

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1985-1986 86/2

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## *Academic Calendar*      1982-83

August 26-27 .....	Orientation
August 26-September 2 .....	Fall Term Registration
August 30 .....	Classes Begin
September 6 .....	Labor Day (No Classes)
September 16 .....	Late Registration Deadline
November 15-30 .....	Winter Term Registration
November 19 .....	Classes End
November 20-26 .....	Term Break
November 29 .....	Classes Begin
December 14 .....	Late Registration Deadline
December 18-January 2 .....	Christmas Recess
January 3 .....	Classes Resume
February 21 .....	Washington's Birthday (No Classes)
March 2-6 .....	Spring Term Registration
March 4 .....	Classes End
March 5-13 .....	Term Break
March 14 .....	Classes Begin
March 28 .....	Late Registration Deadline
April 28-May 1 .....	Spring Weekend
May 2 .....	Classes Resume
May 30 .....	Memorial Day
June 3 .....	Classes End
June 4 .....	Graduation

## *Academic Calendar*      1983-84

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December 18-January 1 .....	Christmas Recess
January 2 .....	Classes Resume
February 20 .....	Washington's Birthday (No Classes)
February 27-March 14 .....	Spring Term Registration
March 2 .....	Classes End
March 3-11 .....	Term Break
March 12 .....	Classes Begin
March 28 .....	Late Registration Deadline
April 19-22 .....	Spring Weekend
April 23 .....	Classes Resume
May 28 .....	Memorial Day
June 1 .....	Classes End
June 2 .....	Graduation

## A Message from the President Emeritus



What an exciting time to be a part of The National College of Naturopathic Medicine!

It's been said that no army on Earth is as powerful as an idea whose time has come. Naturopathic medicine is such an idea, and now is the time.

We've struggled for years to keep the spark of Naturopathic medicine alive, and now the torch of *vis medicatrix naturae* burns brightly, lighting the path to tomorrow's health care.

1980 marks the beginning of a new era for NCNM — a period of rapid change and growth, enabling us to satisfy the ever increasing demand for physicians trained in preventive medicine and natural therapeutics.

It takes a special kind of person to meet the challenges of Naturopathic education and practice — one who is dedicated to the service of others through healing and health education, remembering always that he or she is merely a channel for the healing power of Nature. That is the kind of student we hope will find a place at NCNM.

The new struggle is really just beginning. I sincerely hope that everyone who reads this *Bulletin* will find both information and inspiration. Please consider ways in which *you* can contribute to the natural health care movement. It means better health for all!

Yours in health,

JOHN B. BASTYR, N.D.



## Naturopathic Medicine

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Naturopathic medicine is a distinct system of healing — a philosophy, science, art, and practice which seeks to promote health through education and the rational use of natural agents. As a separate profession, Naturopathic medicine in America traces its origins to Dr. Benedict Lust. Late in the nineteenth century, Lust came to the United States from Germany to practice and teach the hydrotherapy ("water-cure") techniques popularized by Sebastian Kneipp in Europe. A committee of Kneipp practitioners met in 1900 and determined that the practice should be broadened to incorporate all natural methods of healing, including such things as botanical medicines, homeopathy, nutritional therapy, medical electricity, psychology, and the emerging manipulative therapies. They called their profession "Naturopathy", a term first used by Dr. John H. Scheel, a German Homeopath. The American School of Naturopathy in New York City, founded by Benedict Lust, graduated its first class in 1902.

Although the name "Naturopathic" is of relatively recent origin, the philosophical basis and many of the methods of Naturopathic medicine are ancient. The modern Naturopathic physician is a true inheritor of the Hippocratic tradition in medicine.

## Philosophy

The human body possesses tremendous power to heal itself through mechanisms of homeostasis — restoring balance in structure and function and adapting to environmental changes. This vital force, the *vis medicatrix naturae*, is the foundation of Naturopathic philosophy and practice. The Naturopathic physician uses those therapeutic substances and techniques which act in harmony with the body's self-healing processes and avoids treatments which are designed to counteract or supervene them. Ideally, Naturopathic methods are applied as a means of stimulating and enhancing this "healing power of nature."

Naturopathic medicine is a wholistic approach to health — it is medicine for people, not for diseases. The myriad conditions called diseases, each a different point of imbalance on the health spectrum, affect a whole person — body, mind, and spirit — not simply and isolated organ or system. Each person responds in unique ways to his or her environment, each has individual strengths, weaknesses, and needs. In treating the whole person, the Naturopathic physician searches for causes at many levels and attempts to eliminate the fundamental cause of illness, not simply to remove symptoms. The ultimate control of one's level of health resides in the individual. The Naturopathic physician endeavors to stimulate the body's inherent recuperative powers and to assist them by showing the patient how to remove obstacles to their expression.

## Science

The science of Naturopathic medicine is an ever-expanding body of knowledge drawn from diverse traditional and modern sources. It is a record of observation and research in many cultures throughout history. Included in this science are the disciplines common to all healing arts — a thorough study of the human organism, how it is influenced by all aspects of its environment, and techniques of discovering the nature of disease processes. Naturopathic physicians apply the latest research in all branches of medical science and technology to their field — from discoveries of new facts about human physiology, biochemistry and nutrition to the most modern diagnostic tools and techniques.

Beyond these conventional studies, Naturopathic medical science embraces other diagnostic techniques and an armamentarium of proven therapeutics which reflect its philosophical principles. New developments in natural therapeutics emerge from research conducted by Naturopathic physicians into the scientific basis of their practice. The results are new medicinal preparations and new methods of diagnosis and treatment.

### Art

The art of Naturopathic medicine is essentially the application of philosophy and science to people. The Naturopathic physician develops an ability to gain insight into the causes and effects of personal health problems and to use his or her knowledge and skill to assist patients in finding solutions. Only in the role of teacher — the literal meaning of "doctor" — can a physician practice truly preventive medicine. By helping people to understand how the choices they make about their lives have an effect on their health, Naturopathic physicians provide health education — the highest form of health care. The ultimate goal of the physician is to give each patient the tools to achieve the highest possible level of health and the encouragement to use them.



## Practice

The Naturopathic physician is trained as a general practitioner, able to provide a wide range of individual, family, and community health services to persons of all ages. He or she is specifically trained to assist in all phases of obstetrical care for natural childbirth at home.

Naturopathic medicine integrates into a single profession all healing methods which are compatible with its philosophy. These therapeutic tools may be classified into four broad categories which are outlined below with some examples. This is not intended to be a comprehensive list of natural therapeutics.

### *Physical*

hygiene  
 all methods of physiotherapy, including heat and cold,  
 light, water, ultrasound, and electricity  
 manipulation of joints and soft tissues  
 massage  
 therapeutic and remedial exercises  
 minor surgery

### *Neurological*

spinal manipulation  
 acupuncture and acupressure  
 reflexology and pain control

### *Psychological*

counseling  
 hypnotherapy  
 biofeedback and autogenic training

### *Biochemical*

corrective nutrition including dietary supplements,  
 vitamins, minerals, enzymes, glandular extracts  
 and hormones  
 botanical medicines  
 homeotherapeutics

Naturopathic physicians cooperate freely with other practitioners of the healing arts, referring and accepting referrals of patients for specialized care.

The scope of practice and methods employed varies widely among Naturopathic physicians. Naturopathic medicine is not bound by a built-in orthodoxy — it is characterized by a healthy individuality and a freedom to explore old and new methods of diagnosis, prevention and treatment. The distinctive feature of Naturopathic practice is not so much what is done as why it is done. This can be appreciated by thoroughly understanding the philosophical basis of Naturopathic medicine.

## The National College of Naturopathic Medicine

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### History

The National College of Naturopathic Medicine was founded in 1956 in Portland, Oregon as the means of preserving Naturopathic medical education in the Pacific Northwest and ultimately in North America. In response to the elimination of the Faculty of Naturopathic Medicine from Western States Chiropractic College, a group of doctors from Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia met to organize and build an independent institution owned by the Naturopathic medical profession. The college was incorporated in Oregon in May 1956, with Drs. Charles Stone, Frank Spaulding, and W. Martin Bleything as the first trustees. The survival of NCNM in its early years was due to the vision and sacrifices of the doctors who served as trustees, administrators, and faculty.

Our first expansion was marked by the 1959 opening of a branch campus in Seattle, Washington. The Seattle branch originally offered a program of study only for those who had already completed their studies in the Basic Sciences, but it eventually became the main site for all undergraduate education. The Portland campus continued to serve students with other degrees in the healing arts seeking Naturopathic training and qualification.

As interest in Naturopathic medicine exploded in the early 1970's, the facilities in Seattle and Portland became overtaxed. Dr. Robert Broadwell seized opportunities in Kansas to start a completely new program in Naturopathic education. In 1973, at College of Emporia and later at Kansas Newman College in Wichita, NCNM students were enrolled as full-time resident students in a basic medical sciences curriculum. Those first Kansas students transferred to Portland in 1975 for their clinical sciences studies and supervised clinic training. This commitment to Portland led to the closing of NCNM Seattle after the graduation of the Class of 1976, and to the expansion of the Portland campus.

In September, 1978, NCNM accepted first-year students into a new integrated basic science program at the Portland campus. This program has been very successful, allowing NCNM to phase out the Kansas campus. Since September, 1980, all NCNM students have been together in Portland.

With increased student enrollment, the need for newer and larger facilities became obvious. In June of 1981, NCNM moved the academic facilities to the current seven acre campus in a residential area of Southeast Portland, and by February of 1982, construction of the new outpatient clinic was completed at the same location. The campus is located about 1½ miles from a shopping mall, and is within easy access of Interstate 205 and other major arterials.

### Government

The National College of Naturopathic Medicine is governed by a Board of Trustees composed of physicians and lay persons elected by the licensed Naturopathic physicians who are members of the NCNM corporation. No trustee receives any compensation for services rendered to the College in this capacity.

### Objectives

The objectives of the National College of Naturopathic Medicine are:

To train the finest Doctors of Naturopathic Medicine - physicians who can integrate a firm scientific foundation with the humanities, wholism, and intuition that makes medicine an art.

To provide an environment which encourages the greater development in each student of those personal qualities which characterize the ideal physician.

To provide students with a thorough understanding of the state of the art in basic medical and clinical sciences, and the greatest practical experience in diagnosis and natural therapeutics.

To instill in students the highest standards of professional ethics and competence.

To serve the public by making the best health education and health care available in our clinical facilities.

To encourage research in all areas of Naturopathic medicine to continually expand the scope of practice and range of therapeutic tools which are compatible with Naturopathic philosophy.

To disseminate information of the highest quality about Naturopathic medicine.



### **Facilities**

The academic facilities are housed in several buildings on a seven acre campus in Southeast Portland. Classrooms, laboratories, a library, faculty and administrative offices, and the College business office are located in two adjoining buildings. An attached 2-story gymnasium houses the student bookstore, public relations offices, locker rooms, and cafeteria. A quarter mile cinder track surrounding a standard-sized play field completes the setting.

The *Portland Naturopathic Clinic* is NCNM's major clinical training facility. It is a full-service Naturopathic Outpatient Clinic serving people from a wide area around the city. The Clinic includes general specialized examining rooms, a minor surgery suite, clinical laboratory, pharmacy, physiotherapy department, birthing rooms and diagnostic X-ray facilities. A satellite Clinic has been maintained in downtown Portland.

Anticipated increased enrollment will necessitate the construction of new facilities within the next few years. NCNM is planning to add new academic and research facilities, a birthing center, a new athletic center, and satellite Clinics within and around the Portland area.

### Recognition

NCNM has met the requirements of the Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission to grant the N.D. Degree (Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine). Additionally, NCNM is undergoing a thorough institutional self-study to pursue accreditation with other agencies.

The Council on Naturopathic Medical Education was founded in 1978 to serve as the national accrediting body for Naturopathic colleges. NCNM, along with other colleges and representatives of the Naturopathic profession, was active in the Council's formation and continues to support its work. The CNME is seeking recognition from the U.S. Department of Education as a full qualified accrediting agency. No Naturopathic colleges will be accredited by CNME before 1982. NCNM is applying for accreditation by CNME.

NCNM is recognized by the Council of Education, Canadian Naturopathic Association.

NCNM is currently recognized by all states and provincial boards of Naturopathic examiners as qualifying graduates for licensure examinations.

Naturopathic physicians practice in virtually every state and province under various legal provisions. The following jurisdictions have laws which specifically license Naturopathic physicians: Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and the Canadian provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan. Each state or province listed has its own examining and licensing board and its own requirements for licensure. Each requires that an applicant be a graduate of an approved Naturopathic college with at least 4000 hours of training in specified subject areas. Most also require two years of pre-professional college education.

Specific questions about the legal status and/or licensure requirements for practice in a particular area should be directed to the appropriate government agencies of the state or provincial Naturopathic association.

### Extension Division.

As the demand arises, NCNM may establish extension programs at various locations in the United States and Canada. These extension programs are designed to enable persons with a recognized doctorate in the healing arts to obtain the N.D. degree by attending classes and clinical training on a part-time basis. The length of time required for each student to earn the N.D. degree will depend on what portion of the NCNM curriculum has been duplicated in the student's previous professional training.

For information regarding extension education, contact the Vice President of Education and Services.

## Admissions

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The National College of Naturopathic Medicine has a limited enrollment and admits new students on a competitive basis. All applications for admission are reviewed by the Admissions Committee, which evaluates each candidate's motivation, character, and academic achievement for evidence of those qualities desired in a Naturopathic physician and ability to successfully complete and contribute to the NCNM program.

### *Preparing for Naturopathic Education*

There is no simple formula that will ensure success as a student or practitioner of Naturopathic medicine. Several courses are required as basic preparation for Naturopathic education, but beyond these subjects, students are encouraged to pursue individual interests and educational goals and to explore many fields of knowledge during their undergraduate years.

Our goal is to attract students with a wide variety of talents and backgrounds who will enhance the development of the Naturopathic profession. As important as a record of academic excellence are life experience and personal attributes needed by a doctor — maturity, integrity, sound judgment, sensitivity, and a desire to serve. Well-rounded individuals with an ability to communicate effectively and a capacity for growth, responsibility, and independence will be best equipped to meet the challenges of a career in Naturopathic education.

