

Medicine, University of Georgia serves a total of five states: Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. Veterinary schools should be viewed as a national resource instead of a state resource and therefore partly supported by federal dollars in supplement to the appropriation from the state in which the school is located.

The demand for entrance into the professional program of the veterinary schools far exceeds the capacity of the existing schools. For example, the following numbers of eligible preveterinary candidates were interviewed for entry into the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Georgia:

	1967	(1968) ¹
Georgia.....	49	(53)
South Carolina.....	10	(14)
North Carolina.....	10	(13)
Virginia.....	24	(30)
Maryland.....	28	(46)
Total.....	121	(156)

¹ Tentative.

The figures above in parentheses are approximately for 1968 because interviews are now in process and the academic year for determining eligibility is not completed. All of the above candidates have exceeded the average college student grade point and have survived elimination on personal interview examinations conducted within each state. From this total the University of Georgia accepted 64 students for the entering class of 1967; not all of these will be graduated because of the normal attrition rate.

If federal assistance in the form of an institutional grant were available for improving our present educational plant, and if a construction grant were available for building an addition to the present schools of veterinary medicine, we would have matching state funds to increase the size of our entering class to a minimum of 85 students for an increase of 33 percent.

From the above discussion the critical importance of H.R. 15757 (Health Manpower Act of 1968) in support of veterinary education is obvious for the Southeastern States. This bill would provide vital support for construction grants, student loans, and scholarship grants in the 18 schools of veterinary medicine in these 50 states.

It is unfortunate that veterinary schools have not been declared eligible to receive institutional grants under H.R. 15757 in view of the direct contribution of veterinarians to biomedical research, public health and consumer protection. The importance of educating veterinarians to protect the health of man is incontrovertible. We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of making schools of veterinary medicine eligible for institutional grants under the Bill.

STATEMENT OF AREA TEN COMMUNITY COLLEGE, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

INTRODUCTION

In reference to H.R. 15757 (Staggers, W.Va.) which proposes to amend the Public Health Service Act, there are areas of nursing and allied health training which need to be considered especially as they relate to their educational environments. It was indicated in Titles II and III of the proposed legislation that both public and nonprofit private agencies will be eligible for grants, but there is no specific mention of public comprehensive community colleges or area vocational-technical colleges.

IOWA LEGISLATION

With the establishment of sixteen of these area schools in Iowa by the sixty-first General Assembly in 1965, it has become a reality to serve not only needs of adults in health occupations education but also education and training needs in a variety of occupations. The law, in fact, has been termed a model in its com-