

agency. You should know that the largest enrollments are in schools having National League for Nursing accreditation and thus expenditure of Federal funds in those schools would alleviate the current nursing shortage.

I am concerned about a second provision of the bill, namely, that of program support for the schools. As proposed, each school, regardless of type, would receive program support in the amount of \$15,000. Graduate education is far more expensive than is undergraduate education. Moreover, institutions of higher learning bear the greatest burden in that they must prepare leadership personnel for all schools and all service agencies. May I suggest that the bill be amended with a remarkably increased provision for program support for graduate schools. An annual support grant in the amount of \$50,000 for each would be more appropriate.

We appreciate your help and support in regard to this legislation and will be eager to watch its movement through the legislative chambers.

Sincerely yours,

ROZELLA M. SCHLOTFELDT, *Dean.*

MISSOURI VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
Columbia, Mo., April 8, 1968.

Hon. JOHN JARMAN,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE JARMAN: We are writing to you about (Senate Bill S. 3095), or H.R. Bill 15757. We would like to bring to your attention that institutional grants for veterinary medicine have been left out of these pieces of legislation. We feel that it by all means should be included.

According to the Department of Labor Report, published in November 1965 specific attention was given to the great demand and short supply of veterinarians. This situation had been predicted in 1961 when the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities envisioned a need for 64,440 Veterinarians (now 23,000) by 1980.

In 1962 the United States Subcommittee on Reorganization and Internal Organization under Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey reported "Estimated number of Veterinarians needed in North America by 1980 is 47,250".

Upon the already serious deficit came the passage of the Laboratory Animal Care Bill in 1966, Food and Drug Legislation, the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967 as well as the contemplated Poultry Inspection's Act of 1968. Military requirements, bromidicail research and public health demands far exceed the supply. Veterinarians are also being used to collaborate with, and relieve the shortage of, Physicians.

One of the major factors in the current advance of human health standards during recent years has been the utilization of the living larger animal as models for the human in research. The pig alone has been utilized for the development of a long list of effective treatment. Each of the many animal species have certain features that closely parallel the human. Thus, the members of the animal kingdom may be selected to form, a battery that, in the composite nearly duplicate the human. In the work utilizing animals to solve human health problems we find the Veterinarian and the Physician working in collaboration. This is a most rewarding and logical approach. However, the number of Veterinarians required for participation in comparative medical research is depleting Veterinary Medical manpower in the more traditional areas.

The inadequacy of the School at the University of Missouri is illustrated by the migration of Veterinarians into the State. Of the Veterinarians newly licensed by the State of Missouri recently only 25% were graduates of the University of Missouri, the other 75% migrating here from other Universities.

Because there are only eighteen Colleges of Veterinary Medicine located in 17 states the existing schools must provide for the needs of the 33 states not having Schools of Veterinary Medicine. This means that, more than any other major health profession, Veterinary Medical Education is truly of a regional and national nature. Federal support is extremely important.

Yours truly,

D. R. HANEY, D.V.M.,
Chairman of the Legislative Committee.