

Mr. ROGERS. So the vast majority actually go into active practice.

Mr. SULLENS. Yes; after military service.

Mr. ROGERS. And I would like to know if you could project for us—you may have these figures—that you could supply this for the record, what you think we need to do to keep up with the demand and to supply dental service for the American people, how many new schools, how many graduates we should be turning out, and your projection of how much could be absorbed into the existing schools and what might have to be done in building new schools, if you could let us have something like that for the record.

(The information requested follows:)

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT ON PROJECTED NEEDS FOR NEW DENTAL SCHOOLS

In order to maintain the present dentist-to-population ratio through 1975, we will need to have in that year some 111,000 professionally active dentists.

The expanded rate of dental school production projected from applications in four categories (funded, approved but not funded, awaiting approval and to be submitted) will enable us to reach an approximate total of 104,000. We will thus fall short of the projected need by some 7,000.

Given an average graduating class of 100, considerably larger than is presently typical, ten additional new schools would need to open their doors immediately in order for us to redress that projected shortage of 7,000.

Mr. ROGERS. Now, I notice you say you don't think there should be a requirement for a specific number of new graduates or new students over and above what they have been doing.

Dr. OSTRANDER. I think we were thinking in terms of those schools that are in borderline status financially at the present time when we are speaking of that, and some of them very badly need help just to keep going, and therefore, I would hate to see it arbitrarily tied to an increase in enrollment without some opportunity for the Secretary to use his good judgment on that.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I would presume that if they have a going institution and they could take additional students, he could still fund what is necessary to keep it going and increase—

Dr. OSTRANDER. Well, of course—

Mr. ROGERS. You see, he has project grants as well as his institutional grants I would think for this purpose.

Mr. SULLENS. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. ROGERS. Do you see any objection to putting it on?

Mr. SULLENS. I think the point we were trying to make here is essentially the same one that the medical representatives made earlier, that we would like to see the bill continue to include the provision for the waiver of this enrollment increase in circumstances which justify such a waiver. I think both the American Dental Association and the American Association of Dental Schools have always supported the desirability of an enrollment increase and in the case of dental schools as well as medical schools, as you heard earlier, this has been far above the minimum requirement. In most instances I think it has run in the neighborhood of 20 to 25 rather than the minimum of five. But we would like to see this provision included where there are circumstances that justify a waiver of this particular requirement, both in terms of construction and in terms of institutional grants.