career men

They're talking medicine in a hospital staff room. Two men are physicians, one is a hospital administrator, and one is a representative of The Upjohn Company. Each of these men has had training in the sciences...each has emphasized one or another aspect of their interrelated careers.

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Sales representatives of Upjohn work in constant association with the medical profession. In such a capacity, you would be aiding physicians to acquire fuller information about the more than 500 pharmaceuticals this company now produces. Often, yours would be the opportunity and the responsibility of discussing advances in therapeutics, of introducing important new Upjohn products.

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COVER BY W. D. DENNIS

SPRING, 1962
The honors which a number of you students are about to receive today will, I am certain, be remembered and cherished as long as you may live. These are marks of achievement which you have every right to be proud of, and I congratulate you.

Although it is not the good fortune of everyone to receive these signal honors and this public recognition, the road ahead is nevertheless filled with opportunity for all of you—opportunity to serve; opportunity to achieve so matter what area of pharmacy you might choose as your vocation in the health team.

So, while I commend and congratulate the recipients of these honors, I also feel impelled to express a word of encouragement for all of you, whether or not you might be the object of special recognition at today's exercises.

What you will do with these future opportunities of service and achievement depends upon your will to succeed as professional men and women and upon how well you make use of the tools and knowledge and experience you have acquired during your training here at Wayne State University. Your training is meaningless unless you put it to work. It is a means to an end, and not an end unto itself. A cross-cut saw has no reason for existence unless it is placed in the hands of a man. It isn't the saw which tells the tree and which divides the tree into planks and boards with which to build the house—it is the person who uses the saw. And, the keener the blade, the better the job he can do.

Your pharmacy education is your kit of tools and today, as you stand at the threshold of your future, those tools are sharp and keen as a new saw—ready for use in building a career of service in pharmacy. The degree of success that you will experience in the years ahead, will be determined by the wisdom and skill with which you use these tools that you now possess. And, when you use the word success, I do so apply the materials gained which I am confident you will enjoy, but rather the greater spiritual and moral rewards that one from having served your fellow human beings well perfonned by individual pharmacists.

The future of pharmacy is in your hands, today, in this room, there may well be a future president of the American Pharmaceutical Association; a captain of industry; a dean, entitled to the respect of all pharmacists, an unimp e echable professional leader of the American system of health care.

Good public sentiment is important. And, the climate of favorable public sentiment serves at its greatest efficiency, with completeness and of helping sick people to get well. To do one's work will be deeding your professional lives so matter where you serve—in the pharmacy, the hospital, industry, or in the research laboratory or our academic halls.

The degree of skill and intellect which determines the degree of acceptance and respect it will receive from the public.

Good character consists of a great deal more than a compelling personality or a cordial attitude. It goes much deeper. The ingredients of good character, honesty, dependability, fairness and morality, all add up to that over-used and sometimes misunderstood word "integrity"...a word that is synonymous with Virtue or Purity.

Good character, therefore, is one of the seeds of professional success and when cultivated by the knowledge and skills you have gained here in college and through the experience you will gain when you enter practice, and fostered in the warm climate of interest in your calling as pharmacists—your personal future, as well as that of the profession, can and will be a bright one, rich in rewards both tangible and spiritual.

The future of pharmacy is in your hands, today, in this room, there may well be a future president of the American Pharmaceutical Association: a captain of industry; a dean, entitled to the respect of all pharmacists for the progress of pharmacy as a profession, and of helping sick people to get well. Favorable public sentiment can come only from public awareness of the importance of the profession, whether good or bad, is the result of day-to-day human experiences in the pharmacy and becomes a reflection of how well or how few individual pharmacists have conducted themselves as professional people.

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Good character is the interest you take in your profession, interest not only in the impelling force that puts your hands and hearts to work in the service to which you have dedicated yourselves as pharmacists, but it is the principle that makes for doing things well, I am sure that interest in pharmacy was the motivating force that your father here today. That interest now will broaden beyond pharmacy to an interest in people—an interest in people. This is the true basis for any professional service—interest in helping others.

