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The WAYNE PHARMIC

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STAFF

Co-editors	Sandra Sharrard Ernest Gurwich
Business Manager	Ron Columbus
Publication Coordinator	Sue Chenevert
	Paul Anderson Rosemary Bonnette Phil Cole Gerald DeCoster Jim Henderson Jim Olezykowicz Pam Morrison Paul Munzenberger Tom Rolands Sue Rosenberger Tim Redman
	Dean Martin Barr Melvin F. W. Dunker, Ph.D. William Hennessy, RPh. Robert C. Johnson, RPh. Robert L. Ravin, RPh. Sereck H. Fox, DSc. Henry C. Wormser, Ph.D.
Cover Photographer Faculty Advisor	J. Yale Hechtman

COVER:

A modernistic interpretation of the Bowl of Hygea, symbol of the profession of pharmacy.

THANK YOU:

The <u>Wayne</u> <u>Pharmic</u> staff wishes to extend their appreciation to Dr. Dunker for his invaluable assistance in forming this publication.

NOTE:

Anyone wishing to join the <u>Wayne</u> <u>Pharmic</u> staff next year, please leave name, address, and position desired in the <u>Wayne</u> <u>Pharmic</u> mailbox in the office, 309 Shapiro.

The Wayne Pharmic

NUMBER 1

14th ANNUAL STEPHEN WIL



The 14th Annual Steven Wilson Seminar convened February 28 with the theme "Meeting the Challenge of Change in Pharmacy."

The challenge comes not from within our ranks, but from the entire medical field, the government and the public. They invite and challenge the pharmacist to extend his frontiers by fulfilling the growing and changing needs of society. The change embraces all aspects of

pharmacy. Hospital and community practice, even the control of drug abuse,

demand the participation and mobilization of the pharmacist, his educators, and his organizations.

Dr. Trygstad, President of the National Pharmaceutical Council, presented several frontiers for pharmacy in his theme, "Changes Can Create Opportunities."

The next ten years will see an impressive change in medical service and will provide opportunities for pharmacy on the community, hospital, and clinical level. A demand for progress is being made by population growth; more so by economic growth. As income increases, a greater percentage is being spent on



drugs, thus a continuing need for pharmacists and pharmacies. Also, the increase in government involvement and scientific progress demands participation from the pharmaceutical field.

It is well known that there is a high percentage of hospitals, nursing homes and other health institutions without the service of a pharmacist. Here is an excellent opportunity for the community pharmacist to acquaint himself with institutional practice. Part time work devoted to these institutions can be of benefit to all. The health team is a growing trend in hospitals today, designed to allow more patient contact and complete patient care. Undoubtedly, the pharmacist belongs on such a team. Since he is the drug expert, clinical pharmacy becomes an open field, rendering great service to both physician and patient. However, it requires an adjustment and improvement in education in its applications to patient care. Such clinical training is best obtained in a college of medicine and is an integral part of progress in pharmacy.



Continuing the focus on hospital pharmacy, its changes and challenges, Joseph A. Oddis, Executive Secretary of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, was concerned with accepting and expanding the roles and responsibilities of the hospital pharmacist.

The hospital pharmacist serves as a special aide to the physician, makes rounds with doctors and interns, and offers his expert advice on drugs. "If the modern medical facility is ever to operate at peak efficiency, the hospital

pharmacist will have to step up and into a new position of professional competence and importance."

STEPHEN WILSON PHARMACY

SEMINAR

Susanne Rosenberger

Sub-specialties are being developed in the hospital pharmacy, such as: batch manufacturing of dosage units that are now prepared one at a time by the pharmacist or nurse, quality control in sampling and testing, research, drug distribution systems utilizing computers, and a drug information service to aid and influence the prescribing of drugs. To meet these challenges and improved education is imperative, providing experience and training in the study of drugs within the hospital itself.

Because of the manpower shortage, hospital pharmacies today must rely on computers, technicians and improved salary for the staff pharmacist, as a way of meeting commitments.

Harold E. Youssi, regional director of Walgreen Drug Stores and Arnold Faudman, President of Arnold Drug Stores, represented the chain store aspect of pharmacy.

The opportunities here lie in the increasing number of drugstores, while the average size of the drugstore will not increase tremendously since few locations can support the necessary volume.



However, changes in education and attitude are necessary in order for pharmacy to keep control of this growth and reap its rewards. Although pharmaceutical education is basically good, its training in the business arts leaves the student a poor businessman, ill prepared to be a leader in the retail field. Consequently, the next ten years may see about 90% of pharmaceutical growth controlled by non-pharmacists, mainly government. Pharmacy must improve its college training, and its organization must rise in strength to promote legislation and maintain the control of pharmacy.



Harold Elwyn and David Wertz, both owners of professional pharmacies, represented the independent aspect of community practice.

Mr. Elwyn presented a film depicting the changeover of his drugstore into a "pharmaceutical center," eliminating all non-medical or non-health care items. Despite several difficulties, mainly a wary public, success and a favorable profit were possible. The center contained a prescription counter, a receptionist, and a waiting area. It had no mass

displays, but suggestive articles such as toothpaste, shampoo, and hypoallergenic cosmetics were in plain view. The appearance was kept simple and advertisements appropriate.

In such an endeavor, professional and business interests are not necessarily incompatible, because a successful pharmacist must have economic interests and skills to succeed. However, these interests are applied in a different manner and for a different reason: not the establishment of a business but the development of a practice.

The student chapter APhA-MSPA at Wayne State University has had a very successful year under the excellent leadership of the president, Jack Cronk.

The chapter opened its program on October 13, 1966 with a very interesting presentation, in film form, entitled "Bennies and Goofballs," discussing the consequences of the use of such products and displaying the function of the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control. As the year progressed, plans were made to sponsor a display of material obtained from the Bureau of Drub Abuse Control to be located in State Hall in one of the main showcases. It remained on display from November 1 to November 7 and was a most informative presentation for the lay public.



DETECTIVE WALTER SCOTT

Another highlight of the year was the presence of Detective Walter White of the Detroit Police Department Narcotics Bureau, who addressed the membership concerning the problems of drug addiction in the United States and in the Detroit area in particular.

Other speakers included Dr. Robert Shepard of Wayne State University Medical School, department of Physiology and Pharmacology, who lectured to the group on the "Risk Factor of Heart Attack."

Constitutional revision was in order this year and the chapter appointed Mr. Fred Kamienny chairman of a constitutional revision committee. The constitution was effectively revised and approved by ballot of the chapter on January 17, 1967.

Poison Prevention Week came in March and gave the students of pharmacy an excellent opportunity to inform the general public of the dangers and precautions associated with the numerour poisons on the market. Wayne's student chapter sponsored displays on campus during this week and also had articles explaining poisons and related topics published in the campus newspaper, The Daily Collegian.

The A.Ph.A. annual convention was held in Las Vegas on April 10-13, 1967. Wayne's delegates were Miss Judy Gerometta and Mr. Gary Ingram. Also, the A. Ph. A. Region IV annual convention was held in Indianapolis, Indiana on March



2-4, and Miss Gerometta and Miss Sandra Sharrard were the chapter's delegates. Highlighting the year also was a debate between Mr. Al Trager and Mr. Yale Hechtman on the topic, "Generic Equivalency." Mr. Trager pointed out that the high cost of trade name drugs is sometimes unjustified and results in high cost of the drug to the patient. Mr. Hechtman emphasized mainly that drug content and drug potency are necessary for clinical effectiveness. He also mentioned that the reliability of each drug is due to extensive quality control and that this is one of the factors in addition to research and development which accounts for the high price of some drugs.

