

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.*

BY EDWARD SPEASE.

EXECUTIVE.

My desk dictionary gives as the first meaning for the word address, "To direct spoken words to." It does not say that these words, taken collectively, must say anything, so I am perfectly safe in calling this paper an address. In a similar address to the Association of American Law Schools, President R. W. Aigler, of Ann Arbor, says, "The President in this function is suggestive of the man or boy that releases the spring in trap shooting; he sends up clay pigeons, so to speak, for the sharpshooters on the floor to destroy." I am going to make the effort to slip in

one or two cast-iron pigeons that cannot be destroyed, at least, by one verbal gun barrel.

When I was elected to this office I did not fully realize just how much it would mean to me, and when I say to you now at the close of the year that I appreciate the honor, I am not giving voice to mere empty words. I am not thinking alone of the prestige attached to the office by which I am personally helped, great as that may be, but I am thinking of the attention focussed upon Pharmacy and upon pharmaceutical education within the confines of my own institution. At the present time medical education is of paramount interest at Western Reserve University and I merely add once more that the office has been exceedingly helpful and I thank my good friends for it.



EDWARD SPEASE.

There are some things that a President can do for an organization but I believe those things are more or less of an indirect benefit. My experience has been that he can do much for individual institutions within the organization and thus, as I have said above, indirectly serve the organization.

During my term of office I have been privileged to visit no less than fourteen schools of Pharmacy. These visits were not all official ones from this ASSOCIATION, but I derived much benefit from them and do not believe I have lost all sense of modesty when I say I have been somewhat helpful in a few instances. In every case I made the effort for a contact with the President and other officers of the institution and found that this contact is where help may be given.

I believe each President should make an effort to visit schools during his term of office. One great thing that such a visitor receives is a knowledge of the problems

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presented to the men in the different types of institutions and a realization that there is no absolute line of demarcation between University owned and independent schools. In the government of them there is a gradation from the institution where the University retains the operating function clear down to the point where a dean is czar.

I have spent much time reading reports of other associations whose problems are similar to ours, studying medical, law and dental surveys and endeavoring to get as broad a view of professional education as I can. This has all served to teach me that my reading of such subjects has only begun.

I am informed that our Vice-President has associated himself with interests outside of Pharmacy and that accounts for his absence from this meeting.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, I am pleased to tell you, actually is interested in the affairs of the ASSOCIATION and in spite of a serious illness was ever alert and active.

The Executive Committee held one meeting and spent the rest of the year answering letters from the Chairman.

Our Secretary is very efficient and helpful and in a nice quiet way prevents the new President from making mistakes, rather than calling his attention to them afterwards. As I go over the transactions of other associations I learn that all good secretaries come from Iowa.

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

I assume that all of our membership knows what this is, so what I shall have to say here will be brief indeed. Perusal of the quarterly *The Educational Record*, found in any library will give you a grasp upon its activities. Every one of our Schools should have a copy of its recent publication, "American Universities and Colleges." I believe much of the material in it about Pharmacy was prepared by Miss Cooper. I owe my first acquaintanceship with it from a pharmaceutical viewpoint to E. F. Kelly.

I wrote to the Secretary and inquired about our eligibility to membership, which resulted in a letter from Dr. C. R. Mann, Director, 26 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., under the date of March 20, 1928, which in part reads as follows:

"The matter was presented to the Executive Committee of the Council at its regular quarterly meeting on March 16th. As a result, the Executive Committee unanimously voted to extend a cordial invitation to the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy to become a constituent member of this Council.

"Each constituent member appoints three delegates to the Council. It is also entitled to a reasonable number of our quarterlies, *The Educational Record*, which keeps the members informed of our activities. The annual dues are \$100."

I ask you, when you return to your homes, to read over this book, together with the Constitution in the Appendix and ask your faculties to do likewise. Observe which professional associations are members and which are not. May I also make the observation that this book is in the office of every college executive and is invaluable to a registrar.

THE COLLEGE BLUE BOOK.

