A F D O

The First Hundred Years

1896 to 1996

George M. Burditt

United States
Association of
Food and Drug Officials

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The First

Hundred Years

1896 to 1996

PREFACE

President Tom Messenger of Colorado walked into the Associate Membership Committee meeting at the annual meeting in 1988 and said, "AFDO will be 100 years old in 1996. Would someone like to write its history?" In spite of three years of rigorous training in the United States Army Air Force never to volunteer, I did. Since I'm about the oldest living AFDO aficionado, and since I love history, I thought it might be fun to put the two together.

As a starter, I wrote to several of my friends who had been active in AFDO over the years and asked if they had any files, pictures, stories or memorabilia about AFDO they could share with me. Several did, and I am particularly grateful to Eaton Smith of Connecticut (President in 1969), Irving Bell, then of Kentucky and now of the Coca-Cola Company (President in 1985), Eugene Holeman of Tennessee (President in 1956), Merrill Thompson, first winner of AFDO's Associate Membership Award, and other friends TNTC.

Gene Holeman was also Chairman of the committee which drafted the model code for less-than-single strength beverages, Chairman of the committee formed to celebrated the 50th Anniversary of the 1906 Act, and Chairman of or active in many other Association activities. As the beloved Mayor of Buffalo Valley, he captured the hearts and minds of everyone with whom he became associated. He called Dave Kerr, president of the National Orange Juice Association, and me the "Arabs" because we tended

to slip in and out of meetings. When Gene sent me his old files, he included the following note which will always be one of my cherished possessions:

> To George Burditt:
>
> Nov. 3, 1987 -- to my long time and Good Friend -- Master Arab in quietly drifting in to a meeting or committee meeting -- standing in the shadows at the back of the room -- then when the hottest question of the day is being debated he steps forward introduces himself (which is entirely unnecessary) will tell a funny original story -- while everyone is laughing -- he brings up the Hot Question (this quiets everyone down) then George makes a comment which goes to the heart of the matter -- leaves everyone stunned -- and quietly drifts away.
>
> Gene Holeman
> Mayor of Buffalo Valley
> Tennessee

The greatest treasure trove of Association documents was in six file drawers in FDA's Division of Federal-State Relations. Bob Tucker and Heinz Wilms took me back into the inner file room of their Division. The file drawers were filled with priceless documents, the overwhelmingly primary source for this History and for the seven Back To The Future speeches at the AFDO annual meetings since 1989.

While I'm acknowledging help on this fascinating project, let me thank my daughter Deborah Norton who not only proofread the entire text of the History, but also assisted in preparing, and participated in, several of the Back To The Future speeches. Several secretaries in our office, particularly Anne Manross, Lynda Lawrence and Anne Kennelly, typed every single word of it, listening to countless hours of my Lanier tapes.

When Barbara and I were exploring the Antonine Wall across Scotland several years ago, we came to a place near Falkirk where the Wall was perfectly obvious from the rounded mound of grass-covered earth stretching several miles in front of us. But it had not been excavated. Instead, a sign said something like:

> That portion of the Antonine Wall which extends in front of you has not been excavated because we are saving it for future generations of archaeologists.

I've decided to be just as thoughtful: this History ends in 1958, the year I first attended an Association meeting, so that some future historian can experience the great pleasure of completing the job.

A few other very tempting topics:

* the history of each of the regional associations
* the history of the Association's constitution
* the history of specific topics such as uniformity, the model state law, and model codes.

Several documentary gaps interrupt the continuous flow of information. In addition to the FDA and personal files of some of us, I went to the USDA library in Beltsville, Maryland and filled one of the most serious gaps: the American Food Journal covering the 1909 Battle of Denver. Peter Barton Hutt of Covington and Burling, a distinguished historian in his own right, had referred me to the library, and when I found that one document, perhaps the most valuable of all, I made copies for Peter's library, for FDA, and for my files. Other gaps simply couldn't be filled, and for several years, all I could find was a copy of the program. What a shame that the expense of transcription has deprived us of exactly what was said. On the other hand, the first 25 years or so were so dramatic that anything subsequent would have been anti-climactic!

Finally, I thank Tom Messenger for suggesting the project, Whitney Almquist, Y. H. Hui, Denise Rooney and all of the other industry and government officials who comprise AFDO, and who have added such a significant dimension to my life.

George Burditt
Chicago, Illinois
April, 1996

DEDICATION

This labor of love is dedicated to my first love, and still my wife, Barbara. We met in kindergarten in 1927 when A. R. Smith of Wyoming was President of the Association, and the Annual Meeting was held in West Baden Springs, Indiana.

It is also dedicated to the 94 presidents of the Association (a few served more than one year in the early years) and the tens of thousands of dedicated citizens who have made the organization so successful. Incidentally, I have known exactly half of the presidents, which fact I offer as a plea for your kindness and mercy as you critically read the following pages.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

George M. Burditt probably holds the record for attendance at the most annual conferences of AFDO. His first meeting was at Las Vegas in 1958; and he's missed far more Father's Days with his family than AFDO meetings over the intervening years. For most of those years, he has been on the Associate Member Committee, and was Chairman for three years. He also served as Master of Ceremonies at three Wiley Award banquets.

Mr. Burditt received the AFDO Associate Member Award in 1991, and awards from NCAFDO and the Canadian HPB in 1992, and FDLI and RAPS in 1993.

Mr. Burditt was in the Illinois State Legislature from 1965 to 1972, ending up as Assistant Majority Leader. He was Chairman of the Illinois Food, Drug, Cosmetic and Pesticide Laws Study Commission which was instrumental in bringing Illinois law into conformity with the AFDO Model Act. He also testified on the Model before the Minnesota legislature, and worked with several other states to bring their statutes into conformity. He was the chief author of the automatic adoption provisions now incorporated in the Model Act.

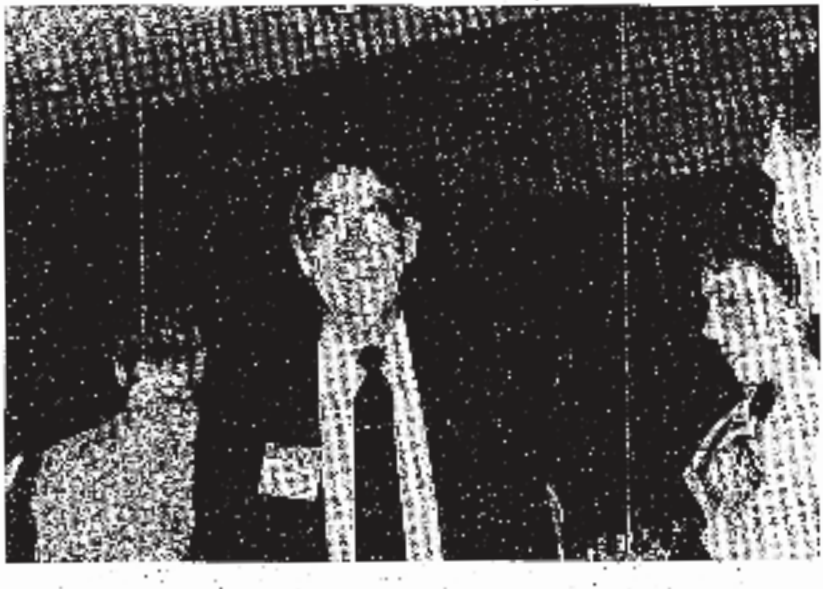
Mr. Burditt is First Marshal of the Harvard Class of 1944; was a pilot in World War II; and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1948. He has served as President of the Chicago Bar Association, Metropolitan Bar Leaders Caucus, Law Club of Chicago, Harvard Law Society of Illinois, Harvard Law School Association, Harvard Law School Fund, Chicago Jaycees, Citizens of Greater Chicago, Chicago Civic Coalition, Lyons Township Mental Health Board, ABA and CBA Food and Drug Law Committees, Shimer College, and United States-South Africa Leader Exchange

Program. He was the Republican candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois in 1974.

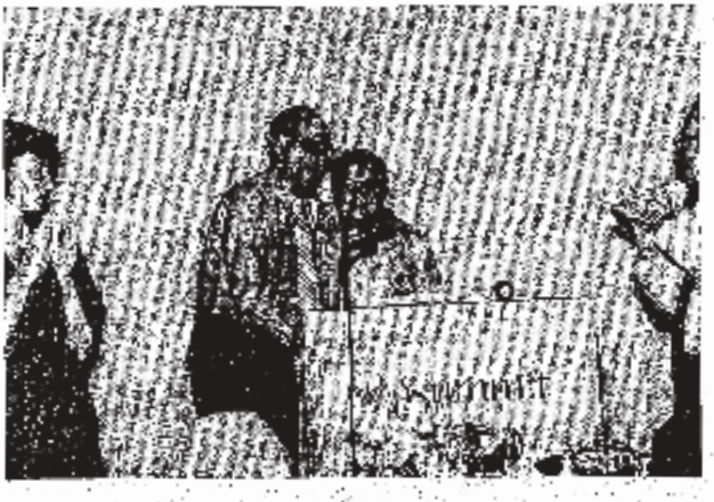
Mr. Burditt was a founding partner of his law firm, now Burditt & Radzius, in 1969. He has been in every FDA District Office and Center, and has appeared in about 35 federal and state courts around the country.

Last and most important, George Burditt and Barbara Stenger met in kindergarten in 1927, had three dates over the next 17 years, and have now been married 51 years. They have three daughters and a son, four children-in-law, seven grandsons and four granddaughters.

The author and his daughter Deborah Norton



George Burditt congratulating Tom Messenger of Colorado while Whitney Almquist of AFDO and Eaton Smith of Connecticut applaud.



Eaton Smith of Connecticut and George Burditt toasting the association.

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Back row (left to right): Richard Barnes, Heinz Wilms, Arthur Dell'Aria, Ross Koeser, Dan Smyly, Patrick Cierkin, Dennis Baker.
Not Present: Maurice Tamura, Terence Macaig, Sandra Lancaster, James Sevchek.

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CHAPTER 1

THE FORMATION – 1897

History is replete with the names of innovative founders. Some of those names live in fame -- or infamy -- and some end up as hard-to-answer questions in Trivial Pursuit.

Those of us who are interested in food and drug regulation know that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley was the founder of federal regulation of food and drugs. Some know that Charles Wesley Dunn was the founder of the Food Law Institute, the food and drug committees of the American and New York State Bar Associations and other major organizations in this field. But who was the founder of the Association of Food and Drug Officials? A good Trivial Pursuit question, but one which even a food and drug aficionado might have a hard time answering.

Just think what those founders did a hundred years ago. Consider the contributions they made to the uniform wording and interpretation of laws and regulations among the states, and between federal and state laws and regulations. The results of their foresight and perseverance have long lived after them, and indeed for most of us have survived even the memory of their names. So, let's fill in the blanks in case you're playing Trivial Pursuit one of these days!

The two primary founders were Elliot O. Grosvenor, a lawyer who was Dairy and Food Commissioner of Michigan, and Joseph P. Blackburn, Dairy

and Food Commissioner of Ohio. Here's how Commissioner Grosvenor, in a speech at the annual meeting five years later, described the birth of AHDO:

> About the first of May, 1897, I wrote the Commissioner of Ohio (then Mr. Blackburn), and we had a meeting in the City of Toledo. We discussed the relations between the states and . . . the difficulties of the manufacturers—that a man manufacturing goods in the State of Ohio and branding them for sale in that state, and sending those goods up into Michigan might there have them condemned, and vice versa. We determined that the best thing to do was to call a meeting or issue a letter to the different food commissioners, asking them to meet and form an association through which some solution of the vexatious problem might be brought about. That letter was issued and resulted in a very nice meeting. I think there were twelve states represented in Detroit in our meeting in July, 1897. Now, gentlemen, . . . the primary object of the organization, I say, of this association was what? Simply to unify the different rulings. . . . The unification of the different constructions under the different food laws is, in my opinion, the greatest excuse for the existence of your association. Of course, we all get a great many pointers—a great deal of good comes from our meetings and from the discussions of the different questions. . . . But outside of the selfish side of it, this association, in my judgment, being composed entirely of servants of the people (as we are fond of calling them) have a duty to perform, an obligation owing to the commercial interests of this country, who distribute these very products which these laws are supposed to control. But this is a commercial country and I challenge the statement that it is not one where it is necessary for all the commercial interests and all the controlling interests to be entirely in harmony.

In those days before "the appearance of impropriety" was a familiar phrase, Commissioner Grosvenor was familiar with the concept. His words immediately following the above quotation (without intervening written, printed or graphic matter, as FDA's current regulations say) were:

> I want to say to you, gentlemen, here now (and I stated it at Buffalo), so that there may be no misunderstanding I want it clearly understood, that I am in the employ of a number of the large producing houses of this country. Now, just because I am a lawyer and am in the employ of this concern, do not assume that it is in a legal capacity. It is simply to keep them posted as to what is necessary to brand their products. It is quite a job and if you don't believe it, just try it.

Commissioner Grosvenor said the meeting in Detroit was in July, 1897, but other sources say it was on August 25th. The meeting was held in the Turkish Room of the Cadillac Hotel in Detroit, and the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments was born. Mr. Blackburn was elected president and Mr. Grosvenor, secretary. The Credentials Committee (Lawrence of Minnesota, Wells of Pennsylvania and Noble of Connecticut) reported that the Commissioners from ten states (Commissioner Grosvenor had said twelve) and their assistants were present: Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Thus it would appear that at the organizational meeting in Detroit on August 25, 1897, the following were present:

Colorado	Hon. Wilbur F. Cannon.
Connecticut	Hon. J. B. Noble, President of the Association in 1906.
	Hon. R. O. Eaton
Iowa	Hon. W. K. Boardman
Michigan	Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, Secretary from 1897 to 1899.
	Hon. R. E. Doolittle
Minnesota	Hon. _____ Lawrence
New York	Hon. George L. Flanders, President in 1910 and 1911.
Ohio	Hon. Joseph P. Blackburn, President from 1897 to 1899.
Pennsylvania	Hon. Levi Wells, President in 1900.

Massachusetts and Wisconsin were apparently also represented, but I couldn't find the names of the delegates from those two states.

One of the most respected and articulate members of the Association in those early years was George Flanders of New York, who was Counsel to

the New York Department of Agriculture. At the 1913 meeting, Mr. Flanders reminisced about the founding of the Association:

> In August, 1897, thirty-three men, representing dairy and food departments from ten different states of the Union, met at the Cadillac Hotel, in Detroit, Michigan, and organized this association as the National Association of State, Dairy and Food Departments. Meetings of this association have been held annually since that time, sixteen in all. The number of states represented has swollen from ten to thirty-two and the number of delegates accordingly. The meetings have been held in different states each year, no state having had the meeting a second time as yet, so that in its perambulations the association has visited sixteen different states. . . .

The object or purpose of the meeting, as was correctly stated by that body in the preamble of its by-laws, was as follows:

> FIRST: To promote and foster such legislation as will tend to protect public health and prevent deception in the manufacture, sale and use of dairy, food and other products intended for human consumption.
>
> SECOND: To promote uniformity in legislation and rulings relative to dairy and food products.
>
> THIRD: To enhance the efficiency of dairy and food laws by developing an acquaintance tending to harmonize the interests represented by those charged with the enforcement of such state laws.

* * *

Uniformity, the first word in the Association's slogan, has been the subject of many speeches and comments throughout the 100 years of the Association's existence. Here is George Flanders' rationale for uniformity in 1913:

> At that time experience had demonstrated the fact that unlike state laws as construed by the executive officer and the courts of the different states had produced a condition of things whereby doing business by large concerns in the different states was attended with much difficulty that

> increased the cost of distribution, which of itself necessarily increased the cost prices to the consumer, but above and beyond that it also demonstrated that it oft times had placed honest, well intended producers in hazardous positions before the law on account of misapprehension as to or misconception of the meaning of the statute, or as the result of a clerical error in marking, branding or shipping as the case might be. It was conceded that this might be remedied or at least modified to such an extent as to render it decidedly less hazardous and possibly reduce its cost to such an extent as to be a benefit to the customer if the laws of the different states were uniform and could be uniformly construed. This in all probability was one of the potent reasons for the organization of this self constituted body.

Uniformity in legislation and rulings relative to dairy and food products was a major object from the very outset. Fifteen years later, at the 1912 convention, Mr. A. H. Jones of Illinois said that the 1897 delegates:

> . . . met for the purpose of forming a national Association in which, and at which, the perplexing questions involved in enforcing the dairy and food law of the different states might be discussed and mutual aid rendered with the end in view of producing, as nearly as conditions and laws would permit, uniformity of action in the enforcement of such state laws.

Mr. Jones also said:

> A Committee on Constitution was appointed and its report adopted without amendment. There was but one difference of opinion in the committee and that arose over the naming of the association. The prevailing view was that it should be called the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments. There were some in that association who thought it ought to be called 'The National Association of State Agricultural, Dairy and Food Departments.' This view was defeated and the association became one devoted to the consideration and discussion of the problems arising in the enforcement of the laws in the different states relative to dairy and food questions; also to the securing of uniform laws, rulings and standards

> thereunder as well as uniformity in action among the officials of the different states. . . .
>
> As stated, the objects of this new association were to promote and foster such legislation as would tend to protect public health and prevent deception in the manufacture, sale and use of dairy, food and other products intended for human consumption—also to promote uniformity in legislation and rulings relative to the dairy and food products and to enhance the efficiency of dairy and food laws by developing an acquaintance tending to harmonize the interests represented by those charged with the enforcement of state laws.

Thus began a nationwide professional association combining the best talents of state and local officials, federal officials, industry, academia and consumers.

The threads of uniformity in interpretation and enforcement began to be interwoven from the very outset of the Association. A century later they have become fabric.

Congratulations

to AFDO!

Thank you for your 100 years of service to public health.

NSF International

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Vice President: Sidney R. Schmall

At this historic time the
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congratulates the
Association of Food and Drug Officials
on successfully promoting uniformity
through cooperation and communication
since 1896 and wishes you continued
success as you embark on your second
century of consumer protection.

FMI Congratulates AFDO on your first 100 years!

The Food Marketing Institute (FMI) is a nonprofit association conducting programs in research, education, industry relations and public affairs on behalf of its members — food retailers and wholesalers and their customers in the United States and around the world.

