



RADM Jerome A. Halperin

- ❖ RADM Jerome Halperin received his O-7 on April 2, 1980 while serving as Deputy Director of the Bureau of Drugs in the Food and Drugs Administration. RADM Halperin retired on May 31, 1983.



RADM Michael G. Beatrice

- ❖ RADM Michael Beatrice received his O-7 on January 1, 1995 while serving as Deputy Director of the Center for Biologic Evaluation and Research at the Food and Drug Administration. RADM Beatrice retired on March 31, 1996.



RADM Arthur Lawrence

- ❖ RADM Arthur Lawrence received his O-7 on May 1, 1996 and his O-8 on October 1, 1997 while serving as the Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health in the Office of the Secretary, HHS.



RADM John Babb

- ❖ RADM John Babb received his O-7 on May 1, 2002 while serving as Director Commissioned Corps Readiness Force, Office of Emergency Preparedness, Office of the Secretary.



Chief Pharmacist Officers

- ❖ The PHS Pharmacy Liaison role (forerunner to the Chief Pharmacist Officer) was first created on August 14, 1959 by Surgeon General Leroy Burney. He appointed Dr. George F. Archambault to this position. Dr. Archambault held this position until his retirement on May 1, 1967. Dr. Allen J. Brands held this liaison position from 1967 until 1980 when the flag rank CPO position was established.



Chief Pharmacist Officers

- ❖ RADM Allen J. Brands
 - February 27, 1980 to April 1, 1981
- ❖ RADM Richard R. Ashbaugh
 - June 1, 1981 to October 31, 1987
- ❖ RADM Richard M. Church
 - November 1, 1987 to January 31, 1992



Chief Pharmacist Officers

- ❖ RADM Richard J. Bertin
 - February 1, 1992 to May 31, 1996

- ❖ RADM Fred G. Paavola
 - June 1, 1996 to October 31, 2000

- ❖ RADM Richard S. Walling
 - July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2005

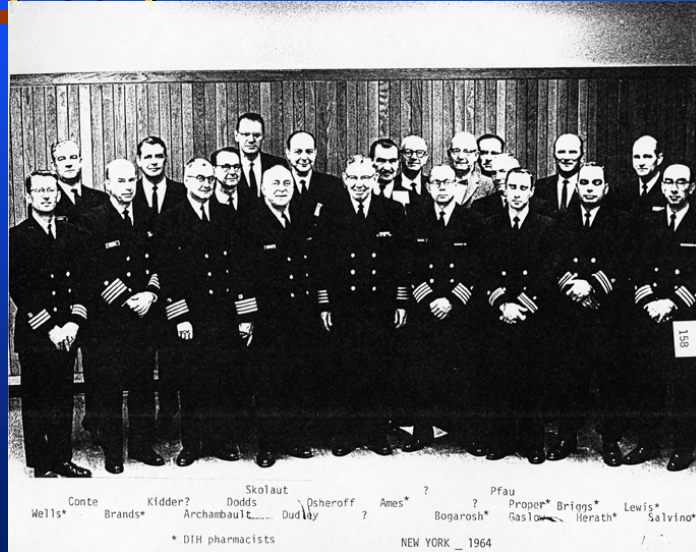


U.S. PHS Clinic in Washington, D.C., (l. to r.) George Archambault, first Chief, Pharmacy Section PHS Hospital Division; Dr. Carl E. Rice, medical officer in-charge, PHS Clinic; and Pharmacist Donald E. Wenchhof (1947).





PHS Pharmacist in New York (1964)



LT Anastasia Perez working at the NIH Clinical Center Unit Dose Section (~1978)





Pharmacists Recruiting at ASHP in 1988



Pharmacy COSTEPS 1989



The First 50 Years of the IHS



“Caring and Curing”



President Eisenhower signs The Transfer Act in 1954



“On this day, August 5, 1954, I am signing a bill to move the responsibility for Indian health care from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Public Health Service...”

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
August 5, 1954



Today is June 4, 1955

- ❖ Today is about 1 month before the Transfer Act goes into effect.
- ❖ We are here review the planning we have done in preparation.



The meeting would have been smaller than today...

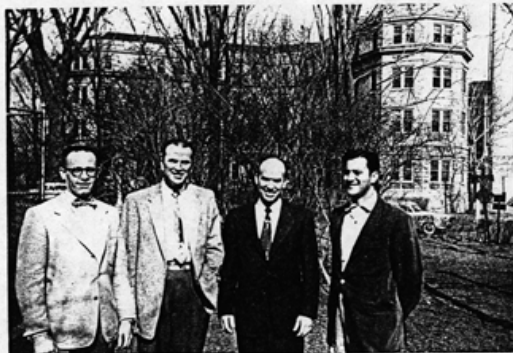


Photo of 1st APO Meeting in 1955

— First Area Pharmacy Officers' meeting at the American Pharmaceutical Association meeting in Detroit, 1955.

Ripley (Anchorage), Briggs (Oklahoma), Brands, DiTomassio (Albuquerque).
I don't know where the other Area Pharmacists were when this picture was taken.



Let's review today's agenda (1955)

- ❖ What are some of the key milestones in Indian health prior to 1955?
- ❖ What is the present health status and the threats that need to be addressed?
- ❖ What are some of the key events leading up to the Transfer Act?
- ❖ Short term plans
- ❖ Long term plans



Milestones in Indian health prior to 1955?

