

suggestions for amendment to make sure we do have proper hospital administrators.

Thank you so much. We appreciate it.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you.

Mr. ROGERS. This concludes the hearings on this bill.

(The following material was submitted for the record:)

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1968.

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN STAGGERS: My concern over certain provisions of the Health Manpower Act of 1968 prompts me to discuss with you particular aspects of the profession of veterinary medicine and the urgent need for continued and expanded federal support of our nation's schools of veterinary medicine.

The professions of human and veterinary medicine have long shared a common heritage. Although the early history of veterinary medicine was closely related to the cure and treatment of domestic animal diseases, this segment of veterinary science today is only one aspect included within the broad scope of this health discipline. Increasingly, the science of veterinary medicine is serving as a proving ground for the solution of problems related to the transmission, alleviation and treatment of human disease. Veterinarians today are providing answers to basic problems in public and environmental health, human nutrition and reproduction, food production and agricultural economics. Increasingly, practitioner-scientists trained in our nation's 18 veterinary schools are taking their places beside others in the health professions to assure our citizens a continuity of comprehensive medical services which result in better health and more freedom from disability and morbidity than would be possible without the contribution of veterinary medicine to the total health cosmos of our nation.

Today the concept of "One Medicine" is realistically supported by a dynamic collaboration as veterinarians, physicians, dentists and scientists in the allied fields of biomedicine work together to achieve maximal well-being for men and a healthier environment conducive to more productive living. Typical of the kinds of programs undertaken by veterinarians whose professional interest is directed toward studying the animal counterparts of human diseases are two major studies currently in progress at the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. Dr. David Detweiler is engaged in a study to determine the post-mortem incidence of cardiovascular anomalies in dogs, the clinical evidence of heart disease and various parameters of cardiac function in healthy and diseased animals. Such studies have a direct correlation to the various kinds of congenital heart anomalies occurring in man. They also provide valuable information regarding the pathology, physiology and biochemistry of coronary artery disease and myocardial infarction, leading causes of death among human beings. In another project, a disease almost identical to human leukemia, bovine lymphosarcoma, is being studied by a team of veterinary investigators under the direction of Dr. Robert Marshak.

Health scientists have always been faced with the enigma that as certain kinds of diseases are eradicated or brought under control, other more complex diseases and associated problems rapidly assume the newly vacated position of urgent priority for study and solution. In the field of animal diseases, many conditions peculiar to our highly industrialized and technological society are conducive to the development of special kinds of problems which merit the serious attention of veterinarians. Such problems include the mass production of livestock and poultry, concentration of animals in small geographic areas for feeding and economic management, transportation over long distances for marketing and breeding, and the addition of hormones, chemicals, drugs and antibiotics for increased growth and production. The close proximity of animal pets and animals which participate with man in sporting or relaxation activities multiplies the opportunity for human infection with disease agents harbored by or transmissible from animal to man.

For those interested in scientific research, the specialized kinds of experience which constitute the training of a veterinarian make his knowledge and skill of unique value in the design and execution of experimental animal models capable of determining the projected effect on man of an outer space or subterranean