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SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1957

People's Platform

Charlotte Pharmacists Answer Some Questions

Charlotte
Editors, The News:
SINCE the pharmacy contro-

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Today pharmacists must be able to keep up with all modern pharmaceutical developments, they must be able to answer questions pertaining to pharmaceutical products, this knowledge can be obtained from books, and not from experience. Many pharmacy schools are now elevating the minimum education to a six-year course instead of four years. From all indications, it appears that all pharmacy schools will require six years study to obtain a pharmacy degree.

Memorial Hospital. His list of causes served, and honors received is practically endless, as it covers more than a busy half-century of good works.

Death has claimed Ham Jones and finally ended his public service. Let us hope that the spirit that caused his good works did not die with him—rather that it lives in good measure in others. Let us pray that there will always be as many other Ham Joneses, by other names, who will subordinate the personal profit motive to life desire to be of public service. Our community vitality needs it and our democracy cannot exist without it.

The City Should Lay Those Pistols Down

POLICE Chief Littlejohn's move to scotch a citizen's war on prowlers may save a great deal of anguish and even a few lives.
Uneasiness is justified and panic is understandable in those areas which have had contact with prowlers and peep-toms. A citizen certainly has a right to protect his home against intruders. But a panicky citizen with a gun in his hand can be a worse threat to his home and the community than a few petty criminals.

Chief Littlejohn gives two good reasons why citizens should go easy on gunfire. For one thing, indiscriminate firing at sounds or shapes in the night could result in injury or death to neighbors or relatives. In this connection, the case of the Woodward family in New York is worth remembering. Mrs. Anne Woodward, wife of millionaire sportsman William Woodward Jr., was upset by repeated excursions around her home by prowlers. She thought it wise to keep a pistol in her bedroom. One November night in 1955, she heard a sound in her bedroom and fired. She killed her husband and left their two sons without a father.

Chief Littlejohn's second point is equally good. "The smartest thing a person can do if he sees or hears something around his home is to call us immediately without blinking any lights or firing any weapons," he said. Catching the prowler or prowlers is the best way to end the current nuisance, of course, and calling the police is more likely to accomplish that than going for a gun.

But there is still another reason for leaving police work to professionals. This is that a citizen who spills another's blood, even though it may be justified, finds it hard to forget and very, very easy to regret.

Is America's Sense Of Humor Gone?

IN A HUMORLESS assault on modern American humor, the NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN allows as how the nation's funny-bone is no longer tickled by native wits.

Gone are the days when the United States slapped its knee to the badinage of a Peter Finley Dunne or a Mark Twain or even a Will Rogers, says the TENNESSEAN.

On a final note of exasperation, it concludes:

"We have changed from the unruly, skeptical, fearless and free-thinking days of grandfather's generation. We have lost some of the characteristics of individuality, of resentment of things while we walk the treadmill of conformity and commercialism. In truth, we are afraid to find humor, except in times of great stress and in times of youth."

Stuff an' nonsense, as Mr. Dooley would say.

America has not lost its sense of humor. What it has lost is its frontiers—and the frontier breeds humor.

When buckskins and beaver hats were in flower, America found humor in the simple colloquialisms and the rustic trappings of a rough and ready sort of life. Those things are no longer very funny because they no longer exist or have any importance. As life in America has become more complex, American humor has become more sophisticated. And the brunt of today's best humor is that same treadmill of conformity and commercialism that the TENNESSEAN finds so stifling.

As for the great humor of the past, it is almost impossible to find anything hilarious anymore in the tortured dialect of Peter Finley Dunne's Mr. Dooley. Any humor left is but a quaint and slightly baroque shadow of its former self. Yet lines like these had America hee-hawing in an earlier era:

"Th' dead ar-re always poplar. I knowed a society wanst to vote a movement to a man an' refuse to help his family, all in wan night."

"D'ye think th' colledges has much to do with th' progress iv th' wurruild," asked Mr. Hench.

"D'ye think," said Mr. Dooley, "tis th' mill that makes th' wather run?"

"Yr'rying that's worth havin' goes to th' city; th' country takes what's left."

Even the witticisms of the late, great Will Rogers have not worn well with age. Many are still fairly funny but it

is difficult to imagine anyone flailing helplessly in his chair while listening today to a recording of Will Rogers' voice drawl:

"Spinning rope is fun—if your neck ain't it."

