COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, A. PH. A.

Our esteemed and capable president, W. Bruce Phillip, presented a paper, at our last annual convention before the Section on Education and Legislation, entitled "How the Drug Stores May Influence Five Million Votes This November," of course, meaning the November just past. As each of you know, the difference of the popular vote at that election was near ten million. Can we suppose that Mr. Phillip's five million was an integral part of that ten million plurality? Let us so consider it and credit him with the result obtained.

On October 12, 1932, the American Bar Association approved the revised draft of the proposed uniform state Narcotic Act adopted by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The fifth tentative draft was revised by the Narcotic Bureau in collaboration with representatives of the Drug Trade as far as it was possible. Our ASSOCIATION was ably represented by Drs. Swain, Kelly, Hilton and Eberle, together with President W. Bruce Phillip, who did not approve the final draft, being displeased with several of the draft's features; nevertheless, the final draft was adopted over your representatives' protest. This final draft is being submitted to the various state legislatures. This bill especially restricts the sale of exempt narcotics to registered pharmacists.

The final agreements adopted by the International Narcotic Conference at Geneva were adopted by the United States, July 9, 1933. The effect of this action limits the importation and manufacture of opium and its derivatives. The immediate result, as you have noticed, is the sharp advance in the price of codeine and its salts.

Another item of interest in the narcotic field was the attempt of Administration forces to combine the Narcotic and Prohibition Bureaus of the Federal Government, but when attention was called to the fact that the United States was a member of the International Narcotic Congress and that United States narcotic relations with foreign powers were controlled by treaties, the idea, so far as the Narcotic Bureau was concerned, was abandoned and the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol substituted for the combination with the Prohibition Bureau.

In February of this year, the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture issued Bulletin CR 17-H wherein they deplore the extent of labeling by manufacturers by making various therapeutic claims for drugs and naming of organs of the body. The Department stated, "Persons who make or deal in substances or composition, may be held to good faith in their statements."

Following this declaration of the Department and well into the special session of the New Congress convened March 4th, there was presented to this Congress a new and more stringent Pure Food and Drug bill. Due to the urgent requests and requirements of our new President, the Congress did not consider the proposed bill, but it is very evident that the said bill will be presented early in the regular session coming in January 1934. Briefly, some of the features of this new bill as expounded by Hon. W. G. Campbell, Chief of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, are as follows:

> Cosmetics are brought within the scope of the statute.
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> Mechanical devices intended for curative purposes and devices and preparations intended to bring about changes in the structure of the body, are also included within the purview of the law.
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> False advertising of goods, drugs and cosmetics is prohibited.
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> Definitely informative labeling is required.
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> A drug which is or may be dangerous to health under the conditions of use prescribed in its labeling is classed as adulterated.
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> The promulgation of definitions and standards for foods which will have the force and effect of law, is authorized.
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> The prohibition of added poisons in foods or the establishment of safe tolerances therefor, is provided for.
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> The operation of factories under Federal permit is prescribed where protection of the public health cannot be otherwise effected.

More effective methods for the control of false labeling and advertising of drug products are provided.

More severe penalties as well as injunctions in the case of repeated offenses, are prescribed.

Misbranded if container is so formed, made or filled so as to mislead purchaser.

Misbranded if it is an imitation of another drug.

Bonds for factory inspection where drugs are prepared, compounded, stored or packaged.

Continues the liability of corporation officers individually as well as the corporate body.

Requirements for prohibition of formula on labels.

Also it is contemplated by some of our legislators to amend the bill to provide that labels must be trade-marked or trade-marked and registered.

It is the hope of this committee that this body (the A. PH. A.) will use its best efforts to the end that the physician's prescription, filled or compounded by the pharmacist, shall be exempt from all requirements of the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

During the past year, the Department of Agriculture started actively to educate the pharmacists of the country by personal visit and inspection, on the requirements of the Caustic Poison Act. It was found that only in isolated cases were the Caustic Poison labels of the pharmacist in accordance with the law. They were directed to provide the proper labels. It might be stated here that Liquid Phenol comes under this act, but also it is considered subject to the insecticide law. Therefore, the inert part of Liquid Phenol or wate , must appear on all labels when dispensed by the pharmacist and in some states the name and the address of the drug store must appear on the proprietary package.

The Administration Beer Bill, as you know, passed Congress on March 16th of this year. We of the A. PH. A. sought to have incorporated the feature that beer could not be sold where drugs and medicines are compounded and sold.

