

feel that the three-year diploma school is out of step in today's concept of nursing education.

In Hessel H. Flitter's study it was revealed that during the period October 1965, to October 1966, 1 diploma school was opened and 25 were closed in the United States. In the South, including 15 states, 1 diploma school was opened and 7 closed. During that same year in the United States, 44 associate degree programs opened and none closed. Of that number in the Southern region 17 opened and none closed.

Some hospital schools have been quick to get out of the business in order to affiliate with a nearby college. Cleveland Memorial Hospital in Shelby, North Carolina, is a good example. Its diploma school was costing approximately \$90,000 per year. Now the Cleveland Memorial Hospital is supporting the associate degree program at Gardner-Webb Junior College in the sum of \$20,000 per year. The hospital in Rutherfordton is supporting that program in a like amount; and, both institutions are serving as cooperating hospitals in the practical area of the Gardner-Webb curriculum. Since 1963 five hospital diploma schools have dissolved in North Carolina. All are now associated with educational institutions as cooperating hospitals to our associate or baccalaureate program.

In short, Louisburg College recognizes the critical need for additional nursing personnel in the north-central Piedmont of North Carolina. The institution also recognizes the national trend in nursing education to be the two-year associate degree program which is based at a junior college. We at Louisburg College are also aware that private junior colleges which have existed primarily to serve the liberal arts curriculum must become service oriented to a much greater extent.

The two-year program at a junior college meets the educational needs of students who wish to obtain their nursing education in a relatively short period of time in their own community and in a college setting where they can secure college-level general education and nursing education. Graduates of this type of progress are eligible to take the State Board Examination for Registration as a nurse.

Therefore, Louisburg College proposes the establishment of an associate degree nursing program to begin in the fall of 1969 with an approximate enrollment of from 30 to 40 students. It is estimated that \$50,000 per year for the five years 1969-1974 will be needed for operational funding. Therefore, it is imperative that federal operational funding be provided, not only for hospital diploma schools, but also for the associate degree and baccalaureate programs in educational institutions.

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Fundamentally, medical science and veterinary medical science are one. The differences between veterinary and human medicine result from the idiosyncrasies of species with regard to morphology, adaptive physiology, pathoecology and economic and sentimental values of the individual. Realistic appraisal leads to the conclusion that economic considerations account for the disparity between veterinary medical and human medical practice. This separation of the professions on the basis of species and economic considerations cannot logically be carried over into the sciences undergirding them, for advances in those sciences inevitably lead to progress in both professional fields. To cite a few instances, mechanical pinning of fractures was developed to a great extent in the treatment of traumatic injuries of dogs. The transmission of infectious disease by arthropods (Texas fever) was proved in the course of a veterinary disease investigation. Although variolization was the first procedure derived for immunization against viral disease, mass immunization against viral infections by parenteral administration of virus preparations was developed largely in veterinary medicine (hog cholera; canine distemper). The determination of the etiology of Dicoumural (Sweet Clover) poisoning of cattle was an extremely significant veterinary discovery which yielded great benefits later in application of the chemical agent in the treatment of human cardiovascular disease. Conversely, many discoveries in human medicine have been applied profitably to the practice of veterinary medicine, notably in the treatment of degenerative and chronic diseases of household pets and other animals of sentimental or surpassing economic value. Most of the therapeutic compounds developed in recent years for human medicine have not only been tested in animal models, but have been used in veterinary medical practice to its betterment.