also.

Venus and Saturn were developed for the fresh market, and they have performed well in both trellis and ground trials.

Dr. Henderson said the new varieties "have good horticultural characteristics" as well as resistance to wilt. They produce attractive, red fruits, averaging about one-third pound each.

Fruit shape is the main difference between the two varieties. Venus resembles Florida in shape, while Saturn is a deeper-fruited type.

Both varieties have moderate resistance to radial cracking. They are mid-season to late in maturity and have good foliage cover. Plants will keep growing until frost (indeterminate) and carry immunity to Fusarium Wilt.

All seed of the two varieties have been turned over to the N. C. Foundation Seed Producers, Inc. No seed are available from NCSU.

Legal Notices

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
State of North Carolina
Jones County

Administrator's Notice

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of John Lee Collins of Jones County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said John Lee Collins to present them to the undersigned within 6 months from date of publication of this notice or same will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate please make immediate payment.

This the 10th day of December, 1970.

Lessie Greer Collins
Maysville, N. C.

J-12,24,31; 1-7

forests
mean money



HELP PREVENT
FOREST FIRES
IN THE SOUTH

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
JONES COUNTY

ADMINISTRATOR'S — EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as Executrix of the estate of Council Lee Foy of Jones County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said Council Lee Foy

to present them to the undersigned within 6 months from date of the publication of this notice or same will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate please make immediate payment. This the 22nd day of December, 1970.

Sue F. Robinson
P. O. Box 205

Vanceboro, N. C.
J-12-31; 1-7,14

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9:45 A.M. Sunday School
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7:30 P.M. Evening Services

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