

committee it was stated: " * * * the needs of schools of pharmacy appear to be the replacement or rehabilitation of existing structures and the expansion of some to meet area needs. There does not appear to be a need for the establishment of new schools." Now that we have data on the 5-year program, which was initiated in 1960 and produced the first graduates in 1965, the need for some new schools or at least a more rapid expansion than at present of existing schools appears essential if the pharmacist to population ratio is to be maintained at the 1965 level. It should be mentioned that the Fordham University College of Pharmacy, a private institution, will cease to take students into the professional program after 1969.

In a survey conducted in December 1967, 12 schools of pharmacy reported projects approved and funded during fiscal year 1963-67 with the Federal share amounting to \$9.1 million (total cost of \$26.9 million). Two projects were renovations, the remaining 10 schools reported an increase of 367 first-year places. Six additional schools indicated construction is planned during fiscal year 1968 and 1969 with five schools reporting the total Federal share at \$5.1 million (total cost at \$8.8 million). The increase in first-year places is estimated to be 116.

During the 3-year period fiscal year 1970-72, 21 schools indicated they plan construction projects. The total estimated Federal share—14 schools—is \$18.2 million and the estimated total cost of construction—18 schools—is \$40.2 million. The estimated number of new places is 454. Fifteen schools stated they plan construction beyond June 30, 1972.

The provision of H.R. 15757 which would permit schools to submit one application for multipurpose facilities is a most desirable change. With the necessary increase in attention being devoted to continuing education, and to graduate training, the inclusion of facilities for such purposes in the construction program would permit a greater coordination in planning and the development of a more complete and interdigitated program.

Student aid

As stated previously, we did not seek in 1965 inclusion in the basic improvement grants and the special improvement grants provisions of the legislation. Instead we sought, and Congress did include, students of pharmacy in the loan and scholarship portions of the bill. For this we are grateful, and we believe that it is an important factor in our increasing enrollments in entering classes; i.e., the third year of the 5-year program. In 1966 about 13 percent more students enrolled than in 1965, and last year the increase was almost 6 percent over that for 1966.

According to information provided by the Bureau of Health Manpower, scholarship funds in the amount of \$1,003,200 were allocated to schools of pharmacy in fiscal year 1967. Of the eligible class of 5,134 students, 1,051—20.5 percent—of our students received grants. The average grant was for \$648 and 67.9 percent of the funds allocated were used. In addition to these Federal scholarship funds, our schools used almost 100 percent of the scholarship funds available to them from other sources.

A survey conducted in January 1968, by the American Association of