At a March meeting of the chapter, the guest speaker was Mr. Louis Sesti, currently Field Secretary of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Sesti emphasized that pharmacists should be interested in the associations of other states and that many advantages are available to the pharmacist through the M.S.P.A. Some of the more important advantages are the journals and legal support from the M.S.P.A.



DRUG ABUSE DISPLAY

The year was climaxed with a most interesting and useful film from the Eli Lilly Company entitled, "Day of Judgment," depicting a random selection of everyday experiences to which the practicing pharmacist is subjected and judgment of the situation.

Election of officers for 1967-68 took place, and the final speaker of the year was Mr. Eugene Dembicki, who spoke on Hallucinogens and drug abuse with particular emphasis on L.S.D.

Overall, the year was a most profitable one for student members, faculty, and guests, bringing all closer to a real appreciation of the profession of pharmacy.

REGION IV 1967

Sandra Sharrard

The annual Region IV Student Chapter Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in Indianapolis on March 2-4, hosted by Butler University. Over fifty pharmacy students from five states participated in the meetings and activities of the convention.

Judith Gerometta and Sandra Sharrard served as the delegates from Wayne State University APhA-MSPA Student Chapter.

The convention presented the theme, "A 3-D View of Pharmacy," which included consideration of industrial, hospital, and community pharmacy. "Financial Management of a Drugstore" was the subject of a speech given by Gale Smith of Lederle Laboratories. Also, William Stephens, a hospital pharmacist, gave an interesting discussion considering hospital pharmacy. The members of the convention were given a tour of an Antique Pharmacy and Hook's Warehouse facilities.

The business meetings of the convention proved very valuable in the exchange of ideas among the various chapters. Each school presented a report of the activities of its own APhA chapter and any problems or unique situations at its college. Several committees were appointed, and the committee sessions provided another area where communication with other student delegates proved successful.

Sam Coomes from the University of Kentucky served as the President of Region IV. Sid Hueling, who is from the University of Cincinnati, proved an effective Vice President, He had prepared a list of programs and ideas utilized by the various chapters during the previous year. He also had formulated a comparison of various activities of each of the chapters considering such factors as membership percentage, dues, meeting times, contents of meetings, and projects. John Decker of Butler University, performed his duties as Secretary-Treasurer along with the organization of the convention of Region IV and as chairman of the convention committee.

The members of the convention also considered other problems and aspects present in the field of pharmacy today. There was a discussion of the various curriculums at each college of pharmacy.

The 1968 Region IV Convention will be held at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. Serving as officers for 1967-68 are: Chuck Hunter of the University of Toledo, President; Dan Cunningham of Purdue, Vice President; and Linda Lloyd of University of Kentucky as Secretary-Treasurer.

MSPA HOUSE OF DELEGATES STUDIES PROBLEMS IN MICHIGAN

Part of the responsibility of the Student Chapter APhA-MSPA at WSU College of Pharmacy is to maintain an active communication with the local, state, and national associations. On February 9, 1967, delegates representing WSU participated in the MSPA annual midseason meeting. Jack Cronk, the president of the WSU Chapter, and Ronald Ponichter served as delegates, while Sandra Sharrard was an alternate delegate.

For the first time, the House of Delegates Interim Session consisted of a one day session rather than the former two day meeting.

The morning session was concerned first with the reports of the officers, the MSPA Executive Committee, and Robert C. Johnson, the Executive Director. Next a Panel Preview was held which considered Title XIX (Medicaid) in Michigan. The panel consisted of representatives of MSPA, the Department of Social Services, and Michigan Blue Shield. The discussion proved bene-

ficial to all pharmacists present who had questions or problems concerning this relatively new government program. As Robert Johnson explained, the program was designed by a joint committee of the MSPA and the Michigan Blue Shield, which is the sub-contractual fiscal intermediary. He also pointed out that Michigan has one of the most efficient methods for carrying out Title XIX. The discussion also included a description of other types of services covered under this act.

In the afternoon session, the reports of the various committees were given. The membership committee reported that MSPA consists of 2,483 members. One of the most important and active MSPA committees is the Legislative Committee, which considers problems or proposals affecting pharmacy. Some of the important aspects studied by this committee were pharmacy ownership, Model State HR-2 bill, Hospital Licensing Bill. Tax Reform, Amendment to Narcotic Drug Act, proposed fee in-



Sandra Sharrard

creases by the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulation, and Senator Hart's "Medical Restraint of Trade Act."

Following the report of the Legislative Committee, reports were presented by chairmen of the following committees: Poison Control, Public Affairs, Trade Relations, Professional Relations, Continuing Education, Intern Study, Careers in Pharmacy, and Liaison Committees with Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons and the Michigan Nursing Home Association.

The next discussion considered the Military Dependents' Medical Care Program. Representatives from MSPA and Michigan Blue Shield discussed pharmaceutical services under this program and the determination of the professional fee in the Michigan area.

The House of Delegates proved interesting and informative to not only the participating pharmacists, but to the student delegates as well. The enthusiasm and interest for the improvement of the profession of pharmacy was obvious at this meeting. Since the activities of the MSPA are concerned with important problems in pharmacy, it is imperative that all students join and support their student chapter now and continue affiliation as regular members when they enter their professional career.

DETROIT DRUG DIVISION

14100 OAKLAND AVENUE

HIGHLAND PARK 3, MICHIGAN

OPPORTUNITIES IN PHARMACY



A The profession of pharmacy today offers the graduating pharmacist a diversity of opportunities within the bounds of his professional practice. It is vital that pharmacy students become aware of the possibilities available to them in pharmacy and understand all aspects of each specialized area.

In this issue, the Wayne Pharmic presents various career opportunities available in pharmacy from the standpoint of a pharmacist actively engaged in that area today. Pharmacists utilizing their pharmaceutical education represent the areas of community pharmacy, hospital pharmacy, industrial pharmacy and research, education, and administration and government. The various articles consider opportunities and advancements within the specialized area and also the relationship of it to the entire profession. These articles can provide the pharmacy student with an insight which is vitally important in the search for a career which will not only satisfy individual needs, but offer challenges and opportunities to serve in a proud and progressive profession.

Community Pharmacy

William Hennessey, R.Ph.

The ever increasing demand for pharmaceutical service, and the expanding role of the "community practitioner" in providing and implementing health care programs, presents a great opportunity for the graduating pharmacist to utilize his knowledge and training.

Before assessing present opportunities and responsibilities, let us briefly review certain factors that influenced the position of the pharmacist in the past.

