

tions made in these cases, I think it would certainly benefit dental education and dental schools.

Mr. ROGERS. Why is it the schools are going under? Do you think—aren't there enough students to—

Dr. OSTRANDER. It is not a question of students. There are plenty of students available but, of course, dental education is a very expensive form of education and the Universities have to subsidize the dental schools. By no means does the student fee pay the cost of dental education and, of course, these are private universities, privately funded universities which do not have access to State funds. And they are finding it increasingly difficult to support the dental schools.

Mr. ROGERS. I notice you think that rehabilitation and renovation is a proper area for expenditure.

Dr. OSTRANDER. Well, we feel, of course, if a school is already in existence and has faculty and a student body and the facilities, even though they may not be ideal facilities, that it is too bad to disband that school and then expend a considerably greater sum to establish a new school.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

Now, I am not sure that I understand your figures on page 4. It says if all applications now pending or anticipated or approved, the deficit would be at least \$133 million. Then you say that it indicates, the figures submitted by the administration, that it contemplates allocating about \$170 million to dental school construction over the 4-year life of the bill. You say measured against need we consider this to be a conservative figure.

I am not sure I understand that. It seems that \$133 million is somewhat less than \$170 million. Maybe—

Dr. OSTRANDER. I think Mr. Sullens has those figures.

Mr. SULLENS. I will attempt to clarify this. The \$133 million figure is based upon applications which are on file with the Public Health Service or indications of intent to file applications. We have every reason to believe that there will be additional applications from institutions both for rehabilitation and for the construction of new institutions that will go far beyond this.

In addition, under the provisions of the bill which you are considering, there will be additional construction elements involved, such as the construction of continuing education facilities, libraries, and things of this kind which will increase even the current application backlog or intended backlog of \$133 million well beyond, in my judgment at least, well beyond the \$170 million figure.

Actually the extrapolations that we have made suggest that we are talking about something in the neighborhood of \$190 million. And this figure refers to additional applications which we anticipate from universities which have indicated an interest in dental schools but which have not yet been counted.

Mr. ROGERS. I thought the \$133 million included that. It said if all applications now pending or anticipated are approved.

Mr. SULLENS. I think the anticipated—

Mr. ROGERS. The deficit would be \$133 million.

Mr. SULLENS. I think the anticipated here refers to formal letters of intent, either formal applications or written formal letters of intent. The anticipated schools that I am talking about are places such