

JOINT SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOARDS OF PHARMACY WITH THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES.

The first Joint Session of the National Association Boards of Pharmacy with the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties was called to order in the Assembly Room of the Rittenhouse Hotel, Philadelphia, at 10.30 o'clock Saturday morning, September 1, 1916, by President H. V. Army of the Conference, and after a few introductory remarks by Professor H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, the President requested Secretary H. C. Christensen of the Boards to address the Joint Session.

Mr. Christensen stated that the object of the meeting was the getting together of the two Associations and the bringing about of more favorable conditions between the Boards and Faculties. He thought a good deal of progress had already been made.

President Army next called for the address of President J. C. Burton of the Boards following which he read his address, both of which were discussed by Jacob Diner, George C. Diekman, H. P. Hynson, C. B. Jordan, H. C. Christensen, L. E. Sayre, Wm. C. Alpers, W. E. Sherriff, H. H. Rusby, H. M. Whelpley, Philip Asher, Jacob H. Rehfuß.

President Army next called for report of Committee on Prerequisite Arguments. This report was made by Professor W. B. Day and referred to the Executive Committees of the two Associations.

President Army called for the report of the committee on "The Fairchild Scholarship," which was presented by Dr. W. C. Alpers, and approved.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.*

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY H. P. HYNSON.

To the Honorable Members of the House of Delegates:

Gentlemen:

Possibilities of organization are far beyond finite conception. Respect for organization and disregard for the individual is the very first thing the student of nature learns. Why we allow ourselves to stand alone in anything is a great wonder, especially when we have such striking illustrations of the power and effectiveness of systematic organization, as is shown by the various governments, particularly our own state and national organizations, by the great and good Roman Catholic Church, by the political parties which really control our government and, more to our present purpose, by the American Medical Association. It is a pattern in form, in system, in application, in consistency and, of course, in effectiveness and in accomplishment.

Organization in nature and of nature begins with a most radical conception and prospers most at the apparent sacrifice of the individual. The qualifying adjective "apparent" must be used, because if organization did not finally advance the interest of the individual it would be a failure. It must bring the greatest good

* Atlantic City meeting, A. Ph. A., 1916.

to the greatest number. Yet, in the beginning, the individual, for the good of the myriads to follow, must lay down his life, if need be.

In the work of a committee of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties as a minority number, I have this to say:

Any organization is better than no organization. Organization means co-operation, the sinking of individual interests. The worth, strength, effectiveness, helpfulness of an organization is exactly consistent with the extent of personal or individual sacrifice, which sacrifice is compensated for in a thousand-fold measure by the direct returns accruing from the fortunate organization that has entailed a perfect abrogation of individual interest. One has only to examine and study successful and effective organizations of any and all kinds to discover that they are helpful and respected because they demand the subjugation of individual interests to and for the general good. In the most noticeable instances, property, and even life, are at the command of the co-operative organized body, whatever it may be. No such extreme ordering of things is contemplated in the present instance, but it is thought that individual interest should be, in all affairs of public concern, of last consideration. One must have but little imagination and small views of the future and its yieldings, if he cannot see the wonderful effect the educational facilities of one generation has upon the next and upon all following generations. It is possible for those who hold educational responsibilities of any phase, within their keeping, to retard, and greatly retard, the betterment of mankind. But they can only retard, they cannot forever hold back, progressive tendencies, yet their responsibility for failure to join, even at the great individual sacrifice, any movement that has for its object the general betterment of any feature of educational progress with which they might have co-operated, must, finally, in the completed history of education, bring reproach far and away beyond any prestige that may have been won by a less generous policy.

It is, therefore, most respectfully suggested that if we are really desirous of promoting pharmaceutical education and are really interested in bringing to a creditable level *all* the schools of pharmacy that might be affected by a more generous co-operation, and, if we are willing to do our best to eliminate all institutions that will not or cannot take such a stand, we must have an organization of the schools or colleges of pharmacy, that is an organization co-operating for the general pharmaceutical good and not one that encourages and assists the strong and makes more difficult the progress of the weak. Such an organization is not an impossible conception; such generous impulses are conspicuous in the world to-day. In fact, it is the spirit that pervades all fields of creditable endeavor. Any one who does not realize and enjoy this happy condition is most unfortunate and bases his respect for the more sordid operations upon the fallacious evidence of personal advancement.