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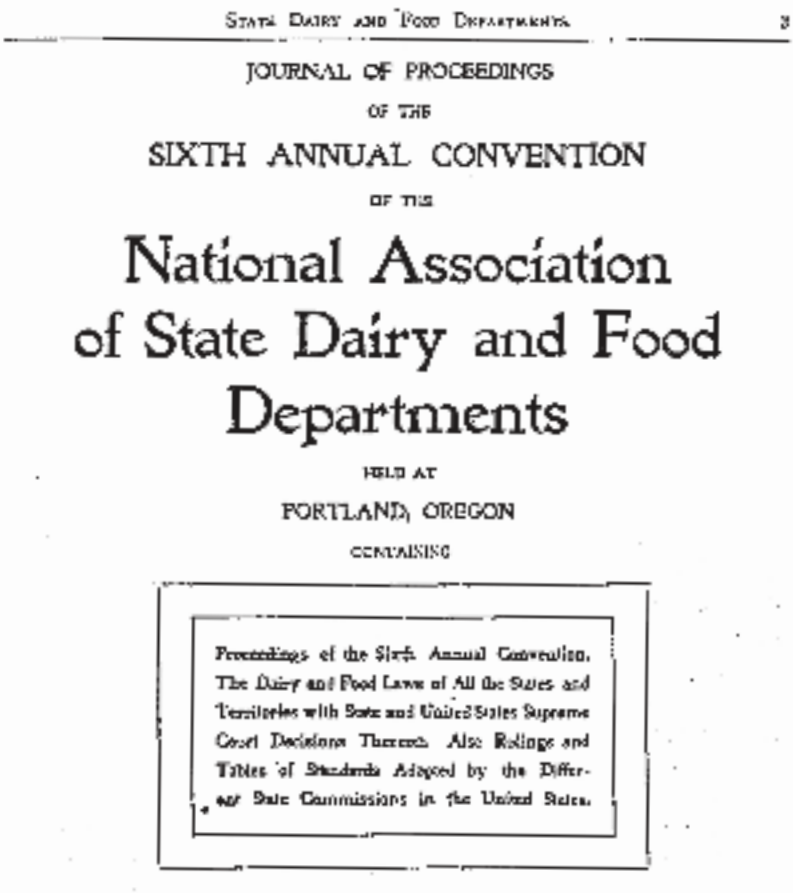
CHAPTER 2

THE EARLY YEARS

The history of the Association from its founding in 1897 through 1901 can be reconstructed based on subsequent comments of the participants in those first five years, but I couldn't find contemporaneous documents. From 1902 through 1931 (with some exceptions), we are fortunate to have verbatim transcripts of the annual meetings. The transcripts are in four forms:

1. The 1902 proceedings were "published under the personal direction of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments" on 8½" x 11" pages printed in two columns. Since this is the earliest transcript I was able to find, the cover page, the "Introductory" by President J. W. Bailey (who was elected in 1902) and Secretary and Treasurer R. M. Allen, and the Table of Contents, Index to Illustrations and Index to Advertisements on page 7, 9 and 11 are reprinted in full. Also, the Members, the List of Committees, and the official titles and names of the state departments charged with enforcing dairy and food laws which appeared on pages 13 and 15 are reprinted in full. Figure 2.1 contains the original 7 pages of materials.
2. From 1904 to 1907, the transcripts are in hard cover bound books about 6" x 9" averaging about 400 pages.
3. From 1906 to 1917 (with some missing years), the transcript appeared in the convention issue of *The American Food Journal*, an 8½" x 11"

Figure 2.1 Sample materials from 1902 Proceedings



STATE DAIRY AND FOOD DEPARTMENTS 3

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments

HELD AT

PORTLAND, OREGON

CONTAINING

Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Convention. The Dairy and Food Laws of All the States and Territories with State and United States Supreme Court Decisions Thereon. Also Rulings and Tables of Standards Adopted by the Different State Commissions in the United States.

"Does it not matter to us as a nation,
What we feed our babies,
What we bring into our homes on which
To bring up the rising generation?"

Published
Under the Personal Direction of the
National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments

Next Annual Convention St. Paul, Minn., July 21st, 22d, 23rd and 24th, 1903

Copyrighted 1903 by [illegible], Secretary.

INTRODUCTORY.

PURE FOOD is as necessary to good health as pure air is essential to long life, hence thoughtful minds throughout the world recognize the importance of pure food as the great promotor of the future welfare of mankind. For the purpose of protecting and safe-guarding the people nearly every State in the country has statutes calculated to afford protection, and an aroused public sentiment has demanded the establishing of pure food commissions in the various States of the Union, which, while perhaps not fulfilling all the expectations of their promotors, it is the consensus of opinion that working in harmony with one another in perfecting UNIFORM LAWS, RULINGS AND LABELS of the different States of the Union, great good has already been accomplished. The aim of these commissions is now more clearly defined, and the future with a *National Pure Food Law* on the statute books from which the several States can adopt the principal features, the present and rising generation can feel assured of absolutely Pure Food Products all over this vast country.

In harmony with this idea the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments determined at its last Annual Convention held at Portland, Oregon, to again present to the public in convenient shape, the proceedings of the meeting, together with the rulings and tables of standards of the various States relative to food products, as well as the Dairy and Food laws of all States and Territories with State Supreme and United States Supreme Court decisions affecting the same. Also a complete and revised list, with half tone cuts of the officials of the several State Dairy and Food Departments.

The increased inquiry for pure food being expected as the result of business announcements in these pages, carrying with it the guarantee of the purity of the products offered the consuming public, will serve the double purpose of increased demand for pure food goods and restrict the sale of adulterated ones.

Yours truly,

J. W. BAILEY, *President*,

R. M. ALLEN, *Secretary and Treasurer*,

National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments.

Figure 2.1 (continued)

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trade magazine published by Mr. H. B. Meyers. We owe a great deal to Mr. Meyers for preserving the record of those very stormy early years leading up to The Battle of Denver in 1909, and for his editorial comments which add color and perspective to the proceedings. His cartoonist, Mr. Masterson, also adds greatly to our understanding and amusement.

4. From 1912 through 1931 (1918-21 are missing), the Association published an official 'Proceedings' in soft cover 5-½" x 8-½" bound books.

For 1932 through 1936 I found no transcripts, and in 1937, speeches, resolutions, etc. began to be published in the Quarterly Bulletin.

The transcripts were the bases for seven speeches on the history of the Association I was privileged to present at the annual meetings from 1989 through 1995. The early meetings were so fraught with discord and problems that the verbatim transcripts are far more interesting than any description of them could possibly be. For that reason, beginning with the 1992 speech at the AFDO convention in Buffalo, New York, I selected 'volunteers' to read exactly what was said 90 years before, at the 1902 convention in Portland, Oregon.

1902

The Honorable A. H. Jones of Illinois (Figure 2.2) was president of the Association in 1902, and here's how he opened the convention:

> Your attendance in such numbers from all sections of our country attests your deep interest in an organization having for its prime objects the enforcement of the food laws of the different states, and to obtain uniformity of laws and rulings in regard to the manufacture and sale of the various food products, as well as devise a system or method by which the food products of our country can be properly and uniformly labeled so we may have one set of labels for all the states and territories. If this can be accomplished, then the dealer, purchaser and consumer, as well as every one interested may know just what the article is. If a uniform law and rulings can be secured for every state and territory, then substantially one form of labels and one set of rulings will answer for every state and territory in the Union. . . .

Figure 2.2: Commissioner A. H. Jones.

His remarks are just as relevant and important today as they were then; all we might do is add "drugs and medical devices."

Portland saw the first AFDO convention on the west coast. Oregon was admitted to the union a few years before, and its submission had been opposed by Senator Benton and other eastern interests. Here's what Mr. Jones had to say about that subject.

> If Senator Benton could visit Portland and traverse the State of Oregon today; if he could cross the continent in a Pullman palace car and see this western Utopia, how the desert and the solitary places have been made to blossom, he and the senators who opposed the admission of the State of Oregon into the Union on account of its distance from the National Capital, as it was claimed by these great statesmen, "It would take the full twelve months in each year to make the round trip from Oregon to Washington," and consequently it was impracticable for Oregon to take part in national affairs. Senator Benton's future vision was obscured; he could not see into the future and see the railroads, the telegraphs, the telephones and the many other inventions of the nineteenth century that seemingly removed time and distance.

Then began the role playing at the 1992 convention, with Dr. Robert F. Meenge, Chief of the Division of Foods, Drugs and Dairies in the Office of Health Protection of the Illinois Department of Public Health reading the lines said by his predecessor, Commissioner A. H. Jones:

> We have been organized but five years and we started from a very small beginning, but now there are 35 states enrolled in the work. It is a great work, and one that we should take an interest in. We want to know that the food we eat is pure and good. I really feel sorry for Missouri and the states that have not a Food Commission. . . . When Mr. Bailey wished to get the convention to meet at Portland he told us some marvelous stories. . . . He even told us that out here they caught fish with horses, and of course we all thought that he was romancing. When, however, we had been here but a short time we had a chance to see for ourselves the fishing with horses. He also told us many other things that we did not believe that it was possible to be true, but we have been shown everything that

he spoke of, and we are now willing to admit that all he said is true and that Oregon is the greatest of all the states.

Like any fledgling organization, the Association was having a problem with its constitution and bylaws. Here's the colloquy among Mr. Jones (Bob Flentge), Hon. John Hamilton, Commissioner of Agriculture of Pennsylvania (Whitney Almquist, of York, Pennsylvania, then Executive Director of AFDO), Elliot O. Grosvenor, former Dairy and Food Commissioner of Michigan (Dr. Edward C. Heffron, Director of the Food Division of the Michigan Department of Agriculture and President of AFDO in 1986), Hon. Joseph P. Blackburn, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Ohio and President of the Association during its first three years (Deborah Norton of Burditt & Radzius), and Col. R. C. Stoll of Kentucky, an attorney (Irving Bell of The Coca-Cola Company, President of AFDO 83 years after 1902).

PRESIDENT JONES: I will say for the benefit of Mr. Monson and the members present that I have never had the pleasure of seeing the constitution and by-laws. I understand that in the archives somewhere secreted there is such a thing. I understand that at the first meeting they did pass something of the kind. Last year at our meeting in Buffalo, in the absence of any constitution and by-laws, Mr. Grosvenor of Michigan stated that he thought he had a copy; so we passed it over until this time. . . . Do you remember, Mr. Hamilton, how it was?

MR. HAMILTON: I do not.

MR. GROSVENOR: When the association was organized at Detroit, as I look around I see but two other gentlemen present who were there at that time—Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Doolittle: perhaps there are some others that I do not recall. We spent three days and three nights in getting up a constitution and by-laws. As secretary I, of course, had charge of it, and when Mr. Noble was elected secretary I turned it over to him; and at the Buffalo meeting he admitted, as I remember, that it had been lost or mislaid. I searched for my copy, but was unable to find it until just a day or so before I left for Portland, and when I did find the copy I laid it away so carefully it did not get into my satchel;

I could not find it so it is not here. I will look for it immediately on reaching Detroit.

But I recollect distinctly this question of voting, and I ask Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Doolittle to bear me out if I am not correct; I think I am. It provides but one method of taking a vote and that is by states, and each state is entitled to three votes, regardless of its representation in the convention. If a state is represented by but one man, that one man has three votes. That is the only method of voting provided for in the constitution and by-laws.

MR. HAMILTON: How do we vote now?

MR. GROSVENOR: By ballot.

MR. BLACKBURN: That is exactly as I recollect it; and the reason is that we had to adopt some such resolution for our meeting in Detroit, Mich., had so many members there that we had to do it to shut them off. Every state represented was to have three votes, and no state should have more than three votes and any representative present should cast the entire vote of the state. If there was more than one representative there or if there was but one, they could cast the number of votes to which the state was entitled, and that is three votes. That is it exactly.

MR. STOLL: As I understand it there is only one copy of the constitution and by-laws of this association in existence; would it not be well for this association to order the secretary to have copies printed of the charter or constitution of this association and have them distributed among the members?

PRESIDENT JONES: I think that should be done and also that it should be embodied in our next annual report.

MR. BLACKBURN: I have promised to furnish a copy to the compiler, who asked for it about a week ago, since we left Chicago. He said he wanted to incorporate it in the next report if he compiled it, so that everybody can have a copy for reference whenever they want it. I have one copy

> at home and have promised to furnish it to the compiler, so if Mr. Grosvenor has a copy we have two.
>
> MR. STOLL: Let me say further that this constitution as originally drafted has been amended at several conventions, as I understand it. Would it not be well to furnish the compiler with a copy of such amendments as have been passed on it, so that the constitution, with all the amendments that have been passed on it, can be published in the annual report?
>
> PRESIDENT JONES: . . . Now these gentlemen say there is at least one copy in existence; it is not like the common law of England; it is not made by usage and tradition or any worn out statute of any kind; and I understand that Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Blackburn, between them will furnish our secretary or the compiler a copy, so I presume at our next meeting we will have no trouble in getting the matter settled.

The bylaws finally showed up and are reprinted here (Figure 2-3).

The 1902 Convention began on Thursday, July 9, and had full programs through Monday evening, July 14. The convention focused on about eight topics, with a major speech on each topic followed by commentaries. The commentators were all notified in advance, so at least in theory the program was magnificently organized. Implementation of the organization differed, a little, from the exquisite symmetry of the plan. For example, at one point President Jones said:

> We will now hear from Mr. [R. E.] Doolittle, [State Analyst of Michigan] who was assigned to the discussion of the question. . . .
>
> MR. DOOLITTLE: Ladies and Gentlemen: What I say will be in the nature of a general discussion. As I just told you I have no paper prepared and, as I said, did not know I was on for a discussion of this question.

At another point President Jones said:

> The discussion of Mr. Sherwood's paper [Mr. C. P. Sherwood was Dairy and Food Commissioner of South

Dakota] will be opened by Commissioner Bailey of Oregon.

Figure 2.3 By-laws of 1897

BY-LAWS

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE DAIRY AND FOOD DEPARTMENTS.

NOTE--Ordered inserted in the proceedings by vote of the convention.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This Association shall be known as the National Association of State Dairy and Foods Departments. Adopted.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Section 1. The object is to promote and foster such legislation as will tend to protect public health and prevent deception in the manufacture, sale and use of dairy, food and other products intended for human consumption.

Sec. 2. To promote uniformity in legislation and rulings relative to dairy and food products.

Sec. 3. To enhance the efficiency of dairy and food laws by developing an acquaintance tending to harmonize the interests represented by those charged with the enforcement of such State laws.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

The officers shall consist of: One President, and Vice-Presidents as follows: First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, and Third Vice-President, and

a Secretary, who shall also be the Treasurer; no two of whom shall reside in the same State. Adopted as corrected.

ARTICLE IV

COMMITTEES.

The committees shall be as follows:
1. A Legislative and Executive Committee.
2. A Finance Committee.
3. A Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

All officers shall be elected by ballot, and shall hold office until the last session of the next annual meeting, or until their successors are duly elected. Adopted.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings and shall issue, or cause the Secretary to issue, all orders or notices that may be required, and shall notify or cause to be notified all members of the Association of any meeting that may be called in accordance with the rules and by-laws; and appoint such committees as may be required, whose appointment or election are not otherwise provided for. Adopted.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President, in their numerical order, to act in the capacity of President, when the President or preceding Vice-President is absent, or from any other cause fails to act, in accordance with the by-laws of the Association. Adopted.

Sec. 3. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of each meeting, and conduct such correspondence and issue such notices as may be required of him by these by-laws, or by the President or acting President of this Association, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative and Executive Committee. He shall, at least thirty days prior to any meeting of this Association, ascertain whether the President is qualified and will be

present to act as such. If the President cannot act, the Secretary shall notify Vice-President in their numerical order to be present and act as President of the meeting. He shall also have charge of all funds of the Association and pay the same upon the orders of the President on bills which have been audited and allowed by the Executive Committee. Adopted.

ARTICLE VII.

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Legislative and Executive Committee shall consist of five members: The President and Secretary shall be members of this committee by virtue of their respective offices. The remaining three members shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting and shall serve until their successors and elected. The President of the Association shall be Chairman of the committee, and the Secretary of the Association shall be the Secretary of the committee. Meetings of this committee shall be held upon calls issued by the Chairman, at the request of a majority of the committee. Such calls shall state time, place and object of meeting, and shall give each member notice thereof at least fifteen days prior to the holding of the meeting. Adopted.

ARTICLE VIII.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance shall be composed of three members to be appointed by the President-elect at each annual meeting, and shall hold office until such time as their successors are appointed. It shall be the duty of this committee to devise and recommend ways to procure funds for the use of the Association and perform such other duties as may be required of them by the Association. Adopted.

ARTICLE IX.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions shall be composed of five members, to be appointed by the President at the first session of each annual meeting and shall hold office during such meeting. Adopted.

ARTICLE X.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. The following persons shall be members of this Association, ex-officio: (1) State Dairy Commissioners. (2) State Dairy and Food Commissioners, (3) State Agricultural Commissionners charged by statute with the enforcement of dairy laws, (4) the Secretary or Executive Officer of the State Agricultural Board, which is charged by law with the enforcement of the dairy and food laws.

Sec. 2. The following persons shall be eligible to membership, viz.: The Deputies, Assistants, Secretaries, Inspectors and Agents, together with Attorneys of the above named departments as may be recommended by the respective heads thereof; and in States having no such departments, a person appointed by the Governor of such State. All persons shall cease t he members of this Association when they cease to hold the position by virtue of which they are entitled to membership. Adopted as corrected.

ARTICLE XI.

VOTING.

In voting by ballot or otherwise each State shall he entitled to three votes. Those present and qualified may cast the full vote of their State.

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the States represented.

> MR. BAILEY: Mr. President, and Gentlemen of this Convention: When I received a letter from your secretary asking me to take this topic I told him my time and energies would be devoted to things of more interest to you than this program; and I heard nothing further about this until a few days ago and have given it only a few minutes thought, and am not going to. But we have one commissioner here who is on for a discussion and who is amply able to handle this subject, and that is E. A. McDonald of Washington, so I am going to turn this matter over to him . . . and let him see if he cannot handle it properly.
>
> MR. MCDONALD: I wish, Mr. President and gentlemen, to thank Mr. Bailey for his kindness in turning this subject over to me. Of course there is no question but I have the ability to handle this great and important subject.

Mr. Doolittle's lines were read at the 1992 annual meeting by Dr. T. K. Wu, Director of the Laboratory Division of the State Department of Agriculture in Michigan; Mr. Sherwood's lines were read by Jim Black, Administrator of the Food and Dairy Division of the State Department of Agriculture in Oregon; and Mr. McDonald's lines were read by Stuart E. Richardson, Jr., Chief of the Food and Drug Branch in California's Division of Public Health.

Mr. McDonald also made some comments on the difficulties he faced in the State of Washington in enforcing pure food laws:

> MR. MCDONALD: . . . [O]ne of the difficulties in our state is the apathy of the prosecution. The duty of enforcing the pure food law is placed upon the prosecuting attorney and the attorney general, there not being sufficient appropriation made for the Commissioner to hire special counsel; so he is really at their mercy. . . .
>
> Another difficulty in the way of enforcing the pure food laws is the leniency of juries. . . .
>
> Still another difficulty in the way of enforcing the law is the disinterestedness of the consumer. . . .
>
> But there is yet another difficulty in the way of enforcing the pure food laws, and that lies in the path of the chemist.

At another point President Jones and Mr. Grosvenor were a little testy with each other. Mr. Jones introduced Mr. Grosvenor:

> We have here one of the most important subjects, I think, with which the Commissioner or the department has to deal, and that is "How to Label the Different Food Products, and Rulings on Same." . . .
>
> Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, ex-Commissioner of Michigan, will now address you.
>
> MR. GROSVENOR: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I first wish to place myself on record, in view of what your President has just said, that I was not asked nor did I advise the committee that I wished to make an address on any subject, and I think it is pretty tough for the President to make that statement and then call me out.
>
> PRESIDENT JONES: I beg your pardon; did you not get an invitation to come and address us?
>
> MR. GROSVENOR: Yes, sir; but I got no letter asking me whether I wanted to or not.
>
> PRESIDENT JONES: I sent a letter out, perhaps not altogether as an invitation, but as a request that you address us. I don't remember just how the letter read.

At another point, Mr. Grosvenor was making an excellent speech about catsup and coloring and other matters, and his last line is classic:

> I forgot one thing which I have still forgotten. Thank you.

Later on, President Jones said:

> The next assigned to this subject for discussion is Hon. R. O. Eaton, Deputy Commissioner of Connecticut. Mr. Eaton has been detained, so that he did not get to come. I understand that he has sent no paper. That is right, is it not, Mr. Allen?
>
> MR. ALLEN: I have received no paper.

But on the next day Mr. Jones said:

> MR. JONES: The discussion of Dr. Eaton's paper will be led by R. E. Doolittle, State Chemist of Michigan.
>
> MR. DOOLITTLE: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the convention: This is an entirely new line of thought for me. I did not know I was on for a discussion of such a paper. Dr. Eaton's paper sounded very nice.

And then came this one:

> PRESIDENT JONES: The discussion of this paper will be followed by Dr. J. M. Nelson, State Chemist of Nebraska. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Nelson, who will now address you.
>
> MR. NELSON: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I don't feel that I can say very much in regard to this line of work.

And finally, Mr. Jones suggested there was an opportunity for someone to discuss the paper of any one of several gentlemen, and the following occurred:

> DR. EATON: I would like to hear Prof. Shepard, State Chemist of South Dakota.
>
> PRESIDENT JONES: Prof. Shepard, they want to know what you think about a food pharmacopoeia. Would you come right over here and take your stand?
>
> PROF. SHEPARD: I have not anything to say.
>
> MR. JONES: You look like you might be loaded down with knowledge.
>
> PROF. SHEPARD: Appearances might be deceiving, Mr. President. Ladies and Gentlemen: I have made no special preparation for a discussion of this paper.

