

JOINT SESSION OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOARDS OF PHARMACY

The Joint Session was held in the Hotel Biltmore, Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday, August 22nd, at 9:30 A.M., with President Lascoff of the A. P. H. A., President Serles of the A. A. C. P. and President Cook of the N. A. B. P. acting as co-chairmen.

President Serles in calling the Joint Session to order outlined several of the major problems before Pharmacy and each, as he emphasized, required the joint efforts of the teaching institutions, the Boards of Pharmacy and the practicing pharmacists for solution. He indicated that this Joint Session was intended to provide an opportunity to hear reports of interest to the three groups and to have other matters of mutual interest brought to the attention of the group. He then turned the meeting over to President Cook who presided during the remainder of the Session.

COMMITTEE ON FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP.—Chairman E. G. Eberle read the following report which was received.

"The Fairchild Scholarship Committee for this year is composed of J. Leon Lascoff, E. R. Serles, Roy B. Cook and E. G. Eberle, chairman. The University of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, C. Leonard O'Connell, Dean, advised that they would not have a candidate for the examination, and after correspondence with the Dean he kindly consented to prepare the questions and grade the answers, in due course. Thirty-four candidates, under the rules, applied; several more were unable to arrange for the examination. The subjects were presented: Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Chemistry, and the results were deducted under rules outlined by the faculty.

The candidates worked under *nom de plumes* and their names were not disclosed until after the papers reached the chairman's office. The highest percentages were: Pharmacy, 92.8; Materia Medica, 82; Chemistry, 84.5; lowest percentages in the same subjects follow: Pharmacy, 38.3; Materia Medica, 36; Chemistry, 18.4. The highest general average was in Pharmacy, 74.78; next in Materia Medica, 62.35; Chemistry, 55.95.

Twenty-five candidates averaged 70 or more in Pharmacy; seven, 70 or more in Chemistry; and eight 70 or more in Materia Medica; eleven of the candidates averaged 70 or more in all branches.

Thirty-four candidates participated in the examination, representing twenty-four schools. No deductions can be made from the examinations of the candidates from the same school, pointing to that fact.

Each year the suggestion is made that a change of method might improve the examination. The time to take this under advisement is when the report is presented and if agreeable the chairman will be glad to hear the proposal—there has, however, been no serious complaint and certainly each candidate has the same opportunity.

The chairman has received the coöperation of the committee; the work on the preparation of the questions and grading has been done by Dean Leonard C. O'Connell to whom we offer our thanks; they have given the work careful consideration. We also wish to thank the schools who presented candidates; the difficulties are made lighter by promptness.

Scheduled report of ten candidates follows:

Name.	Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Pharmacy.	Average.
1	84.5	81.7	89.5	85.23
2	71.2	79.5	90.5	80.4
3	80.8	76.5	82.3	79.86
4	64.2	82.0	85.6	77.26
5	80.1	71.0	80.0	77.03
6	75.6	61.0	92.8	76.5
7	71.2	74.5	81.7	75.87
8	73.7	57.0	90.0	73.68
9	65.2	74.0	77.8	72.33
10	59.4	71.0	86.2	72.2

The winning candidate is Elmer William Rebol, of Ohio Northern University, School of Pharmacy. He made 80 or more in all branches, as shown above. His school records have been properly filed by Dean R. H. Raabe, and a sketch of him appears on page 636, October JOURNAL."

President Cook interrupted the program to introduce Prof. M. J. Andrews who called the attention of those present to the exhibits on the Mezzanine Floor of the hotel illustrating the work being done in the promotion of interprofessional relations in many states and cordially invited an inspection of the exhibit.

COMMITTEE ON PHARMACEUTICAL SYLLABUS.—In presenting the following report, which was received for publication, Chairman Burlage stated that it was a brief and tentative report since the Syllabus Committee was holding a series of sessions during the Atlanta meeting.

"The Syllabus Committee held two meetings and a called joint meeting with the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education at Minneapolis, on August 21st and 25th. As a result of these meetings the Council came to the following decision: 'the Council will cooperate with the Syllabus Committee in the revision of the Syllabus with the view of making the new edition an obligatory part of its standards for accreditation in the future.' This action gives to the Syllabus a new and important function and a much deserved status of approval.

The Committee also voted to change the required minimum of 3000 clock hours for the four-year curriculum to 3200 hours, to conform to the present standard established by the Council.

In the report for 1938 the chairman listed the personnels of the sub-committees that have been appointed to revise or prepare outlines for the Syllabus. Some additions and changes have been made in these sub-committees and it is quite probable that others will be made as the work progresses.

During the year the executive committee consisting of Glenn L. Jenkins, R. A. Lyman, E. V. Lynn, Robert L. Swain and the chairman prepared a list of subjects which were deemed of sufficient value and importance in the pharmaceutical curriculum as to be required in the Syllabus. This list has been submitted to the entire committee and to the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education for consideration and for definite action at its meetings during the present session of the allied organizations. This action will be reported upon at a later date. A financial report extending from August 15, 1938 to August 15, 1939, is offered:

Receipts:

Balance on hand August 15, 1938.....	\$608.40
Contributions from N. A. B. P., '36, '37, '38, '39.....	200.00
Contributions from A. A. C. P., '39.....	50.00
Contributions from A. Ph. A., '35, '36, '39.....	150.00
Sale of Syllabi.....	24.42
Interest.....	12.56
Total.....	<u>\$1045.38</u>

Disbursements:

Postage and Supplies (miscellaneous).....	\$ 7.97
Duplicating.....	2.25
Clerical.....	<u>55.75</u>
Total.....	\$ 65.97
Cash balance.....	<u>\$979.41"</u>

COMMITTEE ON STATUS OF PHARMACISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Chairman Kendig read the following report which was received for publication.

"Although it has not been necessary for this Committee to be very active during the year it can nevertheless report further and very satisfactory progress in the effort to improve pharmaceutical service in various divisions of the government and to place the pharmacist who renders this

service on a better status. It seems unnecessary, to review the situation which exists in the different divisions of the government since that has been done in previous reports and, therefore, this report will be confined to a review of the progress that has been made during the year.

Medical Administrative Corps, U. S. Army.—A third examination was held in November 1938, to fill the nine vacancies then existing. As the result of this examination, four pharmacists were commissioned as second lieutenants in this Corps.

A fourth examination has been announced for November 1939, and it is hoped that all of the five existing vacancies will be filled. If so, the first quota of sixteen will be filled and our efforts in other divisions, especially in the Navy, will be furthered.

So far as the Committee is aware, the pharmacists now holding commissions have, as it was expressed by former Surgeon General Charles R. Reynolds in a letter addressed to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION last year, 'made a splendid impression on the military establishment' and they apparently are discharging their duties in a satisfactory manner.

The Training of Pharmacy Technicians of the United States Army.—Referring again to the letter from former Surgeon General Reynolds, it was stated 'I believe the pharmaceutical service of the Army will be greatly improved by these officers and the instruction of assistants will be placed on a more scientific and thorough going standard.'

During the year, arrangements for this type of training have been made and approved, and the training will begin on September 15, 1939.

In brief, this training is undertaken to provide a better and a more uniformly trained assistant than is now possible.

The training will cover at least nine months, 30 hours per week or a total of 1140 hours. Applicants will be required to be graduates of a standard high school or the equivalent, to be of excellent character and in good physical condition.

The training will be given at the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C. and by commissioned pharmacists. It is expected that three commissioned pharmacists will conduct the training with the assistance of medical officers in Bacteriology.

A copy of the Scope of Training for Pharmacy Technicians is attached which outlines the purpose of the training, the requirements of applicants and the instruction given.

It is intended through this development to improve the training and services of the non-commissioned personnel engaged in the operation of the pharmacies and to provide the commissioned pharmacists with more effective and dependable assistants.

Civil Service.—It was mentioned in the report submitted at the last meeting, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION had been requested to furnish additional information about the education and training of pharmacists. It will be recalled that previous examinations were held to fill specified positions and not to establish a list of eligibles.