The gathering together in annual conference of a fair number of faculties during the last fifteen or sixteen years has been very beneficial. Probably it has been just the educational means required to tell us the kind of an organization we now need to do the most good. At this time, a large majority of those who have participated regularly in this Conference are still active, holding the invaluable experience and knowledge this free and unrestricted Conference has given them. This particular knowledge and this unusual experience entails a special and most serious responsibility. Who should be better fitted to bring about a real organization of teaching schools of pharmacy, which are willing and able, willing and able, it is repeated, to conform to any adopted plans and become subject to the absolute control of the whole, being assisted and advised by a similar organization of the boards of pharmacy.

The reorganization of this Conference may be the preferable way. An alternative is the continuation of the Conference for a time for what it may be worth and, in addition, the formation of an intraorganization as a nucleus for the proper organization to be developed in the near future. Will not a few of the Conference members be willing to set an example and the pace?

If we can do no more at this meeting, we can profitably discuss such organizations as control, or seek to control, other phases of technical education. We can provide for a really careful investigation of other similar bodies by a competent committee which will

generously study educational organizations, generally; we can authorize the presentation of some progressive plans whereby those coming into the conference may be more closely bound together and whereby those who are in may gradually change their relationship and, best of all, we can examine ourselves and perhaps be induced to see that we cannot possibly, by ourselves or individually, devise plans which will best conform to the needs and betterment of future pharmacy. Let us look to *real* co-operation in pharmaceutical education and pinch ourselves into believing that neither our prestige, nor our power, nor our popularity, will win the salvation of the endless multitudes who will follow us.

So much for the principles of organization, the principles that order the abnegation of self, that acknowledge the weakness of the individual and the greater strength, the greater fairness and the better accomplishments of the many. One must become thoroughly impressed with these fundamental principles of organization before he can become happy and enthusiastic in organization work, and the force of these truths must be driven far into his understanding by an intelligent knowledge of what organizations do and have accomplished. You may have no faith in your pharmaceutical bodies and may strive to discredit them, but they are controlling you. Yes, you and your business and your welfare.

As chairman of a committee on The Federation of all Pharmaceutical Bodies of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, I have written as follows:

I have been compelled to give consideration to three phases of organization for this conference and the convention of the A. Ph. A. These different phases are: basic organization, involving the principles of co-operative work; general organization, which refers to the subject directly under consideration; and special organization which, in this instance, refers to the House of Delegates of the A. Ph. A.

The most of you have heard my feeble but best-I-could-offer plea for the unselfish organization of the schools of pharmacy and I beg you to bear in mind the elementary nature of that plea. It was for the subjugation of self or self-interest to the general good, which, to the point, means that each of the pharmaceutical bodies, that might be federated for the greater benefit of pan-pharmacy should begin to bring about this most desirable end by training itself and by, finally, making itself willing to forget the direct effect of such a combination or federation. Like individuals, these separate organizations must, in the more liberal fashion, conclude and resolve that no matter how difficult the readjustment may be, the difficulty will be met and overcome for the great good of the larger number of organizations involved.

In any contemplation of this subject, we, as one of the bodies that may be federated, must continually bear in mind that *this is not to be the larger body, not even the larger part of it*, but at best, only an equitable part. Certainly we cannot be helpful in promoting the formation of such a forceful combination as contemplated, if we do not favor the utmost liberality or appear as unwilling that the authority of the confederated bodies shall continue inviolate so far as their special affairs are involved. There will, of course, be a clear definition of provinces and a full surrender of all mutually applying subjects.

