

**THE NINETIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION
DENVER, COLO., AUGUST 16-20, 1942**

THE GENERAL SESSIONS

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

The General Sessions were held in the Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver, Colorado, on Tuesday evening, August 18; and Thursday forenoon and evening, August 20, 1942.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

The First Session convened at 8:50 p. m., President B. V. Christensen presiding. The former presidents of the ASSOCIATION in attendance were invited to occupy seats on the platform.

Messages of welcome were delivered by Lieutenant Governor Vivian of Colorado who represented the Governor, and the Executive Department of the State, and by First Vice-President H. U. Waggner of the Colorado Pharmacal Association. President Christensen expressed the thanks of the ASSOCIATION for the cordial messages.

Messages of greeting were read from Brigadier General Larry B. McAfee, Assistant to the Surgeon General of the United States Army; former President Adams and Mrs. Adams; former President Gathercoal; former President Hilton; former President Lascoff; Secretary John W. Dargavel of the National Association of Retail druggists; Dr. Walter Clark, Executive Secretary of the American Social Hygiene Association; and Dean W. F. Rudd.

The Chairman, H. H. Gregg, Jr., reported that the First Session of the House of Delegates was held Tuesday afternoon and that the House had organized and proceeded with its program. (See Abstract of Proceedings, House of Delegates.)

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.—In asking Vice-President Attwood to take the chair President Christensen spoke in appreciation of his many contacts with Mr. Attwood during the time of his association with the University of Florida. President Christensen then read the following address which was received enthusiastically and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

"One year ago while war clouds were distinguished on the horizon few, if any of us, at the Detroit Convention realized that we would, before the end of the year, be so critically involved in another desperate conflict for freedom and democracy. It seems, therefore, that the selection of Denver as a Convention city was a happy choice. Here in the clear and clean atmosphere of the mountains and protected by the vast spaces on all sides we have a feeling of security and quiet that is conducive to that logical and deliberate consideration with which we must attack the problems facing us today.

The past year will, undoubtedly, be recorded as one of the most momentous in the history of the world. Events and developments of local, state, national and world-wide significance have occurred. These have influenced and modified trends and practices in the field of economics, in the industries and in the professions.

Pharmacy has been confronted with conditions and situations entirely new to this profession. These have presented questions and problems which demand the best thought and considered judgment of every member of the profession. This, in turn, demands a coordination of every group and group interest of the pharmaceutical family; without that pharmacy cannot hope to accomplish results in rendering effective health service or in achieving the position in the nation's economy which can be expected of this profession.

It is evident, therefore, that if there ever was a time when a meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and affiliated organizations was essential that time is here. Every effort has been made to provide a place for the discussion and consideration of important problems which are becoming more acute as the emergency continues.

It must be recognized that the backbone of pharmacy is the practitioner. The profession of pharmacy is made up of the practicing pharmacists. What they think, what they do, their opinions and practices determine the trends of the profession; what others think of pharmacy and the place of pharmacy in relation to other professions is determined by their services and the appearance of their pharmacies. Hence, pharmaceutical organizations and their officers must maintain contacts with the membership in order to profit from their advice, opinions and information and to keep them informed of developments in turn.

Reports from all sections of the United States indicate that pharmacists are taking an active and constructive part in the war effort. Many are joining the Armed Forces and relatively large numbers are entering the war industries. While this is commendable and we would not desire it otherwise, it must be recognized that the civilian ranks of the profession are being rapidly diminished, and there appears to be little doubt that this will require modifications in pharmaceutical practices which should be anticipated and planned for in advance, in so far as possible. Pharmacists are participating in civilian defense programs, in subscribing for war bonds and in the sale of war stamps and war bonds.

(At the annual banquet of the Kentucky State Pharmaceutical Association, June 25, the members present subscribed \$20,000 for war bonds.) Pharmacists are also actively promoting conservation programs and helping in the distribution of literature and the dissemination of information concerning these various war programs to the public. Finally, pharmacists can and do influence public morale. Because of the large number of people whom he contacts and because of the respect and confidence reposed in his integrity, the pharmacist is an important factor in influencing public opinion and public morale. Here is an opportunity for every member of the profession to do his part and I am confident that every pharmacist will measure up to this responsibility.

American pharmacy is, indeed, fortunate in having at its service a Headquarters Building—the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY—with a competent staff located at the seat of Government and, hence, in a position to keep a finger on the pulse of the nation. Pharmacy is likewise fortunate in having in the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY an efficient staff under the leadership of Dr. E. F. Kelly, Secretary of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. From my close associations with Dr. Kelly during the past year I have profited immensely. While I have always had great respect for his ability, from this close association I have acquired a more profound respect for his clear and comprehensive understanding of the problems of pharmacy and the patient, tactful, yet determined manner in which he promotes and safeguards the interests and welfare of the profession.

It is gratifying to note also the respect and confidence which bureaus and departments of the Government have in the integrity of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and this is, no doubt, due in large part to the leadership of Dr. Kelly.

The above introductory statements are offered as an explanation of a number of the activities of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION during the year just ending and the most important of which activities I will now review under appropriate headings.

NATIONAL PHARMACY WEEK

Plans for the observance of National Pharmacy Week as announced by Chairman John E. O'Brien at the Detroit Convention were carried through satisfactorily. The Week's observance consisted of pertinent newspaper and journal articles and publicity; addresses before service clubs and other organizations; college programs; and local, state and national radio broadcasts. Pharmacy Week offers an opportunity to inform the people collectively about the public health services of our profession; this activity should also be carried out all during the year. The thanks and appreciation of the ASSOCIATION are extended to retiring Chairman O'Brien and his Committee for the commendable program and to all who participated in

helping to carry it out. Plans for the continuance of this annual event with centralization in the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY have been formulated and these will likely be announced during this Convention by the incoming Chairman.

EDUCATION

The war situation has made significant impacts upon the educational program in pharmacy and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has co-operated to the fullest extent with other organizations and educational agencies in safeguarding and promoting the educational interests of the profession. The welfare of the nation in relation to a maintenance and continuation of essential pharmaceutical service brought up the question of deferment of students in pharmacy under the Selective Service Act. Thus far, in general, Selective Service Boards have given favorable consideration to individual students. This, in turn, brought up the question of accelerated educational programs in order to enable students to speed up and make more rapid progress and thus become available for service earlier than usual. The attitude of this ASSOCIATION toward accelerated programs is expressed in the following resolution adopted by the Council, February 22: "It was voted that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION go on record as favoring during the war emergency an accelerated program in Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy which seems to serve our country better than programs now existing and that the ASSOCIATION oppose any lowering of educational, professional or legislative standards governing the practice of pharmacy and pharmaceutical education." Again, the accelerated educational programs brought up the problem of finances for students and, as you know, Congress has passed an act appropriating funds for loans to students in designated areas, which areas specifically include pharmacy. Our schools and colleges, our student body and the number of graduates have been restricted to our estimated peacetime replacement. This only source of recruits to our profession must be protected and our high standards of education must be maintained.

REGISTRATION AND LEGAL CONTROL

Of equal importance are the impacts which the war emergency may have on our excellent system of registration in, and legal control of, the practice of pharmacy. This system has been built up through many years of effort and also must be protected against efforts which may be made to lower standards. As the usual pharmaceutical personnel is reduced by the demands of the emergency; as the needs of the armed forces and of our allies reduce the available drugs and medical supplies; as the increased number of physicians, dentists and other practitioners are called into service; the strain on the profession will become more difficult to meet.

The Boards of Pharmacy and the N. A. B. P. will have an increasingly important part as this condition develops. They will be looked to for personnel and other statistics on which we must depend to detect and determine trends and effects. They will have to assist the state officials in meeting personnel and other shortages and in guiding the profession in meeting, as best it can, the needs of the civilian population. Here also we must protect pharmaceutical standards and ethics and it is most encouraging to note that many pharmaceutical organizations have pledged through strong resolutions to see that the standards of registration and practice are not lowered.

STUDENT AND LOCAL BRANCHES

The Committee on Student and Local Branches is again to be commended for their excellent record of accomplishment during the past year. Through bulletins and letters colleges not having branches were encouraged to consider with their students the benefits and advantages of student branches not only to themselves but to the profession, and to perfect the organization of such branches in those colleges where conditions indicated the organization was likely to prove successful and would continue to function. As a result, six new branches were formed and two were reorganized and are again actively functioning. A total of 551 students are on the rolls of these new branches and have been accepted as associate members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The Committee decided to try the District Plan discussed before the College Association at Detroit in two of the board and college districts. One of these districts later decided to cancel its meeting for last year. The other district proceeded with plans and a program was carried out with all branches of the District represented and one college not having a branch sent visiting delegates. A branch was subsequently formed in this college. The students were very enthusiastic concerning the benefits of this meeting and voted to continue. They also adopted ways and means of sending a delegate to the Convention here in Denver and this young man, R. S. Gordon, of Purdue University, is present and will be introduced at the opportune time.

One Local Branch was also formed—namely, the California Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION with a membership of eighty-five up to date. Other local branches are under consideration or in process of organization.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

The American Institute of the History of Pharmacy has been duly accepted as an affiliated organization. This Institute has its headquarters at Madison, Wisconsin, and is designed to foster and promote interest in the history of the profession and to prepare and disseminate material and information concerning its various historical aspects. The scope of the activities of this group includes

not only historical developments of national importance but those of state and local significance as well. The affiliation of such professional organizations as the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy and the American College of Apothecaries should serve to strengthen the mother association as well as the affiliated organization. Affiliation of another professional organization, the hospital group, is now in process.

PUBLICATIONS

Arrangements for handling all editorial work of the publications at the Headquarters Building—the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY—were completed early in the ASSOCIATION year. Dr. J. L. Powers accepted appointment as Editor of the Scientific Edition and Pharmaceutical Abstracts in conjunction with his duties as Chairman of the Committee of Revision of the National Formulary and Director of the Research Laboratory. Additional clerical help was provided to assist Dr. Powers and he assumed the duties as Editor, January 1, 1942. The Scientific Edition has been brought up to schedule and with the slight relief afforded by the publication of the National Formulary it may be possible for Dr. Powers to give more attention to this publication and inaugurate improvements he has had under consideration.

The Practical Pharmacy Edition, as far as form and content are concerned, continues to receive favorable comment. However, this edition has been consistently behind schedule. This has resulted in considerable criticism and embarrassment to the ASSOCIATION and should be remedied promptly in order that this publication may serve the purposes intended.

Another important publication is the Pharmaceutical Recipe Book. The second edition of this book, issued in 1936, is exhausted and it is planned to issue the third edition during the coming fall, under the direction of the Committee on Recipe Book under the chairmanship of Dr. J. Leon Lascoff.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION also issues a series of bulletins giving pertinent information concerning matters of immediate interest and requiring prompt attention. These are distributed principally to Publications, State Association Secretaries, Secretaries of State Boards and College Deans. This year forty-four of these bulletins have been issued covering such subjects as the A. M. A.—A. P. H. A. Conference, the Quinine orders, and the U. S. Summary of Personnel Statistics.

In addition, the ASSOCIATION has distributed with these bulletins copies of a number of bulletins issued by the American Council on Education containing information covering matters of importance to pharmacy.

Another publication of importance prepared by the ASSOCIATION is the "Manual for Pharmacists in Civilian Defense" which was issued for distribution in February. This covers such subjects as organi-

zation of the Civilian Defense Services, the pharmacist's place, maintaining civilian morale and the pharmacist's duties. This was approved by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense and several state offices as the official guide. This Manual was made available at cost for distribution purposes.

THE COUNCIL

A brief review of the work of the Council is included here for the reason some criticism was expressed last year that not all matters referred to it received due and adequate consideration. Four meetings of the Council were held during the convention year. The first was held August 23, 1941, immediately following adjournment of the Detroit Convention; the second was held in Washington, D. C., October 4 and 5, 1941; the third in Washington, D. C., February 22, 1942, and the fourth at Denver, August 16, 1942. It should be emphasized that the Chairman of the Council, Dr. R. P. Fischelis, carefully reviewed both the presidential address of Charles H. Evans, the retiring president, and the inaugural address of the incoming president, and every suggestion and recommendation of both were placed on the agenda of the Council. These were thoroughly discussed in the Council meetings of August and October and action directed according to majority vote. The following items are cited as illustrations—Funds were allotted for the employment of an assistant to Secretary Kelly and a committee appointed to canvass the field and make nominations. Thus far, a qualified candidate has not been found available but additional clerical help has been provided in the meantime. Dr. J. L. Powers was appointed Editor of the Scientific Edition and this Edition transferred to the Headquarters Building; plans have been made for the centralization of National Pharmacy Week activities in the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY; a joint A. M. A. and A. P. H. A. Conference was held in Cleveland in April; a Pharmacy Corps Bill is in the hopper; the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has been represented on the programs of at least twelve State Pharmaceutical Associations and a Conference of State Association Secretaries and Government officials was held in Washington in February. A number of other movements are in progress and are being carried forward as rapidly as conditions will permit.

U. S. P. XII AND N. F. VII

Shortages in a number of important medicinal products have been experienced due primarily to dislocated economic and industrial conditions in foreign areas and to transportation hazards and transportation priorities. Some of these shortages have become acute and in order to meet these conditions the Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary have been duly authorized to provide for temporary replacements with materials which are obtainable. The flexible programs of both of these standards lend themselves readily to emergency needs. The established policies of issuing revisions

of U. S. P. or N. F. standards of drugs whenever conditions warrant and justify, by means of interim revisions or supplements, assure adjustment of these standards to the medicinal and pharmaceutical needs of both civilians and armed forces under the rapidly changing conditions which confront the nation. It has also become necessary, because of war shortages, for these standards to issue permissive statements which make possible the temporary substitution of available products for those which are official but not for the time being available. These might be considered as "emergency announcements" and limited to the period of the particular emergency.

