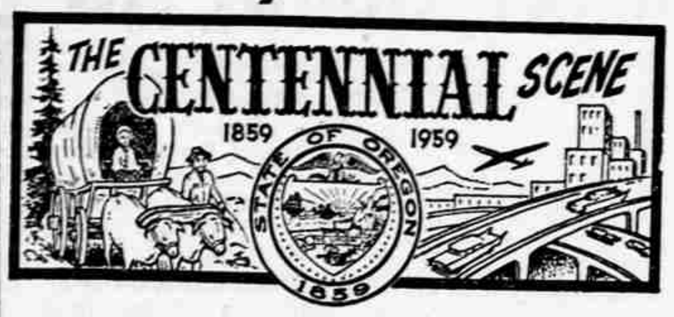
Pharamcy Profession Sees One New Drug Per Day for 10 Years



Corvallis – From "medicine man" and "pill roller" to pharmacist and finally drug consultant.

In a sentence, that's the Centennial Year past and future of pharmacy in Oregon, according to Oregon State college pharmacy school leaders.

At present, the pharmacy profession is in its greatest period of change, they point out. An average of one new drug has been introduced every day for the past 10 years and 80 per cent of the prescriptions written today could not have been filled in 1949 because the drugs were unknown then.

"Natural" drugs, or those made directly from medicinal plants, are giving way generally to synthetic drugs manufactured by pharmaceutical chemists. The synthetics are equally good–or better, are less expensive, and the supply can be matched to demand. Antibiotics and hormones, however, are important exceptions. They are still obtained from natural sources.

Life Changes

Life has changed for the pharmacist too, Dr. Ben F. Cooper, associate professor of pharmacy, notes.

In the old days, a druggist spent most of his time compounding the medicines at his store counter. Pills were rolled by hand and extracts made by percolation. Today, less than 10 per cent of the prescriptions need compounding and that figure is still going down. And while this trend means less work of one kind, it means tremendous new responsibility for knowledge of uses, actions, and dosages of all the new drugs.

In the years ahead, Cooper sees the role becoming one of a "drug consultant" to doctors and others who simply are unable to take the time, or lack the professional background, to keep abreast of changes in medicines and their uses.

Drug Stores Change

Drug stores also are changing. From the early days, the drug store carried everything from hair pins to horse collars because income from prescriptions was not sufficient to keep the business going. Today, professional-type pharmacies that handle nothing but drugs are increasing in number, and such sidelines as the soda fountains are disappearing from drug stores across the state and nation.

Oregon's pharmacy history must go back to the Indian medicine man, Cooper said.

Medicines made from native plants were their chief stocks-in-trade, along with ritual and mystic, and Oregon grape, now state flower, found wide use in this connection. It was made into a popular tea and was the chief ingredient in a famous spring tonic called "Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier."

Dr. John McLoughlin, "Father of Oregon," was also its first pharamacist. He had studied pharmacy in Quebec before taking his medical degrees. After coming to the Northwest in 1824 to take charge of the Hudson Bay company fur trading post, he kept a big supply of drugs secured from the head office in London.

First Drug Store

The first drug store in Oregon was established in 1847 in Oregon City. Today, Oregon has 560 drug stores and some 1,400 pharmacists.

The OSC school of pharmacy was established in 1898 to supply trained workers for drug stores of the state. Since then it has graduated 1283 students.

The OSC school was one of the first in the country to adopt a five-year course requirement for graduation, designed to give students both a professional and general education. Beginning next year, all schools of pharmacy in the U.S. will be required to have five-year programs of study.

Small Worlds Around Us

By Lynn M. Watkins

Enemies Stood Together In Force of the Flood

Deep in his underground burrow the rabbit heard the murmur of the waters growing always a little louder, a little more urgent. He shifted his position.

