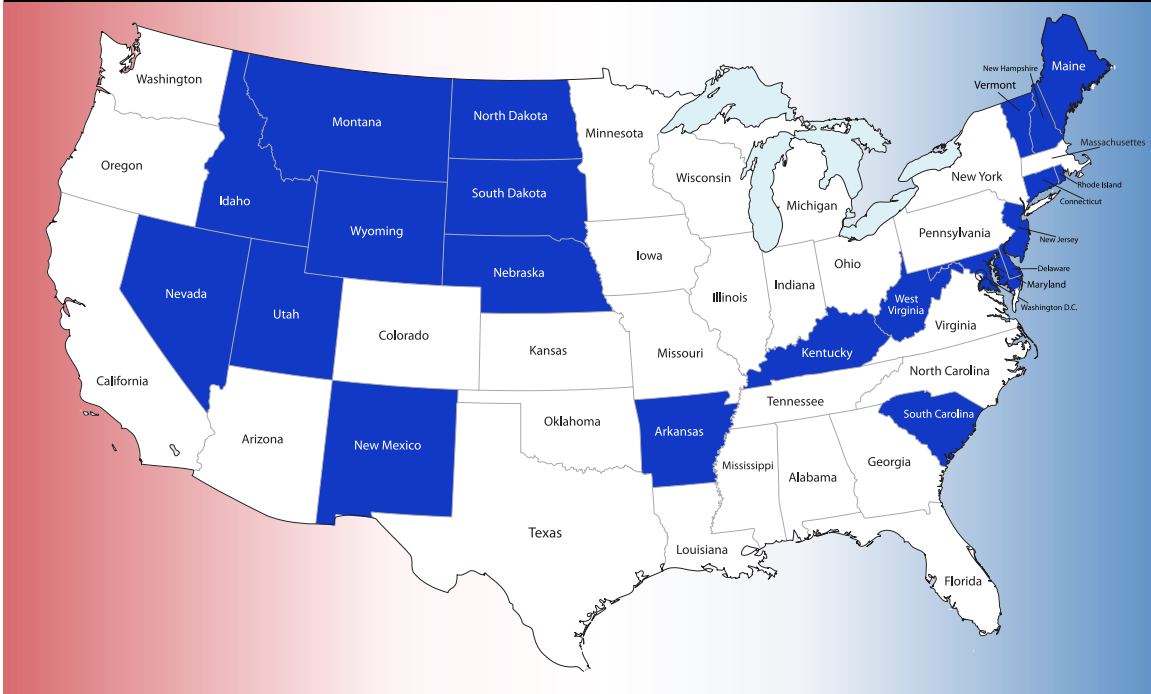


23 STATES WITH NO VETERINARY COLLEGES



BOBBY KENNEDY IS TELLING THE TRUTH.



**NO VETERINARIANS NO HEALTH FOOD
40% DEFICIENT IN VET'S FOR - FEEDING, BREEDING, PROCESSING OUR FOOD**

SICK ANIMALS
= CHILDHOOD CANCER
=CHILDHOOD AUTISM
=CHILDHOOD DIABETES
=CHILDHOOD OBESITY

***ALL ON PURPOSE - W.E.F. - *ALL BY DESIGN
TARGETING BLACK MOMS, INNER CITIES, FOOD DESERTS**

CLOSURE, ONE STEP AT A TIME! OR HOW TO FIGHT AND WIN CORPORATOCRACY! By: Vic Guiza
AND NOW A PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT FOR YOUR HEALTH!



ILLEGAL MONOPOLY

New Veterinary Colleges

From: DVM Consulting and Recruiting Services (jeff@dvmrs.com)

To: tituspiper2010@aol.com

Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2023 at 10:29 AM EDT



Hello Dr. Piper,

Could the addition of veterinary colleges be the solution to ending the national shortage of veterinarians? That's the hope, according to a recent article from the AVMA.

There are currently **only 30** ~~33~~ veterinary schools in the United States, and 11 new schools have been proposed in the past two years:

- The Ana G. Méndez University in Puerto Rico
- Arkansas State University
- Chamberlain University in Stockbridge, Georgia
- Clemson University
- Lincoln Memorial University in Orange Park, Florida
- Lyon College in Batesville, Arkansas
- Rowan University in New Jersey
- Utah State University
- University of Maryland Eastern Shore in Princess Anne, Maryland
- Rocky Vista College which has campuses in Colorado, Utah, and Montana
- Murray State University in Kentucky

BULL SHIT

44% of
faculty
leaving existing
medical programs.

Indiana is
over 600

Vets deficient.

All universities, whether already having approval or still under consideration for adding a veterinary program, must seek accreditation from the AVMA Council on

26,000 family pets die each year because no Vets to care for them.

That's just in Indiana.



Consulting and Recruiting Services

Hello Dr. Piper,

For years we've been reporting about the ongoing shortage of veterinary doctors across the nation. You may not realize, though, that there is also a growing shortage of veterinary faculty.

According to an article published by the National Institute for Health, attrition of veterinary clinical faculty has been an issue for several years and is causing significant problems in veterinary schools.

In a survey conducted of more than 1,200 faculty members, many respondents reported reasons other than compensation for leaving, including: departmental culture, work-life balance, lack of recognition, and lack of support of clinical medicine by the administration.

Also, 44 percent of the appointed faculty left for a variety of reasons, including failure to achieve tenure, elimination of their position, or retirement. The respondents reported these were both voluntary and involuntary departures.

How does this translate into recruiting and retaining clinical practitioners? Whether in academia or animal clinics, providing your staff with a positive workplace culture that offers a supportive leadership team goes a long way to improving morale and the desire to be productive. In short, keeping your staff happy is best for your bottom line.

Do you need help with finding associates to join your practice? Give me a call and I'll explain how my team has earned an 88 percent success rate in presenting quality candidates to our clients in the first 90 days of the recruitment process. I look forward to our conversation.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Audette

President

DVM Consulting and Recruiting Services

Jeff@dvmrs.com

770-887-5285 ext. 2211



Sherman Antitrust Act

The **Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890**^[1] (26 Stat. 209 (<https://legislink.org/us/stat-26-209>), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1 (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/15/1>)–7 (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/15/7>)) is a United States antitrust law which prescribes the rule of free competition among those engaged in commerce and consequently prohibits unfair monopolies. It was passed by Congress and is named for Senator John Sherman, its principal author.

The Sherman Act broadly prohibits 1) anticompetitive agreements and 2) unilateral conduct that monopolizes or attempts to monopolize the relevant market. The Act authorizes the Department of Justice to bring suits to enjoin (i.e. prohibit) conduct violating the Act, and additionally authorizes private parties injured by conduct violating the Act to bring suits for treble damages (i.e. three times as much money in damages as the violation cost them). Over time, the federal courts have developed a body of law under the Sherman Act making certain types of anticompetitive conduct per se illegal, and subjecting other types of conduct to case-by-case analysis regarding whether the conduct unreasonably restrains trade.

The law attempts to prevent the artificial raising of prices by restriction of trade or supply.^[2] "Innocent monopoly", or monopoly achieved solely by merit, is legal, but acts by a monopolist to artificially preserve that status, or nefarious dealings to create a monopoly, are not. The purpose of the Sherman Act is not to protect competitors from harm from legitimately successful businesses, nor to prevent businesses from gaining honest profits from consumers, but rather to preserve a competitive marketplace to protect consumers from abuses.^[3]

Background

In *Spectrum Sports, Inc. v. McQuillan* 506 U.S. 447 (1993) the Supreme Court said:

Sherman Antitrust Act



Long title	An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies
Enacted by	the 51st United States Congress

Citations

Public law	<u>Pub. L.</u> 51–647 (https://uslaw.link/citation/us-law/public/51/647)
Statutes at Large	26 Stat. 209 (https://legislink.org/us/stat-26-209)

Codification

Titles amended	<u>Title 15—Commerce and Trade</u>
U.S.C. sections created	<u>15 U.S.C. §§ 1</u> (https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/15/1)– <u>7</u> (https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/15/7)

Legislative history

- **Introduced** in the Senate by John Sherman (R–OH)
- **Passed the Senate** on April 8, 1890 (52–1)
- **Passed the House** on June 20, 1890 (unanimous vote)

Most people don't know Monsanto now owns these companies.

Check all labels carefully.

Aunt Jemima	Lean Cuisine
Aurora Foods	Lipton
Banquet	Loma Linda
Best Foods	Marie Callenders
Betty Crocker	Minute Made
Bisquick	Morningstar
Cadbury	Ms. Butterworths
Campbells	Nabisco
Capri Sun	Nature Valley
Carnation	Ocean Spray
Chef Boyardee	Ore-Ida
Coca Cola	Orville Redenbacher
ConAgra	Pasta-Roni
Delicious Brand Cookies	Pepperidge Farms
Duncan Hines	Pepsi
Famous Amos	Pillsbury
Frito Lay	Pop Secret
General Mills	Post Cereals
Green Giant	Power Bar Brand
Healthy Choice	Prego Pasta Sauce
Heinz	Pringles
Hellmans	Procter and Gamble
Hershey's Nestle	Quaker
Holsum	Ragu Sauce
Hormel	Rice-A-Roni
Hungry Jack	Smart Ones
Hunts	Stouffers
Interstate Bakeries	Sweppes
Jiffy	Tombstone Pizza
KC Masterpiece	Totinos
Keebler/Flowers Industries	Uncle Ben's
Kelloggs	Unilever
Kid Cuisine	V8

THE

JOHN PIPER

PROJECT



**Piper For
*Congress!***

Indiana 4th

Congressional District