A national organization of pharmacist-lawyers is now in the making, as the result of an informal meeting held in Chicago in August, during the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association. (See photo, above.)

The meeting was called by Joseph L. Fink III of Philadelphia, a pharmacist-lawyer himself, who has been trying for several years to form an organization of those with the dual background.

The meeting was attended by 18 men. They decided to launch an independent group, which will meet annually at the time of the APhA convention but will not be formally affiliated with APhA or with the American Bar Association.

A name is still to be selected. Among those tossed around at the meeting were: National (or American) Association for Pharmacy Law, Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence Society, Pharmacy-Law Institute, and others.

Unique: Most of those present saw the new group as a service organization, in a unique position to help both professions, pharmacy and law, on matters where the interests of both intersect. However, the consensus seemed to be that the organization could have a greater impact within pharmacy than within law.

Potential membership for the new group is fairly large, considering that those eligible must have degrees in two professions. Mr. Fink reported that he has assembled the names of 134 pharmacist-lawyers, plus 26 pharmacists currently enrolled in law schools.

The 18 men at the Chicago meeting decided that the organization’s purposes will include:

- “Communicating accurate legal information to pharmacists.”
- “Fostering knowledge and education pertaining to the rights and duties of pharmacists.”
- “Providing a forum for exchange of information pertaining to pharmacy law.”

PHARMACIST-LAWYERS at meeting in Chicago included (clockwise from left): Joseph Gendron, secretary, Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Assn, and member of the Rhode Island legislature; Norman Campbell, on the faculty at U of Rhode Island pharmacy school; Michael Danian, U of Cincinnati pharmacy school; C. Eugene White, Virginia Commonwealth U pharmacy school; Peter Previte, Ohio Northern U pharmacy school; Marc Kurzman, U of Minnesota pharmacy school; Bruce Stein, patent attorney for Upjohn; Carl DiMarco, legal counsel, American Society of Hospital Pharmacists; Robert Kamm, attorney for S. C. Johnson & Co.; Earl Friese, private law practitioner in Chicago; Joseph Fink III, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy & Science; Sam Shkolnik and Bernard Brody, both in private law practice in Chicago.

Also on hand at the meeting but not in the photo: Alvin Geser, secretary, New Jersey Pharmaceutical Assn; Carl Marquardt, secretary, Wisconsin pharmacy board; Paul Pumplin, secretary, New Jersey pharmacy board; David Work, director of association affairs, NARD.
reaping maximal their professional quality. This combination of vocations frequently results in a synergism that yields both financial rewards and psychic satisfactions. Today, lawyers are needed increasingly within pharmacy to deal with government regulations and consumer challenges. A lawyer with a pharmacy background is obviously in a good position.

Drug manufacturers need lawyers with technical expertise in pharmacy to deal with patent problems and interpret government regulations.

Refugees: Many of the men who are filling these needs are refugees from retail pharmacy. The typical pharmacist-lawyer was, in fact, a pharmacist who became disillusioned with his career and shifted to law.

"Retail pharmacy just wasn't challenging," said Robert F. Wall, now a partner in the law firm of Richards and Wall, Hudson, Wisconsin.

"When I first got into pharmacy school I really didn't know much about what the practice of retail pharmacy would entail. The courses in college were fascinating and I expected to embark upon a challenging career after graduation. But I soon found that retail pharmacy is a narrow field and that the work was monotonous."

Unhappy: Gary Yingling, R.Ph., now an attorney with the Food and Drug Administration, said: "I was unhappy with my retail drug store experience. There was really little opportunity for advancement. If you want to better yourself in pharmacy, you need to open your own store. But that's not attractive because the future of independents is precarious. To top it off, the work itself uses only a part of one's intellectual potential."

Robert Kamm, R.Ph., an attorney with S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc. (Johnson's Wax), explained: "My first job upon graduation was in a drug store."

David Kessler, R.Ph., a recent law school graduate, works full-time at Kravet Drug in Union, N.J. while building his law practice after hours.

"I know a lot of lawyers who are making a lot of money, but I also know a great many who aren't," he said.

Exposure: For most pharmacist-laywers, it was simply exposure to the field that led them to discover they liked law.

"I became interested in law while still in pharmacy school," noted William Woods, associate general counsel, the National Association of Retail Druggists.

"In school I was active in student government. Bit by bit that drew me to law."

Ira Lebowitz, staff attorney with the Drug Enforcement Administration, could be considered an "hereditary" pharma-

(Continued)

Krahulec Combines Law And Pharmacy In Public Relations Job With Walgreen

WHENEVER the Walgreen Company's public relations department runs into a problem that needs the attention of someone knowledgeable in both pharmacy and law, James Krahulec gets the assignment.

Mr. Krahulec's association with Walgreen began while he was attending pharmacy school at Purdue University. He did all his internship in Walgreen stores located near the school's campus in West Lafayette, Ind.

During his senior year at Purdue, Mr. Krahulec decided that pharmacy and law would make a good career combination. On graduating from Purdue in 1969, he enrolled at Kent College of Law in Chicago. He financed his law school studies by working as a pharmacist; for four years, he balanced a full day of law classes with a full night shift at a Walgreen prescription counter.

