

THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
DURING THE WEEK OF AUGUST 9, 1915.

THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Owing to the fact that the meetings of the House of Delegates were conducted in a rather informal manner, largely due to the absence of the regular officers and to the change in the time of the meetings, no attempt will be made to report the doings of this body in detail, but a general account of its proceedings will be given.

Unfortunately, in the arrangement of the general program, the fact that the meetings were to be held in an exhibition city, with many and varied attractions going on in the evening, seems to have been overlooked. The first session was slated for Monday evening at 7:30, when many of the delegates had just about started to eat dinner, and it was time for the Nominating Committee to meet, at 8:30, before a quorum could be gotten together, consequently there were comparatively few in attendance.

In the absence of President Richardson, ex-President Snow was requested to preside and Dr. Joseph Weinstein was elected secretary *pro tempore*. At the second session, Tuesday evening, very few delegates were present, and, when the meeting was about to convene, the hotel authorities stated that they must have the use of the room. A meeting was hurriedly called to order and Dr. J. H. Beal requested to take the chair, when a motion to adjourn until nine o'clock Friday morning was unanimously carried.

A fairly complete list of the organizations sending delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, which delegates were to form the House of Delegates, appears in the September number of the Journal, page 1037. The list of delegates in attendance at the convention were as follows:

Woman's Pharmaceutical Association of the Pacific Coast: Dr. Winslow, Miss Farrell, Mrs. Low.

N. Y. Deutscher Apotheker Verein: R. S. Lehman, H. V. Arny.

State Associations: F. W. Nitardy, Colorado; J. G. Godding, Massachusetts; F. J. Wulling, Minnesota; R. A. Lyman, Nebraska; Joseph Weinstein, W. C. Anderson, New York; Azor Thurston, Ohio; W. J. Teeters, Iowa; E. G. Eberle, Texas; H. P. Hynson, Maryland; C. M. McKillips, Oregon; C. Osseward, Washington; Philip Asher, Louisiana.

Schools of Pharmacy: J. H. Long, Northwestern University; Miss Zada Cooper, University of Iowa; W. C. Johnson, A. W. Linton, University of Washington; O. F. Claus, St. Louis College of Pharmacy; C. M. Snow, W. B. Day, University of Illinois; J. P. Remington, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

San Francisco Branch, A. Ph. A.: Mrs. White, J. L. Lengfeld.

Those taking active part in the deliberations were, principally, Messrs. Snow, Anderson, Weinstein, French, Beal, Hynson, Freericks, Dohme, Asher, Nitardy, Osseward, and Lyman.

There were but three definite conclusions arrived at by the House of Delegates this year.

1. The passing of a resolution, at the suggestion of the Denver Branch, which provided for the appointment of a committee to investigate the proper manner of pricing prescriptions and to suggest a system by which pharmacists may be guaranteed a living profit on this class of work.

2. The adoption of a resolution, at the suggestion of the Nashville Branch, endorsing the efforts of the American Medical Association in trying to have prescription writing fully taught in medical colleges.

3. The authorization of the appointment of a committee of five by the President of the House of Delegates to further consider the welfare of the body and suggest a definite plan by which its usefulness may be increased and its functions fully established.

Most of the discussions were upon the better organization of the body, upon the delegation to it of more power, and upon the advantages of giving it unrestrictive control of all business referred to it by the Association or the bodies sending delegates.

Chairman Hynson, of the special committee appointed last year to investigate the House of Delegates and to see if its usefulness could not be improved, stated that he had made diligent effort to get the sense of the members of his committee and to have them unite upon a report with suggestions. While admitting that he, himself, might be somewhat to blame, he had to confess that he did not feel that he could conscientiously endorse any report that would be of any possible interest or at all helpful that would be agreed to by the other members. He begged to be allowed to submit two forms of report, which he had offered his committee, simply as illustrating his views and for the purpose of bringing about further discussion upon the subjects in question during the coming year. He thought it would be wise to publish, in connection with these reports, the very carefully made comments of the other members of the committee, hoping that all this matter would prove interesting enough to warrant its publication. He also thought it would lend some assistance to those who would take up the work of defining the functions of the House of Delegates and of fixing its authority and scope of operations. These reports and the comments referred are as follows:¹

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE "TO INVESTIGATE THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES AND SEE IF ITS USEFULNESS COULD NOT BE IMPROVED." (FIRST FORM OFFERED.)

