

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOARDS OF PHARMACY HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 7 AND 8, 1934.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy was exceptionally well attended, 88 delegates being present from 34 states, and also ten honorary members, making the total attendance 98.

President Gilbert's address is printed in May issue of the JOURNAL, A. PH. A.

The report of the Executive Committee included a statement of income and expense from July 1, 1933 to April 30, 1934, showing a cash increase of \$289.88 with total cash assets of \$5865.55. A new budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935 totaling \$14,400 was outlined—a reduction of \$335 over the previous year. The secretary was also authorized to sign a lease for one year at \$110 per month for the offices at 130 N. Wells St., Chicago.

The report contained one recommendation—that the offices of the Association be moved to the headquarters building of the American Institute of Pharmacy in Washington by May 1935, if possible.

Secretary Christensen, in opening his report of the activities of the central office, stated that he had completed his twentieth year of service, and then made an interesting comparison of conditions twenty years ago with those of to-day.

A detailed financial statement was included, showing cash in the secretary's accounts as of June 30, 1934—\$1604.07. The number of official applications issued during the ten-month period was 414—the total for the fiscal year was estimated at 500.

Treasurer J. W. Gayle reported total funds on hand in his accounts of \$4261.48, this report also being accepted and filed.

An important question came up—that of providing work for college students, under the code, who need practical experience to meet the board entrance requirements. The students cannot get jobs at code wages and no employer will take them at less or even without salary, as doing so is a violation of the code. The suggestion was made that a joint committee of the three associations—National Association Boards of Pharmacy, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and American Association Colleges of Pharmacy, be appointed to study the situation and bring it to the attention of the code authorities so that some special provision for this training can be made.

The new *Committee on Minimum Standards of Technical Equipment*, A. C. Taylor (D. C.), Chairman, had done a great deal of work. The report included a list of essential equipment for a pharmacy—the list having been compiled with the idea of making this the minimum.

Chairman Roy B. Cook's report for the *Committee on Re-Districting* resulted in the amendment of the By-Laws, which see.

Director R. L. Swain made a brief report for the *Department of Education*, with the recommendation that it be continued, although inactive for the time being on account of financial conditions.

RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman A. C. Taylor presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy hereby recognizes that the stability and security of pharmacy and the protection of public health depend largely upon an adequate and honest enforcement of the pharmacy laws of the respective states, and that the Boards of Pharmacy or other duly legalized enforcement agencies be upheld and encouraged in their law enforcement efforts.

Resolved, That the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy recommend to the member boards that an average of 75% be required for passing the practical examination and that this grade be made compulsory beginning with the graduates who graduate in 1936 and that it shall not be retroactive in reciprocity.

Resolved, That the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy give its whole-hearted and unreserved approval to all efforts to improve Federal and State Food and Drug Laws so that these laws will make for the necessary protection of the consuming public, providing, however, that such legislation does not confer unwarranted arbitrary discretionary powers upon enforcement agencies.

Resolved, That every member board at present without a college graduation requirement (Arizona, Delaware, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, Tennessee and Vermont) immediately and seriously undertake to work for the enactment of such legislation, setting the year 1940 as a goal when every board shall be operating under a compulsory graduation requirement.

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to make a study of the problem of abolishing the assistant grade of certificate under the various state laws and present a definite outline or uniform plan for accomplishing this, without granting to the holders of outstanding assistant licenses any privileges other than those originally conferred by the law.

AMENDMENT CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The member States of this Association shall be grouped into the following eight districts (grouping may include prospective member Territory):

District No. 1: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

District No. 2: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia.

District No. 3: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Florida, Puerto Rico.

District No. 4: Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky.

District No. 5: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa.

District No. 6: Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri.

District No. 7: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado.

District No. 8: Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, Arizona, Alaska.

The question of adding a paper on Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence to the regular board examination had been referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws for report. After considerable discussion, a special committee was authorized to give the matter a full and complete study for report in 1935, inasmuch as a more adequate law enforcement program is needed.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Honorary President, F. W. Hancock, North Carolina; *President*, Charles H. Evans, Georgia; *Secretary*, H. C. Christensen, Illinois; *Treasurer*, J. W. Gayle, Kentucky; *Executive Committee Member*, C. Thurston Gilbert, Connecticut; *Syllabus Committee Member*, Robert W. Sterling, Illinois; *Resolutions Committee Member*, Frank Milne, Kansas; *Vice-Presidents*, George Moulton, New Hampshire; John M. Woodside, Pennsylvania; E. V. Zoeller, North Carolina; Albert Ely, Kentucky; William Muesing, Minnesota; C. M. Brewer, Oklahoma; R. M. Shultz, Wyoming; R. W. Fleming, Nevada.

JOINT SESSION.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University, was the first speaker and delivered an address on "Professional Education of the Colored Man."

A most distinguished visitor, Senator Royal S. Copeland, reviewed the Pure Food and Drug Bill, S 2800.

Dr. B. F. Christensen of the University of Florida opened the discussion on: "Shall we have a general standardizing agency for recognition of colleges of pharmacy by boards of pharmacy or shall each state board act as its own standardizing agency?" Considerable spirited discussion ensued, until finally the report of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education, which is the logical standardizing agency, was called for and presented by Dr. A. G. DuMez, secretary.

Dr. C. B. Jordan read a paper, "Acceptance of Credit from Colleges of Arts and Sciences toward a Degree in Pharmacy—Is the Spirit of the Four-Year Course Being Fulfilled?"

The action taken by the N. A. B. P. in redistricting was outlined and the A. A. C. P. approved of the new districts and will carry out the same plan.

The closing paper was read by Dr. R. P. Fischelis—"The Trend of Student Enrollment in Colleges of Pharmacy as Revealed by a Study of Enrollment Figures for Past Ten Years." In the discussion of the report, the loss of foreign students was emphasized and a motion was adopted requesting the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to consider the advisability of calling to the attention of the people of Central and South America the advantages of pharmaceutical education in the United States.