cal in sheep and people. Sheep are excellent models in which to study the disease. Some of the finest work in the country is being conducted at School of Veterinary Medicine at Kansas State University on this and similar diseases by Dean C. E. Cornelius and his group. This is a very important problem in babies.

Mr. SKUBITZ. I am glad you mentioned that.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask unanimous consent to insert a statement by Dr. Cornelius into the record.

Mr. ROGERS. Without objection, it will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. C. E. CORNELIUS, DEAN, COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

The many contributions of veterinary medicine to human health have become nationally acknowledged as classical discoveries important to understanding human disease. The discovery of numerous nutritional deficiency diseases, the development of advanced surgical techniques including organ transplants, the testing of many new drugs beneficial to man, the discovery of animal models in which to study human disease, and the control of over 150 animal diseases transmissible to man, are but a few of the important responsibilities of veterinary medicine. It has been said that the greatest contribution of veterinary medicine in the next decade will be what basic information flows to human medicine concerning the many animal diseases with counterparts in man. We need to discover new animal models for studying cystic fibrosis, the rejection of organ transplants, multiple sclerosis, emphysema in the over populated city, a variety of leukemias, many types of cancer, and coronary heart disease to mention only a few. Through the use of such animal models, key discoveries can be made in colleges of veterinary medicine and in cooperation with leading human medical centers. We must not let this golden opportunity be missed due to insufficient funding of the few colleges of veterinary medicine that exist in the United States today.

There is insufficient resources in colleges of veterinary medicine today to stimulate such programs as mentioned above in comparative medicine unless basic improvement grants are made available. This is due to the great expense of medical education and research today. Colleges of veterinary medicine are presently faced with a lack of resources for the training of students in comparative medicine. The serious deficiency of qualified scientists in this field of comparative medicine is appalling. In addition, poor physical facilities in many veterinary medical colleges limits research programs which are directly related to human health. Basic improvement grants to veterinary medical colleges along with the support of improved teaching and research facilities is the only answer that will allow for the training of these new medical scientists. They will be unique to all of medicine.

Many veterinary medical colleges in certain smaller states receive state support at only 1.5–2 million dollars per year. They will be unable to develop meaningful training and research programs in comparative medicine during the next decade unless institutional grants of $300,000 to $500,000 per year are available from resources outside the state.

The injection of many new discoveries on animal diseases from veterinary medicine into human medicine could well be the key to understanding many of our worst crippling diseases in man. I strongly urge that the new programs recently initiated in developing new veterinary medical manpower for the health sciences as well as increased institutional support be continued; only by such a program can the colleges of veterinary medicine make a substantial contribution to the health of mankind.

Dr. PRITCHARD. I would like to make one other point relating to demand for veterinarians. Each year 3,000 to 5,000 letters are written to us by people interested in a veterinary medical education. About 400 to 450 qualified applicants apply for admission to the school each year; we are able to accept only 80. Last year these 80 students