

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
Washington, D.C., June 18, 1968.

HON. JOHN JARMAN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JARMAN: The purpose of this letter for the printed record of H.R. 15757 hearings is to apprise you and other members of the important Public Health and Welfare Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce regarding the views of the National Association of Retail Druggists on H.R. 15757, the "Health Manpower Act of 1968."

The National Association of Retail Druggists, with the largest national membership of retail pharmacy owners in the country, has historically been vitally concerned with all aspects of pharmacy education. Our concern is emphasized by the fact that 90 percent of the nation's pharmacists are employed in retail drug stores. N.A.R.D. represents over 40,000 independent retail pharmacies comprising about 90 percent of such stores. More than 75,000 licensed pharmacists are engaged in the practice of pharmacy in our member stores.

We support continuation and the proposed extension of the program for the construction of teaching facilities for students in schools of pharmacy. We support extension of the student loan and scholarship provisions for needy pharmacy students and authorization of special grants to pharmacy schools.

In 1965 the N.A.R.D. took a similar position which received favorable consideration by members of your distinguished committee.

We are concerned that H.R. 15757 does not provide institutional grants for pharmacy schools, for we believe that an inclusion of pharmacy schools deserves reconsideration as such inclusion would probably enhance greatly the diversified health care training programs in the college of pharmacy and would materially benefit the public.

From our vantage point, the N.A.R.D. believes retail pharmacy is an essential link in the expanding Health and Medical Care programs. The drug distribution system in America through retail pharmacies is superior to all other approaches and is the one in most demand by the public. The retail pharmacy in the communities is indispensable and irreplaceable. We are confident that institutional grants for pharmacy schools are necessary to attract and secure appropriate teaching personnel and to pharmacy college services on a basis that is adequate to meet the future managerial and professional challenges of retail pharmacy. It is our recommendation that consideration be given to amending H.R. 15757 so that pharmacy schools might be eligible for appropriate institutional grants.

In the interest of high caliber pharmacy education for a greater number of pharmacy students to meet the critical shortage of pharmacy manpower, the National Association of Retail Druggists appreciates this opportunity to express its views on H.R. 15757. We recognize H.R. 15757 as health legislation of major interest to the public and to the pharmacy profession we proudly represent.

Sincerely yours,

WILLARD B. SIMMONS,
Executive Secretary.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PODIATRIC MEDICINE,
Washington, D.C., June 17, 1968.

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STAGGERS: The American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine supports H.R. 15757 known as the "Health Manpower Act of 1968."

The Association of Colleges is a voluntary, not-for-profit, corporation. The five member colleges of podiatry are accredited by the American Podiatric Association's Council on Education, the agency recognized for this purpose by the Commissioner of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The colleges are all private, independent, non-profit institutions. The minimal education program is four years of podiatry college after two years of undergraduate work. One third of the podiatry college graduates also complete an additional year of internship in various hospitals and colleges of podiatry, and some of them additional residency years, for a total of as much as ten years beyond