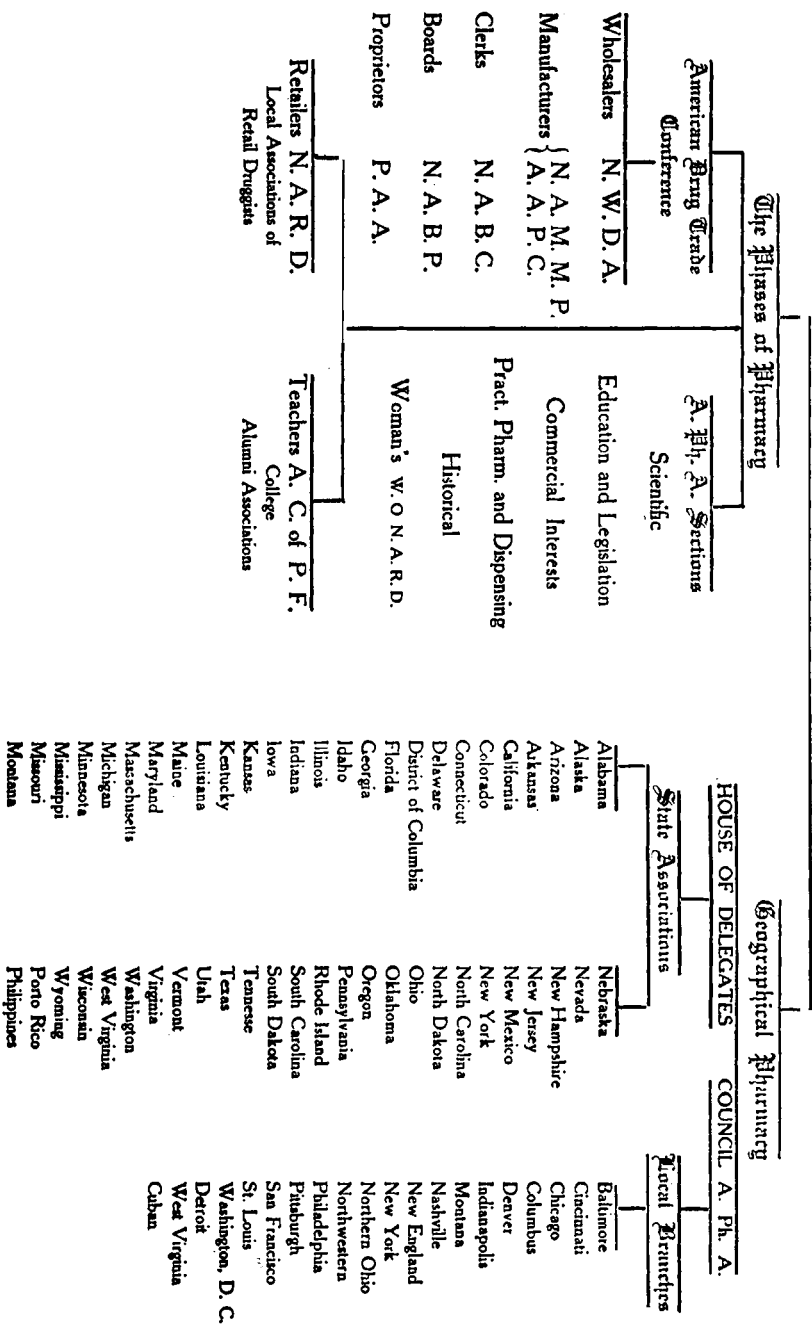
The pharmaceutical bodies of the United States may be truthfully divided into two great classes: those of national significance and those of local scope. According to the Druggists' Circular, there is but one state and but one of our insular possessions without pharmaceutical organization, so that we may positively state that pharmacists are extensively organized, but not effectively and impressively organized.

Again it may be most truly stated that every interest, or every phase of pharmaceutical activity, is separately organized, but even they are not impressively organized. They are not linked together as an impressive and forceful whole.

These organizations of distinct interests; these organizations, high, low, little and big, local, state and national cannot be directly connected; they must be divided into classes and the classes systematically and consistently linked together. This is graphically shown in the accompanying diagram.

The Federation of all Pharmaceutical Bodies

PAN PHARMACY A. PH. A.



The desirability of consummating such a scheme is too obvious to be seriously argued and a general argument will not be presented. One feature is just now before us: the linking up of the state and territorial organizations and more closely connecting them with their mother, the American Pharmaceutical Association. The remarkable similarity of the character of membership and character of work of these state organizations to that of the mother organization shows the "fitness of things."

Now we come to the special subject of making the House of Delegates a body of state association delegates only. It may be asked, what will be the advantage? The answer is the same that would be made to the question: "What is the advantage of a comprehensive, well-ordered organization?" or "What is the advantage accruing from the union of these United States?" Such unions are not merely advantageous, they are an absolute necessity. Every reason that has ever been offered for the confederation of the states of this Union may be offered for the confederation of the state pharmaceutical associations and these reasons so far outweigh any little interest that a delegate representing any other kind of organization may have, that it is scarcely believable that any opposition will come from this source.

