

In some schools and hospitals, drug companies also pay expenses for residents and interns to attend scientific meetings.

It is the feeling among most students that the majority of gifts listed above do serve an educational or utilitarian purpose, but students also recognize there is a certain number of the gratuities which have no value whatsoever. Only rarely, to my knowledge, have any students communicated this feeling above a specific item to the pharmaceutical company involved, except for the recent returns. This is the first time, I think, that this has ever happened.

I apologize for the incomplete nature of the information, but we are undertaking a very thorough study of the extent of the gratuities through our committee on pharmaceuticals. This study, which will be quite detailed, will be completed this summer through areas directed at medical students, interns, and residents, as well as through a request for this information from major pharmaceutical companies. From our initial requests for information in this area, it is clear that the pharmaceutical companies will probably provide the request specifics. We are also quite concerned about what the total cost is of the black bag, for instance. While it is \$20 retail, we would be very interested to know, when they buy it in lots of 8,000, what the actual cost is, what their actual efforts are in regards to cost. And we do hope they will provide us with this information.

In regards to the medical student organizations, on the local level the pharmaceutical companies are active in many schools supporting social functions, newspapers, and the like. There are two national medical student organizations. One is the Student Health Organizations—

Senator NELSON. Excuse me. What is it?

Mr. MARTIN. The Student Health Organizations is a loose confederation of 1,000 to 3,000 health science students in autonomous local chapters. The Student Health Organizations holds a national assembly each year and has the loosest of structures with the SHO rarely having a national position on issues. They are a multidisciplinary organization and have been associated primarily with the large summer health projects of the past three summers, active resistance to the war in Vietnam, ending minority group admissions discrimination by medical and health science schools, and actively discussing ethical questions which confront the health professions—especially in regard to accountability of the professions to the communities they serve. They have received over \$3 million in support from the Federal Government, primarily to support the large summer health projects.

Senator NELSON. What kind of health projects are those?

Mr. MARTIN. In the summer of 1967, they had a project in Chicago, the South Bronx, and in the San Joaquin Valley where 270 health science students were involved in active participation, in community organizations, working with community agencies, basically learning about community advocacy, working in the community doing various and sundry tasks with physicians, with community organizers and the sorts. The year following, 1968, there were eight projects, and I think this summer there are two, one in Milwaukee and one in New England, the Tufts-Harvard-Boston complex.

Senator NELSON. How many students participate in these projects?

Mr. MARTIN. The first summer about 270, the second summer about