

Mr. ROGERS. This was a minimum. Five was the minimum.

Dr. BERSON. Yes, that was the minimum.

Mr. ROGERS. You wanted more but I think—

Dr. BERSON. I think the incentive is more likely to be helpful. If I may add two things, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JARMAN. May I suggest this? The House is in session and we are in the midst of a quorum call in the House. We have asked permission—we are asking permission to sit this afternoon during the session of the House, and so our objective will be to recess at this time and continue the hearings at 2 o'clock.

This committee will now stand in recess.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. the same day.)

AFTER RECESS

(The committee reconvened at 2:25 p.m., Hon. Paul G. Rogers presiding.)

Mr. ROGERS. The committee will come to order. We will proceed with the questioning of Dr. Martin.

STATEMENT OF DR. SAMUEL P. MARTIN, ACCOMPANIED BY DR. ROBERT C. BERSON—Resumed

Mr. ROGERS. It is my understanding that Dr. Blasingame, whom you may know, made a statement some weeks or months ago saying that it might be possible to double the number of graduates if, for instance, we changed procedure on the use of equipment, using laboratories twice a day or maybe three times a day, rather than maybe just once.

What would be your reaction to this?

Dr. MARTIN. Chairman Rogers, this is one of the interesting problems. I know that the capital expenditure looks terrible to you, but capital expenditure, while it is absolutely necessary, is not the biggest cost of running an institution. Say a medical institution, a medical school, would cost \$25 million. You generally find that it costs \$12.5 million a year to operate a \$25 million facility. So, one-half of the capital expenditure is involved in a year's operation. And all through education we are stuck on the capital expenditure.

The first thing you would find, I suspect, although this has never been investigated, is that, yes, you could buy a 24-hour-a-day operation, but the first thing you would find is that it wouldn't be \$12.5 million, it would be \$25 million a year to operate, and I think we have to look at the most effective use of the facility, not the absolute capital expenditure. Yes, I think this is true.

I think that in many areas by enlarging the basic science facility alone one could make progress in increasing the class, because the clinical—the bottleneck in education is the basic science facility. This is the greatest bottleneck.

Mr. ROGERS. Is this where the greatest difficulty is?

Dr. MARTIN. Yes. This is the bottleneck.

Mr. ROGERS. This comes in the early years?