

Mr. MARTIN. In April, it was April 4 of this year—has seven members who are very actively investigating, or that is a bad word, actively trying to determine the extent of the pharmaceutical involvement in medical schools and in medical student organizations, and they are gathering a considerable amount of information. And as I pointed out, both in my testimony and in the correspondence with, or communication with Senator Nelson, we will make all this information available as soon as we gather it in any complete form.

Senator DOLE. This information is not forced upon your association, is it? You can decline it, I understand, if you wish.

Mr. MARTIN. I am sorry.

Senator DOLE. These so-called, the undue influence, if any, by a pharmaceutical company, is not that voluntary—in other words, can you not decline whatever is offered?

Mr. MARTIN. Oh, yes, not only can the association, but the individuals can, and I think I make this point later.

The scientific and conventional programs are elucidated in appendix A.¹

Mr. GORDON. You say that one-third of your income comes from the pharmaceutical industry?

Mr. MARTIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GORDON. What percentage of your income comes from the American Medical Association?

Mr. MARTIN. The American Medical Association's contribution to the Student American Medical Association is, I think, about \$4,000 worth of advertising for their specialty journals in our journal, *The New Physician*. Each year until this year, they have put on a banquet or a luncheon but our House of Delegates has said this will not be the case anymore for any organization. So they have made that contribution. In 1962, we were bankrupt, and they made a long term low interest loan of \$50,000 to the association. Since then they have given no financial support except to grant the Kansas City project, which is not national SAMA money; it is spent all locally. It is for a very large community health project in Kansas City. So their actual contribution in regard to funds is a very small part; 1 percent, one-half of a percent to the association.

Mr. GORDON. Well, let me turn the key around. What percentage of your income comes from the students themselves?

Mr. MARTIN. Unfortunately, only about 4 to 6 percent.

Mr. GORDON. Four to 6 percent from the students. And it is a student organization! Well, where does the rest come from?

Mr. MARTIN. Well, the Federal Government through programs we have developed, for example, the Appalachian program, Job Corps, provides a considerable part of the income of the organization. The pharmaceutical companies, of course, 34 percent. Another very large category, there was a life insurance plan that was developed in the late 1950's which is a low-cost term insurance program for medical students and resident interns which was developed and which the, which is the most inexpensive insurance policy that students can get. But the arrangement that was made in the late 1950's was that if the student so wished, he could have his dividends assigned to the association and we

¹ See Appendixes, pp. 5515-5524.