U. S. P. XII and N. F. VII were completed during the summer and are now available and in process of distribution. The U. S. P. contains a total of 659 medicinal products, including 160 new drugs and medicinal preparations. The National Formulary contains a total of 732 products, including 97 new drugs and preparations. Both will become official November 1, 1942. Chairman Powers and his Laboratory Staff and the N. F. Committee are to be commended for their devotion to the work of revision and the excellent job they have done.

SECRETARY'S CONFERENCE

As was pointed out in the beginning of this address the war emergency brought up many important and significant problems and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was called on to provide data and information and to make recommendations to committees or bureaus or departments of Government responsible for the formulation of governmental policies. Hence, it was considered essential that the practicing pharmacists throughout the various states—the men in the drugstores—be informed concerning these problems so that their help and coöperation could be enlisted to meet the situations rapidly developing. The A. P. H. A. recognized early in the emergency that representatives of governmental bureaus and departments expected help and coöperation; that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, in turn, needed reliable agencies from which to obtain authentic information as to states and localities; that this was a job for the pharmacists and that it must be handled by a close-working arrangement between national and state and local groups. In order that this might be accomplished it became increasingly evident that a conference including state and national association representatives was essential and that such a conference should result in a working arrangement. It was realized that the work would not be completed at one conference, work would be continuous and hence, additional conferences might become necessary. Briefly, it became evident that pharmacy must do three things: (1) Find out what we are expected to do and what we can do. (2) Organize our own forces and resources and coöperate and work together in the same direction. (3) Integrate and coördinate our work and our

efforts with the work and efforts of other groups so that all will be working effectively toward a common goal. Consequently, with the cooperation of Jennings Murphy, Chairman of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries, invitations were sent out to the respective states and thirty-two responded by sending representatives to this Conference held in Washington, D. C., February 20 and 21. Several Governmental bureaus and departments were invited to lay their problems before this Conference and to discuss ways and means in which the profession could aid the country. They apparently welcomed this opportunity and all of them were represented by key men—men of high rank in the respective governmental agencies. Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System, discussed the regulations and fundamental policies forming the basis of Selective Service and emphasized that every effort was being made to provide for the needs of the three main factors concerned in the war effort—namely, the armed forces, the production line and civilian activities, with due consideration to the capabilities and capacities of the individual registrant. Major Siegfried Coblenz, Occupational Adviser of the Selective Service System, suggested a plan for Pharmacy Advisory Committees and discussed details for consideration of such committees in the operation of this plan.

Brigadier General Larry B. McAfee, Assistant to the Surgeon General of the United States Army, discussed the need for pharmacists and the services of pharmacists in the Army. Dr. George Baehr, Chief Medical Officer of the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, discussed the place of the pharmacist in Civilian Defense and urged pharmacists to follow the program worked out by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION as outlined in the Manual referred to above. F. A. Delgado, Chief of the Drug Unit of the Office of Price Administration, discussed the setting of price ceilings on raw materials used in the production of pharmaceutical products. Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, Chief of the Medical and Health Supplies Section, Division of Civilian Supply of the War Production Board, outlined the functions of this office with reference to proper rationing of essentials and curtailments of unobtainable materials. He pointed out the necessity of wholehearted and willing cooperation and indicated the possibility that, unless the profession showed itself capable of controlling its own members, some Government agency would likely have to be charged with the task of regulating pharmacy. Kenneth Tator, Chemical Consultant, Conservation and Substitution Branch, Bureau of Industrial Conservation of the War Production Board, addressed the conference on ways in which the pharmacist can cooperate and serve in the conservation program. B. Frank Kyker, of the Business Education Service of the U. S. Office of Education, discussed the progress in the development of training programs for pharmacists in service under the provisions of

the George-Deen Act and announced that Division I of the Teacher's Outline for such courses had been completed and ready for use. Dr. E. R. Coffey, Assistant Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, discussed public health problems and the importance of maintaining the health of the American people with particular reference to the War situation. He urged that pharmacists take an active part in public health movements and stated that "persons with the training of pharmacists are in a position to be of great service as members of boards of health or advisory health committees." Dr. A. G. Murray, Senior Chemist of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, discussed some of the phases of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act affecting pharmacists with particular reference to distribution of dangerous drugs.

Following the speaking program the Conference discussed the problems brought up in view of the information presented by the speakers and several resolutions were adopted defining the attitude of the Conference and plans of action were formulated to be carried back to the states for execution. (See *JOUR. A. PH. A.*, Practical Pharmacy Edition, February, 1942, p. 47.)

The consensus of opinion was that this was one of the outstanding events in the history of American Pharmacy and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries were commended for cooperating in this program. The speakers complimented the Conference for the apparent sincerity and cooperative spirit of those in attendance and the secretaries in turn were high in their praise of the quality and content of the program. This is probably one of the most constructive ventures that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has carried out and has done more to create a favorable attitude toward this ASSOCIATION than anything that lies within my knowledge. This, undoubtedly, will have far reaching effects, the value of which may not become apparent for several years to come. The proceedings of the Conference were distributed widely and appeared completely, or in abstract, in many publications. Anyone who has not read the detailed report of the Conference elsewhere should do so in the February issue of the Practical Pharmacy Edition.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS

The history of American Pharmacy shows that the State Associations were formed primarily through the influence and encouragement of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and for many years there were very close contacts and relationships between them. However, as is often the case, the children gradually became more and more independent and the filial ties became rather indefinite. Consequently, there has been a growing feeling on the part of many that the relationships between the

parent ASSOCIATION and the children should be more firmly welded.

It appears to be the intention, as judged by the history of this ASSOCIATION and its Constitution and By-Laws, that the State Associations are now affiliated with the A. PH. A., are directly represented in its House of Delegates, and every State Association member is an affiliated member of the A. PH. A., but that does not appear to be the situation in fact and operation.

In my opinion the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION should regularly have a place on the annual programs of every State Association and further, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION should regularly have a practical and constructive contribution to offer to the State programs. This is one of the basic reasons why an assistant should be added to the Headquarters Staff.

In order that something along this line might be accomplished this year, Secretary Kelly advised a number of State Associations that the President or the Secretary (depending on the location of the state) was available to participate in the program of their annual convention. The President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION participated in the programs of the Wisconsin Association in October; Michigan, Indiana, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio and Kentucky in June. The Secretary appeared on the programs of Kansas, Alabama, Illinois and Maryland. Consequently, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was this year represented by the two officials mentioned on the Convention programs of twelve states and the same topics in general were presented to all. In several instances, these appearances were made the highlight of the Convention. The pharmacists made it evident that they appreciated the active interest and coöperation of the parent ASSOCIATION and I am confident that this has created a favorable impression. Again, this provides an excellent means for coördination of effort in attacking the problems confronting the profession and for feeling the pulse of the profession with reference to attitudes and opinions concerning these problems. Everywhere the pharmacists showed an unusual interest and a keen desire to get information and suggestions. They were in the meeting halls, they asked questions, they had ideas and there was every indication of a serious, constructive and coöperative attitude. They were apparently very much pleased to know that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was interested to the extent of sending a representative to meet with them and tell them something of what is going on. This annual contact and participation in State Association programs should be continued and more extensively developed. It would definitely promote the welfare of American Pharmacy to strengthen the ties between parent and children. The A. PH. A. recognizes that the State and Local Associations are essential in any effective program and it desires to do all that it can to assist the State and Local

Associations. The distribution of the Practical Pharmacy Edition free of charge to dues-paid members of the State Associations, the February Conference and representation at State Association meetings are among the coöperative efforts being carried on to bring about a close-knit, effective organization of the pharmacists of the United States.

INTERPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

Another significant event of the year was the Joint Conference of the American Medical Association and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION held at Cleveland, April 6. For the first time in the history of these organizations they got together to discuss their mutual problems and to promote a better understanding so that the services and facilities of both professions might be more effectively utilized in their devotion to that common cause—the promotion of health and the healing of the sick. Speakers recalled the history of pharmacy and medicine and portrayed the close relationship and interdependence of the two professions, but stressed at the same time the apparent failure of both professions to work together to the full advantage of the best health service to the public. The progress of pharmacy was described and it was indicated that it has now reached the point where it is prepared to assume greater responsibility in rendering public health services and to carry an increasingly larger share of the duties involved in an efficient public health program. The contributions of the colleges to the advancement of pharmacy, such as the support of sound and progressive legislation, the promotion and stimulation of research, and sound scientific curricula based on a functional study of the profession were presented with reference to the possible direction that future educational developments might take and the necessity, therefore, of a better understanding between medicine and pharmacy in shaping the educational future. Finally, it was emphasized that the Health Professions must study their assets in personnel and plan for their most efficient utilization.

It appeared quite apparent that there was general agreement on the part of the speakers, as well as those who participated in the discussion, that a closer coördination between the medical and pharmaceutical personnel was not only desirable but necessary in the face of present-day needs. The war undoubtedly will produce significant impacts on all of the health professions and some of such impacts on pharmacy are already clearly visible on the horizon. The practice of pharmacy must of necessity be modified and our educational program must be modified to meet these changing needs. Not only is it necessary under existing conditions for every pharmacist and every physician to justify his professional existence and the essential nature of his services but drugs, medicines and pharmaceutical products must also justify their essential nature and necessity for existence as well. Research is receiving a recognition and emphasis that

is different and greater than previously and this must also be of such nature as to warrant its value and necessity. Research in pharmacy cannot be dissociated from medicine and here again these professions must be brought closer together.

The Cleveland Conference opened the way and laid the foundation for a program of coöperation and interprofessional relationships based on a mutual understanding of the services of each and the fullest utilization of the services of each. This program must be carried on down to every individual physician and pharmacist in their respective states and communities. The formulation of such a program and the steps to be taken in carrying it forward constitute a challenge to both professions. That this is recognized by both professions is evidenced by the fact that ways and means of working out such a program are in progress. This ASSOCIATION should get behind this movement and support it to the utmost. The Committee on Professional Relations has done effective work during the year under the chairmanship of Mr. Evans. Speakers from the other professions have been on the programs of State Medical and Pharmaceutical Associations. The detailing program now being developed through the Practical Pharmacy Edition is another contribution.

STATUS OF PHARMACISTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

The Joint Committee on Status of Pharmacists in Government Service had had a strenuous and difficult year. It is a pleasure to inform this ASSOCIATION that this Committee has rendered excellent service and the report to be presented during this Convention will indicate their accomplishments and the large amount of time and effort devoted to the problems confronting this group. Dr. H. E. Kendig, Chairman, is especially deserving of the thanks and commendation of all Associations represented on this Committee for his devotion to the welfare of pharmacy and his personal sacrifices and untiring efforts in promoting the interests of this profession.

A major part of the attention of this Committee has been concerned with the place of pharmacists and the service of pharmacists in the armed forces. This has required more and more attention as the war situation has developed. Early in the year the same question was submitted to the Army and the Navy—namely, what is the place of the pharmacist in the Army and how many pharmacists are required by the Army? What is the place of the pharmacist in the Navy and how many pharmacists are required by the Navy? The replies to these questions were published in the February issue, *JOUR. A. PH. A.*, Practical Pharmacy Edition, and have been given wide publicity generally. These replies recognize that pharmacists are necessary in both the Army and Navy and indicate that it is the intention to use pharmacists for pharmaceutical duties. They also accord some recognition and opportunities with reference to rank but these opportunities and recognition are not limited to

civilian-trained and experienced pharmacists. While this does represent progress, it does not represent the kind of recognition nor the extent of recognition to which pharmacy is entitled and which the A. PH. A. has promoted over many years. A consistent, well-defined plan for pharmaceutical service and for placement of pharmacists in the Armed Forces seems to be lacking. The man in uniform is deserving of the same quality of pharmaceutical service as the man in civilian dress. It appears evident that a pharmaceutical service comparable to that guaranteed to our civilian population will not be available in the Army until it is in the hands of pharmacists in a separate Pharmacy Corps. It was on the basis of this point of view that a Bill providing for a Pharmacy Corps was introduced into Congress, the H.R. 7432, July 23, 1942. Hence, it is necessary that every member of this ASSOCIATION and every other pharmaceutical organization get behind this Bill and encourage its enactment into law. Later similar organizations may be established in other services.

This Committee has also given considerable attention to the position of pharmacy with reference to the application of the Selective Service Act. It has been clearly recognized in consideration of Selective Service that pharmacy must contribute its share of manpower to the war effort and that at the same time due attention must be directed to the maintenance of an adequate pharmaceutical service to the civilian population. Since a large majority of pharmacists are registered under the Selective Service Act and thus subject to its provisions, this problem of allocation became increasingly important and will become increasingly difficult with a prolonged war. The question of adequate replacements directed attention to students of pharmacy. As a result of a careful study of various factors involved, it became evident that we are faced with a threatened shortage of pharmacists and that plans and procedures should be formulated accordingly.

At the Conference of State Association Secretaries held in Washington in February, Major Coblentz, Occupational Adviser of the Selective Service System, advanced a plan whereby pharmacy might aid in the procurement of pharmacists for the Armed Forces with due consideration to civilian needs. According to this plan, each State Association might appoint an Advisory Committee to operate on the state level—*i. e.*, in coöperation with the office of the State Director of Selective Service. Local Boards would be advised to refer difficult cases involving pharmacists to the State Office for advice and the State Director would in turn refer these to the State Advisory Board for pertinent information on the basis of which the Local Board could arrive at a decision compatible with the interests of pharmaceutical service in the area or community involved. The Secretaries' Conference indorsed this plan and referred it to the various State Associations for action. For the effective operation of this plan these State Advisory Com-

mittees must have available detailed data and information concerning every city, area or community in their respective states and it is for the purpose of obtaining such data and information that questionnaires have been sent to pharmacists at intervals during recent months by the State Association Secretaries. These should be carefully filled out and returned promptly so that your State Association Headquarters may have reliable and up-to-date information. This information is also sent to the Secretary of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and is made available to this Committee and others in support of representations made to various governmental agencies in behalf of the best interests of pharmacy and its contribution to the war effort. In several states Advisory Committees have already been appointed and have rendered active service in cooperation with State Selective Service Headquarters and undoubtedly other states will do likewise, as conditions become more acute.