The new edition of The College Blue Book, Editor, Huber William Hurt, Ph.D., Two Park Avenue, 17th floor, New York City, is to include "Professional and Technological Schools." The Editor asked me, as President of our Association to pre-

pare something upon Pharmacy. This I have done, and in order to be sure it meets with approval of our Association I sent copies to Dean Jordan and to Miss Cooper with authority to add, subtract or give approval to the copy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Our Association was asked to send a delegate to a meeting in Washington, held July 6th, in the office of W. E. Braithwaite, in the Division of Simplified Practice for the purpose of discussing "Simplification of Bottles." With Dean Jordan's approval I asked Mr. A. C. Taylor, President of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, to represent us.

A motion was made at this meeting that a joint standardization and simplification committee be appointed, to consist of one voting and two associate delegates from each National drug and pharmaceutical association and the Glass Container Association of America with the United States Department of Commerce, for the purpose of simplification and standardization of glass containers used in drug and pharmaceutical industries.

I have, therefore, appointed Mr. A. C. Taylor as voting delegate and Dean A. G. DuMez and Dean L. F. Bradley as associate delegates.

A NATIONAL SURVEY.

We have maintained a committee for some years whose duty it has been to interest the Carnegie Foundation in a survey of Pharmacy. Results have not been very promising but to-day we are headed in the right direction. To the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy goes the credit for "starting something." I have purposely omitted details here because they will be found in Dean Jordan's report. The first step in this survey must be for us to determine our policy; first, we must secure facts, what is pharmacy—that has been partially done by the Charters Survey, and then what should Pharmacy be, and why. Then we are ready to lead schools to produce that kind of pharmacy.

Are you familiar with the survey outlined in the pamphlet, "The Five-Year Program of the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care?" The Director is Harry H. Moore, Ph.D., 910 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Where are the pharmacists upon this survey? Are we adequately represented by having only William J. Schieffelin, Ph.D., on the section of the committee representing "The Public?" Professional Pharmacy should be represented and why is it not the duty of this body to see that it is? If we had had a survey of Pharmacy some years ago we would now be included.

The Chairman of our Committee on Carnegie Survey should systematize his work. He should reduce to writing why we need a survey and then the personnel of the Foundation with all of its officers should be sent out to each of our Schools with such information about the need for survey and the personnel of the Foundation so that every school man will be entirely familiar with it. He in turn should talk it over with his colleagues and pharmaceutical friends and suddenly all Pharmacy will be apprised of the value of this move.

Then the Chairman should follow with the question: Do you personally know or can you become acquainted with anyone on the Foundation? This system should bring results.

If any survey ever classifies schools, and I am not sure that we want classification, it will be ineffective unless our state laws are studied and amended where necessary, giving boards power to make rules for recognition of Schools. All boards do not have this power.

VISITATION AND INSPECTION.

I prefer to use the term "visitation" instead of "inspection" in regard to an innovation begun this year by the Executive Committee. A study of Article I of our By-Laws rather suggests the idea that our Schools may not "play fair." Why not say "visitation" and let the criticism be for the purpose of helping, and reserve "inspection" for new applicants and in case, if we have one, of a school which is suspected of not "playing fair." Sometimes a school is not following out the tenets of our Association because of factors its faculty cannot control. Official visitation will in many cases, correct this.

My experience this year leads me to offer to the Executive Committee a form of blank for each faculty member to fill out prior to the coming of the official visitor.

These visitations are invaluable to a school and I believe our By-Laws should provide for such visitation. The Association of American Medical Colleges provides that schools be "visited and inspected" at least once in five years.

GENERAL.

There are so many things to be touched upon in an address of this type that it is quite a task to prepare it and prevent it from becoming too lengthy. To this end I shall hurriedly pass over a good many points and leave the elaboration of them to those interested.

To our delegate to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION House of Delegates, may I say that he should inform himself in regard to the resolution which reads "that a Committee be appointed from the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to confer with the Committee on Curriculum of the American Medical Association with the view of discussing the wisdom of expanding the medical curriculum as it relates to the teaching of pharmacology and therapeutics to undergraduates in medicine."

This resolution came as a result of a paper by Professor R. T. Lakey before the Section on Education and Legislation at the Philadelphia meeting. I, for one, have heard nothing from it and I believe it of much importance. All of us who are associated with retail stores and hospitals know how woefully deficient the medical graduate is in regard to drugs and the chemistry of them.

If any of you are interested in religious controversy you will be interested in reading page 2 of the Des Moines University catalogue. You should read the booklet entitled "Information, Concerning the Baptist Bible Union of North America with By-Laws and Aims and Confession of Faith," which you can secure for five cents from Room 340, Monon Building, 440 South Dearborn Street, Chicago. I am just offering this as information for those of you who like to keep well informed, and I refrain from personal comment.

