

program. When it is necessary to bring a faculty together in an area in which manpower is short, as far as teaching is concerned, there is difficulty in this kind of evolution.

The medical schools that are in action at the present time are concerned about increases in the numbers of students and again this is a difficult matter for some of the very same reasons.

The self-determination of what schools should do, of course, is one of the factors of importance in this respect and the incentives to increase are important. The American Medical Association has been greatly concerned about this matter and has advocated, and does advocate, as many new schools and expansion in as many of our existing schools as can possibly take place. But this is a slow process, Mr. Chairman, and we are as concerned about this as you are.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Rogers raised this particular point in yesterday's hearings and may have some additional questions along that line.

Let me ask you this: Is the AMA position, in general, that there is some imbalance between Federal funds for research and funds for educational purposes at medical schools?

Dr. SODEMAN. This is true. This is the AMA position, but the position rests in the fact that we feel that there are not enough moneys for the educational component. We do not feel that a reduction in the research component is in order, but we feel that a balance by developing the educational component is in order to effect a balance which would be suitable.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Rogers?

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you very much.

Doctor, I think your statement was very helpful to the committee. I am concerned and would like to get some of your thinking, though, about increasing manpower, which this is trying to do. I notice from the fact sheet on physician population and medical education in the United States, which is an AMA publication, some facts that are quite disturbing to me, and a lack of results, I think, comparable with the amount of money invested.

What would you say the shortage of doctors is in our Nation today?

Dr. SODEMAN. The actual number? This would have to be an educated guess, Mr. Rogers.

Mr. ROGERS. I understand.

Dr. SODEMAN. But the figure commonly given is around 50,000.

Mr. ROGERS. I see. And, have you projected that figure, say, for the next 5 years? Could you give us your estimate for the record? I realize you may not have this with you.

Dr. SODEMAN. We can give you this estimate, of course, and we would be happy to do so if you wish. Perhaps Dr. Ruhe would be in a position to answer some of these questions now.

Mr. ROGERS. Fine.

Dr. SODEMAN. The document you have before you is one of his documents.

Mr. ROGERS. Good.

Dr. RUHE. I am not sure that I understand the question about the projection. Do you mean—

Mr. ROGERS. In other words, do you project that this present shortage will increase? Will it decrease in the next 5 years, or next 10 years, or with the increase in population that we have in this country, will it remain constant, or what?