OTHER PROBLEMS

The limitations of time and space have permitted reference to only a few of the problems which have arisen during the year and to the steps taken to deal with them. Success and failure have been experienced.

These problems have arisen as the result of those activities of governmental agencies which affect drugs and medical supplies, as well as personnel and practice. The number of such agencies is increasing and it may be expected that the problems will increase. Without referring to the details of the activities of this ASSOCIATION in attempting to meet these problems, it can be said that every effort has been made to protect the profession, the pharmacists and the people. The increasing number of pharmacists called into the Government agencies as officials or consultants is a recognition of the profession and the profession is indebted to them for their services. They have been of particular assistance to this ASSOCIATION.

CONCLUSION

In closing I should like to make a few observations based particularly on experiences of the past year.

This ASSOCIATION, as representing the profession of pharmacy, must begin now to plan for postwar conditions. Many of the present needs of pharmacy could have been anticipated, planned for and met, had our Committee on Long Range Program been at work long enough ahead of time. American pharmacy could have had a program which the various war agencies could now be using with good effect upon both Army and Navy, public health service and the profession itself with a reasonable degree of foresight. The Committee on Long Range Program, or some other appropriate committee, should now concern itself with postwar problems

so that we will not be facing the aftermath of war as unprepared as we are facing the war period.

Ten years from now, 1952, this ASSOCIATION will be one hundred years old. Ten years from now we should be celebrating our Centennial. In these fast moving times it is not too early to appoint a committee to lay the groundwork for a proper observance of this event and shape many of our plans for proper observance of our one hundredth birthday.

I am more firmly convinced than ever that we ourselves must put our house in order. As was stated at the beginning of this address, the man in the drugstore is the backbone of the profession. What he is, the kind of store he operates, his principles, his ethics, his loyalty are the factors which determine what other people think of us, our standing with other professions, the attitudes of governmental agencies toward us. We as a profession can afford to have on our rolls as registered pharmacists only those who reflect credit and inspire confidence and respect for pharmacy; we cannot afford to permit the operation of drugstores which are a detriment to the profession. Because we have been lax and indifferent in our professional standards, the profession is paying the price of neglect and indifference. Unfortunately, a few of these parasites on the profession offset the good influence and constructive services of many times their number. Hence, we must be more selective in our choice of recruits and more exacting in our professional standards.

We must also recognize the necessary part which organizations must take in our professional protection and progress and the self-evident fact that organizations must be supported by the members of the profession. One of the benefits of the emergency may be that we will understand the necessity of effective organizations, national, state and local.

I am more firmly convinced than ever that scientific pharmacy is the salvation of the profession and the hope of the future. In all these contacts referred to above, the scientific aspects of pharmacy had to be continually kept in the foreground. In all representations made in behalf of pharmacy it was demanded that the scientific aspects be emphasized. If this war is prolonged for several years, it will be the professional pharmacies that will survive. There is every prospect that pharmacy will come out of this war on a more solid and substantial scientific and professional basis than it has ever enjoyed before.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. I recommend that this ASSOCIATION go on record as endorsing the Pharmacy Corps Bill drawn up by the Committee on Status of Pharmacists in Government Service and now pending in Congress.

2. I recommend that the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION be authorized to take such steps and adopt such measures as in their judgment will enhance the enactment of the Pharmacy Corps Bill into law.

3. I recommend that the principle of the Secretaries' Conference be endorsed by this ASSOCIATION and the Council instructed to call one or more such Conferences annually as the demands and needs of conditions and developments dictate.

4. I recommend that appropriate and necessary measures to warrant a continuation of the policy of Joint Conferences established by the Cleveland Conference of April 6 be adopted—namely: (A) A continuation of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Long Range Program of Policy which coöperated with the Committee of the A. M. A. in planning the Cleveland Conference, with such additions as may be deemed advisable; (B) that the A. M. A. be advised of the willingness and desire of this ASSOCIATION to continue this policy; and (C) that funds for necessary travel and needs of this Subcommittee be made available.

5. I recommend that this ASSOCIATION promptly concern itself with postwar planning and postwar problems by (1) charging the Committee on Long Range Program with this responsibility or (2) appointment of a special committee.

6. I recommend that a committee, consisting of five members, be appointed by the incoming President to make plans for a proper observance of the Centennial and to be known as the Committee on Centennial.

7. I recommend that a committee be appointed by the incoming President to make a careful study of the whole problem of affiliations and relationships between affiliated organizations and the parent ASSOCIATION and to report and make recommendations to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

APPRECIATION

In closing I want to express to all of you again my thanks and deep appreciation of the honor you have bestowed on me in electing me to the highest office in your ASSOCIATION—the highest honor at your command. I also hereby express thanks and appreciation to the Chairmen of the Committees and the members of the Committees for the active interest they have taken and the constructive work that has been done. To Dr. R. P. Fischelis, Chairman of the Council, for his kindly advice and sympathetic coöperation and for the efficient manner in which he has directed the business of the Council I express sincere thanks. Thanks and appreciation are also due to the members of the Council for their careful attention to the affairs of the ASSOCIATION and the businesslike and constructive viewpoint exhibited in handling these affairs. To Dr. E. F. Kelly, Secretary of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, I cannot find words to express my deep and sincere appreciation for having had the privilege of working with him during the past year and for the help and benefits I have derived from our close associations. To all who have in any manner contributed to the work of this ASSOCIATION I express sincere thanks."

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.—President Christensen resumed the chair and presented the President-Elect, Roy Bird Cook, of West Virginia, referring in terms of appreciation to his many accomplishments. Mr. Cook responded as follows:

"Mr. President and Friends: After that most gracious and generous introduction, I scarcely know what to say.

In the first place, I did not know that I had accomplished so many things, and I am inclined to think there is some mistake about some that have been mentioned. I suppose, however, this is one of those occasions when my friend from down in Maryland, Robert L. Swain, would feel that I either should sing something about the Bells of St. Mary, or reach out into the ethereal atmosphere and pluck from the wings of imagination some feathers of words and stick them in the tail of my judgment. I assure you I haven't any intention of doing any of those things at all.

It would be a strange thing if a man who had added so many laurels, as pointed out by our distinguished President, and who came from the land of the Great Laurel, which we, in turn, would guarantee to grow on the top of Pike's peak out here in Colorado, and where we measure the production of corn by the gallons per acre instead of by so many bushels—if that man's heart was not touched by the honor which has been conferred upon me, because I assure you the hearts of men in West Virginia, who live under the thirty-fifth star on the flag which hangs in this room tonight, are no different from the hearts of men who reside under any of the other forty-seven stars. I do thank you from the bottom of my heart.

It has been mentioned by our President that we are approaching our one-hundredth birthday. That will take us back at that time, of course, to 1852. Ten years after that time a very distinguished citizen from the Middle West of that day was serving as President of the United States—Abraham Lincoln by name. Our country was engaged in a great fratricidal strife, and in that strife pharmacy was a-borning.

A boy went to Lincoln one day and told him he wanted to apply for a job down town, that someone told him if he could get a letter from the President he could get a job.

The President wrote a communication which read something like this:

'Dear Mr. Alexander:

This will introduce to you a boy named Thomas Jones. If you are in need of a boy like Thomas Jones, then he is exactly the boy you want.

Sincerely,
A. LINCOLN'

If it so happens that this organization is in need of a President like me, then I hope I will be the kind of President you will get.

I started to work in a drugstore down in the Land of the Laurel in 1899. On Christmas Day of 1900 a man came into our region who interested us very much, and who crossed the swollen Elk River in a small boat on that day. The next fall the President of the United States was assassinated at Buffalo, New York. I had a very unusual and interesting experience in that connection, working both in a drugstore and in a newspaper office over which my father presided.

That man was Theodore Roosevelt who crossed that swollen river in that little boat, and he became President of the United States. He wrote a letter which contained something that hangs over my desk—'Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest sport the world affords.'

I hope that in the battle of American pharmacy I will always be found fighting for the right, and I hope with the help of you all and in my own sort of way as a kind of streamlined President—as Evans pointed out this afternoon I might be—I will be a good sportsman and always fight for the right.

Our distinguished President has pointed out tonight in his wonderful address, which I had not seen until I came up here, that the drugstore is the backbone of the profession. I come, to a large degree, from a corner drugstore on one of the main streets of America, and I hope, from a small segment of that backbone, that all together we will have enough backbone to get the recognition which I feel we are entitled to in all directions, and that in the course of time people will find pharmacy is a profession even more than the few scattered comments that have been handed our way up to this time.

So, in closing, may I say to you that we will all work together in all kinds of weather; and I will bring in the one next to me, and you bring in the one next to you, and we will see, Mr. President, what we can do."

AWARD OF PHARMACY WEEK CUP.—The secretary called attention to the fact that this cup, known as the Robert J. Ruth cup which is contributed annually by the Federal Wholesale Druggists' ASSOCIATION, was won during last year's contest by Mr. Frank Nau of Portland, Oregon. It was expected that Mr. Nau could attend the meeting and accept the cup in person. It was also hoped that Mr. Nau's assistant, Mr. Fred Klohn, who had arranged the exhibit could be present. Unfortunately, Mr. Klohn had passed away recently, and Mr. Nau had entered the armed forces of the country. Mr. Nau was represented at the meeting by Mr. Edgar Stipe who with Mrs. Stipe had honored the ASSOCIATION by attending the meeting on their bridal trip. Mr. Warren S. Wilson, a former vice-president of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, who had kindly attended the meeting as a representative of the Association, then presented the cup to Mr. Stipe who accepted it in the behalf of his friend, Mr. Nau. President Christensen expressed the hope that the award of this cup could

be made at the annual meetings of the ASSOCIATION in the future.

ADDRESS OF DR. G. KARMAN.—President Christensen stated that we were honored in having one of our South American neighbors who is interested in pharmacy attending our meeting, and then presented Dr. G. Karman who had been in the United States for several months on a mission to study the methods of drug control in the United States. Dr. Karman read the following address:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I plead guilty—yes, guilty, because I accepted the invitation to address you this evening, perfectly conscious that I had flunked the course in public speaking at the University of North Carolina. And in the poor attempt to tell you something about 'Drug Control in Brazil,' I already found my line of thoughts perfectly well expressed in the conclusions of an article published in the June issue of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Practical Pharmacy Edition. It is an article written by D. L. Cowen entitled, 'America's First Pharmacy Laws':

'The vicissitudes of the legislation were to be expected in a new country, constantly growing, constantly changing, and premised on the ideal of individual freedom. In such a situation the legislation was premature. It preceded rather than followed professional organization and support. That organization and support could only develop as the country itself reached maturity and a greater social stability.'

And even knowing these facts, I accepted. Please forgive me.

Having the privilege of being permitted to have an inside look at your drug control, I was particularly baffled by this fact: Your cornerstones of drug control are the Food and Drug Administration, the Pharmacopœia, the National Formulary and the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A. M. A.

The Epitome to the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary makes the following types of statements concerning the action of drugs: (1) not well established therapeutic action; (2) better substitute is available; (3) unnecessary complex composition; and I asked myself this question: Why is, then, a standard provided?

It wasn't until I understood that the drug cornerstones of control are the result of coöperative effort, of pooled information, that I realized the full meaning and deepness of that masterpiece of democracy, 'by the people and for the people.'

At home our problem may be defined as to control approximately 40,000 different brands of drugs and patent medicines, freely advertised, often misbranded, often substandard and with an outdated law, outdated pharmacopœia, outdated formulary, to take care of the great hospital, as Brazil was called by our father of physicians, Dr. Miguel Conto.

Brazil, as you know, the largest of the South American countries, occupying almost half of the

southern part of our continent with a population of 45 million, is located almost entirely in the tropical region. This is very significant from the climatic point of view, because it provides the ideal condition for the growth of lower forms of life, (1) plenty of food; (2) uniform temperature; and (3) high humidity. It is an endless teaming of life, most of it harmless, but many forms pathogenic, and whenever the human body entertains the wrong host disease is the consequence.

We do not have a yearly rest period of nature's activity—the winter. This is also a factor in the attempt to keep our environment clean—a very difficult task.

In the United States health measures have already undergone three stages of evolution, (1) sanitation of the environment; (2) cure of the disease; and, finally, the new concept, (3) prevention of disease, definitely the highest degree of control methods.

We still are in the very beginning. To provide a sanitary environment is vital to the development of our extensive natural resources, still hindered by the lack of proper sanitation.

Very fortunately this has been realized, and education and health matters are now receiving the best of consideration.

Our Pharmacopœia is now in revision. Soon the National Formulary will be revised. Food and Drug law studies are under way. Special attention is dedicated by our President to social medicine. No doubt, to recognize the existence of the problem and try to define its nature was our surest step toward an improvement of existing conditions.

One of the features of our approach to the control of drugs is to give to the laboratory the responsibility of surveying and determining the necessary educational and legal actions.

This differs from your mechanism of control, inasmuch as that control work is centered on the inspector, requiring from the inspector a quite extensive and specialized knowledge of laboratory and administrative difficulties and necessities.

These, in a few words, are a few aspects of our thoughts and our attempts in drug control.

I should like to take this opportunity to express to you Americans our thanks for your generosity in the information you have given so freely to help us in Brazil."