In the opinion of many, it is regrettable that pharmacy lagged so far behind the professions of medicine and dentistry in upgrading the educational requirements for licensure. There were many, however, who firmly believed the two-year curriculum was adequate. The role of the pharmacist was to compound and dispense, and this he was prepared to do in a most elegant manner. The drugs available for the treatment of disease in that era were principally palliative. In the art of compounding there were known physical or chemical incompatabilities, and the pharmacist of the day was prepared to cope with these problems. Therapeutic incompatability was a term unknown to the physician or the pharmacist of the day. The overproduction of pharmacists and

an abundance of stores in the late twenties and early thirties is proven by the fact that there were approximately the same number of pharmacies in 1929 that there are today. Because of this high ratio of pharmacles it was necessary, for economic reasons, for these stores to "take on" many varied and sundry lines of merchandise. It was during this period that the community pharmacy acquired the characteristic of the "general store," It was also during this period that the chain store experienced great expansion and eventually brought about the discount operations as we know them today.

The explosion of knowledge that followed the introduction of sulfanilamide, and the research and development of the great number of specific pharmaceuticals has demanded increased utilization of the knowledge of the pharmacists.

The recruiting ability of the large merchandisers in securing the services of pharmacists has been a major factor in the further exploitation of pharmacy as a profession. Lulled by the security of steady employment and the higher financial remuneration, the pharmacist has unwittingly contributed to the development of the merchandising midway that has used the prescription department to give prestige to its operation. In this atmosphere and under these conditions, professional motivation was fraught with frustration and stymied. The character of the profession demands that its members, by association, develop and enforce rules of conduct and guidelines, and be self-regulated and disciplined. Let us remember that the commercial exploiter of pharmacy can only operate when pharmacists lend their knowledge and licenses.

Today we are faced with an acute shortage of pharmacists to provide the necessary professional services. Recent manpower utilization studies reveal a great waste of the pharmacist's knowledge in performing non-pharmaceutical tasks.

It is yet too early to evaluate fully the impact of the five year graduate. These pharmacists, with their vastly increased education, will contribute greatly to the development of the Pharmaceutical Center, and fulfill the demand for the role of consultant to the small hospital and nursing home.

The Pharmaceutical Centers and the increasing number of professionallyoriented community pharmacies indicate the acceptance by the public, and the need for the pharmacist to be a full-time professional. It is under these conditions that group practices develop. The ability to "go it alone" in many cases is losing out to the advantages of group practice as a way of providing for the many demands for pharmaceutical service.

Many pharmacists are needed to practice in the small hospitals that are without the services of a pharmacist. Continuing education seminars and practical work-shops have been, and are being planned, to acquaint the community pharmacist with all aspects of hospital and nursing home routine. The concept of pharmaceutical service goes beyond the physical acts of being custodian of drugs and being responsible for their distribution. The pharmacist must be involved in the development of controls to prevent, not only theft and illicit use, but to prevent excessive use or misuse by patients.

Private providers of third-party payment will demand the highest standards of professional service. These demands are not limited simply to dispensing prescription orders, but to active participation as a consultant, with professional functions.

Few people have served the American public with greater dedication than has the pharmacist. Today, greater demand has been made for his services, and the opportunities to fulfill these demands become an obligation to be met. Community practice offers a wealth of different and challenging opportunities for the future pharmacist. The decision is yours, and the future of pharmacy depends greatly upon your response.

Pharmaceutical Education Dr. Henry Wormser

One of the big problems pharmacy students may face as they near graduation day is selecting the proper professional path, which can be a tough decision unless they know exactly what they want to do.

In pharmacy, as in most other fields of pure and applied sciences, there is an increasing demand for teaching personnel. In many areas of the country this represents an acute shortage, so that positions available are often abundant. With an ever increasing enrollment, many colleges of pharmacy have no recourse but to turn to non-pharmaceutically trained personnel. The pharmacy curriculum is designed to provide a broad foundation in pharmacy and in the related sciences. Its primary purpose is to furnish a solid scientific foundation for the pursuit of the profession in all its branches. It provides an excellent basis on which to build further graduate studies, which are essential for a successful academic career.

Much irrelevant nonsense exists in the public's mind about why teachers teach, and even what teachers, in fact, do. To many, a professor is one who teaches you how to solve the problems of life, which he has avoided by becoming a professor. Why do teachers teach? The answer is simple: most of them teach because that is what they like to do. The rewards, may they be psychic or monetary, come from working at a job one has freely chosen because it gives scope to one's abilities and is self-fulfilling. Teaching is not primarily the transmission of knowledge, but the stimulation of learning in the student. It is indeed a gratifying experience to participate in the educational process required to train properly pharmacists in such a manner as to make them professional members of the health team.

The first duty of the professor is to learn. His second duty is to transmit learning to others. His third duty is to help bring about conditions conducive to effective learning; and his fourth duty is to attempt to direct his own life intelligently according to what he has learned and to encourage others to behave in the same manner. The educational process goes beyond teaching the student to recognize, stabilize, fabricate, test. evaluate, distribute all substances of preventive, palliative and curative medicine. It should in addition, instill in the student professional ideals.

The practice of pharmacy in this country is already undergoing some drastic changes. These changes, which have begun to effect our lives and careers, are due mainly to the severe health manpower shortage, the public's outcry for better health services, and the increasing importance and popularity of third party payment for medical services. The typical corner drug store, which at one time was the principal center for pharmaceutical services, is becoming slowly obsolete. There is an ever increasing growth of the large shopping center merchandising drug store, the hospital and clinic pharmacy, and the strictly professional pharmacy or pharmaceutical center. This new trend in pharmaceutical practice requires important responsibilities in planning and effective pharmaceutical curriculum. Within each college of pharmacy there are administrative duties that are assigned to the faculty member. Designing this effective curriculum would certainly represent one of the duties.

Graduate teaching, conduction of individual research, and guiding students through special problem assignments, are additional important facets of academic life. Although the pharmaceutical educator is expected to demonstrate his

related fields.

Continuing education is another very important area in which the teacher has the opportunity and the duty to make contributions. There has always existed an educational gap between terminal or graduating pharmacy students and practicing pharmacists. With today's rapidly advancing scientific and technological developments, this gap is ever widening. This is of great concern to many members of the general public who are often more knowledgeable about recent medical and chemotherapeutic developments than the ever too busy pharmacist himself. Continuing education is a vital segment of professional practice and the pharmacist who does not appreciate this fact and does not keep abreast of recent developments in the field soon finds himself in the rear ranks of the profession.

There is good reason why those students who have aptitude for teaching should begin their preparation for it during the years of their undergraduate studies. These same students should plan on pursuing graduate training leading to the master's or doctoral degrees in a chosen area of specialization. In

Pharmaceutical

Never before in the history of this profession has there been such a need for qualified pharmacists to serve in the field of pharmacy administration. What opportunities are available to members of the profession in this particular specialty area? Some of the most evident include: professional association executive, pharmacy board executive, other governmental pharmaceutical po-

sitions.

What are the requirements for the pharmacist specializing in this particular area of practice? He must first have s sincere dedica-

tion to the profession and a desire to contribute to the advancement of pharmacy. He must have a high regard for the profession and the determination to understand its problems and seek proper solutions. He must be knowledgeable in

ability as a researcher, he finds complete academic freedom to carry out the research work which is most fascinating to him and to his students. This research will usually be in the educator's specialized area: pharmaceutics, biopharmaceutics, pharmacology, pharmaceutical administration, phytochemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry, and other

the majority of cases, graduate work should proceed to the Ph.D. level simply because graduates of lesser academic standing cannot expect advancement to higher areas of responsibility or higher financial compensation. One who has received the Ph.D. degree in one of the pharmaceutical sciences might reasonably expect to qualify for an appointment at the level of assistant professor in a school of pharmacy. Normally, an assistant professor progresses through the academic ranks to associate and then to full professorship. The time involved in this process varies widely depending on such factors as the nature of the institution, the geographical location of the institution, the individual's qualifications and his professional achievements (research and teaching experience).