You are entering a profession which is historically and traditionally dedicated to the objective of keeping people healthy and of helping sick people to get well. To do one's work will be serving your professional lives so matter where you serve—in the pharmacy, the hospital, industry, or in the research laboratory or our academic halls.

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IN YOUR HANDS

(Continued from p. 5)

DEAN'S MESSAGE

(Continued From p. 4)

for an "#tag!" which will give them a temporary advantage to "play it cool" and "make a fast buck."

With the greatly increased breadth of educational background in the Pharmacy Department today, I would sincerely hope and trust that you will never be able to return to a time when students were regarded as merely professional clients tomorrow.

Join your professional society and not only attend its functions but participate in them.

Be a neighbor. Make the affairs of your community, your church, your lodge, your school a matter of concern to you. A group of a dozen individuals is a much more effective unit than a single person. As a group, we can do more to promote and express the ideals of our profession.

Caution: Always keep your thought and actions in the public interest. Be a citizen. Exercise your privileges at our polls and even though you may not actively participate in political affairs, get to know your legislators, local aldermen, state and federal representatives, and, whether you get to know him personally or not, be prepared always to make your views known to those in your immediate political jurisdiction. Be a citizen, not merely by voting, but by writing and speaking. Be a friend. The person to whom you ofer a favor today may be a professional client tomorrow.

Best Wishes from the

Student Advisory Board

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

SULFAS: The First Miracle Drugs

By

H. Abramson

At the dawn of the Twentieth Century the physician had at his disposal only a handful of specific chemical compounds useful in the treatment of human diseases caused by micro-organisms. Mercury, arsenic, and quinine against syphilis, and quinine against malaria were established treatments, while streptomycin was the first antibiotic to be introduced into medical practice.

Modern chemotherapy of blood stream infections using synthetic drugs began in 1910 when Friedrich arndt discovered the existence of a substance in the blood stream of sick animals which would effectively kill not only protozoal but bacterial invaders as well as organisms which were resistant to the dyes, pre pared a number of azo compounds which were highly effective against bacteria in the test tube and some had a slight effect in the animal body.

The only partial success in combating bacterial infections of the human body was the discovery of a compound called "Prontosil" (a quinine derivative) which was highly active in the animal body. However, several years were to pass before Prontosil was used in the human body. The discovery of a compound which would be effective in treating bacterial infections in the human body was to win a Nobel Prize for the discoverer.

The French team of Jacques and Mme. Trefouel, working under Fourneau, decis ed to investigate this phenomenon. They knew that the introduction of a sulfanilamide into a dye molecule favorably influenced a number of important dying properties, such as fastness to washing and light. This indicated affinity for protein molecules and bacteria. The compound was not highly active in the animal body but was sufficiently effective to be of real value.

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This red dye, which was to be known as Prontosil, and others like it, was produced at the Dusseldorf Medical School in 1910 by a team of chemists led by Fritz Mietzsch and J. Robert, chemists, and Herbrand Magor, pharmacologist, working in the laboratories of the L. G. Farbenindustrie.

Over the years this team synthesized a number of azo dyes and tested their ability to protect mice with deadly streptococci. For the most part their efforts were fruitless. Late in 1935 the team had a "hunch". They knew that the introduction of a sulfanilamide into a dye molecule favorably influenced a number of important dying properties, such as fastness to washing and light. This indicated affinity for protein molecules and bacteria. The compound was not highly active in the animal body but was sufficiently effective to be of real value.

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In 1935 physicians in continental Europe were using Prontosil and sulfa­famide to save patients from certain death, but doctors in England and the rest of the world were slow to react to reports emanating from France and Germany concerning the effectiveness of these drugs.

In the spring of 1936 British medical authorities decided to make their own investigations. The honor of performing the crucial tests was given to Dr. Leonard Colebrook at Queen Charlotte’s Hospital, the London maternity institution, which was faced with 39 cases of mothers with deadly childbirth fever. On past experience, penicillin would certainly have died. He tried sulfanilamide: only three died. His results were first announced at the International Congress of Microbiology in London during the summer of 1936 and had research men and physicians completely convinced.