### Requirements for Admission

Though NCNM encourages diverse backgrounds in its applicants, the College also maintains the following minimum prerequisites for admission:

1. A total of three years of undergraduate study at an accredited college or university. Three years of college is equivalent to 90 semester credit hours or 120 quarter credit hours. Coursework taken at junior colleges is acceptable to the Admissions Committee.

2. Specific coursework in the following subjects:

- a. *Sciences:* One year General Chemistry with lab  
One year Organic Chemistry with lab  
One year Biology with lab  
One course (term or semester) Botany with lab

In addition, NCNM recommends study in basic mathematics and physics.

- b. *Social Sciences and Humanities:* A total of 18 hours (4 semesters, 6 quarters) combined in any of the social sciences and/or humanities, to include one year of English Composition. Particularly suggested are psychology, sociology, anthropology, social work, philosophy or other courses that will expose the student to a variety of theories about human nature and interpersonal behavior.

Questions regarding the availability of prerequisite courses being offered at NCNM or other colleges in the Portland area should be directed to the Office of Admissions.

When selecting an undergraduate program to meet NCNM prerequisites, students are advised to choose those courses that are recommended for pre-medical students, although any level course will be acceptable provided it satisfies the requirements above.

Only courses with grades of 'C' or better may be applied toward meeting these specific course requirements. 'Pass' grades will be accepted only with additional written documentation from the course instructor(s) stating that the quality of work was equivalent to at least a 'C'. In addition, these courses must have been taken within ten years of the date of intended entrance to NCNM. CLEP credits are accepted by NCNM, but the College does not administer or evaluate the CLEP tests.

Applicants may request a waiver of any admissions requirement by writing to the Admissions Committee at the time of their applications, though the Committee cannot guarantee that such requests will be granted.

**Please Note:** Our admissions staff is unable to review or evaluate the educational credentials of anyone who has not formally applied for admission to NCNM.

### Conditional Acceptance

Applicants who have not completed all requirements for admission at the time of application may be accepted on the condition that outstanding requirements will be fulfilled by the date of registration. The applicant must indicate, on the appropriate portion of the application form, courses that are in progress or will be taken prior to matriculation. Successful completion of prerequisites must be verified by submitting official transcripts as soon as each course is completed. Students who have failed to provide these transcripts by the end of Fall term will receive no credit for coursework, and may be dismissed at the discretion of the Dean of Student Services.

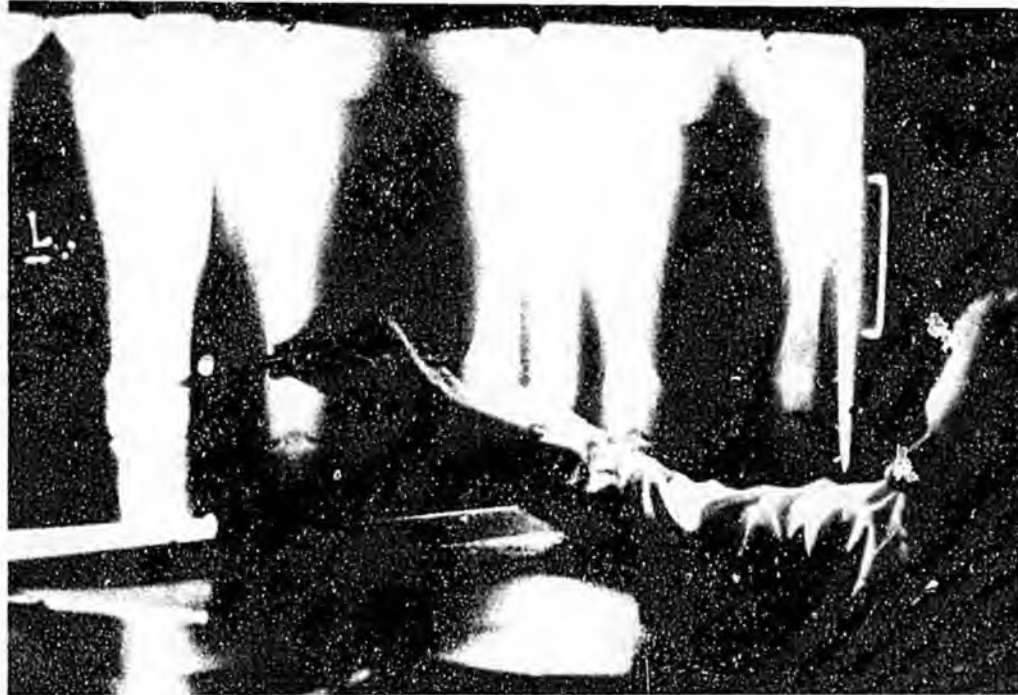
### *Application Procedure*

First year students are admitted only in the Fall of each year. Students requesting advanced standing may apply for entry at any time (see section on Advanced Standing.) Entry other than at the beginning of a year is at the discretion of the Admissions Committee, but applications must be received by midterm of the term prior to proposed attendance. First year applicants should submit materials by February 28 for Fall term entry. Applications will be accepted after February 28 as openings are available. Applicants should inquire.

To be considered for admission to NCNM, an applicant should send the following to the Office of Admissions, The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 11231 S.E. Market Street, Portland, Oregon 97216:

1. Completed NCNM application form, including answers to essay questions listed on the form.
2. \$40 non-refundable application fee.
3. Official transcripts sent directly to NCNM from all colleges attended. A student who has taken courses at foreign institutions must also submit:
  - a) certified TRANSLATED copies of all transcripts;
  - b) evaluation of transcripts in terms of American equivalency (by a foreign student advisor at an accredited American college); OR NCNM will refer the applicant to a transcript evaluation service. Forms for this service are available from the Admissions Office.
4. Two letters of recommendation from individuals who have known the applicant for at least a year. One faculty recommendation is essential. NCNM includes forms with the application.

All application materials become the property of the National College of Naturopathic Medicine. Applications received after February 28 may be reviewed by the Admissions Committee at its discretion.



### **Interview**

An interview is required of all applicants before final admission to NCNM is granted. The interview with the Admissions Committee will usually take place at the College before April 1. The application form includes space for an applicant's preferred interview date, and the Admissions Committee will try to accommodate this preferred date(s).

### **Advanced Standing**

A limited number of students may be admitted each year with advanced standing. Applicants with doctoral degrees (Ph.D., M.D., D.C., D.O., D.V.M., etc.) from recognized professional schools of the healing arts, or with at least one year's credits towards such a degree, may apply for admission with advanced standing.

In addition to following prescribed admissions procedure, applicants for advanced standing must submit catalog descriptions of classes taken at the graduate level. Credit will be granted only for those courses that are substantially equivalent to NCNM courses. After acceptance by the Admission Committee, the Promotions Committee will review the applicant's record and grant transfer credit where appropriate. The applicant will be offered admission as a special student with a specified level of advanced standing.

Applicants with less than one year's transfer credits should apply for admission without advanced standing. Upon acceptance, they may apply directly to the Dean of Curriculum and Instruction for transfer credit for individual courses. Any student requesting transfer credit for a given course must show evidence of having taken and passed a comparable course elsewhere, and may be required to take a challenge exam for that course in an effort to assure that previous coursework completed was appropriate to meet NCNM requirements.

### **Notification of Decision**

The Admissions Committee reviews all applications at the close of the application period. Each applicant is given written notification of acceptance, placement on a waiting list, or rejection. All notices are mailed on or about April 1.

### **Early Admissions**

Exceptional applicants may be notified of their acceptance by NCNM prior to the application deadline, at the discretion of the Admissions Committee.

### **Responding to NCNM's Offer of Admission**

An applicant who is accepted for admission to NCNM and wishes to accept this offer must send a \$250 deposit within fourteen days to reserve a place in the entering class. This deposit will be credited toward the applicant's tuition and is not refundable. If the deposit is not received in the specified time, the place may be offered to an applicant on the waiting list. An applicant who is accepted but unable to attend that year may request a one-year deferment of enrollment by writing to the Admission Committee. Such a request will be granted only to exceptional candidates.

### **Medical Examination**

All applicants who are accepted are required to have a medical examination by a licensed physician, the findings of which must be returned to NCNM before registration. The physician is asked to state that the applicant is in good physical and mental health and has no defects or deficiencies that would hinder satisfactory progress at NCNM.

### **Reapplication**

Previous application materials are retained on file at NCNM for only one year. If a prior applicant wishes to reactivate his or her file within this one year period, s/he may do so by submitting an application fee (\$40) and updated application materials as designated by the Admissions Committee. These may include supplementary transcripts for coursework taken since previous application and additional letters of reference. The prerequisites in effect at the time of reapplication must be satisfied.

### **Foreign Students**

Foreign Students are encouraged to apply to the National College of Naturopathic Medicine. Foreign applicants who are accepted for admission will be issued the 1-20 form required by U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to obtain a student visa required for entry into the United States.

## Academic Regulations

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### Registration

The registration period for Fall term begins three days before classes begin and continues through the second day of classes. The registration periods for Winter and Spring terms are the last three days of the preceding term through the second day of classes. Specific dates appear in the academic calendar. A late registration period extends from the third day of classes through the first day of the third week of classes in each term. Students registering during this late registration period are required to pay a late registration fee of \$100.00

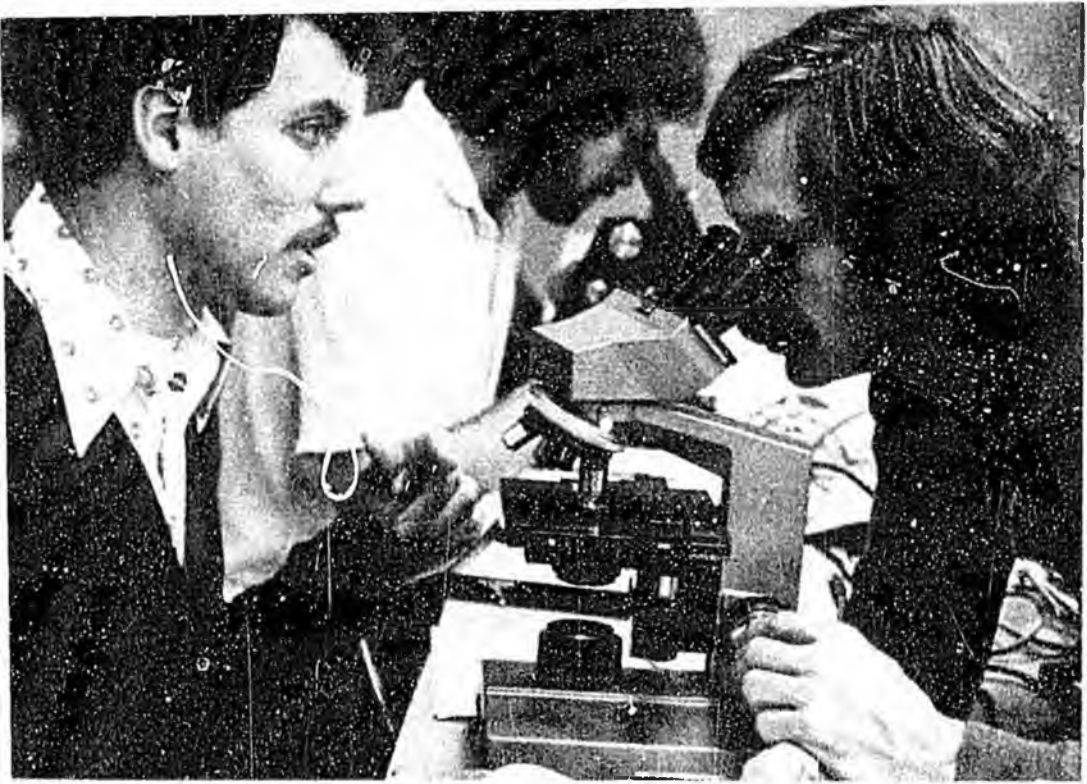
A student is considered registered for classes only when s/he has completed all the necessary registration forms and paid tuition for the term. No credit will be given for attendance in classes unless the student is properly registered.

For registration purposes, students are divided into two categories:

1. *Degree students* are those who have applied and been accepted to NCM, having met all the prerequisites for admission. Degree students will have priority for registering for all courses. Degree student tuition is considered the base fee for all courses.
2. *Non-degree students* are those who have applied to NCM for admission to a non-degree status, and have met all necessary prerequisites; OR are licensed physicians, OR have permission of the Dean. Non-degree students will be admitted to courses on a space available basis only, and will be charged a tuition rate which is somewhat higher than the base fee.

### Course Load

The normal course load for each class is listed in the Curriculum Section. A student may register for a greater course load only with the permission of the Dean of Curriculum and Instruction.



### **Sit-Ins and Audits**

Whether a student is sitting-in or auditing a class, s/he must register for the course and pay the appropriate fees. Anyone who is regularly in attendance in any class is required to be registered, and faculty are asked to request unregistered persons to either leave the class or take the appropriate steps to register.

Degree students, non-degree students and NCNM faculty are eligible to audit courses. The difference between auditing a course and taking a course for credit is only that a student auditing a course is not evaluated. In both cases, the course appears on an official transcript for the individual, and the fees for both are the same.

Where one "sits in" on a class, s/he is not evaluated, and no official records are kept. This category of participation is open only to NCNM faculty and staff.

### **Dropping and Adding Courses and Withdrawal from Courses**

Students may drop or add courses by completing the necessary forms at the Dean of Student Services' Office. Students may add classes during the first two weeks only; they may drop classes until the end of the eighth week of class.

No charge is made for these transactions during the first two weeks of the term; thereafter, a fee of \$10.00 will be assessed for each change.

### **Attendance**

The College expects prompt and regular attendance of classes by all students. Any faculty member may require students to attend up to 90% of scheduled classes

as a condition of passing his/her course. In addition to possible academic consequences, habitual tardiness will be reported to the Dean of Student Services for disciplinary action as "disruptive behavior" under the Student Conduct Code.