Later he awakened as water dampened his feet. He stirred, then ran along the dark burrow. The walls were wet. As he approached the tunnel entrance the water was deeper. He rushed out of the den-mouth into a strange and unfamiliar world; a world of water. It stretched away as far as he could see. It was whispering gently round the grass roots. It was running now down into his burrow opening with a gurgle.

Bewildered

The rabbit hopped over the higher ground. He met other rabbits. They seemed bewildered. A fox trotted past but paid no attention to the where the rabbits hopped and the fox patroled became a small island. The rabbits even ignored their traditional enemy, the fox. They hopped within inches of him. They were faced with a greater danger.

The milling animals were being enveloped now with rising water. The island grew smaller and smaller. A current became evident. Leaves, sticks, tree branches and debris of a dozen kinds began floating past. The sound of the water became a roar, creeping relentlessly higher.

Current Quickened

Offshore the speed of the current quickened. Small trees sailed past on the crest of the flood. Some small animals clung to some of the floating debris. Perhaps that gave the fox an idea, for he waded out and climbed aboard a drifting tree that lodged for a moment on the little island. Fox and tree were swept away. Panic stricken, the rabbits rushed about but there was no place to run to. They were faced with powerful forces. There was no instinctive knowledge to guide them.

A tree crashed against the island just as the water inundated the island. One of the rabbits hopped up on the floating trunk. The tree hung for a moment on the land, then went twisting and turning away on the crest of the flood, a lone rabbit clinging to the branches. He at least might survive – until tomorrow.

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Slogan Chosen for Oregon Licenses

Salem – (UPI) – "Pacific Wonderland" has been chosen as the slogan for Oregon automobile license plates, Gov. Hatfield announced today.

The winning words in the high school contest was submitted by Barbara Sutter of Alsea high school.

Second place went to Sharon Sauer, Central high school, Independence, for "Empire of the West."

The slogans will be placed on Oregon plates as soon as practicable according to judges Hatfield, ex-Gov. Robert D. Holmes and Superintendent of Public Instruction Rex Putnam.

Controversy Rages Over U.S. Pricing Out of World Markets

By LOUIS CASSELS
UPI Correspondent

Washington – (UPI) – Is the United States pricing itself out of world markets?

Some business spokesmen saythat it is. They say U.S. wage levels have reached so high that many foreign countries are underselling our products abroad, with a resulting sharp drop in our export trade.

Labor spokesmen reply that business is blowing up a phony scare in an effort to arouse public opposition to wage increases. They say the decline in U.S. exports has been grossly exaggerated, and was not caused primarily by wage-price fatcors.

Each side in this blossoming controversy is well armed with statistical arguments.

Businessmen point out that U.S. exports declined from an annual rate of $20.000,000,000 in the first part of 1957 to an annual rate of $16,300,000,000 at the end of 1958.

Spells Difference

This drop is serious, they say, because a healthy export trade often spells the difference between prosperity and recession for a nation's entire economy.

Businessmen blame the decline on U.S. inflation, in which, they say, rising wage costs are a major causative factor.

"We have to face the fact that in many lines we are pricing ourselves right out of the world market," said John J. McCloy, Board Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Ernest R. Breech, board chairman of Ford Motor Co., said auto workers now get an average wage of $2.44 an hour in the United States, compared with $1.05 in Britain and 69 cents an hour in West Germany. He thinks this is a basic reason that British, German and other foreign-made cars are grabbing huge hunks of the world market from Detroit. (Last year, U.S. imports of foreign cars were five times as great as U.S. exports of automobiles.)

The American Iron and Steel Institute has recently been publishing newspaper advertisements showing a foreign steel mill worker, with the headline "Will he take away an American steelworker's job?"

Earns $24 a Day

The ads say that American steelworkers now earn $24 a day – "four times as much as steelworkers of Western Europe . . . and seven times as much as Japanese steelworkers."

"European and Japanese steel producers are even now underselling American steel right here in this country," the ads warn. "Certainly it will not help America if the spread between U.S. and foreign wages is increased. It will only serve to export jobs."

