

OUTLINE OF PUBLIC HEARING HELD BY THE 54TH SESSION OF THE NEVADA ASSEMBLY IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS, CAPITOL BUILDING, CARSON CITY, NEVADA, FEBRUARY 22, 1967:

SUBJECT: SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 14 - Expressing the opposition of the legislature to the action taken by the board of regents of the University of Nevada in relation to the establishment of facilities for animal research and basic medical sciences.

The hearing was opened by Chairman Bud Garfinkle, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Education at 3:00 p.m. with the committee members: Assemblymen Woodrow Wilson, Virgil Getto, Douglas Webb, Rawson Prince, Arthur Espinosa, and Assemblywoman Margie Foote, all in attendance.

Chairman Garfinkle stated that the purpose would be to hear all of the interested parties who had requested a presentation and then to hear from any other persons present who wished to express themselves.

(NOTE: The entire hearing was recorded on the Assembly Dictaphone Dictacord machine. A Key to each speaker's position on the dictabelts is attached. The dictabelt is on file with the Committee Secretary and will be a part of the Committee on Education's official file for this session.)

Chairman Garfinkle stated that this was an information hearing only, and that the resolution would be returned to the Committee for action. Members of the Senate have been invited to attend this hearing.

The interested parties who had asked to be heard were introduced and made their presentations as follows:

1. Dr. Charles Armstrong, President, University of Nevada
2. Dr. N. Ed Miller, Chancellor, Reno Campus, University of Nevada
3. Dale Bohmont, Dean and Director, Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, University of Nevada.
4. Fred Settelmeyer, Past Chairman and Member, Citizens Advisory Committee to the College of Agriculture.
5. Hugh C. Follmer, M.D., representing the Education Committee, Clark County Medical Society.
6. Harry J. McKinnon, Jr., M.D., for the University Committee of the Greater Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce.
7. Howard Zellhoefer, M.D., speaking as a taxpayer.
8. Richard Ronzone, Member, Board of Regents. - Las Vegas
9. Juanita White, Member, Board of Regents. - Las Vegas
10. Archie Grant, Member, Board of Regents. - Las Vegas
11. Assemblyman Frank Young, District 4, Clark County.
12. Ernest W. Mack, M.D., Chairman, Board of Trustees, Washoe Medical Center, Reno.
13. Dr. Paul Kowallek, Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Hospital, Reno.
14. Harold Jacobsen, Member, Board of Regents. - Carson City

15. Dr. Fred Anderson, Chairman, Board of Regents - Reno
16. Dr. Wesley W. Hall, Chairman, Board of Trustees, American Medical Association - Reno
17. Dr. John Callister, Acting Chairman, Legislative Committee, Nevada State Medical Association, Reno.
18. Dr. William A. O'Brien, Past President, Nevada State Medical Association, Reno.

SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS:

The Washoe County Medical Center located in Reno, Nevada presently is proceeding with an expansion development supported by a \$14,000,000 bond issue approved by the voters. This Medical Center has been used by and in conjunction with research development conducted by the Desert Research Institute and the Max. C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture at the University of Nevada.

Chairman Ernest W. Mack, M.D. Chairman, Board of Trustees, Washoe Medical Center stated that in planning the new expansion it was found that matching federal funds at the rate of 2 to 1 were available in cases where university research programs leading to medical school development were involved in such expansion.

Dr. Paul Kowallek, Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Hospital, Reno stated that Veterans Administration funds encourage the participation of their hospitals and hospital medical staff with the type of medical school development contemplated.

The Board of Regents were approached with the plan to coordinate the development of the Washoe Medical Center with the long-range development planning of the University of Nevada for a medical school, more specific initially, an animal research and basic medical science complex. The Board of Regents approved the plan. The action of the Board was within its province.

The funding for the future development of a medical school falls within the province of the Legislature of the State of Nevada. The Senate, therefore, formulated its Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 14.

The public hearing developed that there was strong opposition to locating a medical school in Reno, Nevada and that there was opposition to initiating such a development at the University at this time when funding for the undergraduate development, of itself, is a major problem of the State.

The hearing further accentuated the need for greater coordination and communication between the Board of Regents and the State Legislature a problem of long standing. The Board of Regents have taken action to establish a commission to improve this situation. The legislature has pending plans also to improve this situation.

To this outline have been appended the position of the Clark County Medical Association as presented by Dr. Follmer, resolutions prepared by the Nevada State Medical Association, the Washoe

County Medical Society, the Greater Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, and a statement of Fred Settlemeyer, relating to the legality of and availability to the University of funds to be realized from the sale of land grant property.

