

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.
ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN THE GRUNEWALD HOTEL, NEW
ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 7 AND 8, 1921.

The First Session was called to order by Chairman E. F. Kelly at 3:40 P.M., September 7, 1921.

State Pharmaceutical Associations represented were as follows: Carl Whorton, Barry O. Shiflett, B. H. Eichold, Alabama; Mary A. Fein, Arkansas; Walter T. Taylor, California; F. E. Mortenson, Colorado; B. E. Hockert, William D. Ricker, Connecticut; J. H. Beal, H. C. Christensen, Illinois; R. B. Bird, M. Noll, F. F. Tilford, Kansas; F. C. Godhold, O. B. Elmer, Adam Wirth, Louisiana; William C. Powell, E. F. Kelly, Maryland; John G. Godding, Massachusetts; E. L. Newcomb, Minnesota; J. E. Jones, S. J. McDuffie, P. K. Thomas, Mississippi; H. M. Whelpley, Missouri; Jeannot Hostmann, New Jersey; Robert S. Lehman, Henry B. Smith, New York; W. P. Porterfield, North Dakota; M. N. Ford, Ohio; W. R. Jarrett, Oklahoma; Charles H. LaWall, Pennsylvania; Ira B. Clark, Tennessee; Walter D. Adams, Texas; W. G. Crockett, W. F. Rudd, A. L. I. Winne, Virginia; John Culley, Utah.

There were also in attendance 10 non-voting delegates. The total attendance was 61, representing 24 State associations and 17 non-voting associations.

The Chair announced the reception of delegates from Departments of the United States Government and there was no response.

The chair appointed the following as the Committee on Resolutions, Messrs. W. F. Rudd of Virginia, J. H. Beal of Illinois, R. S. Lehman of New York, W. T. Taylor of California, and E. L. Newcomb of Minnesota.

Messrs. C. H. LaWall of Pennsylvania, J. G. Godding of Massachusetts and Barry O. Shiflett of Alabama were appointed as members of the Committee on Nominations.

Chairman Kelly requested Vice-Chairman Wirth to take the Chair while he read:

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN, HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Gentlemen:—

At the opening of this address it becomes my unhappy duty to officially bring to the attention of the House the death of Dr. Henry P. Hynson, which occurred in Baltimore on April 19th last. Those who are acquainted with its history, know how interested in and devoted to the House of Delegates Dr. Hynson was and how thoroughly he believed in the possibilities of its proper development. With the possible exception of Dr. J. H. Beal, the House of Delegates owes to no one more credit for its establishment and development, and while the American Pharmaceutical Association has appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Dr. Hynson, I would recommend that the House of Delegates take similar action in commemoration of his eminent services.

The House of Delegates has been in existence since 1912, and your Chairman has carefully studied the history of the House to satisfy himself as to whether or not it has fulfilled the expectations of those who were interested in its establishment. Judging from the work the House of Delegates was called upon to do at the last annual meeting and the interest shown by its members at that time, I should be forced to say that it had not been a success. The circumstances surrounding the last annual meeting, however, were somewhat unusual and may explain this lack of interest, although I frankly believe that it was a natural outcome. Under these conditions and bearing in mind the limitations of the House of Delegates, your Chairman has been able to render but small service during his term of office and feels that the only service he can now render is to briefly discuss the possibilities for the House in the future with full realization of the many difficulties to be overcome and the necessity for careful consideration and deliberate action.

The law of the survival of the fittest works for associations as well as for individuals, and any organization to survive must justify its existence. However promising the outlook may be, it is often impossible for an organization to survive either because there is no continued demand for its existence, or else it is so organized as to render the expected service impossible of accomplishment. I am fully convinced that there is a pressing need for the House of Delegates, and I am equally convinced that the need can never be met under the present organization of the House and of the American Pharmaceutical Association. I take it that the House of Delegates was estab-

lished in good faith as the outcome of the realization of the need for it and with the sincere belief that it could accomplish the purpose for which it was intended. In its short life the organization of the House has undergone several what might be called radical changes, but judging from the results accomplished, it may be believed that while these changes were in the right direction, they were not sufficiently radical.

In discussing the future of the House it is naturally necessary to discuss the future of the parent Association, of which the House is one of the two organic divisions. In an article previously appearing in the *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION*, May 1921, p. 327, your Chairman attempted to express his views as to the national organization of pharmacy and it is unnecessary to review that article at this time except in so far as to emphasize the necessity for a real national pharmaceutical organization.