I find our libraries in some of our Schools wholly inadequate. Many of them have access to outside libraries but do not have even the American pharmaceutical literature that they should have. It is only by means of a library that one can keep

informed upon the progress of Pharmacy and the problems confronting it to say nothing of the need of a library for scientific work. Without the use of a good library our students go out in complete ignorance of most of the problems that are to confront them.

Constant reading of magazines coming to my library makes me feel that it is impossible to address you without mentioning a few of the well worth while articles in the pharmaceutical press. Our press is to-day becoming more and more under the eye of the lay press and some of our prolific and versatile writers can do a great deal to help the cause as well as can our editors, even if the latter adopt as their chief function the newspaper policy of, "Is it news?"

A paper from Dean Wulling's pen, entitled, "How Physicians Can Help the Increasing Trend of Professional Pharmacy Away from Commercialism" is a worthy one. I commend it as one helpful to the cause. An editorial, entitled "To Any Maverick or Throwback," by Merle Thorpe, in the October issue of *Nation's Business* is decidedly worth reading. An editorial, by Murray Breese, on page 11 of the September 1927, *American Druggist* is well worth while. We are not giving the public "news" or information of what we are in a form that is readable.

The *American Druggist* is getting a good start but if it be forced to take Peruna advertising and similar nostrums it will not secure the grip on the American public it could otherwise have. Its advertising columns are remarkably clean and whether others know it or not their advertising, because of nostrums, detracts from the influence of the publicity material.

One of the best articles on our problems and one that is straight talk appeared in *Drug Markets*, page 257, September 6, 1927. It was entitled, "De-Bunking" Drug Distribution. The last paragraph is worthy of reproduction here:

"Pharmaceutical preparations and the true practice of ethical Pharmacy are factors to be reckoned with, for in spite of their woeful decline, they are prime necessities. They seem to have no place in the chain type of distribution, not even as an excuse for selling bathing caps, candy and lip sticks and I am more and more coming to the conclusion that eventually they will have to develop a distribution of their own which may well become the foundation of a revived and purified profession of pharmacy."

Read it and then follow with the first editorial in the July 2nd *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*. I commend this editorial. It is about time that pharmaceutical manufacturers, wholesalers and others learn that the retail druggist must be successful and happy if the public is to be well served, and that the retailer of to-morrow will be educated on a par with other college men. He is soon to cease being a mere automaton doing just what he is told and he is beginning to think, even if some would prefer to do his thinking for him.

May I impose upon you just to the extent of asking you to read page 171 of the June *Pharmaceutical Era*, "Proprietary Men Hold Convention." Observe how this association keeps informed in regard to what you do. I have never heard it discussed in any of our meetings. I guess we approve of proprietaries as we recognize them by associating with them and by opening our advertising and news columns to them. If their growth continues and we approve I then see no reason for colleges of pharmacy. Do we, as an Association, endorse self medication? I, for one, should like to know.

Read page 645 of the December 12, 1927, *Commerce Reports*. Get "Markets for Prepared Medicines," price 10 cents, from the Government Printing Office, Department of Commerce Trade Promotion, Series No. 48. This *Bulletin* is well prepared. It analyzes the growth of proprietary medicines, it tells what diseases are prevalent in each foreign country and tells how to introduce these remedies into each country. I should think that the great American Medical Association would come out in a broadside for Governor Smith.

EDUCATION.

One thing that has always interested me, yes, sometimes amused me, and sometimes made me irritable is the attitude of certain portions of the general public and more specifically many of our retail druggists whose attitude toward the profession of teaching is one more or less of condescension.

It may be good for us and may prevent us from having too high an opinion of ourselves, but I hope that reading will in time convey to them that teaching is a true profession and that there is doubtless a science of education. One must study this last-named science to know how to teach. One must read its publications and must know something about schools of education to be a successful teacher. Of course, I am not for one minute forgetting that natural ability and aptitude are likewise essential factors.