Prof. Shepard did make some comments, however, but Mr. L. M. Frailey, First Vice President of the Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Food Products, thought Prof. Shepard was being a little impractical:

> MR. FRAILEY: Well, even admitting that this is possible, which I am not prepared to do, do you realize that that would mean a storage capacity of at least fifteen thousand fifty-gallon tanks?
>
> MR. SHEPARD: Well, that is merely a matter of detail.
>
> MR. FRAILEY: Rather expensive detail, I think, to us, to carry out this idea advanced by Mr. Shepard.

Mr. Eaton Smith of Connecticut, one of AFDO's most distinguished presidents (1969) was scheduled to read the lines of his predecessor Hon. R. O. Eaton of Connecticut; 1992 AFDO President John P. Misock of the Food and Drug Section in the Division of Standards and Consumer Services for the Wyoming Department of Agriculture read Prof. Shepard's lines; and Merrill Thompson, a distinguished lawyer formerly of Chicago and now of Bridgeton, Indiana, and AFDO's first Associate Member Award winner, read Mr. Frailey's lines.

The 1902 Annual Convention concentrated on several topics. The first was the proposed national law which was finally passed four years later as the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906. The state officials recognized, as Mr. Jones said, that

> . . . there should first be a National Food Commission, at the head of which shall be a National Commissioner with laws governing all the questions.

John Hamilton of Pennsylvania made the first presentation in favor of the proposed national law, and he was supported by the Hon. H. R. Wright, Dairy Commissioner of Iowa. I have often assumed that there was no opposition at all to a national law, but in 1902, Hon. T. L. Monson, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Colorado, said this:

> I think it would be well to consider this legislation very carefully. I think that this body should not act with haste in recommending National pure food laws. The people of this country are to-day looking to this convention

> for relief from the evils that have been perpetrated upon them by the adulteration of foods.

And here's what "a leading Western newspaper' said about the law:

A DANGEROUS PROPOSITION

> A dangerous tendency of the times toward a centralization of power in the hands of the government is exhibited with startling force in one of the provisions of the Hepburn 'pure food' bill, now pending in the House of Representatives. This bill, should it become a law as it is now drawn, would to all intents and purposes make the chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture the sole judge of what may be manufactured and sold as foods and drugs in this country--a power more absolute and quite as far-reaching as any ever enjoyed by the most absolute of monarchs and one which would raise visions of opportunities for 'grafting' so stupendous as fairly to stagger the imagination of even the most ambitious of 'political bosses.'

Tom Messenger, Director of the Division of Consumer Protection in Colorado's State Department of Public Health and AFDO President in 1988 read his predecessor T. L. Monson's lines; and Steve Clapp of Food Chemical News read the editorial from the "Leading Western Newspaper."

Dr. William C. Mitchell of the Colorado State Board of Health said:

> It seems to the writer that a fair solution of the question of national legislation of pure foods might best be accomplished by co-operation between federal and state officials. For example, if the national government would agree to appropriate to each state in the Union a certain sum of money annually for analytic and scientific investigation of food products, provided a like sum would be furnished by each individual state--say $10,000 from the national government and $10,000 from the state--this gift of the national government would be most likely to appeal to the legislatures of the individual states.

Industry on the other hand was in favor of the national legislation. Mr. Frailey said:

> I want to say in behalf of the Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Food Products, which Association I represent here, that we are thoroughly and heartily in favor of the enactment of national legislation on the subject of pure food.

Professor J. H. Shepard, also raised some questions about the advisability of a national law:

> PROF. SHEPARD: I would like to ask you, Mr. Grosvenor, in your judgment, do you believe it would be possible to enact a national food law that would practically do away with the State Dairy Commissioner? Do you think the thing is feasible, or would it be necessary to enact a food law, a United States food law with supervisory and directory powers, we will say located in a general office at Washington, who should act in connection with the State Dairy and Food Commissioner?
>
> Now you see the point is right here. If we try to enact a law that shall give the whole control all over, see what a complicated affair it must be. Each state has its own need to be looked after and it needs local organization and a local arm to be there at work, somebody to be on the ground. And do you believe the people of the United States would stand for it? Do you believe they would stand for a law where the people on one side of the continent are to have their interests looked after by a man on the other side of the continent, a man who probably could not come there once a year? Is that a business proposition? Do you think the thing is practical? Is it feasible? Is it the best proposition?
>
> MR. GROSVENOR: Mr. President, if I understood the question, it is whether a national food law can take the place of state food laws and have the administration of the whole question in the states themselves.
>
> PROF. SHEPARD: No; the question was whether these laws, and the policing of these laws, should be entirely invested in the United States Commissioner, appointed by this national law, or whether the State Dairy and Food

> Commissioner should not be independent -- that is, to a certain extent -- working, acting and moving in the state and having the immediate supervision, under the guidance and the direction of the unifying influence of the United States officers appointed to enforce that law.
>
> MR. GROSVENOR: Well, Mr. President, is not that question entirely done away with by the proposition that the federal statute can only apply when you come to cross the state line; can only have to do, not even with the interstate importation; cannot then go that far, but can only have to do with the actual transportation?

Mr. Blackburn of Ohio, first president of the Association, also strongly supported the national law:

> Now a few words as to a national pure food law, Mr. President. I went into the fight for national legislation with as much enthusiasm and worked perhaps as long as anybody and as hard as anybody while I did work. I was two or three times made president and still hold the honor of the office in the National Pure Food and Drug Congress. We had a meeting in Washington and we thought we were just going to get national legislation right away; but after the meeting had adjourned and I called on the various members of Congress and would say to them, 'What is the prospect for the passage of a national pure-food law?' they simply laughed and would say, 'None at all.'
>
> Now, gentlemen, there is only one way you will ever get national legislation on this subject, and that is you have got to create a demand for it from the people themselves. In talking with one Congressman from Ohio he said: "You ask me to support this bill and I say I will; I am in sympathy with that movement; but what influence does that have with California, New York or Louisiana Congressmen? None at all.

Of course the convention ended up strongly in support of national legislation. Communications were read from several officials, including one from Professor Hamilton, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, and Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Association. Upon motion of Commissioner Blackburn it was moved that the entire committee go to

Washington to appear before the Senate Committee and assist Professor Hamilton in urging that the Senate Committee amendments be incorporated in H. R. 3109 and that each member of the executive committee be allowed his expenses to be paid from the proceeds arising from the sale of advertisements in the report of the 6th Annual Convention.

The second major issue at the 1902 Convention was uniformity. The 1897 by-laws themselves state in Article II, Object of the Association, Section 2:

> To promote uniformity in legislation and rulings relative to dairy and food products.

The Honorable C. P. Sherwood, Dairy and Food Commissioner of South Dakota, said as the concluding paragraph in his address:

> I believe if we had more uniform laws and kept more in touch with one another we might accomplish better results and secure the more hearty cooperation of the manufacturer. I am sure the present meeting will do much in this direction and be of great benefit to us all.

Here's what Mr. Grosvenor, one of the strongest leaders and founders of the association, said about uniformity:

> Now, the present conditions are that we have twenty-nine general food laws in twenty-nine different states with almost twenty-nine different general provisions; and, at least in some instances (it is a pretty broad statement) almost twenty-nine different labels required for one product; and yet we are asking Congress to pass a federal statute that is radically different.

And Mr. Allen of Kentucky, another stalwart in those early days said:

> I do not believe that our co-operation depends so much on a national law as it does upon uniformity in the state laws. Uniformity in the state laws is a possibility, but not an immediate probability. It will have to come out of the influence of our meetings here together year after year, and bringing out in our talks recognized principles which we can depend upon.

A third major topic of the 1902 Convention was food standards. And remember this is four years before the 1906 Act, and 36 years before the standards-making authority of §401. President Jones said:

> We have had a good deal of trouble (this association has) in regard to standards and a good many other things that have come up in the way of regulating the food products, and it was thought best by the Executive Committee to assign some one to the topic of A UNITED STATES FOOD PHARMACOPOEIA, and that was assigned to Dr. Eaton of Connecticut.
>
> Ladies and gentlemen, you will now hear Dr. Eaton upon this topic.

> DR. EATON: Mr. President, Members of the Convention, Ladies and Gentlemen: I will preface my paper by stating that the question of establishing standards has been one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of securing state and national legislation. In the various legislation that has been proposed for a national food law there have been three methods proposed for establishing standards for food products:
>
> First: That the standard be established by the national chemist, Dr. Wiley, at present.
>
> Second: That the standard be established by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.
>
> Third: That a committee of experts (to be composed of five members I believe) be formed to create the different standards.
>
> This paper will suggest another way, and I hope the discussion will suggest still another way of fixing standards.

Dr. Eaton's suggestion was that a food pharmacopeia be established, and of course that is what §401 of the 1938 Act in effect authorizes.

Probably the most significant act taken at the Portland meeting in July 1902 was the creation of a committee to formulate definitions and standards for food products for the information and guidance of the food law enforcing officials. The Committee consisted of all the chemists present, eleven in number. The committee was made a permanent committee of the Association and became known as the Committee on Standards. Later, the

number of members on the Committee was reduced to five, and in 1914 it was replaced by a committee of three which also represented the Association on the Joint Committee of Definitions and Standards.

Other topics which were the subject of extensive papers and discussion were:

- "A Review of the Laws and Rulings Regulating Flavoring Extracts";
- "Adulterated Coffee, Glazed and Otherwise";
- "How to Label the Different Food Products, and Rulings on Same";
- "Antiseptics and Coloring in Foods"; and
- "The Enforcement of Pure Food Laws in the West."

Here's how Mr. Jones closed the meeting:

> My heart is full of gratitude to my associate members of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Commissioners who have labored so devotedly and earnestly and they are entitled to the country's highest esteem for the success of the work accomplished and to the secretary and committees who have so ably and acceptably discharged their duties.

It was an exciting time that July week in 1902. Commissioner Grosvenor, Commissioner Blackburn, Commissioner Jones, Prof. Shepard and Secretary Allen of Kentucky and their friends would be glowing 94 years later over the results of their work.

1903 and 1904

1903 is one of those relatively blank years. I couldn't find the basic documents if there were any, but we do know the annual meeting was held at the Ryan Hotel in St. Paul, Minnesota, from July 21 to July 24. J. W. Bailey of Oregon presided and R. M. Allen of Kentucky was serving his second term as secretary/treasurer.

But we have the full load for 1904. The 8th Convention of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments and the International Pure Food Congress were held in St. Louis, Missouri, from September 26 to October 1, 1904. 115 representatives from 30 states were registered: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota,

Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin. "Porto" Rico and several foreign countries were also represented, including Belgium, Honduras, Brazil, Italy and Austria (or as Dr. Wiley correctly said "Austro-Hungary".)

The proceedings are reported in a hard-cover bound book, the first 17 pages of which are full page advertisements for the meat packers, (Swift, Armour, Morris, Schwarzchild & Sulzberger and G.H. Hammond), distillers and miscellaneous others like Snider's Pork and Beans, Triscuits, Van Camp's Cream, E.R. Durkee and Lowney's Cocoa. Alcoholic beverage ads -- 27 of them -- dominate the advertisers: Wilson Whiskey, Old Saratoga Whiskey, Solo Rye, Hunter Baltimore Rye, Highland Pure Rye, Carstairs Philadelphia Rye, Clarke's Pure Rye, Old Underroof Rye, Old Forester "whisky," Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, Shenandoah Rye, National Wholesale Liquor Dealer's Association of America, Sam Thompson Pure Rye Whiskey, Golden Age Champagne, California Wine Association, Engs Baltimore Rye Whiskey, Old Capitol Pure Rye, I.W. Harper Rye, Lachman & Jacobi California Wines and Brandies, Schlitz, Mount Vernon Pure Rye Whiskey, Cream of Kentucky "Thee Whiskey", Gold Seal Champagne, Murray Hill Club Whiskey, Great Western Champagne, Clifton Springs Whiskies and Wright & Taylor Distillers.

A national food law was of course very much under consideration in 1904. While Dr. Wiley and many others were speaking forcefully in favor of national legislation, the opinion was not unanimous. Jay D. Miller, attorney for Sprague Warner & Co., began his speech with the following remarks:

> I take my text from Section 10, Article 7, of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."
>
> The states did not, in adopting the Constitution, surrender the police power to the national government, and they have not been prohibited by the federal constitution from exercising such power. Therefore, the states have retained the police power, and have complete and absolute authority over matters of this nature, and it is questionable whether congress has power to enact any of the food measures now pending.

The issue has of course long since been resolved in favor of the constitutionality of federal legislation over food, drugs, cosmetics and medical devices.

Dr. Wiley also gave one of the longest speeches of the meeting, at the 8:00 p.m. session on Thursday night. He was obviously getting wound up for the 1906 Act! When he finished, the President said:

> I want to say to those who do not know, that we are holding a very interesting International Pure Food Congress. . . .

Food standards, baking powder, adulteration of food and drugs, and the "purity of spirits" received ample attention.

J. B. Noble of Connecticut emphasized that the "association stands for uniform action all along the line of its membership for uniform rulings. . ." but added ". . . above all, this association stands for a national pure food law. We want this to strengthen and support our state laws." Another purpose, he added, was to "fix food standards."

Another foreboding of problems was in a resolution, referred to the Executive Committee with power to act, providing that a committee of five be appointed to investigate charges by certain business men of New York and Baltimore reflecting upon the organization "and especially upon certain persons claiming to be connected with it as its representives."

Finally, the Executive Committee took offense at some of the comments made by the speakers at the 1904 convention. On April 4, 1905, they signed the following resolution:

> *Whereas*, objections have been made to the remarks of certain persons in their addresses herein; now, we, the Executive Committee, on behalf of the Association, do hereby expressly decline to be responsible for the said remarks which are published with the understanding that this Committee does not hold itself or the Association liable for the views or ideas of those persons participating in the proceedings herein.

The best way to get a clear picture of the 1904 congress is to read the words as said by the participants. In preparing for my history speech at the 1994 AFDO annual meeting in Portland, Maine, I had the pleasure of reading every word said at the annual meeting 90 years before. Here is an abstract:

> PRESIDENT BAILEY: The convention will please come to order. I will ask the delegates and their friends in the rear of the hall to please come forward and take seats in front, and if there are any representatives of foreign

countries or any manufacturers present who have not registered, they will find the book on the Secretary's table.

. . . I think it would be well to take up the regular program and hear from Dr. Carlier, Commissioner General of Belgium.

DR. CARLIER: . . . Nous sommes heureux de voir les questions relatives à la falsification des denrées alimentaires réunies aujourd'hui dans le programme d'un congrès spécial, célébré dans un pays où ont été poussées si loin les études concernant cet objet. . . .

Le Gouvernment belge suivra avec le plus grand intérêt les travaux du Congrès. Il regrette vivement de ne pouvoir y prendre part dans une mesure en rapport avec l'importance qu'il y attache. Il fait des voeux pour l'entier succès de votre oeuvre. . . .

* * *

PRESIDENT BAILEY: We will now hear from Dr. William Berkeley of Porto Rico.

MR. BERKELEY: I want to know whether I should be considered the representative of a foreign government. . . .

PRESIDENT BAILEY: We have heard from the other nations, now we would like to hear from our own, and I will call upon Dr. H. W. Wiley of Washington.

DR. WILEY: Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen: I am quite certain as to the point raised by Dr. Berkeley; I know I do not represent a foreign country, although the cosmopolitan character of St. Louis at the present time would lead one to believe that at least he was outside of the United States, or that all countries had congregated here, one or the other. It is certainly a pleasure to meet at congresses, as we have done lately, these distinguished representatives from foreign countries. It shows the growing amity of international relations, and the fact that the great problems which affect the prosperity and the welfare of one are the problems which affect the prosperity and welfare of all nations. . . .

* * *

PRESIDENT BAILEY: . . . I will read my address now:

There are times in life when one is awed by the greatness of the occasion. Such is my feeling today when I arise to address this, the greatest meeting ever held in the interests of pure food. . . . My heart is brimmed with pleasure today as I look into the earnest faces of this large audience. The spectacle fills one with a consciousness of the immense proportions our work is assuming, and of the large interests involved in the same. Yet when we stop to consider the short period this work has been in vogue can we but marvel at its rapid development? . . .

The functions of our state dairy and food commissions are three fold.

First: To protect the ignorant consumer from injury and fraud.

Second: To foster and protect the industries of our states.

Third: To put competing manufacturers upon an equal basis. . . .

When we go back into the history of this problem of pure food, I think we will find that there are few who have been as active as the commissioner from Illinois, whom I now present to you, Hon. A. H. Jones.

MR. A. H. JONES: Mr. President, Hon. David R. Francis, President of the exposition and gentlemen of the convention: . . . I take pleasure in being here with you today at this, our eighth annual meeting. I assure you it is a great pleasure to be here and to see how this organization has grown in the five years that I have been connected with it. . . .

It is with pleasure I state that in his annual reports Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has strongly urged Congress to pass a comprehensive "pure food law" and that the chemistry forces, under the able management and leadership of our highly esteemed Dr.

Wiley of that department, have worked in co-operation with our 'Pure Food Congress,' the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments, and other similar organizations.

It is to be greatly regretted that Congress failed to pass a "pure food law" at the last session. . . .

* * *

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: We will now commence with the program as of Tuesday morning, as Mr. Jones should have come yesterday, and we will now listen to an address from one who has done more to make this International Congress a success than any man in the United States, and I want to say right now that even if this national association should live a hundred years and have a hundred secretaries, we will never have a better one than the present one, because they don't make them. . . . [Hon.] R. M. Allen [of Kentucky] . . .

MR. ALLEN: The nations have held international conferences to fix uniform weights and measures. This meeting is called to have the articles of food and drink which go into the gallons and pounds measure up to uniform standards of purity. . . .

The congress was suggested by the success of the seventh annual meeting of food commissioners in St. Paul last year. For the first time manufacturers were invited to take part in the discussions of the questions presented, and the interchange of ideas and experiences was of so much profit to both sides and to the pure food work that it was determined to call a similar meeting in St. Louis and to invite all states, nations, and food interests to take part. Accordingly the secretary was authorized by the Executive Committee in Washington, November 19, 1903, to begin the organization of such a meeting. . . .

* * *

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: The next is an address on "National Food Laws and Inspection in the United States." In selecting someone to handle this subject we have chosen

a man who is well known, not only all over the United States, but all over the civilized world, and I take pleasure in introducing to you Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture. . . .

DR. WILEY: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The scope of the work of food inspection on the part of the federal government is well set forth in the circular which has been distributed throughout the audience, circular No. 16. It may be well, however, in a short time, to give you some additional idea of the nature and scope of the inspection here referred to. . . .

. . . [T]he federal government has authority, almost without the people knowing it, to exercise this very wide supervision over the foods and drinks of the people, and not only our people, but all people to whom we send our agricultural products. We are not of the opinion that we can send to foreign countries food which we deem unfit for our own families. We believe our duty extends not only to ourselves, but to the people of foreign countries to which we send our products.

. . . We have confined our inspection to manufactured articles only, and to a very limited number of these, because Congress, while giving the authority, for some reason failed to give the funds, and therefore we could not carry out to the fullest extent the will of Congress. I suppose you find sometimes the same trouble with the state legislature. They are perfectly willing to give you authority to do things, but sometimes are not quite willing to give you the means of doing them with.

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THE CHAIRMAN: . . . I now introduce to you Mr. F. W. Barrett, editor of the *American Grocer*, of New York City, whose address will be "Publicity for Food Frauds."

MR. BARRETT: Preliminary to the prepared paper which I have, I want to say that I feel very very glad that I came 1,500 miles to attend this conference, if for no other reason than to listen to the clear-bugle note which Mr. Allen gave

in this convention in his paper which he read this morning, which I regard as one of the ablest contributions to the literature on the subject of foods to which I have ever listened or ever read. Mr. Allen made this remark: 'We are here to co-operate and not to fight.' There was an old fellow down on Water street, who was in the habit of speculating, who said that if a bull and a bear had to ride together in the same wagon for a long distance they were very apt to come to terms before they got to the end of their journey. . . .