One of the American physicians who attended the conference, Dr. Perrin Long of Johns Hopkins, hurried back to Baltimore with a supply of sulfanilamide. He and his colleagues treated children with lobar pneumonia and blood poisonings, acerant fever and impetigo, and they knocked the mortality rates for a loop. They tried the drug even on the deadly streptococcic meningitis (mortality 99%) and cured 36 out of 43 patients.

For a while, the whole work at Johns Hopkins was kept within the confines of Baltimore, Long and his group of ana­thema men kept their records to themselves, and only a hand­ful of outside men even knew the work was going on. Then one day late in 1936 the lid was lifted.

Up in Boston, a young man was lying in the Massachusetts General Hospital. Starting from an infected sinus, the infection had begun to spread throughout his body. His doctor knew that an operation was necessary, but dared not perform surgery with those virulent microbes present. An urgent call was made to the Massachusetts General Hospital. The news made patients demand the drug that saved the boy was soon out of danger. This was the first of many triumphs of the sulfas. But the sulfas were far from being dead, for they did possess some important advantages over the antibiotics.

In recent years several new sulfas have been introduced into therapy. These newer sulfas offer such advantages as decreased toxicity, increased solubility in body fluids, longer and higher blood levels, and increased palatability, in comparison with the older sulfas. Among the most widely used of these newer sulfas are Gantanol, Kynex, Midical, Sulfasalazine, and Sulfad­idine. The search for newer and more effective sulfas has had many far-reaching effects. For example, a group of workers in 1942 noticed that a certain sulfanilamide derivative in a clinical trial caused a marked fall in blood sugar in non-diabetic human beings. Further research showed that other sulfas exerted hypoglycemic effects not only in normal humans but also in patients with certain types of diabetes mellitus. From these observations we have seen such valuable oral antidiabetic drugs as Car­bamylate, Orinase, Diabine, and DUL.

The chance observation that certain sulfas would inhibit enzyme carbonic anhydrase led to the development of such potent diuretics as Diuril, Hydordiuran, and Diamox.

The staff of the Wayne Pharmacy recommends STANDARD R. FOR ETHICS

PETH IT' l'N dri g s: Every Pharmac r
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SPRING, 1962

THE WAYNE PHARMACIST

by: Thomas Sehaut

The STAFF of THE WAYNE PHARMACIST

RECOMMENDS

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PATIENTS' DRUGS: Every Pharmac r

DRUGS:

Prescriptions

R: Do unto others as

you would have them do unto you.

by: Thomas Sehaut

D: Good Practice.

Physicians' Suppliers

R: I don't want another one

you would have them do unto you.

by: Thomas Sehaut

S: 9 1/2 the o.t.c.

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PROFESSIONAL IMAGE WITH A FUTURE

JE0 L. MEES
Assistant Marketing Director
CIBA Pharmaceutical Company

ETHICS, along with prayer, must be learned at Mother's knee. Let us first
realize the meaning of the word. The dictionary defines it thus: "The prin-
cipals of morality, or the science of morals or right conduct," or as in
pharmacy, the laws and regulations of those in the practice of their profession.

We have often heard the expression "He operates an "Ethical Pharmacy"," by
which is meant that the more in question specialists in prescription fill-
ing. In my estimation, nothing could be less true, for there are many phar-
cists who fill only a few prescriptions daily, but who can be said to be truly
ethical in the handling of their profession.

There are many, we must admit who fill many prescriptions daily who are
much less than "Ethical."

What then is the difference, in my estimation, there is only one way to fill a
prescription. That is, exactly as the doctor ordered, with the brand name pre-
scribed, else the practice of pharmacy as a profession and acting accordingly.

Prescription products are not to be pawned in spurious methods of getting
people into a store. Prices on these products should not be adver-
tised, else the practice of pharmacy cannot be regarded as a profession.

One does not see fees charged by a doctor, or an attorney, or a teacher, or
nor a preacher of the Gospel advertised in films or brochures to lure the public
into the offices of those professional

JED L. MEES
Assistant Marketing Director
CIBA Pharmaceutical Company

Is the pharmacist's professional image being tarnished or is it on the decline, If
it is, can we do something about it? Much has been written recently about the
"Image" of the pharmaceutical in-
dustry and the professional pharmacist.