What American pharmacy needs most is a national organization which would include pharmacists and pharmacy in all its phases. This can be accomplished by a reorganization of the A. Ph. A., embodying a republican form of government, of which the State pharmaceutical associations would be the units comparable to the States of our nation, the combination of which units would give the parent Association the increased membership so greatly desired. These units would in turn delegate certain powers to the House of Delegates and Council, comparable to the House of Representatives and Senate of our nation, and these organic divisions would then be able to function as the truly representative association of organized American pharmacy—what the name *AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION* should mean to the pharmacists of this country.

The basic principles underlying the development of such a necessary national organization are: First—the necessity for the organization; second—its form of organization—whether a democracy or a republic; third—its membership—whether inclusive or exclusive; fourth—its principal functions.

That we need a national organization requires, as stated before, no detailed information. If pharmacy is to develop as it should, pharmacists of all branches must be organized, must be brought in close contact with each other, and must act in close accord, at least in regard to matters of general interest. It must be realized that the present individual organizations cannot bring about these results, not because they do not fully strive to, but because they are organized to serve one class of pharmacists only and not the whole profession.

As to the form of organization necessary, two forms of organization are in use in national bodies—the democratic form, under which the membership governs in mass, usually at an annual or more frequent meeting; and the republican form, in which the government is lodged in some delegated body or bodies elected by the members, the delegated authorities being removed at fixed intervals and, consequently, subject to the control of the members. It would seem apparent that any organization of the democratic form cannot fail to be limited in its membership, because only a relatively small number can act effectively in mass, and this may be the reason our several national organizations have such limited membership. It is equally apparent that the most successful national organizations are those of the republican or delegated form of government, similar to our national government. The American Pharmaceutical Association, if developed to reasonable proportions, should have a membership of at least 50,000 and unquestionably to be so developed must adopt the delegated form of government, if the facts above laid out are true. It should also have these delegates chosen by suitable unit divisions, and for this purpose the States are the most suitable units, as is again shown by our national government and other successful organizations. It can readily be seen that the American Pharmaceutical Association has already gone a long way toward this form of organization in that it has chosen the States as units and has delegated, subject to annual review, the most important of its functions either to the Council or to the House of Delegates. In other words, it is now partly democratic and partly republican in form of organization and it is doubtful if this compromise is possible of continuation, even leaving out the question of its effectiveness. In the Council and the House of Delegates the organization has already the two organic divisions necessary for putting into effect a completely delegated form of government, the Council to have charge of all financial matters and the House of all others. For this purpose, however, the State associations will have to become in the American Pharmaceutical Association actually the counterparts of the States in the national government

and to satisfy all conditions, it may be necessary to arrange for one representative of each State association in the Council and representatives in the House of Delegates, based on the membership in each State association.

The question of membership, whether it be inclusive or exclusive, is more important than would appear at first glance. If pharmacy is to have a standing as a profession, it must clearly set out those who are to be included and therefore, to be held responsible for the franchise under which they practice. At present the term "pharmacist" has many applications and does not, as it should, mean something very definite to the public. Pharmacy is, of course, one of the major divisions of the medical profession, concerned with the preparation and distribution of drugs and medicines, and consequently, any one having directly to do with these functions is a pharmacist. We should not be confused in the consideration of this matter by the fact that commerce comes in close touch with the practice of pharmacy as it does with the practice of other professions and that consequently, many who have close relations with pharmacy in business are commercially and not pharmaceutically trained, and should not be considered as pharmacists. The law does not require the dental assistant to be professionally trained, nor is it necessary that the business manager of a hospital be trained as a physician. The fact that a chemist, who has a definite position in the mind of the public, is employed in a certain business or enterprise is no reason that all connected with him should be trained chemists; neither is this any reason why he should lose his identity as a chemist or suffer under the somewhat hazy imputation of commercialism. Pharmacy laws should require that any one having direct charge of any of the functions of pharmacy above referred to should be a licensed pharmacist in order to remedy the incongruous situation that the retail pharmacist preparing medicines ordinarily in small quantities is required to be registered and strictly controlled, while any one is free to make and sell medicines on a large scale, unrestricted except by ordinary commercial laws which also equally apply to the retail pharmacist. I seriously doubt that any pharmaceutical manufacturer, pharmaceutical jobber, or even the manufacturer of proprietary medicines, would object to the requirement that any one in their employ having direct charge of the preparation or packaging of drugs and medicines should be a licensed pharmacist, because such a requirement would in the first place give their work a professional standing and besides would add to their safety and, most important of all, to the safety of the public. This would mean that pharmacy in all its branches would be directly controlled by responsible trained pharmacists and this would in turn give pharmacy as definite a position in the mind of the public as has medicine or dentistry, the other two main divisions of the medical profession. Such a provision would naturally bring all of the divisions of pharmacy into direct relation with the national organization, and we could then claim an inclusive membership of all those to be called pharmacists. If desired, honorary membership or limited membership could be provided for others having close relations with pharmacy.