Salaries, for a long time, were much lower than industrial or governmental salaries, but in the last three to four years these have risen to competitive and often higher levels. Generally, academic appointments are made on a nine-months basis, but sometimes are for eleven or twelve months.

To summarize briefly, a career in parmaceutical education, with its sense of duty to the profession and its interest in perpetuating and improving pharmacy's role and image on the nation's health team, should provide all the incentive for satisfactions to any undergraduate student who feels suited for such a career.

Administration

Robert C. Johnson



the practice of pharmacy and understand its primary purpose, namely, dedication to improving the health and welfare of manking. He must be willing to devote long hours to attending to his routine responsibilities, meeting everyday challenges, and developing new programs designed to benefit the profession and the public that it serves. He must be creative, for no successful administrator can rely on the status quo. He must be courageous, willing to take a firm position - and defend that position,

even when it is not popular to do so. These are all attributes that must be possessed by pharmacists wishing to enter the field of administration.

Let's examine the three fields of pharmacy administration described above.

1. Professional Association Executive

Association Executive promises one of the most rewarding positions in the administration field.

Dr. William Apple, Executive Director of the American Pharmaceutical Association, is considered by many to be the most outstanding leader in the history of American Pharmacy. But, he needs qualified pharmacy administrators to serve on his staff. Likewise, other national pharmacy associations are always in need of competent administrators. Currently, several state associations are seeking pharmacist executives. At present, there is a dearth of properly trained, interested persons to fill these positions at both the state and national level.

Indicative of the changing scene in state pharmacy association executives, is the number of new members in the National Conference of State Pharmaceutical Association Executives. This association consists of each of the 50 state association secretaries or directors. Nearly 50% of the members of the Conference have come on the scene since 1960.

Because of increased support of the profession on the part of pharmacists, some state associations are now planning to expand their staffs. Currently, Michigan is among the few states that have two pharmacists in executive capacity. Fortunately, there is an increased trend in this direction. Members of the profession are beginning to realize that if pharmacy is to be well organized to meet its challenges, it must have adequately and competently staffed associations like medicine and dentistry.

2. Pharmacy Board Executive

Most of the fifty states have pharmacist executives serving full time as secretary of the Pharmacy Board. Here again, competent administrators are needed to fill these positions. Pharmacists who possess some administrative training and are knowledgeable in the area of law enforcement, are best suited for this position.

Like the Association Executive, Pharmacy Board Secretaries must meet the criteria outlined at the beginning of this article. The Board Secretary must serve primarily in the capacity of protecting the health and welfare of the citizens of the state, without compromising the ethical principles of the profession.

3. Other Government Pharmacy Positions

With the advent of Medicare and the increasing role that the government is playing in the health profession, there is an increasing need for well-educated, professionally motivated pharmacists to fill numerous governmental positions. These individuals must be knowledgeable in the practice of pharmacy and interested in relating this education to the field of government service.

Today, such agencies as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and its divisions, the Food and Drug Administration, have pharmacists on their staffs and have an apparent need for more. The United States Public Health Service is constantly seeking well qualified pharmacists. Many state governmental agencies, such as welfare, mental health, public health and others, are employing registered pharmacists to coordinate and direct programs relating to the profession. These positions will obviously increase in number in the immediate future.

Pharmacy Administration has become, in recent years, a highly complex operation. A pharmacist interested in this specialty area would be well advised to pursue graduate education.

Undergraduate elective courses in public speaking, journalism, public relations and government would be useful experience. Further elaboration of these subjects, along with management and administration in a graduate curriculum, would prepare an interested person for a rewarding career in pharmacy administration.

Due to the recognition in recent years of this technical area of professional practice, financial remuneration has increased considerably. In addition, a pharmacist entering this specialty area will achieve a considerable degree of self-satisfaction in having contributed in some small way to the advancement of the profession.

that <u>today</u>, the pharmacist is either the most "over-educated" or "under-used" of all the health practitioners. On the basis of how the average pharmacist practices today, this is undoubtedly true. The result is often frustration on the part of the pharmacist and his seeking other outlets for his time and energies. Therefore, before discussing career opportunities in hospital pharmacy, it might be helpful to first agree upon what our professional practice should be.

Dr. Donald Brodie of the University of California School of Pharmacy suggests that we consider the concept that "druguse control" is the mainstream function of our profession. He defines "drug-use control" as "that system of knowledge, understanding, judgment, procedures, skills, controls and ethics that assures optimal safety in the distribution and use of medication." Therefore, if we accept "drug-use control" as our main professional responsibility, we should expend the vast majority of our time and effort on this "middle-man" function. It is a "middle-man" function in that we are supplying our services as a result of a physician's order and the product of the service will be either self-administered or administered by a different health professional. This is true in both institutional and non-institutional practice. Whether or nor we are, or continue to be, considered "professionals" depends largely upon the proportional amount of time we spend on this function of "drug-use control"; moreover, it depends even more on how much of the time we are using our judgment and ethics in the public's welfare.

Today, nurses not pharmacists, are assuming responsibilities in most of our hospitals for the interpretation of physician's drug orders and the selection and labeling of individual doses. Studies conducted have shown that errors in administration of the wrong drug, dose, dosage-form or route of administration occur over five per cent of the time. Many of these errors are due to misinterpretation of the physician's orders by nursing personnel. However, the nursing profession is simply assuming our responsibility by default; we aren't there when the action is — 24 hours per day, seven days a week. It has been determined that it would require 35,615 pharmacists just to provide our nation's hospitals around the clock with just one pharmacist on duty at a time. Yet, less than 10,000 pharmacists now practice full or part-time in our hospitals and almost 40 per cent of our hospitals had no pharmacist on their staffs as of 1965. So both the need and the opportunity is there.

Legally, pharmacists are granted special rights and privileges to fulfill two specific functions for society, namely, compounding and dispensing. We, as a profession, then have two specific responsibilities to society, namely, to make our services available whenever and wherever they are needed and to train future practitioners to perpetuate those functions. If we fail to meet these responsibilities, society must either accept these services from others by default or designate others to fulfill these functions. As a profession, we can't just serve part of society. If nurses can compound and dispense in hospitals, why can't they in drug stores?

Based upon statistics compiled by both professional organizations and governmental agencies, we know there is a definite trend by society to consider the hospital a "community health center" and to utilize more extensively the hospital's diagnostic and treatment facilities on an ambulatory basis. This trend will undoubtedly increase. Physicians are now even "specializing" in emergency room service, devoting their complete practice to this; patients are referred to physicians in private practice for follow-up care if necessary. Coupled with this, many hospitals are converting some present beds or adding more beds for the care of the convalescing, postacute patient.

Pharmacists practicing in hospitals are salaried and their remuneration is almost always based upon considerations other than departmental revenues. The salary of a hospital pharmacist is determined by factors such as the "average salary" for hospital pharmacists in the same geographical area, hours

worked (both total and proportion of evening, night and weekend), "worth" to the institution as seen by the hospital administrator, etc.

