

provide a limited number of internships in small animal medicine. Far more applicants are turned away than accepted, however. This author would encourage an expansion of the former and latter programs to better meet the demands in this area. Far fewer internships are offered in large animal medicine. This author believes this will change within the next ten years, as the advantages of group practices are more fully appreciated. Specialization within these clinics will ensue and further demands will be made on universities for residency programs. Presently some universities and S.P.C.A. organizations employ residency programs.

SUMMARY

The veterinary curriculum has changed over the past century in the United States. Eras which concentrated on the health of one animal or group of animals have been expanded to include not only the health of all our domestic animals, but emphasis on public health, laboratory animals, and various research projects. The problems of public image and lack of financial support are still not entirely solved. We have evolved from the status of technician to more deductive and inductive veterinarians. To continue our self improvement specialization seems inevitable. This cannot replace the basic core of material obtained in the professional curriculum, but must be built upon this framework. Greater responsibilities must also be assumed by the high schools, thus allowing better utilization of the prime time in the pre-veterinary curriculum. We are still stereotyped after the past, but with innovation and insight we can convert the influences of the past into assets in the future.

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Veterinary medicine is now contributing significantly to the total biomedical effort of the nation in many health disciplines, including public health. Unequivocally, the prevention and control of animal diseases are not only important from a public health standpoint but are necessary, if the animal protein and nutritional needs of an expanding human populations are met. Accordingly to Dr. M. R. Clarkson, Executive Secretary of the American Veterinary Medical Association, "The greatest single obstacle to meeting the world's requirements for food products of animal origin is the crippling and unnecessary drain incessantly inflicted upon the world's food resources by major infectious and parasitic livestock diseases".

In biomedical research, veterinary medicine is serving importantly in advancing knowledge which is basic to the understanding of animal and human disease processes. The importance of using animal models in studying genetic, metabolic and pathologic conditions similar to those seen in man is an excellent example of veterinary medicine's contribution to public health. Presently, colleges of veterinary medicine in the United States provide intensive instruction in several courses relating to public health. For example, courses on dairy and meat products inspection, epizootiology, and zoonoses are offered to veterinary medical students. Consequently, the veterinarian is trained to serve side by side with other members of the health professions within the public health disciplines.

Colleges of veterinary medicine are important national resources which deserve considerable financial support from state, federal, and private sources. If superior talent is attracted into veterinary public health, fellowship and assistantship support is critically needed at the postgraduate level concomitant with improved support at the undergraduate level. Furthermore, sufficient financial resources are needed in the recruitment of topnotch biomedical instructors and scientists. Although financial support renovation and construction of facilities has been difficult to procure for colleges of veterinary medicine, passage of PL 89-709 by Congress in 1966 is expected to assist immeasurably in replacing obsolescent equipment and facilities as well as to assist in the expansion of present facilities in many of the veterinary medical colleges. Unquestionably, past and current financial support of colleges of veterinary medicine from state and federal sources has been considerably below the level that is necessary to maintain high caliber instructional and research programs. Although the Colorado State Legislature has been sympathetic to the annual financial requests of the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences