o) The estimated capital needs for student teaching facilities of June 30, 1965	Millions
ements:	37. 5
1966 1967	
1968	
1969	148.5
1970	
1971	
1972	
1973	151
1974 1975	171.0
Total	1, 357. 8
Total, backlog and annual increments	1, 641. (

(c) Facilities for educating nursing students always serve areas broader than the immediate vicinity in which they are located. there is no precise way to forecast this element, it is believed most, if not all, of the new facilities anticipated will be placed politan areas of greater than 50,000 population.

(d) The proportion of the estimated capital outlays to be expended ederal entities is 100 percent. There is no feasible method breaking this down among the non-Federal entities.

IV. Optometry Schools

A. NATURE AND COMPOSITION

1. DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES

General Physical Characteristics—Structures and Equipment The physical characteristics of the optometry school vary as widely the areas in which the schools are located and the student body They provide the equipment and tools for the education cometrists, who make a significant contribution to the eye care health of the Nation. More specific information is unavailable.

Services Rendered

(1) The professional preparation of the optometry student covers following typical courses: mathematics, physics, chemistry, psychology, general anatomy, cranial and neural anatomy, anatomy, physiology, pathology, bacteriology, geometric hysical optics, and physiologic optics. In addition to the al material of optometry courses, such topics as contact occupational vision, school vision problems, illumination, vision screening methods are presented from the theoretical vision screening methods are presented from the theoretical practical viewpoint.

(2) In addition to a sound education in the biological and clinical the student is prepared to render a high standard of proservice to the public. Moral and ethical commitment receives

throughout the curriculum.