In February of this year, an examination, No. 18 (Assembled) was announced by the Civil Service Commission, for Junior Professional Assistant at a salary of \$2000 per year, in twenty-two optional branches one of which was that of Junior Pharmacist. This examination was held to provide a list of eligibles which list may be certified separately in accordance with civil service rules to fill vacancies occurring in the position for which the examination was given, and in positions requiring similar qualifications. This latter statement is important since it means that those who take the examination for Junior Pharmacist may be certified for other positions if they possess the minimum requirements for those positions.

Applicants for this examination were required to have successfully completed a full 4-year course leading to a bachelor's degree in a college or university of recognized standing and to pass a physical and mental test. Junior Pharmacist is the first grade in the Professional and Scientific Classification and this step puts Pharmacy on a full professional basis under the Civil Service which will probably lead to a considerable increase in the number of pharmacists employed by the government. It is also expected that additional grades will be established later on for pharmacists.

In February, the Civil Service announced an open competitive examination, No. 29 (Assembled) for Senior Pharmacologist, Pharmacologist, Associate Pharmacologist and Assistant Pharmacologist. Among other requirements, the applicants must have successfully completed a full four-year course leading to a bachelor's degree in a college or university of recognized standing,

majoring in Pharmacology, Toxicology, Pathology, Pharmacy, Chemistry, Biology or a closely related subject.

The Committee is encouraged by these developments and particularly that Pharmacy is now accepted on a full professional basis. It is true that much is yet to be done, but the basic work has been accomplished and future progress should be more rapid.

The Committee desires to again emphasize the necessity of bringing into the government service only well-qualified pharmacists and the importance of close cooperation on the part of the schools and colleges of Pharmacy."

COMMITTEE ON MODERNIZATION OF PHARMACY LAWS.—The following report was read by Chairman Swain and was received for publication:

"The Committee on the Modernization of Pharmacy Laws was first appointed in 1936, and for the year covered by this report consists of the following: Robert C. Wilson, Arthur D. Baker, E. J. Prochaska, S. H. Dretzka, George W. Mather and Robert L. Swain, chairman.

The Committee was established to serve the following purposes:

1. To stimulate increased interest on the part of pharmacists for effective and modern pharmacy laws.
2. To make a comprehensive survey of existing pharmacy laws.
3. To prepare and submit to the various states, a draft of a model pharmacy act, to be known as the Uniform State Pharmacy Act, so that it might be adopted in its entirety or, if this was not feasible, those individual sections found most desirable might be incorporated in the existing state laws.
4. To serve as the authoritative agency on legislative matters in Pharmacy and to give some sense of direction to pharmaceutical legislative efforts in the various states.

While the Committee cannot claim that each of these objectives has been fully met, it can, nevertheless, feel some satisfaction in the success which its work has attained. There is no doubt that an increased interest in pharmaceutical legislation has come about in recent years and there can be no doubt that much of this interest is traceable directly to the activities of this Committee.

Several papers which have appeared in the pharmaceutical press have referred to the work of the Committee as a constructive influence and have urged that it be placed on a permanent basis. The chairman of the Committee and other members have held many conferences on legislative matters in various states and have, on numerous occasions, been asked for advice and counsel on specific legislative measures. From all of this has come about a greater alertness on the part of pharmacists to their legislative needs and a keener eagerness to have them met in a sound and effective manner.

Shortly after the 1938 convention, the Committee was augmented by the inclusion of the secretary of each state board of pharmacy and in order to inform these new members with respect to the work which had previously been done, a pamphlet containing the 1937 and 1938 reports of the Committee was prepared and mailed to them. These covered the basic studies of state pharmacy laws made by the Committee. The board of pharmacy secretaries were asked to study the progress so far attained and advise the chairman of the Committee with respect to how the work should proceed in the immediate future.

The general response was to the effect that a pharmacy act should be drawn which, if passed in its entirety, would result in legislation which would be expressive of pharmaceutical education on the one hand, and thus designed to meet the needs of public health so far as pharmaceutical practice is concerned, on the other. It was the advice too, that the bill should be drawn so that sections could be lifted from it and incorporated in existing state pharmacy acts in the event that it was not considered feasible and practical to secure the enactment of the bill as a whole.

The secretaries of the state boards of pharmacy are unquestionably the best informed group in the United States with respect to existing pharmacy laws and their consensus of opinion affords the most authoritative basis for a legislative program. It was for this reason that the advice received from the states was followed by the Committee and in due course a uniform pharmacy act was drawn which, to the Committee at least, seemed well designed to meet the legislative needs of Pharmacy, and, at the same time, capable of that practical adaptation which the secretaries themselves had suggested.

Toward the close of December, after much thought, study and work, a tentative draft of the proposed uniform pharmacy act was submitted to every board of pharmacy in the United States, again with the request for comment, criticism and suggestion. A number of board secretaries responded and the general feeling was that the draft as prepared by the Committee was comprehensive and approached our legislative needs in a direct and constructive sense.

The purpose of the act was clearly set forth in the following declaration of policy which was incorporated in the bill in the form of a preamble:

'The Legislature (or whatever other designation is used in referring to the law-making body) of the State (or Commonwealth) of, hereby finds that it is essential to the public health and safety to regulate and control the manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs, cosmetics and medical supplies as defined in this Act:

'It is, therefore, hereby declared to be the policy and purpose of this Act to vest in an administrative agency composed of specially trained, competent and skilled persons the power and authority to administer and enforce the provisions of this Act, to the end that the manufacture and distribution of drugs, medical supplies and cosmetics and the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions may be properly regulated and supervised in the interest of public health and safety.'

The bill then proceeded with the following sub-divisions:

1. *Basic Definitions.*—In order to achieve uniformity 'drugs' and 'cosmetics' were defined as in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Feeling, however, that these definitions might not be entirely adequate to meet the public health requirements in the field, the following definition of 'medical supplies' was included:

'The term "medical supplies" shall, in addition to drugs, include absorbent cotton, bandages, gauze, sutures, compacts, compresses, surgical dressings of all kinds and descriptions, and all other products, preparations and appliances used in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in man or other animals; or (2) to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals, but shall not include instruments, appliances or devices used by physicians, dentists or veterinarians in the pursuit of their professional practice.'

2. Administrative agency, together with the power and authority conferred upon it.
3. Qualifications for registration as a pharmacist.
4. The renewal of certificates of registration.
5. Limitation of the sale of drugs and medicines to pharmacists.
6. Limitation of the compounding of prescriptions to pharmacists.
7. Conferring power upon the administrative agency to designate the minimum of technical and professional equipment which a pharmacy must at all times possess.
8. Making it mandatory for the following activities to be carried on under annual permits issued by the board of pharmacy:
 - (a) A retail drug store.
 - (b) The manufacturing, etc., of drugs, cosmetics or medical supplies.
 - (c) The wholesaling, etc., of drugs, cosmetics and medical supplies.
 - (d) The distribution of drugs and medicines by dispensing physicians, dispensing dentists and dispensing veterinarians.
 - (e) The maintenance of a pharmacy in any hospital, clinic or dispensary.
 - (f) The selling at public auction of drugs, cosmetics or medical supplies.
 - (g) The distribution of samples of drugs or medical supplies.
 - (h) The itinerant house-to-house vending of drugs, cosmetics or medical supplies.
 - (i) The operation of a store other than a pharmacy for the handling of such drugs and medical supplies as the administrative agency might stipulate and direct.
9. Forms, fees, renewals and revocation.
10. Right of appeal from the action of the administrative agency.
11. Penalties for violation of the law.
12. Permitting the administrative agency to proceed by injunction against violators of the act.

