

# 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.

*To the Members of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy:*

**Y**OU are about to enter upon the thirtieth year of your existence as an organized body, the object of the formation of which was to promote the interests of pharmaceutical education. The manner in which you have discharged the duties imposed upon you and the rapid progress which you have made toward complete fulfillment of the purpose for which you were brought into being is most worthy of commendation. I, therefore, take the privilege which the beginning of the new year gives me to compliment you on the fine record which you have made and to wish you the best of health for the coming year in order that you may continue in the fullest measure the good work which you have begun.

As we stand upon the threshold of the new year and gaze back over the thirty years which have passed, we find that during this period much was accomplished of which we can be proud and that, although slow and discouraging at times, steady progress was made toward the attainment of our ideals. The picture would be one of almost complete satisfaction were it not for the fact that we also find that there were misunderstandings and that mistakes were made. Unfortunately time will not be turned back and we cannot undo what has been done. Mistakes, however, can be corrected and it is hoped that each and everyone of you will give serious thought this year to the matter of correcting what in your minds appear to be errors of omission or commission on our part. Our Association can function for the good of all, only, if the spirit exhibited is one of "give and take."

While we have accomplished much in the past, there is still much to be done—it is quite probable our most important work still lies before us. We have obligated ourselves to begin the four-year course as the minimum of instruction for graduation in 1932, which means that we must begin to put our house in order to meet the new conditions that will confront us. We have also pledged ourselves to take an active part in the survey of pharmacy about to be launched, and which has every indication of developing into one of our greatest undertakings. Then there is the matter of elaborating the new Syllabus, now almost upon us. These and other projects await our attention. They are all of sufficient importance to merit careful study by all of us and they must have the attention of the keenest minds in our group if they are to be made to yield the best results.

I assure you that those whom you have entrusted with the management of your affairs are alive to the importance of these projects and of the responsibilities imposed upon them, but we are also aware of our limitations when it comes to coping with the matters before us. We need and must have your help. I therefore urge you to write to the officers of your Association or to visit them in person when you have a suggestion to make or an opinion to which you are willing to give expression. Personally, I will deem it a favor if each of you will write me during the course of the year on whatever is uppermost in your minds at the time or, better still, make an appointment to meet me when you happen to come East. The latchstring will always be out for you in Baltimore.

A. G. DUMEZ, *President.*

The American of to-day has become a "joiner" and the average man belongs to a great number of organizations, some of which he is unable to give much time to. It is possible that our spirit of organization has been carried to an extreme in American life but we all know of great good that has been accomplished by many organizations and that this good could not possibly have been accomplished by individuals. To every true pharmacist his professional organization should take first place and he should feel it his duty to contribute his best efforts to these organizations, regardless of whether he is able to support his other organizations as well as he feels they deserve. With this thought in mind it is almost imperative that the young man in the profession should be acquainted with the professional organizations that are doing so much for the benefit of the calling that he is choosing to follow for life. If our students are initiated while they are in college into our state and national pharmaceutical organizations, they are likely to continue their membership as long as they remain in pharmacy. The following article from the pen of Dean Wulling is well worth consideration by the deans of our colleges of pharmacy and it is hoped that ways and means will be developed for interesting more of our students in our state and national pharmaceutical organizations.—C. B. JORDAN, *Editor*.

## WHAT PART SHOULD STUDENTS TAKE IN ORGANIZED PHARMACY?

BY FREDERICK J. WULLING.\*

One of my many correspondents, who does much work with students throughout the United States, asked me to express my views as to the part students should play in organizational pharmacy. It is a pleasure for me to do this, since I too have contact directly and indirectly with many students and alumni and know how successfully the still plastic student mind can be impressed with right ideals and practical purposes.

In my work with students and pharmacists I have found it less difficult with students than with the older rank and file of pharmacists to impress them with the need and acceptance of the full recognition of a solidarity and coherence characterizing any social group or profession, that makes of it a whole, an organic entity, to which its members owe a loyalty and allegiance and a devotion and service in its coöperative and collective work toward higher and better standards and achievements. If this conception of the composite nature and structure of a profession is early instilled and fixed into the minds of students, they will recognize more fully and will observe throughout their lifetimes their individual obligations to their calling and will regard their profession as a something which has a real existence, as a species of compound being and which needs the full and willing support and nurture on part of its components for its greatest success and service to man. It is not an easy matter to present this idea of a body of persons collectively engaged in a calling as constituting a homogeneous, separate, invisible whole, having an existence separate from its components but with which it shares a mutuality and reciprocity and interdependence and a giving and a receiving. As an example to illustrate the idea, I use the state and its citizens. The state is not an object that can be seen, but everyone recognizes its existence and its necessity for the welfare of the citizens. The state does things collectively for the good of all the citizens, and which the individuals could not do separately. The citizen owes allegiance to the state and

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\* University of Minnesota.

pays taxes. He is related to every other citizen by his membership in the population or citizenry constituting the state and he shares alike with every other citizen the responsibility of the government and destiny of the state through his participation in and exercise of the franchise, the expression of his individual will or preference through his vote. The citizen and his state, and the pharmacist and his profession are co-relatives. With proper drilling the students finally understand thoroughly that the pharmacist is related to his profession much as the citizen is related to his state.