Just what is this image? A recent news-
paper article from Amarillo, Texas carried this headline, "Pharmacists
Chided for Poor Impressions." Dr. Wil-
liam S. Apple, Executive Director of the American Pharmaceutical
Association, addressing the West Texas Phar-
maceutical Association, is reported to have said the pharmacist today in his own
words: "I mean, a man is his word, according to Dr. Apple, the public considers pharmacists
promoters who are more interested in the public's money than in its health. He cited several instances of
how pharmacists themselves are creating this false image:

1) A pharmacist being interviewed on a nationwide radio show on the supposed high cost of drugs used such
terms as how many "scripts" he had to post a day and how the cut-rate children" are "hurting his business."

2) A pharmacist who didn't take the time to explain the cost of a drug to a layman on long-term therapy.

3) A pharmacist who wrote to President Kennedy stating that pharmacists are peddling barbiturates, amphet-
amines, and narcotics because they can't make a living in a poor business economy.

On another occasion, a WWTV news special, aired by the NBC's Chicago station, carried a program on drug
which showed a teenager getting "goof-
halls," barbiturates and amphetamine
from his local neighborhood drug store at a high price because he had no
prescription.

A recent READERS DIGEST survey demonstrated that only 35% of the phar-
macists defended the manufacturers and 35%, defended themselves when a cus-
tomer raised the question about the high
price. This survey also revealed that 45% of drug stores, offered no defense at all, in

THE WAYNE PHARMIC
SPRING, 1962
What we are discussing here are considerations of ethics as they apply to a specific profession—that of pharmacy. One definition of ethics is “the science of moral duty; broadly, the science of ideal human character.” At this point, one feels tempted to place a period to the article, for how practical his special ethical code (pharmaceutical) as he does his general ethics (daily living) there is no need for any reminder to tell one how one should act.

The above notwithstanding, pharmacists are not alone in demanding special codes of conduct to serve as guidelines for their actions. It is the hallmark of professionals that those who claim the term “professional” are bound by special sets of rules differing in degree and in application from rules of conduct that bind those who are not a part of the profession. Thus, we see “Codes of Ethics” for attorneys, physicians, nurses, accountants, and for the whole host of occupations that have come to be regarded as “professional” in their functions.

Cutting across all lines in the above and similar callings is the service function performed by professionals. To many professionals, this idea of selfless service is the keynote to the structure that causes a profession to rise and soar above the mass of occupations and jobs that are so much a part of our modern society. Without the ideal and spirit of giving of one’s self, no profession would be worthy of the name. To those of you who read this special issue of the A.Ph.A. magazine devoted to Professional Ethics, may I recommend that you once again turn to your personal copy of the Code of Ethics of the American Pharmaceutical Association as its own, and then live up to the sections of the code. In the A.Ph.A. code one finds all that one needs to have the proper ethical code agree with his or her own concept of his general ethics.

We must approach Ethics as something that can be legislated and thus, by so doing will provide certain definite rules and regulations by which everyone can and must abide in order to practice his profession. Under these circumstances, we are overlooking the fact that Ethics is an individual quality or characteristic that is inbred. We can not shift responsibility to a law enforcing body to impose ethics as a staff of life.

Further, Ethics is not something that can be acquired through formal training in a College of Pharmacy. On the contrary, it is something we must learn as a child during our formative years. If we reach adulthood without acquiring a set of sound moral principles, then it becomes too late to expect that we can develop them through a college course or by subscribing to a code of ethics as dictated by law.

So you subscribe to this by accepting employment in such a firm, then you are admitting that you do not possess a set of moral principles but instead, are willing to accept the selfish interests of an employer to the detriment of the professional responsibility which you have assumed.

Ethics, today, carries a price tag—the price tag being survival of the profession. Again, it is up to you as an individual to determine the price you are willing to pay. Are you willing to stand aside and close your eyes to your moral obligations as a pharmacist and thus witness the downfall of your profession? Or, instead, are you willing to assume the responsibility to take pharmacy out of the hands of those who use it as a means of attaining financial gain at all costs?