While no attempt will be made in this report to discuss any of these sub-divisions in detail, it can be said that the draft was built upon the belief and knowledge that the public welfare required that greater safeguards be thrown around the manufacture and distribution of drugs, cosmetics and medical supplies, and that in order to do this it was necessary to give the administrative agency broad regulator powers to that their every phase of production and distribution would be under professional supervision and control.

Therefore, no manufacturing of drugs, cosmetics or medical supplies should be carried on except under permits issued by the administrative agency and in compliance with conditions which the administrative agency would set up in the interest of public health; the wholesaling of drugs, cosmetics and medical supplies should be carried on under permit, and under conditions laid down; and retailing of drugs and medical supplies should be restricted to registered pharmacists except in those instances where, in the judgment of the administrative agency, it was necessary or desirable to grant limited rights under permits to others.

Among these limited rights to be exercised under permit was the dispensing by physicians, dentists and veterinarians and the sale of designated drugs and medical supplies by stores other than pharmacies.

It requires only the mere recital of the above objectives to emphasize their controversial character and thus to anticipate some of the difficulties in the way of having them approved by the state legislatures. In other words, the draft of the Committee, irrespective of how well it was prepared or how much thought given to its various provisions, would be subjected to the same type of pressure and thus squeezed by the same sort of compromise that has resulted in the present pattern of pharmaceutical legislation.

After the bill was in the hands of the secretaries of the various state boards of pharmacy there was general agreement that it would not be possible to place the dispensing doctor permit issued by the board of pharmacy and that other provisions might be equally difficult of enactment. When these criticisms came to the attention of the chairman he admitted quite frankly that the criticism was justified and that the difficulties in the way of enactment had, if anything, been understated. It was pointed out too, that the bill was drawn with the full and clear knowledge that it would involve controversial matters and that its passage in the form in which it was drawn would be difficult, if not indeed impossible, in most, if not in all states at this time.

The chairman also pointed out as forcefully as he could that we had long had the knowledge that any legislative effort to enact pharmacy laws which really sought to accomplish what a true pharmacy act would accomplish, would be controversial, and we had long had the knowledge, born from an unvarying experience, that there would be strong and persistent opposition to the realization of our desires. The question was not whether the provisions were controversial or whether there would be difficulty in the way of enactment, but rather was there anything to be gained by continuing to put off the attempt to meet these needs through legislation.

The provisions requiring the dispensing physician to operate under permit issued by the board was looked upon as desirable and, in fact, necessary, but the view was expressed that there would be no sense in attempting to accomplish this through legislation because the bill would have no chance of favorable action. The chairman, when faced with this comment said that the view was not new, that we had long recognized dispensing by physicians as one of the major pharmaceutical problems, and that there was much evidence that it was increasing. It was pointed out that, in many sections of the country, dispensing by physicians has grown to such proportions that the physicians have, for all practical purposes, taken over the professional work which would otherwise be carried on by pharmacists themselves.

The growth in the number of physicians' supply houses was referred to as another indication that dispensing by physicians was being stimulated by systematized, organized effort. It was also pointed out that the trend in medication was toward concentrates such as tablets, pills, capsules, etc., and that this trend was being capitalized by certain pharmaceutical manufacturers so as to make it easy for the dispensing physician to enter upon the practice of Pharmacy and to be the source of supply of medication, not only to his own patients, but sometimes to the neighborhood as well.

Emphasis was laid on the belief that, desirable as it might be, there was slight possibility of securing legislation limiting the sale of drugs and medicines to drug stores. This was certain to be opposed by general dealers and all others interested in defeating restrictive sales measures of all

kinds. The provision requiring sales of drugs and medicines, even in drug stores, to be made under the direction and supervision of registered pharmacists, was bound to provoke criticism. The more stringent requirement that poisonous and potent drugs be sold exclusively by registered pharmacists, upon whom was imposed the affirmative duty of informing the purchaser with respect to the articles desired, was characterized as radical and one which would arouse strong controversy and opposition among pharmacists themselves.

When faced with these outworn points of view the chairman said that the Committee was acutely aware that criticism and controversy would break around these proposals, that it was acutely aware that criticism and controversy had broken around every effort to secure professionally and socially sound pharmacy laws, and that it was acutely aware that, because we ourselves had always broken and run in the face of the criticism and controversy, that pharmacy laws were much more expressive of compromise and expediency than of the true relationship of Pharmacy to public health. The general pattern of existing pharmacy laws was referred by the chairman, in answer to all comment that the uniform pharmacy act was too exacting, and the opportunity was made use of to emphasize the point that there would be no effective pharmaceutical legislation if it is to await the day when there would be no objection to its passage. The Committee was greatly impressed with the fact that the critics, in our own work, were much more active in pointing out why the uniform pharmacy act would not be passed than they were in helping to map out a program from which success might conceivably have come.

Several trade groups expressed the feeling that the Committee had drawn a bill which would adversely effect their interests. In some cases the Comment was justified, and in others it was no more than the old cry of those determined to hold on their old practices, quite irrespective of whether they were good or bad for the general public. In the proper cases the Committee stands ready to cooperate in writing amendments to the uniform pharmacy act which will correct unwarranted interference with trade groups.

This matter is referred to in this report at this time to again direct attention to some of the more insistent problems which are facing the pharmaceutical profession and to again give emphasis to the question of what possible chance is there to meet these conditions or to minimize their effects if some determined, persistent and systematized effort is not made to meet these conditions or to minimize their effects. Certainly, nothing is to be gained by continual reference to the seriousness of the situation and to excuse action on the ground of the difficulties involved.

The Committee feels that it has discharged its obligation in the matter by directing attention to the defects in existing pharmacy laws and pointing out ways and means of correcting them through modern and efficient legislation. All of the conditions which resulted in the establishment of this Committee persist, and all of the reasons advanced by the Committee for a modernization of pharmacy laws still confront us. All of the problems which might possibly be met by legislation still abound and all of the evils which legislation might possibly cure still menace us. In other words, we are faced with the necessity of maintaining some agency to take leadership in the field of pharmaceutical legislation and to work to the enactment of modern pharmaceutical legislation as a major pharmaceutical objective.

It is, therefore, recommended that a Committee on the Modernization of Pharmacy Laws be continued and that it be charged with the duty of studying existing pharmaceutical legislation and with the revision of the proposed uniform pharmacy act, in the event revision is found desirable. It is recommended, too, that the secretaries of the state boards of pharmacy be continued as auxiliary members of the Committee and that every effort be made to stimulate and maintain their interest in the accomplishment of the purposes for which the Committee was primarily set up."

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.—Secretary DuMez read the report of the Council as follows, which was received:

"There is submitted herewith the seventh annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education. It covers the period August 21, 1938 to August 20, 1939.

General Information.—For the information of the new members of the associations sponsoring the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education, it is pointed out that the Council was organized in 1932 and that the following were the important events leading up to its organization.

In 1927, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy appointed a committee to make a comprehensive survey of pharmacy for the purpose of obtaining information which might be used as the basis for establishing standards for colleges of pharmacy. This committee was designated the Pharmaceutical Survey Committee. In 1928, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy was tendered and accepted an invitation to join the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy in the furtherance of this survey project. Owing, however, to the difficulties experienced in raising the funds necessary to carry on the contemplated work, the project was abandoned and, in 1932, there was organized a new committee consisting of three representatives from each, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and one representative from the American Council on Education. The new committee was given the title of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education, and a constitution and by-laws providing for its organization and the conduct of its business were drafted and approved by the constituent organizations.

The Council held its first meeting in Toronto, Canada, on August 26, 1932, and has held at least one meeting each year since then. Its activities up to two years ago were confined largely to the work incident to the drafting of standards to be used in the accreditation of colleges of pharmacy. Since 1938, it has been engaged in applying these standards to the colleges which have made application for accreditation.

The membership of the Council is made up of three representatives from each, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and one representative from the American Council on Education. The members are now elected or appointed to serve for a term of six years, but in the initial organization of the Council each of the three pharmaceutical associations elected or appointed one member for a term of two years, one for a term of four years and one for a term of six years so that one representative must be chosen by each of the associations once every two years.