Veterans attending NCNM with VA education benefits must have their attendance recorded by instructors regardless of individual course attendance policies, and it is the student's responsibility to have his/her attendance noted at each class. Forms are available from the Dean of Student Services.

**Professional Conduct and Appearance**

The College expects all students to maintain appropriate professional standards of conduct and appearance during their period of study at NCNM. The Student Handbook contains details of the Student Conduct Code, procedures for investigating violations, and the sanctions that may be imposed.

Complaints of specific misconduct are directed to the Dean of Student Services, who may refer the complaint to the Promotions Committee. If the alleged violation is serious enough that suspension or dismissal is warranted, the Dean will bring the charges to the Promotions Committee for formal proceedings.

**Student Evaluation and Promotion**

NCNM maintains high standards of scholarship and professional achievement, and it is felt that all students who are admitted are capable of completing the N.D. program. The College recognizes a responsibility to use all its resources to provide each student the fullest opportunity to satisfy the academic requirements.

Each member of the faculty is required to clearly define and notify students of the objectives of his/her course and the standards and methods by which student achievement will be measured. At the end of each course, each student's performance is reported to the Promotions Committee, using the following grading system:

H	(Honors)	Superior Performance
P	(Pass)	Satisfactory completion of objectives
F	(Failure)	Unsatisfactory performance
I	(Incomplete)*	Temporary grade — course requirements not completed due to extenuating circumstances
W	(Withdrawal)	Student withdrew from course

\*It is the responsibility of the student receiving an Incomplete to complete the course requirements as specified by the instructor and to see that the Dean of Student Services receives proper notification of the grade change.

A grade of Incomplete that is not converted to a passing grade by the end of the next term will automatically become a Failure. Any course with a grade of Failure must be repeated by the student.

Each grade of Honors, Failure, or Incomplete must be accompanied by a written statement supporting the choice of grade. In addition, each instructor is encouraged to submit a personal evaluation of each student's non-academic performance to the Promotions Committee.

Promotion to each successive phase of the program is based on continued satisfactory academic performance and professional development. The Promotions Committee reviews the overall progress of each student at the end of each term. Students whose performance is marginal will be placed on probation as described below. During this time, the student must demonstrate consistent improvement or s/he may be required to withdraw from the College. Veterans who are on probation for more than one term may be disqualified for VA benefits. If the Committee finds that a student shows little promise of ability to complete the program, it may dismiss the student.

Any decision of the Promotions Committee resulting in suspension or dismissal may be appealed to the College Appeals Committee. All other decisions are final.

### **Academic Probation**

A student will be placed on academic probation if s/he fails *any required* course during an academic term.

Two consecutive terms on probation is grounds for dismissal. Such cases will be reviewed by the Promotions Committee on an individual basis. A student who is dismissed for academic reasons may reapply for admission.

### **Withdrawal from the College, Leave of Absence, Readmission**

Students who withdraw from the College for any reason must complete an "Interruption of Education" notice and submit it to the Registrar. Any tuition refunds or remaining financial obligations to the College will be determined on the basis of the date this notice is received. Failure to register for any term will be considered a withdrawal.

A student may apply for a leave of absence, which entitles him/her to unconditional readmission during the next calendar year. A leave of absence will normally be granted to any student who is in good standing (not on academic or disciplinary probation) and who has satisfied all financial obligations to NCNM.



If a leave of absence is not granted, or if a student on leave does not return within one year from the time of withdrawal, s/he will be required to submit a new application for admission. The student will need to satisfy admission requirements in effect at the time of reapplication.

Students who are required to withdraw by official action of the Promotions Committee will have additional conditions imposed for readmission.

#### **Student Records and Transcripts**

The Dean of Student Services maintains permanent records of each student enrolled at NCNM. A student's record contains his/her application file, personal information necessary for the business of the College, grade reports and comments, and records of any official action by the College concerning that student. The

Business Office, Dean of Clinical Education, and Dean of Medical Services may also maintain student files as required for their respective functions.

These records may be examined by the individual student on request, and they are available to members of the faculty and administration with a demonstrated need. No part of a student's file will be released to any other person outside the College without written consent of the student.

A student who believes information contained in his/her official records is inaccurate, misleading or a violation of privacy may request that the records be amended. If the individual responsible for the record in question denies the request, the student has the right to a formal hearing before the Promotions Committee, if desired. If the outcome of this hearing is unsatisfactory to the student, s/he may submit an explanatory statement for inclusion in the permanent record.

The transcript is an official record of all academic credits earned by a student toward the N.D. degree. It lists course title, number of hours, and grade for each course taken. One copy of the transcript is provided to each student free of charge. Additional copies are \$5 each. Requests for transcripts must be in writing and must be paid for in advance. Such requests should be made to the Dean of Student Services.

### Transferring Credits

Credits for coursework taken at NCNM may be accepted by other institutions at their discretion.

### *Requirements for Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine Degree*

The candidate for the N.D. degree must fulfill the following requirements:

1. Pass all courses in the prescribed curriculum;
2. Complete the final year (approximately 108 credit hours) of professional training enrolled as a student of the National College of Naturopathic Medicine;
3. Attend the required number of hours in clinical externship and preceptorship.
4. Satisfy all financial obligations to the College;
5. Be 21 years old;
6. Be recommended by the faculty for a degree.

## Financial Information

### *Tuition and Fees*

Due to increasingly complex enrollment patterns, NCNM is instituting a per hour tuition plan for all students effective beginning in the Fall term of 1982. The hourly rate shall apply to courses taken either for credit or for audit. In addition, each student is required to pay a student activities fee of \$10.00 per term. This fee is maintained and dispersed by the student association.

*Effective June 7, 1982, tuition will be assessed as follows:*

Per hour of coursework (degree students) . . . . .	\$50 full or part-time
Per hour of clinic (degree students) . . . . .	\$40 full or part-time
Per hour of coursework/clinic (non-degree students) . . . . .	\$70 full or part-time

The per hour rate for the 1983-84 academic year will be announced by May of 1983. Students should expect a slight increase in the per hour rate. The hourly rate is comprehensive and includes tuition, lab fees and graduation fees.

#### **Additional Fees as Applicable:**

Late registration . . . . .	\$100.00
Drop or add courses (per course) . . . . .	10.00
Transcript copy (first copy free) . . . . .	5.00
Challenge Examinations . . . . .	50.00/exam
Late Examination Fee . . . . .	25.00/exam
Late change of grade fee . . . . .	25.00

Tuition and fees for each term are payable in full to NCNM at the time of registration for that term. A 5% discount will be granted for payment of a full year's tuition and fees in advance.

#### **Deferred Payment of Tuition**

Students unable to pay the entire amount due at registration should see the Vice President for Administration and Finance to make suitable financial arrangements. Interest shall be charged on all unpaid balances at the same rate of NCNM's bank interest rate, but shall not be less than 14% per month.

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## 28/ FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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No credit for courses taken will be given until tuition and fees are paid in full. No transcripts or diplomas will be issued to students in default. In no case shall a student be permitted to register for a term or take final exams until all tuition and fees are paid in full.

### Other Expenses

Students must provide their own binocular microscopes equipped with low power (10x), high power (40x) and oil-immersion (100x) objectives. A 4x objective, internal light source, and eye-piece pointers are also strongly recommended.

Students are required to purchase textbooks and other personal equipment as needed for each course as well as basic diagnostic equipment for use in the clinic.

### Refunds

For students who are attending NCNM with financial assistance from the Veterans Administration, the amount of any refund of tuition and fees will be proportional to the time remaining in the term. A registration fee of \$25 is deducted from this refund.

Refunds for students will be made according to the following schedule:

Withdrawal first 2 weeks .....	75%
Withdrawal second 2 weeks .....	50%
Withdrawal 5th week & on .....	0%

Refunds are calculated from the date of receipt of "interruption of education" notice by the registrar.

There will be no refunds for students who are suspended or dismissed by official action of the college.

### Financial Aid

Financial aid to students at NCNM is very limited. Federal grant and loan programs are not presently available. In making plans to pay for their education, students should not expect to be able to obtain any financial aid through the College.

The following sources of assistance are currently administered through the office of the Dean of Student Services:

The NCNM Student Scholarship Fund offers limited monies to qualified students on a competitive basis. All NCNM-based financial assistance is disbursed through the office of the Dean of Student Services, and any interested persons should contact that office for information and application forms.



The NCNM Student Loan Fund is maintained by various fund-raising projects conducted by the College and student body. Limited loans are made to students on the basis of financial need.

The Hahnemann Clinic Foundation Scholarship provides a prize of \$1000 to the student presenting the best original paper on homeopathic medicine at the completion of his/her third year at NCNM.

Additional scholarship funds are expected beginning 1982. Contact the Dean of Student Services for information.

#### **Information for Veterans**

NCNM is approved by the Veterans Administration for the training of veterans. Eligible veterans should request transfer of their VA file to the VA office in Portland and complete an application for education benefits. The NCNM Dean of Student Services will certify enrollment to the VA.

Veterans who withdraw from the College are advised to notify the VA immediately of their change of status. Failure to do so may result in reduction or loss of future benefits.

## **Student Affairs and Services**

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### **Student Association**

The Associated Students of NCNM/(ASNCNM) is the official organization of students at NCNM. All students enrolled in the College are members of ASNCNM, entitled to a vote in the affairs of the association. ASNCNM receives and administers the student activity fees collected by the College each term. The association sponsors educational and social activities for the benefit of its members and acts as the collective voice of student opinion to the faculty and administration.

### **Student Participation in College Government**

Active student participation in the formulation and review of college policies is encouraged by the appointment or election of students to the following institutional committees: Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee (Dean of Curriculum and Instruction), Faculty Development Committee (Dean of Curriculum and Instruction), Admissions Committee (Dean of Student Services), Student Affairs Committee (Dean of Student Services), College and Community Relations Committee (Director of Planning and Public Relations), and College Appeals Committee (President). Students with interest in any of these committees should notify the appointing officer of their interest. The ASNCNM also elects the student representative to the Board of Trustees.

### **Employment**

Because of the demands of the educational program, students are discouraged from working while attending NCNM. It is recognized, however, that some students find it necessary to work for financial reasons. A limited number of jobs for students are available at NCNM, which are advertised to students by the various departments. Further information about the Portland area job market and job opportunities may be directed to the Dean of Student Services.

### **Student Health Services**

The services of the Portland Naturopathic Clinic, NCNM's teaching clinic, are available to students and their dependents at reduced cost.

### **Bookstore**

NCNM Books, a student operated business, sells required texts and some equipment required for classes during announced hours. Students should purchase books as early as possible in the term. When ordering books for Winter and Spring terms, students may be required to make a non-refundable deposit for each textbook desired. Other school supplies are not presently sold, but are available at nearby stores.

### **Bulletin Boards**

Bulletin Boards are located in several places around the College for various purposes. One of them is designated for announcements from administrative officials to students. It is the student's responsibility to check this bulletin board regularly for notices that may affect them. No other announcements may be given.

### **Copy Machine**

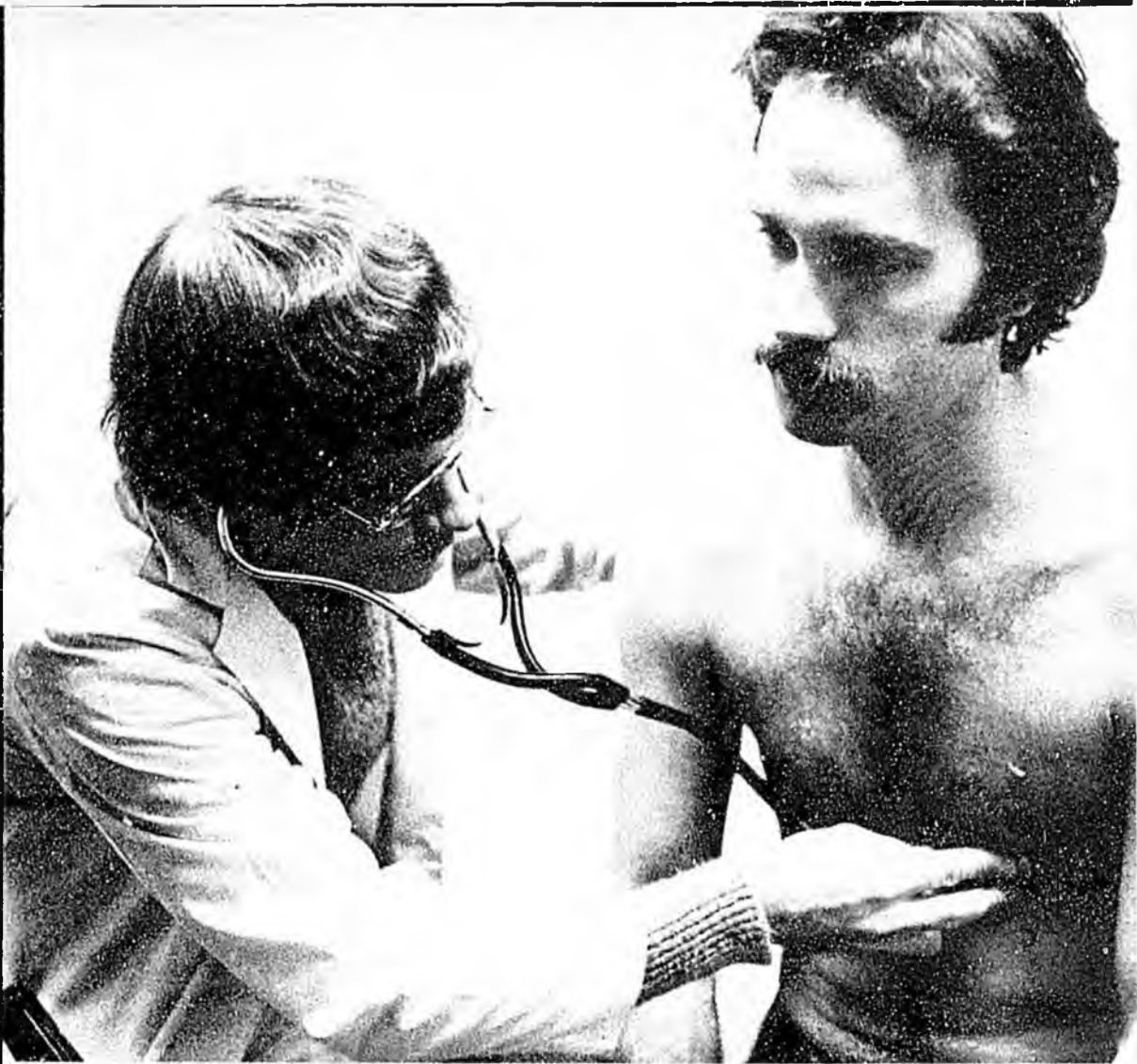
Students may use the copy machine during normal hours when not in use by faculty and staff for college-related purposes. The coin-operated machine costs 5¢ per copy.

