

Dr. LEE. That is right.

Mr. ROGERS. Why is it you don't have a requirement that they should increase 5 percent or 10 percent of their student body?

Dr. LEE. There is a requirement in the legislation at the present time.

Mr. ROGERS. It is very modest.

Dr. LEE. We have not eliminated that requirement. Mr. Rogers, we gave serious consideration to the effect of increased expansion of enrollment requirements. It is a complicated matter. As you know, most medical and dental schools have been full to overflowing for many years. Our experience has shown that, at base, the single most important factor in increasing enrollments, is construction of additional space. Next is the availability of operating moneys. Every time a medical school adds one first-year place, it assumes the responsibility for providing that place in each of the succeeding years until the student graduates. It must provide the faculty, the space, and the clinical experiences. In the proposed legislation, we have tried to give a greater incentive to increase enrollment. And one of the purposes of removing the ceilings on the project grants is that when construction expands the capacity of a school and makes it possible to expand enrollment rapidly, project grants could be used for purposes related to teaching the enlarged student body.

Mr. ROGERS. Just looking at some figures furnished by the American Medical Association, it said in 1937 medical schools graduated over 5,400; and in 1947, 6,400; in 1957, 6,800; and in 1967, 7,700; that total expenditures on medical schools, 1940-41, \$32 million; 1965-66, \$882 million.

And yet we only have an increase of about, at the most, 1,500 to 2,000 graduates. The money expenditure has gone up from \$32 to \$882 million.

Dr. LEE. I think there are several factors involved.

I think if we look back at the total expenditures on health and medical care in 1941 and compare that with the total figures this year, and we can provide that for the record, we will see not comparable increases, but very great increases in dollar costs—

Mr. ROGERS. I am talking about medical schools.

Dr. LEE. I realize that, but I am trying to relate the two.

There have been very great increases in costs. There have been significant increases in salaries for teachers.

In 1941 many of the teachers in our medical schools were not salaried. They were volunteers. They were not full-time, and there was little research in our schools at that time. We have dramatically altered the research base in our schools.

I think we have markedly improved the quality of instruction. We have markedly improved the knowledge base of professional education. And all these things do increase the cost of medical education and the education in the other health professions.

Mr. ROGERS. Look at this—medical school graduates, 1958-59, 6,860; from 1965-66, 7,574. The percentage of increase is 10.4 percent.

Full-time faculty, 1958-59, 10,350; and 1965-66, 17,149—a percentage increase of 65.7 percent. There is a percentage increase in expenditures of 176.5 percent in a comparison of those same years.