Salaries are becoming very competitive with employed pharmacists in other areas of practice. Vacation and some other benefits are usually better. However, as an employed individual, one must realize that there are income limitations, and one must accept them if frustration is to be avoided.

The hospital environment provides you with an opportunity to utilize your own inherent genius and abilities to meet changing needs in the "drug-use control" function. Patient care concepts and techniques in hospitals are changing rapidly and the hospital practitioner must be capable of integrating his services effectively with all other hospital clinical services. The hospital pharmacist must be alert to trends and able to incorporate such aids as electronic data processing, the use of statistical sampling, the training and use of non-professional helpers, etc.

Modern packaging and distribution systems are tending to reduce the amount of time a pharmacist devotes to the <u>mechanical</u> functions of dispensing. Functions formerly and presently held sacred as professional are being delegated to others under a pharmacist's direction and supervision or are being automated. Pharmacists in hospitals are beginning to spend more time using professional knowledge and judgment developing policies and procedures for safe drug handling in the hospital; working with industrial engineers in designing improved distribution systems; gathering and interpreting data regarding competitive manufacturers' products to assist the medical staff in selecting specific products to be stocked in

Hospital Pharmacy

Robert Ravin, R.Ph.

The selection of a specialty within a professional field of endeavor is a most difficult decision to make. There are always both advantages and disadvantages that must be considered. However, if one is to find personal satisfaction in his career, it is imperative that at an early state he conduct an internal audit of his ambitions, desires and capabilities and that he evaluate the various opportunities presenting themselves on both a short-term and long-term basis. The need to select one's future practice on something other than a random basis is well shown by the following quotes:

"I like to think about my future, since that is where I plan to spend the rest of my time."

.... Ralph Waldo Emerson

"The choice of how to make one's living is crucial, for the work a man does makes him what he will become. So when a man chooses his labor, he chooses his future self."

.... Robert Russell

During a recent national conference of health profession educators (including physicians, nurses, and pharmacists), the statement was made by a well-known Dean of Medicine the hospital; preparing both sterile and non-sterile formulations not commercially available; giving both formal lectures and disseminating pertinent drug information to graduate and student professional nurses, graduate and student practical nurses, inhalation therapists, medical interns, licensed physicians; etc.

In conclusion, the hospital is rapidly becoming the community health center and is simultaneously becoming the health service area where the action is. The pharmacist practicing in this environment has the opportunity potential to utilize more fully his previous academic training and to devote his time and energies to the professional function of "drug-use control." Income-wise, the salaried pharmacist in the hospital is in approximately the same position as salaried pharmacists in other practice environments. Professionally, we may soon be in the position of not reserving the right to ignore the many problems of drug distribution and control in hospitals and, if others continue to attempt to provide our services by default, we might lose our rights and privileges by the same default.



Some will think it strange that I first treat this subject by stressing human aptitude as a prime area of interest and point of departure, since this seems so lacking in pharmaceutical flavor. As a matter of fact, Industrial Pharmacy is so broad in its contexture that one would have some difficulty, on a single sitting, in running through a list of the aptitudes it requires. It is as true here, as in other human effort, that we should make as careful an assessment as possible of our personal qualities in order to identify and evaluate those things which we can do best. This is not easy, but even partial success will pay off handsomely.

In research areas alone many fundamental characteristics are needed, regardless of the depth of training required. The imagination, persistence, and patience of an otherwise skilled investigator, brings success to an individual that might be far more difficult to achieve, by another who does not possess these propensities.

In this same area, the abstract thinking of one whose predilection is mathematics is required in the design of experiment or in the statistical evaluations of quality control, while at the other end of this string is needed the imaginative skill of the technical news writer, who will tell of the result of experiments to those who plan to advertise or sell.

But each of these needs pharmaceutical training as a base, as a fundamental tool for his extrapolative effort in the disclosure of new knowledge. He (or she) must understand the nature of a drug, or the background of research on it, or the process for making it. The need for this understanding becomes actue in the formulation of a dosage unit in the Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory. The study of the kind and degree of lability of an active moiety is crucial to the commercial success of a new product. Sound thinking, good experience, and an imaginative view are most helpful in this endeavor.

And what about those who design and operate large production equipment? Here are needed the attributes of the engineer, the engineer who knows drugs. Today, the unit operations in Industrial Pharmacy require heady guidance from pharmacists with engineering ability and mechanical skill. Coupled with the skill of the engineer must be the knowledge and imagination of the pharmaceutical chemist whose values in drug preparative areas, such as synthesis, technically sound dispersion, sound practice involving colloidal state, etc., are in constant demand. He who makes the product is the true builder of quality, and quality of product is so much the product of quality in engineering and pharmaceutical chemistry.

It has been said many times that quality must be built into a product, it cannot be "tested in." This is true enough, but for one weakness in the concept. We must know if quality has been built in. To acquire this knowledge we must have a Quality Control system of nearly inviolable nature.

Control consists of far more than a series of tests or assays on a batch of dosage units. Control begins in research. Research people, of a control bent, often experts in analytical methodology, design and write specifications for raw material, processing, analytical assays for the finished product itself, before a formula is ever issued to a manufacturing department. Pharmaceutical specialists in these areas are indispensable.

But in actual production control, such things as sampling schemes must be designed, always with the aim of determining the quality of the whole batch. This is not easy. It requires pharmaceutical and statistical skill of a high order. Still, a sample is merely that, a sample, and it must be considered with considerable skepticism by the pharmaceutical analyst who is to work with it. He or she should be skeptical by nature, though armed with a strong program of pharmaceutical training. This too, is pharmacy, but of a highly specialized type to be truly effective.

Space runs out, and I've scarcely begun. Very special skills, all backed by sound educational programs in pharmacy and in liberal arts, are required for such items as label writing and design, product circular disclosure, container design and c omposition, and determination of actual stability of a labile ingredient under market conditions as compared to the estimate of stability by research formulation.

Simply, if you write well or speak well; if you are good at mathematics or at chemistry; if you are competent in pharmacology; whatever is your strong point, almost without exception, you can specialize with it in Industrial Pharmacy.

Finally, there is grave need for, and a tremendous opportunity for good administrators of sound rational approach to decision making, who can work with people toward welldefined goals. This, too, is Industrial Pharmacy.

MASTER'S CANDIDATES

Dr. M. F. W. Dunker

During the 1966-1967 academic year seven of our graduate students have experienced the satisfaction of completing their degree work.

At the December 1966 Commencement, three M.S. degrees were awarded through the College of Pharmacy.

Donald A. Dee, a former part-time instructor in Pharmaceutical Administration, who began his work under the late Dean Wilson, completed his study and thesis under Professor Dauphinais. His thesis was titled "Group Practice as Applied to the Profession of Pharmacy." Mr. Dee is currently Association Executive for the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association and also serves as guest lecturer at the College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, He lives with his family in a suburb of St. Paul.

James A. Oleszkowicz earned the M.S. degree with a major in Pharmaceutics for the studies which led to his thesis under the title "The Emulsifying Properties of 'Baymal' Collodial Alumina." Jim is continuing toward his Ph.D. degree under Dr. Nagwekar.

Edward Slingerland is one of the Hospital Pharmacy majors who began under Mr. Edward Superstein, continued successively under Dr. Blockstein, Dean Barr and Mr. Ravin, and completed an excellent essay on "The Pharmacist's Role Today in Poison Centers." He continues as Chief Pharmacist at Mercy Hospital in Port Huron.