REMINGTON MEDAL AWARD.—Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer, secretary of the committee of Past-Presidents of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION which acts as a committee of selection, announced that the committee had awarded the Remington Medal for 1942 to Mr. Josiah K. Lilly who has been a member of the ASSOCIATION since 1890 and a life member since 1926 and a former honorary President. Dr. Schaefer stated that the Committee in announcing the selection cited the recipient's generous contributions to pharmaceutical institutions and organizations; also his interest and support of pharmaceutical research,

not only in his own laboratory, but also in those of educational institutions and in the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY at Washington. It was felt that, as a result of his interest and support, humanity has benefited from the discovery and development of many new drugs and medicines for the prevention and treatment of disease.

The Medal will be formally awarded to Mr. Lilly at a meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION during the coming Fall.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.—Dr. Robert L. Swain read the report of the committee which recommended an amendment to the Constitution and several amendments to the By-Laws of the ASSOCIATION. President Christensen thanked Dr. Swain for the report and for the work which the committee had accomplished, and stated that under the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws, the report would lie over until the next General Session when it would be read and acted upon.

After several announcements, the Session was adjourned and President Christensen urged the members to be prompt in their attendance at the Second General Session on Thursday.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

The Second General Session was convened at 9:10 a. m., Thursday, August 20, by President Christensen.

The minutes of the First General Session were read by the Secretary and approved as read.

The following letter from Honorary President, Josiah C. Peacock, was read, and the Secretary was instructed to make due acknowledgment of the ASSOCIATION'S appreciation for his interest and good wishes.

"It is a matter of keen regret to me that I am unable to make the long journey to Denver in order to take part in the annual convention.

When the ASSOCIATION met in Denver in 1895, I was a youngster in the ranks, working under some of the giants of American pharmacy of that day. Professor Henry Trimble, with whom I was associated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy at the time, had delegated me to report the Denver Convention for the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, of which he was the editor.

I recently re-read my report of that meeting held 47 years ago and it seems that many problems of that day still confront us.

Much progress has been made, of course, and we have the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to thank for keeping the emphasis on our professional function all these years.

May the good work continue, and may we always keep in mind that beyond the clouds and devastation of war, there lies an era of peace to which we

may look forward, and for which we must plan, so that pharmacy shall survive in its most acceptable form as a public health profession.

While wishing you a most pleasant and successful convention, may I also express again my deep appreciation and sincerest thanks for the honor conferred upon me, when you elected me as your Honorary President for the year that is about to close."

REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Mr. H. H. Gregg, Jr., read the report of the House of Delegates on the President's Address and on other matters (see Abstract of Proceedings, House of Delegates) which was received.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE ENDOWMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.—President Christensen stated that the chairman of this committee, Dr. Ernest Little, was unable to be present and requested the Secretary to read the following report which was received.

"Long reports and lengthy discussions are permissible, perhaps even desirable, when an attempt is being made to create interest and enthusiasm for a project which is considered worthy of promotion.

On that basis my report today may well be very brief, for the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education is now an actuality and will soon be in full operation.

The purpose of the Foundation is stated as follows: 'To receive, administer and allocate a fund or gifts to improve and broaden the profession of pharmacy through educational processes. The Foundation will uphold and improve pharmaceutical education by aiding and strengthening colleges of pharmacy through such means as the directors deem appropriate and in keeping with the best interests of the profession of pharmacy and the people whom it serves.'

Under the statement of program we find that the Foundation shall, so far as possible,

1. Help worthy colleges to develop strong undergraduate programs. This obligation might very properly be considered as the Foundation's major responsibility.

2. Support graduate work in colleges which they deem qualified to carry on such programs in a creditable manner;

3. Encourage scientific research, both as a necessary component of graduate work, and as special projects; and

4. Render such general and special help as they consider wise and appropriate, such as the maintenance of scholarship and loan funds for worthy students and the promotion of other projects too numerous to be mentioned individually.

The machinery through which it is hoped that the above objectives may be accomplished is outlined in considerable detail in the By-Laws which are attached to this report. A complete statement of the Purpose and Program and a copy of the Certificate

of Incorporation which has been filed in Albany are also being filed with this report.

It might have proved possible to hold the organization meeting of the Foundation during the latter part of this month. It was feared, however, that vacations, limited as they may be, might make a 100 per cent attendance on the part of the incorporators impossible and hence the formal organization of the Foundation has been deferred until September. It is, of course, highly desirable that all incorporators be present at the organization meeting.

At the September meeting the officers of the Foundation and a Board of Grants of five members will be elected. The dates of meetings will be agreed upon, the By-Laws will be formally adopted, possibly with some slight modification and, most important of all, a plan of action agreed upon which we hope will make the Foundation a success and a real asset to pharmaceutical education.

The formation of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education has been a long and tedious task. It was not easy to get nine national pharmaceutical associations to agree, unanimously, on a common plan of action which will, if successful, cost some of the men sponsoring the project a considerable amount of money.

This has been accomplished, and I can assure you that the original incorporators, namely, Mr. Charles H. Evans, representing the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; Mr. Harry Noonan, representing the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association; Dr. E. L. Newcomb, representing the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; Mr. S. B. Penick, representing the American Drug Manufacturers Association; Mr. Charles S. Beardsley, representing the Proprietary Association; Dr. H. Evert Kendig, Dean Charles H. Rogers and Dr. Ernest Little, representing the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy; Mr. Joseph J. Dreyer, representing the Federal Wholesale Druggist's Association; Dr. Robert L. Swain, representing the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy; and Mr. Hugh P. Beirne, representing the National Association of Retail Druggists; will do everything within their power to make the Foundation a real help to you and the college which you represent."

COMMITTEE ON MAINTENANCE.—In the absence of Chairman Dunning of the committee, the Secretary read the following report which was received.

"The members of this Committee, H. A. B. Dunning, *Chairman*; E. F. Kelly, R. L. Swain, S. L. Hilton, R. P. Fischelis and George D. Beal were appointed by President Christensen last year. No meetings have been held during the year.

Subscriptions to the Maintenance Fund now total \$332,200.29, of which \$100,000.00 represents a bequest to be paid later, leaving a difference of \$232,200.29. Of this amount \$202,942.79 has been paid.

As previously reported, the only obligation against the INSTITUTE is a mortgage of \$36,400.00 on Lot 7

which it was necessary to purchase in order to obtain other property required for the site. This indebtedness is fully covered by funds which will become available later. The mortgage was renewed on May 1, 1942, for a period of three years with the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore, Md., at 3% payable quarterly. No changes of importance have occurred in the operating expenses of the INSTITUTE during the year and all operating costs are carried in the general budget of the ASSOCIATION. The building, equipment and grounds continue to be maintained in good conditions and repair.

The ASSOCIATION was exempt from general taxation on its real property by order of the Commissioners of the District from May 10, 1935. For some time, the Commissioners have been carrying on a study of all tax-exempt property located in the District and early in 1941 the ASSOCIATION was notified that its real property would be restored to a taxable status as of April 11, 1941. A protest was entered and upon request, complete information about the ASSOCIATION, its purposes and activities was again furnished to the District officials. The Committee on the District of Columbia of the Senate has named a subcommittee to study the matter of tax-exempt property in the District and similar information about the ASSOCIATION has been furnished to a member of the subcommittee.

The ASSOCIATION has been subject to taxes under the District Unemployment Compensation Act and under the Federal Social Security Act which taxes have amounted to 1.3% of the salaries paid by the ASSOCIATION, the remainder being paid by those receiving the salaries. Amendments to the District Unemployment Compensation Act and which were made retroactive to January 1, 1940, include a reduction in rate, from 3% to 2.7%, on all salaries paid up to \$3000 per year. A further reduction in the rate is expected.

An appeal from the taxation on real property with a request for a declaratory judgment was entered in the District Courts and a decision is pending. An appeal was also taken to the Board of Tax Appeals of the District and the decision by this Board is also pending. As reported last year, the Committee on District of Columbia of the Senate named a subcommittee to study the matter of tax-exempt property in the District and attention has also been given to this matter by a corresponding committee in the House of Representatives. These studies have led to the introduction of two bills—S. 2673 and H.R. 7406—and the latter is much more liberal in its terms.

A hearing was held on S. 2673 during last week and the claims of the ASSOCIATION for restoration of its tax-exempt status were presented by the Secretary of the ASSOCIATION and our Attorney, Mr. Hall. Since the hearing was so recent a complete report on it cannot be submitted, but it is encouraging to know that the Commissioners of the District in their statement agreed that the tax laws of the Dis-

trict as affecting taxation on real property should be given careful study, and brought up to date.

It will be recalled that the ASSOCIATION spent considerably more than the original estimates for its property in order to comply with the requests of Government agencies who were interested in the development of our section and it seems unfair that the ASSOCIATION should now be asked to pay tax on the property so acquired and expenses so incurred. The tax now imposed is a heavy burden on the ASSOCIATION and furthermore, the tax rate will quite likely be increased. In the report of the Council to the House of Delegates, attention will no doubt be given to this important subject. The ASSOCIATION will, of course, exert every effort to have this tax burden relieved.

Contributions of interest and value continue to be made to the Reference Library and Historical Museum and these are mentioned from time to time in the JOURNAL.

Particular reference should be made to the gift of the greater part of his library to the ASSOCIATION by the late Dr. E. G. Eberle and also many articles associated with his long and useful career in pharmacy. It was his request that these books and articles not be kept in a separate collection, but to be made use of in whatever way they would be most helpful to the work of the ASSOCIATION in which he had such a deep personal interest.

The A. PH. A. Laboratory is continuing to be a very useful division of the ASSOCIATION and the Committee is greatly encouraged by the renewal of the subscriptions for its support, the second installments of which subscriptions are payable in 1942.

In the last report of this Committee, it was reported that temporary buildings had been erected on the block immediately to the North of our Building and the only inconvenience so far experienced is the increase in the traffic. No other buildings of this type have been erected in the immediate neighborhood.

On the other hand, Twenty-third Street, which bounds our property on the West, has been widened from Constitution Avenue to Washington Circle in accordance with the original plan and has become an important traffic artery. In addition, a sidewalk has been laid along Twenty-third Street in the block in which our Building is located and within the strip of land seventeen feet wide which the ASSOCIATION donated for this purpose. The improvement of Twenty-third Street including the sidewalk makes a decided improvement in the property of the ASSOCIATION.

It is probable that the plans for the complete development of this area cannot be completed during the emergency, but it is encouraging to note that from time to time portions of the program are completed.

It is also true that the number of visitors during the year to our Building have been decreased in the emergency, but the Building and its facilities are made greater use of by Government agencies. We

are particularly pleased that the relations with the National Academy of Science and the National Research Council are becoming closer especially during the emergency.

The Committee would like to emphasize again that the activities carried on in the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY should be kept before those who have funds or objects to dispose of and that gifts, either directly or by bequests, should be encouraged. The extent to which the ASSOCIATION'S activities can be expanded depends upon income and we must look to philanthropy for at least a part of this income."

ADDRESS OF MR. DEWEY M. SMITH.—President Christensen introduced Mr. Smith who is Deputy State Administrator of the War Savings Stamp Division of the United States Treasury Department, and Mr. Smith spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Pharmaceutical Convention: On behalf of the Treasury Department, Mr. Cohen, our Field Director from Washington, and Mr. Ralph Nicholas, our State Administrator from Colorado, we want to thank you for this opportunity of saying a few words to you in behalf of the Treasury program in this war effort.

First, I want to say to you that you are doing a grand job in helping the Treasury Department to dispense stamps in your various organizations where you work. You have been very helpful to us, and we are going to ask that you continue and even do more than you have done in the past.

This war has three lines, and sometimes we forget the two important lines. We read in the paper this morning, yesterday morning, or any day, about the front line. That front line is composed of our Marines, our Navy, our Air Corps, our Artillery and all of our armed forces; but we have two other lines that are equally important, and those two lines cannot be separated. Those lines are the production line and the dollar line.

That is where we come into the picture. We must have money in the dollar line to produce the products that are necessary to fight this war. We must produce the airplanes, the tanks, the bullets, and we also must provide the necessary equipment so that our boys can stay in the front line and win this war.

Ladies and gentlemen, this isn't a plaything; this war is being fought for keeps. Hitler thinks he can win this war. The Japanese think they have a right to this country, and they are going to fight for a home base; and they consider this country as their home base. This fellow Mussolini thinks he is on the winning side to score, too. We have to get in there and fight, and we must fight with all our might.

The Treasury Department believes in doing this thing the American way. They believe the American people will come through, that they will buy these bonds we have for sale. For instance, the

bonds that the Treasury Department is offering are the best buy on the market today. You can't go to Wall Street and buy better bonds. You can go to our own Seventeenth Street, here in Denver, which is Denver's Wall Street, and buy the \$18.75 'E' bond we are talking about. You give \$18.75 for that bond, hold it for ten years, and they give you back \$25.

The Treasury Department hopes you will cooperate with them along that line. We hope you will spread the information to all with whom you come in contact that in this emergency we must have 10% of the national income.

Just a brief word about that. It is estimated there will be an income of from 117 to 120 billion dollars in this fiscal year 1942-43. There is also an estimated 67 billion dollars of merchandisable goods that your dollar and my dollar can buy. It is also estimated that there is going to be 33 billion dollars in taxes. That leaves 20 billion dollars, if you please, to become inflationary dollars. So when you buy bonds, you are protecting that dollar you have in the pocket; you are protecting everything you own. You are looking forward to the future, when the time may come that the dollars you have saved through the purchase of those bonds will make it possible for this country to go on and not go through the depths of a depression, as after the last war.

We know those things are very important to the winning of this war. Won't you please go into conference with yourself and see if you are actually doing everything that is necessary to win this war? Are you doing your part? Are you helping that boy on the front line?

When you buy that bond, hold on to it for the duration, because when you take it back and cash it in, you might be depriving some Marine or some Navy boy or some Army boy of the things that are necessary to save his life.

Those are important things. The Treasury Department wants you to realize it. We know that the American people are going to put 12 billion dollars this year into War bonds. With your help, I am sure they will."