The members receive no compensation for the time and labor which they give to the Council. The only remuneration of any kind which they receive is reimbursement for their traveling and other necessary expenses incurred while engaged in the work of inspecting colleges, or in attending meetings.

The following is the present membership of the Council: Representing the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION: E. F. Kelly, Washington, D. C.; H. A. B. Dunning, Baltimore, Md.; D. F. Jones, Watertown, S. D. Representing the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy: H. C. Christensen, Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; R. L. Swain, Baltimore, Md. Representing the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy: A. G. DuMez, Baltimore, Md.; Townes R. Leigh, Gainesville, Fla.; C. B. Jordan, Lafayette, Ind. Representing the American Council on Education: David Allan Robertson, Baltimore, Md.

Results of Election of New Members.—The following members, whose terms of office expired in 1938, were reelected by their respective associations to serve the regular term of six years: E. F. Kelly, representing the A. Ph. A.; H. C. Christensen, representing the N. A. B. P.; A. G. DuMez, representing the A. A. C. P.; and David Allan Robertson, representing the A. C. E.

Meetings.—Since August 20, 1938, the Council has held two meetings, one in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on July 24–27, 1939, and one in Atlanta, Georgia, on August 19, 1939.

Other Activities.—(1) During the year, the attention of the Council has been given almost exclusively to the inspection of colleges of pharmacy for accreditation with the objective in view of completing this work before the end of the college year 1938–1939. In all cases, the inspection committees were made up of two members of the Council and in one instance an outsider, Dr. R. C. Corley, Professor of Biochemistry at Purdue University, was called in to assist. All of the members of the Council with the exception of three participated in this work and your secretary takes this opportunity to thank them for the services thus rendered.

Failure to complete the inspections by the end of the college year was due in part to the tardiness of some of the colleges in returning the questionnaire forms which delayed the making out of proper itineraries and, in part, to the fact that the members were not always available for inspection trips when desired, because it was necessary for them to give some time to the regular employment by which they earn their livelihood. It is expected to resume the work of inspection as soon as the colleges open in the fall and to carry it forward as rapidly as possible.

(2) The chairman and secretary attended a conference of representatives of various accrediting agencies sponsored by the American Council on Education and held in Washington, D. C. on April 7th and 8th. The two most important complaints made against accrediting agencies at this conference were that the cost of the services of these agencies is excessive and that too much of the time of administrative officials and teaching staffs is consumed in completing questionnaire forms and in consultation with the inspectors sent out by these agencies.

One of the speakers, in addressing the conference, made the statement, he has been informed that the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education charged a smaller fee than \$175 for inspections in some cases. The accuracy of this statement was challenged by the representatives of the Council, who informed the conference that the fee charged by the Council for the inspection of a college had been \$175 in each case; that in the majority of instances this fee had been paid in full by the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy from the 'Survey Fund' accumulated by that association and to which most of the colleges had contributed. In a few instances, where the colleges did not contribute a sufficient amount to this fund to cover the fee for inspection, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy had paid only the amount contributed and the remainder of the \$175 had been paid directly by the college.

Perhaps the most important outcome of the conference was a decision to hold another next year and to carry out certain studies during the interim between meetings. Among the more important studies which were agreed upon were the following: a study to determine the cost of the services of accrediting agencies; a study of the time consumed in answering questionnaire forms, etc.; a study to determine the degree of duplication of work required in assembling information for the various accrediting agencies and ways in which this may be avoided.

(3) In accordance with the instructions received on August 19, 1938, your Secretary-Treasurer took the steps necessary to have the Council incorporated. An attorney was employed to draw up the articles and to make application for a certificate of incorporation in the State of Maryland. The attorney proceeded with the task assigned him and a certificate of incorporation was issued to the Council on August 14, 1939. The signatories for the certificate, three of whom are required in the State of Maryland, are Messrs. E. F. Kelly, R. L. Swain and A. G. DuMez. The American Council on Pharmaceutical Education, Incorporated, held its organization meeting here in Atlanta, on August 19, 1939, and the following officers were elected: E. F. Kelly, *President*; H. C. Christensen, *Vice-President*; A. G. DuMez, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Summary of Progress.—Of the 68 colleges of pharmacy which were in operation in the United States proper at the beginning of the year, 61 have made application for accreditation to date. One of the 61 colleges was advised to withdraw its application because a preliminary examination of the completed questionnaire and catalog indicated that this institution was not ready for accreditation.

Of the remaining seven colleges which have not made formal application for accreditation, only one has given no indication of its intention in this regard; one informed the Council that it would discontinue operation in June 1939; one stated that it would not file an application at this time; one questioned the advisability of making application at this time on the ground that it had been in operation only two years; one stated that it would make application after it discontinued giving instruction to students enrolled for the three-year course; and two stated that they would make application for accreditation at some future date.

Of the 61 colleges of pharmacy which have made application for accreditation and which have completed the questionnaire forms, one, as previously stated, was advised to withdraw its application. Of the remaining 60, 50 have already been inspected and 10 remain to be inspected. It is the intention of the Council to inspect these 10 colleges as early in the fall as possible so that all of the applications for accreditation which have been received to date may be acted on early in December and the roll of accredited colleges published on or about January 1, 1940.

Financial Statement.—Attached hereto is a financial statement for the year August 21, 1938 to August 20, 1939. It will be noted that the Council has a respectable cash balance due to the fact that there was only one meeting held during the year, other than the one held here, in Atlanta, on August 19, 1939, and because of the economical itineraries which it was possible to make for the inspection of the southern and western colleges.

This balance, however, will be needed to help pay the expenses of the inspection of some of the remaining colleges where economical itineraries cannot be arranged, to the reinspection of

certain colleges, to the fact that the supply of booklets containing the standards for the Council is exhausted and will have to be replenished, to the fact that it will probably be necessary to hold several meetings of the Council, to complete the work necessary for the preparation of the accredited roll of colleges and for the payment of stenographic and clerical expenses which it is anticipated will be unusually heavy during the coming year.

Up to the present time, the Council has been able to finance itself through contributions (\$200 annually from each of the three sponsoring organizations) and from the fees paid for inspections, but the time has arrived to give serious consideration to future financing, particularly with the view to establishing the permanency of the Council by making available to it sufficient funds with which to reinspect the colleges at desirable intervals and to carry out much needed studies for the clarification and improvement of the standards for accreditation and to promote progress in attaining the other objectives set forth in Article II of the Constitution.

In conclusion, the Council again thanks the secretaries of the state boards of pharmacy, the deans of the colleges of pharmacy and the others who have coöperated so whole-heartedly in the furtherance of this undertaking which it is believed will redound to the lasting benefit of Pharmacy in all of its branches when completed."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AMERICAN COUNCIL ON PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION FOR 1938-1939.