At our June 1967 Commencement, four candidates are expected to receive their M.S. degrees. These include the following:

Fred Kamienny, who majored in Pharmaceutics, has as his thesis "The Mutual Inhibitory Effect of Certain Sulfonamides and (-)-Mandelic Acid on the Kinetics of Urinary Excretion in Humans." Fred is well along toward his Ph.D. degree under Dr. Nagwekar.

Sister Emannuel Schott receives her M.S. degree with a major in Pharmaceutical Administration under Professor Dauphinais. The title of her thesis is "Consideration of Computer Potential for Pharmaceutical Practice in the Hospital Complex," Sister Emmanuel will be continuing in hospital practice in the facilities of her religious order.

Najah Sittu came from Lebanon in September 1963 and began work with a major in Pharmacognosy under Dr. Bailey. After some delays, he has completed his thesis under the title "Studies on the Identification of Some Common Antibiotics." He will continue to work at Central Laboratories performing medical-clinical tests.

Casimir Zalewski, a Wayne graduate of 1961, has finished his thesis on "The Isolation of Kokusaginine from Ptelea Trifoliata Root and an Initial Evaluation of This Alkaloid's Autonomic Influences," with a major in Pharmacology under Dr. Mulvey. "Cas" plans to continue for his Ph.D. degree.

ERNEST R. CRANDALL

Dr. M. F. W. Dunker

Professor Ernest R. Crandall died in retirement at the age of 76. He was born in the town of Levering, Michigan on March 26, 1890 and attended the rural schools of that area. Except for a short period as sales representative for John Wyeth & Co. (1913 to 1916) and

one year (1918 to 1919) as chemist for the Michigan Board of Food and Drug Examiners, the remainder of his active life was spent in teaching, first in rural schools (1906 to 1909) in Michigan, from 1911 to 1913 at the Kansas City (Missouri) College of Pharmacy, and from 1919, in Detroit. He received the Ph.C. degree in 1911 and the B.S. degree in 1918 from the College of Pharmacy, University of Michigan. He was registered as a pharmacist in Michigan in 1911 and in Missouri in 1912.

After one year with the Michigan Board of Food and Drug Examiners, he was brought to Cass Technical High School in 1919 by the head of the science department to teach in the newly formed department of pharmacy. This was the start of 37 years of teaching pharmacy under the Board of Education of the City of Detroit. When the department of pharmacy was transferred to the College of the City of Detroit, which later was renamed Wayne University, he became in succession Junior Instructor, Senior Instructor, Assistant Professor in 1926, and Senior Assistant Professor in 1942.

In addition to teaching a large number of students during his span of 37 years with Wayne University and its predecessors, he also designed a pill roller used for quite some time in the College during the days of hand fabricated pharmaceuticals, and authored three books: "Laboratory Guide in Operative Pharmacy"; "Weights, Measures, and Metrology"; and "Hydrometers and Hydrometry," He saw the College grow from a high school department to a fully accredited college unit of a state university.

Always a gentleman, impeccable in appearance and language, a strong proponent of clarity and accuracy of thought

from your

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	YEAR GRADUATED I	D.I.T WAYNE

and speech (many students were chagrined to discover that the storeroom did not carry "eye droppers," "rubber corks," or "solid tubing"), he was also known for his flashes of humor delivered with a sparkle in his eve.

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He had an enduring interest in the United States Pharmacopeia which led him to attend revision meetings and to devote many hours to reading and correcting proof. Besides being active in local pharmacy affairs, he was a member of the Aristolochite Society, the forerunner of the Rho Chi Society, and a charter member of the Alpha Chi Chapter of Rho Chi when it was installed at Wayne University in 1953.

ALUMNI REUNION

Susan Rosenberger

The Annual Pharmacy Alumni Reunion was held in the Alumni House on Campus on December 10, 1966. Mr. Donald Stocks, chairman of the Program Committee, welcomed the Alumni and introduced Mr. Keith Glasspoole who presented an illustrated talk describing the part the Bell Telephone Company has played in the development of communication satellites. Following a brief address by Dean Barr on our pharmacy building and the plans for the "second stage" of the building, President Jack Barthwell presented "50-year certificates" to Dr. Hugh L. Dill and Mr. Andrew J. Gadowski, and "25-year certificates" to Messers Jerome E. Bartkowski, Alexander Buda, David Kover, Norman Parsons, Paul J. Sirois and to Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt Green. Refreshments and reminiscing following the ceremony. Other 25year and 50-year certificates will be mailed to recipients.



Pharmacy students of today face limitless opportunities to practice their profession in one of its many settings. Cognizant of this fact, your College of Pharmacy endeavors to prepare its graduates comprehensively for total practice. To this end, its objectives are the following:

a) The aim is the preparation of qualified individuals, through a professional healing-arts program in pharmacy, by providing a humanistic and scientific education for students who will practice a multi-faceted profession. rather than a profession oriented to a mere place of practice. The program's purpose is preparation of individuals qualified to practice their profession in its numerous settings.

Every college has an Alumni Association, but it is rarely seen by the students. What is it? A group of former students who decide to meet at regular intervals to renew old friendships? This may be true of some alumni associations, but not that of the College of Pharmacy. Wayne's College of Pharmacy is proud to have an alumni association numbering more than 450 members who represent all phases of pharmaceutical endeavor: community and hospital pharmacy, industrial pharmacy, wholesale pharmacy and pharmaceutical education. Individuals from each of these phases are united in two respects:

1) they are graduates of Wayne's or of the former Detroit Institute of Technology's College of Pharmacy;

2) they want to help and encourage the new generation of pharmacists.

Alumni activities are many and varied. The main fund raising project (the proceeds of which are used to provide a gift for the college) is the annual Fisher Theatre Night. This year the "Night" was actually two nights --- March 15 and 16, thus enabling both pharmacists of a two-man pharmacy to attend. The musical, "Ilya Darling," provided an evening of fun and profit for the association.

Another social function coming up in the near future is the Alumni Association and College of Pharmacy Dinner Dance. The setting of the dinner dance, to be held on Saturday, June 3, will be the Greenfield Room of the Dearborn Inn.

However, social activities are not the only events on the calendar of the alumni association. Another important project is the presentation of pharmaceutical programs at career nights in local public and parochial high schools and junior colleges. In the past few months, presentations were held at Thurston High School in Redford and Highland Park Junior College.

It is evident that all of these activities require a lot of organization. The Board of Directors meets every second Tuesday at Alumni House to discuss policy and activities. The Board consists of 30 members. Since not more more than ten terms expire each year, a high degree of continuity is provided, Also, two student representatives are invited to attend and to present a student viewpoint.

Yes, every college has one. But few are as active and productive as our own Wayne State University College of Pharmacy Alumni Association.

FROM the DEAN'S DESK Dean Martin Barr

including the community, hospitalcomplex, health-care facility, government, education, research and industry, and in concert with other practitioners and scientists concerned with health care. Thus, the College will also be providing the basic education required for advanced and applied scientific study or research.