The answer rests in the hands of those just entering the profession. Are they pleased with what they see or will they attempt to bring about a revolution based upon a need for higher ethical standards? These standards will subsequently require that pharmacy be practiced as a profession involving solely the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions and other purely pharmaceutical services.

A prescription for pharmaceutical ethics is thus dependent upon individual interpretation of professional standards based upon the desire to enhance the professional image of pharmacy. A Code of Ethics as provided by an association, such as that of the A.Ph.A., can serve only as a guide. It cannot take the place of moral responsibility. The responsibility rests with you.
**GREEK'S CORNER**

**PHI DELTA CHI**

"Recognizing the necessity of and the mutual benefits to be derived from an organization devoted to the sciences of Pharmacy and Chemistry, the various Officers of the different Laboratories, after careful investigation into, and a free discussion of subjects relative to the same; do agree to form an association for its government to adopt the following Constitution and By-laws." For these reasons, Phi Delta Chi, The Pharmacy Fraternity was organized.

Phi Delta Chi, The Professional Pharmacy Fraternity was organized on November 9, 1883, at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Since early days of the founding of the Fraternity, the men of Phi Delta Chi have awarded various activities in the profession of Pharmacy. The men of Phi Delta Chi have been active both in civic and professional organizations. Their influence has guided many young pharmacists to enter the profession of Pharmacy, and many of the Brothers have contributed to the advancement of the profession.

**KAPPA PSI**

At the last Kappa Psi convention held in Philadelphia (1961), more than one member of our group commented on the emphasis which had occurred during the past two years during that holiday season. It was a matter of no little importance that had become more realistic during the past two years.

The American Board of Pharmacy was the result of an attempt to meet the demand for a professional organization to represent the interests of the profession. The Board was established in 1885, and has continued to grow and to meet the needs of the profession.

**LAMBDA KAPPA SIGMA**

The Omicron Chapter of Lambda Kappa Sigma International Sorority has been very busy this school year. In fact, of all the chapters we have visited, the most impressive change is in Lambda Kappa Sigma. The organization has made significant progress in recent years.

The Lambda Kappa Sigma Sorority is one of the most popular organizations on campus, with a membership of over 500 women. The chapter is known for its community service projects, including food drives, blood drives, and clothing drives.

The Lambda Kappa Sigma Sorority also hosts a number of social events throughout the year, including formal dinners, dances, and game nights. These events provide opportunities for sorority members to bond and to enjoy each other's company.

**THE WAYNE PHARMAC**

**RHIO CHI**

Alpha Chi chapter's initiation dinner on the evening of the induction of a KY member was witnessed the induction of ten new members into the society, representing the largest single group of new members in the nine-year history of the Wayne State University Beta Chapter. Those individuals accepted into membership were Sarter Mary Naomi Holohan, Larry F. Kocur, Ronald C. Mena, James Stringers, Edward Kilbourne, Maxwell Miller, Edward Slingerland, George Felker, and laugh. One must be with Andrew Williams. Our guest speaker for this event was Mr. and Mrs. William Bright, assistant dean of the Wayne State University College of Liberal Arts, who spoke on the subject "Unlimited Scholarship Opportunities."

Alpha Chi chapter of Iota Chi is proud to count among its members two national officers, careful in his work, and one of them is not. This unique situation has greatly solidified the bonds between this chapter and the national organization. As a result, Alpha Chi can more effectively aid in the objective of the Iota Chi Society—to promote the advancement of the pharmaceutical sciences through the encouragement and recognition of intellectual scholarship; to promote scholarly fellowship in pharmacy; and to encourage and promote pharmaceutical research.

Our professional experience which serves to distinguish a member of Kappa Psi from the general run of fraternity men.

Following some thought on the subject, the author settled upon one facet of the early training of a KY member that is considered to be a most important factor in developing what we consider to be professionalism. It is the period of initiation when we are learning what we are going to do and what we are going to be. The author of this essay was wondering about our profession and our society, our profession, our community.

