

tional 12,000 veterinarians can be educated only by enlarging existing schools and building new schools.

There are 18 schools of veterinary medicine for the 50 states in the USA and each serves more than the state in which it is located. The School of Veterinary 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
Georgia.....	49	53
South Carolina.....	10	14
North Carolina.....	10	13
Virginia.....	24	30
Maryland.....	28	46
Total.....	121	156

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 School 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 this bill.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, Ill., July, 9, 1968.

Hon. JOHN JARMAN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN JARMAN: On June 12, Dr. William A. Sodeman appeared before the Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to present testimony on behalf of the American Medical Association regarding H.R. 15757, the Health Manpower Act of 1968. During the discussion which followed it was agreed that certain supplementary information would be forwarded at a later date. That information follows:

At one point Mr. Rogers asked for estimates of what the shortage of physicians would be in five years. We do not have such an estimate, nor is there agreement as to the extent of the present shortage. It should be realized that in recent years the number of physicians has been increasing faster than has the population and that the shortage is due to an increase in demands and not due to a decrease in the ratio of physicians to population. From 1955 to 1965 the population of this