. . . The food industry claim:

1. The right to manufacture and sell any article that is fit for food. . . .
2. The right to make his product attractive to the eye. . . .
3. The right in preparing foods of every class to make them as serviceable as possible. . . .
4. The right to employ original methods or agents in preparing, curing and preserving foods.
5. The right of the distributor (wholesale or retail) to conceal his source of supply. . . .

* * *

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: I would like to ask Mr. Mason one question for my own information, that I may be set right: I understood him to say that benzoate of soda is not considered poisonous. Is that correct?

MR. MASON: According to the authorities that I quoted, it is not.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Where does it get its preserving qualities if it is not a poison?

MR. MASON: That is, it is not detrimental to the human system. That is the explanation they offer.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: That is the case with very many of the poisons. You can take a certain amount of strychnine and it will pass out of the system. But what are its preserving qualities if it is not poisonous?

MR. MASON: Well, of course, it is taken as a general fact that anything that will prevent the action of an enzyme is naturally called a poison. Now, I quoted these authorities as mentioning these facts. They are much older men than I and of course have had much more experience than I have and they mention the effect of benzoate of soda and in connection with that they mention that it is not poisonous and that benzoates may be taken internally without harm. I have not made experiments enough to show that it is absolutely non-poisonous.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: I concede you can take a certain amount without being poisoned.

MR. MUELLER: I believe I can answer that question, Mr. Chairman. The U. S. Pharmacopoeia holds that any drug which cannot be prescribed in doses larger than 16 grains a day is considered a poison.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Some people can take a larger proportion than others and not be poisoned.

MR. MUELLER: Everything is a poison. You take the concentrated vinegar, salicylic acid, and you dare not put a drop in your palate.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Then the question is, why not call them all poisonous, and let it go at that?

MR. MUELLER: They are not poisonous.

MR. McPHERSON: There is another thing mentioned by the speaker that I would like to ask a question about. Do I understand from what you say in regard to analyzing foods put in tin cans that they do break out in lead or tin or zinc more or less as they age?

MR. MASON: That is, that they dissolve more tin or zinc as they age?

MR. McPHERSON: Yes.

MR. MASON: I have not reached a maximum age on them, but I find the older the fruit is the more tin and zinc and lead I can detect.

* * *

THE CHAIRMAN: I understand that Mr. A. W. Farlinger, President of the National Association of Retail Grocers, is present, and if he is prepared we will be glad to hear from him.

MR. FARLINGER: Mr. President, and Gentlemen: The subject assigned me for discussion is that of a National Pure Food bill. . . .

Mr. President, I firmly believe that the paramount question before the country today is that of "National Pure Food Legislation."

Legislation that affects every child from the first day he is permitted to gaze upon the azure beauties of this world, until the day [he] is ushered into the possibilities of greater opportunity in the life beyond the grave. . . .

THE CHAIRMAN: We have listened with a great deal of profit to the addresses and discussions and up to the present time I believe we have not called for remarks from any one not on the program. We have with us today one who I think is an authority upon these questions, from his great experience and the amount of work he has been doing. I have been in the National laboratory of chemistry and it looked to me as though there were four or five hundred chemists there. He has had a world of experience, and if it is not asking too much I think we would all like to hear from Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, upon these subjects. . . .

DR. H. W. WILEY: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I shall not take up much of your time, but I want to say a word on the subject of saccharin, which we have heard so ably discussed in the two papers which have been presented. . . .

... The use of saccharin as a substitute for sugar is perfectly proper and legal whenever the consumer wants it. I contend that the substitution of a substance which has a sweet taste and is not sugar, for sugar, and when consumed leaves the impression on the consumer that he is eating sugar, is a deception; therefore the use of saccharin in canned goods, if the consumer does not know it, is one of the plainest cases of deception that can possibly be presented, in my opinion, in the whole range of substances added to foods. ...

DR. CASPARI: ... One of the points made by Dr. Wiley was that saccharine when added to canned corn, under the conditions I mentioned, actually was an antiseptic.

PROF. WILEY: I did not say that. I said the logical conclusion from the argument was that it was an antiseptic. I did not say it is.

DR. CASPARI: I said in my paper, if I remember correctly, that the canners of canned corn added a certain amount of sugar and water to the corn in order to make it palatable; that there was not enough sugar in the ordinary corn to make it sweet enough for the public. ... I absolutely fail to see, on the ground of logic, how Dr. Wiley can maintain his position.

DR. WILEY: He has enlightened me as to what a dangerous compound is. Now I would like to have him tell me why the sugar that is contained in the corn does not ferment when saccharine is added.

DR. CASPARI: I presume the saccharine is added when there is not enough sugar in the corn. That is the object of adding it.

DR. WILEY: Do you mean to say sweet corn, not processed at all, does not contain sugar enough to ferment?

DR. CASPARI: I should say there was enough to ferment.

DR. WILEY: Then why is it it doesn't ferment? It is the same sugar you add.

DR. CASPARI: I am not prepared to grant that. Sugar in corn is not there as sugar; it is not there in the usual state of sugar.

DR. WILEY: You come into my laboratory and I will extract six per cent from corn and show it to you.

DR. CASPARI: But it is in a different form when extracted.

DR. WILEY: It is pure cane sugar, the same as you add. You must not get your logic mixed up.

DR. CASPARI: I am no physician; I am not in the same class with you.

DR. WILEY: Here is a phenomena; here is cane sugar, six per cent, we will say; it is not all that sweet, but some of it is, which, when processed and treated with saccharine, will not ferment. You add one or two per cent of the same sugar and process it and it does ferment. Don't you know that sugar ferments because it is not processed sufficiently; and don't you know it wouldn't ferment if all the germs were killed?

DR. CASPARI: Isn't a temperature of 250 high enough to do it?

DR. WILEY: It is if you do it the next day, too, but that does not kill all the germs in the corn.

DR. CASPARI: These spores are not in the sugar you add; they are in the corn. Why are they killed with one processing when you add saccharine and not killed when you add sugar, with the same temperature?

DR. WILEY: Why is it, then, that all the sugar in the corn does not produce fermentation, and when the other sugar is added it does?

DR. CASPARI: That is what I want you to answer. You treat the corn exactly the same way except this: in one case you add saccharine and in the other you do not. In one case fermentation takes place and in the other it does not.

DR. WILEY: You forget the point that if you don't add any at all it won't ferment.

DR. CASPARI: I don't say that. I say if you add sugar it does ferment; if you add saccharine it does not ferment.

DR. WILEY: Then can you explain why sugar will ferment in one case and not in the other?

DR. CASPARI: Yes, I can explain that, provided the canner has represented it to me properly. . . .

MR. COBB: I came here for the purpose of learning something and finding out what I could in regard to saccharine, but from the nature of the discussion it would look as though I would go home without having found out very much. . . .

In fact, when I corresponded with several of the state officials they usually quoted what Dr. Wiley had to say, and I was interested in seeing Dr. Wiley and hearing his talk, only it does not present the subject in exactly the way I would like to have it presented.

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THE CHAIRMAN: The next thing on the program is an address by Mr. McConnell . . . [on] "Our Great Dairy Industry and Purity and Adulteration of Dairy Products."

MR. McCONNELL: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: In approaching the subject assigned me by your committee I have realized something of the vastness and importance of the task before me. I have been keenly conscious of the fact that this National Association of Dairy and Food Departments, under whose auspices this Pure Food congress is being held, represents a great

agricultural nation in which the dairy industry is the leading branch, and as I travel about this great country of ours I come more and more to regard the name of United States and that of industry as synonymous terms. . . .

Before closing I would like to say a word with reference to our cheese industry. During the early part of my commissionship I found the markets of Minnesota flooded with skim cheese, which was palmed off on the unsuspecting public as full cream cheese. The source of this cheese was traced to a Chicago firm that was selling through commission firms in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Seventeen thousand pounds of this cheese was confiscated and sold where it would do no harm to full cream cheese and the proceeds, together with the fines from the commission firms, amounting in all to $8,500, went into the state treasury.

* * *

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: The first thing on the program this afternoon is a paper by Professor Scovell, of Kentucky, and without any further remarks I take pleasure in introducing him. . . .

PROF. SCOVELL: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. I am down on the program for an address on "Food Standards." This, of course, is one of the most important subjects before the convention, or rather, I might say, food standards are almost absolutely necessary in order to enforce the pure food laws. It is one of the most difficult things to establish, and a standard that is established on a true definition and on absolutely correct data is a standard that we should consider only. A standard that might be taken on assumption or on data that cannot be corroborated would be ill-advised, and if we adopted a set of standards that had not been thoroughly digested, both by the trade, the chemists and the commissioners, we should come up against things that we would have to reconsider, and the whole thing would be worse than no standard at all. . . .

Any one who has had experience in the enforcement of pure food laws readily understands the necessity for food

standards. They are as essential for the interpretation of food analysis and for the guidance of the food commissioner as the alphabet is to language or the multiplication table to mathematics, or as self-evident truths in the demonstration of geometrical problems. . . .

* * *

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: We will now listen to an address by Dr. E. N. Eaton, Illinois State Analyst, on "Uniform Standards for State and National Departments." . . .

DR. EATON: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: . . .

While I am unfamiliar with the work of the national government and the needs of the national government, I am quite familiar with the needs of the state food departments in their line of work, and it is upon that subject that I wish to address you, the kind of standards required in the state food departments. I agree with Professor Sorrell that it would be very desirable if we could create a set of standards that would be perfect for all time and which would be as fixed as the stars, but I don't believe a set of standards of that kind is practicable. Standards are man-made, not God-made, and every human being is likely to make a mistake. And so I believe that the standards will need to be revised from year to year in order to keep pace with the progress of mankind. . . .

* * *

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: The next paper will be by Mr. R. G. Evans, of the Heinz Company. Mr. Evans has been with us continually, and is very much interested in the work we are doing.

MR. EVANS: Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention—My paper is on the subject of Food Standards. . . .

[D]uring the progress of this movement to eliminate from the market impure or adulterated foods, the necessity of a standard has become apparent. What is a pure food and what is an adulteration is a question susceptible of as

many answers as there are notions as to what constitute purity and spuriousness. This difficulty and confusion is aggravated because of a lack of uniformity in the food laws of the various states. It has been possible to have as many standards as there are states, and the manufacturer has sometimes been confronted with forty-five different standards or forty-five different interpretations of the same standard. To relieve him from this difficult situation of doubt and uncertainty, and to harmonize the discord which has prevailed between the various state food departments and the manufacturer, Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture, in collaboration with the association of official agricultural chemists, to establish standards of purity for food products as a guide to the officials of the various states and the courts of justice. . . .

* * *

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: We also have an address on . . . [baking powder] by Mr. A. Cressy Morrison, Secretary of the American Baking Powder Association of New York City, whom I now introduce to you.

MR. MORRISON: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to discuss the subject of baking powder and the baking powder controversy to-day, but before doing so I wish to call attention to an error which has been made in the program. . . .

I find that the title of my address was changed from "The Baking Powder Controversy" to simply "An address," at the request of Mr. LaFetra of the Royal Baking Powder Co. I see no reason why I should modify a paper, which I have been requested to prepare, in order to make it a little easier for that company, and so I shall stick to the title as originally outlined. . . .

Prof. Vaughn's record in the matter is no better than Mallet's. The only difference between them is that: whereas, it took a page or two of cross-examination to make Mallet admit his connection with the Royal Baking Powder Company, it took several pages to catch the agile Vaughn. . . .

Professor Vaughn will not dare present these experiments to you. He will entertain you with theoretical deductions taken from test tube experiments conducted in his laboratory. Nothing else. He must make his case. WE want the truth; the whole truth. . . .

. . . We thought something was wrong. We knew it. It was one thing to know a thing and another to prove it. Two years went by. Again we tried to repeal . . . [the Missouri legislation]. Again we were confronted by a majority of the Senate. It was then that one thousand dollar bills began to float around St. Louis. Men had them in their possession who had never had so much before at one time. Twelve of those bills have been traced to their source. Indictments have followed. Lee has turned state's evidence. He fled the country, came back again and finally confessed that he had been the recipient of bribe money and that he had distributed it. Kelley, of the Health Society, is living permanently abroad; he can never return. William Ziegler is under an unanswered indictment for bribery. He will never come out here voluntarily to answer that indictment. Exposures followed. One of the leading magazines of the country has discussed this question in all its bearings, called a spade a spade, called names fearlessly, said exactly what it wanted to say about this scandal. There is no reply to that from the Royal Baking Powder Company, because it is the truth. . . .

* * *

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: We are certainly getting a good deal of light on the baking powder proposition. We will next have an address by Professor Vaughn of the University of Michigan, on the same subject.

PROF. VICTOR C. VAUGHAN: Mr. President and Gentlemen.

The title of my paper is 'The Effects of Aluminum and Its Salts on the Health of Man.'

. . . With these assumptions, I will proceed to a brief discussion of certain well defined and pertinent questions.

(1) Has aluminum hydrate any retarding action on digestion? . . .

. . . Smith (New York Med. Jour., 1900) concludes from his experiments with test breakfasts of bread made with alum powders and controls with bread made with sodium bicarbonate and dilute hydrochloric acid that the use of alum baking powder does not retard digestion.

(2) Is aluminum hydrate soluble in digestive juices? . . .

We must conclude that aluminum is dissolved to some extent at least in the stomach when taken with food.

(3) Is aluminum absorbed from the alimentary canal? . . .

(4) Is absorbed aluminum harmful? . . .

. . . [W]e must conclude that the scientific evidence is against the employment of alum baking powders in the making of bread. . . .

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: I am informed that Dr. F. E. Smith, Ph.D., of New York, has been given a place on the program, and with the consent of Prof. Scovell he will now take the floor.

DR. SMITH: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

. . . I am one of a committee that was retained by the American Baking Powder Association to investigate the question of the wholesomeness or the unwholesomeness of the foods prepared by the use of the class of baking powders which they manufacture. . . .

Professor Vaughn referred to the aluminum compounds, and in doing so he said: "Smith finds by his experiments on men" (referring to myself) "that the aluminum compounds do not retard digestion." I know that Professor Vaughn did not mean to misrepresent me, and I only wish he had read over my article a little more carefully. . . .

PRESIDENT BAILEY: We will now hear from Prof. M. A. Scovell, director Kentucky Experiment Station.

PROF. M. A. SCOVELL: I do not know why I was called upon in connection with this controversy. I am afraid to try to settle the controversy. It has been very interesting, and now you can know some of the troubles and trials of the committee on standards, as they have taken up already this baking powder question, and the controversy has been before them at New York to some extent, and they are unable yet, as you will see, to decide even on a standard. . . .

MR. J. Q. EMERY [of Wisconsin]: I find myself in substantial agreement with what Mr. Scovell has said in regard to the baking powder matter. I have been required to administer in Wisconsin a law that was obtained by my predecessor, Mr. Adams, in 1897, and I want to tell you how he stated it was obtained. The question of alum was being discussed and he and Dr. Minton made up their minds they would get a bill passed by the legislature without the knowledge of either the alum men or the cream of tartar men or any other of the baking powder men, and he got it to his own satisfaction. . . .

* * *

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: So far all the papers have contemplated the question of food and drinks. The next subject on the program is that of drinks pure and simple - that is, it is simple because it is pure, and the first is an address by Sir W. Gilbey, of London, England. . . .

SIR W. GILBEY: Gentlemen: We appreciate the honor of being asked to read a paper before this convention on the Purity of Wines and Spirits, but find it impossible in the short time at our disposal to discuss such a very large subject in its entirety; we can, at all events, make an attempt to point out how genuine spirits are adulterated, and how substitutes are constantly used to eke them out.

* * *

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: This I believe . . . [concludes] the program down to what we know as "Pure Food Afternoon."

This afternoon is to be taken up by addresses by the various food commissioners, and after a year's hard work and study and experience we may expect to get a great deal of useful knowledge from them. The first one on the program is our old standby Mr. Noble, of Connecticut. . . .

HON. J. B. NOBLE: . . . A few years ago . . . it was realized in some of the great dairy states that large quantities of oleomargarine were being manufactured and sold for butter. It was decided that some action should be taken to protect consumers as well as producers against having a cheap fraudulent article put upon the market in place of genuine butter. . . .

This association stands for honesty and purity in the manufacture and sale of food products, and its great purpose has been and is to-day to secure unity of action, earnestness of effort in the administration of pure food laws of our country.

Organized only a few years ago with a small membership from a few states we now see on its roll members from thirty-five states all interested in the same grand work.

This association stands for uniform action all along the line of its membership for uniform rulings . . . .

But above all, this association stands for a national pure food law. We want this to strengthen and support our state laws. . . .

* * *

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: . . . Mr. R. M. Patterson, Assistant Commissioner of Illinois, on "Needed Legislation for the Control of the Purity of Distilled Products."

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. President, and Members of the Association—. . .

There is possibly no channel of commerce affording so wide a field of operation, with such lucrative results, as the adulteration of drinks and liquors.

. . . As a rule such drinks are not taken for their taste, but for the ultimate effect. As a result the consumer seldom thinks if the whisky or other alcoholic drink placed

before him is genuine or doped with chemicals and other highly deleterious matter, and many times it may be he does not care.

When the enormous quantity of liquor annually consumed by the American people is considered, the results of these adulterations may be partially appreciated.

A very careful and laborious research through statistical files shows that there was consumed in the United States last year about twenty gallons of fermented liquor to each male inhabitant of the United States. There are about 160 drinks in each gallon, which would give each male inhabitant about 3,200 drinks for the year or nine each day. It is estimated that over one-half of our population drink no intoxicants. This would give the user of alcohol sixteen drinks each day of the year.

MR. McPHERSON: About your statement in regard to taking sixteen drinks a day – is that right?

MR. PATTERSON: That is a matter I haven't gone into very deeply, but about sixteen drinks.

MR. McPHERSON: I always thought there was something wrong with the American people.

MR. BABBITT: May I ask you where you get that ... [recipe] of two gallons of prune juice and two gallons of peach juice, used by the rectifier?

MR. PATTERSON: What is your name, sir?

MR. BABBITT: Babbitt is my name.

MR. PATTERSON: Stand up. That's proper. Now what do you ask me?

MR. BABBITT: I asked you where you got that ... [recipe] for a hundred gallons.

MR. PATTERSON: I told you when I started this paper that I was not a scientist, but from statistics I have gathered from time to time I find that they use about two gallons of

prune juice to mix up and age and blend the whisky. Do you say they don't use it?

MR. BABBITT: I most assuredly do.

MR. PATTERSON: They don't use any prune juice?

MR. BABBITT: I don't say they don't use any prune juice. You remarked that they used about two gallons of prune juice and two gallons of peach juice to make one barrel of whiskey.

MR. PATTERSON: I said generally. I don't say that is exactly right at all, but I say that from my observation that is about what they use, and I will ask you: What do they use the prune juice for?

MR. BABBITT: They use a small amount of prune juice for some people sometimes. I never heard of a quarter or a half gallon ever being put in a barrel of whiskey.

MR. PATTERSON: What do they use it for?

MR. BABBITT: For flavor—to tone it down, smooth it up and make it palatable.

MR. PATTERSON: Do they say it out on their labels?

MR. BABBITT: They don't say it on their labels.

MR. PATTERSON: Why don't they?

MR. BABBITT: Because there is no necessity for it.

MR. PATTERSON: Don't they do it to make it appear it is older?

MR. BABBITT: Doesn't the barrel itself show it is blended?

MR. PATTERSON: The barrel?

MR. BABBITT: Yes.

MR. PATTERSON: You don't say to this audience that you go in and drink out of a barrel.

MR. BABBITT: I say to this audience that no man ever [bought] a barrel of blended whiskey in his life thinking he was getting straight whiskey.

MR. PATTERSON: Is that so? Did you ever see in your life on a label "Blended goods"?

MR. BABBITT: I don't know.

MR. PATTERSON: Why don't you answer yes or no?

MR. BABBITT: I don't know what that has to do with it.

MR. PATTERSON: You got up here to put questions, didn't you?

MR. BABBITT: You asked if anybody had any questions to ask.

