

Mr. NELSEN. No more questions.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Skubitz?

Mr. SKUBITZ. I want to commend you on your statement, Mr. Cahill. I think it was excellent and I, for one, want to express my appreciation for you appearing here today.

I have always felt that our colleges today are competing for grants—research grants. The net result is they are taking bright boys and putting them on a research project rather than teaching them to be doctors.

Mr. CAHILL. You are right.

Mr. SKUBITZ. This is why we are not getting trained people in the field. We are getting researchers.

Mr. CAHILL. It would be very interesting to me—I am sure I will not get the information, but I think the committee could—it would be very interesting to me to see what the deans and the leading professors of the leading medical schools of this country have by way of personal grants. It would be very, very educational.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Cahill, you mentioned students going to college. A lot of them do not want to go to college because they are taking 4 years of things that they do not think are going to do them one whit of good. They cannot get into the field, the field of their choice without taking a lot of courses which seem unimportant and unrelated to them.

Mr. CAHILL. Exactly.

Mr. SKUBITZ. I have a nephew. He quit college after 2 years and went into the service. When he received his discharge, I asked him what he planned to do? "I just do not know Uncle Joe," he replied. Then he went on to say that he couldn't see where the courses he had taken in college prior to his Army service would do him one bit of good in earning a living. I sent him to art school. Today he is an artist in the Government service. He had flunked college because he could not see any relationship between the courses in history, et cetera, to the kind of work he wanted to do.

Mr. CAHILL. Right. You can have the kids today that are going into all sorts of fields to help their fellowman. I think medicine and nursing really is a great attraction to all of them.

I have taken too much time.

Thank you very much.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you very much.

(Dr. Gershon-Cohen's statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. J. GERSHON-COHEN, M.D., D. Sc. (MEDICINE), DIRECTOR EMERITUS, DIVISION OF RADIOLOGY, ALBERT EINSTEIN MEDICAL CENTER; PROFESSOR OF RESEARCH RADIOLOGY, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The physician shortage is decried on all sides. In the medical, scientific, and lay press, on television and on radio, the subject is discussed and documented. Even the American Medical Association, which for 25 years denied that a shortage was in the making, now admits its exists.

When the Flexner Report was published in 1911, the substandard practices of many of the 150 medical schools then in existence were exposed. Sweeping reforms closed about 50 percent of them. Today we have 89 medical schools in operation. We now turn out no more physicians per year than we did in 1911, although the quality of their education has been upgraded until it is among the highest in the world.

However, in the intervening 57 years our population has almost tripled. The supply of physicians which was adequate to meet demands for service in the