

National Library of Medicine.
 Bureau of Medical Services, Division of Hospitals.
 Departmental—Office of Education: Bureau of Higher Education Facilities.
 Other governmental agencies:
 National Science Foundation.
 Veterans' Administration.
 Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 Nongovernmental agencies:
 Association of American Medical Colleges.
 American Medical Association.
 American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.
 American Pharmaceutical Association.
 American Podiatry Association.
 American Optometric Association.
 American Public Health Association.
 Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.
 New England Board of Higher Education.
 Southern Regional Education Board.
 Health profession facilities (schools).

8. *Laws and regulations*

- (a) Public Law 88-605, September 24, 1964.
- (b) Public Law 89-156, August 31, 1965.
- (c) Public Law 88-129, September 24, 1963.
- (d) Public Law 88-581, September 4, 1964.
- (e) Title 42, public health (regulations, December 1, 1964).

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. *Economic effects.* (See overall statement from the Office of the Surgeon General.)

The Nation continues to be faced with critical shortages of health manpower. Moreover, regardless of what action is taken, the shortages can be expected to continue for several years. A measure of relief can be hoped for through such legislation as Public Law 88-129 and its continuance, but the Nation's late start in accelerating construction and renovation of medical professional schools leaves an indication of worsening of the condition before real improvement can be realized. We face this situation at the dawn of the Nation's concerned effort to bring better medical attention to the aged and others in need.

The Public Law 88-129 and Public Law 581 programs are "problem solution" oriented—that is, they were conceived and have been aimed at overcoming the health manpower shortages in the health professions. While, to date, little or no attention has been directed toward measurement of quantitative effect of these programs on the national economy, it is certain that a significant impact will be realized; studies designed to evaluate such effects will be pressed forward as expeditiously as possible.

The economic impact of the increased construction (procurement of materials, labor, equipment, real estate, and other services) is noteworthy. Graduates from these professional schools can be expected to