President Christensen thanked Mr. Smith for his interesting address and assured him of the full cooperation of the pharmacists of the United States in the war effort.

SCHEELE ANNIVERSARY.—President Christensen introduced Dr. George Urdang who read the following address:

"Two hundred years ago, on December 9 or 19, 1742—the exact date is disputed—Carl Wilhelm Scheele was born. On the twenty-first of May, 1786, he died. Between these dates lies one of the most decisive periods of political history as well as of scientific history. As to political history the idea of democracy grew, more or less violently, into the realm of reality. As to scientific history the esoteric discussion of the abstract was superseded by

the democratic search for the concrete. Theories were not to be imposed upon the facts any more but to be derived from them. The deductive and the inductive methods of research had finally changed their roles during this period.

It was this general situation which made the work of Scheele especially important. Here was a man to whom speculation meant nothing and the discovery and honest presentation of facts everything; one of the rare empirics whose special kind of genius enables them to put the right questions to the right subjects, and to obtain the most surprising results in the most simple way and with the most simple apparatus.

Nothing in the early life of Carl Wilhelm Scheele indicated his later greatness. He was born in the then Swedish City of Stralsund (Pommerania) as the seventh of the eleven children of the brewer and later broker Joachim Christian Scheele and Margaretha Eleonora nee Warnekros(s). Two years later his father became bankrupt. There was neither much time nor much money to be devoted to the education of the boy whose shy and reserved behavior did not betray special talents anyway.

At the age of fourteen Carl Wilhelm Scheele left the private school which he had attended for eight years and decided to become a pharmacist. This decision proved to be of the greatest benefit to himself, to pharmacy, to chemistry and finally to the world at large. In spite of the most alluring offers made to him in later years, Scheele remained with pharmacy all his life. All his investigations and discoveries were made in the Swedish pharmacies in which he worked first as an apprentice and then as a clerk and finally in his own pharmacy in the small Swedish town of Köping. It can be assumed that it was the example of his older brother Johann Martin, born on February 14, 1734, and died on January 15, 1754, that influenced the boy's decision. This seems the more likely as Carl Wilhelm Scheele became an apprentice to the same man to whom his deceased brother had been apprenticed, *i. e.*, to the apothecary Martin Andreas Bauch, the owner of the Pharmacy at the Unicorn in Gothenburg.

Now the latent talents and energies of the young man began to develop. He found himself surrounded by substances the real nature of which was not, or merely incompletely, known and which he could investigate and experiment with as he pleased, pushed by no one and responsible only to himself. His master, recognizing the unusual zeal of his apprentice, not only encouraged Scheele's scientific curiosity in granting him the material needed and as much time as possible, but in addition put his well-equipped library at his apprentice's disposal. It was especially the German apothecary Caspar Neumann's 'Praellectiones Chemicæ' and the 'Cours de Chimie' of the French pharmacist Lemery which young Scheele made the subject of an intensive study and which formed the basis of his early experiments. It was during the eight years of his stay

in Gothenburg (1757-1765) and the following three years of clerkship at the Pharmacy at the Spotted Eagle at Malmö (1765-1768) owned by the apothecary Peter Magnus Kjellström that Scheele laid the groundwork for most of the discoveries which made him one of the greatest chemists of all time.

Anders Jahan Retzius, who became acquainted with Scheele at Malmö and who was the first real scientist to recognize and to take advantage of the genius in the young apothecary clerk, described his young friend in a letter written about twenty years later (1786) to Wilcke as follows:

'His (Scheele's) genius was given to him exclusively for physical science. He had absolutely no interest in any other. It is doubtless for this reason that his talents seemed to be poor if other matters were concerned. His memory was excellent. However, this too seemed only fitted to retain matters relating to chemistry. During his stay at Malmö he bought from Copenhagen as many books as his small pay enabled him to procure. These he read through once or twice. Then he remembered all that he desired to recall and never again consulted the books. Without systematic training and with no inclination to generalize, he occupied himself mainly with experiments. From the time of his apprenticeship at Gothenburg he had worked several years without plan and for no other purpose than to note phenomena; these he could remember excellently. Eleven years' continuous exercise in the art of experimenting had enabled him to collect such a store of facts that few could compare with him in this respect. In addition he had gained a readiness in devising and executing experiments such as is rarely seen. He made all kinds of experiments, so to say, pell-mell. This taught him what many a doctrinaire could never learn: since working by no formulated principles he observed much and discovered much that the doctrinaire would consider impossible, inasmuch as it was opposed to his theories. I once persuaded him during his stay at Malmö to keep a journal of his experiments, and, on seeing it, I was amazed not only at the great number he made, but also at his extraordinary aptitude for the art.'

A. E. Nordenskiöld in his book 'Carl Wilhelm Scheele, Nachgelassene Briefe und Aufzeichnungen,' Stockholm, 1892, in editing Scheele's Laboratory Notes made the following comment:

'These notes prove once more that the basic experiments for a large part of Scheele's great discoveries have already been made at Gothenburg and Malmö, that already the apprentice had subjected to an exact investigation the entire material offered to a chemist in a pharmacy of his time achieving results which, if published immediately, would have made the years 1767-1770 a turning point in the development of chemistry.'

The statements of Retzius and Nordenskiöld, the one based on personal knowledge and the other on the laboratory notes of the great apothecary, and the perspective given by a distance of more than a

century, are highly illuminating. They prove that the fact of Scheele's being a pharmacist was by no means incidental and negligible or even regrettable and detrimental to his research work as some of Scheele's biographers intimate. On the contrary, it was of greatest importance for the kind as well as for the amount of his achievements. It may well be said that it was the good luck of Scheele and of chemistry that Scheele was, first and above all, a pharmacist. Here and only here a vast variety of subjects offered themselves to his scientific curiosity. Here and only here he was given the independence of work and conclusion which he needed. It was the *apothecary* Scheele who, encouraged by Torbern Bergman but carrying on his experiments quite independently, became interested in black magnetite which interest resulted in the recognition of the individuality of manganese and baryta and the discovery of chlorine. It was the *apothecary* to whom the problem of Prussian blue offered itself, leading to several important results, among them the preparation of hydrocyanic acid, and it was the *apothecary* whose daily contact with tartar brought about the discovery of tartaric acid, the first of the chain of organic acids isolated by him. The red mercury oxide from which Scheele gained oxygen as early as in 1771-1772 was a much used *pharmaceutical* substance and it was a typical *pharmaceutical* procedure, the preparation of lead plaster, which led Scheele to the observation and isolation of glycerin. It was the needs of *pharmacy* which caused Scheele to look for an inexpensive way of preparing phosphorus, and for a more convenient and less dangerous method of preparing calomel.

Although pharmacy was undoubtedly the basis of Scheele's chemical work, his being a pharmacist did not prevent him from solving chemical problems not offered within the frame of his profession. Sweden is a land of mining. Her mountains contain valuable ores. Scheele refused to leave pharmacy for a position in industry. He did not go to the mountains, but the mountains came to him. In materials sent to him he discovered molybdic acid and tungstic acid, and it was he who gave to industry the methods for the analytical separation of iron and manganese and for the decomposition of mineral silicates used for more than a century.

Until his early death at the age of only forty-three years, Scheele reported one discovery and observation after the other in such a rapid succession that his contemporaries were almost overwhelmed. Thus Lorenz Crell, the renowned founder and editor of Crell's *Chemische Annalen*, after having received the news about glycerin wrote to Scheele on December 2, 1783, as follows: 'I am wondering what more will be disclosed by you! I dare not assume that no chemist is known to us who has ever made so many and so important findings. As soon as you have made another new discovery, please send it to me immediately without caring for postage. Your letters are not too expensive for me at any price.'

This reverence paid Scheele by v. Crell was only one of the innumerable proofs of the high esteem in which the humble apothecary was held by his contemporaries. At the age of thirty-two, still being an apothecary clerk and not yet having passed the Swedish apothecary examination, Scheele was made a member of the Swedish Royal Academy of Science and thus given the highest scientific distinction Sweden had to offer. It was no less a person than the great Torbern Bergman who took pride in initiating the new member and to welcome Scheele as follows:

'For several years, I was witness of your unrivalled industry, of your special talent to elicit the secrets of nature by purposefully arranged experiments, and of the ingenious conclusions that you have drawn. Hence what can be more natural than the particular joy with which a man like me, loving his science ardently, sees you take a place of honor to which your merit and nothing else has paved the way for you.'

After the death of Bergman, J. C. Wilcke, then Secretary of the Swedish Royal Academy of Science, wrote a letter to Scheele under the date of August 9, 1784, as follows: 'Since we lost Bergman, it is you in whom we put the greatest confidence that you will keep up our (Sweden's and the Academy's) reputation as to chemistry.'

The authority which Scheele enjoyed was so great, and his honesty and simplicity of character so obvious and disarming that none of the usual scientific jealousies and quarrels ever touched him. When his book on air and fire, due to the negligence of his publisher, appeared so late that some of his statements concerning oxygen were in the meantime made and published by other authors, nobody dared to raise the question of plagiarism.

Naturally, the question as to the priority of the discovery of oxygen has been discussed again and again. It was not until 1892 that the publication of Scheele's correspondence and laboratory notes, presented to the world by the Swedish arctic explorer, A. E. Nordenskiöld, definitely proved that prior to 1773, that is at least a year before the date of Priestley's discovery, Scheele had prepared oxygen from the carbonates of silver and mercury, from mercuric oxide, niter and magnesium nitrate and by the distillation of a mixture of manganese oxide and arsenic acid.

According to Rosenthaler (*Ber. Deutsch. Pharm. Ges.*, 1904), it was Scheele who for the first time consciously showed that it is possible and necessary to prepare systematically the plant constituents as chemical individuals and that, for this reason, 'Scheele and nobody else has to be regarded as the founder of modern plant chemistry.' Since Scheele in 1783 prepared hydrocyanic acid from coal, ammonium chloride and potash, Ferchl-Süssenguth in their 'Kurzgeschichte der Chemie,' Mittenwald, 1936, give to him and not to Wöhler the credit to have been the first to perform an organic synthesis. Scheele employed and in 1782

recommended sterilization, and his observation that different parts of the solar spectrum influence the decomposition of silver chloride in very different degrees (1775) has been considered the beginning of spectral photography.

Scheele was so exclusively devoted to his science on the one hand and to his pharmaceutical service to his fellow citizen on the other that he literally had no private life. In his entire correspondence there is, besides not very frequent letters to his parents and brothers, hardly one note which is not devoted or does not refer to his work. There was never a woman in his life. The widow of the preceding owner of the pharmacy at Köping took care of his household for ten years. He married her three days before his death in order to secure for her the inheritance of his small fortune.

The profit drawn by a peaceful world from the discoveries of C. W. Scheele has been enormous. The work of this 'corner druggist' has become a corner stone in the edifice of modern civilization. The bleaching and the laundry industry and wide fields of chemical disinfection among them that of water purification are inconceivable without chlorine. The fruit acids discovered by Scheele are of highest importance for the modern foodstuff and beverage industries. Tungsten and molybdenum, to the discovery of which Scheele paved the way, are indispensable in modern steel industry, and glycerin, finally, belongs to our daily life commodities used for a multitude of purposes and in many industries.

In 1930 the Association of American Soap and Glycerin Producers sent to the Swedish Crown Prince a message felicitating him on the discovery of glycerin by a Swedish citizen. Today it would be up to the manufacturers of explosives using nitroglycerin as the basis of their deadly products to do the same.

In 1892 the committee for the erection of a Scheele monument at Stockholm stated in a public pronouncement that 'Scheele contributed more to the development of the era in which we are living than diplomatic negotiations and pitched battles.'

At the present time, fifty years later, we are once more in the midst of pitched battles. However, honoring nevertheless the memory of the great men of science and peaceful progress, the memory of men like Scheele, we are reminding ourselves and the world of what we are fighting for."

President Christensen thanked Dr. Urdang for his fine address and called attention to the pictures which were displayed in the hall and which were referred to in Dr. Urdang's remarks.

COMMITTEE ON THE REVISION OF THE U. S. P.—In the absence of the chairman, Dr. E. F. Cook, Dr. George Beal read the following report which was received for publication.

"I have the honor of presenting to the members of the A. Ph. A. Convention the first bound copy of the new U. S. Pharmacopœia, Twelfth Revi-

sion. Printed sheets of the U. S. P. XII have been sent to all members of the U. S. P. Board of Trustees and Committee of Revision, but the book before you is the first bound copy issued. In a few days, however, other copies will be available to the many who have been anxiously awaiting its appearance, those who will employ it immediately as the basis for medical standards. Those now interested in the U. S. P. not only include the physicians and pharmacists of the United States, but also a number of persons in other countries where our Pharmacopœia has been adopted as the official standard.

The U. S. P. XII will speak for itself, but some of the new and progressive features may properly be called to your attention, among which are a Five-year Revision, a Bound Supplement in two and a half years, and other Interim Revision Supplements as needed. The U. S. P. XII is the first of the quinquennial revisions and the first to be followed by a bound Supplement to appear midway between revisions. The new Pharmacopœia carries an order blank for this bound Supplement, which is to be supplied to each owner of a Pharmacopœia, without additional payment. The order should not be mailed, however, until the Supplement is announced, which is expected to be in December, 1945, approximately two and a half years from this date.

In the meanwhile the Pharmacopœia will continue the practice of issuing 'sheet Supplements' whenever these are found necessary to meet emergency needs. These 'sheet Supplements' will ultimately be reprinted in the 'bound Supplement.'

It should be noted that hereafter the title of emergency revisions and additions, heretofore called 'Interim Revision Announcements' will now be called 'Supplements,' and they will be numbered in sequence, as 'First U. S. P. XII Supplement,' 'Second U. S. P. XII Supplement,' etc. The 'First U. S. P. XII Supplement' will be pasted inside the cover of the Pharmacopœia when it is sold and will authorize the continuance of certain modifications in U. S. P. standards during the war period, such as the omission of Oil of Lavender from Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia and a temporary rescinding of the packaging requirements for Ergot, etc. This 'First Supplement' will also carry several corrections in U. S. P. XII monographs.