Receipts:

1938		
August 1	Balance on Hand.....	\$2064.63
September 26	Pittsburgh Col. of Pharm., Balance, Inspection Fee.....	75.00
November 18	Kansas City Col. of Pharm., Payment for Inspection.....	175.00
November 21	Univ. of California, Payment for Inspection.....	175.00
1939		
January 20	A. A. C. P. for Inspection of One College.....	175.00
March 18	A. A. C. P. for Inspection of Two Colleges.....	350.00
March 29	Fordham Univ., Payment for Inspection.....	175.00
March 29	A. A. C. P. Contribution.....	200.00
March 29	A. A. C. P. for Inspection of One College.....	175.00
April 1	N. A. B. P. Contribution.....	200.00
April 8	Cincinnati Col. of Pharm., Payment for Inspection.....	175.00
April 14	A. A. C. P. for Inspection of Two Colleges.....	350.00
May 13	Univ. of Buffalo, Payment for Inspection.....	175.00
May 13	Des Moines Col. of Pharm., Payment for Inspection.....	175.00
May 13	Univ. of Georgia, Balance, Inspection Fee.....	75.00
May 22	A. A. C. P. for Inspection of Nine Colleges.....	1500.00
May 22	Xavier Univ., Payment for Inspection.....	175.00
June 9	A. Ph. A. Contribution.....	200.00
June 9	Univ. of Tennessee, Payment for Inspection.....	175.00
June 9	Columbia Univ., Payment for Inspection.....	175.00
June 9	Univ. of Montana, Payment for Inspection.....	175.00
June 14	Univ. of Nebraska, Payment for Inspection.....	175.00
June 20	A. A. C. P. for Inspection of Seven Colleges.....	1225.00
June 26	Univ. of Colorado, Payment for Inspection.....	175.00
July 5	Oregon State Agr. College, Payment for Inspection.....	175.00
July 12	Univ. of Southern California, Payment for Inspection.....	175.00

\$9039.63

Expenditures:

1938

September 23	D. F. Jones, for Attending Meeting in Minneapolis.....	\$ 24.29
September 23	C. B. Jordan, for Attending Meeting in Minneapolis.....	38.50
September 23	R. L. Swain, for Attending Meeting in Minneapolis.....	59.80
September 23	A. G. DuMez, for Attending Meeting in Minneapolis.....	59.85
September 23	A. C. Taylor, for Attending Meeting in Minneapolis.....	59.85
September 23	E. F. Kelly, for Attending Meeting in Minneapolis.....	59.85
September 26	Zada Cooper, Refund Made on the \$175 Which the A. A. C. P. Paid toward the Inspection of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy.....	75.00
October 6	H. C. Christensen, Attending Meeting in Minneapolis.....	39.40
November 3	H. G. Roeblyck, Letter Heads and Envelopes.....	5.00

1939

January 7	R. L. Swain, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	134.16
January 7	Townes R. Leigh, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	120.22
January 7	R. C. Corley, Expenses, Inspection Trip and Honorarium	77.61
February 27	A. G. DuMez, Attendance of Conference in New York with Newcomb and Richardson.....	21.43
March 8	R. L. Swain, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	98.78
March 8	A. G. DuMez, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	100.03
March 16	E. F. Kelly, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	23.25
March 29	E. F. Kelly, Attendance of Conference in New York with Newcomb and Richardson.....	24.78
April 2	A. G. DuMez, Attendance of Conference of Accrediting Agencies in Washington, D. C. April 7th-8th.....	8.90
April 3	A. G. DuMez, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	120.46
April 3	H. C. Christensen, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	38.35
April 10	Townes R. Leigh, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	125.32
May 3	A. G. DuMez, Postage, Phone Calls, etc.....	21.00
May 3	A. G. DuMez, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	246.87
May 3	R. L. Swain, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	76.58
May 3	C. B. Jordan, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	124.75
May 3	A. C. Taylor, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	155.15
May 3	E. F. Kelly, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	87.01
May 4	Townes R. Leigh, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	86.86
May 29	C. B. Jordan, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	324.51
June 9	A. G. DuMez, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	372.79
June 15	E. F. Kelly, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	289.34
June 17	A. C. Taylor, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	291.81
July 5	H. C. Christensen, Expenses, Inspection Trip.....	62.95
July 28	Hotel Bill, Atlantic City Meeting.....	252.33
August 5	E. F. Kelly, Expenses, Atlantic City Meeting.....	10.77
August 5	R. L. Swain, Expenses, Atlantic City Meeting.....	21.95
August 5	Townes R. Leigh, Expenses, Atlantic City Meeting.....	83.60
August 5	A. C. Taylor, Expenses, Atlantic City Meeting.....	48.81
August 10	C. B. Jordan, Expenses, Atlantic City Meeting.....	79.75
August 10	D. F. Jones, Expenses, Atlantic City Meeting.....	112.62
August 10	H. C. Christensen, Expenses, Atlantic City Meeting.....	77.50
August 10	A. G. DuMez, Expenses, Atlantic City Meeting.....	24.70
August 10	A. G. DuMez, Current Expenses.....	20.08
August 10	Miss Agnes Cawthorn, Stenographic Services.....	20.00
August 10	Miss Daisy Lotz, Stenographic Services.....	100.00
August 10	University of California, Refund on Inspection Fee.....	175.00

\$4481.56

Balance..... \$4558.07

ADDRESS OF DR. WALTER D. COCKING.

In introducing Dr. Cocking, Chairman Cook referred to him as a native of the State of Iowa who later spent some time in Tennessee and later came to Georgia where he has done an outstanding service over a number of years as Dean of the School of Education of the University of Georgia. Dr. Cocking then delivered the following address, "The Pharmacist as an Educational Influence in Community Life."

"At a recent International Conference held in New York City, of business and professional people, industrialists, farmers, representatives of organized labor, representatives of civic organizations and leaders from the field of public education, it was held unanimously that public education is the best deterrent of war. I should like to propose that if the agency of public education is considered a mighty instrument of as great or greater import than instruments of war in determining the fate of the peoples of the world, it should be of even greater import in teaching people how to live together satisfactorily, how to make a living, and should be the most important of all forces in helping to achieve the ultimate aim of every man, that of happiness. To you who are engaged in the vocation of Pharmacy, therefore, I would direct your attention to the importance of public education in the field of Pharmacy. Particularly would I have you address yourselves to the obligations and objectives that you have as a profession in the development and promotion of sound policies of public education.

Pharmacy has a long and honorable history. It is one of the oldest of the vocations in which mankind has engaged. It has always been recognized that its supreme aim is the good it might render. It has had a cataclysmic growth. Naturally as science has advanced Pharmacy has felt its effects. The herb gatherer and dispenser of former years has given way to the trained scientists. He, basing his work upon the results of research, employs his trained mind and understanding of causes and results in becoming one of the indispensable servants of mankind and one of those whose services are most beneficial. Everywhere to-day is found a drug store. Almost every city block boasts of one or more such establishments. In the vast majority of the rural neighborhoods of America a drug store is an important institution. No matter what the size of the village one expects to find among its small cluster of buildings on its single street a place designated as the village drug store. The growth of the drug store has been amazing. The results of the service which it provides have been truly magnificent.

Public education in America is the foundation stone of our democracy. Washington in his farewell address concluded his advice to the Nation in these words, 'Promote then as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.' Jefferson to whom at the end of a long and most useful life had come countless honors, advised that the epitaph which he desired on his tombstone should refer to his work as an educator rather than to his work as a statesman. Jefferson in his writings, in his public addresses and in his counsels proclaimed the importance of education, the utter necessity of public education to the life stream of the American democracy. He it was who proposed and had adopted the motto which marks the University of Virginia even to-day: 'Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make ye free.' Jefferson it was who probably best saw and best proclaimed the value of public education to all phases of life and to all vocations in which people living in a democracy participate.

It is probably desirable to restate here that great changes have come in American society since the times of Washington and Jefferson. As a result there is need for equally great changes in public education if America is to be the instrument which the early leaders of this nation hoped it would become. American society is no longer a simple society. Manufacturing unknown in the time of Jefferson has caused Americans to become an industrial people at the same time working along-side of a mechanized agriculture. 'The opportunities and responsibilities of the individual in this society are correspondingly complex.' Beard points out, 'Education must keep alive memories, linking the past with the present and tempering the sensations of the hour by reference to the long experiences of the race . . . Concerned with truth and the great powers of mind and heart, education is bound to assert the liberty in which they may flourish, to quicken minds, to encourage searching and inventiveness, to employ tolerance and the judicial spirit, to inculcate habits of gentleness and justice.' No barbarism can destroy the effect of public education on an enlightened citizenship, if the torch of learning is held high.

