

3. More comprehensive post-DVM education (something legislatures are reluctant to support), to include:

- a. Formal graduate degree programs
- b. Residency and specialty training programs (no sources of support exist for these at present)
- c. Broader, more relevant continuing education programs

4. Expansion and modernization of facilities to accommodate further increases in enrollment and to permit the development of new areas of veterinary interest such as:

- a. Laboratory animal medicine
- b. Comparative animal disease research.
- c. Clinical specialty training
- d. Programmed, independent learning laboratories
- e. Genetic and nutritional disease research
- f. Modern toxicology

It is imperative that veterinary education receive increasing financial support during the next two decades because of the great and growing importance of veterinary medicine to human health and welfare. Because they must serve the 50 United States, the 18 U.S. veterinary colleges are a national resource in the truest sense. Moreover, because of America's position of political power, wealth, and food productivity, American veterinary colleges also are a powerful asset to a world growing rapidly more crowded and more hungry.

STATEMENT OF DR. MARK W. ALLAM, DEAN, SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Veterinary medicine has assumed a role of ever increasing importance in the protection of man's health by being active on several fronts. The well being of the world population depends on the availability of adequate and wholesome food supplies. Constant surveillance of the health of food producing animals and strict supervision of food products processing is a necessity. The veterinary medical profession must continue its practice of preventive medicine and epidemiological studies in the interests of controlling disease, particularly if the disease is transmissible from animal to man.

Community health today depends on cooperative action of all disciplines in the health sciences. Added financial support of our undergraduate and graduate educational programs must become available if we are to continue meeting even our minimum obligations. All of us recognize that increasing obligations of any profession go hand in hand with a rising cost in meeting these obligations. It is no longer possible to provide professional medical education at the existing level of support. The spiralling costs of administering a curriculum today will, without question, result in an annual increase of \$2,000 per student at least.

The faculty of the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine has developed a new and imaginative curriculum which would provide the student with the opportunities for self-learning and independent development. As might be expected, the improved curriculum will call for more faculty and an increase in laboratory space. However, the value of the teaching program would be so great to prompt one to say that funds must become available in support of it. We do not have the required financial support at the moment, and a realistic appraisal of the situation also leads us to ask where the funds are coming from.

In order to fulfill past, present, and particularly future obligations, veterinary medicine must move ahead, and basic improvement grants constitute one answer to the problem.

STATEMENT OF T. S. WILLIAMS, DEAN, SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

I am pleased to have this opportunity to make this statement before your committee on the Public Health Administration Bill in support of the inclusion of Improvement Grants for Veterinary Medicine.

I know that you have long recognized the great urgency for additional support for veterinary medicine. The present critical shortage of veterinary medical man-