### **Library**

The NCNM library is a unique collection which combines classical and modern works in natural health and alternative therapies with the most timely books and periodicals from the conventional medical sciences. The library contains over 4,000 books, 75 serials, 300 tape cassettes and an extensive vertical file. A high-speed cassette copier and tape listening facilities are available for student uses as well as the coin-operated photocopier.

NCNM students may also borrow freely from the Oregon Health Sciences University Library in Portland and the Western States Chiropractic College.

The Library is open Monday - Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and Saturday 9:00 to 2:00 p.m. Most books may be borrowed for a period of four weeks and may be renewed if they have not been requested by another person. A fine of 10¢ per day is charged on all overdue materials. Periodicals, reference and reserve materials do not normally circulate; however, overnight and weekend loans may be arranged with the librarian.



### **Food Service**

Delicious natural breakfasts, lunches and snacks are available throughout the school year in the NCNM cafeteria.

### **Publications**

News and information important to the NCNM community is transmitted by the *Axon*, the weekly newsletter put out by the office of the Dean of Student Services.

The *NCNM Review* is published bimonthly by students at the College as a networking tool between the college and health care professionals and members of the general public who are interested in Naturopathic medicine. The *Review* contains case presentations, book reviews, and articles on such subjects as homeopathic and Naturopathic medicines and techniques, botanicals, herbs of the Northwest, nutrition and home birthing. The *Review* welcomes articles of interest to its readers. It is available by single copy or subscription.

### Lockers

Lockers are available to all students by registering with the Dean of Student Services. A rental fee of \$1 per year is charged. Locks found on unregistered lockers will be cut off and locker contents removed.

### Lost and Found

A Lost and Found is located in the administrative office.

### Mail

Mail received for students is sorted by class and is picked up once a day by a member of each class for distribution. Students should make arrangements within the first two weeks of classes to receive personal mail at their own address.

### Messages

Incoming telephone messages and notices to individual students will be posted outside the reception area. Students will be contacted in classes *only* in cases of emergency.

### Notary Service

Notary service is available to students in the Business Office free of charge.

### Telephones

There are telephones located on campus for student use which are available for local calls only. Students must use pay telephones for long distance calls. Students are asked NOT to use phones in college offices.

### Career Placement

Information on licensing laws, examinations and practice opportunities is maintained by the Dean of Student Services.

### Identification Cards

All students must obtain an NCNM identification card. The Dean of Student Services will make arrangements and notify students of the times they may have photos taken and cards made.

### Housing

NCNM does not provide on-campus housing for students. The office of Student Services will assist entering students in obtaining off-campus housing.

## Program of Study

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The courses listed below represent only one element in the total educational process at NCNM. The curriculum is constantly changing to meet the needs of the practicing Naturopathic physician. The Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee is responsible for reviewing the curricular offerings on an annual basis.

The primary change in the curriculum from past offerings is the addition of elective courses into all four years. General electives are offered to help create a more balanced lifestyle while in school, and the special electives (years III and IV) are included to allow students to begin to specialize in one or more therapeutic modalities while still receiving basic instruction in all modalities. Additionally, special electives should allow students to better meet requirements for licensure by various states.

### *Elective Requirements*

A number of general electives will be offered each term for 2 credit hours each. In addition to the required courses listed, students must complete a total of 8 hours of general electives during years I and II. During years III and IV, students must complete an additional 18 hours of electives. At least 12 of these must be selected from specialty electives offered for 3 credit hours each. The remaining hours may be selected from either the general or special electives. Students should pay particular attention to the requirements for licensure in the state in which they wish to practice and make their selection of electives accordingly.

A list of electives to be offered each term will be available on or before the time of registration for each term.

### *The Division of Preclinical Sciences*

The NCNM basic science curriculum is designed to provide students with and understanding of the structure and function of the human organism in health and disease. Of equal importance is and understanding of the philosophical basis of Naturopathic medicine. This fundamental knowledge prepares the future physician

for study and practical experience in clinical medicine. By gaining familiarity with the language and tools of modern Naturopathic medicine and an appreciation of scientific research methods, students are stimulated to seek scientific verification of the principles of Naturopathic medicine in their own work and in the work of others.

### *Synopsis of Curriculum — Preclinical Sciences*

For each 12-week term, the required courses are listed below by course number, title and credit hours (clock hours/week and total hours/term);

#### **First Year**

<b>Fall Term</b>		<b>Clock Hrs/Wk</b>	<b>Total Hrs/Term</b>
101	Conjoint Basic Medical Sciences (CBMS):		
	BMA Anatomy/Histology/Embryology .....	13	156
	BMP Physiology .....	7	84
121	BCH Biochemistry .....	5	60
131	HIS Introduction to Healing Arts and History of Medicine .....	2	24
132	PHL Naturopathic Philosophy .....	2	24
271	GeL General Elective .....	2	24

#### **Winter Term**

102	Conjoint Basic Medical Sciences (CBMS):		
	BMA Anatomy/Histology/Embryology/Neurology ..	13	156
	BMP Physiology .....	7	84
122	BCH Biochemistry .....	5	60
133	IPC Interpersonal Communication .....	2	24
134	RES Introduction to Research .....	2	24
271	GEL General Elective .....	2	24

#### **Spring Term**

		<b>Clock Hrs/Wk</b>	<b>Total Hrs/Term</b>
103	Conjoint Basic Medical Sciences (CBMS):		
	BMA Anatomy/Histology/Embryology .....	13	156
	BMP Physiology .....	7	84
122	BCH Biochemistry .....	5	60
111	XRA X-Ray Positioning and Technique .....	2	24
112	FEM First Aid & Emergency Medicine .....	4	48
271	GEL General Elective .....	2	24

**Second Year**

**Fall Term**

201	Conjoint Basic Medical Sciences (CBMS):		
	LAB Laboratory Diagnosis .....	3	36
	CPD Clinical and Physical Diagnosis .....	8	96
	PTH Pathology .....	5	60
	XRA X-Ray Diagnosis .....	2	24
205	MCB Microbiology .....	5	60
241	COU Counseling .....	2	24
224	NUT Nutrition I .....	3	36
271	GEL General Elective .....	2	24

**Winter Term**

202	Conjoint Basic Medical Sciences (CBMS):		
	LAB Laboratory Diagnosis .....	3	36
	CPD Clinical and Physical Diagnosis .....	8	96
	PTH Pathology .....	5	60
	XRA X-Ray Diagnosis .....	2	24
206	IMG Immunology and Genetics .....	5	60
223	PHG Pharmacognosy .....	4	48
221	PHM Pharmacology I .....	2	24
271	GEL General Elective .....	2	24

**Spring Term**

203	Conjoint Basic Medical Sciences (CBMS):		
	LAB Laboratory Diagnosis .....	3	36
	CPD Clinical and Physical Diagnosis .....	8	96
	PTH Pathology .....	5	60
	XRA X-Ray Diagnosis .....	2	24
207	PBH Public Health .....	3	36
211	MAN Biomechanics and Manipulation I .....	4	48
222	PHM Pharmacology II .....	2	24
212	EXC Exercise as Preventive Medicine and Therapy .....	2	24
271	GEL General Elective .....	2	24

*The Division of Clinical Sciences*

The Clinical sciences program presents NCNM students with the opportunity to integrate their basic science knowledge and apply it to the disciplines of clinical medicine. This is a two-year period of transition from student to doctor, in which students receive instruction and gain practical experience in all phases of Naturopathic practice. The curriculum combines detailed classroom study - Naturopathic Materia Medica, therapeutic methods, diagnostic techniques and specialized aspects of medicine — with clinical practice in the Portland Naturopathic Clinic to develop the knowledge, skills and sensitivity necessary for patient care.

for study and practical experience in clinical medicine. By gaining familiarity with the language and tools of modern Naturopathic medicine and an appreciation of scientific research methods, students are stimulated to seek scientific verification of the principles of Naturopathic medicine in their own work and in the work of others.

### *Synopsis of Curriculum — Preclinical Sciences*

For each 12-week term, the required courses are listed below by course number, title and credit hours (clock hours/week and total hours/term);

#### **First Year**

<b>Fall Term</b>		<b>Clock Hrs/Wk</b>	<b>Total Hrs/Term</b>
101	Conjoint Basic Medical Sciences (CBMS):		
	BMA Anatomy/Histology/Embryology .....	13	156
	BMP Physiology .....	7	84
121	BCH Biochemistry .....	5	60
131	HIS Introduction to Healing Arts and History of Medicine .....	2	24
132	PHL Naturopathic Philosophy .....	2	24
271	GEL General Elective .....	2	24
<b>Winter Term</b>			
102	Conjoint Basic Medical Sciences (CBMS):		
	BMA Anatomy/Histology/Embryology/Neurology ..	13	156
	BMP Physiology .....	7	84
122	BCH Biochemistry .....	5	60
133	IPC Interpersonal Communication .....	2	24
134	RES Introduction to Research .....	2	24
271	GEL General Elective .....	2	24
<b>Spring Term</b>		<b>Clock Hrs/Wk</b>	<b>Total Hrs/Term</b>
103	Conjoint Basic Medical Sciences (CBMS):		
	BMA Anatomy/Histology/Embryology .....	13	156
	BMP Physiology .....	7	84
122	BCH Biochemistry .....	5	60
111	XRA X-Ray Positioning and Technique .....	2	24
112	FEM First Aid & Emergency Medicine .....	4	48
271	GEL General Elective .....	2	24

*Synopsis of Curriculum — Clinical Sciences*

**Third Year**

Fall Term		Clock Hrs/Wk	Total Hrs/Term
321	NUT Nutrition II .....	3	36
351	BMM Botanical Materia Medica I .....	2	24
311	MAN Manipulation II .....	2	24
341	PTM Patient Management .....	2	24
331	CHI Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture .....	3	36
334	HOM Homeotherapeutic Theory & Philosophy ....	3	36
301	GYN Gynecology .....	2	24
391	CLN Clinical Externship .....	16	192
271	GEL General Elective .....	2	24
or			
371	SEL Specialty Elective .....	3	36
Winter Term		Clock Hrs/Wk	Total Hrs/Term
322	NUT Nutrition III .....	3	36
352	BMM Botanical Materia Medica II .....	2	24
312	PHS Physiotherapy .....	4	48
313	OTH Orthopedics .....	4	48
355	MNS Minor Surgery .....	3	36
302	OBS Obstetrics I .....	2	24
392	CLN Clinical Externship .....	16	192
271	GEL General Elective .....	2	24
or			
371	SEL Specialty Elective .....	3	36
Spring Term		Clock Hrs/Wk	Total Hrs/Term
323	NUT Nutrition IV .....	3	36
353	BMM Botanical Materia Medica III .....	2	24
314	MAN Manipulation III .....	3	36
342	HSX Human Sexuality .....	2	24
303	OBS Obstetrics II .....	2	24
304	CDV Cardiovascular .....	3	36
305	PED Pediatrics .....	3	36
393	CLN Clinical Externship .....	16	192
271	GEL General Elective .....	2	24
or			
371	SEL Specialty Elective .....	3	36

## 38/ PROGRAM OF STUDY

### Fourth Year

#### Fall Term

401	ENT	Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat .....	2	24
402	NEU	Neurology .....	2	24
403	END	Endocrinology .....	2	24
491	CLN	Clinical Externship .....	24	288
371	SEL	Specialty Elective (required) .....	2	24
271	GEL	General Elective .....	3	36
or				
371	SEL	Specialty Elective .....	3	36

#### Winter Term

Clock Hrs/Wk      Total Hrs/Wk

401	GAS	Gastroenterology .....	2	24
405	DER	Dermatology .....	1	12
406	URO	Urology .....	1	12
407	GER	Geriatrics .....	1	12
409	PRO	Proctology .....	1	12
492	CLN	Clinical Externship .....	24	288
371	SEL	Specialty Elective (required) .....	3	36
271	GEL	General Elective .....	2	24
or				
371	SEL	Specialty Elective .....	3	36

#### Spring Term (8 weeks)

408	ONC	Oncology .....	3	36
461	BUS	Business and Office Practice .....	3	36
462	LAW	Medical Jurisprudence .....	3	36
493	CLN	Clinical Externship .....	24	192
371	SEL	Specialty Elective .....	3	36
or				
271	GEL	General Elective .....	2	24
494	PRC	Preceptorship (4 weeks) .....		100
or				
395/				
495	OBX	Obstetrical Externship (15 births @ 10 hours each) .....		150

**Total Hours of Clinic/Obstetrical Externship/Preceptorship .....** 1694

**Total Hours of Instruction .....** 4926

### *Description of Courses*

#### **101/2/3 - BMA & BMP Conjoint Basic Medical Science I, II, III (CBMS)**

An integrated approach to the study of the human body. The anatomy, histology, embryology, neuroanatomy and physiology of each major organ system are presented as a concentrated unit to better understand the complex interrelationships among structure, development and function. This year-long course is taught as two distinct disciplines: BMA 101/102/103, Gross Anatomy/Histology/Embryology/Neuroanatomy; BMP 101/102/103, Physiology.

#### **111 - XRA X-Ray Positioning and Technique**

This course teaches the proper techniques for positioning of patients and the use of X-Ray equipment to produce diagnostically useful radiographs. Protection of patients and operators from the hazards of radiation is stressed throughout. Contrast studies, fluoroscopy and other special techniques are included.

#### **112 - FEM First Aid and Emergency Medicine**

Prepares students to deal with medical emergencies under various circumstances, especially in an office setting. The course includes instruction and practice in conventional procedures for emergencies as well as specific Naturopathic treatments for some of these conditions.

#### **121 - BCH Biochemistry I**

This course is devoted to the basic principles of biochemistry with particular emphasis on the structure, chemical and physical properties and the function of the biomolecular components of the cell. Laboratory will enhance concepts and explore basic analytical techniques.

#### **122 - BCH Biochemistry II**

This course will focus on the anabolic and catabolic aspects of the metabolic pathways. Within this realm of biochemical transformation, the chemical basis for many health problems will be explored. The laboratory experience this term will involve direct clinical application of the basic biochemical principles studied in the first term.

#### **123 - BCH Biochemistry III**

This course will continue to focus on intermediary metabolism and its hormonal control. Additionally, the biosynthesis of macromolecular (i.e., DNA, RNA and Protein) will be addressed, with particular emphasis on the control of these processes. As time permits, special topics in biochemistry will be covered. The laboratory experience this term will involve direct clinical application of basic biochemical principles, and will also involve an independent lab project.

#### **131 - HIS Introduction to the Healing Arts and History of Medicine**

Explores the origins and developments of the healing arts from prehistoric times to the present. Examines the traditions and principles of the various schools of the healing arts — Naturopathic, Chiropractic, Homeopathic, Osteopathic, conventional. Also discusses spiritual and esoteric healing, Oriental and Ayurvedic medicine and many other systems.

#### **132 - PHL Naturopathic Philosophy**

Lecture and discussion on the philosophical basis of Naturopathic medicine and the role of the Naturopathic physician in today's world. Examination of medical philosophy and its historical development includes readings from the earliest pioneers of Naturopathic medicine, and in-depth discussion of the principles of natural healing and Naturopathic medicine.

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## 40/COURSES

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### **133 - IPC Interpersonal Communication**

This course is designed to serve as a prerequisite and basis for the Counseling course. A variety of communications modalities will be presented in an interactive group process setting.

### **134 - RES Introduction to Research**

An introduction to the objectives, methods and analysis of data in research. Discussions of laboratory, clinical and literature research are emphasized.

### **201/2/3 - LAB/CPD/PTH/XRA Conjoint Basic Medical Science IV, V, VI (CBMS)**

A year-long course integrating the study of pathology with the disciplines of physical diagnosis, differential clinic diagnosis, laboratory diagnosis and radiological diagnosis. The disease processes, signs and symptoms and diagnostic techniques for evaluating each organ system are studied in detail. This course builds on information gleaned from BMA and BMP 101/102 & 103. The course is offered as 4 distinct disciplines: LAB 201/202/203, Laboratory Diagnosis; CPD 201/202/203 Clinical and Physical Diagnosis; PTH 201/202/203 Pathology; XRA 201/202/203 X-Ray Diagnosis. Lecture material is integrated according to systems when possible, and laboratory experiences reinforce major concepts. Prerequisites: BMA and BMP 101/102/103; BCH 121/122/123 or equivalents.

### **205 - MCB Microbiology**

A lecture and laboratory course in which the anatomy, physiology, taxonomy and ecology of microorganisms are studied. Particular attention is given to the relationship of microorganisms to man in health and disease. Includes a review of antibiotic action.

### **206 - IMG Immunology and Genetics**

Discusses the intricate cellular and biochemical defense mechanisms of the immune system. The properties of immunoglobulins and the clinical use of those properties in diagnostic techniques are stressed. The course will also address hereditary disorders and diseases, mutagens, mutations and metabolic disorders of genetic origin. Prerequisite CBMS 101/102/103 or equivalents.

### **207 - PBH Public Health: Community and Environmental Medicine**

A lecture course in two parts. One part is concerned with the etiology, epidemiology, prevention, and control of communicable diseases, with an emphasis on personal and community hygiene measures. The other portion describes the health effects of a wide variety of environmental pollutants, aimed at enabling students to recognize the hazards and their manifestations in patients. Prerequisite: MCB 205 or equivalent.

### **211 - MAN Biomechanics and Techniques of Manipulation I**

Introduces the principles of osseous and soft tissue manipulation with emphasis on the mechanics of the human musculoskeletal system. This provides a foundation for the practical portion of the course — developing the skills of structural assessment and proper positioning and movement for the basic manipulation of the spine, extremities and related soft tissue.

### **212 - EXC Exercise as Preventive Medicine and Therapy**

Focuses on physical exercise as a mechanism for restoring and maintaining health. The course is aimed at training students in fitness testing and in formulating fitness programs for use in their practice. The effects of exercise as therapy for many disease states will be examined. Prerequisites: BMP 101/102/103 or equivalent.

**221/2 - PHM Pharmacology**

The course emphasizes an understanding and an examination of the actions and mechanisms of drugs upon the body as well as their adverse reaction, side effects, contraindications, and drug interactions. Particular attention will be paid to drug induced nutritional deficiencies; rational approaches to drug withdrawal and drug withdrawal syndromes, and over the counter drugs.

**223 - PHG Pharmacognosy**

The simultaneous study of the history, distribution, cultivation, collection, preparation, preservation and therapeutics of medicinals. A portion of the course is devoted to laboratory experiments with medicinal plants. Provides a basis for detailed study of the materia medica at higher level courses.

**224 - NUT Nutrition I**

Concentrates on the individual nutrients in food, their interacting biochemical roles in human metabolism and the effects of nutrient deficiencies. Prerequisites BCH 121/122/123; BMP 101/102/103 or equivalents.

**241 - COU Counseling**

The principles and techniques of creating an effective patient-doctor interrelationship; Practicum for developing treatment skills that facilitate emotional and psychological health. Prerequisite: IPC 133 or equivalent.

**271 - GEL General Electives**

A number of general electives will be offered each term from the list below. Students may select electives to help balance their lifestyle or to supplement their academic pursuits beyond required curriculum. A total of 8 hours of general electives is required during years I and II. Students in years III and IV may also choose from the general electives offered in addition to special electives required. (See Special Electives 371).

Since not all electives will be offered on a continual basis, those electives being offered for each term will be announced with course descriptions on or before the registration date for the term.

The following courses represent some of the electives which have been offered previously:

Clinical Kinesiology	Clerkship	Body-Oriented Psychotherapy
Plant Identification	Massage	EMT Tra.
Clinic Conference	Yoga	Independent Study (General)

**301 - GYN Gynecology**

Focusing on women's health, this course is concerned primarily with the female genital system and the diagnosis and treatment of the problems associated with it. Fertility and family planning are also discussed. Students are encouraged to develop a sensitivity to the special needs of female patients and an awareness of the many factors influencing women's health in today's world. Prerequisites: BMH and BMP 101/102/103 or equivalents.

**302/3 - OBS    Obstetrics I, II**

Examines the anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and birth and the role of the physician in each phase of the process. The principles and practice of physical and laboratory examination in pregnancy and labor. This course centers around birth in the home, complete parent education and parental care; natural childbirth techniques; diagnosis, prevention and treatment of problems; examination and care of the newborn. Recognition of high risk birthing situations and appropriate management are stressed. Prerequisites: BMA and BMP 101/102/103; GYN 301 or equivalents.

**304 - CDV    Cardiovascular and Respiratory Diseases**

Pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment of conditions affecting the heart, circulatory system, and respiratory system, whose functions are so intimately related. Includes the interpretation of electrocardiography, heartometry, endocardiography. Prerequisites: BMA and BMP 101/102/103 or equivalents.

**305 - PED    Pediatrics**

A course focusing on the special aspects of health care for children. Techniques of examination for assessing children and the normal growth and development patterns are discussed. Emphasis is on the treatment of conditions encountered in family practice. Prerequisites BMA and BMP 101/102/103 or equivalents.

**311 - MAN    Techniques of Manipulation II**

Continued instruction and practice of structural assessment and manipulation of osseous and soft tissue aimed at refining basic techniques. Introduces additional manipulative approaches to treatment. Prerequisites: MAN 211 or equivalent.

**312 - PHS    Physiotherapy**

A lecture and laboratory course which explores the physiological effects and therapeutic use of heat, light, water, electricity and sound, and the equipment involved in the production or utilization of these natural forces. Students gain practical working knowledge of the various modalities and experience each from the patient's viewpoint. Emphasis is placed on safe and proper application to achieve desired therapeutic results. Prerequisites: CBMS 201/202/203 or equivalents.

**313 - OTH    Orthopedics**

The diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the musculoskeletal system are discussed and practiced in this course. Laboratories will concentrate on techniques of splinting and casting various body parts. Use of Naturopathic modalities in caring for the orthopedic patient is stressed, with discussion of contraindications to treatment. Prerequisites: CBMS 201/202/203.

**314 - MAN    Techniques of Manipulation III**

Presents specialized manipulative systems, including applied kinesiology and sacro-occipital technique, and discusses the use of manipulation in the management of specific health problems. Prerequisite: MAN 311.

**321/2/3 - NUT Nutrition II, III, IV**

The application of the principles of nutrition to clinical dietetics, including dietary analysis and the concept of biochemical individuality. The recognition and treatment of specific health problems associated with nutritional deficiencies are discussed. Emphasis is on familiarity with and use of current nutritional research in health care practice. The courses will also explore a wide variety of dietary regimes which are used in Naturopathic practice for treatment of specific conditions. Includes a thorough discussion of fasting, elimination diets and vegetarian diets, among others. Prerequisite: NUT 224 or equivalent.

**331 - CHI Chinese Medicine and Introduction to Acupuncture**

An introduction to the underlying concepts and philosophy of traditional Chinese medicine, including concepts of Yin/Yang, Ch'i, Blood and the Law of the Five Elements. Courses, relationships and qualities of the meridians and diagnostic modalities will be introduced.

**332 - HOM Homeopathic Theory and Philosophy**

The principles of homeopathic philosophy are discussed: the law of similars, the concepts of health and disease, cure and resistance. The symptom pictures of key remedies are presented. Skills of homeopathic case-taking, repertorizing and prescribing are introduced.

**341 - PTM Patient Management — Personal and Professional Growth**

This course discusses the growth of a physician in terms of values, responsibility, and professional ethics. Special emphasis is placed on relating these issues to the dynamics of physician-patient relationships, including the promotion of patient motivation and confidence. Prerequisites: IPC 133; COU 241 or equivalents.

**342 - HSX Human Sexuality**

Counseling and various therapeutic approaches to sexual problems of men and women, both physical and psychological, are discussed. Students are encouraged to examine their own attitudes toward sexuality and to develop an ability to deal comfortably with the sexual problems of patients.

**351/2/3 - BMM I, II, III Botanical Materia Medica**

A detailed survey of plants and plant preparations used in Naturopathic practice, integrating traditional herbal knowledge with modern pharmacological research. The pharmacognosy, pharmacodynamics, toxicology, and the therapeutics of each plant are considered, as well as methods of preparing and compounding botanical medicines. Field studies in identification and collection of local plants are conducted. Prerequisites: PHG 223; CBMS 201/2/3 or equivalents.

**355 - MNS Minor Surgery**

A study of the principles, tools and procedures of minor surgery used in Naturopathic practice. Much of the course is devoted to the practice of surgical techniques so that students acquire the confidence and skills necessary to perform safe and effective minor surgery. Prerequisites: CBMS 201/2/3 or equivalents.

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## 44/COURSES

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### 371 - SEL Specialty Electives

In an effort to provide opportunity to begin specializing in one or more treatment modalities, a series of special electives are offered for students in years III and IV. These electives should be used by students to meet licensure requirements in specific states. Of the 18 hours of electives required in years III and IV, at least 12 must be chosen from the special electives, and the remaining 6 may be selected from either the general or special elective offerings (except Clinic Conference, which is required for all students in III and IV.) Electives to be offered will be announced at or before registration with course descriptions. All special electives will be 3 hours each. Approved courses include:

#### Special Elective Prerequisites

Homeotherapeutic Materia Medica	PHL 132; HOM 332
Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture	PHL 132; CHI 331
Botanical Materia Medica	PHL 132; 351 - 3 BMM
Nutrition	BCA 121 - 3; NUT 224; NUT 321 - 3
Manipulation	MAN 211; MAN 311; MAN 314
Physiotherapy	MAN 211; PHS 312
Obstetrics	GYN 301; OBS 302 - 3
Psychological Medicine	IPC 133; COU 241; PTM 341
Independent Study-Special	Instructor Consent

### 391 - Clinical Externship

During the final two years at NCNM, students enter what is perhaps the most challenging and rewarding phase of their professional education — the clinical externship. Each student is scheduled for 15-16 hours/week (year III) and 24-25 hours/week (year IV) in the Clinic, where s/he gradually assumes responsibility for the care of patients under the guidance of the licensed Naturopathic physicians of the Clinic staff. Students also rotate on a weekly basis through the clinic departments of pharmacy, physiotherapy, X-ray and laboratory.

Each student is expected to spend at least one month in the clinic during the summer between years III and IV.

The Clinic offers expectant parents a program of complete obstetrical services, which includes childbirth in the home. Each student will attend at least 15 births, supervised by a licensed Naturopathic physician.

Each student must complete a minimum of 1400 hours of clinical externship/preceptorship, excluding obstetrical hours, to meet the requirements for graduation. Prerequisites: Satisfactory completion of all courses in years I and II — or permission of Promotions Committee.

### 401 - 409 NOTE:

These courses constitute a review of organ systems including a review of the basic and diagnostic sciences as well as the treatment regimens or therapeutic modalities for each system. The philosophical and practical aspects of holistic and preventive health care are emphasized. Particular emphasis is placed on all useful Naturopathic therapeutics (including the physical, neurological, psychological and biochemical tools) and on patient education. Specific courses in this series are:

**401 - ENT Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat**

Reviews the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of each of these organs. The use of special diagnostic techniques and the local and systemic treatment of conditions in the eye, ear, nose and throat. Includes demonstration and practice of the nasal specific and endo-nasal techniques.