To the Members and Officers of the House of Delegates.

GENTLEMEN:

As some of you know, your Chairman has done his "little best" to render you helpful service, but at last feels that he must present for your consideration both a majority report and a minority report.

Mr. Apple, it is regretted, on account of ill health, has not been able to take part in the committee's work.

If the Chairman properly understands the kind of communications of Messrs. Freericks, Anderson, and Lemberger, the majority, he advises you that they consider the House of Delegates of no great importance to the Association, and the making of it a useful body a very difficult proposition. They are undoubtedly

¹"The House of Delegates of the A. Ph. A. (*In re* its betterment)" and "Additional Information Regarding the House of Delegates, A. Ph. A." They are printed in full in the April issue, pp. 524-527, and in the July number, pp. 844-849. The report of George M. Beringer, chairman of the Council Committee, *re* the House of Delegates, will be found in printed proceedings of the Council, pp. 1252-1254.

agreed that the present comprehensive and inclusive character of membership need not be changed or are in favor of its continuation. Each offers suggestions, in detail, for the conduct of the House.

The majority report may be, therefore, summarized as follows: We recommend that the present form of by-laws for the House of Delegates be continued, and that its functions be defined and its conduct be controlled in accord with the suggestions submitted in our several communications, herewith submitted.

The minority respectfully requests the Association to act as follows:

1. To receive delegates from all foreign pharmaceutical societies, government departments, national medical societies at its first general session.
2. To receive all delegates from national drug and pharmaceutical organizations at some other general or special session until these bodies may become a part of the Association.
3. To discontinue to invite delegates from local Branches, since these have representation in the Council.
4. To discontinue to invite delegates from colleges of pharmacy and alumni associations of colleges of pharmacy, since these are represented in the Conference of Faculties, either directly or indirectly.
5. To assist in organizing the House of Delegates into a body made up exclusively of delegates from the several state associations and from similar associations of the District of Columbia, the territorial and insular possessions of the United States, provided that delegates are members of the A. Ph. A., in good standing, it being understood that all matters of strictly interstate concern shall be referred to such a House of Delegates for final action.

In support of such minority report, the communications from the Chairman to his colleagues and others and their replies to him are herewith submitted as a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY P. HYNSON.

F. H. Freericks.

GENTLEMEN:

First of all, I must ask Chairman Hynson's pardon for not sooner answering and discussing his clear statement of several months ago. Truly, my apparent inattention must be ascribed to a great mass of work of immediate concern, and to the very great difficulties of the problem which we are charged to solve.

It is our duty to investigate the present status of the House of Delegates, and to suggest if possible, plans for making it a real useful body. Our Chairman, having no doubt devoted a vast deal of thought to the subject, suggests a plan of reorganization, under which the House of Delegates would be constituted exclusively of representatives from the several state associations, and he then outlines a plan of activities for the body so constituted, involving a consideration of matters which are or should be of special interest to the associations of the different states, enabling them to become acquainted with progress separately made, and to discuss progressive measures which may have found separate approval, with a view of arriving at combined decision, as a ready method for carrying advantageous and desirable results secured in one state into other states. In an attempt to discuss the Chairman's proposal, and the subject matter itself, I would advance the following thoughts:

First.—It may be admitted without question that the House of Delegates has to this time performed little service. Whether this is entirely due or in part due to its plan of organization may at this point remain unanswered. It is certain, however, that no body, regardless of its plan of organization, can accomplish anything unless it has certain prescribed duties to perform and final authority per-

taining thereto ; that is, provided its functions are not purely educational, affording opportunity only to convey information and to permit discussion. It occurs to me that with duties to perform and powers to exercise the House of Delegates as at present constituted can be made efficient, if a House of Delegates as proposed by Dr. Hynson can be made worth while. In short, if the House of Delegates, as made up of representatives from state associations *exclusively*, is to have no specific duties to perform and no specific authority to exercise, then it will be quite as unsuccessful as is the present House of Delegates ; whereas, if duty and authority are assigned, success under the present plan may be equal to the success to be secured under a plan of reorganization.

Second.—It seems to me that the Chairman would secure a general interest and worth-while results by impressing those who would constitute the House of Delegates with the exclusiveness and importance of their position. He would charge them with apparently grave responsibilities as measured by like restricted representation from only the recognized most important body of each separate state. He would compel an actual live interest by impressing each individual delegate with his exclusive rights and prerogatives, only to have them find, when assembled together, that they are on a level with a debating society, for they will have no right to decide upon anything, or rather their action on any question would not be the approved action of the Association, unless it subsequently have the endorsement of the Council or the Association itself. To me it seems utterly impossible to impress a body of men with the importance of their functions so as to create a real live interest, unless they can know that it has the responsibility, and that its action is final. To me it seems altogether indefensible to first bring a body of men together, because of the importance of their mission as evidenced by the restricted membership, and then to have them find that their every action is subject to revision and approval of another body, which is not nearly so representative.

Third.—Every question which can possibly be presented for discussion and enlightenment to a House of Delegates now has free and full opportunity for such discussion before the several Sections, and the light of progress can shine effectively out of said Sections. Therefore, a House of Delegates without fixed duties and without final power in a measure nearly duplicates the present Sections, differing principally in the fact that all of the various subjects which are now assigned to different Sections would be for discussion before one body. If only such result is to be accomplished, then it may be well accomplished by giving up the several Sections, and by simply having general sessions of the Association, at which the attendance has never been so great as to be unwieldy.

Fourth.—It must be admitted that the Chairman's proposal aims to go beyond what has just been stated. He would have the delegates from one state carry information on a given matter to the delegates of the other states, so that they might take such light home with them and spread it at home. It is undoubtedly true that the chances for accomplishing this are far greater when it presumably becomes the duty for specially appointed persons to do this, as against it being left to volunteers ; but if it is merely a question of spreading the light, why not have it spread in as many places as possible, including not only state associations, but local associations as well?

Fifth.—If we would really make the House of Delegates an important body, which by its very importance and restrictions commands attention and interest, then we should make it the body of final jurisdiction,—in other words, the mouth-piece of the Association, being final with reference to all its activities. To do this would require an entire reorganization, and would practically make the American Pharmaceutical Association exactly like the American Medical Association.

First of all, it is doubtful whether pharmacy is better served by excluding the general membership from taking part in and helping to decide upon questions of vital concern. It certainly would have some tendency of making our annual meetings less attractive for those who do not come in a representative capacity. The pharmacists of the country, unlike the medical men, are more generally confronted

with problems affecting their general status, which go beyond matters of educational and scientific advancement. To exclude the general membership from a direct voice in such problems will alienate their immediate interest in the Association and will keep them from its meetings. To have men selected as delegates by state associations whose membership is largely not affiliated with the American Pharmaceutical Association would thus put it in the power of those who have no direct concern to select men for governing the destinies of the Association. The duty of making such selections would thus be light-heartedly assumed, and the limited number to select from might result in having a House of Delegates largely made up of men who would not, for one reason or another, be selected to govern their own and far less important state association. Without provision to defray the expenses of such delegates, the selection would be sure to be made from among those who, first of all, have the means for making, frequently, extended trips, and, unfortunate as it may be, the fact is certain that such House of Delegates so constituted would be largely made up of members who are not engaged in retail pharmacy, and, far and above all, it is the retail pharmacist who should be attracted by the American Pharmaceutical Association, and it is the retail pharmacist who should have the most important voice in its activities. Therefore, I must conclude that a House of Delegates similar to that of the American Medical Association is at present out of the question, and on that account an entire reorganization of the American Pharmaceutical Association along that line is not now feasible; nevertheless, it would seem timely and proper to consider such entire reorganization, and to sound the various state associations on a plan which in some manner would make every state association member also a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association. In that connection, however, we must not leave out of mind the possibility of conflict with the National Association of Retail Druggists, which to-day largely has a relationship, rather indefinite with members of state associations.