An AFL-CIO economist retorts that this argument is "industry propaganda, transparently aimed at whipping up public sentiment against wage increases for the Steelworkers' Union."

A "fact sheet" prepared by the AFL-CIO research department makes these points about the export situation:

Exports Lower

It is true that exports were lower in 1958 than in 1957. But 1957 was an "abnormal" year in world trade. The Suez crisis compelled Western Europe to turn temporarily to the United States for oil and cotton normally purchased from the Middle East. A European crop failure boosted exports of U.S. wheat.

If 1958 exports are compared with "normal" years, the picture is different. They were about equal to 1956 exports and $4,400,000,000 above the 1952-56 average.

The fact sheet points out that even in 1958, U.S. exports exceeded imports by more than $3,000,000,000, so that the "balance of trade" remained heavily in this country's favor.

As for the impact of inflation on the ability of U.S. products to compete in foreign markets, the AFL-CIO quotes figures showing that between 1953 and 1958 the wholesale price indexes of various exporting nations rose like this:

France, 20 per cent; Britain, Britain, 13 per cent; United States 8 per cent; Germany, 6 per cent; and Italy, 1 per cent.

"It is obvious from these figures," said a labor economist, "that we are a long way from being priced out of world markets."

President Eisenhower's recent economic report to Congress, prepared with the help of his three-man Council of Economic Advisers, provides some ammunition for both sides.

The report attributes the 1958 drop in exports to a "combination" of "special circumstances" in world trade, including the "disappearance" of an abnormally high European demand for U.S. oil, cotton and wheat.

At the same time, it notes that world markets are becoming "more highly competitive." And it warns that failure to hold the line against cost - price inflation in this country will jeopardize "our capability to compete for foreign customers.

Shots Exchanged At Henderson Textile Mill

Henderson, N. C.–(UPI)–Shots were exchanged between strikers and non-strikers at the Harriet-Henderson Mills Wednesday night when mill workers ended their second shift.

One striker was wounded and two non-strikers were arrested. A small fire broke out at the firm's South Henderson mill.

Gov. Luther M. Hodges, who has been attempting to mediate the strife-torn strike, asked the company to halt night shift operations and cancel a proposed third shift, thereby confining work to daylight hours.

The second shift has been the focal point of stepped-up violence since a proposed strike settlement broke down Monday over the issue of the number of jobs available for returning strikers.

Hodges said Wednesday that new negotiations toward a settlement had ended in failure. In a strongly-worded statement, Hodges criticized both sides in the dispute and asked officials of the Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO) for a written guarantee against further violence.

Fred Bowes, a striker, was wounded in the right shoulder-blade Wednesday night as he stood on a railroad track near the entrance to the North Henderson mill. He told police he thought the shot came from a worker's car on the street behind him.

Two workers returning to their homes in Virginia were arrested after they exchanged shots with an unidentified gunman at a highway intersection near here.

FACES DEPORTATION— The U.S. Government has issued a new deportation order against former Communist Wm. Heikkila, but appears powerless to carry it out immediately. Heikkila, 53, became a center of wide protest a year ago, when Immigration agents dragged him from a San Francisco, Calif., street and flew him to Helsinki. Public outcry forced the Immigration Service to return him to the U.S., pending an appeal.

Shoplifting Bill Voted by House

Salem – (UPI) – The Oregon House Wednesday passed and sent to the governor a bill empowering merchants or their clerks to detain persons suspected of shoplifting.

Vote was 40-18.

A lengthy argument preceded the vote. It was sparked by two House lawyers – Rep. Keith Skelton (D - Eugene) who favored the bill and Rep. George Layman (R-Newberg) who opposed it.

Skelton said the detention would be for a "reasonable time and in a reasonable manner" until it was determined if anything had been stolen.

Layman argued that the bill was an exception to the basic freedom from arrest enjoyed by Americans.

The House adjourned shortly before 6 p.m. with nine bills remaining on the calendar to be considered today.