S. C. R. 14

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 14—SENATORS BROWN, DODGE, ALLEMAN, BUNKER, CHRISTENSEN, FARR, FISHER, FRANSWAY, GIBSON, HECHT, HERR, LAMB, MONROE AND TITLOW

FEBRUARY 14, 1967

Read and adopted

SUMMARY—Opposes action by board of regents of university in relation to establishment of facilities for animal research and basic medical sciences. (BDR 1131)



EXPLANATION—Matter in italics is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Expressing the opposition of the legislature to the action taken by the board of regents of the University of Nevada in relation to the establishment of facilities for animal research and basic medical sciences as the opening wedge for a medical school.

- 1 WHEREAS, The board of regents of the University of Nevada has insti-
- 2 tuted action to provide for the planning and development of a Health
- 3 Sciences Center on the Reno campus as a facility for animal research
- 4 and a 2-year school of basic medical sciences; and
- 5 WHEREAS, The board of regents acted on its own initiative without
- 6 previously consulting the legislature or seeking its support; and
- 7 WHEREAS, Although the facilities contemplated by the board of regents
- 8 would not establish a medical school as such, they provide the board of
- 9 regents with a tool which can be used to coerce future legislatures into
- 10 providing for the establishment of a medical school; and
- 11 WHEREAS, The establishment and maintenance of a medical school
- 12 would require enormous sums of money which would have to be sup-
- 13 plied by the taxpayers of this state; and
- 14 WHEREAS, The legislature is having a difficult time finding sources of
- 15 revenue to meet the demands of existing educational facilities; and
- 16 WHEREAS, It is the intent of this legislature to provide the best possible
- 17 quality of education for the youth of Nevada, and to this end the legis-
- 18 lature believes that the priority of emphasis should be placed as follows:
- 19 First, on secondary education;
- 20 Second, on undergraduate instruction at the university level; and
- 21 Third, on graduate instruction at the university level; and
- 22 WHEREAS, It is the policy of this legislature that the board of regents
- 23 should direct its efforts toward the maintenance of a good small univer-
- 24 sity instead of continuously adding new programs; and

Original bill is 2 pages long.
Contact the Research Library for
a copy of the complete bill.

AN ACTION OF THE NEVADA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
REGARDING SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 14

At its regular meeting, Saturday, February 18, 1967, the Executive Committee of the Nevada State Medical Association, among other actions, approved a motion that the Committee, representing the membership of that association, urge members of the Nevada State Assembly to vote against passage of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 14.

The Committee's action was based on the following reasons:

1. The resolution, in effect, seems to publicly censor the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada for an action carried out within the Board's generally recognized authority;
2. The resolution by its language, in effect, dictates policy which may restrict the Board in meeting the future needs of the people of Nevada in many fields of higher education;
3. The resolution would tend to commit and restrict the present Legislature as to additional actions in the field of higher education and also appears to commit and restrict the actions of future Legislatures in areas of higher education; and
4. Finally, if adopted, in transmitting copies of the resolution to the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the resolution might endanger future assistance from Federal agencies by calling to the attention of the Federal authorities an area of disagreement within the State of Nevada in the field of education, educational opportunity and facility, and of patient and health care programs for all of Nevada.

The Washoe County Medical Society at its regular meeting on Thursday 16 February 1967 adopted the following resolution with direction that a copy be sent to each member of the Nevada State Legislature, to each newspaper in the State of Nevada and to the other news media.

WHEREAS, The interest of the Washoe County Medical Society in furthering educational opportunity at all levels for all Nevadans is a long established and repeatedly demonstrated fact; and

WHEREAS, This interest has been exemplified by the efforts of the Washoe County Medical Society over the past several years to encourage and assist the University of Nevada to build stronger undergraduate and graduate programs not only in the various fields of science, but also in the fields of the humanities and the arts; and

WHEREAS, This effort on the part of the Washoe County Medical Society, coupled with other cooperative efforts, is producing the emergence of a total University of which all Nevadans can be proud; and

WHEREAS, The Washoe County Medical Society opposes any legislation that might result in unnecessary restriction of Nevada's need to develop its facilities for higher education; and

WHEREAS, There is a great need to provide educational opportunity in the health science field, particularly oriented to the ultimate production of facilities for teaching students in the basic medical sciences; and

WHEREAS, There is now at hand the opportunity to enhance existing health science programs and add those deemed necessary to the ends stated without state legislative appropriation of funds at this time; and

WHEREAS, This opportunity has come about through the interest of the people of Washoe County who have voted a 14 million dollar bond issue to be used for enlarging the Washoe Medical Center to a 750 bed institution; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Trustees of Washoe Medical Center and the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada have cooperated equally in providing a total sum of \$600,000 for an initial animal research and teaching facility; and

WHEREAS, Each Board acted with care and forethought within the limits of its authority; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Trustees of the Washoe Medical Center have indicated their willingness to plan and build not only for the care of the sick and the handicapped, but also for the teaching of students in the medical and paramedical field; and

2.