"If an automobile manufacturer could make a car so good that he could advertise it as follows, 'Will last until it's paid for,' he could put Ford out of business."

"This country is not prosperous. It's just got good credit. All you got to do in America to enjoy life is to 'Don't let your next payment worry you.'"

So much of America's early humor was simply based on the discomfiture of language, or a sort of colloquialism over the downfall of the pretentious solemnity of words. This is completely in keeping with the frontiersman's nature. Thus, he could even find high humor in lines that a more sophisticated civilization would squishingly reject:

Ben Battle was a soldier bold and used to war's alarms. A cannon ball took off his legs, so he laid down his arms.

Another example of early humor that would simply be considered trite today:

A drunken man in a bar-room picked up a sandwich and threw it against the mirrored wall. "There's food for reflection," said a bystander.

Even Mark Twain's humor contained a rustic flavoring—although it often had a bite that other humor of the time lacked.

But just because America is not hee-hawing at a generation of rustic wits does not mean that it has lost its manliness or its sense of humor.

James Thurber, who once defined humor as "emotional chaos remembered in tranquility," is still producing wonderfully funny material. So are S. J. Perelman, Max Shulman (whose RALLY ROUND THE FLAG, Boys was published just this week), Peter De Vries and H. Allen Smith. The late Robert Benchley was another humorist. In humorous verse, Ogden Nash stands practically alone in U.S. literature.

None of these modern masters of tomfoolery were of the Peter Finley Dunne school, but they have kept America laughing through two wars and a depression—no mean feat for any gaggle of gammen.

And will keep producing. He knows there will be good years and bad, but that always the land will produce, that it will sustain him and his children after him.

"He understands that without going to the fair, I suppose, but only vaguely. The fair is the evidence, the tangible proof, the certain assurance of his worth and importance to the community, to his country and to his civilization. That is important to everyone."

He paused thoughtfully. "Of course, everyone can't have that kind of assurance in his work. Maybe that's why farmers are more stable and contented than men in most other callings."

Scientific warnings about strontium in the nuclear fallout fail to arouse a public accustomed to toothpaste, soap chips and gasoline that contains more impressive-sounding stuff than that.—ASHVILLE (N.C.) CITIZEN-TIMES.

Once there was a producer who made a clean, wholesome film, minus crime and sex. The producer now drives a milk wagon in Hoboken.—MIAMI HERALD.

It's a wise man who gives in when he's wrong. It's a married man who gives in when he's right.—LEXINGTON LEADER.

The new planes are getting so fast you don't have time to get acquainted with the stewardess any more.—CARLSBAD (N.M.) CURRENT-ARGUS.

From The Mattoon (Ill.) Journal-Gazette

COUNTY FAIR

HE IS VERY old and quite feeble, but surprising wit and bright perception are with him still. Except at fair time, he accepts his physical limitations with what grace he can muster, and even boasts that he was here before Coles County, which isn't really true.

"I got every year because the fair is the one thing that never really changes," he said. "Oh, the animals get bigger or smaller, fatter or thinner, and the corn and beans and wheat keep changing because the seeds get better, but the fair never really changes."

"At the fair, nature brags and man reassures himself. That's what happened at the first fair 103 years ago and that's what is still happening."

"The boast of nature is pleasing and inoffensive, like a new mother telling you how long or how heavy her baby is, how strong his cry, how lusty his appetite."

"Nature brags like that at the fair. She displays her bounty, the bursting ripeness of tomatoes and pumpkins, the stalks of plump, rustling wheat, the promising fullness of corn under its shucks, the sleek, rounded flesh of cattle. She is proving that there is truly a land of milk and honey."

"The fair reassures the farmer. It does for his confidence what the church does for his spirit. He walks through the dust from the sun hot on his shoulders and the proof of fertility before him, and he knows that the land has produced

It will be impossible to answer all questions, but the two most important and most frequently asked are the following: Why are people who are not duly licensed pharmacists allowed to practice? The truth of the matter is that they are no legally permitted, but have taken it upon themselves, and in doing this, they are violating the law and endangering the health of the public. As pharmacists, we feel that in order to preserve the health and welfare of the public, this practice must be stopped. A physician, dentist, nurse, lawyer or an accountant, unless licensed to practice and in good standing, cannot exercise his profession. This holds true also for electricians, plumbers, etc., who adhere rigidly to the same policies.

Why, when human health and well being are involved, should unqualified persons be allowed to practice as pharmacists?