Sixth.—Much as I would like to agree with the proposed change advocated by Chairman Hynson, I cannot under present conditions see any advantage to be derived therefrom, and this brings me back to consider what might be done, if anything, with the House of Delegates as at present constituted.

In order to meet the justified criticism of Chairman Hynson regarding the total lack of distinguishing between the more important state associations, I submit that a change might be made under which state associations would be entitled to three delegates, while local associations and Branches would be entitled to only one delegate each. In this connection I have in mind the aim and thought which at least in part was responsible for instituting the House of Delegates, which, if I understand correctly, was that an opportunity should be given to largely make those who attend the Association meetings feel that they have a place in its general arrangements.

Now then as to the functions for such a House of Delegates, to possibly make its sessions worth while and have them serve the purpose of spreading the light: Three months in advance of the annual convention, or possibly four months in advance, a request should be sent to each state and local association, and to each Branch, advising them of the desire that they be represented by delegates at the American Pharmaceutical Association Convention, and particular stress should be laid upon the desire that such delegates present resolutions deemed of importance by their associations, as concerning the progress and welfare of pharmacy in any direction. Request for such resolutions should be framed in an attractive manner, so as to be really an inducement for devoting the necessary time and thought in presenting important questions for nation-wide consideration. The by-laws governing the various Sections of the Association as now constituted should be changed so as to require that the various Sections have and complete their sessions by Thursday noon, the House of Delegates to commence its real work Thursday afternoon.

Each Section should be required to separate the most important proposals which have been presented at its various sessions, with such action as they may have taken relative thereto, and present them for consideration and discussion before the House of Delegates. Thus the House of Delegates, the membership of which would throughout the sessions be no doubt more particularly interested in one or two of the Sections, would have brought before them all the important matters and proposals which during the convention have found consideration in one place or another. They would be able to discuss and arrive at intelligent conclusions for themselves, and, on their return, to communicate them to the entire membership of their respective associations. While discussion at such meetings of the House of Delegates would be limited to its members, all of its sessions would be open to every one in attendance, and thus every one inclusive of the delegates might have a *résumé* of every important thing which has been brought up or which has transpired.

Most respectfully I submit these thoughts for consideration by our Chairman and the other members of the committee. I am not at all confident that the suggestions made will prove to be of good results if tried out, but I have just a little hope that it might be worth the trial.

W. C. Anderson.

GENTLEMEN:

I have given some thought to what I believe should be our principal object, namely, defining the functions of the House of Delegates, but must confess I have not been able, at an earlier date, to decide upon any constructive suggestions along these lines.

Membership is important, but membership without objects or duties can be of little avail.

The work of our committee would be made easy if we were dealing with a proposition that involved the formation of a new and separate organization, but to provide functions for an organization, within an organization already provided with sections that cover practically every phase of pharmacy, is a very different task.

As Chairman of our committee you have made a strong effort to provide for the House of Delegates a program that will be interesting and profitable, and still, with the exception of the provision for a Committee on Resolutions, an adopted policy of the House, every item on the proposed program properly belongs to existing sections of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Every one of us has felt the loss to which we have been subjected because of one's inability to attend the sessions of all sections during our annual meetings, and we should carefully avoid having the House of Delegates increase this loss.