- ❖ We'll review two major time periods
 - 1800 – 1900
 - 1900 – 1955



Milestones in Indian Health 1800 - 1900

- ❖ 1802 – Army took steps to curb smallpox among Indians in the vicinity of army posts
- ❖ 1824 – Federal health services for Indians were established within the War Department
- ❖ 1832 – First large scale vaccination of Indians was authorized by Congress
- ❖ 1849 – Indian Affairs shifted from military to civilian control with creation of the Department of the Interior and set the stage for employment of physicians



Milestones in Indian Health 1800 - 1900

- ❖ 1880s – First federal construction of hospitals and infirmaries for Indians
- ❖ 1890s – Nurses first appeared on the BIA staff
- ❖ 1900 – Indian Medical Service employed a total of 83 physicians and Indian boarding schools had 25 nurses



Milestones in Indian Health 1900 - 1950

The Public Health Survey of 1913

- “first comprehensive survey of infectious diseases” among Indians
 - Most urgent need was better sanitary conditions
- ❖ Secretary of the Interior Work, a physician recognized health conditions and engineered a bill to require Interior to ask for and receive the detail of a health advisor from the Public Health Service (and required the BIA to use the advisor)
- ❖ Meriam Survey of 1928
- Recommended an accelerated public health program including health clinics at all reservations



Milestones in Indian Health 1900 - 1950

- ❖ The Public Health Survey of 1936
- Urged improved sanitation, health education, and other preventive health services
 - Cited continuing shortage of personnel and facilities
 - Special need for broad tuberculosis control program
- ❖ Hoover Commission’s Committee on Indian Affairs
- Primarily concerned with identifying means of assimilating Indian health services into health services for the general population



What is the present status of Indian health and the greatest health threats?

- ❖ Health status is deplorable in general
- ❖ Infectious disease – tuberculosis
- ❖ Infant diarrheas
- ❖ Poor sanitation and housing
- ❖ Inadequate professional staffing



What are some of the key events leading up to the Transfer Act?

- ❖ Previous health surveys
- ❖ BIA was not a health agency and health was not a priority
- ❖ Public health advisors
- ❖ High incidence of tuberculosis
- ❖ The transfer was opposed by the BIA, OMB, OK Congressional delegation, and HEW/PHS
- ❖ Coalition of public support and key congressmen



President Eisenhower signs The Transfer Act in 1954



“On this day, August 5, 1954, I am signing a bill to move the responsibility for Indian health care from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Public Health Service...”

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
August 5, 1954



James Shaw, MD

- ❖ 1951 - The headquarters staff of the Branch of health at BIA in 1951 included three physicians, an engineer and a dentist on detail from PHS as commissioned officers. There were about 50 PHS medical officers detailed to BIA for duty in Indian hospitals and clinics.
- ❖ In 1952, James Shaw was assigned from the Public Health Service to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs



James Shaw, MD

- ❖ In 1955, he became the first Director of the Indian Health Service
- ❖ Set about “to do things with people rather than to and for them
- ❖ Mobilized public health to deal with tuberculosis



Bureau of Indian Affairs

- ❖ 1953 - The first successful placement of a pharmacist being assigned from PHS to a BIA facility was a pharmacist at the tuberculosis hospital in Tacoma, Washington in May 1953. There was one other pharmacist on duty at the time in Mt Edgecumbe, Alaska.



Dr. Shaw assembled a public health team



- ❖ In July 1953, the position of “Pharmacist Officer, Central Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Health” was developed.
- ❖ Allen J. Brands was detailed to the BIA’s Division of Indian Health as the Chief Pharmacist
- ❖ In 1955 he became the first Chief Pharmacist for the IHS



What are some of our short term plans?

- ❖ Brands wanted to have an Area Pharmacy Officer in each area
- ❖ By 1955, there were 6 pharmacies staffed by a pharmacist and over 70 hospitals
- ❖ The total pharmacy staff was 11
- ❖ Logistics
- ❖ Pharmacy staffing
- ❖ Develop a pharmacy program
- ❖ Pharmacy Advisory Committee



Bureau of Indian Affairs

- ❖ 1953 - Albert Ripley was the fourth pharmacist assigned to the BIA. He was assigned to the recently completed hospital in Anchorage, Alaska on October 25, 1953. He transferred from the PHS Supply Depot in Perry Point, Maryland.



Bureau of Indian Affairs

- ❖ Gene Knapp was the fifth pharmacist to be assigned and went to the Indian Hospital in Phoenix, Arizona on March 29, 1954.
- ❖ Robert McKay, the sixth pharmacist to be assigned, started on June 14, 1954 in Talihina, Oklahoma. There were six pharmacists in the IHS at the time of transfer from BIA on July 1, 1955.



Indian Health Service

- ❖ Other early pharmacists included:
 - Ralph Levi at Ft. Defiance
 - Joseph Toomey at Rapid City
 - Robert McKay at Shawnee
 - Gordon Aird at Shiprock
 - Joe Whitaker

- ❖ The first pharmacist to become an Area Director was John Herath, Area Director of the IHS Bemidji Area.



Area Pharmacy Officers

- ❖ In 1956, pharmacists were assigned to the six Area Offices.
 - Phoenix - Reed Ames
 - Albuquerque - Thomas DiTomasio
 - Anchorage - Al Ripley
 - Oklahoma City - Del Briggs
 - Aberdeen - Peter Bogarosh
 - Portland - ?



Area Pharmacy Officers

- ❖ The pharmacist for the Portland Area was killed in an airplane crash in Puget Sound while on his way to a meeting of the Area Pharmacists and the American Pharmaceutical Association meeting in Detroit in the spring of 1956. Paul Honda was then assigned to be the Area Pharmacy Officer in Portland, OR.