Fellowship signifies one of the fundamental building blocks upon which true fraternalism is built, it means the joy of working with others whose standards of conduct and action agree with ours. High principles are the tools of a well-runnin fraternity, and we stand out through the years as a better organization because of it. Our membership are those admitted to our organization, and their professional life later on.

It is our profession, our community, the typical professional man and member of society.
Dr. B. P. Block Speaks to the A.Ph.A.-M.S.P.A. Student Branch

by JANICE PIETSC

In 1948 the School of the Pharmaceutical Society was taken over by the University of London, and at this time the Pharmaceutical Society was given the power to determine who the legal pharmacists would be. A two-year course was taken in the School of Pharmacy at which time a Diploma of Pharmaceutical Chemistry was obtained. The Diploma may still be earned, however with an additional year of study. Eleven hours of lectures are attended per week with twenty-four hours of practical work. The hours are from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. An examination is taken after years of study and another after the last year. (25% of the students fail the first exam.) This amount of training entitles one to dispense medications in hospitals and retail establishments. A program of four years of academic work is offered which affords a Bachelor of Pharmacy Degree. This allows the graduate to go further in pharmaceutical research. This program is getting more popular now since the training for the Diploma of Pharmaceutical Chemistry has been extended from two to three years.

Drug inspectors visit retail stores and hospitals and give prescriptions which require compounding to the pharmacist. One third of the amount dispensed is kept by the pharmacist, one third is kept by the Pharmaceutical Society and one third is analyzed.

It is illegal in Great Britain to advertise prices and products on television or by means of signs on the fronts of the stores. No soda fountains or lunch counters are found in these stores and non-pharmaceutical shops provide the common American "drugstore" commodities.

The pharmacies are under the direction of the National Health Service which had its beginning in 1948. This is the governmental organization which heads the system of socialized medicine. Under this system each person pays one third of his wages to the Health Service which then takes care of his medicinal needs. Very small standard charges are made by the professional person when he provides his service. For instance, the standard price which the patient pays for any prescription filled is twenty-five cents. The pharmacist receives a check (Continued on P. 24)
The June and August Graduating Class of 1962 members thirty-one. Those pictured on page 18 are:

**First Row (from left)**
- SEYMOUR MANELLO
- SEYMOUR GOSS—Seymour is a member of Rho Pi Phi Professional Fraternity, member of Tau Epsilon Phi Social Fraternity, and a member of the debate team of the Forensic Union. He plans to do graduate work in medicine.
- KHAMIS A. ZIADEH—He is a member of Kappa Pi Professional Fraternity and a member of A.Pha.-M.S.P.A. Like Seymour, Khamis also wishes to go into medicine upon graduation.
- DOUGLAS G. ACORD—President of A.Pha.-M.S.P.A., Student Branch, member of the Student Advisory Board, and member of Kappa Pi Professional Fraternity. These were the active duties which Doug fulfilled during his senior year. In July he will be married and in the future Doug plans to do graduate work in Pharmaceutics or Pharmacy Administration.
- MRS. BRONISLAWA OLARZCZYK
- MARY EDNA ABOUD—Mary is a member and past Vice-President of A.Pha.-M.S.P.A., Student Branch, member and Secretary of the Student Advisory Board, President and past Treasurer of Lambda Kappa Sigma Professional Pharmaceutical Sorority, and is the assistant editor of the Pharmic.
- MARIE Podgorska
- JOWANNA PETROWSKI
- LARRY B. PILOT—He is President of Student Advisory Board, President of Phi Delta Chi Professional Fraternity, President of Omicron Delta Kappa—Honorary Leadership Fraternity, past treasurer of A.Pha.-M.A., P.S., Student Branch, and past president of District IV, A.Pha., Larry is also Chairman of Pharmacy Representative to and Treasurer of Student-Faculty Council. His plans include graduate work in Pharmacy Administration and Law.
- ROBERT M. STERNBERG—Robert is a member of Alpha Zeta Omega Professional Fraternity and A.Pha.-M.S.P.A. He will practice retail pharmacy upon graduation. He is married and has one child.