It has occurred to me, while attempts have been made to whip into proper form various resolutions presented to sections and at general sessions, that time might be saved by having a specific body handle such matters and bring them, in the best possible form, for final adoption.

I believe the House of Delegates, with a properly defined membership, could serve a splendid purpose along these lines.

Other duties will develop as its usefulness is demonstrated.

Joseph L. Lemberger.

GENTLEMEN:

I have been canvassing in my mind just what is the best thing to say the House of Delegates should really represent, as well as its province, and I have not changed my mind since the first impression at Detroit.

The House of Delegates should be an absolute body of delegates from the pharmaceutical associations of the continent and other associations affiliated with

the pharmaceutical profession, such as the various branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and every delegate must be a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association or an applicant for membership at the annual meeting. The House of Delegates should have the first session for the purpose of receiving credentials and greetings that the delegates will bring from the body they represent, or any communications in the way of business or resolutions from such bodies. These should constitute the nucleus of the first overture or business that the House of Delegates will present to the first general session of the Association, and this business should be the first order after the President of the Association has made his address and the usual appointment of committees by the presiding officer of the Association.

The House of Delegates should convene daily at such time as not to interfere with the sessions of the Council or general sessions of the Association, and should be prepared with any matter of reference to the Council or the Association and the various Sections. In order to carry out this outlined plan, the associations should appropriate a sufficient sum to pay a stenographer and other help, if necessary, to expedite the business of the House of Delegates.

I have read the valuable report that you prepared and realize the great care you must have taken with it, as well as the sacrifice of time corresponding with so many persons connected with the Association. This last feature may have been a good thing, and yet, as I read them, the opinions are very varied. Your report, I believe, will receive careful attention, and I have extreme regret that I cannot be with you at San Francisco to support anything you may do that I can approve of, and I can generally approve of the very best you do.

In conclusion, the position I take may startle you and some other people, but a House of Delegates should be the representative body that an Association like our great body can use.

(SECOND FORM.)

To the Members and Officers of the House of Delegates:

Your committee ventures to express the opinion that the well-organized and effective local pan-pharmaceutic associations should be correlated through the organization of a permanent body of delegates, and that this body of delegates should be an integral part of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Further, that no single division of territory should be represented by more than one set of delegates.

That membership in this body should be by organizations, and each organization should be entitled to two delegates at each meeting.

In case representation is held at any time by a subdivision of the territory, the whole of which is represented by a more comprehensive organization, the strictly local body should give way to the larger one, upon the application of the latter for membership.

That fraternal delegates from associations be received and given certain privileges, but should not be entitled to vote.

That the functions of the House of Delegates be, chiefly, to offer the different states an opportunity to get together on all pharmaceutical matters of mutual interest, the greater development of the several local associations, and the enlargement of the influence and helpfulness of the American Pharmaceutical Association in all sections, and to pharmacy as a united and comprehensive whole.

Subjects in detail, which might be profitably considered by such a delegate body, are as follows: Model Pharmacy Laws, Weight and Content Laws, and Poison and Labelling Laws, and general subjects that do not now belong to any of the Sections.

It is still further recommended that the House of Delegates should be made a part of the Association and not subject to the Council; that its officers should be elected as other officers of the Association are elected; that its actions may be subject to revision by the Association in general session, upon the written petition of any ten members of the Association.

It is further advised that upon the adoption of these recommendations a committee of five be appointed to formulate the sense of this body in the form of amended by-laws, subject to the endorsement of the House of Delegates at the next annual meeting and for adoption by the Association thereafter.

HENRY P. HYNSON, Chairman.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

After the transaction of all other business the House of Delegates proceeded to the election of officers, resulting as follows: Chairman, H. P. Hynson, of Baltimore; first vice-chairman, F. W. Nitardy, of Denver; second vice-chairman, Dr. Otto F. Claus, of St. Louis; secretary, Jeanott Hostmann, of New York.