WHEREAS, Such concert of action represents long range planning of the highest order that will actually conserve the State Treasury and benefit the people of Nevada financially, economically, and educationally as well as in the area of total health care; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Washoe County Medical Society commend the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada for their courage, vision, and foresight in seeking to establish a Health Sciences Center and two year school of Basic Medical Sciences in conjunction with the Washoe Medical Center and other health facilities in Reno; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That every effort be expended to supply to the public and to the Legislature the factual information that should be required for decision by men of good will, proper intent, and reasonable minds; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the desire and belief of the Washoe County Medical Society be made known: That forthcoming necessary judgements by the Legislature will be made on the basis of the intrinsic value of the pertinent facts and without fear, favor, or prejudice.

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada, in its most recent meeting, did take action to fund a Medical School and,

WHEREAS the needs for medical education in Nevada are not demonstrated, and,

WHEREAS The State of Nevada is currently having difficulty in funding the undergraduate University programs now going on, and,

WHEREAS the action taken by the Board of Regents was taken precipitously and without adequate consideration of the implications and cost of this action,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED That the Greater Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce decries the hasty action taken on this matter and suggests that it be referred for comprehensive study, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED That the Regents should devote their efforts to attaining excellence in the existing programs, particularly in the undergraduate area, before embarking on new and expensive programs, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED That we particularly recommend for their consideration, the vital needs of Nevada Southern University for twenty-two new priority positions with the reminder that twenty-five percent of the prospective qualified students will have to be refused admission in the fall of 1967, if this funding is not forthcoming.

FOR THE UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE

February 21, 1967

Harry J. McKinnon, Jr., M.D.

KEY TO DICTABELT COVERING PUBLIC HEARING OF ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION CONDUCTED FEBRUARY 22, 1967 ON SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 14.

The Dictabelt runs for 15 minutes and has 30 positions indicated on each belt. In order of sequence the position for each speaker is as follows:

- (7) Dr. Charles Armstrong
- (27) Chancellor N. Edd Miller (continued on Belt 2)
- (20) Dean Dale Bohmont (continued on Belt 3)
- (5) Fred Settelmeyer
- (14) Dr. Hugh C. Follmer (continued on Belt 4)
- (29) Dr. Harry J. McKinnon, Jr. (continued on Belt 5)
- (10) Dr. Howard Zellhoefer
- (1) Richard Ronzone
- (6) Juanita White
- (15) Archie Grant
- (22) Assemblyman Frank Young
- (1) Dr. Ernest W. Mack
- (16) Dr. Paul Kowallek
- (20) Harold Jacobsen (continued on Belt 8)
- (4) Dr. Fred A. Anderson (continued on Belt 9)
- (3) Dr. Wesley W. Hall
- (21) Dr. John Callister
- (25) Dr. William A. O'Brien (continued on Belt 10)

EXCERPTS FROM THE HEARING HELD FEBRUARY 22, 1967 ON SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 14 IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS:

Dr. Charles Armstrong, President, University of Nevada:

The Board of Regents have been studying for the past two years possible programs of graduate study feasible for the university. The cost of a two year medical school were known to be prohibitive. One requirement is a teaching hospital in addition to equipment, staff, and a strong program in the basic sciences, especially at graduate level, within a university system.

Recent circumstances that changed the picture of two years ago:

1. The Washoe Medical Center has been supported by a \$14,000,000 bond issue.
2. The Desert Research Institute which has been funded from the Fleischmann Foundation and matching federal grants will have to be relocated as it presently is housed in the Washoe Medical Center.
3. It has been developed that matching federal funds at the rate of 2 to 1 would be available if a facility leading to development of a two year medical school is intended.
4. The College of Agriculture plans an animal research facility to be funded from the sale of land that will yield \$300,000.00.
5. The Board of Trustees of the Washoe Medical Center have voted to match this \$300,000 for a total of \$600,000. This combined with 2 to 1 federal funds would yield \$1,800,000. This in effect would make it a teaching hospital, all at no cost to the state. This new hospital will be valued at from \$20 to \$25,000,000.
6. The opportunity presented by the above circumstances, all of very recent development, is not likely to be presented to the University again.
7. If we were to start from scratch to establish a two year medical school we would have to come up with at least \$25,000,000. Legislative support is needed to be eligible for private grants and gifts.
8. Graduate program development was endorsed in intent by the 1964 legislature and was supported in the 1961-62 and 1962-63 funding approved by the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees.
9. The Board of Regents has voted for a long range planning committee to be formed composed of lay, university and legislative representatives.

