

All of the above obligations of our colleges of pharmacy can be greatly enhanced by being able to participate in the programs sponsored by HR 15757 and, in particular, Section 771.

I respectfully ask that your committee give your approval to the inclusion of colleges of pharmacy in this Section.

GEORGE L. WEBSTER, *Dean.*

[Telegram]

NEW YORK, N.Y., June 18, 1968.

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

The National Student Nurses Association wishes to communicate its support of H.R. 15757 which would extend the Nursing Training Act of 1964 for four years. At our convention last month the representatives of our 60,000-member association of undergraduate students of nursing went on record as believing that it is of paramount importance that nursing schools receiving federal funds be accredited by the National League for Nursing. At the present time 75 percent of nursing students attend NLN-accredited programs. We believe that students of nursing deserve to go to schools which are nationally accredited and that patients too, deserve this protection. Patient care depends on the quality of education. We urge you to include accreditation of nursing schools by the National League for Nursing as a criterion for receiving federal funds.

FRANCES TOMPKINS,
Executive Director, National Student Nurses Association, Inc.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

The National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges represents 99 major state universities and land-grant institutions located in all 50 States and Puerto Rico. Its members enroll nearly 30 percent of all students in the nation. They award 44 percent of all medical and dental degrees in the nation and 50.9 percent of those in other health professions. In addition, they contain all but one of the nation's schools of veterinary science. In the future, these institutions will inevitably produce an even greater share of the nation's badly needed health manpower, as much of the expansion of medical education is taking place in state and land-grant institutions.

At its annual meeting in November 1967, our Association, meeting jointly with the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, commended the 90th Congress "for its recognition of the need for substantial programs of support for education, extension activities, and library services in health-related fields through the enactment of the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act, the Regional Medical Programs Act, and significant expansions of existing legislation."

We are pleased that the Congress has continued to demonstrate its interest in these fields by its consideration of the Health Manpower Act of 1968. We particularly commend and endorse the provision of this Act which makes direct operational support available to schools of nursing. The needs of the schools of nursing are such that in its 1968 statement of policy positions concerning recommendations for national action affecting higher education, the Association urged that this kind of support be extended to these schools.

The Association is also pleased to note that H.R. 15757 contains provisions for extending the eligibility for special improvement grants to schools of pharmacy and veterinary science. This too was a matter of concern at our most recent annual meeting.

Our member institutions, however, would like to see the committee carry this extension one step further. They are also anxious to see schools of pharmacy and veterinary science eligible for institutional, basic improvement grants. In the words of our 1968 policy statement, "We note with concern that eligibility for assistance for the schools of pharmacy and veterinary science is limited to construction aid. We urge corrective legislation to end this discrimination to major health-related fields, especially as concerns eligibility for basic and special