A 'Second U. S. P. XII Supplement' is also in course of preparation and will be released at the earliest possible date. This Second Supplement will add a number of additional 'sulfa' drugs and 'sulfa' preparations, also a number of monographs carrying vitamins and their preparations belonging to the Vitamin B group, also an 8 per cent Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide, probably Red Quebracho Extract (to supply tannins for burn dressings) and other substances which are pharmaceutical necessities. These are all supplied at the request of the Army and the Navy to serve as 'war medicines.' These are equally important, however, in general medical practice and indicate the rapidity of expansion in medical knowledge.

Fortunately the new, continuous revision program of the Pharmacopœia has enabled it to meet every medical need of our military forces and also adjust established formulas and standards to conform to changed conditions brought about by the war.

Additions to the U. S. P. XII.—In the U. S. P. XII proper an unprecedented number of new items and preparations have been added, a total of 174, of which 17 came in by Supplements to the U. S. P. XI.

In completing this new revision of our national Pharmacopœia in record time, by its established democratic process, too great praise cannot be given the many able, loyal and unselfish workers who contributed freely of their knowledge and time, often at great personal sacrifice. The remarkable degree of unanimity of purpose between all professional groups in the fields of medicine and pharmacy, and the splendid coöperation of the officials of the Food and Drug Administration and of the National Institute of Health furnish our government with an effective and strikingly representative book of medical standards, as an essential factor in the maintenance of the health of our nation.'

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL FORMULARY.—Chairman Justin L. Powers read the following report which was received.

"The Seventh Edition of the National Formulary was published May 25 and has been available since June 1. This edition is the first under the plan adopted by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in 1938 for the issuance of the National Formulary at five- instead of ten-year intervals. According to the original plans, this edition should have been published in 1941, approximately five years after the appearance of the Sixth. However, unavoidable circumstances caused a delay of more than a year.

The Seventh Edition includes 97 drug monographs which are new to the National Formulary. Many of these drugs, however, have long been extensively used in medicine and pharmacy. In fact, of these 97 new monographs, about two-thirds represent deletions from the Eleventh Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia. The list includes monographs on such widely used drugs and preparations as aconite, asafoetida, cinchona, capsicum, santolin, squill, spirit of ethyl nitrite, syrup of ferrous iodide, tincture of ferrie chloride, solution of ammonium acetate, and many others. As you all know, the admissions to the National Formulary are based in part upon the extent of use. Upon the basis of extent of use, I believe you will agree that most of the admissions are thoroughly justified. As a specific example, the committee responsible for admissions to the Pharmacopœia voted to delete brown mixture because it '. . . represents what now is looked upon as an almost extinct type of galenical. In teaspoonful doses, its antimony and opium are too little to be therapeutically effective.' The last part of the statement may be

correct, but for an almost extinct type of preparation, there appears to be a surprising demand for brown mixture. It may interest you to know that exclusive of the volume of the preparation made in retail stores, more than 40,000 gallons were sold in the United States by manufacturers and wholesalers during 1940. Moreover, a prescription survey conducted by Marvin Andrews in Maryland during the second week in January, 1940, furnishes some interesting information about the popularity of brown mixture. Out of 11,163 prescriptions read, Andrews found that 176 or 1.47%, were for compound mixture of opium and glycyrrhiza. On the basis of the complete survey, the preparation was called for eighty-nine times in 10,000 prescriptions. If the survey is representative of the demand in the entire nation, and if the estimate that 250 million prescriptions are filled annually in the United States is correct, it may be calculated that brown mixture was prescribed 227,000 times in 1940. In addition, we all know that this preparation is a favorite home remedy. In this instance there can be no question but that a formula for this preparation in one of the official compendia is quite essential. Based on available information, a good case can also be made for the inclusion in the National Formulary of the majority of the monographs on drugs deleted from the Pharmacopœia. I wish to emphasize, however, that I am drawing no broad and sweeping generalizations from the figures cited in connection with one preparation. There is altogether too much of that sort of generalization done in interpreting data relating to pharmacy.

The revision committees of the official books of standards can list and establish criteria of strength, quality and purity for drugs, but to popularize these official drugs with physicians requires an effort such as that exerted by various state U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity Committees. The U. S. P. and the N. F. sponsored exhibits of their new revisions at the recent American Medical Association Convention in Atlantic City. These exhibits should assist in stimulating the interest of physicians in official drugs. The National Formulary exhibit, planned and designed by Mr. Rodman, editor of the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, has brought many favorable comments. In the exhibit, three phases of the N. F. were emphasized. Attention was again called to the many excellent vehicles of the National Formulary, the work of the A. PH. A. Laboratory was graphically described, and examples of a few new drugs and preparations of N. F. VII were shown and attention was called to their utility.

While many of the new monographs admitted to the National Formulary are from the U. S. P. XI, there are included in the list of admissions, a number of new products. I shall attempt to refer to only three or four of these.

Among the products which are given official status for the first time in the N. F., pectin is one which shows promise of developing into an unusually

valuable drug and pharmaceutical necessity. Pectin, as you all know, is a carbohydrate product obtained from the inner rind of citrus fruits and from apple pomace. Until a few years ago, pectin was used only in food products such as jams and jellies. Pectin possesses many of the same physical properties as gums and mucilages, but chemically it is quite different from agar, tragacanth, acacia and other gums and mucilages. A few years ago it was demonstrated that an aqueous gel of pectin was exceptionally well adapted to the treatment of bed sores and indolent ulcers. Because of this, and upon the recommendation of the late Dr. Bernard Fantus, pectin and two pectin pastes were approved for admission to N. F. VII. Now that supplies of tragacanth, acacia, agar and other gums and mucilages are drastically curtailed because of the war, pectin shows great promise of serving as a replacement in many preparations in which these products are now being used. Pectin has the very decided advantage of being available in practically unlimited quantities. Pectin can be used as an emulsifying agent, and with certain simple adjustments, pectin gels may replace tragacanth as a vehicle for the external application of tannic acid, sulfonamide compounds and other medicaments. A recent news release states that chemists in the Western Regional Research Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture have successfully used an adjusted pectin for bacteriological culture media, in place of agar, which heretofore has been considered irreplaceable for this purpose. Preliminary experiments at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit indicate that pectin may be used as a substitute for blood plasma in transfusions if it should become necessary. Thus, it appears that the National Formulary Committee showed good judgment in establishing official standards for a product that today shows promise of unusual value and wide application in the pharmaceutical field. Phenothiazine is another relatively new medicinal agent given official recognition in N. F. VII. This drug at present is used only in veterinary medicine as a vermicide. It shows promise of wider applicability and use and may develop into an even more important drug than it now is. Among the other new monographs are also included those on ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate and zinc-eugenol cement, two important dental preparations and merbromin, the disodium salt of 2,7-dibrom-4-hydroxymercurifluorescein, better known as Mercurochrome, and two solutions of this widely used product.

A new type of calamine known as neocalamine is included, and formulas are provided for a lotion, a phenolated lotion and an ointment of the new product. These preparations are considered more desirable than those of calamine from a cosmetic standpoint only, since they are flesh colored, instead of pink. All of the liquid calamine preparations will contain bentonite to serve as a suspending agent. To provide for the use of bentonite as a

suspending agent in extemporaneous preparations containing insoluble chemicals, the National Formulary includes a formula for a magma of bentonite. The use of this preparation will result in a considerable saving of time.

Another important feature of the new edition of the N. F. is a greatly enlarged section devoted to reagents and preparations for use in the clinical laboratory. Pharmacists will find in this section a comprehensive guide to the reagents used in the clinical laboratory and by the physician who does laboratory work in his office.

In evaluating the new N. F. I hope that you will keep in mind that we have two main obligations: (1) To list and describe products in general use in pharmacies, and to assist in the introduction of new ones from time to time, and (2) to develop suitable standards for strength, quality and purity for drugs. Both of these activities are of interest to the pharmaceutical profession, in that one serves as a guide for the manufacture of official preparations, while the other presents a convenient means of stating specifications in purchasing drugs and chemicals. It should be a source of pride to the pharmaceutical profession that the standards they themselves establish in the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary are accepted as legal standards by the terms of both Federal and state food, drug and cosmetic laws.

During recent months, several drugs have become scarce or unobtainable due to the war. Already three war supplements to the National Formulary have been issued. The first of these supplements provided for the replacement of cudbear by amaranth as a coloring agent in eleven National Formulary preparations, and the replacement of oil of bitter almond by benzaldehyde as a flavoring agent in five National Formulary preparations.

The second supplement, which was issued in February, provided for the replacement of oil of lavender by oil of cedar leaf in several N. F. preparations for external use, and the substitution of extract of stramonium for extract of belladonna in Hinkle's pills.

The scarcity of cinchona and its alkaloids, which has already resulted in three War Production Board conservation orders, has made it necessary to issue a third war supplement. This third supplement provides for the omission of quinine from compound elixir of glycerophosphates and compound syrup of hypophosphites. As replacements for the bitter tonic preparations, elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine and elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine phosphates, two new formulas containing no quinine have been provided.

These three interim revision announcements are supplementary to the Sixth Edition of the National Formulary. In most instances the statements in these supplements are permissive and not obligatory. For example, National Formulary preparations may be colored with either cudbear or amaranth, and Hinkle's pills may contain either extract of bella-

donna or extract of stramonium. These recent supplements were issued after the Seventh Edition of the N. F. was in print. Several inquiries have been received as to what the status of the preparations affected by these supplements will be when the Seventh Edition of the National Formulary becomes official November 1, 1942. The answer is that before the effective date, a supplement to N. F. VII will be issued in which the previous action will be reaffirmed, and errors, which we hope will be few in number, will be corrected.

The Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION recently directed the Committee on National Formulary to proceed with the revision of the Seventh Edition so that the Eighth may be published in 1945. However, it is impossible to predict in what manner the future of the National Formulary will be affected by the war. Although revision of the Seventh Edition will proceed in accordance with the authorization received from the Council, we may fall short of the 1945 goal for the publication of another revision, because of the unusual conditions of these times. But we must go ahead upon the assumption that we shall meet the date set. Already a number of new products are being considered for admission, and plans are being made for an intelligent weeding out of products which are objectionable because of obsolescence or other reasons. The new Seventh Edition of the National Formulary is not perfect, and no claim for perfection is made. However, we hope it will be found to be an improvement on the Sixth Edition. Through the experience gained during the completion of the Seventh, we shall hope in the Eighth Edition more nearly to approach perfection."

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.—In calling for the report of this committee President Christensen called attention to the fact that the report had been read at the First General Session and that under the Constitution and By-Laws the recommendations of the committee could now be acted upon. Chairman Swain then read the following recommendations individually and they were acted upon and adopted in turn. After each recommendation which was submitted had been acted upon, the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was approved as a whole by a vote.

"The Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION hereby offers the following statement to replace Article III in the Constitution: 'The officers of the ASSOCIATION shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, also an Honorary President, all of whom shall be elected annually. They shall hold office until the installation of their successors.'

The purpose of the revised article is to eliminate the editors of the JOURNALS and the editor of the Year Book as officers of the ASSOCIATION.

The Committee further offers the following recommendations for the revision of the By-Laws:

CHAPTER III

ARTICLE I. *Membership.* Amend to read as follows: 'The Council shall consist of 16 members, nine of whom shall have held membership in the ASSOCIATION for five years or more, are not officers of the House of Delegates and have been elected as hereinbefore provided. The President, the immediate Past-President, the Vice-Presidents, the Chairman of the House of Delegates, the Secretary and Treasurer of the ASSOCIATION shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. The elected members of the Council shall serve until their successors have been installed.'

ARTICLE V. *Duties.* Amend the second and third sentences to read as follows: 'It shall elect the Editors and the Local Secretary. It shall nominate, for election by the House of Delegates, the Honorary President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association.'

CHAPTER IV

ARTICLE II. *Deposit of Moneys.* Amend the last sentence by omitting the following: 'and such deposit shall be made daily whenever the Treasurer's receipts amount to \$100 or more.'

ARTICLE III. *Payment of Moneys or Funds.* Amend to read as follows: 'Moneys or funds shall be paid out by numbered voucher checks signed by the Secretary and Treasurer.'

ARTICLE IV. *Payment of Bills.* Amend by omitting the second sentence and amend the last sentence to read: 'Upon the receipt of which check, together with the original bill, the Treasurer shall complete the check, affix his signature and return the check with the bill to the Secretary who shall forward the check and file the bill.'

ARTICLE VIII. *Auditing of Accounts.* Amend by inserting the words 'or about' before the word 'December' in the first line.

ARTICLE IX. Amend to read as follows: '*Annual Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.* The Secretary and Treasurer shall balance the accounts of the ASSOCIATION and prepare their financial reports as promptly as possible after the close of the fiscal year. Their reports with the books, accounts, vouchers, etc., shall be promptly made available to the accountant or accountants for audit.'

ARTICLE X. Amend to read as follows: '*Expense of Bonds of Secretary and Treasurer.* The expense of the bonds required to be given by these officers or any other officers or employees of the ASSOCIATION shall be paid by the ASSOCIATION.'

Omit Articles XII, XIII, XV and XVI and change the number of Article XIV to Article XII.

ARTICLE XIII. *Expenditure of Funds.* Any action taken by the ASSOCIATION, or by the House of Delegates, or by any of the Sections, which involves an expenditure of funds of the ASSOCIATION shall be submitted to the Council for consideration and final disposition.

CHAPTER V

ARTICLE I. *Membership.* Amend the first sentence to read: 'The House of Delegates shall be composed of accredited representatives, apportioned as stated below, of the following organizations, such representatives to be members of the A. Ph. A. in good standing.'