I would point out also that an important part of knowledge is ethics. Knowledge alone is

insufficient. A pharmacist may know and be able to use the fruits of knowledge and yet may exploit his community. There is nothing in an educational fact which causes the one who has it to use it for the benefits of mankind. As Beard points out ethics is, therefore, not a side issue with education but is a central concern, a concern which gives direction to the spread of knowledge. In the days which lie ahead in this troubled period of the world's travail, public education is headed for heavy seas. All of us who have the happy opportunity to be members of the world's greatest democracy would seem to have a large obligation and responsibility to preserve it, and to see to it that it holds true to its original place in American life as the foundation of American citizenship.

In the promotion and development of public education many agencies have played a large part. However, the public schools have largely been given the major task. In the period, of 150 short years, public schools in the face of great odds have accomplished a tremendous task in the development of a necessary system of education. But the school alone cannot and should not do the whole job. Other agencies have an obligation for the education of people. I shall not worry you here with a long listing of such agencies. May I say, however, in all earnestness and sincerity that it seems to me that every honorable vocation in America must accept as a part of its functions the promotion and development of public education. This is true of Pharmacy. Pharmacy must recognize its obligation and Pharmacy must accept its responsibility.

In a democracy we believe in the development of both leaders and followers. Henry Suzallo has pointed out that a citizen of a democracy should be both a follower and a leader. The teacher goes to his friend the pharmacist when he is in need of scientific services which the pharmacist processes and therefore the pharmacist is the leader, and the teacher the follower. On the other hand, when the young son of the pharmacist is of school age the pharmacist taking his boy by the hand leads him to the school teacher and asks him to guide his child along the avenues of knowledge. The teacher then is the leader and the pharmacist is the follower. This conception of an American citizen gives us a true picture of a successful democracy at work. It also provides something of an insight into the part which the pharmacy can play as an educational agency.

In the olden days the general store was a universal meeting place of the people of the neighborhood. In that store educational meetings informal in character were held on any and all occasions. There under the beneficent direction of the store-keeper all problems of the community were faced and many of them solved. National and international questions alike were discussed, information presented and solutions proposed. To-day the general store is a relic of the past. Its place has been taken, as far as it has been possible to replace it, by the corner drug store. It has been said that the modern drug store is America's dispensary of any and all goods and services needed by mankind. It is almost literally true. To the drug store come all the people of the neighborhood not only to purchase services and goods but also to meet their friends and neighbors to carry on informal discussions, to follow the American way of life. What an opportunity for public education which this place of business presents to the pharmacist of vision and intelligence. In addition to being a trained scientist he needs to be a trained philosopher, a keen and understanding teacher, a student of human nature, a seer, above all he has need to exemplify good citizenship. Thus through act and word, through counsel and deed, the pharmacist in the corner drug store has the opportunity and I believe the obligation to serve as an educational leader to the community which he serves.

Such being the job of the pharmacist it entails heavy obligations. It requires that he who would practice Pharmacy must be a well-rounded individual. He must be trained scientifically in his profession. He must have a large background of general knowledge, he must understand people, he must appreciate the psychology of the individual and of the group, he must understand political forces, he must have those traits of personality which attract and hold people. The vocation of Pharmacy has no place for the weakling, only strong men, well-trained, can achieve success. Given these conditions there is no end to the opportunity which the pharmacist has in the proper education of the people of his community.

In conclusion may I point out the great need for pharmacists with the qualities outlined above. Not only for the purpose of success in their chosen field, but more than that in making it possible for the democratic way of life to succeed, and for a people to find the real satisfactions of life. It is a real challenge which I place before you. We of the school call upon you who are pharmacists as we call upon the leaders of other vocations to enroll along with us, and for the

period of the war which never ends, to aid in driving out ignorance, disease, crime and all the other parasites which eat upon the vitals of people; and to help instill in their place good health, happiness, understanding of others and all the other qualities which make for good citizenship and through which the real satisfactions of life come."

At its conclusion the audience stood in appreciation of the splendid message.

DISCUSSION, "THE NECESSITY OF MAINTAINING ADEQUATE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS
IN PHARMACY."

Chairman Cook stated that this discussion had been arranged as an innovation in the program of the Joint Session. The speakers had been selected to represent the pharmacists at large, the educational institutions and the Boards of Pharmacy in the discussion. Unfortunately, Mr. W. G. Cousins had found it impossible to attend.

Chairman Cook then introduced Dr. G. A. Moulton who read the following paper:

"I am pleased with the title of this address. First of all, because it gives me opportunity to express my gratitude to those forces in Pharmacy which have resulted in an improved educational system, from which our present relatively high standards have come, and also to direct attention to the serious consequences which would follow from the adoption of any course which would bring about an impairment.

The title is important again, because it affords opportunity, not only to direct attention to the necessity of maintaining our present standards, but also in focusing attention to those factors which will permit us to sustain the progress already made.

Certainly, it is not necessary in this audience for any detailed reference to the magnificent progress which has been made in pharmaceutical education. However, for the benefit of those who have not followed conditions as closely as others, and particularly for the benefit of that great body of retail pharmacists who, by the very nature of things, cannot be present this morning, let me state that perhaps in no other field of education has the progress been so rapid, so profound and so wise, as in the field of pharmaceutical education.

Hurrying over the field, we note that in 1925 the old two-year course was dropped and the three-year course curriculum placed in effect and that in 1932 (only 7 years later) the three-year course was discontinued and a standard four-year period of training made the minimum for a degree in Pharmacy. While the mere extension of time would have been a great advance, the progress made means more than that. The four-year curriculum now includes cultural, general educational and scientific subjects which, together with the professional courses, present a well-balanced, well-conceived and well-rounded system of professional education.

To-day, Pharmacy occupies a place of prestige and importance on the campus of our leading state universities and as advantageous as this may be, it is secondary to the fact that the college of pharmacy curriculum conforms to acceptable and approved standards of professional education. It is rare indeed to find within our colleges of pharmacy a sketchy or superficial course, as the mere discovery of any haphazard teaching procedure will bring discredit to that institution.

Now, to those who might be inclined to be in opposition to the present four-year course, let me ask if they can possibly conceive of this system having come about except after deliberate and prolonged study. The mere fact that advance has come one step at a time would itself indicate that the whole matter has been the subject of serious and careful study and the mere fact that the system does give evidence of careful and serious study would indicate, too, that the whole system has been developed with a clear-cut objective in mind and that this objective itself has emerged from an understanding of the conditions with which Pharmacy has been faced during this period.

We must bear in mind also, that the progress in pharmaceutical education is more recent than that in Medicine and other public health professions. In fact, the impetus in pharmaceutical education did not begin to manifest itself until medical and dental education had made great strides. It was obvious that if Pharmacy was to hold a comparable place in the public health field, the education of pharmacists must itself be on a comparable basis. It was felt that the short courses in Pharmacy, with their relatively meagre content, and in some instances superficial treatment, were a destructive criticism and did not deserve and could not demand that professional recognition given to professional pursuits based upon sound professional education.

We were faced with the sharp question—should we permit Pharmacy to occupy an inferior

position, or should we frankly face the situation and so contrive to raise the level of professional education as to give it a real place in the educational field? The mere statement of the question brings forth the only possible answer, certainly, from those who are professionally-minded and who have a basic appreciation of what Pharmacy actually means. So, at this point, let me again restate our title: 'The Need for Maintaining High Professional Standards,' as the repetition is itself sufficient to call our attention to the fact that we have no choice in the matter unless we admit that Pharmacy is no more than a mere trade.

I say we have no choice because we are faced with the fact that while pharmaceutical education has tremendously advanced during the past few years, medical and dental education has made equally important strides. In fact, it might be said with a greater degree of accuracy than we care to admit, that the disparity between pharmaceutical and medical education to-day, is perhaps as pronounced as it was back in 1920 when the two-year courses were in effect. To-day, one enters the pharmacy school with a high school diploma and remains in college for four years. The medical man, on the other hand, enters medical school with four years of college work in addition to high school, and with this much more adequate preparation, spends from four to six years in his medical training. The mere statement of this fact again emphasizes that so far as Pharmacy is concerned, there is not the slightest possibility that it dare to back.

