

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY

C. B. JORDAN—CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, A. A. C. P., EDITOR OF THIS
DEPARTMENT.

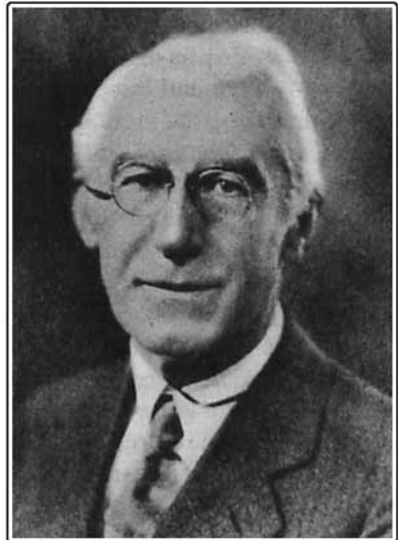
ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

BY J. W. STURMER.

Thirty years ago, when the world was young, this Association, then known as The American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, also was young. It had had its birth in Richmond, the year before, and in 1901 the delegates had assembled in St. Louis in consultation of the case presented by this lusty infant which was encountering the hazards of a second summer, but which was also quite speedily cutting its first teeth.

Dr. A. B. Prescott, who had been chosen as the first president of the Conference, was sojourning in Europe, and the vice-president, Professor Joseph P. Remington, conducted the meeting. Professor Carl S. N. Hallberg, dynamic, and extraordinarily combative, functioned as secretary pro tempore. The meeting was orderly, and the discussions, though quite spirited, were carried on with due regard to the rules of parliamentary procedure. The reading of the president's address, which had come by mail from England, occupied only about three minutes—certainly not more than five minutes. It provided a precedent for brevity which has long since become inoperative, but which I shall not entirely ignore.

First impressions are deep: they are apt to endure. Thus I can still visualize the scene of that meeting at which the leaders of pharmaceutical education of thirty years ago so skilfully, and with the exhibition of so much spontaneous oratory contended with each other, and strove so earnestly to come to agreement. There were as many viewpoints as there were debaters, for then as now, each speaker labored under the handicap of human nature, which means that at times he was motivated by his emotions rather than by cold reason, and that matters were sometimes considered subjectively rather than objectively. Professors, despite their training in science, and their familiarity with methods of deduction as employed in science, act in debate very much like other human beings. Each has a distinct personality, and his thoughts evolve from a background of many other thoughts which he has thought before. Each has his own sense of perspective, and sees things in a light peculiar to himself. Viewing things subjectively is easy; viewing them objectively is possible only after much self-discipline. It was, therefore, a



J. W. STURMER.

great achievement, the agreement upon a policy of action for this newly-formed organization, an agreement which could not have been reached but for the liberal-mindedness and the spirit of generosity and of tolerance exhibited by the delegates who convened in 1901.

The topics of discussion centered upon membership, and upon requirements for admission to membership; and as evidence of the care which the Conference even then displayed in the matter, we have the records showing that of the twenty-one colleges which had sent delegates to Richmond, only seventeen were admitted at the St. Louis meeting, while the other four were held over for full investigation; and that but two of the new applications, out of a total of five, were acted upon favorably at that time. One of these two was the application of the School of Pharmacy of Purdue University, the application I had presented, and I was accordingly seated as an accredited delegate, with the privileges of a new Senator, who may listen, but who is expected to keep still.

It was at this meeting that I had forced upon my inner consciousness a fact of which I possessed academic knowledge prior to that time, but which I had not given a second thought; namely, the fact that I was predestined to line up with a certain group and not with the other group of delegates. To make this statement clear I would explain that in this baby organization a line of cleavage was already discernible, and that on certain questions the university schools were apt to be found in opposition to the independent colleges. The latter group was at that time the more influential by far, and we of the university schools constituted the proletariat. The chief point at issue between the two factions was whether store experience should or should not constitute a graduation requirement. An interesting argument on that topic, advanced not by educators but by pharmacists outside the educational field, involved the contention that the university colleges, because they accepted students directly out of high school, were creating an over-supply of pharmacists, and were demoralizing the business, while the independent colleges educated only apprentices who had already entered upon pharmacy, and hence could not be held responsible for the increase in the number of drug stores. We know now that neither group of schools had anything to do with the multiplication of drug stores, which was the natural result of the apprenticeship system, and of the absence of pharmacy laws, or of low registration requirements where laws were in operation.