- b) The College advocates continuation of graduate education and research programs in the College. Graduates of such programs are required for education, research, and development, as well as for various administrative and professional leadership positions in private and public agencies concerned with health care and drug regulation.
- c) Participation in critical community service programs is vital. Through the years, the College has sponsored and participated in continuing educa-

tion programs of local, state, and national significance. There is a current need for the College to assist in meaningful internship and licensure programs. What has developed is the need of the College of Pharmacy to participate directly in the developing pharmaceutical internship programs. The profession is now looking to the Colleges of Pharmacy for direct involvement in the development and improvement of more meaningful internships. Additionally, licensure renewal for practitioners is now being viewed as requiring new academic programs. Extension work of this nature is the type in which the College of Pharmacy must participate. In brief, the College and its faculty, and thus the University, have been called upon by the profession to respond to the urgent need for active guidance and direct participation in community programs.

Wayne Pharmic

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After many years of study and hard work, the graduating class of 1967 is about to enter society and test its knowledge in our chosen profession. The majority of the class will be looking to community and hospital pharmacy practices. There is also some interest in the realm of medical service representatives. Many of us can look forward to an engagement with the military. However, there are exceptions to every rule, Jack Cronk and Al Watson will be going on in graduate studies in Clinical

Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Administration. Al Watson should get an award for being the most travelled student, commuting from Port Huron daily. Isa Abu-Ed-Hasan is planning to re-

main in this country and obtain a master's degree in Hospital Pharmacy. Al Trager and Larry Timek have been recently discussing a degree in law. Both have agreed that such plans will have to wait until they have become registered.

Stan Remer has been considering going



Isa Abu-El-Hasan 23 years Single Arab Student Assoc. APhA





Michael G. Dawisha 43 Married

to D.O. school.

This summer Sandy Fields and Jack Cronk will be taking the big step. Both will be married soon after graduation.

It does not matter into which area we go, connected directly or indirectly with Pharmacy, we must always remember that our actions will reflect directly on the profession. We will soon be members of the public health team and will be acting accordingly. To all the undergraduates, we wish good luck in the future.



Paul E. Anderson 25 Single Kappa Psi APhA



Jack D. Cronk 23 Single Phi Delta Chi Omicron Delta Kappa Psi Delta Omega Student Advisory Board APhA



Gerald R. Decoster 23 Single Kappa Psi Wayne Pharmic Student Advisory Board APhA



Sander M. Fields 24 Single Rho Pi Phi Wayne Pharmic

Phillip Kraft 25 Married Alpha Zeta Omega APhA



Lloyd McKnight Jr. 23 Single APhA



William E. McLay 23 Single Phi Delta Chi APhA

Allan J. Potts 23 Single Kappa Psi APhA

Theodore H. Ouellette Single Phi Delta Chi Tau Kappa Epsilon APhA

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Thomas F. Rolands 23 Single Phi Delta Chi APhA



Daniel A. Tedder 23 Married Phi Delta Chi APhA

James A. Watson 32 Married Phi Delta Chi APhA

Wayne Pharmic



Stanley H. Remer 23 Single Alpha Zeta Omega APhA



Joseph Silverstein 24 Single Rho Pi Phi Tau Epsilon Phi



Allen G. Trager 23 Single Kappa Psi APhA



Camera shy: Paul A. Taube Lawrence J. Timek



GREEKS CORNER



PHI DELTA CHI

Members of Phi Delta Chi, Alpha Eta Chapter, participated actively in the extra-curricular affairs of the College both in the APhA-MSPA Student Chapter where Jack Cronk was President, Gary Ingram, Treasurer, and Tim Redman APhA Correspondent, as well as on the Student Advisory Board where Ken Bortnem was Junior representative, Bob Glinski Senior representative, Dennis Lisagor Phi Delta Chi representative, and Ron Ponichter, Student-Faculty Council representative.

During National Pharmacy Week, a display depicting scenes of community, hospital, and industrial pharmacy was set up by Ron Ponichter and Paul Munzenberger in State Hall so that a large number of non-pharmacy students could view it.

The APhA student membership drive was supported by the complete registration of all members of Alpha Eta Chapter.

During the Fall quarter, a Halloween party was held at the Chapter house on October 29. The social committee also sponsored a New Year's Eve party at the Dearborn Towne House.

In October Alpha Eta was beaten in the annual "rag-tag" football game by Kappa Psi by the score of 21-14. As a result, the coveted moonshine jug, won by Phi Delta Chi the previous year, was relinquished.

As a goodwill project, Phi Delta Chi sponsored a campus-wide toy drive to give toys to 100 orphans at Christmas. Collection boxes were distributed throughout the various main buildings and the response was tremendous. The drive was conducted mainly through the work of Brother Bob Glinski.

John Lozen graduated in December. Our June graduates are: Jack Cronk, Bill McLay, Ted Ouellette, Tom Rolands, Paul Taube, Dan Tedder, and Al Watson.

Active Members of Phi Delta Chi, Alpha Eta Chapter are: Al Abdelnour, John Asher, Stu Bas, Ken Bortnem, Jack Cronk, Mel Dailey, Herb DeLong, Bob Deputat, Bob Glinski, Tom Hanchon, Howard Hill.

Gary Ingram, Bill Kahn, Gabe Kaptur,

Dennis Kenealy, John Krohn, Dennis Lisagor, Dave Little, Bill McLay, Paul Munzenberger, Ted Ouellette, Gerry Petroskey.

Ron Ponichter, Tim Redman, Bill Robinson, Tom Rolands, Paul Taube, Dan Tedder, Jim Uren, Jim Wallace, Al Watson, Chas. Weinert.

LAMBDA KAPPA SIGMA

The 1966-67 school year has seen the sisters of the Omicron Chapter of Lambda Kappa Sigma again active in the various educational, professional, and social aspects of the College of Pharmacy.

Chapter President, Kay Price, and Vice-president, Judy Gerometta, have also been very busy in their offices as, respectively, Vice - president - Treasurer, and secretary of the Student Advisory Board. Chapter secretary, Eva Witeczek, is diligently keeping up her Michigan scholarship in between letters of correspondence, while the other officers of the sorority also manage to maintain high scholastic averages despite holding part-time jobs. The members include: Joan Ovi, chaplain: Barbara Wilczynski, recording secretary; Alice Rice, SAB representative; and Rosemary Bonnette, treasurer, Many of the sisters also participated in the Stephen Wilson Seminar, serving in various roles as coffee-pourers, coatcheckers, and as aides in helping the 'seminar-ians'' feel at home.

The city of cars served as inspiration for the sorority's money-making project this year. The "Lambs," noticing the lack of professional automobile decals available to the pharmacy student, created a design suitable for both students and alumni of Wayne's College of Pharmacy. Since the sorority has such modest dues, some of the profits from the sale of the decals will be used to defray its operating expenses, while the rest will constitute the annual donation to the S.S. Hope.

At this time, the Lambs take pleasure in introducing their new sister. Sue Rosenberger, who pledged in the fall quarter. Suzanne Schweitzer, formerly of Zetz Chapter in Southern California, now attends Wayne. Best wishes are in order for Kay and Ben Price on their January 6 marriage.

The sisters of Lambda Kappa Sigma would like to congratulate the graduating seniors of 1966-67 on their dubious distinction of being the last all-male graduating class of Wayne's College of Pharmacy.

