Never have I consented more willingly or enthusiastically than I did to the request that I write this brief article, having to do with “Lyman’s Journal,” which became the American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education.

“Lyman’s Journal” seemed an appropriate designation during the early years of its life. Had it not been for Rufus A. Lyman, the American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education would not have been initiated twenty-five years ago. Had it not been for his continued impelling support, it might well have died in infancy.

Worthy, profound projects are never the work of a single individual, but it would not be too inappropriate to refer to the starting of our Journal, now so generally accepted and approved, as a “one-man” job. It was Lyman who conceived the Journal. He officiated skillfully at the time of its birth, and he nursed it through its early years when its life was sometimes in danger.

It is not to my credit that, as chairman of the Executive Committee at that time, I was not one of its ardent promoters, nor, as I recall, were any of the members of the Executive Committee. I, of course, gave it solid support following its formation and trust that I have partially atoned for my lack of vision by helping to obtain financial support from the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education and by helping it in other ways.

Rufus A. Lyman was a man of great loyalty to his friends, but of even greater loyalty to the things which he thought of as being right and in line with progress. This accounts for his devotion to the American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education. I recall that, on one occasion, he made a statement substantially as follows: “I will reluctantly oppose my best friend, or even an elder in the Presbyterian Church, if I believe that his ideas are unprogressive. I will properly work with any man, even a Democrat, if I am convinced that our cooperation will make for real progress in the field of pharmaceutical education.”

Lyman’s quiet persistence and continued pressure on the members of the Executive Committee were, I believe, rather characteristic of his method of procedure. He would usually wait until everyone had presented his arguments and then, in a quiet, homely manner,

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without offending anyone, would convince us that his recommendation was the proper one.

Perhaps I can best illustrate what I have in mind by relating, as accurately as I can recall it, an incident which occurred in a meeting of the AACP nearly three decades ago. I do not remember the exact question under consideration, but I recall that a discussion of academic standards was involved. Many deans and professors took part in the discussion, which gradually degenerated into an expression of enthusiasm for failing students. Dr. Lyman became less easy as the discussion progressed and finally arose and, in his characteristically direct and unembellished manner, commented about as follows:

"I hope you will not be too severe with me when I say that I have been quite distressed by the discussion here this afternoon. I fail to see how one can be elated by the fact that colleges are admitting a considerable number of students who either should not have been admitted, or who have not been stimulated to make full use of their talents. I realize full well that in order to protect the integrity of our degrees that students, too many students, must be failed in their college work, but let us carry out this responsibility regretfully, and not with satisfaction. For us to say that 40 per cent of our student body should fail because that is the percentage of failures in colleges of arts and sciences is folly! Maybe we can do a better job and enable a much larger percentage of them to prove successful. We say to our students, 'This is your Alma Mater, your College Mother. You must love her and honor her and revere her always.' But I ask you, my colleagues in the AACP, have you ever known a mother worthy of the name who boasted of high mortality among her children? We shall find it necessary to continue to fail students in our colleges of pharmacy, but let us do it regretfully, and obtain our satisfaction from those we succeed in helping and not from those we fail."

The discussion stopped there. There was nothing more to say. In two minutes Dr. Lyman had said it all. The challenge confronting pharmaceutical educators was a better selection of students and a higher standard of teaching. Our goal should be to do not merely as good a job as is being done in other university colleges, but a better one.

That is precisely the manner in which Dr. Lyman operated before the Executive Committee of the AACP when our Journal was "aborning." He listened courteously and with interest to all we had to say and then continued, forcibly but unoffendingly, to present his case. The result was the American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education. He had silenced all of us and convinced most of us of the wisdom of his recommendation. A unanimous vote followed.

I have tried to present something of the spirit which was responsible for the starting of our Journal. In so doing it was, of course, necessary to give Rufus A. Lyman the center of the stage.

What our Journal has been and is today is recorded in its published volumes, which are available to all. It is my opinion that it has completely justified itself, and will continue into the foreseeable future.

Its future development will be determined by the capable young men now responsible for its management. They know better what course it should take than do we, who nourished and strengthened it, decades ago. I, for one, have great confidence in the men who are the architects of the pharmaceutical education of tomorrow. I respect their potentialities, as I revere Dr. Rufus A. Lyman and his manifold accomplishments.
HENRY M. BURLAGE*

ANNIVERSARY GREETING TO OUR JOURNAL

Greetings to the Journal on the occasion of its Twenty-fifth Anniversary are presented not to impersonal accumulated volumes of printed matter, but to something which—to many of us—is a real, lively, vital personality that has been with us for a quarter of a century. It is hoped that it will continue to grow in stature and in even greater respect by the teachers in the pharmaceutical sciences and others in this next quarter of a century.

During the existence of the Journal, it has had only two editors—one for twenty years and one for five years. Its first issue contained editorials from Messrs. Little, Kelly and Rudd (pp. 95-97), and the first editor's page (pp. 103-105) by Editor Lyman tells how the Journal "came about," "who shall receive free copies," "what shall be printed," etc. Editor Lyman encouraged young faculty members to express opinions through the pages of the Journal throughout the years, and under his editorship, in spite of lack of suitable financing, the Journal became recognized as an outstanding one devoted to pharmaceutical education and auxiliary activities.

Guest editorials, special articles by persons with and without pharmaceutical training, articles by teachers on innovations in teaching methods and course content, book reviews, news items, all were worthy of 100 per cent support of pharmaceutical education—which was never realized. This fact made it necessary to interest the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education for its financial assistance and for its continued support, for which the Association is deeply appreciative.

