

secretary of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, and he will be accompanied by Dr. Warren E. Weaver, the president of the association.

**STATEMENTS OF CHARLES W. BLIVEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,  
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY; AND  
DR. WARREN E. WEAVER, PRESIDENT**

Mr. ROGERS. Welcome to the committee, gentlemen. We are pleased to have you, and we apologize for keeping you waiting so long this afternoon.

Mr. BLIVEN. We appreciate the opportunity to appear before you this afternoon, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Charles W. Bliven, and, as you have indicated, with me is Dr. Warren E. Weaver, dean of the School of Pharmacy at the Medical College of Virginia, and president of our association.

I am executive secretary of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, and I present the statement in this capacity. Before assuming this office more than 6 years ago, I served for 14 years as dean of a school of pharmacy.

I appear before you in behalf of the membership of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, which consists of 74 schools and colleges of pharmacy, and we have approximately 1,460 teachers engaged in instruction and some 14,100 undergraduate and 2,000 graduate students enrolled in our schools. And I might add that all of our 74 schools, members of our association, are accredited.

The curriculum leading to the undergraduate professional degree has required a minimum of 5 years since September 1960. Two of our member schools offer a required 6-year curriculum, and at least two others offer this longer program on an optional basis in addition to the minimum program. In the 5-year program at least 3 years of work in the professional subjects are required in addition to a 2-year basic science program. In the 6-year curriculum at least 4 years are mandatory beyond the 2 years of science.

The objective of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy is the promotion of education and research within the member institutions.

I appear before you in support of titles I and IV of H.R. 15757, the "Health Manpower Act of 1968." Title I would extend and broaden the program for the construction of teaching facilities for students in schools of pharmacy and in other health professions. It would extend the student loan and scholarship provisions to give financial aid to needy students in these professions, and authorize special project grants to all schools of the health professions. In addition it would provide institutional grants to all such schools except the schools of pharmacy and of veterinary medicine. Title IV, as you know, would extend the health research facilities program.

Public Law 88-129, the Health Professions Education Assistance Act of 1963, included schools of pharmacy in the construction program and Public Law 89-290, which amended and extended this legislation, provided scholarships and loans for students of pharmacy. However, our schools were not included (in fact we did not ask to be included at that time) in part E of the law which provides basic