Chancellor Edd Miller:

The establishment of a health science center if projected for a two year medical school, could avail itself of the following resources presently available:

- 1 year: Our present staff can supply 15 of the 20 teaching stations needed.
- 2 year: Our present staff can supply 20 of the 34 needed.

We are more than half-way staffed already for the basic teaching requirements for a two-year program. In addition we presently

offer nearly half the credits needed for a two-year school: PhD degrees are now offered in Chemistry, Physics and Psychology. M.A. degrees in Animal Science, Biochemistry, Biology, Mathematics, Physical Education, Sociology, and Zoology. Established research projects exist in the Institute of Research in Environmental Patho-Physiology, the Human Anatomy Laboratory, the Laboratory of Human Development, Cancer Research, the Child Development Laboratory, and the Psychological Services.

An adjunct is the Orvis School of Nursing.

1966-67 - 502 faculty members 211 of whom have PhD or equivalent, 2 full time physicians, and one part-time physician. 3 veterinarians. (There are 8 physicians working with the Nursing school).

In present equipment there is approximately \$1,235,000 worth including two electronmicroscopes.

Library has 30,000 volumes relating to medical education. There are ten to 25,000 volumes in the Washoe Medical Center and V.A. Hospital. These are enough for a basic program.

Cost to State for 1971-72 estimated per year for operating costs:

Faculty of 10 at \$20,000 ea.	\$200,000
Technical staff 10 at \$5,000	50,000
Classified and clerical help (4)	16,000
Equipment	50,000
Operations	40,000
Library	10,000
	<u>\$366,000</u>

This is a liberal estimate. The amount can be reduced. The American Medical Association last year found that 52% of the faculty costs were funded through federal support. Equipment can be reduced by 1 to 1 or 2 to 1 matching funds.

\$366,000
 -155,000
\$216,000

This could be reduced further by Foundation support and V.A. support.

Dean Bohmont: The Washoe Medical Center bonding program involves \$250,000 that can be utilized in research common to both animal and human health research projects

Dr. Mack, Chairman of Washoe Medical Center Board of Trustees stated that since 1965 to the present time \$541,000 in grants-in-aid have accrued to the hospital development program.

Feb. 22, 1967

*dupl. of the
following #1534*

COMMENTS ON SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 14

By

FRED SETTELMAYER

I am Fred Settelmeyer of Minden, Nevada. I am a member and past Chairman of the citizens advisory Committee to the College of Agriculture. Mr. Norman Brown of Smith Valley is the present chairman.

Several of us on that committee are apprehensive of the effect of one section of S.C.R. 14. That is the section that refers to "a facility for animal research". I discussed this with Mr. Brown last evening. Unfortunately Mr. Brown is unable to be here due to a prior committment. He does concur in the reason for our apprehension.

Basically this is our understanding of the situation:

The University of Nevada is negotiating with the Highway Department for the sale of approx. 8 acres of land that is a part of the Valley Road experimental farm. That farm was given to the University many years ago. There is however a firm restriction in the conveyance that should the University no longer use the area for experimental research, the land would revert to the heirs of the Evans family. The heirs of that family have been contacted and have indicated that the receipts from the above sale may be retained by the College of Agriculture if the trust imposed by the original donor was not violated.

The advisory committee in open meeting discussed the situation at length. All were insistent that there must be no "breach of Faith" with members of the Evans family.

In the deliberations of the committee it was determined that an "animal and meat research facility" would be of great value to Nevada and would fully comply with the conditions of conveyance by the original donor.

Mr. Brown, Mr. Louis Isola of Yerington, and I were appointed as a subcommittee to in a sense observe the progress of negotiations. We feel that the funds received from the sale of the land in question must be classed as funds having "trust" status, or funds held for a specific purpose. They must be treated as such.

We are concerned that the retention of the words that we object to could preclude the proper use of the funds that the College of Agriculture may receive.

HUGH C. FOLLMER, M. D.
2300 Rancho Road
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

I am Dr. Hugh C. Follmer, and I am present before you today representing the Education Committee of the Clark County Medical Society and the Clark County Medical Society. The Clark County Medical Society consists of approximately 190 physicians who care for approximately 250,000 people, which is more than 50 percent of the population of this State. I would like to remind you, gentlemen, that not only the 190 physicians are taxpayers but also the 250,000 are taxpayers, and for this reason they are most concerned with the subject before you today.

I am here to address myself to the Senate Resolution No. 14, which was passed within the last ten days. As you know, this Resolution concerns the establishment of a medical school which was voted by the Board of Regents in a matter of a short period of time and with very little deliberation. I would like, at this time, to point out that the people of Clark County and the physicians of Clark County feel that any need for a medical school being established at this time anyplace in the State of Nevada is extremely premature. I might describe this action by the Board of Regents as a condition of panic. I feel that the people who have pushed this action through, acting behind closed doors without consideration of the whole State of Nevada, are in a state of panic trying to get \$300,000 at what might be an expense of millions of dollars for the State of Nevada. I consider it premature, poorly conceived and without consultation from the proper authorities within this State. These "authorities" are Medical Societies, University Faculties, local and State officials.