I do not mean to say that the time has come when we should insist upon absolute identity in the time element in pharmaceutical and medical education, but I do insist that the time has come when Pharmacy must, at least, maintain the position which it has reached. The development of the medical sciences, the awakened interest in health matters on the part of the general public, the higher level of education which is universally obtainable, alone would be sufficient to bring condemnation upon us as participants in the public health program if we did not consistently and persistently insist upon adequate educational standards. However, I think we must maintain our present educational and professional standards, both because of the professional work which Pharmacy does and also because of the commercial activities in which it engages.

This statement may at first be shocking to the educator who lives in a more or less secluded environment and who does not visualize the profound significance of the economic problems which beat upon the drug store. Discussing for a moment the professional implications, let me say that we are all striving to develop Pharmacy along professional lines and to have it given appropriate recognition in the public health field. We are seeking and have been reasonably successful in placing pharmacists on the state boards of health. Necessarily, Pharmacy will suffer and suffer greatly, if the men who represent Pharmacy on these boards of health are not men of the same mental and professional stature, and able to represent Pharmacy in a thoroughly efficient and commendable manner.

Speaking for myself, I would much rather see Pharmacy not represented at all than to be represented by a person having not the slightest professional and educational right to participate in the public health program of any state. If we are going to insist, as I think we have a right to insist, that Pharmacy be represented on the state boards of health and thus given a voice in the responsibility of the public health program, then Pharmacy is faced with the exacting duty of so maintaining its professional and educational standards as to make it worthy of respect among professions wherever professional men meet and discuss public health problems.

We are also seeking to give Pharmacy increased prestige in the hospitals of this country. We look to the time when a well-equipped pharmacy will be indispensable in any well-equipped hospital and that a pharmacist will hold a position of equal rank with other professional members of the hospital staff. The same reasons which support high educational and professional standards on the part of those who are representing Pharmacy on the boards of health are equally applicable to hospital Pharmacy.

Medical treatment as it is developed in a modern hospital is based upon modern science and calls for the utilization of the most up-to-date devices and contrivances which themselves are based upon a close familiarity with current scientific information. As I visualize the matter, there is not much point in insisting upon giving Pharmacy a real place in hospital administration unless we are in position to discharge the responsibility which goes with the job.

We are also seeking to have Pharmacy developed along professional lines by cooperating much more closely with the medical profession. Even a casual understanding of the content and nature of the medical curriculum is sufficient to show that Pharmacy and Medicine cannot have

much in common until the physician and the pharmacist can meet on more or less mutual ground and they cannot meet on this mutual ground unless they approach it from a relatively equal educational preparation.

There is such a thing as an aristocracy of the mind and none may expect to enjoy the benefits and advantages which this aristocracy enjoys unless they are supported by relatively equal educational and professional standards. I do not believe that anyone who has a sound conception of modern medical practice and what it means in our social and economic scheme, can, for a moment, harbor the thought that Pharmacy dare do less than maintain its present standards.

Not only is this true in the professional field, but sound education is required of those who deal with the commercial problems of the drug store. Merchandising is itself a science and is coming more and more in the hands of men who have gone through our colleges of business administration and who have been fully educated in the significance of economic factors, world trends, and other forces which control the play of modern business.

If the pharmacist is to hold his own in the fierce competitive struggle, he must be equipped with an understanding of economic and commercial problems and must be able to deal with them as effectively as does his competitor. Distribution in the future will be more and more subjected to strict economic control, by which I mean that its development is going to be responsive to sound and proven economic principles. The risk is too great and the consequences too serious for any worthwhile investment of capital to be made unless the venture is economically sound and is under the control of men who have an adequate appreciation of what economics mean.

In addition to the professional and economic demands upon the pharmacist, there are yet his social relations to be considered. And, I believe, again, that all that I have said in support of high educational and professional standards in the purely professional and economic fields, is of equal force and value when considered in connection with the pharmacist as a social individual. The reputation of Pharmacy is not made by its educational system in itself, but rather from the pharmacist's interpretation of this educational system in his contacts with other people.

Stating this another way, the reputation of a pharmacy does not come from the splendid department of pharmacy in the state university to anything like the extent to what Pharmacy is made to mean to the public through the corner drug store. Thousands of people come in contact with the drug store and this drug store and the pharmacist who operates it, create a certain impression upon these thousands of people. He makes this impression, quite irrespective of whether or not he consciously seeks to do so. It is because of this great basic fact that the individual pharmacist becomes the keystone of the whole matter. Unless he conducts himself as an educated person, unless he interprets himself as a professional man, unless his own relationship to the public is one which brings credit to his calling, the educational system which produces him is little more than a mockery. It is because of his social relationship and also because of the importance of his social relationship to the profession as a whole, that we have no choice but to maintain our present standards.

While it would be possible to speak more fully upon this subject, I believe that what has been said is sufficient to maintain that Pharmacy has reached that point when it may no longer look down, but must continue to look up. We have reached that point where the integrity, security and existence of the profession may be said to depend entirely upon the soundness of its educational system and the professional point of view which such a system brings about. So, I say that while we may take much pride in the progress which we have made, we should interpret this progress as a challenge that as much, if not more, will be required of us in the future and that if Pharmacy is to occupy that place in the professional field for which we seek, then it must, in a very full and accurate sense, conform to sound educational and professional standards.

Our responsibility is to maintain the progress which we have made, to sustain the forces which have made this progress possible, and to fully understand that conditions largely beyond our control and of a significance far beyond our full comprehension, are such as to demand that we give the utmost of our mind and devotion to those tasks from which continued progress may come."

Dr. J. G. Beard was presented as the next speaker and read the following paper:

"It seems superfluous before a group of this character to argue that it is necessary to maintain adequate professional standards. It is better to consider how such standards can be ob-

tained and truly be sustained. It is wistful wishing to assume that broadly speaking we have any great degree of professional pharmaceutical practice in this country. While we are working to this end in educational requirements, even here we still have quite a way to go. As for retail practice it is folly to suppose that because there has been improvement in isolated instances that the prospect of adequate professional standards may be expected in the immediate future. So long as there are too many drug stores unwisely distributed and so long as a majority in Pharmacy subscribes to the policy that educational machinery should be geared up to produce as many annual replacements as there are mortalities, just so long will the goal of professional retail practice be postponed. While it is a truism to declare that we need fewer and better drug stores controlled by men of sounder training, it is not old stuff to assert that this end will not be reached until schools and boards, as well as the A. Ph. A. and N. A. R. D., have the courage to face squarely and oppose the demands that the stores now existent must all be kept supplied with some sort of legal practitioners. To yield to this fictitious demand is to break faith with the calling we follow and with an unsuspecting and ignorant public that needs protection from our hands.

The following question will now be asked and discussed: How Can Proper Educational or Prerequisite Standards be Established as a Uniform State Policy?

Without bothering with statistical data it may be said that four sorts of prerequisite conditions prevail at this time: 1. Some states require a four-year degree for only one class of practitioners and there seems no threat that such a requirement will be altered downward. 2. Some states are like the above except that pressure methods have been, are, or will be exerted to break down, or as the phrase goes, liberalize the prevailing standards. 3. Some states have the four-year course as a minimum standard for full pharmacists but allow the licensing of assistant pharmacists under various but always low prerequisite requirements. 4. Some states either have no graduation requirements at present, or else the effective date of such a prerequisite is some distance away.

We may dismiss the first group from consideration. The second group stands in imminent danger. The third will have a hard fight to abolish and keep abolished the assistant grade. The fourth group's chances of getting out of the cellar will be determined mainly by what happens to groups two and three.

There are three fundamental causes that explain why there is too little professional practice and why the four-year college requirement for a single type of license is not uniform throughout the country and why such a standard is difficult to obtain, or, if already on the statute books, why it may be amended seriously by specious reasoning and pressure placed upon legislators by such retail pharmacists as want abundant cheap help.