Amend subarticle (a) by substituting the words 'American College of Apothecaries' for the words 'National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research.'

Amend Article IV of Chapter V of the By-laws by the addition of the following sentence: 'The Chairman shall present an address, at the first session of the annual meeting, upon any subject which he deems of pharmaceutical importance.'

CHAPTER VI

ARTICLE I. *Sections and Additions.* Amend by changing the name of the 'Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing' to 'Section on Practical Pharmacy.'

CHAPTER VIII

ARTICLE I. *Standing Committees.* Amend by omitting '11. Committee on Unofficial Standards' and by adding '11. Committee on Kilmer Prize' and '14. Committee on Long Range Program of Policy.'

ARTICLE VI. Amend by omitting the words 'shall report to the ASSOCIATION through the Section on Education and Legislation,' in the second sentence.

ARTICLE VIII. Omit.

ARTICLE IX. Amend to read as follows: 'Article VIII. The Committee on Recipe Book shall consist of a chairman elected by the Council for a term of five years, and ten members elected by the Council, two of whom shall serve for a period of one, two, three, four and five years, respectively; each vacancy occurring from expiration of term shall be filled by election for a term of five years; other vacancies shall be filled by election for the unexpired term. The Committee shall prepare revisions of the Recipe Book from time to time as may be decided necessary by the Council and shall report annually, or as often as required, to the Council.'

A new Article shall be added to be known as Article X and to read as follows: 'The Committee on Kilmer Prize shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Scientific Section and shall award the Kilmer Prize in accordance with the rules and regulations which may from time to time be adopted by the Scientific Section and approved by the Council. In all respects it shall be governed by the stipulations expressed by the donor.'

A new Article is to be added to be known as Article XI and to read as follows: '*Committee on Long Range Program of Policy.* The Committee on Long Range Program of Policy shall be appointed by the President of the ASSOCIATION. It shall be the duty of this Committee to formulate a long-time

program of policy by which the ASSOCIATION may work steadily from year to year in an orderly fashion toward the attainment of the objectives as set forth in Article I of the Constitution. The Committee shall also discharge such other duties as may be assigned to it by the Council.'

CHAPTER IX

ARTICLE II. *Election-Fiscal Year-Publications Furnished to Members.* Amend the first sentence by omitting the following words 'his signing the Constitution and By-Laws and.'

Amend the second sentence to read as follows: 'Any newly elected member, upon the payment of the annual dues for the year in which he is elected, shall be entitled to such publications of the ASSOCIATION as are distributed to its members free of charge during the year.'

Amend the second paragraph to read as follows: 'The price of the publications of the ASSOCIATION to members and to non-members shall be fixed by the Council.'

ARTICLE III. *Payment of Dues-Suspension.* Amend the article to read as follows: 'Every member shall pay in advance the sum of four dollars as annual dues, and by neglecting to pay such contribution for six successive months may be dropped from the roll of members.'

MEMORIAL SESSION.—President Christensen stated that it was customary to hold a brief memorial session in tribute to those members of the ASSOCIATION who had passed on during the year. Unfortunately the number of these made it impossible to pay tribute to each of them individually. However, President Christensen made the following comment:

"I would like to mention especially Dr. E. G. Eberle, for the reason that he was so closely identified with the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and its activities for a number of years. All of you who have been attending the annual conventions of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will recall that he was a familiar figure at all of our meetings. He was always ready to greet everyone with a smile and a friendly handclasp. I know I have missed him at this meeting, and I am sure all the rest of you have. Appropriate resolutions are being prepared, and I think those will be taken care of in due course. I just wanted to mention, especially, Dr. Eberle."

At the conclusion of the remarks, the audience stood in memory of the departed members.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION.—Chairman Fischelis of the committee was unable to attend the Session, and at his request the Secretary read the following report which was received.

"As you know, the Joint Committee of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the American Social Hygiene Association was organized as a result of contact established between the two organizations during the presidency of Dean A. G. DuMez. The Committee consists of Dr. Walter Clarke, Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Dr. Joseph V. Klauder and Mr. Charles Kurtzhalz, representing the American Social Hygiene Association, and Dr. R. L. Swain, Dr. E. F. Kelly, Mr. Theodore Campbell and myself, representing the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Dr. Clarke, with the assistance of Mr. Joseph Stenek of the American Social Hygiene Association's staff, has been carrying on the secretarial work of the Committee, and I have been acting as its Chairman.

Several meetings of the Joint Committee were held during the past year and a fund of about \$3,500.00 was contributed by interested individuals and organizations to enable the Committee to inaugurate a program of education to be fostered through the pharmacies of the United States in behalf of venereal disease prevention and treatment.

The various state pharmaceutical associations have been asked to appoint venereal disease committees and response has been quite gratifying both as to results achieved and activities initiated.

It has been demonstrated quite clearly that the pharmacist is an important factor in solving the problem of adequate control of venereal disease and that through the fifty-five thousand or more pharmacies in the United States much can be done to combat the evil of improper control of the venereal disease menace.

The specific accomplishments of the Joint Committee may be summarized as follows:

1. Every state pharmaceutical association has given its endorsement to the educational program fostered by the Joint Committee and agreed to discourage counter prescribing and the dispensing of remedies for venereal disease except on a physician's prescription.

2. A special leaflet was designed for distribution through the retail pharmacy to those who come into the pharmacy seeking advice about syphilis and gonorrhea. To test the practicability of distribution of such a leaflet through pharmacies, an experiment was arranged with the New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and New York State Pharmaceutical Associations. This experiment indicated that pharmacists are willing to aid the educational program by distributing suitable literature to inquirers. Called A TIP FROM YOUR PHARMACIST, this special leaflet has been made available to State and local pharmaceutical associations for distribution to their membership. To date 200,000 free copies have been distributed by state pharmaceutical associations to retail drugstores for distribution to inquirers.

3. Exhibits, posters and counter cards have been made available in quantities to state pharmaceutical associations for use in the retail pharmacy.

Requests for these supplies have been received from eighteen states. During National Pharmacy Week and on National Social Hygiene Day, pharmacies coöperated with health authorities in setting aside their windows for displays supplied without charge by the American Social Hygiene Association.

4. State pharmaceutical associations meeting in 1942 have been offered two exhibits, posters, counter cards and literature for use at their annual meetings.

5. During the summer of 1941 a field trip by a member of the staff of the American Social Hygiene Association included visits to seven state pharmaceutical association offices in the following states: New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to stimulate interest and coöperation of state and local pharmaceutical associations.

6. The Joint Committee of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the American Social Hygiene Association—set up as an advisory body for the two associations—has held eight meetings since its organization in April 1940. At its last meeting a new window display, prepared by a subcommittee, was presented and is now in production, and programs for state pharmaceutical association meetings were formulated.

7. Sixteen articles on the work of pharmacists in venereal disease control and general articles of information on syphilis and gonorrhea have been prepared and are appearing regularly in the drug trade press and in the bulletins of state pharmaceutical associations.

It seems to be the opinion of experts that the pharmacy window, the display counter and the pharmacist's word of recommendation represent a most powerful advertising combination available in the fight against venereal disease.

It has been definitely demonstrated to the American Social Hygiene Association and to other powerful lay and professional groups and to the United States Public Health Service that pharmacists throughout the United States are more than willing to contribute the advertising power of their display facilities and opportunity for distributing material for venereal disease education to the cause of social hygiene if given the facts, the materials and the opportunity to coöperate.

Since pharmacists have had made available to them information as to the location of venereal disease clinics and lists of names of physicians who are willing to treat venereal disease, they have been in a much better position to render professional service in this field and they have done an effective job in diverting those afflicted with venereal disease from the use of nostrums and quackery to sources recognized as adequate to cope with the treatment and prevention of these ailments.

It is recommended that the work of the Joint Committee be endorsed and that our coöperation with the American Social Hygiene Association be continued."

The Second Session was then adjourned.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

The Third General Session convened at 9:40 p. m., President Christensen presiding.

The minutes of the Second General Session were presented by the Secretary and approved as read.

The following communications were read:

"To both Presidents our congratulations and sincere wishes for a successful meeting.

MR. AND MRS. WOODROW R. BYRUM."

"We extend hearty congratulations on completion of your successful term.

JUNIOR AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,
Ohio State University"

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Chairman H. H. Gregg, Jr., of the House of Delegates then gave the final report of the House of Delegates and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Association: The third meeting of the House of Delegates was called to order at eight o'clock. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, as also was the roll call.

Reports of various committee were received: Prescription Tolerances, by J. K. Attwood; Professional Relations, by C. H. Evans; and the one by G. C. Schicks on Dental Pharmacy, which was read by Secretary Kelly. We also received the report of the Committee on Horticulture Nomenclature, by H. W. Youngken, and also the report read by Secretary Kelly on the William Procter, Jr., Memorial Fund.

The Resolutions Committee submitted its final report. Unless you wish to have the resolutions read, we will just say that the final report was received."

PRESENTATION OF THE EBERT PRIZE.—Secretary F. E. Bibbins of the Scientific Section announced that the Ebert Prize which is made possible by the legacy of a former member, Dr. Ebert, who left a sum of money, with the provision that all papers of a scientific nature should be carefully scrutinized each year and a medal awarded to the paper showing the most development along scientific lines, had been awarded to Dr. Ole Gisvold, Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the University of Minnesota, for his paper on "The Constitution of Celastrol." In the absence of Dr. Gisvold, the prize was accepted by Dr. Charles H. Rogers, Dean of the University of Minnesota.

PRESENTATION OF THE KILMER PRIZE.—Dr. Wirth presented the Kilmer Prize to Mr. Charles Wendt of Ohio State University who accepted it with words of appreciation to Dr. L. David Hiner. He mentioned also that he wished more young men, either in school or immediately out, could attend the convention as he had and see what pharmacy is—"that is, pharmacy as we want it."

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.—Mrs. B. V. Christensen read the following report:

"The Woman's Auxiliary of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION met August 19, 1942, at the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colorado, with 63 present.

The program was carried out as planned.

The Treasurer's report showed \$467.78 had been collected for the Loan Fund since the last meeting in Detroit, Mich. One loan was made this year and one loan is still outstanding. The amount of the Loan Fund is \$2182.63.

The amount collected for dues was \$120.00 plus balance of \$64.67 making a total of \$184.57 in working fund. The expenses for the year were \$59.74, leaving a balance of \$2057.46.

Due to the war conditions we did not make an effort to add funds to our Loan Fund but hope to reach our goal of \$5000.00 later."

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.—President Christensen requested the following members to escort the officers-elect to the platform: Dr. Schaefer, First Vice-President Clark; Dr. Jaret, Second Vice-President Lee; Mr. Ramsey, Dean Kendig, Dean O'Connell, members of the Council; Messrs. Evans, Beal, Fischelis and Jenkins.

These gentlemen with the exception of Dr. Fischelis, who was absent because of illness, were installed by President Christensen.

Dean Hayman then escorted President-Elect, Dr. Roy B. Cook, to the platform. President Christensen introduced and installed him by reading the two telegrams which follow:

"I congratulate your ASSOCIATION on having as President for the ensuing year Dr. Roy Bird Cook—outstanding man, citizen, historian and pharmacist. All West Virginians love him and are proud of him.

WALTER W. POINTE, M.D."

"The members of the West Virginia State Medical Association are pleased beyond words with the selection of their esteemed friend, Dr. Roy Bird Cook, as President of your great ASSOCIATION. Our heartiest congratulations to you for electing one whom we know is capable of continuing the good work you have done. Please extend to Dr. Cook our very best wishes for a successful term."

President Christensen then presented Dr. Cook with the President's Badge and Dr. Cook took the floor and spoke as follows:

"President Christensen, Friends, and Fellow Officers, I do not know that there is any particular significance attached to the fact that the first telegram read here happens to be sent by one of West Virginia's foremost obstetricians. I note, also, that the second telegram is signed by one Charles Lively, Executive Secretary of the West Virginia Medical Association. I suppose he felt, by doing that, I would not use his name in any stories I might tell.

It so happened that that particular individual—though I knew nothing about the message—was born in the same little town in which I was born. We played marbles in the same alley and drove the same cows, and the fifty-some years of our lives have been spent along a somewhat similar road.

I do appreciate the feeling of the people in my state very much, indeed, and I would be derelict in my duty and my own responsibility if I did not state to you that I can appreciate more than I can express in words the honor that has been conferred upon me by election as the head of this great organization.

It has long been near and dear to my heart in some phase or other, and the field of pharmacy has appealed to me since that day, back in April, 1899, when I first entered that mysterious atmosphere of the back end of a drugstore, and was notified that the first thing to do was to wash eight sections of glass-stoppered bottles, with beautiful labels thereupon, which reposed in the front of that store. I learned a great deal of pharmacy from washing those labels, long before ever I knew what the Latin meant.

Down in our country we have an institution, the University of West Virginia. Long before Dr. La Wall became president—he happens, by the way, to be connected with the family, with great interest to us—I remember there was a set of identical twins by the name of John and William Starcher. John and William started out in a little town about seven miles below my home, and both wanted an education. They wanted it badly. They devised the idea, from some source or other, that they would send one of them down to the university at Morgantown, and he was to be a great student and take down notes about everything, and bring all those things home to the other brother, and he would go the next quarter, and so on and so forth.

It so happened, about the end of the second quarter, that John went back up home and told his brother William he should get ready to go, and gave him all the notes and papers. Finally, when they went down to the little train on the West Virginia & Pittsburgh, which at one time ran the Pittsburgh Flyer, the brother slipped in his hand a little piece of paper. When he got down to Morgantown, he looked at it and it gave him the name of a girl who lived over on Walnut Avenue, and it told him when he had time to go over and call on her.

