

INDIANA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER

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Bylaws



NEUROLOGICAL SURGERY

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May 9, 1958

Dr. Richard L. DeSaussure, Jr.
899 Madison Avenue
Memphis 3, Tennessee

Dear Dr. DeSaussure:

Enclosed are data which I hope will assist in making decisions about some of the proposals for revision of the Bylaws of the Congress of Neurological Surgeons. These data were readily available to me through my work with the Survey Committee. I am taking the liberty of distributing the data to Doctors Bland W. Cannon, Courtland H. Davis, Philip Gordy, Thomas Marshall, Irwin Perlmutter, Frederick Rehfeldt, Martin P. Sayers, Raymond K. Thompson, Edward Weiford, and John R. Williams.

The first mimeographed sheet lists the percentage of neurological surgeons in each state who hold membership in the Congress of Neurological Surgeons. The average for the country is about 37 per cent. It is apparent that there are several states with large rosters of neurological surgeons who do not hold membership in the Congress. The representation of the entire West Coast is poor. In the East, Massachusetts and New York State are poorly represented.

The second mimeographed sheet gives essentially the same data but with the States listed alphabetically so that they may be found easily. Also listed is the State's rank. The higher the rank the poorer the representation in the Congress of Neurological Surgeons. There are only 29 ranks because several states had identical percentages of neurological surgeons holding membership.

Enclosed also are three graphs analyzing the membership of the Congress of Neurological Surgeons. The first graph analyzes the membership as of September 1951, just prior to the first annual meeting. It will be noted that there was a preponderance of uncertified neurological surgeons in the Congress at that time. Nearly all of these consisted of men recently out of residency. Nearly all of these men subsequently became certified. There were five men in a doubtful category. That is, they were young (under 40 years of age) and had been graduated from medical school less than 15 years, but it was doubtful if they would achieve certification. The third bar in the graph shows that there was only one man not certified by the Board of Neurological Surgeons who was over 40 years of age or had graduated from medical school over 15 years previously. To the right of the dotted line it will be seen that the certified members of the Congress constituted a group of comparatively young men, with the exception of one man who had been certified in 1941. The small numbers within the white bars on the graph indicate