But thirty years ago college education was on trial; colleges were on probation, particularly those of university connections. It was claimed that store experience constituted the only worth-while requirement for registration, and that pharmacists could be trained only in a store, during a period of apprenticeship, like a bricklayer is trained, or a plumber. One seldom hears these views expressed at present-day meetings, but in 1901 they carried much weight, and the hostility exhibited by many so-called practical men toward pharmaceutical education, created serious problems for the colleges. This antagonism toward education, shared at that time even by some of the state board members, accounts in large measure for the fact that pharmacy courses were at the outset, short-term courses, even in the university schools, and explains why this Association, in its earlier years, advanced but slowly, for the obstacles in its path were indeed formidable. It may be said, and probably in truth, that pharmacy would now be better off if the Conference had, at

the very beginning, adopted a full collegiate course for its membership schools. But everyone, familiar with conditions in the year of the St. Louis meeting, knows that such a procedure would have been out of the question.

Much water has flown down the Mississippi since then, and time has wrought many changes. The astounding accumulations in the realm of science, and particularly in the sciences upon which the practice of pharmacy is based, together with a clearer realization of the responsibilities which rest upon the compounder and purveyor of medicines, have made it imperative that the pharmacist of to-day be a person of sound education. Thus the colleges have finally come into their own; no longer are they on probation, and the old antagonisms have subsided.

To be sure, one still hears occasionally the familiar argument that a full collegiate course is not justified because of the fact that the pharmacist derives a large part of his income through merchandizing. But if we ask whether the person who tenders a prescription in a store where but two prescriptions are filled as a daily average is not entitled to the same competent service as is the person who patronizes a pharmacy where the daily prescription average exceeds two hundred, and if we ask whether the student who expects to obtain one-half of his income through merchandizing should have half a course, and he who expects to get only 20 per cent of his money for professional services, should receive but 20 per cent of the instruction in pharmacy, and if we ask, further, how we can tell which prospective pharmacist should receive the full course, which one-half of it, and which one but a homeopathic apportionment, the fallacy of this argument against adequate college education is quite apparent. Public interest cannot be ignored.

We must, to be sure, take cognizance of the conditions under which pharmacy is practice. Moreover, educators are, and should be, sincerely sympathetic with the practitioner of pharmacy who finds himself the victim of destructive competition. But the remedy for such ills afflicting the profession does not lie in shorter courses. Of this we who are in educational work are convinced. So are also the members of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, in recent years our staunch allies in the campaign for the elevation of professional pharmacy. Without their coöperation our progress would have been most difficult, and at times impossible. To them should be accorded full credit for their share in the achievement of placing pharmaceutical education upon a proper collegiate basis. It was, therefore, a happy thought which developed into the plan of our joint meetings with the N. A. B. P., and it was a proposal equally purposeful and wise which has resulted in our District Meetings where the board member and the teacher can get together for friendly discussion. We must see to it, however, that such District Meetings are made possible and practicable the country over, which in some regions is not now the case because of the great area comprising certain districts.

When we compare the conditions which now obtain with those of thirty years ago we cannot help but realize that our little ship which for so long buffeted the waves in turbulent waters, has at last found smoother sailing. We may now expect it to proceed on a fairly even keel. Gone and largely forgotten is the hostility toward the educational institutions of pharmacy. Covered by the leaf mold of time are the issues which so sharply divided the colleges, and there is no longer valid reason for two distinct parties in our Association. We have, it is true, and always shall have, campus-schools and urban schools, the latter with or without uni-

versity connections, and both groups are, of course, under the necessity of meeting problems incident to their respective environments. I see, however, no reason why there should not be complete agreement on the fundamental matters pertaining to our educational policy and pertaining to our standards. For years I enjoyed the opportunities and the privileges offered in a campus-school, and for a period nearly as long I have served in an urban college; and I can say in truth that I have observed no essential difference in educational ideals, in enthusiasm for research, in scientific spirit, or in the attitude toward the policies for which this Association now stands. I am therefore convinced that campus-schools and urban colleges may be made amenable to the same requirements, and that they may also be measured with the same yard stick. In the past there may have been a distinct disagreement as to educational policies, but this is not now the case. Indeed, so strongly am I convinced on this point that I would express the hope that at no distant date the urban colleges of the great state of New York may find it expedient and wise to re-enter this Association.