I would like to read you a Resolution passed by the Clark County Medical Society at its regular meeting on Tuesday, January 24, 1967.

WHEREAS, the Clark County Medical Society has for many years been interested in the furtherance of medical education in the State of Nevada; and

WHEREAS, this interest has been concretely shown, among other things, in the support given by the Society to the establishment of a school of nursing on the campus of Nevada Southern University; and

WHEREAS, the Clark County Medical Society looks to the future establishment of a first-rate medical school in the State of Nevada; and

WHEREAS, the Society recognizes that prior to the establishment of a medical school there must be much more strengthening of the science departments of the University of Nevada, both at the undergraduate and graduate level; and

WHEREAS, the Clark County Medical Society agrees with the recent Faulkner Report that the University is not ready to have a medical school established; Now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Clark County Medical Society urges our legislators to support the improvement of the curriculum in the sciences at both campuses as a prelude to the later establishment of a first-class medical school; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no funds be prematurely voted for the establishment of a medical school that could not succeed at this time.

Gentlemen, I would like to point out to you again that this was passed on January 24, 1967, previous to the panic in Washoe County.

WHAT IS A MEDICAL SCHOOL?

We are here today to discuss mainly the establishment of a medical school. Therefore, the first question presented to us is, what is a medical school? A medical school in the year 1967 is a medical education complex. It is not the kind of medical school I attended. It is not the kind of medical school that most people are acquainted with, which consists of four walls and some classrooms connected with a hospital in one way or another. In 1967 and in the future, a medical school will consist of a medical education complex. This means that there are physicians in residency training or specialty training for certification. There are interns. There are students in a four-year nursing school or a three-year diploma school. There are x-ray technicians, laboratory technicians, physical therapists and many other types of allied personnel trained in this medical education complex. To assist with the training of all these people, and also to gain an education within a specific field, there are graduate students within fields such as anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, microbiology and many other subjects. In addition, there is a dental school and a school of pharmacy connected with a medical education complex. Therefore, what we are discussing is not the establishment of a two-year biomedical facility of some type or another on the campus of the University of Nevada in Reno. What we are discussing is, do we want to establish a four-year medical school as part of a medical education complex somewhere in the State of Nevada at this time?

Let us discuss what a two-year medical school would really be like in this State. First of all the curriculum, the actual subjects studied by students in a medical school at this time, has changed greatly in that education was divided into two years called basic sciences and two years called clinical sciences, where the student actually dealt with patients and learned about the treatment of patients. The first two years, the basic science years, covered anatomy, biochemistry, physiology, pharmacology, microbiology and a few other subjects, usually psychology and physical diagnosis. At this time, curriculums in all of the medical schools are undergoing great change. This change consists of pushing a lot of the material from the clinical years into the first part of the medical education and some parts of the basic science years into the latter part of medical education. Therefore, if one is considering establishment of a two-year medical school, he has to know that the students who finish the first two years of medical school will have some medical school which will admit them for the third and fourth years of medical education. There have been so many changes in curriculum that to have such a school it would almost be necessary to have a contract with some specific school or schools to be sure the students would be admitted and would get four years of medical education. A four-year medical education is required for licensing in every state in the United States, and it is not expected to change.

**STATEMENT BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
AND ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES**

I received a communication from the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association and the Association of Medical Colleges in 1964, which states: In the consideration of new medical schools, these are the five major areas which must be considered:

1. The establishment of new medical school programs should occur within the environment of universities or liberal arts colleges with strong graduate programs in the sciences and humanities.
2. A new medical school must receive an endorsement from State and City governments and local and state medical societies.
3. Serious initial consideration of the establishment of a new medical school must consider the likely sources for capital expenditures and operating funds.
4. There must be studies to indicate that there is an adequate pool of students to attend any new medical school.
5. There must be assurances of basic patient resources to fill the hospitals that will be used for medical education.

I would like to share with you the references that have been used by the Education Committee of the Clark County Medical Society and the Education Committees of Southern Nevada Memorial Hospital and Sunrise Hospital, as they have arrived at their decisions on how to carry out programs in medical education in the State of Nevada.

First, I refer to a brochure entitled "Money and Medical Schools," published by the American Medical Association.

Secondly, a publication entitled "What You Should Know About Planning for the Education of Tomorrow's Physicians." This was published by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

Third, "Medical School Facilities, Planning Considerations and Architectural Guide," published by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, United States Public Health Service.