The other question: What are the requirements to become a licensed pharmacist? This was recently answered in one of the local newspapers by the Secretary of the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy. We feel this is a most important question and that the public should know. He must be 21 years of age, a graduate of an accredited pharmacy school which requires no less than four years. After receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, he must pass an examination given by the State Board of Pharmacy.

Years ago some prescriptions were written by the pharmacist acting from actual raw materials, involving many procedures and consuming much time. Today,

with modern pharmaceuticals, some of the same products are prepared by manufacturing laboratories providing more accurate dosage and a more sophisticated product. Thanks to our medical and pharmaceutical research laboratories, men have spent countless years in an effort to provide you and your loved ones the life-saving drugs that are available today. Pharmacy offers better pharmaceutical products, more complex and far more potent than those used many years ago. Still, with all these modern advances, today's pharmacists need more pharmaceutical education, because of the complexity and potency of our drugs.

A pharmacist must possess complete knowledge of every drug he or she dispenses, its origin, chemical composition, generic

name, and its uses. He must also be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of drug poisoning and be able to render first aid.

Today's Pills Are More Potent

That Hamilton Jones had a complex memory is set out in a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. It was obvious from the very beginning of his career. As a young man he helped found Associated Chemists of the Kingdom of United Appeal, and served four years as one of its earliest presidents. He co-authored the legislation authorizing the first Domestic Relations Court in North Carolina, and, having successfully obtained the passage of said bill, served as the first judge of such a court, without pay. He led in obtaining the legislation and appropriation for the first Jackson Training School, the first juvenile corrective institution in North Carolina, and placed the first children in it. From these early projects and down through the years he was a leader in the appropriation of every one of the two men most responsible for founding Charlotte

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Today pharmacists must be able to keep up with all modern pharmaceutical developments, they must be able to answer questions pertaining to pharmaceutical products, this knowledge can be obtained from books, and not from experience. Many pharmacy schools are now elevating the minimum education to a six-year course instead of four years. From all indications, it appears that all pharmacy schools will require six years study to obtain a pharmacy degree.

The pharmacy laws in our states are strict, and are enforced wherever and whenever possible. One of the laws governing pharmacy in this state is that every pharmacist's license must be conspicuously displayed. This assures the public that a duly licensed pharmacist is filling his prescription; at the same time it gives the patient the opportunity to personally acquaint himself with his or her pharmacist.

We sincerely hope that the public will continue to regard and respect us as a friend as well as a professional.

—MECKLENBURG PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY
A. K. Harder, Jr., president
H. A. Hammond, vice president
Peter T. Millones, secretary-treasurer.

Ham Jones' Spirit Must Be Renewed

Charlotte
Editors, The News:
THE Charlotte News editorial on Hamilton C. Jones was excellent. Along with Charlotte papers, The News participated in the prejudices of partisan politics and really strike the measure of the man himself, the spirit that guided him through life.

Rehashing how a man now deceased might have voted on any given congressional issue six years ago accomplishes no constructive purpose now. It is not so important to recall how he voted as it is to remember why he went to Congress at all. The important memory is that a honest and capable citizen was willing to go to Washington and do his level best on a thankless job that no one else would do.

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'Now, This Is What We've Been Using Lately'



Ten Million Of 'Em The Farmers Go To Town

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON
THAT hardy perennial of post-war politics, the great farm debate, will reappear in 1958 in a new disguise. This time the issue may be: How many farmers do we need?

Democrats seem ready to form a Legislative League for the Preservation of Plowmen, while Republicans will march as the Citizens Assn. Against Subsidization of Subsoilers.

Clearer indication of the shape of the coming struggle came in on the Aug. 6 hearing by a special Senate agriculture subcommittee on the nomination of Don Paarlberg to be assistant secretary of agriculture.

Paarlberg, chief theoretician of the administration's farm policy for the past four years, came in for some rugged cross-examination from Sens. Stuart Symington (D-Mo) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn), strong critics of that policy.

He freely conceded that the administration plan to lower price supports was designed to turn some farmers toward the "desirable" alternatives of non-farm employment. But he denied Symington's charge that the policy is "simply planned bankruptcy."

Paarlberg had particularly praise for people who "continue to live on their farms and take part-time employment in an adjoining city. In many cases, they are improving and increasing their farm operations while they add this additional source of income."

