

FROM Public Relations Office
The University of Toledo

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July 13, 1962

NOT FOR RELEASE BEFORE SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1962

A proposed timetable for planning and development of a University of Toledo medical school so that the first class could enter in September, 1966, was made public today by the trustees of the Toledo Area Medical College and Education Foundation.

It calls for hiring an administrator for the program this year; appointment of a dean and some key personnel for the new medical school next year; and appointment of other key department heads and faculty members on a steadily increasing basis during the remainder of the four-year development period.

Dr. Frank F. A. Rawling, chairman of the foundation trustees, said this would mean that the dean and many of the key faculty members of the school would be available to work with consultants on the architecture, engineering and educational program of the new institution during the critical planning stages.

The trustees' report estimates that a total of \$1,850,000 will be needed for hiring the staff, retaining consultants and meeting operating expenses during the four years of development. The initial cost this year for an administrator, some clerical help and a start on program planning would be \$50,000. It would increase to \$300,000 next year with the appointment of a dean, some key personnel, and more intensive planning. There would be further increases in later years as the program gathers momentum.

Dr. William S. Carlson, president of the University of Toledo and a foundation trustee, voiced hopes that the money for planning and development will come from grants by non-profit foundations.

National foundations and others that are interested in the expansion of medical education and research will be able to draw on the Toledo experience in establishing standards and guidelines for creation of other new medical schools, he noted.

And locally, development of a medical center at the University of Toledo should strengthen Toledo's economy, improve the level of medical care in the area, and strengthen education and research in the community, he added.

In April a 3-man team of medical educators headed by Dr. John W. Patterson, dean of the Vanderbilt University medical school, had recommended to Governor DiSalle's Interim Commission on Education Beyond the High School that top priority should be given to establishment of a medical school at the University of Toledo.

The Patterson team also recommended that the 1963 Ohio General Assembly appropriate \$ 1 million to cover planning and development costs for the first two years.

But if this recommendation were followed, Dr. Carlson said, the Toledo group would have to wait until the 1965 legislative session to request any funds for actual construction of the school. This in turn would mean that the admission of the first class would be delayed at least one year and possibly two years, he pointed out.

"If we can begin planning immediately on the basis of independent financing, it would be possible to seek an appropriation for construction purposes at the 1963 legislative session, which would shift every stage of the development program ahead at least one year and probably two years," he added.

The trustees' report also noted that favorable state action on the construction funds might be more likely if the development program can be started with other financing.

The Toledo foundation's proposed timetable calls for commencing design of the basic and clinical science facilities by mid-1963, with construction to start in January, 1965, and completion scheduled in time for the first class in September, 1966.

Design of a teaching hospital would start in mid-1964, with construction beginning in mid-1966. This would be in time for completion by the fall of 1968, when the first class would be entering its years of clinical instruction.

The Patterson report on medical education needs in Ohio included estimates that it would cost about \$25 million for construction of a new school with an entering class of 100. This included about \$10 million for the basic science and clinical teaching facilities and \$15 million for the teaching hospital.

The TU facilities would be constructed to eventually accommodate classes of 100, although the initial class probably would be only about 50, since the school would be in its "shakedown" period.

The trustees of the Toledo foundation anticipate that about two-thirds of the construction cost may come from federal funds if Congress acts either this year or in 1963 on pending legislation calling for grants to build medical schools.

The bulk of the remaining one-third of construction costs probably would have to come from the state. The foundation trustees anticipate that Toledo voters also might be asked to approve a bond issue or tax proposal to provide local financing for a small share of the construction costs of the hospital.

Officials of the University of Toledo are making available a 45-acre site on the campus for the proposed medical center.

In discussing the possibilities of obtaining grants from non-profit foundations for the school's development, Dr. Carlson noted that officials of the Association of American Medical Colleges and the American Medical Association have cited the need for guide material on planning and design requirements for new medical schools in the U. S.

The Toledo experience will help establish those guides, he said. It also will offer an opportunity to develop information on curriculum planning, new methods of medical education, relations with governmental agencies, and hospital planning that should be of great value in establishment of schools in other parts of the nation, he pointed out.

In discussing local advantages of the school, Dr. Carlson said that in addition to offering instruction for medical students, the school will provide training in many related areas, such as for laboratory and x-ray technicians, physiotherapists, clinical psychologists, nurses, medical librarians, occupational therapists, and others in the health professions.

It also will have important educational responsibilities in the basic sciences (biochemistry, microbiology, physiology, anatomy, and pharmacology) as well as responsibility for educational programs for interns, residents and post-graduate programs for physicians already in practice.

This means that the medical school may have a teaching responsibility for 800 to 1,000 students in the health professions and related fields. Many of them will be non-residents spending money in Toledo. The medical center also will provide employment for several hundred persons on a continuing basis, he noted.

The \$25 million construction would have an obvious beneficial effect on the local economy, Dr. Carlson pointed out.

Existence of a medical school in Toledo also will allow local physicians to improve their knowledge while practicing and provide an opportunity to treat unusual medical cases which otherwise might have to be sent to other communities, he added.

A medical school on the campus will greatly strengthen the total program of the university because of cooperation and interchange of information between medical teachers and other faculty members and students, according to Dr. Carlson.

Modern scientific developments, he explained, are breaking down the barriers between the various scientific disciplines, so that today the person studying medicine and biology is greatly interested in developments in other scientific fields, such as physics and chemistry, and even in the social sciences, such as psychology and sociology.

5 - Medical

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Attached are exhibits showing proposed budget and development schedule.

EXHIBIT A

OPERATING EXPENSES FOR MEDICAL CENTER DEVELOPMENT

1962	Appointment of administrative assistant, clerical assistance, and general operating expense (office, supplies, travel, etc.)	\$ 25,000
1963	Appointment of dean, four or five key persons, clerical personnel, and general operating expense.	200,000
1964	Appointment of four or five additional key persons, clerical personnel, and general operating expense.	350,000
1965	Additional appointments, faculty, and general operating expense.	400,000
1966	Additional faculty and administrative appointments, general operating expense (half-year)	<u>500,000</u>
	Total	\$ <u>1,475,000</u>

Note: The above annual figures are accumulative, in that the total for each year includes a continuation of the expense of the previous year and the additional added expense.

The "key persons" mentioned would include persons to assist in the planning process who might eventually become department heads or administrators, such as a librarian and a hospital administrator.

EXHIBIT B

CONSULTING EXPENSES FOR MEDICAL CENTER DEVELOPMENT

1962	Program Planning	\$ 25,000
1963	Program and Educational Planning	50,000
	Architectural and Engineering	50,000
1964	Program and Educational Planning	25,000
	Architectural and Engineering	75,000
1965	Program and Educational Planning	25,000
	Architectural and Engineering	75,000
1966	Program and Educational Planning	15,000
	Architectural and Engineering	<u>35,000</u>
	Total Program and Educational Planning	140,000
	Total Architectural and Engineering	<u>235,000</u>
	Total	\$ <u>375,000</u>

Figure 1

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE
UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO MEDICAL CENTER