MR. PATTERSON: You asked a question. Now let me ask you a question. Did you ever see in your life on a label "Blended or Compounded Whiskey"? Answer that question yes or no.

MR. BABBITT: No, I never did.

MR. PATTERSON: That is a gentleman now. Now we are getting along fine. That is what I am advocating, that if you are selling whiskey you have a right to tell the people of the United States what they are buying, haven't you?

MR. BABBITT: Yes, sir.

MR. PATTERSON: And I say in the bonded goods that they do that generally and most always, because it is under the government control, and it is presumed that the Americans have a right to think, anyway, that they are

getting pretty good goods, 100 proof, but in the blends they don't do that, do they?

MR. BABBITT: They don't.

MR. PATTERSON: What proof do they get in the blends, really?

MR. BABBITT: They get 100 proof frequently, sometimes 80 or 85.

MR. PATTERSON: Did you ever see it on a label in your life, 100 proof?

MR. BABBITT: Did I ever see it?

MR. PATTERSON: Yes.

MR. BABBITT: Yes, lots of times.

MR. PATTERSON: You can't show me a label on a blended or compounded or rectified package that says 100 proof.

MR. BABBITT: That whole matter can be discussed when the other side gets a hearing.

MR. PATTERSON: I know, but when you get up to be asked questions you have got to be asked other questions too.

MR. BABBITT: I will answer your other question, and I will refer you back to the gentlemen that are favoring bottling in bond.

MR. PATTERSON: I don't know who is favoring bottling in bond, but I will tell you as a casual observer I don't care anything about what they do or what you do, but I am speaking as an individual. I know what effect it had on me.

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> CHAIRMAN BAILEY: I want to say that after two years' connection with this association as president, I believe it is doing better work and more really good work than any other association in the United States. The men I have met with here have been my hearty supporters. Since my election as commissioner six years ago I have attended every meeting except one, and I shall attend every meeting in the future if it is possible, and I retire from the presidency of this association with heartfelt thanks that I have had the pleasure of meeting with such a body of men as I have.

Here's the *dramatis personae* in 1904 and 1994:

1904 PARTICIPANT	1994 PARTICIPANT
Hon. J. W. Bailey [President] State Dairy & Food Commissioner, Portland, OR	George Burditt of Burditt & Radzius
General Jules Cartier Commissioner General of Belgium	Dan Smyly, Ph.D. of Florida
William N. Berkeley, Ph.D. Porto Rico Bureau of Health	Michael Norton of Glen Ellyn [GMB's Grandson]
Dr. H. W. Wiley Chief, Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture	Ron Chesemore of FDA
Hon. A. H. Jones State Dairy & Food Commissioner Chicago, Illinois	Shirley Bolun of Illinois
Hon. R. M. Allen [Secretary/Treasurer] Secretary, Food Division, Kentucky Experiment Station, Lexington, KY	John Misock of Wyoming
Mr. F. W. Barrett, Editor The *American Grocer*, NY, NY	Stuart Richardson of California
Mr. G. F. Mason Heinz Company	Deborah Van Dyk of Schreiber Foods, Inc.
Hon. A. McPherson Dairy, Food & Oil Commissioner Boise, ID	Donna-Mae Burgener of Canada
Mr. A. W. Farlinger President, National Retail Grocers	Gale Prince of The Kroger Co.

Dr. Charles E. Caspari
St. Louis College of Pharmacy
Mr. F. D. H. Cobb
Rochester, NY
Hon. W. W. P. McConnell [First Vice President]
State Dairy & Food Commissioner
Prof. M. A. Scovell
Director, Kentucky Experiment Station, Lexington, KY
Dr. Edward N. Eaton
IL State Analyst, Chicago, IL
Mr. R. O. Evans
Heinz Company
Mr. A. Cressy Morrison
Secretary, American Baking Powder Association of New York, NY
Prof. Victor C. Vaughan
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI
E. E. Smith, Ph.D.
New York
Hon. J. Q. Emery [Chairman]
State Dairy & Food Commissioner
Madison, WI
Sir W. Gilbey
London, England
Hon. J.B. Noble
State Dairy Commissioner
Hartford, CT
Hon. R. M. Patterson
Assistant State Dairy & Food Commissioner, Madison, WI
Mr. E. M. Babbitt
President, Kentucky Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association

Peter Lecko of
Ralston Foods, Inc.
Jim Beebe of FDA

Tom Masso of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN

Mary Logan of Tennessee

Deborah Norton of
Burditt & Radzius
Bob Wooden of Pillsbury

Heinz Wilms of FDA

Ed Heffron, DVM, of Michigan

James Sevchik of New York

Steve Steinhoff of Wisconsin

Colin Broughton of Canada

Mary Heslin of Connecticut

Merrill Thompson of
Baker & Daniels

Irving Bell of
The Coca-Cola Company

1905

The Ninth Annual Convention was held in The Lewis and Clark Exposition Auditorium in Portland, Oregon, July 10-15, 1905.

The official titles and names of state departments charged with enforcing dairy and food laws, as listed in the Journal, are:

Arizona Territorial Board of Health
California State Dairy and Food Bureau
Colorado
Connecticut
Georgia
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Louisiana State Board of Health
Maryland State Board of Health
Massachusetts Board of Agriculture
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Montana Meat and Milk Inspection Board
Nebraska
New Hampshire State Board of Health
New Jersey State Board of Health
New York Department of Agriculture and Board of Health
North Carolina Board of Agriculture
North Dakota
Ohio Dairy and Food Commission
Oregon
Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture and Dairy and Food Commission
Rhode Island Board of Health
South Carolina Board of Health
South Dakota
Tennessee Board of Health
Texas State Health Officer
Utah
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia State Board of Agriculture
Wisconsin
Wyoming State Board of Health

On the recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions, the name of the association was changed from the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments to the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments. The purpose of the change, according to A. H. Jones of Illinois in his address to the 1912 convention, was to take in the national department that enforced food and dairy laws "in order that the food officials of the different states might cooperate with the national food officials in the enforcement of state and national food laws."

Of course much attention was given to the possibility of a national bill, and on November 16, 1905, under the name of the Interstate Pure Food

Commission, the Association sent an extensive telegram to the President in support of the national bill then before Congress. Previous statements and resolutions had been adopted on February 9, 1905 and October 1, 1904.

But problems developed on publishing the proceedings: the Executive Committee voted at its meeting in Washington, D.C. on November 14, 1905 not to publish. The Executive Committee passed a resolution on April 25, 1906 informing "the public, and those interested, that it is in no way responsible for any publication of partial or imperfect reports, purporting to be 'Proceedings of the Portland, Oregon, meeting of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Department,' and that the same wherever found are printed without the consent, permission or authority of the Committee of the association."

1906

The tenth annual convention, now under the name of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, was held in Hartford, Connecticut, July 17-20, 1906. Upton Sinclair, the muckrakers, Dr. Wiley and their supporters were successful that year in persuading Congress to pass the first comprehensive national Pure Food and Drugs Act. The *American Food Journal* cartoonist waxed artistically eloquent (See Figures 2.4 and 2.5). The proceedings are reported in a hard cover book of 349 pages. The table of contents lists many topics still relevant. See Figure 2.6.

But of course there were a few problems as President Noble proceeded through the agenda.

- The first speaker was A. H. Jones, State Food Commissioner of Illinois. He sent a telegram to Pres. Noble: "Impossible to come. Extend regrets and good wishes to Association."
- The second speaker was L. Davies, State Dairy and Food Commissioner of Washington; he was not present and did not send a paper.
- Mr. P. M. Harwood, General Agent, Massachusetts State Dairy Bureau didn't show up and didn't send a paper (his subject was "The Status and Effect of Oleomargarine Legislation.")
- Mr. Harry Beach Needham of Washington, D.C. didn't attend and didn't send his paper.
- Honorable E. W. Burke, State Dairy and Food Commissioner of Wyoming, missed the morning session when he was supposed to speak because he "was given a delightful automobile ride through your charming city, and could not get back in time."

Figure 2.4: Sample cartoon from the *American Food Journal*

Mr. President, Hunt Beyond the Jungle for Bigger Game!

Figure 2.5: Sample cartoon from the *American Food Journal*

Figure 2.6: 10th annual conference contents

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- Dr. W. G. Bigelow, Chief of the Food Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry USDA, promised to send a paper but the publisher had to report "[No paper received]."
- Mary L. Wright, State Dairy Commissioner of Colorado, said "I promised to furnish a paper, but I did not promise to read it. If anyone wishes to read it, it is here."
- Professor Elton Fulmer, State Chemist, Washington, didn't appear, and "[No paper received]."
- The same for Professor C. B. Cochrane, State Analyst, Pennsylvania, Dr. B. H. Warren, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Pennsylvania, Professor J. O. LaBach, Chemist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Kentucky, and Honorable E. W. Small, Dairy and Food Commissioner, South Dakota.

But there were some very good things too! The treasurer reported $115 in the treasury, and Horace Ankeney of Ohio suggested that each person buy four of the convention's "pretty badges" at 25¢ each, and "then we shall have just so much more money in our treasury. [Applause]."

One of the liveliest discussions was precipitated by the speech by Professor James H. Shepard, State Chemist, South Dakota, on "Whiskey Investigations." His state "had decided to place whiskeys and other beverages under the control of the Food Commission." The Professor's paper discussed the different "classes" of whiskey and pointed out, among other things, that "fusel-oil is a poison. So is ethyl alcohol."

Mr. R. G. Evans of the H. J. Heinz Company spoke "unexpectedly" on "Catsup without Preservative." The entire 1906 pack, Heinz' largest so far, was "absolutely free from any preservative other than common salt."

The bylaws provided that each state was entitled to three votes in the election of officers. Since 14 states were present, 42 votes were possible, and 41 were cast for Commissioner Horace Ankeney for president. R. M. Allen received all 42 votes as secretary.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, of course played an important role in the 1906 convention. In Dr. Wiley's official text, "The Food Law and the Experts," he was highly critical of experts who testified in litigation that preservatives were safe. But since the national Pure Food Bill was signed on June 30, 1906, just two and a half weeks before the convention, Dr. Wiley departed from his text with obvious delight:

> The people of this country, it seems to me, are to be congratulated upon the splendid work which has been accomplished by the national legislature. While no one claims that the law which has been enacted is a perfect one,

> yet every one will admit that it is based on sound principles of ethics and justice. If experience shall show that it is weak in any of its provisions, the attitude of the national Congress is such to this great question that any needed amendments can be easily secured. This meeting therefore takes place under what may be considered most favorable auspices respecting the legislative aspects of the pure food question.

He also was a little testy when Mr. H. L. Harris of the Pacific Coast Borax Co. said that Dr. Wiley claimed that wines could not be made without the use of sulphurous acid. Dr. Wiley interrupted Harris' speech:

> I said nothing of the kind. It is bad enough for Professor Liebreich to misquote me, let alone you, who have been sitting right here listening to me. I said it was a question worthy of consideration by this Association as to whether wines could or could not be made without the use of it.

The bound volume of the 1906 proceedings includes reprints of several USDA regulations governing meat inspections. It also includes a copy of the 1906 Act, and 40 "Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act," which occupy only eleven pages of text. Those eleven have propagated faster than drosophila! Food inspection decisions 40–48 cover guarantees, approval of labels, mixing flours, mixing of goods on hand, scope and purpose of food-inspection decisions, blended whiskeys, fictitious firm names, flavoring extracts and substances used in the preparation of foods.

At the beginning of the century, as at the end, uniformity was a major goal of the Association. R. M. Allen of Kentucky made a comment on uniformity still applicable today:

> The question of uniform legislation is still the big problem notwithstanding the passage of the national law. It has never been contended that the uniformity hoped for in the enactment of this law would be brought about by compelling states to adopt its provisions, or in compelling state officials to adopt the federal rules and regulations, in the enforcement of the state laws. The most that was hoped for was that the national law would be so

> comprehensive and complete and the policy of its enforcement so intelligent and fair that states would be influenced to change their statutes to conform to it.

Mr. Guy Frary also discussed the desirable but as yet unattained goal of uniformity:

> What is the reason for this condition [lack of uniformity], granting that it exists? Has not the national law proven "so comprehensive and complete and the policy of its enforcement been so intelligent and so fair" as to influence states to change their statutes and their regulations to conform thereto? Certainly we can have no complaint regarding the intelligence and fairness exercised in its enforcement. Is this failure to attain the uniformity seemingly desired by all concerned due then to imperfections in the national law or is it due to an attitude assumed by those responsible for state legislation which places the opinions of the several states as expressed by statute over and above the national opinion? I am forced to believe that the difficulty, if such there be, is due to the imperfections of the national law. There may be instances where the state has erred because of over zealous ambition to attain a certain end, but such instances must be rare indeed.

Mr. Frary suggested that

> ... in order to get at this matter directly, this body at this convention arrange for a committee of its members to work with a committee of similar size representing food manufacturers and distributors, and that the joint committee be instructed to make definite recommendations for such modifications in each of the state laws and in the national law as will bring about the desired condition both as to uniformity and effectiveness of our pure food laws and the regulations thereunder. It is realized that this is no small task. Perhaps it is unreasonable to hope that there may be such uniformity. Think of the lightening of the burdens of some food commissioners which such uniformity would bring about and, (dare I mention it?) what would our good friends, the attorneys who have specialized in food law, find to engage their time?

Eighty years later, California Proposition 65 and its progeny around the country were still keeping "our good friends, the attorneys who have specialized in food and drug law" busy on the question of uniformity! He concluded by saying that

> ... it is my belief that if this convention accomplish no other work than a real step forward in the solution of the question of uniformity in laws and regulations we can leave this hall feeling that real work has been done and our states have not been misrepresented.

From the very earliest years of the Association, it is clear that the Association's members supported uniformity for the valid reasons of which food and drug attorneys—and everyone else familiar with this field—are aware. It is not the food and drug officials who disrupt uniformity; it is state legislators (it takes one to know one: your author was in the Illinois House of Representatives for eight years), special interest groups with real or imagined concerns which, they believe, can best be remedied by non-uniform legislation and in recent years over-zealous state attorneys general. But the history of the Association is clear: state officials have consistently, vigorously and articulately supported uniformity since the earliest days of the association.

1907

The eleventh annual convention was held in connection with the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, July 16-19, 1907. The table of contents is reprinted in Figure 2.7.

As in 1906, the proceedings were bound in a hard cover book, this year with 416 pages. The Association had members from 21 states.

Confusion apparently reigned supreme. The President, Horace Ankeney, was no longer in office and thought he probably shouldn't preside. The first, second and third vice-presidents weren't at the first meeting, so the Secretary, Mr. Allen, called the meeting to order. Unfortunately, the introductory speaker, Mr. F.J.H. Kracke of New York wasn't present either, so Mr. Allen adjourned the meeting until 2:00 p.m. when E. F. Ladd of North Dakota called it to order. He started out by pointing out that the President who was to have given an address was not present, and "others are not present." So he went right to the report of the Executive Committee.

Figure 2.7: 11th annual conference contents

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The People's Lobby and its Pure Food Work 241
By Mr. Hector Bleach Steinbar, Secretary of the People's Lobby, Washington, D. C.

The Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables with and without Preservatives 253
By Mr. Nicholas Muller, Second Vice-President and General Manager of H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Executive Committee reported that it had selected Jamestown as the site of the meeting after also considering Niagara Falls, Colorado, Put-In-Bay and North Carolina.

Federal-State problems appeared. In the preceding session of Congress, an amendment to the Appropriation Bill was

> ... introduced and passed in the House to the effect that none of the appropriations for enforcing the National Foods and Drugs Act could be used by the Department of Agriculture in the employment of State food-control officials. The error of such an amendment was so plain that the Secretary at once asked the People's Lobby to bring the matter to the attention of the friends of the Pure Food Bill in the Senate, and this, together with the appeal from the National Consumers' League caused the amendment to be struck out.

Then came the speeches. Commissioner Edward K. Slater of the Dairy and Food Department of Minnesota wasn't present, so Mr. McCabe of Minnesota read his paper on 'Publicity in the Enforcement of Pure Food Laws.' Nor was the next speaker, Dr. Wiley, present for his speech on 'Cooperation between Federal and State Authorities," so Dr. Ladd went right to the Honorable A.H. Jones, State Food Commissioner of Illinois who spoke on the converse, 'Cooperation between State and Federal Authorities.' Mr. Jones' opening comments make us realize how long ago he was speaking:

> This is the commercial age, the age of trusts and combinations of individuals and capital to carry on great enterprises.
>
> The world has never seen anything like it. As a people we boastfully point to the great things we have accomplished in mechanics, in chemistry, in physics; indeed, in all branches of science and art.
>
> The mysterious power of electricity has been brought within such control that you can stand on these Exposition grounds and converse with all parts of the civilized world, although only a little while ago weeks or months were required to carry these same messages. We never tire of such comparisons ....

But the bulk of his remarks make us realize how recently he spoke:

> For promoting legislation and securing unity of action along these lines the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments was organized and these annual meetings have been held, and I want to congratulate the officers and members of this Association at this the eleventh meeting on the work accomplished.
>
> This Association was organized not only for the purpose of obtaining National and State food laws regulating the manufacture of sale of food products, but of securing uniformity and harmony of action, and in order to do this it sought to bring about the closest cooperation and harmony of action between the States and the National Government in the enforcement of pure-food laws, to the end that a system of pure-food legislation be created in the States, under their police powers, and by the National Congress under power given to regulate interstate commerce; and it was necessary to have this harmony of action, not only between the States, but between the States and the National Government as well, in order that there might be no conflict of authority, and to the end that the joint knowledge and experience of State and Federal officials may be brought to bear in the consideration of the technical and practical questions arising in the enforcement of these food laws.

Mr. Jones also bragged a little about his state's legislature:

> . . .[I]t affords me great pleasure to say that the State I have the honor to represent is not behind in this work, that Illinois is one of the first States in the Union to take up the work of co-operation with the National food authorities, and to secure the enactment of a pure-food law modelled upon the new National food law; that our present General Assembly is not behind the legislature of any other State in the Union in food legislation - it took up the question of food legislation as soon as the National food law was passed, and revised the Illinois State Food Law along the lines of the new National food law. It is a model law, and the approval of the Illinois food law by Governor

> Deneen will give Illinois, in my opinion, the best food law of any State in the Union.

By the time I had the privilege of serving in the Illinois legislature beginning in 1965, that law of which Mr. Jones was justly so proud had become a little archaic as had numerous other laws, primarily in the dairy field. One of my colleagues in the legislature had sponsored a bill creating the Illinois Food, Drug, Cosmetic and Pesticide Laws Study Commission, and since he lost his interest in the project, I had the privilege of serving as its chairman for the next several years. Harvey L. Hensel of the Swift & Co. Law Department, Richard W. Kasperson, Corporate Vice President for Regulatory Affairs at Abbott Laboratories, Dr. J. B. Stine of Kraft, and one of the world's great cheese experts, Mr. George Johnson, president of Johnson Products Company, and Esther Kegan, a Chicago attorney specializing in food and drug law, all served without pay or even reimbursement of expenses on the commission. Our main accomplishment was the modernizing of Illinois' food laws, bringing them into harmony with modern conditions and the laws of the national government and other states.

One of our bills amended the Model State Law to incorporate "automatic adoption" provisions for food standards, temporary permits, food additives and several other provisions of the national law. I was a little concerned about the constitutionality of automatic adoption, so drafted an opinion supporting it and gave it to William J. Scott, then Attorney General of Illinois. Bill had been the organizer and first chairman of the Cook County Young Republicans after World War II, and he and I were such good friends he was my successful campaign manager for the same job three years later. He cemented our friendship by issuing an opinion supporting constitutionality of automatic adoption, although there's a split of judicial decisions on that issue.