Last summer Mr. Joseph W. England, President of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, delivered an address at its fiftieth annual meeting. It was printed in full in the *American Journal of Pharmacy* for August 1927. Under the heading of "A Four-Year Pharmacy Course" he says the following:

"At the last meeting of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (which body represents about 60 per cent of the colleges of pharmacy in the country), its President expressed the opinion that it would be only a few years before the Association must fix a definite date when a four-year course in pharmacy shall be the minimum requirement for graduation, and a committee was appointed to study the question.

"If this question had only academic interest, it would not particularly concern retail pharmacists, but it has a direct bearing on the every-day practice of pharmacy.

"It has been only two years since the three-year pharmacy course was inaugurated; and the question arises: 'Is there any real need for a four-year course in Pharmacy?' Economically there is not; culturally there may be, as there has been a great increase of pharmaceutical knowledge during recent years. On the other hand, however, the courses of instruction in the colleges have been greatly lengthened in recent years, and the applications of such knowledge in the retail pharmacy have been greatly curtailed.

"The ambition of the colleges to raise their courses of instruction to academic standards is commendable, but it should not be forgotten that the chief function of a college of pharmacy is to teach students to practice pharmacy. Culturally, the student cannot have too much knowledge; economically, he can be over-educated for his daily work."

I should like to have time and space to tear this quotation apart, bit by bit, but that would appear as if I am making an attack upon a man or upon his personal dogmatic views, and that is not my intention. I read this to show how careless our leaders are when they write and also to show opinions some druggists have of col-

leges and of teachers. I read it to show what their opinion is of education and educators. This might have been written by one of many other men and I merely chose it as an example because it was at hand.

Is the chief function of a school of pharmacy "to teach students to practice pharmacy?" I do not agree at all. I believe this is the function of the pharmacist into whose employ the student finally comes. Our function is not to train or to teach to practice, but is to educate students and in addition, to render them capable of acquiring certain specific knowledge.

First of all, to educate future students we must have an educated faculty. We must set a standard that we hope will bar many of the misfits and let into the faculties the minimum number of uneducated men and women. From that point we can begin upon the student.

Hugh Cabot says, "Perhaps the best gage of any system of education is whether it is producing the results desired." Has our system produced the results we wish? If not, let us try to educate students with the hope that better results can be obtained.

B. S. Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, says of education, "The development of the human mind as a preparation for better living. That person may be considered educated who has learned to adapt himself to his surroundings, who can live comfortably and successfully under unusual conditions, who can turn defeat into victory and use obstacles as stepping stones to success."

Understand me, I am not talking about culture, desirable as that may be. It takes time to educate and four years is little enough. The student must make contacts with teachers and with other students. He must be "broadened." He must have developed in him a thirst for knowledge, scientific and otherwise and he must learn how to study and to think. All this cannot be developed in a short period of time. I feel that our schools have been turning out commonplace men and women. "A spring cannot rise higher than its source." Oh, to have the opportunity to live it all over again!

H. A. Overstreet in his little book "About Ourselves" says, "The commonplace mind is commonplace because it experiences only sharply particularized things and events. It wraps up this bundle, despatches this letter, pays this bill, knits this particular doily, gossips about this neighbor, hates this individual, and finally, makes provision for its own particular and very special immortal soul."

How about it, have we been training or educating?

One other thing I want to add in closing that has come to me in my visits to schools. I cannot always tell the difference between a senior and a freshman. Why? Because I cannot quiz him upon his subjects and the senior has made no general improvement since his freshman year. In fact, I see him a few years later and he has even retrograded. Why? Because he was trained in pharmacy and was not educated. He was not taught to love learning and to desire mental advancement. He does not study nor even read. It is our fault that such a condition exists.

In my own school I personally justify each course to the student. I spend hours upon individual contacts. Sometimes I direct him into other channels when I find him better fitted for them. I spend my entire waking moments for pharmacy and for pharmacy students. Someone has said that to teach John Latin you must

not only know Latin but you must know John. I talk everything from personal appearance to the value of scientific knowledge. I talk right living and why it is desirable, but I never say, "don't" and I do not use prohibitions. It works. Some of you need it in your schools. Some of the graduates from our University schools are positively crude and some I have in mind even have the Ph.D. degree. If you want the fact that a student graduates from your school to mean something in itself, give him something of yourself, the best that is in you. Spend some time with him.

Some schools notify the neighborhood churches that John is here in school and then straightway expect the church to do all this for him, and if it fails, then either the church is a failure or John is inherently bad.