The standard under-graduate course in the year of the St. Louis meeting was in American universities a course of four years. It is of that length to-day. It will be of that length thirty years hence. Whatever improvements have been made in collegiate education in these last three decades, have not involved an extension beyond the four years. The improvements have been in kind and in quality. We also must now concentrate particularly on kind and quality of instruction. With lengthening we have done—and for a long time. Let us now give our thought, to the problem of employing wisely, and to the enduring benefit of our students, the additional year which has been made available. Since the new course is to become operative in 1932, we must, without fail, at this meeting, decide matters pertaining to the curriculum. To be sure, our Association has many interests, for it is interested in everything which affects pharmacy—interested in its research, its economic problems, its legislative matters, interested in the status of pharmacy in the Army, the Navy, the Public Health Service; interested in inter-professional relations. And this is as it should be. But let us not overlook the fact that at this meeting the report of our Curriculum Committee deserves our very particular attention, and so also does the report of our Committee on Syllabus, for we are now entering upon that phase of educational progress which has to do with kind and quality, and the curriculum and the syllabus have bearing upon the kind and the subject matter of our new four-year course.

As to the quality of instruction, we shall never be able to say the last word on that theme. Yet we must agree that the larger the quantity of college work provided, the greater is our responsibility with respect to its quality. Our Association has not been oblivious to the necessity of establishing requirements, regarding certain factors involved in quality of instruction, and has even gone so far as to set up standards for the evaluation of the faculty. Thus, there must be a certain number of teachers, a number large enough so that no single instructor need cover too much ground, or teach too many hours. Each instructor must have had adequate academic preparation, etc. But in the last analysis, the satisfactory evaluation of a faculty is still a thing impossible, for we have not as yet succeeded in setting up standards pertaining to those inherent qualities of character and of personality by virtue of which a good teacher exerts certain powers of inspiration and of leadership

to which are due in so large a measure his outstanding success with his subject and with his students. Our professor, it appears, cannot be assayed, cannot as yet be evaluated, cannot be "rated" as a baseball player is rated. This being the fact—and we admit it—is there nothing further that this Association may do—do now—that would tend to influence favorably the quality of instruction? Let us see:

As practical folks we all agree that a community of 5000 inhabitants may reasonably expect better service if there is but one, well-equipped drug store, with ample stock, and with a competent pharmacist always on duty—better service than can be had if there are three or four small drug stores, each engaged in a desperate struggle for existence. And as practical folks, intimately conversant with the facts pertaining to schools of pharmacy, do we not all agree that if we have too many schools, it would not be reasonable to expect each to provide the quality of instruction to which the student is entitled? Of course we agree. As practical folks we know positively that any given state, or any given region within a state, will be better served by one first-class school than by two or three small ones. And if this be our conviction, should this Association not look with disfavor upon the establishment of new schools in regions where they are not needed? True enough, the schools now in operation cannot preempt certain territory as their own, for the rights connected with squatters' sovereignty are not recognized in the educational field. Nor can this Association allocate territory as the sales manager of an industrial concern allocates territory to one of his salesmen. But this Association can use its influence, and can offer wise counsel, tending to prevent the establishment of a new school which in the light of human knowledge could not be expected to conform to the spirit as well as to the detailed regulations of our association standards, and for the simple reason that it would lack the potentiality of growth to the point at which a first-class corps of teachers could be maintained.

I do not know of any region east of the Mississippi, where there is room for another new school. Indeed, in some states we have more schools than can be adequately supported, a condition which militates against the progress which pharmaceutical education should make. If we consider population, or the number of pharmacies, or of registered pharmacists, does South Carolina need two schools? Does Indiana need four? Are not four enough, if not more than enough, for Ohio? Or for Pennsylvania? Or for Michigan?

It may be that the survey of pharmaceutical education which is in prospect, and which is to be conducted under the auspices of the American Council on Education, will result in a reduction in the number of schools of pharmacy, just as the survey of medical education, conducted about two decades ago, caused a reduction in the number of medical colleges, thereby raising the standard of medical education.

