

intend necessarily for those to be partnership arrangements, they could be any kind of contractual relationships, where a certain amount of space could be contracted for, could be departmentalized and equipped the way a professional man would like to see it done.

Mr. BROWNSTEIN. There is room in the proposal for any sort of arrangement that they might agree to.

Mr. STEPHENS. Personally, from what I have seen of the particular groups that have done this in Athens, Ga.—they have pediatricians, the surgeons, the general practitioners, the eye specialists, and a common X-ray room, and a laboratory. I think it makes it cheaper for the average American to get medical care, because each doctor does not have to finance the entire thing by himself and then recoup his outlay by having to charge a high fee. And I would like to see that.

I do not believe some medical schools are teaching these young doctors what to look for, however. And I say that in this light: My father is a doctor. He is 85 years of age, and he is still practicing medicine. He relies not only on modern machines but what he sees. He says that the young medical man does not rely on what he sees but must take out all your blood before he can diagnose a cold.

Mr. BARRETT. I want to inform the members that we have a very distinguished former colleague to testify this morning. And we are hoping to get him on at 11 o'clock. I notice it is now 20 after 11.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Do you have any questions?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. St Germain is here now.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. St Germain?

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Cohen, from your title the purpose of the act is to provide group facilities for the practice of medicine and dentistry. The word "medicine" in this case, does it include podiatrists, ophthalmologists, and chiropractors?

Mr. COHEN. The key words in the bill that would decide that, Congressman, are in section 1007(2) where the term "group practice facility" is defined to mean a facility for the provision of preventive diagnostic and treatment services to ambulatory patients in which patients' care is under the professional supervision of persons licensed to practice medicine in the State, or, in the case of dental diagnosis, under the professional supervision of persons licensed to practice dentistry in the State.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. It says licensed to practice medicine. Depending on which dictionary you are using, a different definition is given to that. One—once again, I ask you, podiatrists, ophthalmologists, chiropractors, they are licensed in some States to practice. Would this be considered medicine or not?

Mr. COHEN. Ophthalmologists would be; they are licensed to practice medicine in the various States.

Dr. Lee might comment on the other two.

Dr. LEE. I think this depends upon the State. In general podiatrists are not licensed to practice medicine. They are licensed to practice podiatry. The chiropractors in those States in which they are licensed are licensed not to practice medicine, but chiropractic.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. If we wished to include podiatrists and chiropractors, we would therefore have to amend this to specify or specifically include them?