

vate or local governmental sources, "with every effort—made to keep the Federal contribution on a supplemental basis."

H.R. 15757 provides general institutional grants on a formula basis and special projects grants, which together could provide the necessary level of operational support for medical schools. The proposed formula for the institutional grants appears reasonable and contains the desirable provision that no school could receive more in any year than it expended for teaching purposes from non-Federal sources during the previous year. This would insure the important local matching and would "keep the Federal contribution on a supplemental basis."

The bill also requires expansion of enrollment as a condition for receiving an institutional grant and the proposed formula provides further incentives for expansion. While this is generally desirable in view of the urgent need for more physicians, the American Medical Association feels some concern on conditioning operational support to expansion. There are currently some medical schools in rather severe financial straits. These schools need increased operational support to maintain their present activities and a requirement that they must increase the student load in order to qualify for such support may serve to defeat the purpose of the program. Accordingly, we stress the importance of retaining the provision which authorizes the Secretary to waive the requirement for expansion if he determines that the increase in enrollment would lower the quality of the training provided.

The enumeration and clarification of the purposes of the special project grants should prove helpful. In addition, we believe that the assigned priorities for project applications will encourage the development of curricular innovations and changes in the educational program to the end that enrollments will be increased and the time required for medical education shortened, if possible. These are two important objectives cited by the recent AMA-AAMC joint statement on health manpower.

Before closing on the subject of health professions training, I would like to call your attention to a special situation. I have previously referred to provisions which limit the Federal contribution in any year to the amount of non-Federal funds expended during the previous year. As you are well aware, Howard University College of Medicine, located here in the District of Columbia, receives a substantial amount of its operating funds through appropriations from the Congress. That medical school should receive adequate financial assistance to permit its improvement and development to the fullest extent. Accordingly, we urge that no application of the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act in providing various grant assistance be imposed which will operate to the detriment of Howard University College of Medicine's eligibility for participation in benefits under this act.

ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND PUBLIC HEALTH TRAINING

H.R. 15757 extends for 1 year the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act. The American Medical Association recognizes the importance of developing adequate numbers of allied health professions personnel, and accordingly, we support a 1-year continuation of the construction and improvement grants provided for in that act.

The bill extends for 4 years the program of grants to schools of public health and other public and non-profit private institutions to provide