Because you are in a professional school is no excuse for not making real men and women of your students. It is the duty of a faculty and of the faculty wives, too, if you please, to see that John meets the right sort of people. I care not what his family origin may be. It is your duty to see that he has proper recreation and that he develops a desire for good things. If you do not make a better man of him than he was when he came to you, you have failed as a teacher. If you try to turn graduates out by the hundreds such as is being done in some places, eight hundred in a single city in one year, you are not helping pharmacy professionally nor commercially. Do you believe that eight hundred pharmacy graduates in one city in one year will compare favorably with eight hundred taken as graduates from other colleges?

If they have brains to start with, it is your duty to make men and women as well as pharmacists of them. In doing so you will soon learn that you likewise have a new interest in life and that pharmacy is worth while. This is a duty of university schools, no less than of independent schools in a large city.

May I urge upon you to pay more attention to John, the man, and to his future than you have done in the past, educationally, morally and culturally?

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. I recommend that each school furnish \$100 per year for three years for the Survey of Pharmacy as planned by the joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

2. I recommend that Article I of the By-Laws be amended by adding, "All schools, members of the Association, shall be visited at least once in three (five) years and the Executive Committee is hereby authorized to provide for these visitations and make such arrangements as are necessary for them.

3. I recommend that the Executive Committee study the Five-Year Program on the Cost of Medical Care and ascertain if Pharmacy cannot be helped in this study.

4. I recommend that Article I of the By-Laws be amended by striking out Paragraph 2.

5. I recommend that Article VI, By-Law 4, be amended so as to provide for a minimum four-year course in Pharmacy. This to be effective not later than 1930.

6. I recommend that this Association request the pharmaceutical journals to discontinue advertising for nostrums to be used for self medication.

7. I recommend that this Association endorse the bill presented to us to further the advancement in status of the pharmacist in the U. S. Army, and that a committee be appointed to be in charge of our part of this work.

8. I recommend that this Association bear the expenses of the Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee to, from and in attendance at our convention.

REPORT ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The recommendations of President Spease were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Recommendation No. 1 was modified by pledging the member colleges and schools to the amount of \$16,000, distributed equally among them and levied over a period of three years.

Recommendations Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were adopted.

No. 5 was disposed of earlier in the session by the Association.

No. 6 was disapproved.

No. 7 was modified by endorsing the principle to establish distinct pharmacy corps as component part of the Medical Department of the Army and assist in securing legislation.

Recommendation No. 8 was adopted.

PHARMACY FOR PHARMACISTS ONLY.*

BY LUCIUS L. WALTON.

It has been said that the law is one thing as construed by a court and remains that thing until some other higher court finds it different. Generally, our courts have held that the public interest in the sale, compounding and dispensing of drugs and poisons is *adequately* protected when these things are done by a qualified person, licensed by the State, regardless of the fact that the business in which such service is rendered may be owned by an unlicensed person. This is the law as it exists in most of our states to-day. It may be said to express the limit the lawmakers have been sustained in their attempts to apply the police power of the state in formulating regulations governing the practice of pharmacy, with but one exception.

The Legislature of the state of Pennsylvania enacted a law in 1927 which, by limiting the right to own a pharmacy to registered pharmacists only, fixes the entire responsibility connected with pharmaceutical service in retail drug stores upon registered pharmacists. And *now* the courts find that such legislation does bear a substantial relation to the public health and welfare, and is, therefore, a proper application of the police power; for thus has spoken The District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in handing down its decision in the Liggett case when it said:

"Even here, however, we are unable to say that there is not a substantial relation of ownership to the public interest. The medicines must be in the store before they can be dispensed to those who come to the store for the help which medicines afford them. What is there is dictated not by the judgment of the pharmacist who hands it out to the customers, but by those who have the financial control of the business."

"That financial ownership, interest and managerial sense of responsibility each has a relation to a wise public policy, and hence to the public interest, is evidenced by the experience of the Courts in Pennsylvania upon whom was thrown the responsibility of granting liquor licenses."

"Because of our inability to make the finding that the instant Act of Assembly has no substantial relation to the public interest, we cannot hold it unconstitutional."

Thus it appears that legislatures and courts are beginning to realize, that with the complex economic situation of the present day, something more is needed

* Section on Education and Legislation, A. PH. A., Portland, Me., 1928.