**Mickey Kole**
- HANLEY N. ABRAMS—Some of Hanley’s activities this year have been: Treasurer of Alpha Zeta Omega Fraternity, Treasurer of A.Pha.-M.S.P.A., Student Branch, and Secretary-Treasurer of Rho Chi National Scholastic Honor Society.
- HIPOLIT POTOCKI—He is a member of Phi Delta Chi Fraternity, Sigma Alpha Mu Social Fraternity and A.Pha.-M.S.P.A. Dick is married and has one child. He plans to work in retail pharmacy.

**Second Row**
- STUART H. COLDFIRE—Retail Pharmacy is also Stuart’s chosen field. This year he has been a sportswriter for the Daily Collegian and Treasurer of Rho Phi Pi Fraternity.
- LOUIS L. BLOCH
- MARTIN L. PELTZ—He is President, past vice-president and past editor of Alpha Zeta Omega Fraternity, President of Rho Chi National Honor Society and a member of A.Pha.-M.S.P.A. Martin plans to do graduate study in Pharmacology while working in a retail pharmacy.

**Third Row**
- SAMFORD L. FORVIN—Samford has played varsity tennis for three years and is presently a member of Alpha Zeta Omega Fraternity and A.Pha.-M.S.P.A. He is interested in retail pharmacy.
- LLOYD STARR—He would like to enter retail pharmacy upon graduation. Lloyd is a member of Rho Phi Pi Fraternity, Sigma Alpha Mu Social Fraternity and A.Pha.-M.S.P.A.
- FRANK P. FAGIONI—Frank is a member and past Regent and member of the Grand Council of Kappa Pi Fraternity. While at Wayne he has also been active on the Student Advisory Board and the A.Pha.-M.S.P.A.
- ARTHUR W. LAMKIE
- LEROY P. KARES—He is a member of Phi Delta Chi Fraternity and A.Pha.-M.S.P.A. and plans to work in retail pharmacy.
- FRED W. NICKELS—Fred is also a member of Phi Delta Chi Fraternity and A.Pha.-M.S.P.A. and is married.
- THOMAS SCHUETT
The subject of Mr. Gampfer’s address was his topic. The third and final guest speaker came next on the program and spoke on "Controlling the Distribution of Dangerous Drugs in Nursing Homes and Hospitals," which was delivered in the evening at the A.Ph.A. Convention. "The Impact of Social and Political Change on Pharmaceutical Research," was Mr. Pumpian’s address, the listeners were impressed with the idea that it is the responsibility of the community pharmacist to make sure that hospitals, especially the small nursing home type, have adequate programs for the safe handling and dispensing of drugs. Control of the dispensing of drugs in hospitals is under the direction of the pharmacist who may take legislative action to see that conditions in those institutions are legal and safe.

A luncheon followed in Room F of the McGregor Memorial Building, Wallace Way, Charleston, W. Va. The speaker was Cooper’s Seebeck, President of Pharmacy Reports, who spoke on "The Future of Pharmacy in the 1970s.

The main address was given by Dr. Cortez F. Enloe, who spoke on "Cybernetics and Latrogenesis," or how to help patients without even trying. The attendant spoke well, the value of the event, the conference certainly proved itself to be interesting, enjoyable and a refreshing change from classroom lectures.
Dear Alumnus,

We of the Wayne Pharmic hope you will enjoy this copy of the winter edition of the Wayne Pharmic. As you can see we have changed the Pharmic from cover to cover. We have tried to produce a magazine which gives news of local and national interest, which has feature stories of a thought provoking nature, and which through the alumni section will produce a better cooperation and understanding between the alumni, students, and the faculty of the University.

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Yours sincerely,

Andrew E. Zbikowski
Editor-WAYNE PHARMIC’61-’62

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Dr. Block is highly in favor of the system of socialized medicine and stated that the majority of the physicians express the feeling. He feels that there is much more organization in the medical profession and the patient is free from the anxiety of the financial burden.

Accompanying his speech Dr. Block showed several colored slides of the School of Pharmacy, University of London and downtown pharmacy shops. We were indeed fortunate to have Dr. Block as our guest.

CONGRATULATIONS

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