Uniformity has been the keynote of AFDO since the beginning of time. But the Honorable J. Q. Emery, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Wisconsin, in his speech "The Element of Uniformity and National and State Food Laws," started out by quoting the Bible on Nebuchadnezzar's golden image which Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego declined to worship. Mr. Emery said "... [A] cry has been sent forth by a national aggregation of food purveyors, that a golden image of uniformity in National and State food laws should be set up, and that we should all fall down and worship that image." He added "What a wail from the trade has been resounding through the country, as to its hardships in meeting the requirements of food laws because of their lack of uniformity!" The next

speaker, Mr. W.E. Robinson, representing The National Canners Association replied 'we want uniform contracts between buyer and seller, uniform standards, uniform guaranties, and, most of all, uniformity in State and National Pure-Food Laws.'

And of course the next speaker, Mr. H.F. Schuknecht, Assistant State Food Commissioner from Chicago wasn't present!

At the 1906 conference, President Ankeney had appointed a Standards Committee of five members to meet jointly with the Standards Committee of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. At the 1907 meeting, the Committee recommended no less than 252 standards, all of which were unanimously adopted.

1908

The twelfth annual convention was held at the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island, Michigan, August 4-7, 1908. President E. F. Ladd (See Figure 2.8.), Food Commissioner of North Dakota, presided, and the welcoming address was given by the Honorable A. C. Bird, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Michigan. Twenty-seven states and USDA were represented.

President Ladd's close ally during those early years, J. Q. Emery, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Wisconsin, delivered the first substantive address of the convention. His title was "The Present Legal Status of Oleomargarine in Wisconsin as Determined by the Supreme Court." Here's how he concluded his obviously emotional speech on margarine, as you might expect from the Wisconsin Commissioner:

> The Wisconsin oleomargarine law is a more vigorous law than the national oleomargarine law. It illustrates what will be found true, that in the enactment and enforcement of strong and effective food laws, the states will have to continue in the future as they have in the past to take the lead.
>
> If the working man wishes to invest his hard-earned dollar in butter he should be sure to get butter for that dollar; and if he wishes to invest it in oleomargarine, he should be sure to get oleomargarine at oleomargarine prices and not at the price of butter. That is what he can do in Wisconsin today because of her oleomargarine law and its enforcement.

Figure 2.8: E. F. Ladd, Food Commissioner of North Dakota.

On Wednesday morning, August 5, the convention discussed Commissioner Emery's oleomargarine paper. H. B. Meyers, editor of the *American Food Journal* said the discussion

> . . . showed a wide difference of opinion in reference to oleo, the coloring of butter and similar subjects. The discussion of papers at this session was a positive failure, many members not being in favor of such star chamber proceedings, which shut out the public from hearing an open discussion on such important matters which affect the public welfare. One food commissioner expressed himself to your correspondent to the effect that we should not forget that our salaries and expenses to these conventions were paid out of the public treasury and that the people were entitled to know what was done at these sessions.
>
> A large part of this session was also devoted to wrangling on the question of the president's address,

> resolutions, and the general policy of the association, and which showed a wide difference of opinion on almost all questions. After much discussion no definite conclusions were reached, some of the delegates being afraid of the Wiley "Big Stick," while others were loath to sacrifice their duty to the people who sent them there.

With almost a century of hindsight, we have great respect for Dr. Wiley, but it is perfectly clear he was very controversial.

Many of the speeches were as appropriate today as 1908:

- "Enforcement of Food and Drug Laws," by R. W. Dunlap of Ohio.
- "Federal and State Control of What We Eat and Drink," by Honorable A. H. Wheaton of South Dakota, a very able paper.
- "City Milk Inspection," by Professor E. H. Webster, Chief of the Dairy Division of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.
- "Dairying in Washington," by L. W. Hanson of Washington.
- "Publicity In Food and Dairy Law Enforcement Versus Prosecution," by Honorable L. Davies of Washington.
- "Drawn Versus Undrawn Poultry," by E. W. Burke of Wyoming.
- "Opened Packages and Their Relation to Inspection Laws," by Dr. Charles D. Woods, Director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.
- "The Need of State and Municipal Meat Inspection as a Supplement to Federal Inspection," by Dr. A. M. Farrington of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.
- "Correct Naming of Cheese," by Dr. G. E. Patrick, Chief of the Dairy Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry.

On Wednesday afternoon, Dr. T. J. Bryan, State Analyst of Illinois, spoke on "Enforcement of the New Illinois Food Law," and Honorable A. H. Jones, State Food Commissioner of Illinois, was scheduled to speak on "Relation of the State to the National Law," but wasn't present. W. G. Campbell of the Bureau of Chemistry, destined to become Commissioner of FDA, spoke on "Inspection Under the National Food and Drugs Act." Other speakers got into specifics including nitrous acid, glucose, vinegar, color in imitation cider vinegar, vinegar standards, and water and starch in manufactured meat products.

Interestingly, the speech on "Benzoate of Soda," scheduled to have been given by Professor Henry G. Knight, State Chemist of Wyoming, was passed because the Professor was not present. Perhaps he knew what was coming the following year!

The Grand Hotel, still one of America's finest, had a very embarrassing situation. One of the articles in the Journal reports this:

PTOMAINE POISONING AT MACKINAC

> Providence was unkind to the Food Commissioners in convention at Mackinac Island in at least one respect. Although the convention headquarters was in one of the highest priced hotels in the country; although a poor man would almost bankrupt the State by selecting a comfortable room and bath; although the food was supposed to be the best and the purest that money could buy, forty or fifty food commissioners and their friends were poisoned from eating impure food. Just what particular article of food was to blame could not be definitely established. It was generally thought, however, that the food at fault was either fish that had been held in cold storage or chicken carried in the same way, or both. At least when the guests eschewed these articles of diet the symptoms of poisoning disappeared. It seems unreasonable that in the best fishing country in the world, in the center of the fresh lake system of North America, where people travel hundreds of miles particularly to get white fish fresh from the cold waters of the North, that guests should be served decomposing fish. Cold storage in itself cannot be held at fault. The experience of many years has proven that refrigerated foods if not held too long are perfectly healthful and suffer little in any respect if used at once. Some products, as meats and cheese, under certain conditions and within recognized time limits, unquestionably improve in quality and value. . . .

And here's what the cartoonist of the Journal did with the incident (Figure 2-9).

"Simila similibus curantur" is literally translated as "like things are cured by likes," but more freely as "fight fire with fire." It is also the basis for the hair-of-the-dog cure of a hangover according to Eugene Ehrlich's wonderful book on Latin phrases, *Amo, Amas, Amat and More*, published by Harper and Row (1985). Your author keeps the book at his work station at home, and but for it would never have understood Mr. Masterson's humor in the phrase "simila similibus curantur."

Figure 2.9: SIMILA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR

SIMILA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

On Thursday afternoon, at the suggestion of Commissioner Bird of Michigan, the session was held "in a boat on the lake." It should have been beautiful at Mackinac in August, but apparently it was so noisy that Secretary Allen "had to raise his voice to megaphone proportions and yell like an umpire, in a baseball game . . . ." Mr. Meyers reports that:

> He was followed by Mr. L. M. Tolman, Chief, Division of Chemistry Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington, who made a decidedly unsuccessful attempt to discuss the "Methods of Analyses for Distilled Spirits" which was left over from yesterday's programme. This may have been a very scholarly paper, Mr. Tolman showing commendable perseverance in sticking to his work; but if a prize had been offered to the person present who could have repeated one sentence of his paper, the prize would probably never have been awarded. the wave of the lake and the noise of the boat's machinery were too much for the assemblage and it was on motion agreed to have a meeting at 8:00 P. M. for the completion of the day's programme.

The convention was continued on Thursday night, but by the time they got to paper number 37, by H. H. Kracke on "Pure Food Work in New York State," he said he didn't want to be on the program, couldn't cover such a wide field in such a short time, thought there were too many papers on the program, and said the convention would gain if so many papers weren't a "re-hash of old stuff that everybody knew before the paper was read. This opinion was expressed by a large number of those present at the convention, who could see no sense in placing forty-four papers on the program and have only one or two discussed."

At the executive session on Friday, J. Q. Emery offered a resolution following up on the suggestion in President Ladd's Annual Address that the Association should have an "official journal." "This resolution was adopted but how to bring this about was not made clear to the delegates," says H. B. Meyers, perhaps sensing competition for his *American Food Journal*.

Another resolution noted the death of Commissioner J. R. Noble of Connecticut one of the founders of the Association.

The report of the Standards Committee, including standards for whiskeys was adopted in full.

The election of officers was very acrimonious, giving a clue as to what was going to happen at Denver the next year. President Ladd had appointed a nominating committee, but Commissioner Cannon of Colorado said he

had been requested to speak for several other members of the association and to say

> that they were opposed to the selection of officers by a nominating committee, that they did not think it was right or just that three or four men should go into a room or a corner and select officers for the association and to frame up a slate like a political ring, but that the convention itself should nominate the officers from the floor . . . .

Cannon moved that nominations be made on the floor and that the election take place before the report of the nominating committee was made. The editor of the Journal says that:

> This produced a long and bitter discussion in which all sorts of varying opinions and insinuations were thrown back and forth over the convention hall so fast and furious that it looked as though it would break up in a riot. Commissioner Flanders of New York and Dr. Irion of Louisiana, Commissioners Burke of Wyoming and Wright of Iowa, and others, supported Commissioner Cannon's position. Commissioner Bird of Michigan opposed the motion saying it would be a discourtesy to the nominating committee to ignore the report of that committee, that every newspaper man on the island knew that this committee had been appointed and that they should be given the courtesy of making their report, that it was not binding on the association to adopt the report of the committee, and that nominations could be made by any one from the floor of the convention after the nominating committee had made its report. A long wrangle ensued and after much more heated discussion it was finally agreed that nominations should be made direct from the floor of the convention, it being understood that the persons named by the chairman of the nominating committee were the choice of that committee which would practically be a report of the committee.

The sides for the 1909 Donnybrook were chosen: Commissioner Flanders of New York sided with Commissioner Cannon; Commissioner Bird of Michigan opposed the motion. Flanders and Bird were to be the candidates for the two opposing sides in 1909. Even though the convention

supported Commissioner Cannon's position and accepted nominations from the floor, his nominee, Commissioner Burke of Wyoming was soundly defeated by Commissioner J. O. Emery of Wisconsin, 66 votes to 18. See Figure 2.10.

Commissioner Burke, the loser, said that:

> . . . he knew he would not be elected, but only permitted his name to go before the convention for the principle involved, to be able to present the name of any one for office on the floor of the convention and as a rebuke to the dark lantern methods that the association was getting into.

Election of the secretary also caused a big stir.

> There was considerable opposition to the re-election of Secretary R. M. Allen of Kentucky, on account of negligence of duties and for his well known attitude to run the association in the interest of special kinds of whisky. Commissioner H. R. Wright of Iowa was placed in nomination from the floor of the convention by those desiring to rid themselves of the stain that the association was a bottled in bond whisky adjunct. Commissioner Wright, however, not being an active candidate nor having any desire for the office, was defeated by the powerful Washington whisky ring by the following vote: Allen 55, Wright 25. It was the consensus of opinion of the majority of delegates present that had Commissioner Wright been an active candidate he would have been elected. The association seems to be getting tired of 'Me Too' Allen and the eastern interests, as one western commissioner put it. One other objection raised by the delegates against Allen was that he was on leave of absence to the Department of Justice at Washington and that the members could not see how he could serve two masters at one and the same time and that it was high time that some one should be elected whose first consideration would be the State Dairy and Food Departments.

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson and his subordinate Dr. Harvey Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of USDA, were at war with each other. The dispute split the Association right down the middle, some of the

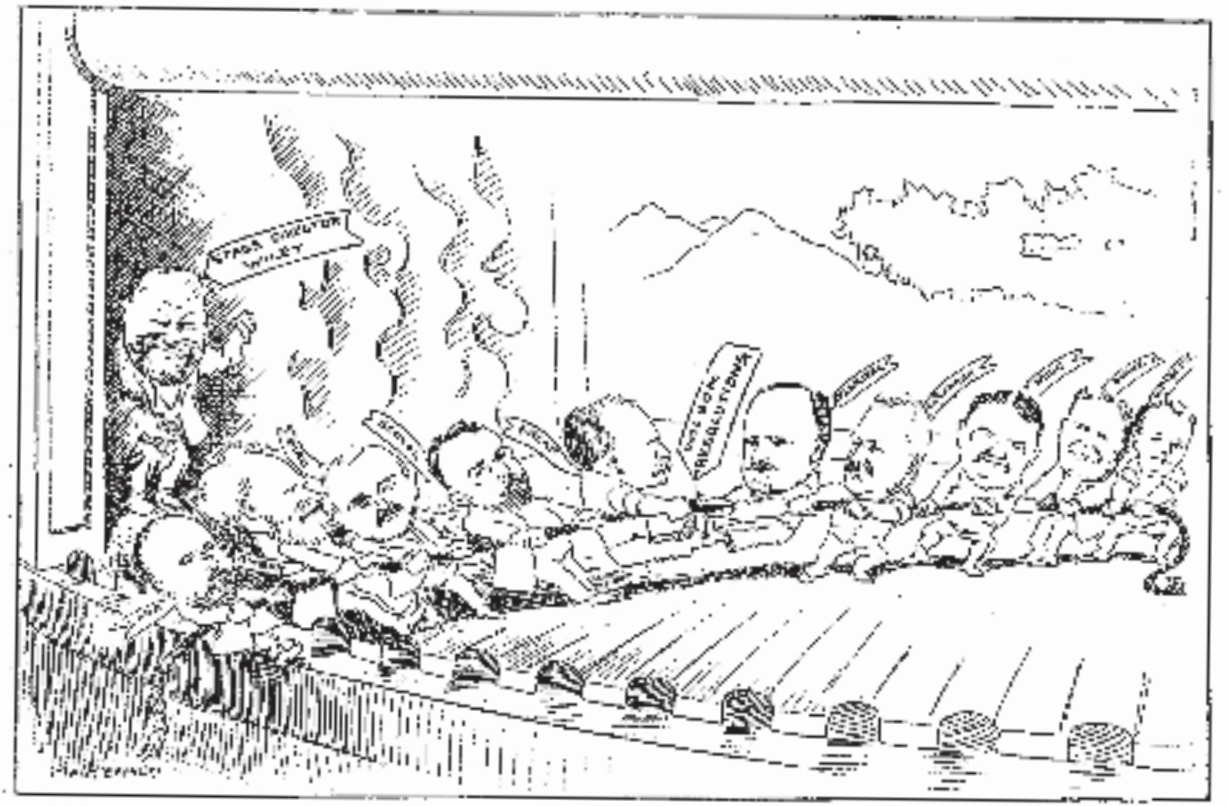
Figure 2.10: Hon. J. Q. Emery

Commissioners led by Flanders and Cannon, supporting Secretary Wilson, and others led by Emery, Ladd and Bird supporting Dr. Wiley.

Here's how the tug of war looked to the Journal's cartoonist (Figure 2.11)

In retrospect, Dr. Wiley's courage in being the "stage director," as shown in the cartoon, in a resolution condemning his superior, Secretary Wilson, a member of the President's cabinet, is remarkable. The real question was what the President would do about it. Here's what the editor of the *American Food Journal* thought:

> The brazen effrontery with which resolutions attacking their superior officer, the Secretary of Agriculture, were fomented, fostered and forced through the Convention of State and National Food officials, just held at Mackinac Island, by the representatives of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, marks the beginning of the end of the efforts of Harvey W. Wiley to build up a machine for himself, which would have made him more powerful than the President and by means of which he would have been able to hold all the food interests of the United States in the hollow of his hand. He has played for high stakes and lost unless he succeeds in deluding the President and the people by means of these resolutions, attributable solely to his guiding hand. The farce of his praise, was well understood and thoroughly appreciated by those who were and always have been behind the scenes, or in a position to see behind them. It must be understood in the first place that the Convention as at present constituted is composed of two sets of office holders, one known as the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, organized by Dr. Wiley out of the chemists of his Department or those affiliated with it, their subordinate positions or by virtue of the patronage or "pape" which he could distribute. He had a "Food Standards Committee" appointed by this Association of which he was a member as well as the moving and guiding spirit; which was used principally to give the appearance of respectability to his ideas about food regulations. He succeeded in securing for it an official standing through an appropriation act so that through it he could force his views upon the Secretary of Agriculture. When Congress,



THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES STAGING THE GREAT TUG OF WAR ACT.

Figure 2.11: The tug of war.

however, began to see as through a glass, dimly, the authorization was stricken from the law.

Before this, however, it became apparent to Dr. Wiley that the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists was too closely identified with himself to enable him to conceal his hand and his purpose. Therefore he laid his plans to control the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments, composed of State Food Commissioners, their chemists and assistants, for the purpose of having it appear to the public and the press that here was an independent organization representing the "deere peepul" which supported his views "in toto." As a matter of fact he controlled this organization like he did the other organization, through those employed by him, directly and indirectly, and those who were hopeful of future employment. Among the latter was the Secretary of the Association, R. M. Allen, who for the faithful services in that capacity to both Dr. Wiley and the Bottled-in-bond Whisky interest, was rewarded by appointment as assistant to Attorney General Bonaparte (though he is not a lawyer), after Secretary Wilson, learning of his special activities in behalf of Bottled-in-bond Whisky, had refused to appoint him in his Department.

The editor also had this to say about the Bureau of Chemistry's position on benzoate:

Considerable adverse criticism of circular No. 39 of the Bureau of Chemistry, which condemns sodium benzoate as a food product, is going the rounds of the trade press. The comment does not indicate that the conclusions reached in this bulletin are necessarily incorrect, but that the entire experiment was conducted in an unscientific and spectacular manner and with not only preconceived and strongly expressed ideas as to the conclusion but every precaution in carrying out the test on the "poison squad" to make the results harmonize with the conclusions reached without the formality of an experiment. Then again many papers say that the publication of the document at this time when the entire matter of the harmfulness or harmlessness of chemical preservatives has been left to a non-partisan commission of which Dr. Wiley is not even a

> member, is of questionable propriety and even an affront to President Roosevelt, who appointed the commission.

New York, Seattle, Denver and Cedar Point, Ohio were the proposed sites for the 1909 convention, and "Commissioner Cannon jumping into favor as the silver-tongued orator of the convention," carried the day for Denver, setting the stage for The Battle.

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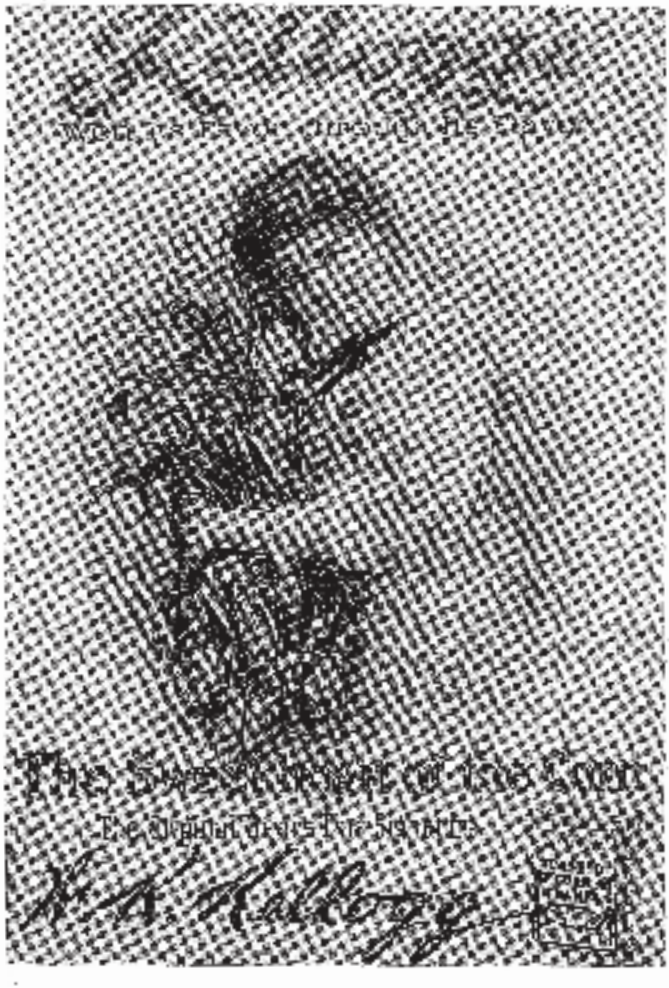

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CHAPTER 3

THE 1909 BATTLE OF DENVER

The 1909 convention, at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, started on a conventional note. Each state was given an opportunity to make remarks on "the most salient features in the Food, Dairy and Drug Control Work of the respective states" in five minute speeches. For example, Professor M. E. Jaffa of California said "... nothing new, but I want to add my voice to those who are crying out for uniformity."