As to the important functions of the national organization, the present divisional organizations, either as they are or affiliated as they should be with the national organization, can take care of matters directly affecting their membership only. This would leave the national organization, outside of its routine duties, to deal mainly with matters of education and legislation in which all branches of pharmacists are equally interested. In addition, education and legislation will always have most to do with defining the position and duties of pharmacists of all classes, and certainly in these affairs there should be no friction between retailers, jobbers, manufacturers, teachers, and other classes of pharmacists.

If we can have among pharmacists a clear understanding as to the above basic principles I believe that national cooperation can be as easily worked among pharmacists as among physicians, lawyers or other professional men. The majority of State associations to-day embrace in their membership all classes of pharmacists, and they have reached a point in their development when they need the national organization as a clearing house themselves as much as the national organization needs them to provide the units in its organization and to provide in the easiest possible way the necessary and varied membership. The American Pharmaceutical Association has, by the creation of the House of Delegates, aroused the interest of the State associations, but it has not gone far enough to meet the needs of the State associations, principally because it has limited too much the functions of the House of Delegates. In the resolution cre-

ating the House of Delegates and defining its functions and duties, as adopted by the Committee, August 19, 1912, one of the functions is given as follows: "To act as a general committee on resolutions and to report to the Council not later than its last session a series of resolutions upon topics concerning the general welfare of the Association or concerning any features of the Association's work," and it is most lamentable that this limited function was not carried into the final organization of the House of Delegates. Certainly the State associations cannot be expected to accept as their important part of the national organization a House of Delegates so limited in its function as this body is, but I believe that they would in time and through education, cast in their lot unreservedly with the American Pharmaceutical Association if the House of Delegates and the Council were in fact, as they are in name, the organic divisions of a delegated form of a true national organization.

Many will, I know, wish to retain as a safeguard for the American Pharmaceutical Association the right of review in open session of the acts of the Council and House of Delegates, but if this matter is properly studied, it will be seen that this review means, as it is carried out, the government of the Association by the limited few of its members who can attend the annual meeting, with the consequent loss of interest among the much greater number who are thus deprived of participation in any functions other than the annual election of officers and the payment of dues. The sections should, of course, be continued to provide opportunity for those interested in the special phases of pharmacy, and it is to be hoped that at some time in the near future the same relation will exist between the American Pharmaceutical Association and the other divisional national organizations as now exist between it and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. If we are to have in effect delegated government, let us carry it to the point where we will get proper return, or else let us return to the town meeting form of government and accept its limitations.

Speaking personally, I believe that the State associations are soon going to be federated and that if this occurs outside to the American Pharmaceutical Association this latter organization will have but a very limited field of action left. Speaking personally I am strongly in favor of reorganizing the A. Ph. A., as promptly as possible, along the lines of the republican form outlined above or suitably modified, with the State associations as the component units, charged with the duty of selecting the governing delegates in the Council and House of Delegates, in addition to acting in all strictly State matters as at present, membership being inclusive of all who are pharmacists.

So organized and with the self-imposed education of a professional standard, we can present a united front and soon be recognized as a true *profession*, serving the needs of the people both professionally and commercially.

In conclusion, I should like to assure you that these remarks are intended only as the discharge of the duty which I consider rests upon any one honored with the chairmanship of what I believe will eventually become all and more than I have attempted to outline. I sincerely appreciate the honor and, above all, the opportunity to help, so far as possible, in the development of the House of Delegates. I recommend that the incoming Executive Committee of the House of Delegates be instructed to consider the points above brought out and to take proper steps to see that the State associations, as the basic units of the House, shall have opportunity to express themselves concerning its organization and how they may be brought into the originally intended relation to the American Pharmaceutical Association.

In the meantime, the plan to be suggested by your Secretary should have your approval in my opinion and should be put into execution. To provide the fund necessary for this purpose I recommend that the American Pharmaceutical Association be requested to set aside such an amount as may be required, this amount not to exceed five hundred dollars.