To be shot at sunrise on some future date, even though the date be not close at hand, is not an alluring prospect. Certainly, we cannot expect volunteers to offer themselves for the ceremony. But this Association may, in the meantime, in the anticipation of the survey of pharmaceutical education, do much to lessen the number of future executions. We may discourage the establishment of new schools. We may even, tactfully, and with wise diplomacy, become active in an effort to bring about the merger of existing schools where such a course seems to be indicated. Fewer schools mean better ones. As practical folks we realize that a limitation of schools will accomplish more in raising the quality of instruction than

we could hope to effect by specific technical requirements. So I am submitting to you, under the caption, "Raising the Quality," these suggestions, in the hope that they may prove provocative of discussion, which in turn may eventuate in wise decisions. And I would submit to you, in this connection, but a single definite recommendation, namely this: that a committee be appointed to study our membership requirements and to prepare the way for such changes in our standards as may be deemed necessary for the best interests of the future of pharmacy.

The functioning of this Association in all matters of regular business is handled so expertly by our Secretary, our Executive Committee and by our other committees, that it has become unnecessary, and indeed confusing, to have such topics discussed in the President's Address. Accordingly, I need but voice my high appreciation of the service rendered by my colleagues in office, to thank you sincerely—all of you—for the gracious compliment which, probably more out of friendship than for any other reason, you paid me when you elected me to this office, and to submit this message to you for your kind consideration and your judgment.

REPORT OF THE FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

The Fairchild Scholarship Examination was held as-usual on the second Monday in June. The questions were prepared by the members of the faculty of Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa., under the Chairmanship of Dean Hugh C. Muldoon. The papers were graded by Dean G. A. Bergy of the University of West Virginia. Neither of the schools aiding in the preparation and grading of the papers had candidates for the examination. The usual care was exercised in handling the papers.

The results of the examination are as follows:

	Pharmacy.	Chemistry.	Therapeutics, Bacteriology.	Pharmaceuti- cal Botany.	Pharmaceutical Arithmetic.	Average.
1.	91	96	89	86	100	92.4
2.	81	91	86	94	100	90.4
3.	83	93	90	83	92.5	88.3
4.	87	91	87	77	97.5	87.9
5.	78	90	84	85	95	86.4
6.	63	83	87	82	100	83
7.	64	78	81	87	100	82
8.	64	80	80	89	92.5	81.1
9.	57	73	92	83	100	81
10.	69	73	87	82	82.5	78.7
11.	62	76	71	85	97.5	78.3
12.	70	76	87	78	80	78.2
13.	63	83	79	64	97.5	77.3
14.	64	67	88	78	87.5	76.9
15.	68	75	86	65	85	76
16.	61	71	83	75	90	76
17.	60	79	83	79	72.5	74.7
18.	58	77	89	86	60	74
19.	79	77	76	80	55	73.4
20.	64	63	77	63	85	70.4
21.	56	66	66	76	87.5	70.1
22.	38	66	84	80	77.5	69.1
23.	77	54	81	73	57.5	68.5
24.	54	61	73	64	88	68
25.	72	65	93	76	30	67.2

26.	63	69	77	40	75	64.8
27.	53	62	71	56	75	63.4
28.	54	58	71	75	50	61.6
29.	53	63	69	42	70	59.4
30.	61	47	54	56	77.5	59.1
31.	58	49	75	66	45	58.6
32.	53	55	69	46	65	57.6
33.	39	43	75	39	90	57.2
34.	59	31	81	58	50	55.8
35.	46	51	59	28	80	52.8
36.	44	27	65	75	52.5	52.7
37.	55	46	62	64	25	50.4
38.	44	29	70	38	65	49.2
39.	39	41	70	37	50	47.4
40.	36	33	49	56	48.5	44.5

The highest percentage in pharmacy was 91; the lowest, 36. Eight of the students averaged more than 75. The general average was above 56.

The highest record made in chemistry was 96; the lowest, 27. Fifteen of the candidates averaged more than 75. The general average was above 60.

The highest percentage in Therapeutics and Bacteriology was 92; the lowest, 49. Twenty-six candidates averaged 75 or more. The general average was above 72.