Dr. William Cutler, the Dairy and Food Commissioner of Missouri said:

> The most important part of the work, or rather enforcement of the work in Missouri, is the assistance of women. ... All hail to the women; they help us. They have been so great a help to us in our work that I am beginning to think we ought to put a woman inspector on.
>
> MR. FOUST: We have two in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Foust was treasurer, and his report showed total receipts of $305.00, total expenditures of $212.00 and a balance at the year end of $93.00.

However, several divisive factors were splitting the Association. One was whether the Association should prepare a model state food law.

J. O. Emery of Wisconsin, who was president of the Association, favored a model law, and Dr. E. F. Ladd, Food Commissioner of North Dakota and subsequently a United States Senator from that state, gave an address on "A Model State Food Law" in which he said:

> While there has been a great deal of discussion during the past few years with regard to the necessity of uniformity among the State laws, no definite action, as far as I am aware, has ever been taken until the meeting of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments at their annual convention held at Mackinac in 1908. For a long time the members of the Association had felt the necessity for some action on its part looking toward uniformity of state food laws as far as possible for two reasons: First -- To produce simplicity and for the convenience of the trade. Second -- That the Association might put a stop to the complaint of manufacturers of the burdens which were placed upon them by being obliged to comply with the laws of so many states each different from the other.

Emery and Ladd were Dr. Wiley's insiders running the Association. Outsiders like A. H. Jones of Illinois, opposed just about everything they offered, including the model law. Mr. Jones said:

> MR. CHAIRMAN: In Illinois, the state that I have the honor to represent, we have an ideal state food law, modeled after the national food law, and we have, as we think, the most complete cooperation between national and state food officials, as well as between the manufacturers and packers of foods. Already all interests understand the national and state food law, and 85% of the trade are absolutely conforming thereto, and it would be a great mistake, in my judgment, to now change position, and for the states to cut loose and undertake to have a model state food law, independent of the national food law and the national food authorities. If this were done, the work of the past ten years would be a failure.

Another divisive factor was the perception that the leaders of the Association ran things dictatorially. As the editor of *The American Food Journal* said in the September 15, 1909 issue:

> For several years the convention ... had been machine-ruled and the membership had only a remote participation in its business. It had been captured and tied at Hartford, Conn., and used by Dr. Wiley and others to further their personal ambitions. At Mackinac, the ring leaders went so far as to pass resolutions condemnatory of Secretary Wilson, thinking this would aid the aspirations of Dr. Wiley for the Secretary's position. This action was a boomerang as this Journal predicted it would be, and it proved the beginning of the end.

But by far the most divisive factor was benzoate of soda. Dr. Wiley was leading the fight against benzoate of soda, but the industries which were using it took the matter directly to President Theodore Roosevelt who had James Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture, appoint a Referee Board of Consulting Scientific Experts, consisting of five of the most qualified scientists in the country, to evaluate the issue, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ira Remsen.

The Referee Board, after what it considered to be a thorough scientific investigation, exonerated benzoate of soda. Dr. Wiley was infuriated, and his friend and supporter J. Q. Emery of Wisconsin, president of the Association, in the President's address, severely criticized the report of the Referee Board appointed by Secretary Wilson. Of course in his remarks, Secretary Wilson couldn't let that go without a response so he said:

> Now, a word with regard to the central feature of the President's address, and that is our referee board. The manufacturers of the country went to the President of the United States and asked him for fair play. They made complaints that I will not repeat here, but they made complaints, and he finally, after deliberation, concluded that he would ask the presidents of the great universities of the country to name men competent to do that kind of work. They did, and under his instructions I appointed five gentlemen, the foremost chemists in America, and I think in the whole world. (Applause.) Now, President Emery has attacked the report of those people. I have one request to make here of him and of you. You have arranged in your order of business here on Thursday that those people, the referee board, shall have a hearing. I ask you that it be

a full and fair hearing. (Great applause.) I thank you again, Mr. President. (Great applause.)

PRESIDENT EMERY: It is proper, I think, for me to make one brief response to the Honorable Secretary. The referee board, Dr. Remsen, held in highest esteem as a chemist by all the people of this country, is here, comes here, upon the invitation and the initiative of the executive committee of this association, and the insinuation that there is not to be fair play comes with poor grace. They are here because of the request made by your executive committee to the President of the United States that they be given a chance to confer and consider that report before it was made official and legal, and it was referred to the Secretary of Agriculture, and he reported back refusing to grant that request, and upon that your executive committee believed that there should be some hearing.

SECRETARY WILSON: When was this?

PRESIDENT EMERY: That was in the closing days of Roosevelt's administration. If you have any question about it, Mr. Secretary, I have your letter in my pocket.

SECRETARY WILSON: Well, will you permit me to make just one explanation?

PRESIDENT EMERY: Yes, certainly.

SECRETARY WILSON: That was just immediately after you gentlemen, away up in the Mackinac Islands, had condemned all of us down there at Washington without a hearing, and I did not think you were the kind of material to make a Supreme Court of the United States out of. (Great applause.)

PRESIDENT EMERY: I want to make one remark in this connection, with all due respect to the Secretary of Agriculture, I think the statement is not warranted by the facts of the case. (Hisses.) He says that this association condemned all of the people down there at Washington. That session passed resolutions, which are on record,

> reciting an interview that the Secretary of Agriculture had with your executive committee in the presence of President Roosevelt, and every argument stated there took place in that interview.
>
> SECRETARY WILSON: There was not a word of truth in the whole thing; it was all a mistake.
>
> PRESIDENT EMERY: I beg your pardon. Call upon the report of the secretary --
>
> SECRETARY WILSON: That report has never seen the light of day.
>
> HONORABLE ARTHUR R. BRIGGS: Mr. President, I move that we adjourn. (Motion seconded.)

Mr. Emery also appointed a committee of ten state officials to investigate the data presented in Dr. Wiley's report and the data presented by the Referee Board in their report. The Association's committee -- appointed by and consisting of Dr. Wiley's friends -- strongly supported Dr. Wiley and criticized the Referee Board.

President Emery said:

> The report of the committee of state food chemists appointed by direction of the executive committee to review the experiments and conclusions of the bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, of the referee board of consulting scientific experts, and of the state food departments, on the subject of added benzoic acid or sodium benzoate to foods. . . . The report of the committee as determined by the committee will be given by Professor Floyd W. Robinson of Michigan.
>
> PROFESSOR ROBINSON: Your committee believes from the data at its disposal that the question of toxicity of benzoic acid and its salts can not be decided by a study of the sodium salt of benzoic acid alone. Your committee furthermore believes that results touching the real merits of the use of sodium benzoate in foods cannot be reached by methods which deal solely with physiological effects,

> which consideration we believe to be one and not necessarily the most important phase of the problem.

The Committee's report set the stage for the Battle of Denver. Dr. Remsen and the members of the Referee Board, strongly supported by USDA Secretary Wilson and his attorney George McCabe, were all in Denver. Emotions were running high. Scientific expertise and integrity were being challenged. Political power was at stake. Indeed the future of the Association hung in the balance.

At the 1993 AFDO Convention in San Antonio, I had the privilege of speaking on the 1909 Convention. The words of the participants were far more eloquent than anything I could possibly have said. I was J. Q. Emery of Wisconsin, President of the Association and one of Dr. Wiley's strongest supporters. I was not an expert in parliamentary procedure. On my side in support of Dr. Wiley were several of the titans of this Association: Dr. E. F. Ladd of North Dakota, a President of the Association and future United States Senator, Dr. Wm. Allen of North Carolina, Secretary of the Association, Mr. James Foust of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of the Association, Professor Floyd W. Robinson of Michigan, Dr. Charles D. Woods of Maine and S. J. Crumbine of Kansas. All of those gentlemen strongly supported Dr. Wiley.

On the other side of the Battle of Denver were the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, James Wilson. Professor Ira Remsen, Chairman of the Referee Board and all of his colleagues were there, including Dr. R. H. Chittenden of New Haven, Connecticut and Dr. J. H. Long of Evanston, Illinois.

The delegates who led the fight against Dr. Wiley, President Emery and their supporters were A. H. Jones of Illinois, H. R. Wright of Iowa and Arthur R. Briggs of California. Many of the other delegates joined the fray on one side or the other, or attempted to keep peace in the family. Here's exactly what was said in 1909 according to our faithful reporter, H. B. Meyers of the *American Food Journal*:

> PRESIDENT EMERY: The association will please be in order. . . . The first on the program this morning is a discussion of the report of the referee board of consulting scientific experts on sodium benzoate. We will hear from Dr. Ira Remsen, chairman, Referee Board of Consulting Scientific Experts, Baltimore, Maryland. (Applause.)
>
> DR. REMSEN: Mr. President and gentlemen. Now, gentlemen, what is this referee board? . . . [I]n the early

part of the year 1908 President Roosevelt wrote to the president of half a dozen universities of the country saying that in the administration of the pure food law some difficulties had arisen and that it seemed desirable to call in the aid of a group of scientific men to pass upon such disputed matters. . . . [T]he President . . . asked me to take the chairmanship of the board . . . and asked me to select the members of the board, giving me free rein. . . . I naturally turned to my colleague, Dr. William H. Welch, now president of the American Medical Association. We went all over the subject, and as a result submitted to the President the names of Drs. Chittenden, Long, Herter and Taylor. The selections were at once approved by the President and the appointments were promptly made by the Secretary of Agriculture. I believe the scientific men of the country approve of their appointment.

Now, in regard to this work on the benzoate of soda the referee board was asked by the Secretary of Agriculture to determine two points, first, whether benzoate of soda in such quantities as are likely to be used is or is not injurious to health; and, second, whether the quality or strength of a food to which benzoate of soda has been added is thereby reduced, lowered or injuriously affected. You know the conclusions to which the board has been led by its work.

PRESIDENT EMERY: We will next hear from Dr. Russell H. Chittenden of New Haven, Conn.

DR. RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN: . . . [I]n studying the effects of small doses of sodium benzoate, 0.3 gram was administered daily with the food for a period of two months, or sixty-two days, six subjects receiving this amount, so mixed with their food that the latter contained 0.1 per cent of the salt in question. . . . [T]hese same subjects, after an interval of ten days, were then given increasing doses of sodium benzoate for a month. . . . [A]t the conclusion of the experiment the medical examiner, Dr. Rand, stated in his report 'In general there has been no clinical evidence at any time that the health of the men was at all impaired by the benzoate feeding; on the contrary the men appeared to be in better general condition at the conclusion of the test than they were at the start. None of

the men have lost weight, while four have made appreciable gains." . . . [W]ith such facts before us, it is difficult to see, especially in the light of our experimental evidence, why sodium benzoate in moderate amounts should be considered any more inimical to health than such a salt as sodium chloride. The one is as common to the human body as the other; both are excreted in proportion to the amount introduced.

PRESIDENT EMERY: Dr. John H. Long of Evanston, Ill., is the next member of the Referee Board who will address you.

DR. JOHN H. LONG: . . . I must admit that in one respect I protected my men, and some of you present may assume that my protection was an unwarranted interference with a very common American method of scientific study. There is no telling what would have happened had I told the men every day that they were eating poison; if I had made them sign a paper releasing me from all claim in case of an untoward termination of the experiment; or if every Chicago newspaper they picked up had been allowed to class them as possible martyrs in the cause of truth. In such experiments scientific spirit as well as method must be observed.

I may add here that I have very frequently taken considerable doses of benzoate myself, in order to test the effect of the amounts above 2 grams daily. This consumption has been under different conditions of diet, and at different intervals after meals. I never experienced any unpleasant after effects.

DR. REMSEN: The referee board did not come to this meeting in a controversial spirit. Everything that the referee board can do to avoid controversy will be done (applause), for the reason, Mr. President and gentlemen, that we do not think a spirit of controversy is conducive to a finding of the truth. (Applause.) . . . We have very little to say; it will take but a few minutes, and so far as we are concerned we shall prefer to have the agony over. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT EMERY: Mr. Wright, the commissioner from Iowa, has offered the following resolution and moved its adoption. The secretary will read the resolution.

SECRETARY ALLEN:

"RESOLVED, that this Association hereby endorses the report of the Referee Board of Consulting Scientific Experts appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson by direction of President Roosevelt upon the use of Benzoate of Soda in food products." (Applause.)

DR. WOODS: Mr. President, before we come to vote upon that it will be necessary for this association to decide who has a right to vote. Certainly not all this mob that is here have a right to vote in this association. (Hisses.) We are very glad to have them here --

MR. WRIGHT: Now, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit me, I am one of those fellows who believe in fair play. It is evident that Dr. Woods is on the opposite side from myself, I think but he is entitled to respectful hearing. Am I right Mr. President?

PRESIDENT EMERY: I think so.

HON. ARTHUR R. BRIGGS: Mr. President --

PRESIDENT EMERY: I think the gentleman is out of order; Dr. Woods has the floor.

HON. ARTHUR R. BRIGGS: Mr. President, I do not agree to the use of the term "mob." There are people here who are probably just as respectable as the gentleman himself. (Applause.)

DR. WOODS: I gladly withdraw the word ....

MR. JONES (Illinois): Mr. Chairman, I understand that the secretary has made up the roll of states, and I presume that the roll should be called by states, the vote should be

taken that way, and each state, or those entitled to it, allowed three votes.

PRESIDENT EMERY: Do the by-laws call for that?

MR. JONES: Well, if they do not, I move that the roll of states be called upon this resolution.

DR. WOODS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT EMERY: Unless there is objection, that will be taken as the sense of this association. We will now hear from the secretary.

MR. ABBOTT: Mr. President, I rise to a point of information. If this resolution is debatable, I want to say just a word about the resolution.

PRESIDENT EMERY: We have passed the call of states.

MR. ABBOTT: I am out of order, then, I presume?

MR. JONES: Mr. President, I rise to a point of order in regard to this motion. I want to know if we are right about it. There has been some controversy. As I understand it, this is an endorsement of the referee board, and the work done by them.

PRESIDENT EMERY: . . . Now the secretary will give the results of his call of states.

SECRETARY ALLEN: A list of states --

MR. BROWN (Tennessee): Mr. President, have we a resolutions committee?

PRESIDENT EMERY: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Does this resolution properly come before that committee?

PRESIDENT EMERY: We are now on a resolution which was before the house up to the time of the call of the states on the vote.

SECRETARY ALLEN: A statement of the states that have been registered to date -- before calling the roll of states, I think that a condition which arose at Mackinac last year should be presented in order that the association may dispense with it. You have no committee on credentials. We have from California two men appointed by the governor as delegates to this convention; we have from California the chief of the laboratory of hygiene, food and drugs of California, charged with the enforcement of the California laws. The gentlemen who are appointed, Mr. Briggs and Mr. Diamond are not connected, except under the terms of this appointment, with the food work or drug work or dairy work of that state. Mr. Briggs is president of the California State Board of Trade; Mr. Diamond is, I understand from Dr. Jaffa, connected with an importing concern.

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT EMERY: State your point of order.

MR. JONES: I want that record here if we are going to be bound by it. I don't want anyone's representation of it. We have needed that record right along and we haven't got it. If there is a record of the Mackinac convention I think we want it.

SECRETARY ALLEN: I think all the papers --

MR. JONES: It makes no difference: it is not here.

SECRETARY ALLEN: Well, I think Mr. Flanders himself will bear me out. What I want to say is this --

MR. JONES: I rise to another point of order. This convention passed a resolution yesterday that the representatives of each state should have a vote in this convention until tomorrow night, and I presume no one

knows better who represents a state than the governor of a state, and it does seem to me all this proceeding is out of order.

PRESIDENT EMERY: I think not. I think your point of order is not well taken.

MR. JONES: Then I appeal from the decision of the chair.

MR. WRIGHT: Let me make a statement, Mr. President, that I think will clear up the whole atmosphere. The state of California is represented here by Mr. Jaffa. Is he or is he not a member of this association?

SECRETARY ALLEN: He is.

MR. WRIGHT: Then who cares whether the other fellows are or not? He is entitled to vote.

MR. ARTHUR R. BRIGGS: Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. My point is this: The secretary has made a statement with reference to me that is not borne out by facts.

SECRETARY ALLEN: I beg pardon: we would like to have the facts.

MR. BRIGGS: I am going to give you the facts. I do represent the state of California, by appointment of the governor, and if the governors of the respective states are not interested in the question of pure food then, in the name of Heaven, I ask who is. But in addition to that, I have filed by appointment from the state dairy bureau and stand here as the representative of that bureau . . . .

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

MR. BRIGGS: I want to make an explanation. I do not want the delegates from California to be placed in a false position. Mr. Diamond is not connected in any way with any mercantile institution, and Mr. Jaffa is entitled to cast

the vote of California for three, and we are here simply as representatives under our appointments. (Applause) . . . .

MR. JAFFA: And what I meant was that Mr. Diamond was not connected with any food association, but his real position is president of the Dried Fruit Growers' Association of California.

PRESIDENT EMERY: Are any of these gentlemen connected with the dairy or food department of the state of California officially?

MR. JAFFA: Not as such.

PRESIDENT EMERY: Now, I want to hear the by-laws on this point.

MR. JONES: May I state my point of order?

PRESIDENT EMERY: Yes.

MR. JONES: My point of order is that we have had a resolution for a roll-call of states, and when a state is called then if any one has an objection to that state voting the time to offer that objection is then. We have no report of a committee on credentials.

PRESIDENT EMERY: I don't think the point is quite clear to me that you make. ... According to the statement of Mr. Jaffa, the recognized head of the food department of California, I shall rule that the two gentlemen are not eligible to membership in this association.

MR. WRIGHT: I demand the roll-call on my resolution.

(Roll-call demanded by others.)

MR. BRIGGS: Mr. Chairman, I appeal from the decision of the Chair with reference to myself . . . .

DR. WOODS: Mr. President, I would like to inquire how that matter can be decided –

PRESIDENT EMERY: That must be decided by vote.

DR. WOODS: -- until we have decided who has the right to vote (laughter) . . . . (Many delegates attempt to secure recognition by the Chair.)

PRESIDENT EMERY: Dr. Woods has the floor.

DR. WOODS: Will the gentleman withdraw it?

MR. BRIGGS: As the gentleman withdrew his offensive term, "mob," I will temporarily withdraw my appeal. . . .

DR. DILLON: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. I insist that there is nothing before this convention except the resolution, which has been seconded. . . . . (Roll-call demanded by many delegates.)

MR. BIRD: Mr. President, I was not in the room, and may I ask to have the question stated? . . . Mr. President, I beg leave to say just a word, and there will not be an argument in it so far as the merits of this resolution are concerned. May I do it with mutual consent? . . . I am going to ask Mr. Wright temporarily to withdraw that resolution. (Applause).

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, there never has come before this association a question of importance anywhere near equal with this. . . . [W]hy refer this matter to the resolutions committee? . . . I do not intend to be pocketed by the resolutions committee . . . . (Roll-call demanded by many delegates.)

PRESIDENT EMERY: Shall we have a ballot or shall it be a viva voce vote?

SECRETARY ALLEN: California --

MR. WRIGHT: If this roll-call is to be alphabetical there are other states that would come prior to California.

SECRETARY ALLEN: I was only reading the states that had been registered to date. . . . Alabama, Arizona, (Three votes for resolution). --

PRESIDENT EMERY: Objection is made to the receiving of the vote of Arizona.

MR. JONES: I beg pardon, but what is the objection?

PRESIDENT EMERY: State the objection.

SECRETARY ALLEN: . . . Let me read once and for all what constitutes the ex-officio membership of the association --

MR. DILLON: I insist upon a roll-call.

PRESIDENT EMERY: We are going to have the roll-call of this association as provided by the constitution.

MR. WRIGHT: Certain people or states are members of this association whether we want them to be or not.