The first cause is an abysmal ignorance of drugs on the part of the general public. The second is the astounding indifference to the situation by physicians who are too self-concerned with their own importance and problems to support Pharmacy's true place among the health sciences. The third cause rests immediately upon the shoulders of all classes of pharmacists—manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, board examiners and teachers. Each class seems so concerned with its own particular responsibilities that it does not lift up its eyes and see Pharmacy in its wholeness. While it is readily admitted that there are abundant exceptions to these sweeping statements the fact remains that such exceptions do not change the premise.

The first cause, as stated, has to do with the ignorance of the laity in respect to drugs. It seems that the public is never so dumb as when it shops for drugs. Intent upon securing the most for the least and with an inability to distinguish between quality and cost, it is a huge body of purchasing innocents that seems as if it did not care what sort of drug service is obtained so long as the prices asked appeal to its collective bargaining minds. Surely such a condition of lay ignorance calls for a comprehensive educational program that must enlist not merely the interest and support of thinking pharmacists but of several other agencies as well. The immensity of such a program is admitted, but its very size should challenge our resolution to bring into partnership with our efforts editorial and feature writers, educators in medical and sociological fields, beneficent foundations and health agencies of several kinds. With the statement that the public needs such education and with a solid belief that it can be so educated, we will pass to the second cause.

It would seem a natural conclusion to draw that physicians would be vitally concerned about having all drug stores eventually in the hands of soundly trained prescriptionists and that they would conceive it to be their moral obligation to bend their efforts in this direction. We all

know by experience or observation, however, that such a conclusion would be a fallacy. One could almost forgive individual physicians for their failure to labor for legislation designed to guarantee that all additions to pharmaceutical personnel shall be educated in a modern manner. We cannot, however, understand the failure of national and state medical societies to pay heed to such a necessary responsibility. Such bodies should be our strongest allies. Individual practitioners are often so ready to criticize drug stores; so willing to employ methods that deprive drug stores of prescription business; and so indifferent to the methods of drug compounding and dispensing that it is not unfair to assume that their collective attitude of narrowness is responsible for the inactivity of organized medical bodies in respect to bringing about a higher and safer plan of pharmaceutical practice. Parenthetically it may be questioned whether pharmacists generally want or have often sought the aid of physicians. Quite a number express the fear that if doctors were invited to assist they might press such an opportunity to take a dominant stand in pharmaceutical affairs. It is believed that such a fear is unwarranted.

A third cause involving pharmacists was mentioned. When there are too many drug stores in a community, all owned by human beings such as you and I, it naturally follows that fierce competition, coupled with the necessity of keeping body and soul together, results in a reach for more and more side lines, and for more cheap help. This leads to an unconscious diminishment by owners upon the professional phase of the business. Hourly faced with wolfish customers snarling at price tags; hourly faced with too much competition from too many stores, it is not so much cause for wonderment that many retail druggists lose their sense of the professional and ethical aspects of Pharmacy as it is cause for astonishment that so many continue to adhere to a good code of practice.

One of the moot questions of to-day revolves around the annual number of replacements that are required to keep retail stores adequately manned with pharmacists. Some estimate this number at 3000; other estimates are lower. All such guesses, however, are based upon the assumption that all mortalities should be cancelled by additions in order to maintain the *status quo*. No guess is offered here of the correct number. Rather this position is taken: If progress is to be made toward reducing the number of stores to a point where genuine demand is balanced by a competent supply, there should be fewer replacements than mortalities.

It is not possible at present for the accredited schools of the Nation to obtain enough enrollees of good caliber to supply the so called demand for additional pharmacists. Retail pharmacy at this time does not offer great inducements to ambitious, able and well prepared boys and girls. So long as there are too many stores with too little profitable volume just so long will the hours of work be too long and the salary offered be too low to attract the kind of youth that is needed to place professional conditions in Pharmacy on a higher plane.

Can the kind of men assembled here recognize such unhappy conditions and be willing without effort to let them continue; can we in good conscience subscribe to a system that is fundamentally unsound; can we be united on the proposition that only by lessening the number of replacements can the surplus store problem be solved eventually? The next ten years will determine whether or not the four-year college requirement and a single type of licentiate can be made country-wide. If the requirement can stand up that long against the assaults that are just beginning to be hurled against it, and if in the meanwhile the licensing of assistant pharmacists can be stopped and *kept stopped*, our hardest years will then be behind us.

A word now about assistant pharmacists. State after state is abolishing this grade of license until only about fifteen now permit it. In a few of these states a prerequisite of one to two years of college training is a legal requirement. If the demand for assistants in some states becomes too powerful to resist, a last ditch stand should be made to require not less than two years of schooling in a grade A college and not less than four years of practical experience. This would be a compromise with a principle and should be considered only as a last resort.

By request the remainder of this paper will be devoted to a description of efforts recently made in North Carolina that had to do with assistant pharmacists. It is submitted as a typical illustration of what may happen in many states. In 1922 North Carolina made 'graduation from a reputable school or college of pharmacy' a legal prerequisite for full licentiates. In 1921 however, the Legislature received and granted a request from the State Association that the grade of assistant pharmacist be established. The requirements were set in this manner: Age, 18; preliminary education, sufficient, pharmaceutical education, none; practical experience, two years. This law operated for 18 years. In 1936 the State Association adopted a resolution petitioning

the Legislature to cancel the law entirely effective January 1, 1938, without penalty to assistants already licensed. Instead of obtaining such an end, here is what happened: In the closing hours of the 1937 legislative session the law was amended in this manner: The privilege of obtaining an original assistant's license would expire January 1, 1939. All persons holding such a license prior to this date were given the right to stand the full board without further qualifications for an unlimited period of time.

Early in the legislative sessions of this year it was discovered that two different petitions of relief from this new Act would be presented. H. B. 311 would have allowed such candidates as had failed the practical examination only an indefinite opportunity for repeated trials on this single test and when successful to enjoy the privileges that expired January 1. The second petition was introduced as H. B. 566. Under its terms all licensed assistants who had practiced as such for five or more years would be tendered a full license without examination. Eloquent arguments calculated to appeal to the sympathies of the lawmakers were advanced by proponents of both bills. These took the stock form of poor boys of worth and ability being denied rightful privileges, etc.

With the 1936 resolution as a guide to what our pharmacists wanted, the seven executive committeemen of the Association, the seven legislative committeemen, and the five members of the Board, all to a man, united their efforts and by telegrams and effective letters enlisted enough opposition from pharmacists in the State to kill both proposals. But the issue of assistants was not yet dead, because a short time later a resolution from a local association was advertised for presentation at the May meeting of the ASSOCIATION—a resolution designed to restore the grade of assistant. When the convention was assembled it developed that three other local organizations presented counter resolutions. When final action was taken the original resolution was tabled almost unanimously. Let no one conclude, however, that the victories mentioned were achieved easily because constant vigilance and hard work by scores of persons had to be applied to the task.

There are two morals to this story. 1. Seek earnestly to learn before a Legislature meets or as soon as possible what attacks will be made by whom against standards of practice in order to be forearmed. 2. The fate of all prerequisite laws will rest, in the final analysis, in the hands of state associations. This last statement suggests the following gratuitous advice to younger teachers:

Join and enter eagerly, enthusiastically and sincerely into the whole work of your state association. Your help there is needed. Cultivate the friendship and respect of every possible member making no distinction between those who do or do not possess a degree. It is surprising to learn that oftentimes an older pharmacist without an organized education may be an ardent champion of high educational standards for those who are to follow him.

You can earn dividends for yourself and for your school by following this advice that is tendered by one who for twenty-seven consecutive years has been secretary-treasurer of a state association and who believes that his modest efforts in this capacity have been of advantage to himself and to the school with which he is connected."

Chairman Cook expressed the thanks of the audience to Doctors Moulton and Beard for their fine contributions, which were received for publication.

The Joint Session was adjourned at 12:20 o'clock.