With this fact firmly fixed in the minds and consciousnesses of the students and with the concurrent obligations to the calling willingly and understandingly approved and accepted by them, the foundation is laid for their intelligent and helpful contribution toward the welfare of their calling. Without this prerequisite as part of their early orientation, students become only average members of the profession, of whom there are already too many, who think of themselves alone and of their self-interest, and who contribute little or nothing to the common good of their profession, but who selfishly enjoy the mass benefits and advantages created for them by the faithful and right-minded. Pharmacy would be much better off in all respects if every member would be fraternally-minded and conduct and contribute himself in that spirit. Then the present lack of unity, coöperation and mass assertiveness which is hindering the development of the profession, would never have become possible. The coming pharmacists must be trained to become more loyal and contributive to the common pharmaceutical cause, as against the prevalent spirit of the times which is steeped in self-interest. For this reason I urge with all the emphasis and appeal at my command that only right-minded recruits be admitted to pharmacy and that they be rightly trained, not only in the purely technical aspects but in the academic, ethical, social, fraternal and humanistic as well.

Given then, the right kind of students who have accepted the teachings outlined above, further right instruction and its acceptance as a future guide in the practice of pharmacy, become easier for teacher and student, respectively.

Of the many activities with which rightly selected students should now be made familiar and in which their participation should be enlisted and in some respects required, I am to speak only of the part they should take in associational work.

First their interest should be aroused. They should be reminded that associations are made up of members who, like themselves, are the individuals who constitute the associational organic whole or entity, to which they are obligated in devotion and service.

There are various ways of arousing the students' interest in association work. Here at the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota we have a method of orienting and interesting the entire student body that has been not only very effective but very popular. For many years now the faculty has excused from regular class work, with the approval of the University authorities, the students of all classes annually to attend two days and sometimes three of the annual three-day sessions of the State Association. Before the State meeting occurs, all the students are given an orientation lecture at a specially called College assembly on the aims and purposes and procedures of the Association as stated in its constitution and by-laws, on its history and on its initiative in legislation. The relation of the Association to local, other state and national associations, the Board of Pharmacy,

institutes, seminars, conferences and councils to show the interdependence of associations, is fully explained. The method of associational work through officers, committees, sections and councils is elucidated and the results and records of the work illustrated by the exhibition of the volumes of Proceedings published to date, (forty-four in 1928). The volumes are distributed among the students for their closer inspection and later each student is required to consult as a definite library assignment one or more of the volumes. A few minutes are devoted to a presentation of the printed program of the previous meeting and something is said of the nature of the papers and addresses included and a word about each of their authors. With this information and preparation the students attend the meetings, not for pleasure but for a laboratory demonstration in association procedure. Lecturers at the conventions have often complimented the students on their good fortune of having such opportunities for becoming acquainted in this practical and first-hand way with associational work. Students are invited to join the Association as soon as they become eligible and many of them do so and contribute their share of work. In the regular orientation course of twelve to fifteen lectures, the first-year students are familiarized with the objects and work of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, National Association of Retail Druggists, National Wholesale Druggists' Association, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, Drug Trade Council, the various seminars, conferences, Research Council, etc., so that on the whole they have a very good idea of the associational structure of pharmacy and their relation to it. Of course, students cannot be expected to take a large part in the work of the associations representing their chosen profession. Their part is to lay the foundation for a full measure of responsible work as soon as they graduate. They do take full and active part in their own student associations and thus become familiar with parliamentary usage, committee work, etc., and as soon as they can become association members, they are ripe for a full share of work. It is therefore the business of their elders and teachers to make certain that students become good association material concurrently with their technical training. A very significant illustration of student participation in associational work and enterprise is their almost universal financial contribution to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Headquarters Fund. This contribution by a body of persons not yet in their productive period is a substantial testimonial to student interest and participation in a meritorious associational activity.

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#### EXCHANGE LECTURES.

This year a pleasant arrangement has been made between the two oldest colleges of Pharmacy in this country—the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and the New York College of Pharmacy—whereby a series of exchange lectures will be given by the members of the faculties of the two institutions. During November, Dean Rusby of the New York College gave a lecture on his South American trips to the students of the Philadelphia College and on December 12th, Dean LaWall, of the Phila-

delphia college returned the compliment by giving an illustrated lecture on the pharmaceutical chemists of the by-gone days to the students of the New York College.

After Dean LaWall's lecture, he and Mrs. LaWall visited all parts of the college building after which an informal faculty reception was held in the college library, followed by an informal dinner at the Hotel Dauphin, tendered to Dean LaWall by the members of the faculty.

H V. A.