

malnutrition. Adequate animal protein foods are desperately needed to reduce the tide of starvation. Improved animal health can go a long way toward achieving such a goal.

Colleges of veterinary medicine throughout the United States lack the necessary facilities and operation capital with which to train the number of veterinarians needed in this country. Salary scales for faculty and staff are less than those required to attract and maintain the personnel with the qualifications essential to the teaching and research programs. Especially critical in some of the colleges is the inability to employ and retain qualified subprofessional personnel. The 18 colleges of veterinary medicine are mostly state supported and the 17 states in which colleges are located cannot carry the full load for the entire nation. More states should build and finance colleges of veterinary medicine. This is not likely to happen without Federal assistance.

Basic improvement grants to currently existing colleges of veterinary medicine are sorely needed to make improvements in weaker areas of the total college programs. Strong areas can achieve support more easily than weaker ones. Consequently, the strong grow stronger and the weak grow weaker. This does not achieve the total goal of efficiency and effectiveness toward which all colleges wish to move.

Two relatively new programs have become the obligations of colleges of veterinary medicine and for which the colleges are not equipped, staffed, and adequately supported. These programs are: (1) the training of auxiliary personnel, and (2) continuing education. Both of these programs are extremely important in the total veterinary medical manpower pool and in the updating of former graduates. Because these programs are not adequately supported and because the colleges cannot default in these great needs, these programs are eroding the already inadequate resources of every veterinary medical college in the country. Formula based and continuing Federal assistance to all colleges of veterinary medicine is desperately needed for achieving the laudable goals of these two programs.

Congress is urged to lend a sympathetic ear and a helping hand in the crisis which is upon the veterinary medical colleges of this great nation. By so doing, veterinary medicine can continue to play the vastly important role in helping to make America stronger and the people of the world a better fed and healthier population that some day the people of all nations may live more comfortably in a more tranquil environment and in peace one with the other.

STATEMENT OF DR. M. R. CLARKSON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
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To talk about the future of veterinary medical education means, of course, to talk about the future of veterinary medicine. Learned discussions about curriculum, teaching aids, student selection, and faculty assignment are always fascinating, but they will remain largely irrelevant unless their usefulness is constantly measured against the question: How will tomorrow's veterinarian fit into tomorrow's society?

That society is in the making today, and the changes we witness are nothing but the first manifestations of the new socio-economic environment for which we will have to train our students. Veterinary medical practice has already been profoundly affected by these changes; veterinary medical education, on the other hand, is just beginning to reorient itself structurally and functionally to the incipient realities of the 21st century.

The principal changes which, in my opinion, will most significantly influence veterinary medical education are now occurring in the fields of agricultural economics, in housing and urban development, and in biomedical research.

As far as agriculture is concerned, the two most important developments to affect veterinary medicine's role in this complex and vital sector of our economy are these: First, a marked trend toward huge livestock units managed with all the efficiency and ramifications of the most modern, diversified business enterprise. Second, the urgent task to provide foods of animal origin for a sharply rising population at home, and to satisfy, whether by direct assistance programs or through the export of knowledge, and protein hunger of the rapidly expanding populations of large underdeveloped areas of the world.

The increasing density of herds, coupled with advanced technology in livestock production and management, has already led to marked changes in the