All three pamphlets deal in detail with the costs of establishing a medical education complex of any type, and I would urge you to read them in their entirety before you make any decisions as to whether a medical school should be established in this State.

I would also like to refer you to the Arizona Medical School Study, published by the University of Arizona Press. The primary man in the study was Joseph F. Volker. Within this study there are these subjects: Determination of needs and resources. Location. Financing. Health manpower resources. As concerns hospitals, what are their facilities and future plans? A tax study to consider support of the complex. Growth predictions for the State, and a study of the economy of the entire State. It also includes Nevada in its economic and tax studies. I recommend this very highly to you as the steps that will be necessary for the State of Nevada.

One other report which I recommend for your consideration was sponsored by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. It was done in 1963 and published in 1964 by Dr. Faulkner. I am sure you will have other people referring to this study. You should read it in its entirety, and you should be interested to know that the statements in this by Dr. Faulkner all arise out of a long three hour visit in Las Vegas.

I would also like to point out that recently there has been published and circulated to the Nevada State Medical Association, (and I'm sure that you gentlemen have copies of this) an information statement by this same Dr. Faulkner. It is interesting to note that within this statement which says that the report was made in 1964, that there are several references as to what is going on in 1967.

I assume that Dr. Faulkner has come to Reno and recently updated all of his decisions, including a letter which pre-dated the action of the Board of Regents and states that the total education, research and clinical resources in Reno far outweigh what Las Vegas has to offer. Dr. Faulkner has no idea what Las Vegas has to offer. Dr. Faulkner has very little idea what the whole State of Nevada has to offer. He has not made a study within this State since 1963, and at the time of the Governor's committee meeting concerning his report numerous errors were pointed out to him. He refused to modify his report at that time, and I consider it an outdated report lacking factual information in many places.

WHAT STUDIES HAVE BEEN DONE?

There have been no studies in the State of Nevada concerning the establishment of a medical education complex. The American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges require that there be some support from the medical community. The Nevada State Medical Association has an Education Committee, and in November of 1966, this last year, gentlemen, the State Medical Association voted to have this Committee start a study on medical schools. This Committee has had no meetings, but will meet for the first time this Friday, possibly in a state of panic because the Board of Regents has passed a Resolution. The State Medical Association has no idea what is going on in the State of Nevada in the way of medical education. The north part of the State probably knows what they have going for them. I know the south end of the State has a pretty good idea, but the north and the south have not communicated about what is going on in medical education in Nevada. There has been no endorsement of a medical school by the House of Delegates of the Nevada State Medical Association. This is the only representative body which can commit the Nevada State Medical Association.

What studies have been made by the University? As far as I have been able to ascertain, there have been no studies concerning the establishment of a medical school by the University of Nevada or its Board of Regents - absolutely none! I would like to take a moment to mention that the Desert Research Institute and its environmental laboratory, around which this controversy centers, has also not carried out any study about where the different parts of the Desert Research Institute should be established, let alone where the environmental laboratory should be established. The Desert Research Institute has facilities in both ends of the State, but there are no studies indicating where their new facilities could best be established.

Where should a medical education complex be located in Nevada? There have been no studies to determine this. The Clark County Medical Society has expressed no feeling as to where a medical school should be located. The Nevada State Medical Association has not expressed itself on where a medical education complex should be located.

What has the Education Committee of the Clark County Medical Society done in conjunction with the Education Committees of its hospitals? You have heard the statement made and read in the papers that there are no residencies in the State of Nevada. Southern Nevada Memorial Hospital has had a residency in obstetrics and gynecology for two years! This residency was ridiculed by the Executive Committee of the Nevada State Medical Association last Saturday morning. I can assure you that the establishing of this residency has taken a great amount of hard work. It is in existence and working extremely well. The Clark County Medical Society in the last few years has contributed \$20,000 toward the library at Nevada Southern University, \$5,000 toward the establishment of a School of Nursing at Nevada Southern University, plus \$1,000 to the Nevada Public Health Association's Nursing Committee which did the nursing survey printed in 1964. I believe that we can easily say the Clark County Medical Society has had experience in medical education within this State, and that they are willing to contribute money toward education within this State.

WHAT DO WE KNOW?

I have mentioned to you several of the things that we do not know and that we do not have. I would like to point out to you the things that we do know:

First, no one in the State of Nevada wants a mediocre medical school. If a medical school is to be established, we want a first-rate medical education complex.

Second, we know that the science departments of the University of Nevada and Nevada Southern University need a great deal of strengthening.

Third, Nevada Southern University offers education to more than one-half the population of the State of Nevada. It has been insufficiently supported in the past. The citizens of Clark County are concerned about this, and they feel it is time to support Nevada Southern University as well as continuing to support the undergraduate programs on the Reno campus.