In January of this year, Representative Cellar of New York introduced a bill amending the National Prohibition Law so as to remove the causes of resentment in it by the physician. This bill was finally passed and your representatives met with Dr. Doran and others affected by this legislation for the purpose of submitting and criticizing necessary regulations for its operation. We succeeded in having eliminated from the part applicable to pharmacies the onerous features of record keeping. As the legislation is now the law and in operation, each of you who dispenses medicinal liquor, realizes the relief you have obtained and the possible increased monetary return.

In the last months of 1932, the million dollar committee, after 5 years of work and study, made this report on the Costs of Medical Care. Most of you are acquainted with the socialistic features which the report contained. If nothing is done by the pharmacists to counteract the influence created by this report, then they will find themselves legislated out of business. For your information, the following are the salient points of the report.

(1) That medical service, both preventative and therapeutic, should be furnished largely by groups of physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists and other associated personnel.

(2) The extension of all basis public health services.

(3) That the costs of medical care be placed on a group payment basis, through use of insurance and taxation or both.

(4) That the study, evaluation and coördination of medical service be considered important functions of every state and local community through agencies.

(5) That professional education be given necessary emphasis.

(*a*) To physicians for public health and prevention of disease, and restriction to specialization.

(*b*) That dental students be given a broader background.

(*c*) That pharmaceutical education place more stress on pharmacists' responsibilities and opportunities for public service.

(*d*) That nursing education be thoroughly remodeled.

(*e*) That competent nursing aids be provided.
(*f*) That adequate training for midwives be provided.
(*g*) For the systematic training of hospital and clinical administrators.

The biggest item of legislation that has been presented to the country in years is the recently adopted National Industrial Recovery Act. In President Roosevelt's radio talk of May 4, 1933, he stated that something had to be done to stop the 10% of an industry from disrupting the business of the other 90%. Therefore, the relief and remedies that the Capper-Kelly Bill sought to attain have been somewhat incorporated in the Industrial Recovery Act. The public has been headlined on this legislation to such an extent that it it unnecessary to detail its features herein, except to impress upon the pharmacists of this United States that they codify their rules as retailers and not in conjunction with wholesalers and manufacturers or both. Such a code has been adopted and presented to the Government for its approval.

During the past year, the actual work in the field service of the St. Louis Drug Store survey was completed. During the year, several bulletins have been published detailing various features of the work. To date, the final summation of the work has not been finished, and with the conditions in the Department of Commerce as they are, no date can be given as to when the final and complete findings will be available. But enough has been completed for the inquisitive to work with. In fact, the directors of the survey are now putting into practical use the findings of the survey by analyzing and revamping three of the Whelan stores in Washington. Inquiry reveals that after the physical changes were made and each store made a special outlet for a certain line of endeavor, the business of these stores immediately increased. This is proof that the information gathered in St. Louis is applicable elsewhere and therefore valuable if studied and used.

Finally, during the last session of the Congress of the former administration, supreme efforts were made by your president and others to get the Capper-Kelly Bill on the floor of the Senate. Dates were set, promises made and Congressmen obligated, yet, due to pressure of others, in Congress and out, the bill was always deferred for what was considered more important legislation. By the 4th of March 1933, when the Congress went out of existence, the said bill had not been presented for a vote. This Congress did absolutely nothing for the drug trade and pharmacy. The Capper-Kelly Bill and the various Nye Bills got nowhere, or rather no further than the calendar of the Senate.

Chairman, A. V. BURDINE,
L. F. BRADLEY,
FRED CAMPBELL,
M. G. GIBBS.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SYLLABUS COMMITTEE.

BY J. G. BEARD, CHAIRMAN.

Several valid reasons make impossible my personal presentation of this report. Dr. H. M. Burlage, a member of the Committee, has kindly agreed to submit it for me.

The Fourth Edition of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus was released for sale on January 3, 1933. Several disappointing delays for which I was not entirely responsible prevented earlier publication. These included procrastination, disagreements and the general confusion about what should be included in the new four-year course. Advance notices of the availability of the new edition appeared in the drug press, and also in post-card announcements from my office to all persons presumably interested in its purchase.

The revision of the Syllabus extended over a five-year period. Efforts were made by me, as the new chairman to carry through expeditiously a program of revision that represented in my judgment a wise procedure. This procedure differed materially from any theretofore employed in the following respects:

1. A system of nomenclature was set up that seemed in accord with present usage.
2. The arbitrary classification of the subject matter into the three divisions of pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica was discontinued through belief that it is now an obsolete classification.