**402 - NEU Neurological Diseases**

Pathological conditions of the nervous system — illness and injury — are considered. Diagnostic techniques and a wide variety of therapies are discussed. Recognition of conditions requiring referral for specialized care is addressed.

**403 - END Endocrinology**

A course aimed at understanding the complex interactions of the hormone systems of the body and the causes and effects of hormonal imbalance. Diagnosis and treatment of hormone disorders are presented.

**404 - GAS Gastroenterology**

A lecture and practical course which concentrates on the disorders of the digestive tract and associated organs. Physical examination techniques. X ray and laboratory studies and treatments using the full spectrum of natural therapeutics are discussed.

**405 - DER Dermatology**

Skin disease is one of the most common complaints a physician encounters. The course emphasizes the diagnosis of common and serious skin lesions. The principles of non-suppressive and curative therapies for dermatological conditions are discussed, as well as conventional medical treatment.

**406 - URO Urology**

Study of disorders of the kidney and urinary tract. Details the diagnosis and treatment of these conditions using natural therapeutics.

**407 - GER Geriatrics**

A consideration of the process of aging and the special health problems of older people. Diagnostic and therapeutic techniques which are commonly used in this area of practice are discussed and performed. Emphasis is placed on preventing, reversing or retarding degenerative changes and maximizing health in the later years.

**408 - ONC Oncology**

A lecture course concerned with neoplasms — etiology, — pathology, diagnosis, epidemiology, and therapeutics. Critically examines conventional and unconventional approaches to treatment and current research. Emphasizes cancer prevention as well as therapy with regard to food, vitamins, minerals and non-vitamin nutrients. Prerequisites: NUT 224, 321 - 323; BCH 121 - 123 or equivalents.

**409 - PRO Proctology**

A lecture and practical course which concentrates on disorders of the anus and rectum and associated organs. Physical, laboratory and radiological examination techniques are discussed, along with natural therapeutics and surgical treatment.

## FACULTY

---

MARTHA J. ADEN, B.A., St. Olaf College, 1972; B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1977; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979.

MICHAEL R. ANCHARSKI, B.A., Prescott College, 1972; B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1977; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979.

CASCADE ANDERSON, Chartered Herbalist from Dominion Herbal College, 1978.

WILLIAM HENRY BABNICK, D.C., Western States Chiropractic College, 1942; N.D., 1944.

RANDY BAROLET, B.S., Cornell University, 1972; Ac. New England School of Acupuncture, 1978

STEPHEN BE, B.A., U. of Colorado, 1972; M.A., West Georgia Coll., 1974.

COLLON BRAYCE, B.S., Oregon State University, 1970; B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1975; N.D., National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1977.

JAMES CAMPBELL, B.S., Portland State University, 1975; M.S., Portland State University, 1980.

BRUCE L. CANVASSER, B.S. Ed., Wayne State University, 1969; B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1975; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1977.

JOHN D. CHILGREN, B.S., Gonzaga University, 1965; M.S, Washington State University, 1968; Ph.D., 1975.

STEVEN G. CRANFORD, D.C., Western States Chiropractic College, 1975; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1975.

BRUCE A. DICKSON, B.A., Wake Forest university, 1973; B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1977; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979.

J. MICHAEL DUNN, B.A., B.S., University of South Florida, 1971; Ph.D., University of Kansas Medical Center, 1977.

JOHN M. DYE, B.A., Whittier College, 1974; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979.

MARIAN FISH, B.S., Michigan State U., 1968; D.C., Western States Chiropractic College, 1976.

JANET A. HARRIS, B.S., Otterbein College, 1962; M.S., University of Illinois, 1964; Ph.D., 1971

JOSIAH HILL, A.S./P.A., Kirkwood College/University of Iowa Medical Center, 1971.

EDWIN HOEMANN-SMITH, B.S., Case Institute of Technology, 1965; Ph.D., Case Western Reserve University, 1971; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979.

ELENA HOFMANN-SMITH, B.A., University of Washington, 1973; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979.

ARTHUR E. ISRAELSON, EMT III, Emanuel Hospital, 1975.

GREGORY J. JOHANSON, B.A., Willamette University, 1969; M.Div., Emory U., Candler School of Theology, 1972.

MARY JANE KELLEY, B.S., Louisiana State University, 1969; M.S., 1972.

GURU SANDESH SINGH KHALSA, B.A., Occidental College, 1971; B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1976; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1978.

JEFFREY KLASS, B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1977; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979.

FRIEDHELM KIRCHFELD, M.L.S., University of Denver, 1975.

GERALD M. LABUNSKI, R.T., 1978.

DANIEL LAMAR, B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1978; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1978.

STEVEN E. LANDAU, B.S., Harvard University, 1971; M.D., Temple University, 1975.

BRIAN LEIBOVITZ, B.A., California State College at Sonoma; M.S., 1979, Portland State University, Ph.D. Candidate Portland State University.

STEVE MEREDITH, B.A., University of Puget Sound, 1961; M.A., University of Puget Sound, 1964.

ROBIN MURPHY, B.S., Michigan State University, 1976; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1980.

MARTIN J. OSTERHAUS, B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1978; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1980.

NOEL PETERSON, B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1976; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1978.

MARY REX, B.S., Colorado State University, 1962; M.A., Washington University, 1964.

KENNETH RIFKIN, B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1975; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1977; A.C., Veterans General Hospital (Taiwan), 1978.

GLENN A. ROSE, B.A., Indiana University, 1972; M.A., California State College at Sonoma, 1976.

JAMES S SENSENIG, B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1976; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1978.

ALAN TRACHTENBERG, B.S., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1978; M.D., Tufts University School of Medicine, 1980.

GEORGE VEE, B.S., University of Illinois, 1969; M.S., Illinois Institute of Technology, 1977.

JOEL D. WALLACH, B.S., University of Missouri, 1962; D.V.M., 1964.

TYRONE WEI, B.S., University of Oregon, 1974; D.C., Western States Chiropractic College, 1979.

WAYLENE WILSON, G.E.D. Lane Community College, 1978; Extensive experience as business consultant and bookkeeper.

JARED L. ZEFF, B.S., University of California at Riverside, 1974; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1979.

### *1981 - 82 CLINIC PRESIDENTS*

SALLY BLAKE, B.A., Wichita State University, 1975; B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1979; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1981.

FRANCIS BRINKER, B.A., University of Kansas; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1981.

MAUREEN SANDLER, N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1981.

MICHAEL TRAUB, B.S., Kansas Newman College, 1979; B.S., U.C. Irvine, 1976; N.D., The National College of Naturopathic Medicine, 1981.

# Naturopath ordered to limit treatment

By SHEILA TOOMEY  
Daily News reporter

The Alaska Medical Board has endorsed a state order that an Anchorage naturopath must stop most of the treatment he now offers patients on the grounds that he is practicing medicine without a license.

But Patton Pettijohn, a naturopathic physician who has practiced in Anchorage since 1979, says he will appeal the

Sept. 14 order to the Superior Court.

Naturopathy, sometimes called holistic medicine, relies on nutrition, vitamin therapy, exercise and herbal remedies to promote good health and heal illnesses.

"It's a system of healing," Pettijohn said Wednesday. "We try to assist the body to heal itself without using harmful substances."

The cease and desist order against Pettijohn was issued

last December by the Occupational Licensing Division of the state Department of Commerce. Both sides agreed to take the matter before the state medical board, which is charged with regulating the practice of medicine in Alaska.

In issuing its order, the board adopted the findings of a hearing officer who said Pettijohn diagnoses and treats the sick and injured and therefore practices medi-

cine as the phrase is generally understood. The hearing was held last month.

Assistant Attorney General Richard Monkman said the order is directed only at Pettijohn but the ruling "applies generally." Pettijohn's practice is "similar to what other naturopaths in the state are doing," Monkman said.

There are three or four naturopaths now practicing in

See Back Page, NATUROPATH

## Naturopath ordered to limit work, plans to appeal ruling

Continued from Page A-1

Alaska, according to people in the field.

According to medical board Chairman Hugh Gellert, Alaska law prohibits anyone but licensed doctors from "diagnosing, treating, operating on, prescribing for or administering to any human ailment, blemish, deformity, disease, disfigurement, disorder, injury or other mental or physical condition for a fee."

Hearing officer Elizabeth Johnson found that Pettijohn diagnosed illnesses such as bursitis, interpreted laboratory tests, "prescribed" vitamins, used some medicines generally not available without prescription and performed some surgery, such as circumcision, removal of cysts, episiotomies and repair of superficial cuts.

Pettijohn said the state de-

finition of practicing medicine is overbroad and unconstitutional.

Johnson also found that Pettijohn referred patients he felt he should not treat, such as those with symptoms of appendicitis or high-risk pregnancies to regular doctors. She noted that no complaints have been filed against Pettijohn by any of the approximately 4,000 patients he has treated.

About a dozen patients testified for Pettijohn at the hearing. Dr. C. E. Manwiller of Providence Hospital also testified, challenging Pettijohn's use of herbal treatment, hair analysis and the use of vitamin E. Manwiller said there were inherent risks in any pregnancy that sometimes made home birth dangerous, according to Johnson's report.

Gellert said state investiga-

tors moved against Pettijohn because a newspaper story brought him to their attention. "Some of the things that Patton Pettijohn was doing, to us clearly fell within the realm of practicing medicine without a license," Gellert said. He denied that the ruling, if upheld, would effectively abolish holistic medicine or home birth in Alaska.

However, defining the line between acceptable holistic practices and practicing medicine is "almost like figuring out how many angels can dance on the head of a pin," he said.

Gellert said his main objection to Pettijohn's practice was the surgery and the use of medicine normally available only by prescription. Gellert is not himself a physician and at least one doctor on the board suggested naturopaths should not be allowed to re-

place a physician at childbirth, he said.

Much of Pettijohn's practice involves assisting home childbirth.

Naturopathy is legal in other states, including Oregon, where Pettijohn was licensed after graduating from a four-year naturopathy college. He also has a bachelor's degree in human biology from Kansas Newman College in Wichita, Kan.

Pettijohn is one of a group of people who have been trying for several years to get legislation passed providing for licensing and regulation of trained naturopaths, said Cary Jasper, another Anchorage naturopathic physician.

"This should be an interesting test case," Gellert said. "There is a broad spectrum of community people who believe in him and he has done a good job for them."

## Physician appeals ruling by medical board

by Mary Scarpinato  
Times Writer

Naturopath physician Patton Pettijohn has appealed a ruling of the Alaska Medical Board saying he has been practicing medicine without a license and ordering him to strictly limit his patient treatment.

Naturopathy relies on nutrition, vitamin therapy, exercise and herbal remedies to promote good health and heal illness.

Pettijohn's appeal, recently filed in Anchorage Superior Court, has been called an "interesting test case" because, while the medical board's ruling was aimed at his practice, it has the effect of creating a general ruling aimed at all naturopath practice in this state.

A group including Pettijohn has tried for several years to see legislation passed that would license and regulate trained naturopaths.

Naturopathy is a recognized treatment in other states, such as in Oregon where Pettijohn holds a license.

board had ruled that Pettijohn diagnoses and treats the sick and injured and therefore practices medicine without a proper license.

But Pettijohn, who has maintained a practice in Anchorage since 1979, claims the board's definition of medical practice is too broad — so broad, he claims, as to unconstitutionally prohibit his fundamental right to work and follow a career that poses no societal hazard.

It is too narrow in another respect, he claims, because it fails to recognize naturopathy as a legitimate health and healing art.

As a further measure of professional responsibility, Pettijohn refers all patients to conventional physicians if he determines any additional diagnosis, specialty treatment or surgery might be in order, according to his attorney, Aver L. Lerman.

"He's a very cautious, serious, professional person," Lerman said.

The medical board also noted

estimated 4,000 patients Pettijohn has treated.

Pettijohn has no complaint record in Oregon, Lerman added.

# Naturopaths battle medical monopoly

By Patton D. Pettijohn  
Naturopathic Physician

**N**aturopathy is becoming the center of attention concerning freedom of choice in health care.

The controversy has arisen from the efforts by the State Division of Occupational Licensing and the State Medical Board to stop naturopaths from diagnosing and treating the sick in Alaska. Their argument is that naturopathic physicians are practicing "medicine" without a license. The practice of medicine, as defined, is so general that it includes all conceivable forms of health care. The definition as contained in the Alaska Statutes is as follows:

"The practice of medicine or the practice of osteopathy means: A) for a fee, donation or other consideration, to diagnose, treat, operate or, prescribe for, or administer to, any human ailment, blemish, deformity, disease, disfigurement, disorder, injury, or other mental or physical condition; or to attempt to perform or represent that a person is authorized to perform any of the acts set out in this subparagraph;

B) to use or publicly display a title in connection with a person's name including "doctor of medicine", "physician", "m.d.", or "doctor of osteopathic medicine", "D.O.", or specialist designation including

"surgeon", "dermatologist" or a similar title, or any title which tends to show that a person is willing or qualified to diagnose or treat the sick or injured.

Naturopathic physicians contend that they are practicing naturopathy, as trained, without a license because Alaska has no licensing procedure for them. Regardless of how the "practice of medicine" is defined in Alaska, naturopathic physicians contend they have the constitutional right to practice their chosen profession. Naturopaths also strongly feel that the Alaskan public has the right to choose for themselves how and from whom to receive treatment. State government has the authority to regulate professions in order to protect the public from those who are not properly trained and qualified, but the state should not and does not have the authority to abolish the practice of naturopathy. Naturopathic practitioners feel that if the definition of "medicine" prevents another health profession from practicing then that definition of medicine must be unconstitutional. This country was founded and has thrived on different points of view, e.g., the freedom to choose between religions, political parties or professions of healing.