It is very safe to say that the A. Ph. A. needs the state associations much more than the latter need the A. Ph. A., and the A. Ph. A. does need something and needs that something very badly to make it the representative of present-day American Pharmacy. It is really humorous and smacks of *opera bouffe* to claim that three thousand individual members, individual members, mark you, not delegate members, variously scattered over the domains of Uncle Sam, represent the great interests of American Pharmacy.

The organization of the collective interests of pharmacy into the A. Ph. A. and into divisional bodies, the state associations and the organization of the varied interests into separated bodies is most fortunate, but it must be obvious to every one that order and helpfulness cannot come out of any effort that has for its object the corraling of all these differently constituted associations into a hap-hazard delegate body, such as the present House of Delegates. It is unthinkable that such a conglomeration of unequal and differently interested delegates could do more than "pass the time of day."

The A. Ph. A. has failed to grow, has failed to grow either in size or strength at all commensurate with the interests it is supposed to represent, and it needs treatment, or perhaps better, needs feeding and needs that feeding very badly.

The membership, the individual membership, in 1860 was about 250. In 1901 Knox presented the conditions of membership in an able and graphic manner. In 1881 it was 1225, in 1891 it was 1909, in 1900 it was 1263, now it is about 3000. The Association never did represent ten percent of eligibles and now I do not believe it represents five percent of those eligible to membership.

It is absolute folly to contemplate a national body of all classes and kinds of broadly called pharmacists, made up of individual members. A truly representative body of this scope must, of necessity, be a delegate body and such should be earnestly advanced by all those interested in the future of pharmacy.

It may be asked, why will the N. A. R. D. not answer as such a delegate body? The answer is that the N. A. R. D. was organized and is maintained specifically to represent retail druggists and to defend their interests and, while retail druggists are numerous, they are only a part of the pharmaceutical body. Again, the N. A. R. D. has descended from an all-delegate body as first proposed and is unfortunately a mixed organization of delegates and individual members. I remember something about the organization of the N. A. R. D. The all-delegate organization was surely uppermost at its birth. Some of us were quite unpopular

in those early days, because we thought the state associations should not send delegates, since the state associations were composed of all sorts and conditions of pharmacists, and the state associations and their non-affiliation have ever been a thorn in the N. A. R. D. flesh. Those who opposed the voting power of delegates from the A. Ph. A. seem to have been justified by the reduction of the number of delegates, from five to three, and these, as they should be, will finally be denied.

The state associations are so nearly like the A. Ph. A. in every respect that it will be perfectly consistent and eminently proper for a combination to be formed. It is interesting to note one state association has already formed its own Scientific and Commercial Sections with success, and two others have anticipated the action of the A. Ph. A. in authorizing divisional district delegates. Casual reading of the proceedings of the various state associations shows, as everybody knows, that their work is strikingly akin to the mother-body's doings.

But more to the point is the proof that there is a community interest in these associations upon many important matters, for instance, the price maintenance measure now before Congress; the regulation of the sale of liquors, especially in prohibition states. The model pharmacy law of friend Freericks must finally be discussed by all the state associations. But why not, preferably, by their delegates in convention assembled? Other subjects, discussed at the state meetings, were as follows: Prescription Pricing and Profits; Anti-narcotic Laws; Side Lines; Local Journals, very interesting; More Manufacturing by Retailers; Value of a Drug Store Laboratory; Legal Status of Alcohol; The Drug Market; Growing Drug Plants; Dispensing by Physicians; Food and Drugs Laws; Sunday Closing; "Peyote" Narcotic; What is "Peyote," anyway? Shorter hours, we all want them. I sometimes think how interesting the meetings of the A. Ph. A. would be if it had programs something like the larger state associations.

I am done, yes, I am really baked and served. I am ashamed to have taken up so much of your time in advocating a movement, the desirability of which is so patent that it seems to bring it about it needs only to be mentioned.



H. P. HYNSON
Retiring Chairman, House of Delegates, A. Ph. A.



FRANK H. FREERICKS
Retiring Chairman, Section on Education and
Legislation, A. Ph. A.