Respectfully submitted;

(Signed) E. F. KELLY.

Upon motion the order of business was suspended and the Secretary read

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The reprint of the article by Chairman Kelly (JOURNAL, A. Ph. A., May 1921, p. 327) was sent with a letter of transmittal to the presidents and secretaries of 45 State associations; Nevada,

New Mexico, Arizona and the District of Columbia appear to be without associations. About two weeks later the same course was taken with the article by myself (JOURNAL, A. PH. A., July 1921, p. 496). As none of these were returned I take it for granted that all were delivered to the addresses.

With your permission I will quote from the above-mentioned article as follows:

"The writer believes that as a first step toward the goal sought for by Chairman Kelly a more permanent and active form of organization is needed and suggests the following:

"1. That the secretary of the House communicate *at least once each week* with the officers of member State associations, either by letter or by bulletin or both.

"Space will not permit the discussion of the need of this or of the many benefits that would be derived therefrom. At the present time no State association knows what action any other association is taking upon matters of vital interest to all. Things happen in one State that probably will affect the pharmacist of some other State and he knows not thereof until it very often is too late for action. Such constant contact between State associations would do wonders in bringing about better understanding between and unity of action by the State associations.

"2. That a legal representative or reporter be employed with headquarters in Washington who is to work in conjunction with the Committee on National Legislation and keep the members of the State associations posted through the secretary of the House as to national legislative activities and who will be ready at any time to represent *American pharmacy* in the legislative halls in Washington.

"The writer does not believe it necessary to point out the value to every member of the State associations of such service.

"Some will say that this plan calls for duplication of certain activities. Mayhap it does. Granted this is so, the writer believes that any possible duplication will be of the beneficial and useful kind.

"But you say 'this will cost money.' How is it to be financed? The writer has been informed that in the beginning a legal reporter can be secured for from \$1200 to \$1500. The office of the secretary will require about \$1000 for stenographic help and other expenses; \$500 should be held in reserve for emergency expenditures. How is this sum to be obtained? If thirty State associations will subscribe annually \$100 each the sum will be at hand, and surely \$100 a year is little enough when one considers the great benefits that will be sure to accrue to all from the activities of a House of Delegates functioning along the above lines.

"The State associations represented in such a House of Delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association would have behind them not only the prestige of a membership numbering about 30,000 representing *all phases* of pharmacy from *all parts* of the United States but also that prestige which is the proud heritage of the American Pharmaceutical Association earned by 69 years of active service for the betterment of American pharmacy."

In the letter of transmittal I mentioned the following as some of the activities coming within the scope of service of the reorganized House.

The Secretary of the House of delegates shall have on file:

1. A complete list of officers of State associations.
2. A complete list of members of all State associations.
3. A complete list of members of State legislative committees.
4. A complete list of members of congressional district committees.
5. A complete list of dates and places of all State association meetings, so that the Executive Committee of the House can present topics of general importance for discussion and action.
6. A complete list of drug journals with dates of publication and closing of forms so that, when necessary, "news items" can be sent out simultaneously.
7. List of chairmen and committees of Congress.
8. Complete file of State and federal laws relating to pharmacy as well as proposed laws.

Such a House of Delegates would be an effective publicity agent in all matters affecting the professional side of pharmacy. I do not wish to try your patience and will only briefly mention the following: The need and needs of pharmaceutical research; details of the work of revision of the U. S. P. and N. F.; it would bring about a better understanding of the aims and work of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and The National Association of Boards of

Pharmacy, thereby aiding in still greater efforts towards obtaining much needed uniformity in prerequisite and pharmacy law legislation; it should bring about closer affiliation with the scientific sections of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association and the Section on Pharmaceutical Chemistry of the American Chemical Society.

Most important of all it would be a real power of good wherever legislation is concerned. If our legal representative in Washington appeared before any committee or bureau and could honestly say that he presented 30,000 members from 30 States, representative of all phases of American Pharmacy, he would immediately receive the recognition due our profession which is now denied it owing to the lack of proper organization.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JEANNOT HOSTMANN.

Upon motion the Chairman's Address and Report of the Secretary were declared open for discussion.

After a lengthy and spirited discussion by Messrs. Eichold, Diner, Dorsey, Taylor, Powell, Day, Jarrett, Bird, Mortenson and the Secretary both were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Chairman Kelly requested all present to attend the Second Session prepared to discuss the Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Upon motion the Session adjourned to meet at 11 A.M., September 8, 1921.

