

Dr. LEE. I believe we should.

Mr. ROGERS. Are we doing it in effect now?

Dr. LEE. We are. We are supporting the building of medical schools, and I see the Federal role as important in this. Take Florida as an example. The students who graduate often go to other States to practice, so it is, I think, difficult to be able to say to the taxpayers of Florida that they should support fully the training of medical students who are going to practice in California.

The same thing is true in Illinois and practically every other State in the Union, so that I think this is one of the major reasons that the Federal role should be a significant one.

Mr. ROGERS. Could you let us have a breakdown of the medical schools in this country and the amount of Federal participation in their construction and in their institutional support, or whatever moneys may come?

I would like to get that for the record.

Dr. LEE. Yes.

(The information requested follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE STATEMENT ON DIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS, AND FEDERAL FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION IN CONSTRUCTION AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

The question of the sources of support for operation and construction of the medical schools of the United States is of the utmost importance. It is one that is difficult to answer because of the great diversity among the medical schools, their organizational relationships and their missions. Some schools are divisions of universities. Others are independently chartered. Some are parts of State educational systems. Others are private. Some are in urban settings. Others are in smaller communities. There are two-year schools and four-year schools. In some instances, the major teaching hospitals are integral parts of the schools, owned and operated by the medical school or the university. In others, the major teaching hospitals are independent institutions with their own boards of trustees and affiliated with the medical school through an agreement. Some medical schools have nursing education as a formal part or department of the medical school. In many medical schools, members of the medical faculty participate in the teaching of graduate students from other divisions of the university. Faculty may also participate in the teaching of pre-baccalaureate students of the parent university, in the teaching of students of the allied health professions and technologies, students of nursing and students of dentistry as well as medical students and graduate students studying with the medical faculty.

In all medical schools, members of the faculty are involved in teaching interns and residents and in teaching post doctoral fellows. They are engaged in research and in rendering care to patients who may come from the local community or be referred from considerable distance to take advantage of the enormous resources, the high level of knowledge and specialized skills and the new technologies which are available through the faculty of the medical schools in the hospitals where clinical teaching is conducted.

The sources of funds are as diverse as the functions and activities which require their expenditure. Medical schools receive funds from both public (Federal, State and local) and private sources for services rendered to patients and to the community. They also receive them from individuals in the form of gifts and bequests as well as grants from private foundations or organizations. These gifts, bequests and grants may be for general purposes as determined by the schools themselves or they may be given for narrowly restricted purposes determined by the donor. They may be for the support of education, for the support of research, for student aid, or for the care of patients who cannot pay for their own care. Gifts and grants may also be provided for studies of community problems or for provision of services to the community. Federal, State and local public funds are also granted to medical schools and their teaching hospitals for education, for research and for direct health services or for participation in community or regional planning for health services. They are provided from a variety of agencies and departments of Federal and State governments. The terms of the