When he got his law degree in 1973, Walgreen had already asked him to join the company permanently. Assigned to the public relations department, he handles a wide range of jobs, specializing in situations that involve legal matters. For example, he's the man the press talks to about Walgreen's current problems with the Texas pharmacy board, which wants to put a stop to open display of the chain's list of 10,000 prescription prices.

While he likes mixing pharmacy with law, Mr. Krahulec tries to keep his purely pharmaceutical skills honed. Right now, after finishing a full week at Walgreen corporate headquarters, he puts in a Friday night or Saturday shift in one of the company's Chicago area stores.
Lawyers Who Returned To Pharmacy

While some pharmacists are abandoning the prescription counter for the legal bar, Stephen Scafidi has done the reverse: He has left his private law practice and returned to the drug store.

Mr. Scafidi, who is assistant manager at Giant Food's pharmacy in Sterling Park, Virginia, has also worked as an attorney for the Food and Drug Administration, served as an assistant Commonwealth Attorney in Arlington County (Va.), and conducted his own law practice.

Time: "It isn't worth it. In order to build a successful law career you just have to make an enormous investment in time. Well, I have a young family and I want to spend as much time as I can with them.

"I can adjust to the income I make as a pharmacist. In this area, many pharmacists can earn $18,000 to $25,000 a year. The average new lawyer starts at $10,000."

Another pharmacist-attorney, Jeffrey Graff, returned to the drug store reluctantly.

The owner of Liberty Drug in Chatham, New Jersey, Mr. Graff went directly from pharmacy school to law school. Upon graduation he joined a budding partnership in Atlanta: "I was really enjoying the work when my father needed help. His store was about to be displaced by the World Trade Center in New York City. To prepare for the store's closing, he had opened another one in Chatham, New Jersey. But he couldn't operate both stores without some help from me.

"I figured that this wouldn't take more than two years. I was wrong. But the store provides a comfortable living, and though I really enjoyed practicing law, it doesn't make any sense to give up the store."
construction law. But in neither case are these specialties recognized by law schools."

Patent law, on the other hand, is a recognized specialty. Patent lawyers must be approved by the United States Patent Office in order to practice before it. Drug companies need patent lawyers to protect their products.

Today, regulatory law appears to be the field that is drawing most pharmacist-lawyers. If he works for a pharmacy board or association, a lawyer must grapple with regulations covering compulsory price posting, ownership restrictions, patient profiles, and a plethora of other matters.

A lawyer who works for a manufacturer must contend with labeling requirements, product claims, and strategy to steer clear of legal pitfalls. He must deal with state and federal regulatory agencies. The scope of the agencies increases each year and with it the need for qualified lawyers to deal with them.

Gratifying: This appears, in fact, to be the field that pharmacist-lawyers find most gratifying.

"Frankly, I'm fascinated with the problems posed by product substantiation," confided Mr. Kamm. "In dealing with the regulatory agencies, I must draw upon my scientific background as well as my legal training."

Mr. Woods pointed out that dual degree holders seem to find their best spots with state pharmacy associations. But he acknowledged that job history is just as important for such positions as having the two diplomas.

The transition from pharmacy to law is not always easy, however.

"Pharmacy is a science and law is an art," said Stuart Lee Friedel, associate with the law firm of Davis, Gilbert, Levine and Schwartz, N.Y.

"In pharmacy, when you have a problem, the answer you supply is either right or wrong. It's a black and white situation. In law school, most things are gray. Even if you come up with the wrong answer you may get high marks if your approach is logical and well argued. It's more creative."

But having a scientific background aids the pharmacist-lawyer.

Morton Simon, an attorney on the legal staff of Bristol Myers, finds that he is able to communicate easier with scientists and doctors because of his pharmacy training.

Helpful: On the other hand, Jeffrey Graff, the proprietor of Liberty Drug, Chatham, New Jersey, finds that his law background helps him run his drug store:

"It helps me in most of my business dealings—signing contracts, hiring, buying, etc. In effect, I'm my own legal counsel, but I still use other lawyers when necessary."

Kodak Will Give Advance Notice On Some New Items

Eastman Kodak Co. has agreed to give competing manufacturers of cameras and projectors at least 18 months advance notice of any new film development, if the new development cannot be used in existing equipment.

The agreement is contained in a settlement of a federal antitrust suit brought against Kodak in 1973 by Bell & Howell. The suit charged that Kodak's introduction of new film products made Bell & Howell cameras and projectors obsolete. According to Bell & Howell, Kodak's dominant position in the film market endangers the ability of Bell & Howell cameras and projectors to compete in the photo equipment market.

Under the agreement, signed in Chicago federal court, any competitor willing to pay $10,000 will be given 18 months advance information about the characteristics and format of planned film products that would not fit existing equipment. Three months before actual marketing of the new product, Kodak would supply the competitor with experimental quantities of the product.

The agreement expires in six years. It does not apply to Kodak innovations in instant or self-developing photography.