Naturopathy is a separate and distinct profession which provides an alternative to orthodox medical care. This healing profession had its beginning in this country in 1898 and graduated its first class of physicians in 1902. Naturopathic colleges require four years of resident instruction in addition to three years of undergraduate training with emphasis in the life sciences. The resident studies include all the Basic Medical Sciences such as anatomy, physiology, pathology, biochemistry, microbiology, etc., as well as clinical sciences such as physical diagnosis, laboratory, X-ray, first aid and emergency medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, orthopedics, gastroenterology, endocrinology, etc. In addition, the naturopathic colleges require at least 1800 hours of clinically supervised practice either in an externship or preceptorship.

The main difference between the practice of naturopathy and the practice of medicine is that naturopathic doctors are trained to use more natural therapies as an alternative to synthetic chemical drugs. Naturopathic physicians are trained in therapies such as clinical nutrition, botanical (plant) medicine, physiotherapy (the application of heat, cold, light, sound, electricity, and exercise), homeotherapeutics, and acupuncture.

These therapies are used to complement the body's ability to heal itself without the threat of toxic chemical side effects.

Naturopathic doctors are trained to be concerned with the underlying cause of disease as well as the prevention of the disease. They value their role as teacher and almost always counsel concerning diet, exercise, relaxation and work habits.

Naturopathic physicians are licensed in many other states and foreign countries. If naturopaths had a licensing procedure in Alaska it would eliminate the threat of being ordered to cease and desist from practicing their profession and livelihood.

You should be aware that the state has already issued orders that prevent naturopaths from treating the sick. Naturopaths are presently challenging these orders on constitutional grounds to keep their practices open and available to those who choose their services. Questions can be directed to the author.

1 STATE OF ALASKA

2 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3 In the matter of: )  
4 )  
5 PATTON D. PETTIJOHN, N.D. )  
6 Respondent )

7 File: ME 84-901

8 TEMPORARY CEASE AND DESIST ORDER  
9 (AS 08.01.087(b)(1))

10 TO: Patton D. Pettijohn, M.D.  
11 515 West Northern Lights Boulevard  
12 Anchorage, Alaska 99503

13 1. As a result of an investigation conducted by the Division of  
14 Occupational Licensing, it has been determined that you are engaged in the  
15 following activity:

16 On and after July 26, 1983, you diagnosed a medical problem of  
17 Cheryl Jones, Anchorage. Your examination and diagnosis process  
18 included your personally taking a blood sample from Ms. Jones  
19 by needle and syringe, and by conducting what Ms. Jones  
20 described as a urinalysis. You are alleged to have processed  
21 the blood and urinalysis tests at "a lab", and thereafter analyzed  
22 and interpreted these tests personally. You advised Ms. Jones that  
23 you had diagnosed her problem as vaginitis. You prescribed and sold  
24 various vitamins to Ms. Jones and provided her with a diet analysis  
25 and diet instructions which Ms. Jones believed to pertain to her  
26 general health. For her "vaginitis" you gave her only an excerpt  
27 from an unnamed magazine which explained treatment for vaginitis  
28 by a natural method. You did not refer her for treatment to any  
29 other health care professional.

30 It has also been determined that during January 1983 you diagnosed  
31 a medical problem for one Drew Holt, a north slope employee. Your  
32 examination concluded that Mr. Holt had bursitis. You treated him  
with diathermy and ultrasound, and, on January 19, 1983, you advised  
his employer that he was again fit to return to work with regular  
duties.

33 2. This constitutes the practice of medicine as defined under Alaska  
34 Statute 08.64.380(2), which states that the practice of medicine means (A) for  
35 a fee, donation or other consideration, to diagnose, treat, operate on, prescribe  
36 for, or administer to, any human ailment, blemish, deformity, disease, disfigure-  
37 ment, disorder, injury, or other mental or physical condition; or to attempt to  
38 perform or represent that a person is authorized to perform any of the acts set  
39 out in this subparagraph.

40 3. Investigation reveals that you are practicing without a license  
41 issued under AS 08.64. This is in violation of AS 08.64.170.

STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING  
POUCH D. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
TELEPHONE: (907) 465-2536

STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING  
POUCH D, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
TELEPHONE: (907) 465-2636

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4. Notification has been made to the members of the State Medical Board of the proposed issuance of this Temporary Cease and Desist Order and a majority of the members do not object to its issuance.

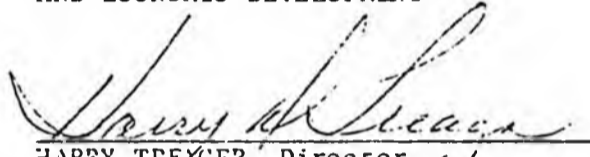
IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED pursuant to AS 08.01.087(b) (1) that you immediately CEASE AND DESIST from the further practice of medicine in the State of Alaska until you are properly licensed by the State Medical Board under AS 08.64.

Upon your written request within 15 days of receipt of this order a hearing will be set and thereafter a further order will be entered; if no such request is received, this order shall stand as entered.

This order is effective upon receipt by you.

DATED this 12 day of December 1983, at Juneau, Alaska.

BY ORDER OF  
COMMISSIONER  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

  
HARRY TREXGER, Director  
Division of Occupational Licensing

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA  
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

PATTON D. PETTIJOHN, N.D., )  
VIKKI SOLBERG, ELLEN )  
WICKETT, and LINDA ACTON, )  
 )  
Plaintiffs, )  
 )  
v. )  
 )  
STATE OF ALASKA; RICHARD )  
LYON, COMMISSIONER OF THE )  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND )  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; )  
HARRY D. TREAGER, DIRECTOR )  
OF THE DIVISION OF )  
OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING; )  
THE ALASKA STATE MEDICAL )  
BOARD, )  
 )  
Defendants. )

Case No. 3AN-84-160 Civil

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PRELIMINARY  
AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION, AND FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF

COME NOW the plaintiffs, by and through their attorneys R. COLLIN MIDDLETON and AVERIL LERMA., and for their complaint in the above-entitled action allege as follows:

1. Plaintiff Patton D. Pettijohn is a practitioner of naturopathic medicine. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from Kansas Newman College in Wichita, Kansas. He then completed a four-year graduate degree in naturopathy, graduating from the National College of Naturopathic Medicine in Portland, Oregon in May of 1977.

2. Plaintiff Vikki Solberg is a resident of Alaska who has sought and received health care from Patton D. Pettijohn for more than four years, and who desires to continue receiving that care for both herself and her family in the future.

3. Plaintiff Ellen Wickett is a resident of Alaska who has sought and received health care from Patton D. Pettijohn for more than three years, and who desires to

continue receiving that care for both herself and her family in the future.

4. Plaintiff Linda Acton is a resident of Alaska who has sought and received health care from Patton D. Pettijohn for more than two years, and who desires to continue receiving that care for both herself and her family in the future. She is currently pregnant, is expecting to deliver a baby in April of 1985, and is receiving health care from Patton Pettijohn.

5. Defendant Richard Lyon is the Commissioner of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. Under AS 08.01.087(b) he is authorized to issue a cease and desist order to a person who "has engaged in or is about to engage in an act or practice" in violation of State licensing laws and regulations, when such an order is supported by the public interest.

6. Defendant Harry D. Treager is the Director of the Division of Occupational Licensing of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. By order of Commissioner Lyon, defendant Treager issued a Temporary Cease and Desist Order to plaintiff Pettijohn on December 12, 1983.

7. The Alaska State Medical Board is a state agency which issued a Permanent Cease and Desist Order to Patton Pettijohn dated September 20, 1984.

8. Jurisdiction for this action is vested in this court pursuant to AS 22.10.020, and venue is proper under AS 22.10.030.

9. Plaintiff Pettijohn was born and raised in Anchorage, Alaska, and has resided there for his entire life, excepting the period of his undergraduate and graduate education, and one year following receipt of his graduate degree.

10. Following receipt of his N.D. degree, Pettijohn was licensed as a Naturopathic Physician in the State of Oregon, and practiced naturopathy there for one

year. To this day, Pettijohn is licensed and is in good standing as a Naturopathic Physician in Oregon.

11. Naturopathy is generally a healing art which seeks to maximize the ability of the human body to heal itself. Naturopathic healing methods are drawn from a wide range of sources, including those of conventional western medicine, Chinese medicine and acupuncture, homeopathy, nutrition, and the therapeutic use of heat, light, water, electricity, and sound. Naturopathic practice utilizes only those substances which are obtained from plants, minerals, or animals, or which are synthesized so as to be identical to those substances. Drugs and other preparations which contain substances not found in nature are not used. Plaintiff Pettijohn does not prescribe any substances which are controlled under AS 11.81.900 (b) (6).

12. Desiring to return to his home in Alaska, plaintiff Pettijohn made repeated efforts to determine whether naturopathy was a licensed profession under Alaska law. To this end, he wrote to 1) Janet Adasiak, then a member of the State Medical Board, on January 10, 1979; 2) Byron Perkins, Licensing Examiner at the Department of Commerce and Economic Development in January of 1979; 3) H. J. Henrickson, then a member of the State Medical Board, in January of 1979; and 4) Senator Mike Colletta, on March 14, 1979.

13. In response to Pettijohn's inquiries, the Alaska State Medical Board reviewed the status of naturopathy at its meetings on March 9th and 10th of 1979. At that meeting, the Board suggested that the practice of naturopathy may be encompassed within the definition of the practice of medicine, as defined by AS 08.64.380.

14. The Board relied in part on an advice letter from the Office of the Attorney General, dated March 5, 1979, which stated that to the extent that the practice of

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naturopathy constituted the practice of medicine, it would be a licensed activity.

15. On March 29, 1979, the Office of the Attorney General issued another advice letter on the same subject, in response to an inquiry by Senate Majority Leader Mike Colletta. That letter stated that, although naturopathy "may constitute the practice of medicine within the meaning of AS 08.64.380. . . ." it was unlikely that such a construction would be given, stating:

Given the Medical Board's posture with respect to naturopathy, it is highly unlikely that the state would take any action to prosecute or otherwise discipline an individual naturopath for the unlawful practice of medicine. In essence, then, naturopathy within the State of Alaska is an unlicensed activity.

This letter was signed by Bruce M. Botelho on behalf of Attorney General Avrum Gross. A copy of this letter is attached as Exhibit 1 to this Complaint.

16. On April 9, 1979, Senator Colletta forwarded the above described advice letter to Pettijohn, noting: "[T]he Office of the Attorney General has stated in its letter that naturopathy can be practiced as an unlicensed activity. . . ." A copy of this letter is attached as Exhibit 2 to this Complaint.

17. Pettijohn, reasonably relying on the opinions of the Attorney General of the State of Alaska and the Senate Majority Leader, concluded that the practice of naturopathy in Alaska was an unlicensed activity, and thus was not encompassed by the licensing statute for physicians and osteopaths, AS 08.64. He opened a naturopathic practice in Anchorage in 1979, and has been thus employed since that date.

18. Plaintiff Vikki Solberg had sought the services of Patton Pettijohn prior to the time that he was informed that the practice of naturopathy in Alaska was an unlicensed activity, but was told by him that, until his

status was clear, he could not practice. Solberg was one of Pettijohn's first clients after he opened his practice. Thus she, too, relied on the opinions of the Attorney General of the State of Alaska and the Senate Majority Leader.

19. During the past four years, Pettijohn has been consulted by more than 4,000 Alaskans, and has built a successful naturopathic practice. He has never been named as a defendant in any lawsuit, and no complaint concerning his services has ever been filed.

20. On Thursday, December 15, 1983, Pettijohn received a Temporary Cease and Desist Order signed by defendant Harry Treager on behalf of defendant Richard Lyon. The Temporary Cease and Desist Order alleged that, in several instances, Pettijohn's actions had constituted the practice of medicine without a license, in violation of AS 08.64.170. The Order commanded that "pursuant to AS 08.01.087(b)(1) that you immediately CEASE AND DESIST from the further practice of medicine in the State of Alaska until you are properly licensed by the State Medical Board under AS 08.64."

21. On or about September 20, 1984, the State Medical Board issued a Permanent Cease and Desist Order to Patton Pettijohn, following an administrative hearing. That Order commanded that Pettijohn cease and desist from the "practice of medicine" in Alaska, and was grounded in the Board's adoption of the decision issued by the administrative hearing officer.

22. Under the terms of that Order, Pettijohn must discontinue all treatment of Solberg, Wickett, Acton, and their families.

## I. THE CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

23. Plaintiff Pettijohn realleges paragraphs 1 through 22, and incorporates each of them by reference here as if set forth in full.

24. AS 08.01.087(b) states that no Cease and Desist Order may be issued unless such order is "in the public interest." The "public interest" includes the recognition that citizens have a strong interest in predictable and consistent construction of the laws, and in predictable and consistent enforcement of those laws. Therefore, issuance of the Cease and Desist Order was not in the public interest.

25. The "public interest" also encompasses the basic right of residents to choose between different health care professions without unreasonable governmental intrusion, and to exercise an intelligent and knowing choice as to the method of health care which they seek and obtain. Therefore, issuance of the Cease and Desist Order was not in the public interest.

26. Because plaintiff Pettijohn reasonably relied on opinions of the State Attorney General and the Senate Majority Leader in concluding that naturopathy was a lawful and unlicensed activity in Alaska, and in therefore opening a naturopathy practice in Alaska, the issuance of the Cease and Desist Order was not "in the public interest," and the issuance of that order was an abuse of discretion.

27. Because enforcement of the Cease and Desist Order issued to Pettijohn will unreasonably restrain plaintiffs Vikki Solberg, Ellen Wickett, and Linda Acton from exercising an intelligent and knowing decision to obtain naturopathic care from Pettijohn, issuance of that order was not in the public interest, and constituted an abuse of discretion.

## II. OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING LAWS

28. Plaintiffs reallege paragraphs 1 through 27 and incorporates each of them by reference here as if set forth in full.

### A. AS 08.64.170 Is Overbroad

29. Naturopathy is a clinical healing profession distinct from each of those regulated by licensing statutes under Title 8 of the Alaska Statutes. Although similar in its aim to improve human health and treat human health problems, naturopathy is based on a unique philosophical basis, and relies on a framework of ideas, precepts, and methods which, in material ways, differ from the underlying principles and methods of the professions addressed in Title 8.