KAPPA PSI

As another school year ends, the brothers of Kappa Psi appreciate this opportunity to wish their colleagues, both students and graduates, best wishes for their continued success in pharmacy. Kappa Psi has participated in many school activities during the 1966-67 school year including the Pharmacy Student Advisory Board, the APhA-MSPA Student Chapter with its constitution revision work, the Fall Quarter Freshman Reception, and the Stephen Wilson Pharmacy Seminar in February.

Other events in which Kappa Psi participated included the football game with Phi Delta Chi last fall which we wom, the trip to the Eli Lilly Company through a driving 13 inch blizzard, the Kappa Psi Province V Assembly in Buffalo, New York in March, the APhA annual meeting in Las Vegas in April. Kappa Psi was in a position to provide representation for Wayne as Gerry Decoster and Al Trager were in Las Vegas on their own.

Our pledge programs last fall and this spring have been true to tradition as be have brought in new members of the high quality befitting the image of Kappa Psi as the oldest and largest professional pharmaceutical fraternity.

Marriage has changed the life of some Kappa Psi men as Joe Ponchart and Ben Price were wed. Al Mousty and Tom Cummings and planning summer weddings this year and we all wish them happiness.

Our 1967 officers for Mu Omicron Pi chapter of Kappa Psi are Phil Cole, Regent: Don Gitersonke, Vice Regent; Mike Pruss, Secretary; Ken Resztak, Treasurer; John Triantaflos, Historian: Bill Smith, Chaplain; and Mike Ryan, Sgt. at Arms. The chapter also has a new faculty advisor, Dr. Melvin F. W. Dunker who was unanimously selected

and was initiated as a facultate member into Kappa Psi at a special meeting on April 27.

Kappa Psi's class of '67 includes Paul Anderson, Gerry Decoster, Al Potts, Al Trager, and Larry Timek. As this "ferocious five'' leaves the college scene, we want to express our sincere gratefullness to the fraternity, the college and faculty, and our fellow graduates in the class of '67 for their help, advice, and companionship for these past years. We sincerely hope that pharmacy education at Wayne State will continue to improve so that our successors in Kappa Psi and in pharmacy will have the best education possible.

ALPHA ZETA OMEGA

The Phi Chapter of Alpha Zeta Omega at Wayne State University conducted many successful professional and social activities during the 1966-67 school year. The Chapter assisted the Alumni with the Regional AZO convention which was held in Detroit in October.

During the fall quarter, the Phi Chapter initiated two pledges, Martin Rose and Greg Szpont. Fraternity members achieved an honor point average of 2.5 for the winter quarter. The Chapter participated in many informal social meetings besides a gala New Year's Eve party.

Officers for the year have been: Directorum, Stanley Remer; Subdirectorum, Ernest Gurwich; Treasurer, Harvey Klein; Bellarum, Harvey Williams. Gratuating seniors in June are Philip Kraft and Stanley Remer.

STUDENT ADVISORY BOARD

The Student Advisory Board (SAB) of the College of Pharmacy is constantly striving to improve channels of communication between students and professors, and among the students themselves. The SAB tries to solve various problems of campus life, as well as to develop a spirit of professionalism among the students through an understanding and awareness of the needs of the community. This goal can be accomplished by an organization such as the SAB, since the board is comprised of representatives of the various class and professional groups of the College.

At the first meeting of the new members of the Student Advisory Board of the College of Pharmacy in June of 1966, the Board realized how much potential could be developed during the next school year. Some of the ideas presented at this meeting included a Freshman Reception, a general newsletter, and a school picnic.

After the regular monthly meetings began in September, the Board spon-

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sored a mailing to all students introducing their representatives and some of the purposes and activities. The Freshman Reception became a reality on October 28, 1966, and the school picnic on May 16th of this year. The SAB also supported the Graduate Student Reception, which was co-sponsored by the graduate assistants. This successful event was held in Shapero Hall on a Saturday night, January 21, 1967.

Besides sponsoring these functions, the SAB also contributed from its budget toward the Wayne Pharmic, the Alumni Dinner Dance, the Honors Convocation, and the educational trip to the Eli Lilly Company this past fall.

Some of the important committees that were formed during the year were: the Nominations and Election Committee, the Constitution and Revision Committee, the Use of Office Supplies and Serfices Committee, and the Spring Picnic Committee. Almost all of the Board members served on one or more of these committees.

our future as drug consultants.

The Alpha Chi Chapter of Rho Chi National Pharmaceutical Honor Society, located on the Wayne State University campus, is pleased to announce the initiation of the following students into the Alpha Chi Chapter of the Rho Chi Society: Undergraduate --- Miss Sue Chenevert and Miss Sandra Sharrard; Graduate --- Mr. Frederic Beuthin, Miss Gael Driscoll, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Raymond Grzegorczyk, Mr. Arthur Jozefczyk, Mr. Robert McArthur, Mr. Lloyd Ruona, and Mr. Casimir Zalewski.

The major event of the Society during the 1966-67 school year was the presentation of the 1967 Roland T. Lakey Honorary Lecture Award. The Lakey Award is presented by the Alpha Chi Chapter to an individual who has made an outstanding contribution in the area of public health. The WSU chapter was honored to present the 1967 Roland T. Lakey Award to Dr. James R. Gillette. The Lakey Lecture, delivered by Dr. Gillette on May 3, 1967 was entitled "Liver Microsomes and Drug Elimination." Dr. Gillette is currently the Head of the Section on Enzymes Drug Interaction, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, National Heart Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

The members of the Alpha Chi Chapter eagerly look forward to the Wayne State University Centennial Year. Our plans include an expanded version of the Roland T. Lakew Award program.

The officers of the Alpha Chi Chapter are Mr. James Oleszkowicz, President; Mr. Fred Kamienny, Vice-President: Dr. Gary Fenn, Secretary-Treasurer; and Mr. Delbert Konnor, Historian

At the March 8th meeting we were honored to have as a guest Dr. James P. McCormick, the Vice-President for Student Affairs of the University. He discussed with us our present relationship with the University, its community, and

The year is fast coming to a close with the elections and the Spring Picnic (planned for Edward Hines Park Drive on May 16). The Spring Picnic is reviving an old tradition of College outings. The highlight of the picnic (besides the cancelling of pharmacy classes after 12:30) should be the annual baseball game between Phi Delta Chi and Kappa Psi.

Since nearly all of the members of this past year's Board will be back as students for the next academic year, they will be available to serve the College and the University as well as they have provided this past year.

GRADUATE STUDENT RECEPTION

The graduate reception, held January 21, have the graduate student body an opportunity to meet socially with each other and the faculty.

The students come from other states and from several foreign countries, where Wayne's College of Pharmacy has a favorable reputation for its progressive education and modern facilities. In the Fall Quarter there were 58 graduate students of which two were majoring in Pharmacognosy, three in Pharmacology, five in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, seven in Pharmaceutics, 13 in Pharmaceutical Administration, and 28 in Hospital Pharmacy, most seeking their Master's Degree. Coffee, sandwiches, punch and conversation provided a congenial evening and created new friendships. A common complaint was that such gatherings were altogether too infrequent, since the students have no other way of meeting the students from the other areas of study.

One question, however, still lingers in everyone's mind----

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Bill Robinson Paul Taube Dan Tedder Jim Uren Jim Wallace James Watson **Charles Weinert** Dr. R. K. Mulvey (advisor)



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Philip Ozrovitz R.Ph.

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