After the election of officers the meeting adjourned.

The reasons for presenting these minutes in abstract have been stated at the beginning of this report. If any member should find any incorrections or omissions, the Editor would be pleased to have the corrections. At the same time he desires to express his thanks to Chairman Hynson for his assistance in compiling this report.

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

At the close of the Panama-Pacific Exposition the eyes of the whole country once more turned to that wonderful city of beauty and grandeur that American enterprise and enthusiasm created near San Francisco. The final celebration on December 4 gave the last evidence of the wonderful achievement of the industry, diligence, and inventiveness of the world, and the productiveness and fertility of the various countries.

The Exposition now belongs to history, but there remains in our hearts, and in particular in the hearts of those who were privileged to visit it, the inspiration and influence that its grandeur and beauty created. The members of the American Pharmaceutical Association who went to the meeting in San Francisco can not but express once more the appreciation and heartfelt thanks for the generous hospitality of our brethren and their ladies.

Before the close of the Association, a letter was sent by the president, Charles C. Moore, to the presidents of the national scientific, economic, and industrial associations of the United States, asking for a contribution to the final ceremonies.

The following is the response from our president, Dr. William C. Alpers:

"In behalf of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and in the name of the pharmacists of the United States, I send you our heartiest greetings and congratulations. You have brought to a successful close one of the greatest enterprises in the interest of peace and the betterment of the human race.

"When, in the month of August, the American Pharmaceutical Association, representing the manufacturers, the teachers of colleges and universities, the pharmaceutical wholesalers, and the apothecaries of the United States, met in San Francisco, it was done primarily to pay tribute to this wonderful embodiment

of world-progress in the peaceful arts, and every attendant looked with satisfaction and admiration on the achievement of American enterprise.

"Humble and unnoticed as the daily work of the pharmacist may be, it yet comprises a knowledge of a number of the sciences, and the threads that start in the small dispensing room lead to every part of the world. The thickets of little-explored countries, the depths of the mines in every land, the vastness of fields and plains, the unfathomed depths of the oceans, all contribute material for the daily work of the pharmacist, and the ingredients of a small prescription are often gathered from nearly every country of the globe.

"It is, therefore, with deep interest and a full recognition of its international value that the pharmacist walked through the avenues and halls of the Exposition, and viewed with astonishment and gratification the enormous progress made in all lines of his vocation.

"But more than that. To the inspection and admiration of what has been accomplished, the searching eye added the discovery of new fields and roads to further work. The thoughtful mind, recognizing what has been done all over the world, could not be closed to the fact that each new discovery, each new invention, each new development, is only the beginning of greater and more important work. Thus, this wonderful enterprise, like all preceding exhibitions of this kind, far from marking the end of finished work, rather opens new fields to the inventor and discoverer, and gives new subjects of thought to the thinker and philosopher.

"It is, therefore, with thankful gratification that the pharmacists of the United States join in these final exercises to proclaim to the world the wonderful achievement of thought and enterprise. But from our small and humble profession the eye takes a broader flight to the greater mission of this International Exposition that is now about to be closed. It will stand out more powerful and prominent than any other that came before, or any other that may come after. It demonstrated to the whole world that true progress and happiness lie in the works of peace alone, and that no betterment of the human race can be expected until the sword of battle has been sheathed. While the nations of Europe were engaged in a desperate struggle, the United States put forth this wonderful testimony of the accomplishment of the peaceful arts and sciences. The efforts of the human mind were here directed to build up and improve, not to destroy and devastate. In place of the wailings and heartrending cries of widows and orphans, we could raise the hallelujahs of industrial and commercial progress. Instead of destroying the works of art and science of former centuries, we pointed the way to further development, betterment, and happiness.

"Let, then, the spirit of international peace, that conceived, built, and successfully conducted this great Exposition, remain alive and active among us. Let us continue to be a nation of peaceful enterprise and purpose, and put before the world the shining example of brotherly love and harmony."