To return to the five points of the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges:

Their first point was that a medical education program should be established with a university or liberal arts college. The Clark County Medical Society strongly agrees with this. ~~The University of Nevada, although called a university, is not a real university as compared to other universities within our fifty states.~~

Point number two. A new medical school must receive endorsement from State and City governments. This is why we are before you today. The Senate has already voiced its opinion on this matter. I know of no effort made to gain support from City or County governments for a medical school or medical education complex in Nevada. This also applies to endorsement by local and state medical societies. I would like to reiterate that the State Medical Association House of Delegates has not voted pro or con on the establishment of a medical school. The Clark County Medical Society, representing a majority of the physicians in this State, have voted that they do not feel this is the time for this school to be established.

Point number three. Serious initial planning for the establishment of a new medical school must take into consideration the likely sources of capital expenditures and operating funds. Gentlemen, the Legislature has no study. The Board of Regents has no study. The Medical Association has no study. No one knows how much it would cost. No one knows where the operating funds will come from. We do not have enough money to support the University of Nevada as it is presently constituted. Where are we going to get money to support a medical education complex? The only monies that have been talked about are monies to build, not to maintain.

Point number four. There must be studies to indicate that there is an adequate pool of students to attend any new medical school. No one has even mentioned considering such a study, and, again, there is no study.

Point five. There must be assurance of basic patient resources to fill the hospitals that will be used for medical education. Gentlemen, Title 19 of the Social Security Act will come before this Body during this term of the Legislature. Title 19 will effectively wipe out the group of people known as indigent patients, who have been the patients used by medical students for study. There will be only private patients from now on. Nobody has taken into consideration the fact that this throws a completely different light on medical education. This is

worrying the medical educators all over this country. Residents have been trained for their specialty boards in private institutions. I happen to be one of those people. No one has ever carried on the education of a medical student with private patients. If we are to carry out such an educational program with private patients, it means that every physician who admits his patient to a hospital being used for educational purposes must agree to allow his patients to be available for study in the student educational program. I think this is going to take a great deal of consideration.

I have spent a large amount of time studying this problem, and I am vitally interested in carrying on studies in this State to establish a good medical education complex. I would like to express some private opinions at this time, and I am not now expressing the opinion of the Clark County Medical Society.

I do feel that in the future there will be a medical school in this State built on modern education and communication principles and techniques. I believe it will be build after we establish closed circuit educational television channels covering the whole State of Nevada and after we have established the use of teaching machines. I believe the medical school will be established with campuses in both Reno and Las Vegas, tied together with modern communications. I have arrived at this decision because I can think of no practical way to move 450 miles of desert. It is obvious that we have two principal population centers in this State, both of which will have to be covered by the services of a medical education complex and the treatment of patients which is part of this complex. It is not practical to consider movements of large numbers of professors and their families or their students. Therefore, we must get them together in some other way. I can think of no practical means to do this other than with a good communication system. Personnel will always remain our greatest problem, as it has always been the greatest problem in all medical education complexes. By the use of modern communication, we can gain wider exposure for faculty members. I would like to point out that an educational television system is very close to reality in this State, and this is being accomplished through close cooperation and continuing discussion and planning between the Reno and Las Vegas areas.

I feel very strongly that north-south disagreements can only be solved by discussion and proper planning. If we are ever to gain the prestige that we can as a small State and a good State, we have to give up this provincial bickering and settle down and establish state-wide planning and cooperation.

Once again, I would like to recommend that you closely study the Arizona Medical School study. Arizona had the same problems that the State of Nevada now faces, and this study shows how they solved them.

I wish to thank you for this opportunity to appear before you to present the views of the Clark County Medical Society and my own personal views. I will be most happy to answer any questions you would like to ask.

TRANSCRIPTION OF SPEECH MADE BEFORE THE 54TH NEVADA ASSEMBLY
IN PUBLIC HEARING FEBRUARY 22, 1967 CONDUCTED IN THE ASSEMBLY
CHAMBERS ON THE SENATE CONCHRRRENT RESOLUTION 14.

I know the hearing has been long. I am Dr. Wesley W. Hall. I have been in the practice of medicine in Reno, Nevada for the past 21 years. I have had the privilege of serving in every office in the State Medical Association since 1951 and it has been my pleasure and privilege to serve in the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association. I served in this capacity for nine years until 1962. In 1961 I was elected to the Board of Trustees of the Medical Association. Since I have been on the Board of Trustees, I have been in liaison between the Board of Trustees and the American Medical Association in Medical Education, Medical Student, Interns and Residents. I think I have had some experience in the field of medical education. If I use the personal pronoun, please pardon me, because it is the only way I know to emphasize a point I would like to make.