SECOND SESSION.

At the Second Session of the House of Delegates, called to order by Chairman Kelly at 11:20 A.M. on Thursday, September 8, 1921, there were in attendance 43 delegates representing 21 State pharmaceutical associations and 12 non-voting bodies.

The minutes of the First Session were read in abstract and were approved.

Chairman Rudd of the Committee on Resolutions presented:

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1. The Committee on Resolutions desires to commend the Chairman and Secretary for their thoughtful and comprehensive addresses, dealing with the problems of the Association and the House of Delegates, and begs leave to report on these matters as follows:
2. It is the sense of the Committee that every available means be used to bring State Pharmaceutical Associations into active coöperation with the House of Delegates.
3. The Committee approves of the proposals to secure contributions from State associations for the purpose of maintaining a suitable representative at Washington to supply information as to prospective legislation, or administrative action, and to report same to State associations.
4. It is the sense of the Committee that maintenance of a representative at Washington for the above purpose, is not a duplication of effort but rather a reënförment of efforts of other organizations to secure justice and reasonable consideration for pharmacy.
5. Such a representative should, as far as possible, coöperate and act in harmony with representatives of all other drug organizations in the advocacy of desirable legislation, or in resistance to unjust and meddlesome legislation or administrative action.
6. The Committee recommends that the Council be requested to extend to the House of Delegates such financial aid as will enable the Secretary to properly present the propositions above outlined, to State associations and others, the expenses to be confined to the payment of postage, printing and clerical services, such aid not to exceed \$500 for current year.

(Signed) J. H. BEAL,

R. S. LEHMAN,

E. L. NEWCOMB,

W. T. TAYLOR,

W. F. RUDD, *Chairman.*

Upon motion the report was received, the recommendations were discussed seriatim, they were adopted, as was the report as a whole.

The Secretary was directed to forward to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the U. S. Senate a resolution favoring the continuance of the embargo on foreign manufactured dyes.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, that it is the sense of this House of Delegates that the First General Session of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the First Session of the House of Delegates shall be a joint session to listen to the annual addresses of the President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Chairman of the House of Delegates, the Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Secretary of the House of Delegates.

Furthermore *Resolved* that the Chairman of the House of Delegates shall preside while the President of the American Pharmaceutical Association presents his address, and that the President of the American Pharmaceutical Association shall preside while the Chairman of the House of Delegates presents his address and that the joint session shall then dissolve in order that the several bodies may transact their business separately. The Report of the Committee on Patents and Trademarks was read by title and was referred for publication.

The Report of the Committee on National Legislation which had been received from the General Session was read and referred for publication.

Messrs. Beal, Bird, Tilford, the Chairman, and the Secretary were appointed as a Committee to consider Ways and Means for putting the plans of reorganization into effect.

Upon motion regularly made, seconded and carried it was decided to recommend to the Council the appointment of a program committee consisting of the Chairman and Secretary of the House of Delegates, the Chairman and Secretary of each of the several Sections and the General Secretary and President.

Chairman LaWall presented the following:

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Believing that the best interests of the House of Delegates will be served by continuing in office the presiding officer so as to effect a more permanent and successful organization than has heretofore been possible, and that the best interests of the body require a proper geographic distribution of the other officers, we hereby offer the following nominees:

For Chairman,	E. F. KELLY of Baltimore, Maryland.
For 1st Vice-Chairman,	E. L. NEWCOMB of Minnesota.
For 2nd Vice-Chairman,	W. B. PHILIP of California.
For Secretary,	JEANNOT HOSTMANN of New Jersey.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES H. LAWALL, *Chairman*,
JOHN G. GODDING,
BARRY O. SHIFLETT.

The report was approved and Chairman LaWall, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried cast a unanimous ballot electing the nominees. After installing the newly elected officers, the House adjourned.

(Signed) JEANNOT HOSTMANN,
Recording Secretary.

COUNCIL BUSINESS

COUNCIL MEETINGS, 1920-1921.

The Second Meeting of the Council was held at the Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La., September 6, 1921.

The meeting was called to order at 9:10 A.M., Chairman LaWall presiding.

The following members were present: Messrs. Army, Beal, Cook, Day, DuMez, Eberle, Hilton, Hopp, Hostmann, Koch, LaWall, Lyman, Packard, Porterfield, Rudd, Snow, Whelpley and Winmer.