The highest record in Pharmaceutical Botany was 94; the lowest, 28. Sixteen candidates averaged above 75. The general average was about 65.

The highest record in Arithmetic was 100, five of the candidates making that record; the lowest 25. The general average was above 70.

The highest general average was 92.4; the lowest, 44.5. Sixteen averaged above 75. The general average was about 65.

The one of highest average ranked first in Pharmacy, Chemistry and had perfect in Arithmetic.

The one with second highest general average ranked first in Pharmaceutical Botany and had perfect in Arithmetic.

The one highest in Therapeutics and Bacteriology had a general average of 67.2.

The one highest in Pharmaceutical Botany had a general average of 81.1; above 75 in all branches except Pharmacy.

Those making 100 in Arithmetic averaged, respectively, 92.4, 90.4, 83, 82, 81, in the examination.

Comparisons have been made of the examinations of candidates from the same school; only in very few instances from both of those making high and low records, could deductions of value be drawn. In most of the records there are interchanging high and low marks; also there are examples of one candidate of a school surpassing the other by an average per cent of 50; the same applies to a certain extent to the individual—in a number of instances the percentages, high or low, are not uniform.

The Committee is grateful and thanks Dean Muldoon and members of the faculty for preparing the questions for the examination and Dean Bergy and the members of the faculty for grading the papers. Among other comments by Dean Bergy are the following:

"I hereby declare (referring to the *nom de plume* of the first candidate) as the candidate receiving the highest rating with a general average of 92.4. The second highest (referring to *nom de plume*) received a general average of 90.4. He states further, "Both men are of unusually superior grade as is indicated by the thoroughness in which each answered his questions."—

Respectfully submitted

H. C. CHRISTENSEN, A. PH. A.

W. M. HANKINS, N. A. B. P.

J. W. STURMER, A. A. C. P.

E. G. EBERLE, *Chairman*.

THE WINNER OF THE FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP FOR 1931.



LOUIS MAGID.

Winner of the Fairchild Scholarship for 1931.
University of Florida, majoring in pharmacy

Louis Magid won the Fairchild Scholarship for 1931. It is awarded by competitive examination to a student of a college of Pharmacy, member of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy; the scholarship has a value of \$500.00. The winner is a native of Tampa, Fla., and a graduate of the University of Florida. The money is to be used in post-graduate work at any school of Pharmacy the winner may select. The scholarship was founded by Samuel W. Fairchild of New York; this year forty students competed, representing twenty-five schools. This year's Fairchild Scholarship Committee was composed of H. C. Christensen, Chicago; Julius W. Sturmer, Philadelphia; W. M. Hankins, Daytona Beach, Fla.; respectively, the presidents of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy; the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the Editor of the JOURNAL A. PH. A., E. G. Eberle.

Last year Mr. Magid won the David Ramsaur medal for highest scholastic record and a \$500.00 scholarship at the University. He is enrolled in the graduate school of the Uni-

THE SECOND NATIONAL CONGRESS
OF THE ITALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL
CHEMISTS AND CELEBRATION OF
THE 5TH CENTENNIAL OF THE
COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY
AND PHARMACY.

Attention is directed to a brief article in the May JOURNAL, page 513, relating to the venerable institution mentioned in the title, the 5th anniversary celebration of which took place in Rome during the week of May 26th. The opening ceremonies of the congress were under the direction of Secretary-General Dr. Ruggero Ruggeri, who gave a history of the College of Pharmaceutical Chemists and stated the purpose of the organization of pharmacists. Several speakers representing the Government commended the service of pharmacy. Dr. Teofilo Mariani, president of the College, spoke of the activities of the institution,

tracing its formation to an organization which antedated it, namely, a Druggists' College and in that connection the president brought the history of the period into the picture.

The Secretary-General gave a résumé of the association affairs, legislation and the progress of pharmacy and its connection with public health matters. A report on "Social Insurance against Illness and Pharmaceutical Sanitary Assistance" received considerable attention, and legislation relating to pharmacy was freely discussed. Visits were made to the Hall of Cosmas and Damien, patron saints of pharmacy, and to His Excellency, Benito Mussolini.

Announcement was made that the Italian Society had accepted membership in the International Pharmaceutical Federation. The organization was well pleased with the results of the Congress and the anniversary celebration.