There has been considerable discussion here as to whether we are ready for a medical school, whether or not we need a medical school. I think it is about time we were getting around to facing the facts. Nevada is the fastest growing State in the United States. Nevada is the last in medical education. Nevada is first among the states in tourism. Nevada is last in medical education. Nevada is the entertainment capital of the world, particularly Las Vegas. Nevada is last in medical education. Nevada is third in per capita income in the United States. Nevada is last in medical education.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sorry to admit that we are fifty years behind the rest of the nation. So what is our problem here today. It becomes abundantly clear that the basic issue here today is: the doctors and people of Las Vegas would like a medical school on the Nevada Southern campus; the doctors and people in northern Nevada would like a medical school on the Reno campus. It is just as clear as that.

Now, let us get on to some basic statistics. I think you have had mentioned to you that the requirements for a medical school ~~and~~ the things that the Reno campus have to offer. I am deeply sympathetic with the educational needs in every facet of our education, at the elementary level, the secondary level, and at the graduate level. Let's up-grade all of our schools; let's not down-grade any schools. We now are in the year 1982. We are talking about 1982. If we got the green light and had all the money we need and could go ahead with the medical school, it would be a minimum of 1971 before we could start a medical school. Four years in medical school would make it 1975; a year of internship, 1976; four years residency, 1980; two years of service with Uncle Same, 1982. So we are now talking about 1982 for our health and manpower needs.

Last week I was at the Las Vegas campus. I have a high regard for Las Vegas and my friends from Las Vegas can tell you this, you have never had anything but cooperation from

me on every program that you have down there. But now let's face facts. The University of Nevada on the Reno campus is 94 years old. It is a land grant college. This is not of the least importance in meeting the requirements of a medical school. And whether this body, this legislature, and the people of Nevada, and the Board of Regents, if all are going wholeheartedly in support of a medical school, this school will have to be inspected, accredited, and approved by the American Medical Association Liaison Committee of the Council of Education. I have been a member for the last six years. I have met several times each year, formally and informally, with this particular committee. I know their functions. I think I know, Dr. Follmer, what the requirements and needs of a medical school are in order to be accredited. There are two or three points that you have made, that as usual we may disagree on, and we may have differences of opinion, but we won't be disagreeable.

Las Vegas will take from 15 to 25 years, with all the growth and all of the money that can be anticipated for it to even qualify for an inspection for a medical school. And even if Las Vegas applies for a medical school in this period of time, preferential treatment will in all probability be given to the campus of the University of Nevada because of its long years of experience, its graduate programs in many of the things that have been mentioned to you here, the Nevada campus will be chosen first over the Las Vegas campus. And my friends in Las Vegas, let me say this as I see it in the distant horizon. The picture we are looking at now. The only chance that Las Vegas and the Southern Nevada campus has for getting a medical school will be after Reno gets one. And hopefully if this State continues to grow to the place where we could need two medical schools in the State, believe you me I will support you for a medical school there.

If I were living in Las Vegas and had practiced there for 21 years and were in the position I hold now and understood the problems we have had in the southern and northern parts of the state, and if I had to make a decision as to where a medical school would be located, I would say the medical school would be located in Reno, Nevada. This would be my recommendation. If at the present time, the situation were reversed and the Reno campus were at Las Vegas and had been for 94 years and the Reno campus were answer one, I would say the medical school should be located on the Las Vegas campus. These are facts and figures.

Some people think that population alone, and money alone, is the basic requirement for the organization and construction of a medical school. I can give you two illustrations. Morgantown, West Virginia. Some of you have never heard of it. A huge, thriving metropolis of 28,000 people. But Morgantown was the home of the University of West Virginia and when they got ready to build a medical school they built it and as the requirement called for, under the overall university complex. And we need this type of complex. It was built along with a 4-year school of dentistry, a school of veterinary science,

a school of pharmacy, and a 4-year school of nursing, all of these in a community of 28,000. Why? Because of the university complex area within Morgantown.

Case 2: Lexington, Kentucky. When they got ready to build a medical school in Kentucky where did they do it? Under the aegis and under the supervision of the University of Kentucky which is located at Lexington. The people in Louisville, Kentucky, a thriving metropolis of over half million people did not have objection to this. A few may have wanted or rather had it there in Louisville, but they put it in Lexington.

So now, I think the problem we are facing is this. The matter of a medical school for the State of Nevada is imperative. We are now, at best, in the year 1982. Let us consider this problem with honesty, integrity, and sincerity. Let's consider foremost what is best for all of the people of this State. Let us be frank with ourselves and recognize our state-wide obligations and responsibilities. If we do these things and meet the urgent challenge in a statesmanlike, prudent, sensible, and circumspect manner, then and only then, can we relinquish that dubious honor of being the last state on the list in the field of medical education.

Thank you,

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