30. AS 08.64.170 states that, with certain exceptions, a person may not "practice medicine. . . in the State unless the person is licensed under this chapter...."

31. The "practice of medicine" is defined in AS 08.64.380(2) which states:

(2) "practice of medicine" or "practice of osteopathy" means:

(A) for a fee, donation or other consideration, to diagnose, treat, operate on, prescribe for, or administer to, any human ailment, blemish, deformity, disease, disfigurement, disorder, injury, or other mental or physical condition; or to attempt to perform or represent that a person is authorized to perform any of the acts set out in this subparagraph;

(B) to use or publicly display a title in connection with a person's name including "doctor of medicine," "physician," "M.D.," or "doctor of osteopathic medicine" or "D.O." or a specialist designation including "surgeon," "dermatologist," or a similar title, or any title which tends to show that a person is willing or qualified to diagnose or treat the sick or injured;

32. Because it is a profession which is reasonably directed at improving the health and well-being of the public, the right to practice naturopathy and to

receive naturopathic treatment is constitutionally protected, and is jeopardized solely by the apparent inclusion of naturopathy under AS 08.64.380(2).

33. Insofar as AS 08.64.170 forbids constitutionally protected behavior as well as behavior legitimately regulated by the State, it is overbroad and thus violates the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

B. AS 08.64.170 is Vague

34. Insofar as AS 08.64.170 relies on the definition of "the practice of medicine" stated in AS 08.64.380(2), it prohibits both constitutionally protected conduct as well as conduct legitimately regulated by the State.

35. Because the definition of "the practice of medicine" incorporates every conceivable type of conduct relating to professional health care and healing, including practices which are uniformly treated as acts which do not require a license to practice medicine, AS 08.64.170 fails to give adequate notice of prohibited conduct, and thereby confers unbridled and excessive discretion on defendants to enforce AS 08.64.170 in uneven and arbitrary ways.

36. Patton Pettijohn was not given notice that the practice of naturopathy constituted prohibited conduct, and reasonably relied on the opinions of the Alaska Attorney General and the Senate Majority Leader that the opening of a naturopathic practice was not prohibited by AS 08.64.170.

37. AS 08.64.170 is thus violative of the due process guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

C. AS 08.64.170 Violates Due Process

38. Patton Pettijohn's right to pursue a vocation which is not inherently harmful either to individuals or to society is a fundamental right, and is protected by the Constitutions of the United States and of Alaska.

39. The practice of Naturopathy is a vocation which is not inherently harmful either to individuals or to society.

40. AS 08.64.170 and Title 8 of the Alaska Statutes deprive Pettijohn of the right to pursue his chosen vocation in a manner which is unreasonable, arbitrary, and capricious, and therefore violate the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

41. Plaintiffs Wickett, Acton, and Solberg each desire to obtain naturopathic health care from Patton Pettijohn, who is a skilled and competent naturopath. He provides unique services which are unavailable from anyone not trained as a naturopath. The right to seek and obtain naturopathic care is a fundamental aspect of the rights of life and liberty, embraced by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and by Sections 1 and 7 of Article I of the Alaska Constitution.

42. Insofar as defendants have applied AS 08.64.170 and Title 8 of the Alaska Statutes to Pettijohn, and have issued a cease and desist order to him, they have deprived Plaintiffs Wickett, Acton, and Solberg of their right to obtain his services in a manner which is unreasonable, arbitrary, and capricious, and therefore in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and Article I, Sections 1 and 7 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

D. Defendants' Action Violate the  
"Privileges and Immunities" Clause

43. The State of Alaska has provided no means for the licensing or regulation of the practice of naturopathy.

44. Defendants have nonetheless issued a Cease and Desist Order to Pettijohn, on the grounds that he is engaging in his occupation without a license in Alaska.

45. The right to pursue an occupation which does not inherently harm either individuals or the society at large is a fundamental right.

46. Naturopathy is an occupation which does not inherently harm either individuals or society.

47. Defendants actions have violated the privileges and immunities clause of Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution of the United States, and of the equal protection clause of the Constitution of Alaska, Article I, Section 1.

E. Defendants' Actions Violate  
the Guarantee of Equal Protection

48. Under Title 8 of the Alaska Statutes, the State has provided for the licensure of 11 different types of health care professionals, including allopathic physicians and osteopaths (AS 08.64.010), chiropractors (AS 08.20.010), dental hygienists (AS 08.32.010), dentists (AS 08.36.010), nurses (AS 08.68.010), opticians (AS 08.71.010), optometrists (AS 08.72.010), pharmacists (AS 08.80.010), physical therapists (AS 08.84.010), and psychologists (AS 08.86.010).

49. Under Title 8 of the Alaska Statutes, the State has also made various provisions for physicians' assistants, paramedics, acupuncturists, podiatrists, clinical social workers, and other health care workers.

50. Plaintiff Pettijohn, like the health care professionals listed in paragraph 40 above, is a highly

trained health care professional with a graduate degree in his occupation. Like the health care professionals listed above, he has been trained in and practices a distinct healing art, which is not taught or learned outside of institutions which specialize in that discipline.

51. In contrast to procedures created for the recognition of and licensing of the health care professionals listed in paragraphs 48 and 49 above, defendants have provided no mechanism by which Pettijohn may apply for or receive a license to practice naturopathy in Alaska. Defendants are, nonetheless, seeking to force him to abandon the practice of naturopathy in Alaska because plaintiff has no license.

52. Defendants actions violate the guarantee of equal protection under the laws, as provided under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and Article I, Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

53. Residents of Alaska are enabled to obtain health care from a wide variety of highly-trained health care professionals, including all of those listed in paragraphs 48 and 49 above. Therefore, they are enabled to make individual and important decisions about the type of health care and treatment they receive, and the type of health care and treatment their families receive.

54. Plaintiffs Solberg, Acton, and Wickett, like other residents of Alaska, desire to exercise individual and important decisions about the type of health care they seek for themselves and their families, and to receive that treatment from a practitioner who has received specialized training in that discipline.

55. Each of these plaintiffs has determined that their needs and those of their families are best served by obtaining health care from a professional with specialized training in naturopathy, and has specifically made a

reasonable and intelligent decision to seek naturopathic health care from Patton Pettijohn.

56. Insofar as defendants have provided no statutory mechanism by which Pettijohn may apply for or receive a license to practice naturopathy in Alaska, but have also ordered him to cease and desist from the practice of naturopathy because he has no license to practice medicine, they have deprived plaintiffs Solberg, Acton, and Wickett of equal protection under the laws, as provided under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and Article I, Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

F. Defendants' Actions Violate the Guarantee of Privacy

57. The opportunity to pursue an occupation which does not inherently harm either individuals or the society at large is a fundamental right, and is central to any scheme of ordered liberty.

58. Plaintiff Pettijohn desires to practice Naturopathy in his home state. Naturopathy is an occupation which does not inherently harm either individuals or society at large.

59. Defendants are seeking to force Pettijohn to abandon the practice of Naturopathy in Alaska because he has no license to practice in Alaska. However, defendants have provided no mechanism by which he may apply for or receive a license to practice Naturopathy in Alaska.

60. Insofar as defendants' actions unreasonably and arbitrarily deny Patton Pettijohn's right to personal autonomy in his choice of livelihood, and to be free from unwarranted governmental intrusion in a matter so fundamental to personal satisfaction and liberty, such actions violate the guarantees of privacy found in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and

Article I, Section 22 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

61. The opportunity to choose between different types of health care and treatment without unreasonable governmental restriction is a fundamental right, and central to any scheme of ordered liberty.

62. Many residents of the State of Alaska desire to consult with plaintiff in his capacity as a naturopathic physician, with regard to personal health care. To date, some 4,000 Alaskan residents have sought the services of Patton Pettijohn. Plaintiffs Solberg, Acton, and Wickett are residents of Alaska who have sought Pettijohn's services, and desire to continue obtaining personal health care from Pettijohn.

63. The decision to choose naturopathic health care instead of, or in addition to, conventional medical treatment is a reasoned decision which has a central impact on the lives of Solberg, Acton, and Wickett, and a profound impact on their sense of well-being and personal liberty.

64. Insofar as defendants' actions unreasonably and arbitrarily deny the rights of plaintiffs Solberg, Acton, and Wickett to obtain naturopathic treatment, and to be free from unwarranted governmental intrusion in a matter so fundamental to personal lifestyle and autonomy as the choice of a health care method, such actions violate the guarantees of privacy found in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and Article I, Section 22 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs seeks a declaratory judgment finding that

1. The issuance of the Cease and Desist Order to Patton Pettijohn constituted an abuse of discretion, since the issuance of that Order was not in the public interest;

2. AS 08.64.170 is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Alaska, as violative of the equal protection clause, the privileges and immunities clause, the due process clause, and the right to personal privacy, and as an unreasonable burden on commerce and interstate travel.

Further, plaintiffs seeks to preliminarily and permanently enjoin the defendants from enforcing the Cease and Desist Order issued to Patton Pettijohn, and to preliminarily and permanently enjoin defendants from further interfering with Pettijohn's practice of naturopathy insofar as such future interference is or may be based on failure to possess a license under the current contents of Title 8 of the Alaska Statutes. Plaintiffs further request that they be granted their costs and a reasonable attorney's fee for bringing this action, and for such further relief as this court may deem just.

DATED this 7<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1984, at Anchorage, Alaska.

MIDDLETON, TIMME & MCKAY

By: R. Collin Middleton by Averil Lerman  
R. Collin Middleton

By: Averil Lerman  
Averil Lerman

I certify that a true and correct copy of the above Alaska Preferred was served by Attorney's Process Service on: Attorney General's Office and by Certified Mail Restricted Delivery on all other parties this 7<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1984.

Averil Lerman

# STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

## DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

POUCH K-STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

March 29, 1979

Mike Colletta, Chairman  
Rules Committee  
Alaska State Senate  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: The Practice of Naturopathy in Alaska

Dear Senator Colletta:

This letter is in response to your recent request for information regarding the practice of naturopathy in Alaska.

Although one statute, AS 08.02.010, makes passing reference to "naturopath", Alaska has no statute which regulates the practice of naturopathy. It was this lack of legislation which led the Idaho Association of Naturopathic Physicians, Inc., to file against some 30 states and several municipalities in order to compel the defendants to recognize naturopathy as a discipline distinct from the orthodox practice of medicine. While the suit involving Alaska has yet to be decided, a companion case, Idaho Association of Naturopathic Physicians, Inc. v. United States Food and Drug Administration, et al. 582 F.2d 849 (4th Cir. 1978), the United States Court of Appeals for the fourth circuit unanimously affirmed decisions of two United States district courts dismissing the county and state defendants from the actions filed by the Association. We have no reason to believe that the outcome of the suit involving Alaska will diverge from the fourth circuit decision.

Although the Medical Board has apparently taken the position that it is not responsible for the licensure of naturopaths, naturopathy may constitute the practice of medicine within the meaning of AS 08.64.380(2)(A) (C) or (D):

"Practice of medicine" or "practice of osteopathy" means

(A) maintaining an office or place of business for the purpose of treating the sick or injured

EXHIBIT 1

for pay or . . .

(C) the assumption or promulgation of a title which tends to show that the person is willing or qualified to diagnose or treat the sick or injured . . . or

(D) for a fee prescribing, directing or recommending for the use of a person, a drug or medicine for the treatment, cure or relief of a disease, infirmity, bodily injury or defect.

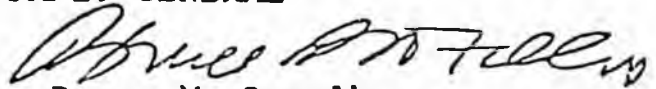
Given the Medical Board's posture with respect to naturopathy, it is highly unlikely that the State would undertake any action to prosecute or otherwise discipline an individual naturopath for the unlawful practice of medicine. In essence, then, naturopathy within the State of Alaska is an unlicensed activity.

It is my understanding from my conversation with your administrative assistant, Carlos Mercer, that you are currently contemplating legislation to regulate the practice of naturopathy in the State. In formulating this legislation, two fundamental issues arise: (1) does the practice of naturopathy constitute a practice which poses a risk to the health and safety of Alaskans such that it should be regulated? (2) in what manner can the State best control entrance into the occupation and support and enforce standards of practice among licensed practitioners?

I am available to meet with you at any time to discuss in further detail the background of the naturopathy suit and to assist you in the preparation of legislation to regulate naturopathy in Alaska.

Sincerely yours,

AVRUM M. GROSS  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:   
Bruce M. Botelho  
Assistant Attorney General

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR MIKE COLLETTA  
April 9, 1979



Senate

Patton D. Pettijohn, ND  
2308 Jefferson  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Patton,

My sincere apologies for not being free to meet with you as scheduled on March 30, however my administrative assistant, Carlos Mercer has informed me in detail of that meeting.

In the past several weeks, my staff and I have studied your problem with great interest, and believe that the solution arrived at is a palatable one.

To offset the current decisions and policy of the Alaska Medical Board, legislation relating to the licensing of practitioners of naturopathic healing is being introduced in Senate Bill 263; "An act relating to the licensing of practitioners of naturopathic healing; and providing for an effective date" on the floor of the Senate, on the date of April 11 by the Senate Commerce Committee. I have in this way hoped to produce a solution satisfying the recognition of your profession.

Enclosed in the envelope are copies of the proposed legislation and a letter received by this office on naturopathy. Although the office of the Attorney General has stated in its letter that naturopathy can be practiced as an unlicensed activity, I would appreciate knowing your decision whether or not you intend on practicing in the near future.

I am very pleased with your vote of confidence. If I can answer any further questions or aid you in another manner, do not hesitate to write.

Best wishes,

*Mike Colletta*

Mike Colletta  
Senate Majority Leader

MC/CM/das

Enclosures

cc: Stanley D. Crau  
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Boise, Idaho 83701

Dr. Don Walker  
State of Oregon  
Department of Labor  
Portland, Oregon 97210

EXHIBIT 2