

I would say we will need 15,000 more veterinarians by 1980 to continue the good level of service which we are currently providing. Obviously more research is needed, better diagnostic methods, worldwide reporting on animal diseases to protect our own animals and, of course, exportation of technical know-how to the developing countries are necessities.

Consumer protection—Secretary Philip Lee commented briefly on this yesterday, I am sure. There are 135 diseases of animals directly transmissible to man. There are a number of human infections which are transmitted by contaminated food between human beings.

We have the problem of chemical residues and pesticides in our meat and food products. There is the need for better plant and sanitation inspection of food processing establishments. Veterinary protection really starts for the consumer on the farm where the animals are kept healthy. This means wholesome meat, eggs, and milk. Veterinary surveillance continues in transit, prior to slaughter, following slaughter in the processing plant, and through the whole processing and storage operation.

We can look with pride to our U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force Veterinary Corps officers. Our schools are supplying a large number of these officers every year. Twenty-five percent of our 1968 graduating class at Purdue will be on active duty by September. All the food is inspected by the veterinary corps for all branches of the service.

The 18 U.S. veterinary medical colleges graduate the doctors of veterinary medicine (D.V.M.'s) which have enabled our country to produce ample as well as the safest meat, milk, and eggs. This legislation will greatly assist these colleges to supply the needed professionals to continue this fine service to producers and consumers alike.

It is a pleasure to appear before you, gentlemen. Thank you very much.

(Dr. Morse's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. ERSKINE V. MORSE, D.V.M., DEAN, SCHOOL OF
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FOOD PRODUCTION

The prospect of peace between nations of the world and the prospect of civil tranquility within our own nation are closely related to a most powerful freedom—freedom from hunger for all people. Wars and civil strife may be caused by factors other than hunger, but where there is starvation there can be no peace.

During the past five years, the population of Asia is reported to have risen 12% and in Latin America 17%. Food production in these two vast areas has increased 10% during the same period. The net result is that per capita food production has fallen 3% in Asia and 7% in Latin America.

Two-thirds of the world population lives in food deficit areas, and 60% of these people suffer from malnutrition or diseases aggravated by malnutrition. Only 10 countries of the world have food surpluses and they contain only 15% of the world population. Hunger claims 3 million lives each year, and 50% of the population in many developing countries die before the age of 15 years is reached.

Plants provide the world with 70% of the available dietary protein and 30% comes from animal sources. While both of these sources are important to human nutritional needs, animal products are superior in protein quality and require less bulk consumption per unit of protein intake.

The North American's daily diet includes an average of 66 grams of animal protein. In Africa only 11 grams are available and in Asia the figure is 8 grams per day.

Why is America so far ahead of many areas of the world in available animal protein foods? The answer must include the investments which America has