That was something new from an academic standpoint but, nevertheless, Bill went over. He crossed the famous Tygart Creek, which bisects Morgantown, walked up Mallard Avenue, went up on the porch and rang the bell, and a very charming young lady, who afterward achieved some distinction for her beauty, came to the door, threw her arms around his neck and kissed him. She said, 'John, I certainly am glad to see you.'

He said, 'I am not John; I am John's brother, William, but if this is where he left off, then it is exactly where I want to start.'

That is pretty much my position, Dr. Christensen, in regard to taking over the helm, as it were, of this organization.

I would not say I have not given some thought to the problems which confront us. I would not say, also, that like Washington, who was supposed to be an uncommon man with an uncommon amount of common sense, perhaps if I could be a common man with a common amount of common sense maybe I might do something in endeavoring in a small way to assist, with the help of a lot of people like you, in doing something about the problems which confront us at this time.

I was particularly pleased with some of the comments you made in your address. I was especially pleased with your comments—even though we all realize our deficiencies—that had to do with the retail pharmacist. I know that we deserve a face-lifting, that we deserve a certain amount of panning at the hands of educators and at the hands of those who appreciate the problems in our own field, but, nevertheless, I do appreciate what you said in your address, that it must be recognized the backbone of pharmacy is the practitioner, that the profession of pharmacy is made up of the practicing pharmacists. What they think, what they do, their opinions and practices determine the trends of the profession. What others think of pharmacy and the place of pharmacy in relation to other professions is determined by their services—and then you say this—and the appearance of their pharmacies.

I have observed a great change for the worse in many respects from that day in 1899 when I started to work in a drugstore, because back in those days men in our profession were not afraid to use the fronts of their stores and place their own names above their places of business. I am sorry to say that in my travels over this country, which have been many, there seems to be a slipping tendency in that direction. I suspect that the Garden Clubs of America in their effort to drive from alongside our highways and roads the signs and things which we regard sometimes as so unsightly, have instilled in the minds of some enterprising advertising agents that they could transplant a lot of that to the front of the drug stores of America. I am sorry to see it, and I am sorry to say here, tonight, that we seem to devote so much space to soft drink manufacturers and chocolate laxative manufacturers, and so little space to telling that pharmacy is a profession, and placing thereon the names of the owners of the stores, setting out those pharmacies in the same way that the drygoods man does, the men's furnishing stores do, the shoe stores do or any of the other great groups who, after all, do not claim to be professional, but do claim they wash their faces now and then and present that face to the Main Street of America. I think that is the tendency you had in mind when you spoke about the appearance of their pharmacies. Of course, I would not say without some dereliction, sometimes, on the interior.

I clipped a piece out of a journal down in the South which interested me in that direction, and it reads like this: 'Little or no professional literature is taken or read in many of our drugstores. Prescription departments that are a disgrace, measured by any standard of excellence. . . .' I have seen a lot of those in the last twelve months, over 336, some of which, from personal observation, I could be very proud, and many others of which I could be very ashamed. Then the writer goes on: 'Looking at this picture—and all of us know this is all too true—has pharmacy yet reached the stage in its development where we have any justification for expecting certain rights and privileges that you and I crave some day it will have? Is not the situation in which we find ourselves largely of our own making? Is not this true, that until we accept fully and intelligently far more professional responsibilities than there are in many stores today, we shall continue to be passed by when professional preferences are being made?'

In connection with the field of professional preference, how can we expect to receive the proper attention unless we set about to analyze ourselves? Down in West Virginia we have attempted to analyze ourselves. This is a 22-page analysis. I hope you do not think it is my address in any shape at all. Here is one of the most exhaustive studies that has been made about pharmacies in the United States that has come under my personal observation. It not only takes up the population of the cities, the population of the counties; it takes up the names of the men, their ages, their position under Selective Service, and also takes up the number of prescriptions filled in each one of those stores for each one of the last three years.

Out of this comes several significant lessons. One is that over 70% of our men are over forty-four. Some of you may say that is because the young ones have gone in the Army. In view of the fact that only 28 out of 516 have gone into the Army, that doesn't hold true. It shows one thing, and that is that we are not getting people to study pharmacy that we should; we are not taking care of the replacements that we should and, sooner or later, those things are going to come back to plague our profession and present other problems which will come up in later years.

Turning in another direction, particularly to interprofessional relations, it would seem to me the significant fact that in West Virginia in the last two years there has been an average increase of 500 prescriptions would show there is some definite value to such things as the U. S. P. and N. F. program which we attempted to put into execution down there in a fine way. Something influenced that.

That brings up one of the most important points, as I see it, in this whole field, and that is that the practice of pharmacy to a large degree is entirely circumscribed in the use of our training by the field of medicine. If doctors are not taught in school to use drugs, the field of pharmacy cannot, in turn,

utilize the products of our educational system. The Rockefeller report on two or three occasions shows very definitely that the curriculum in a medical college has almost deleted any sort of teaching at all in connection with the writing of prescriptions.

We must, certainly in this day, hold our position that we have reached in educational and legal fields, and not let any external force now in the making—there are forces in the making, I can assure you—effect a lowering of standards, for which we have worked so many years. The unusual times will lead to efforts of this kind.

Turning in another direction, what are we to do about the opinion the public has of us? A few minutes ago, when I came into this room, a couple of distinguished gentlemen were discussing the attitude of the public toward us in regard to prices of prescriptions, and we heard it discussed in this room by authorities from Washington a few days ago.

One of them made the statement that the general public thinks we charge too much for prescriptions and, I suppose, by the same token we charge too much for everything.

I do not have any plan as yet. I do not know exactly how it might be financed or how it might be worked out, but I attend many conventions and I am not so blind as not to know that we have people attending conventions like this who are public relations men for great institutions, manufacturing institutions and things of that type, and I think perhaps it would be a good thing for us if we had a public relations counsel, or a committee of some kind, whose particular field of occupation is to figure out some way to publicize that side of our profession which will make the public understand we are entitled to the things for which we stand and which we claim.

That is something I would like to throw out to all of you attending here tonight, although our attendance be small. We represent every state in the union, and I would like you to carry that thought back home. And do not hesitate to write a letter to me, or any other officer of this organization, and give your views along that line. It is absolutely essential to do those things. It is essential to get the information, such as the West Virginia survey shows, placed in the hands of Dr. Kelly and others, because the general attitude of officials at Washington, so we are told, is that they take their action predicated on facts; at least we hope they do. If people think well of us back in these mountains and out on these plains; if the man along Main Street has some right to anything and we could prove that to the people who are in power at this time or any other time, perhaps then we can get them to think well of us. After all, that is what we want them to do.

From some points of view, our membership is a distressing thing. I have no criticism of any member, or the membership. I feel that everything that can be done has been done, but sometimes the

man who stands in the middle road, like I do, between the field of education and the little fellow out on the corner—sometimes comments come to your ears which are perhaps little words of warning. While they may be untrue, perhaps we can gather a lesson from them which may be of some help.

I remember, some years ago, we found one day back in a little alley a crowd of ragged boys. They called themselves the Jug Band. They rather attracted my fancy, so I made arrangements with the leader of this group to go to a certain church in our city and play for a group of about 200 businessmen who were to have a dinner there, and be presided over and addressed by one Judge Maxwell, judge of our Supreme Court. I got these little ragged boys up at the head of the steps. Of course, at the foot of it a crowd of people gathered around, and among them was Judge Maxwell. One of the boys called me off to one side and said, 'Listen, Dr. Cook, we like you, but we can't go in there.'

I said, 'What is the matter?'

He said, 'That is a big bugs' church.'

The Judge heard that, and he thought of all the things any boys in any town in America could feel, that they couldn't go into any church with a group of men like that, because it was a big bugs' church.

Out of that comes this idea, because on several occasions I have gone into stores and talked to men about the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. I have asked them very critical and sometimes rather caustic questions as to what they want. 'What do they like? What kind of magazines? Why is it they take wrappers from the small Journals and read them, and never take the wrappers off certain big Journals,' and things like that? Several times I have been told that the A. P. H. A. is a big bugs' organization, that they don't want the little man. Now, you who come here year after year, as I have for the last fifteen years, know that is not true, because the personnel of this organization is made up of some of the finest men and women I have ever known, and I certainly have traveled on the sidewalks of the Main Streets of America.

Nevertheless, if that is the feeling, it is incumbent upon you as representatives of this organization to go out and attempt to sell the other fellow, who may be a businessman just exactly like yourself, on the idea that this is his organization, that he ought to belong to it; that it has done things for him in the past, and it can do things for him in the future.

I remember, when we had our meeting in Atlanta, I went out to the Capitol building to see if I could make some arrangements regarding some tombstones in West Virginia at the graves of some soldiers from the State of Georgia. When I came out of that building I noticed a statue over to the left, and I walked over and looked at it. It had been erected in honor and memory of Thomas E. Watson. Down at the bottom were carved words something like this: 'If we pay no attention to yesterday, pay

less attention to today, and ignore tomorrow, democracy will perish from the earth.'

I want to assure you that you can carry this back in your hearts, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION does care about yesterday, it does care about today and it cares more about tomorrow. And if democracy's leaving the earth depends upon that, the people comprising the membership of this great organization are going to see that the democracy of pharmacy stays parading up and down America, as it has since 1776, or earlier.

Dr. Christensen mentioned the question of our Centennial. I could tell you some interesting things about the year 1852. When Stonewall Jackson went to West Point he carried a little leather book in which were the words, 'Do your duty and leave the rest to God.' Ten years after he went to West Point some men did their duty as they saw it and left the rest to God, and you see the result here tonight in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. It is only proper and fitting that in 1952—providence permitting, our nation going on, as we hope and feel it will, and other things being in order—some cognizance be taken of this great event.

It has been suggested that a committee be appointed to make some study of this particular phase of our activities, and I feel quite sure something can be done. But I also feel, viewing it from a historical and academic standpoint, that as we go into it, it will assume greater proportions than we feel at this time. While I feel it deserves everything we can do for it because of its own right, it can be used as a vehicle to impress upon the people of America what this organization is, past, present and future. So we will attempt to do something about that.

You might expect me to stand up here and enumerate some fifteen or sixteen objectives that I might feel I could try to do. I have no feeling of that kind at all. In the first place, I know I can do only what any human being under the circumstances can do, and that is to promise you faithfully to do my duty and leave the rest to God; to do the best I can, and that is just about all any individual can promise anybody. When you step very far out of that field you become more or less political-minded and, as a rule, after we get elected we can't do those things, and later sometimes forget them.

It has been a source of interest to me that President Christensen and the men who have preceded me have at all times attempted to keep their feet on the ground, and have outlined such procedure as they thought might go along a common road toward a common objective. That objective is known too well to all of us, so it hardly need be repeated here.

I might say from my standpoint that I will subscribe to two general things in this coming year, if it is at all possible for me to do anything about it, and I am going to do my best in that direction.

First, I would say that our organization should do its duty in prosecuting with all the vigor at its command any responsibility placed upon the field of pharmacy in helping win the war. That, ladies and gentlemen, is a great big order, because it has hundreds of ramifications. It carries along with it a great many things which I do not have the time to enumerate here, but which I could possibly pick out singly and prove to you that any one of them would be worth the doing.

Second, to use all the power at our command to secure public recognition of pharmacy and, more especially at this time, securing enactment of the Pharmacy Corps Bill. I would like to point out to all of you within the sound of my voice that that is something more than just two lines written on a sheet of paper. The fact that we could pass a Pharmacy Corps Bill does not necessarily indicate that we have won a great battle by the simple expedient of making it possible to place some more men in the Army representing our profession. But it shows and brings out in the legislative hall of America—the greatest one we have, representing every state—that pharmacy is a profession, that it has a right to be recognized, that it has been recognized—if this passes—and, furthermore, it places on the councils of all the great commissions that have to do with the operation of our country's activity, particularly in this time of war; it places in the chair, along with the field of medicine and dentistry, a pharmacist, and that is even a greater victory to us, as I see it, than simply passing a bill.

Those are the two objectives to which I mainly subscribe. If we can go through with the problems that confront us as the outgrowth of this war; if we can do those two things, or any part thereof, then I will not feel that the confidence placed by the people in this group, over which I stand as the head, will have been in vain.

We have to hold fast to that which is good. By that, I mean we have to maintain the things we have garnered in the sheaves of pharmacy up to this present time. We must not allow any retrogression in our laws. We must go forward and represent the pharmacists of America, and take our place as an important and necessary part of the lives of our people.

With such a small membership as we have, and considering that we represent only five or ten per cent

of the potential possibilities in the United States, think what we could do if we had twenty or twenty-five per cent.

So I say we can do something, if we utilize the resources Providence has placed at our disposal, and become if necessary an important part in the lives of our people because, after all, we are just that.

I might say that when the morning sun of eternity rises on the woof of life you will find it weaving from the same pattern, and the golden warp will be made up of good men such as make up pharmacy in America, and always at the head of that list will be people just like yourselves.

So then—

Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate
Still achieving, still pursuing
Learn to labor and to wait.

We have in this room some two or three men, like Bob Swain and others, who are somewhat historical-minded. We did have in Virginia a very distinguished American soldier by the name of Robert E. Lee. America loves Robert E. Lee because he was a greater man than his soldiers. In spite of what you think, he never was made Commander of the Southern Army until the very last days of the war. Then, what did he do? In his gentle, kindly, modest way he turned to those in charge and said, 'All right. What are my orders?'

So, Mr. President, Fellow Officers, Ladies and Gentlemen, I stand before you as the President going in. What are your orders? On that depends how I go out."

Dean Hayman then read two congratulatory telegrams for Dr. Cook and presented him with a watch in behalf of the druggists of West Virginia, and a \$100 War Bond in behalf of the Travelers Auxiliary of the West Virginia State Pharmaceutical Association.

President Christensen made an announcement and then turned the gavel over to Dr. Cook as President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

As there was no further business, the Ninetieth Annual Meeting was adjourned.