So great was the interest in contributing to the Journal that Editor Lyman was never able to catch up on the publication of the articles submitted, with the result that many were published so belatedly that their contents lost some of their effectiveness.

The second editor, Dr. Melvin Gibson, dedicated the first issue of the Journal under his editorship to Dr. Lyman with five outstanding contributed articles. During his five-year tenure, Editor Gibson increased its prestige, attempted with some success promptness of publication, continued to strengthen many sections, including a forthright editorial section, and introduced a change in format.

The Journal starts its second quarter century under a new editor, Dr. C. Boyd Granberg, in a more rapidly changing world in events and problems and a new step in pharmaceutical education. The best wishes of the President, who has been a staunch supporter of this Journal, and the Association are extended to the Journal in its changing role and continued influence and prestige in this second period of its existence.

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H. G. Hewitt

As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the AACP, and as a member of the Publication Committee of the Journal, it is one's privilege to dream a bit. These dreams, then, may be passed on to the members of the Association for their acceptance, modification, or rejection. No doubt it was in this spirit that Editor Granberg asked if I would contribute to this Twenty-fifth Anniversary Issue in speculation of what the next twenty-five years could mean to the Journal and pharmaceutical education.

At the outset I wish to exonerate the editor or any member of the Publication Committee, as well as members of the Executive Committee of our Association, in any statement that follows. I am expressing only my own views; if you disagree, send your complaints to Storrs, Connecticut.

Certainly no one can do anything but add praise for the dedicated, devoted and constructive way in which each of our previous editors has brought our journal to the high place it now holds in the field of public health professional publications. For this we are thankful to the late Dr. Rufus A. Lyman and to Dr. Melvin R. Gibson, who has just relinquished this post.

Our journal, as it has done in the past twenty-four years, will continue to serve as a historical record of the acts and deeds of the Association. In this reflection, we can be proud of our past and look forward to our future with confidence.

Having the Journal within easy reach should be as essential as the use of any other tool of our teaching profession. Our subscription list should be as near 100 per cent of our full-time membership of pharmacy teachers as is possible among the members of our seventy-seven schools and three affiliate members. I am fully aware of the real efforts ex-Editor Gibson made to increase this subscription list. Results did come, but not in the proportion we should have had, nor at the rate we can anticipate in the future.

Our small percentage of subscribers is a deep regret to all of our association officers, past and present. This Journal belongs in the personal libraries of each of us; it is not enough that it may be available in the school library. We must find a way to increase this subscription list in the next quarter century.

This Journal should be more nearly self-supporting. This may sound a bit utopian, but it is one goal for the next twenty-five years and the sooner reached the better. We should review again the matter of membership in one of the Teachers' Sections and a subscription to the Journal as a "package deal." There are other ways which might serve to realize this end. We know that subscriptions alone have never fully supported journals. We might review the possibility of revenue from institutional

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advertising. I do not mean direct sales advertising. Institutional advertising can be dignified and not bring discredit to the pages of the Journal. We might call into being the well-tried Patron List further to assure such self-support.

Further communication from our members can make the life of our editor somewhat easier and increase the value of the Journal as a communications medium. Organization men know well that written articles can serve as a quick way to develop crystallization of association policy. Articulate members of our profession, concerned with future policies and ways to implement them, will develop our journal to a point where subscription demands will increase. Could a few of these thoughts have merit for future development?

The Journal has been rich in articles on methods of course presentation as well as course content. Each of us as teachers might benefit by further consideration of the practice of teaching, as well as the philosophy; we should consider new laboratory processes for teaching at the undergraduate level with emphasis upon the experimental approach.

Might not the next few years bring increased inclusion of problems and papers by our Canadian affiliates? We might, perhaps, reflect a Western hemisphere approach to more pharmaceutical problems.

We should not limit regular features of the Journal to a “President’s Page” alone; it would be most useful if our secretary could make his announcements and add comments in a section of his own.

Our journal should continue to serve as the place for the papers and proceedings that are to be published from our Teachers’ Seminars, and only through a membership-subscription should these records become available.

I am certain that we should continue the policy of upgrading educational standards wherever possible, of informing the members of our profession about the vital issues before us, as well as of furnishing material which will bring about solution of our problems. Support and constructive criticism from our members concerning ways of making this publication a necessary adjunct to good teaching should be most welcome.

As our AACP grows in size and strength, so must our journal. Just as soon as we stop growing, we start dying, as an individual or as a journal.

We seek constant improvement in the nature of what these pages will carry for the next twenty-five years and beyond. We must make a vital appeal, or we cannot justify our journal’s existence.

Those of us who will be watching from the sidelines in the quarter century ahead welcome the support of the many fine younger teachers in our schools and colleges of pharmacy. It is time that they become vocal and express their views, directly or indirectly, to members of the Publication Committee or through direct communication with our editor.

We shall benefit by the lessons of the past twenty-five years in all phases of our publication experience. These should be put to work in bringing to us great advances in the twenty-five years just ahead. Good wishes for success are not enough. We must participate in developing this journal as an effective communications medium, one reflecting a type of policy and thinking which will develop the best possible public relations in and between our public health professions.

We can look forward with great confidence to the future of our journal. We wish our editor, C. Boyd Granberg, much pleasure, and every possible success that an intelligent and cooperative membership can offer to him.