HUMPHREY HOT
That observation appeared to enrage Humphrey. "Why should the farmers be the only ones who get 'less'?" he demanded. "Because they say to them, 'Well now, if things aren't good on the farm, you have got a car that you can pay for; go on into town and get a job, and then you can make up for it.'"

"This," the Minnesota senator pointed. Many older senators would like to take this nice trip to South America, but I would, however, throw the reward to Church.

Quick Judgships
A lot of people wondered why Sens. Schoeppel and Butler of Maryland, both staunch administration Republicans, deserted the administration on the jury trial amendment. "These people, like this column, underestimated Johnson. Here is the inside story of what happened:

Both senators have wanted extra federal judges appointed in their states. On Jan. 7, Sen. Schoeppel introduced a bill to provide a new U.S. district judge in St. Louis, Mo. Sen. Butler introduced a similar bill for a new judge in Maryland. These bills went to the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. Eastland of Mississippi, bitter foe of civil rights. They gathered dust. No action was taken.

Cue Taken
Suddenly, three days after the jury trial amendment was adopted, by the Senate (and after both Schoeppel and Butler voted for that amendment), their bills were reported out of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Aug. 7, two days later, they were reported to the full Senate. Sen. Butler and Sen. Schoeppel changed. Sen. Eastland, chairman, had taken the cue from Lyndon Johnson. Similar bills were introduced in the last Congress but got nowhere. This time, Sen. Butler and Sen. Schoeppel voted for the jury trial amendment and immediately got their reward.

Apologies to Lyndon for underestimating his backstage ability. Hoffa's Ovation
Jimmy Hoffa, No. 2 teamster boss, got a big ovation from Detroit home folks last week. They threw a swank party for him at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel. Mayor Albert Cob, Republican, was present. Hoffa's father-in-law, Sen. Wayne County Board of Supervisors, She and Hoffa are also

credited with a unique device to defeat Ed Carey for councilman. Two unknown Negro candidates, also named Carey, have been placed on the Detroit primary ballot. Amos Carey's name comes just before Ed Carey and Johnny Carey comes right after. Detroit voters are going to have a hard time knowing which Carey is which. . . Hoffa has long been a staunch Republican, has "no love" for Democrats. The greatest vote in the history of Michigan. Privately Hoffa always hopes that Hoffa will win. Hoffa always thinks that with Hoffa always wins. Hoffa has been elected more times than any other man in history. 'Private' Bills
Congressmen who refused to vote a school construction bill this year strenuously debated behind the closed doors of the Ways and Means Committee how far they could go in passing the bill. These bills of special interest to congressmen usually do favors for individual constituents.

There has been a migration from farm to city that has averaged about 250,000 persons a year since 1950. The migrants include persons of all ages, but most are in their post-high school years.

An Agriculture Department study showed that the farm residents who were between 13 and 18 in 1949 had moved off the farm by 1955. As a result of this youthful migration, the age of the average farm resident is increasing markedly.

In 1954, for instance, one-sixth of the farm operators in the country were over 65. More than three-fifths were over 45.

SOUTH GIG LOSER
The decline of farm population has been felt in all sections of the country, but most heavily in the South, where one-seventh of the farm population has disappeared in the past six years.

Administration economists regard as significant the fact that the migration from farms has been heaviest in low-income farm areas but the economic problem remains most difficult in those same areas because of high birth rates. One estimate is that 1,200,000 farm youths in low-income areas will reach working age this decade, while only half as many farm men in the same area are to retire.

Unofficially, some government experts think the farm population will decline another five to seven million by 1970 — down to 7 or 8 per cent of the national population.

NO ANSWER
Symington asked Paarlberg: "How many farmers do you think should have to shift from agriculture to urban employment in order to raise the economic level of well-being of those in agriculture to a desirable level?" Paarlberg's reply: "I simply cannot answer that question, number."

shouted, "It's just like saying to a doctor, 'Don't worry about your profession. If you can't make enough off being a doctor, there will be a chance in town where you could work in the filling station. Go on and get a job!'"

Whatever Humphrey may think of it, there is no doubt the trend has set in. The United States lost almost 10 million farm residents from 1910 to 1956. In the last six years alone, the number was cut 2.8 million, from 25.1 million to 22.3 million.

In the last three of those years, however, the farm population remained stable, as fewer farmers moved to town and more began commuting to city jobs.

Chief factor in this historic development was the fact that the farm population has disappeared in the past six years.

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