PRESIDENT EMERY: Certainly . . . . That question has come up now on the state of Arizona. I rule against the vote of Arizona at this time.

MR. WRIGHT: On what grounds?

PRESIDENT EMERY: On the grounds that Arizona, as I understand it, has not an official state pure food department.

MR. WRIGHT: Is there a person here desiring to vote for Arizona?

PRESIDENT EMERY: Yes, sir.

A DELEGATE: I object.

MR. WRIGHT: What are his credentials, if he has any?

DELEGATE FROM ARIZONA: They are filed with the secretary.

SECRETARY ALLEN: The gentlemen from Arizona has credentials from the governor which provide that he is eligible to membership . . . .

DR. WOODS: Mr. President, this motion now before us is out of order, as it cannot be decided by anybody in connection with this convention until the membership is established.

DR. BRYAN: Mr. President, may I state something in regard to the history of this --

MR. DUNLAP: Mr. President, I move that we recess until two o'clock. (Seconded.)

PRESIDENT EMERY: The motion is for an adjournment until two o'clock, which is in order. (Many delegates attempt to secure recognition by the chair.)

PRESIDENT EMERY: You are out of order, gentlemen. The motion is not debatable.

MR. WRIGHT: I want to call for a roll-call on that, Mr. Chairman. (Laughter.)

PRESIDENT EMERY: Very well, we will have a roll-call . . . .

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. President, may I ask a question? Was it or was it not decided on Tuesday of this week that I was a member of this association?

PRESIDENT EMERY: I think the constitution decides you were a member of this association because you represented the dairy and food commission of Iowa.

MR. WRIGHT: There is no question about me, then?

PRESIDENT EMERY: I think not.

A DELEGATE: Mr. Chairman --

PRESIDENT EMERY: Mr. Wright has the floor . . . .

MR. BIRD: Mr. President, it is pretty hard to get harmony in this convention; I don't know whether we are going to do it or not. Is not this fair -- to adjourn until a specified time, one o'clock or two o'clock, and make that a special order for the report of the committee on resolutions . . . . (Several voices of protest.)

Now, I have another reason for that. You will find if we go and eat our lunches we will come back here with plans in our minds whereby we can get along without friction. I don't think we are going to do it just now.

DR. DILLON: Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. The roll-call of states has been called for, and you have called two states, and you should not allow an interruption of the roll-call under any circumstances that I know of to entertain resolutions or motions or anything else . . . . (Several voices: Proceed with the roll-call.)

MR. FLANDERS: Mr. President, I think if the roll-call is proceeded with, votes can be protested, and when we are through if there are any votes to be objected to, let them be objected to, and let the chair rule, and then if we disagree we can appeal from his decision and settle that question. (Several voices: That is right.)

(Roll-call demanded.)

SECRETARY ALLEN: California, --

A DELEGATE: What is the motion:

PRESIDENT EMERY: The question is upon the adoption of the resolution as offered by Mr. Wright.

A DELEGATE: The motion is to adjourn.

PRESIDENT EMERY: I think the gentleman is right about it. A motion to adjourn is always in order, and a motion to adjourn is not debatable.

MR. CANNON: Mr. President, do you hold that a motion to adjourn is in order pending a roll-call?

PRESIDENT EMERY: It was made prior to the roll-call.

MR. CANNON: The motion was made to adjourn.

PRESIDENT EMERY: I don't think a motion to adjourn is in order pending a roll-call.

MR. WRIGHT: Might it not expedite matters to have a rising vote on the question of adjournment?

DR. DILLON: I make the point of order, Mr. President that there is nothing before the house except a roll-call.

SECRETARY ALLEN: California (3 votes for); Colorado (3 votes for); Connecticut (3 votes for).

MR. POTTER (Connecticut): I claim the whole thing is out of order.

(Demands to proceed with roll-call.)

MR. POTTER: Roll-call on what?

PRESIDENT EMERY: The roll-call is on the voting for this resolution, and I did not understand the vote of the gentleman from Connecticut.

MR. POTTER: The vote from Connecticut was three votes in favor of adjournment. (Laughter) . . . Will you please inform me what I am to vote on?

PRESIDENT EMERY: The [Wright] resolution.

MR. POTTER: Connecticut votes no.

SECRETARY ALLEN: Delaware. (No response); District of Columbia (3 votes for); Florida (3 votes against); Georgia (3 votes for); Idaho (3 votes for); Illinois (3 votes for); Indiana (3 votes against); Iowa (3 votes for); Kansas, --

MR. CRUMBINE: Mr. Chairman, I desire to speak a word of explanation of Kansas vote. While Kansas has the best regard for this committee and for their work, still we feel that the work has not been broad enough in its findings. We feel also that an endorsement of this resolution --

MR. JONES: Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. There should be no address made here during this roll-call. I object to the remarks.

PRESIDENT EMERY: I think he has a right to explain his vote.

MR. JONES: Not without permission of the house.

PRESIDENT EMERY: Do you want a roll-call on that?

MR. JONES: Yes, sir, if it is recorded I do. If we start out each one to explain his vote we wouldn't get through here today.

MR. CRUMBINE: Well, I want the reason for our vote to go before the public.

PRESIDENT EMERY: I hold the gentleman has a right to explain his vote.

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, --

PRESIDENT EMERY: I think Mr. Jones is out of order.

MR. JONES: Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT EMERY: State your point of order ....

MR. McCABE: Mr. President, will you recognize me just a moment? Let us get somewhere on this. We are either for the resolution or against it. I would ask Mr. Jones of Illinois to withdraw his objection and to allow the gentleman, within reasonable limits, to explain his vote.

MR. JONES: I think I am in accord with the rules of parliamentary proceedings, but in the interest of harmony, if you have any, I will withdraw it.

MR. CRUMBINE: . . . I think the experiments should continue . . . and therefore Kansas desires to vote no.

SECRETARY ALLEN: Kentucky (3 votes against); Louisiana (3 votes for); Maine (3 votes against); Maryland (no response); Massachusetts (3 votes for); Michigan, --

MR. BIRD: Mr. President, until the resolutions committee makes its report Michigan is present but respectfully declines to vote.

SECRETARY ALLEN: Minnesota (3 votes against); Missouri (3 votes for); Montana, --

A VISITOR: Montana's delegates are on the way but are not here yet. They would vote no if they were here. (Laughter.)

SECRETARY ALLEN: Nebraska (3 votes for); Nevada (3 votes for); New Hampshire (no response); New Jersey (3 votes against); New York (3 votes for); North Carolina, --

DR. ALLEN (North Carolina): Mr. President, as this resolution has not been before the resolution committee, I don't think it is the proper time to act upon it. I think this is not the proper time for the resolution. North Carolina votes no.

SECRETARY ALLEN: North Dakota (3 votes against); Ohio, --

MR. DUNLAP: Mr. President, Ohio respectfully refuses to vote until we have the report of the resolutions committee.

SECRETARY ALLEN: Oklahoma (3 votes for); Oregon (no response); Pennsylvania, --

MR. FOUST: Pennsylvania declines to vote at this time until the resolutions committee makes its report. Three votes not voting.

SECRETARY ALLEN: Rhode Island (3 votes against); South Carolina (no response); Tennessee, --

MR. BROWN: Tennessee votes no pending the settlement of this question by the resolutions committee.

SECRETARY ALLEN: Texas, --

MR. ABBOTT: Texas votes no pending the report of the resolutions committee.

SECRETARY ALLEN: United States Department of Agriculture, --

MR. McCABE: Mr. President, United States Department of Agriculture and other members present. 10 out of the 11 voting, 3 votes in favor of the resolution.

SECRETARY ALLEN: Utah (3 votes for); Vermont (no response); Virginia (no, pending report of resolutions committee); Washington (3 votes for); South Dakota, --

DR. COOK: Mr. President, . . . in view of all I have before me I vote in favor of the resolution.

SECRETARY ALLEN: Wisconsin (3 votes against); Wyoming (3 votes for); New Mexico (3 votes for), --

PRESIDENT EMERY: New Mexico should not have been called. There is objection to New Mexico. . . .

SECRETARY ALLEN: I have the roll-call: 55 to 45 in favor of the resolution.

MR. JONES: I would like to have the vote announced so that we can hear it. In order that this matter be determined, if they cannot determine, I move that two tellers be appointed.

PRESIDENT EMERY: We were just waiting to have the stenographer read the vote to have it verified.

SECRETARY ALLEN: The tally that I have is: (Repeating vote by states.) Total for, 57; total against, 42.

PRESIDENT EMERY: The resolution is adopted.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, I move that we adjourn until three o'clock. It is now one o'clock.

PRESIDENT EMERY: Unless objection is made this will be taken as the sense of the meeting. This body is now adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

MR. FOUST: It is now one o'clock. That motion is not seconded. I desire to make a motion at this time. I desire to move that we adjourn until 2:30 and that the first order of business be the report of the committee on resolutions.

MR. WRIGHT: I second the motion to adjourn. (Motion seconded by others.)

SECRETARY ALLEN: The question is on the tabling of the resolution.

MR. WRIGHT: No, it is on the motion to adjourn until two-thirty.

MR. CANNON: I ask for a division of the question.

PRESIDENT EMERY: I think the motion should be divided.

MR. FOUST: Then, Mr. President, I will change that motion, that the first order of business when we meet this afternoon be the report of the committee on resolutions. (Seconded.)

PRESIDENT EMERY: It is moved and seconded that the first order of business when we meet this afternoon be the report of the committee on resolutions –

DR. DILLON: Mr. President, there is a motion to adjourn before the house.

PRESIDENT EMERY: I think not. Now, here is the question of the vote. How will we vote, gentlemen?

(Several voices: "Viva voce.")

PRESIDENT EMERY: If there are no objections this will be taken as the sense of this association -- that that be the order of business at 2:30 this afternoon. (No objection.)

Here's the *dramatis personae* (in order of appearance) of the 1993 AFDO members who reenacted the Battle of Denver:

1. Hon. J. Q. Emery, Wisconsin, President of the Association [George Burditt of Burditt & Radzius]
2. Professor M. E. Jaffa, California [Stuart Richardson of California]
3. Dr. William P. Cutler, Missouri [Peter Lecku of Ralston Purina, Missouri]
4. Hon. James Foust, Pennsylvania [Robert Gordon of North Carolina]
5. Dr. F. F. Ladd, North Dakota [Jim Black of Oregon]
6. Hon. A. H. Jones, Illinois [Merrill Thompson of Arnold & Porter]
7. H. B. Meyers, Editor, *The American Food Journal* [Roger Miller of *Food Chemical News*]
8. Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture [Dan Michels of FDA]
9. Prof. Floyd W. Robinson, Michigan [Ed Heffron of Michigan]
10. Prof. Ira Remsen, Chairman of the Referee Board [Heinz Wilms of FDA]
11. Dr. Russell H. Chittendon, New Haven, Connecticut [Fred Hegele of General Mills]
12. Dr. John H. Long, Evanston, Illinois [Burton Love of FDA in Chicago]

13. Hon. W. M. Allen, No. Carolina, Secretary of the Association [John McGlamery of North Carolina]
14. Dr. Charles D. Woods, Maine [Jim Beebe of FDA, including Maine]
15. Hon. H. R. Wright, Iowa [Gale Prince of The Kroger Co.]
16. Hon. Arthur R. Briggs, California [Donald Healton of FDA, including California]
17. Hon. J. S. Abbott, Texas [Dan Sowards of Texas]
18. Hon. Lucius P. Brown, Tennessee [Robert Reeves of The Institute of Shortening]
19. Dr. D. Harvey Dillon, Louisiana [Dan Smyly of Florida]
20. Hon. A. C. Bird, Michigan [T. K. Wu of Michigan]
21. A Delegate [John Young of Thomas J. Lipton]
22. Delegate from Arizona [Donna-Mac Burgener of Canada]
23. Dr. T. J. Bryan, Illinois [Andy Ebert of The Kellen Company]
24. Hon. Remick W. Dunlap, Ohio [Bob Carles of Lance, Inc.]
25. Hon. George L. Flanders, New York [James Sevchik of New York]
26. Hon. Wilbur F. Cannon, Colorado [Tom Messenger of Colorado]
27. Hon. Robert F. Potter, Connecticut [John Cacciola of Connecticut]
28. Hon. S. J. Crumbine, Kansas [Tom Mason of Minnesota]
29. Hon. George P. McCabe, USDA [Bob Tucker of FDA]
30. A Visitor from Montana [John Misock of Wyoming]
31. Prof. Alfred N. Cook, S. Dakota [Maurice Kinslow of FDA]

Another fight developed over the "name of the state" issue. George McCabe, Secretary Wilson's colleague, made a motion which would have required the "name of the state" to appear on a ballot. V. W. Dunlap of Ohio moved to strike the "name of the state" provision. Here's how the *American Food Journal* described the bedlam at the convention:

> With a score of delegates on their feet all talking at once and talking at each other, the convention was in a turmoil. The president finally made himself heard. 'Please allow me a little rest,' he implored. 'I am utterly confused by the situation.'
>
> A. H. Jones, of Illinois, said he was astonished at the gentleman from Ohio, Dunlap, saying it was the first time he had heard of a man from that state wanting to stuff a ballot box. He withdrew this statement later and apologized to Dr. Dunlap.
>
> Delegate Wallace [Wallis, President five years later?], of Idaho, moved to suspend the by-laws and take a viva

voce vote. On roll call that motion was lost for lack of a two-thirds vote, the ballot standing 57 for to 54 against.

A roll call on Dunlap's amendment to McCabe's motion, striking out the words, 'name of state,' was also declared lost because of a tie vote, 54 to 54.

The *Denver Republican* described it this way:

> A dispute on the method of balloting followed the one over Mississippi. McCabe desired the name of the state voting on each ballot, and Bird's supporters objected to this as a form of applying the steam roller and forcing delegates to vote for Flanders for fear of incurring the displeasure of the Secretary of Agriculture and the attacks of his supporters. A motion to strike out the provision in regard to the 'name of state' was lost by a tie vote.

The *Denver Daily News* on the same day reported a further battle on the floor:

> 'How many votes does it require to move the previous question?' inquired Cannon of Colorado. The Chairman hesitated, and the Colorado Commissioner added with even greater wrath.
>
> 'You don't know! You don't know, and you were about to put it without knowing! That's on par with your other rulings. You ought to know something about parliamentary law since you've got an ambition to go to Congress!'
>
> This brought the Coloradan some few hisses. He charged the Chair with Gag Rule.

Then came the vote for President, with George Flanders of New York, Secretary Wilson's candidate, running against A. C. Bird of Michigan, Dr. Wiley's candidate. The *Daily News* called it:

Figure 3.1: George L. Flanders.
Counsel, New York Department of Agriculture.

> . . . one of the stormiest sessions any convention of any kind ever had in Colorado, in which a great national organization at times took the aspect of a bitter political ward meeting, and in which politics was played every moment of the time. . . .

The story is best told by an article in the *Denver Republican* of August 28, 1909:

> The 13th Annual Convention of the National Association of State Food and Dairy Departments developed at its termination yesterday afternoon into a political struggle for the officers for next year .... [Secretary Wilson] seconded the nomination of [George L.] Flanders [of New York for President]. Supporters of President J. Q. Emery and Dr. Charles Reed, of Cincinnati, the opponents of benzoate of soda and of the Administration, were quite free to call Secretary Wilson's crowd a political 'ring' and a 'clique.' . . . George P. McCabe, Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, and Director of the Battle for Secretary Wilson, was very busy just before the vote was taken and the votes upon the other officers looked as if he had made some advantageous trades for Flanders . . . .

Thirty-six states voted, and each state had three votes. The states split right down the middle, 18 for Flanders and 18 for Bird, so that each of them had 54 votes. So who cast the deciding vote? The United States Department of Agriculture. And who cast the vote for the Department of Agriculture? Dr. Wiley, the father of food and drug law in the United States? No, his boss, Secretary Wilson who cast USDA's three votes against Dr. Wiley's candidate and for George Flanders of New York, giving him the victory, 57 to 54. See Figure 3.1.

The vote clearly was not regional. Illinois and Iowa voted for Flanders, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin voted for Bird. Kansas voted for Bird, Nebraska for Flanders. Massachusetts voted for Flanders, Connecticut for Bird. Florida voted for Bird, Georgia for Flanders. Oklahoma voted for Flanders, Texas for Bird. Pennsylvania and New Jersey voted for Bird, New York for Flanders. The only clear geographical preference was that Flanders carried the west, with Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Bird was stronger in the east, but could get no votes west of North Dakota, South Dakota and Texas.

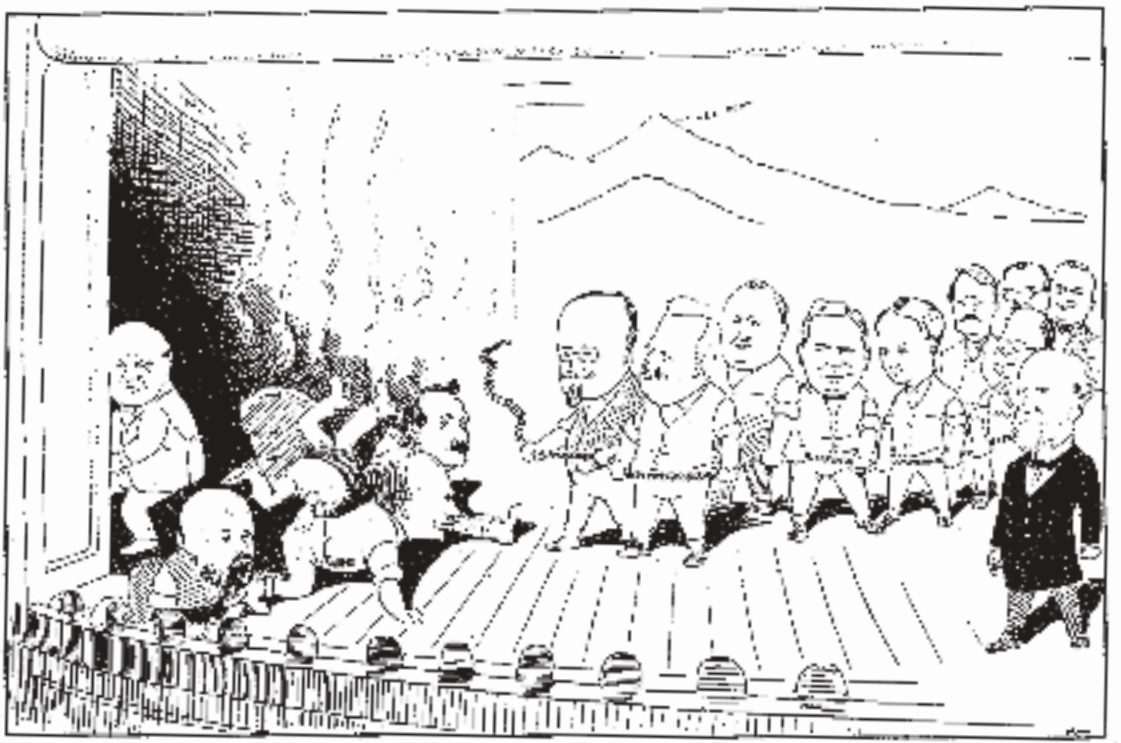

Figure 3.2: Losers and winners in the tug of war.

And of course our cartoonist drew us a picture of the result, with the Flanders team winning the tug of war, the Bird losers in disarray and Dr. Wiley fading off stage. See Figure 3.2.

In 1925, *Good Housekeeping* published a pamphlet entitled "Lest We Forget, Echoes of the Denver Convention of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, August 15-29, 1909." The introduction states:

> The Denver convention of 1909 was the most memorable in the history of the Association. The newspaper account of its proceedings, in the local and national press, were complete and edifying, and attracted wide attention.
>
> The matters considered were fundamental and affected the very foundations of the legal execution of National and State laws. The foremost advocates of the use of preservatives in foods both from the manufacturing and scientific points of view were in attendance. The meeting was also dignified by the presence of the Secretary of Agriculture and many members of his staff.
>
> 'The hidden forces that controlled this meeting were fully revealed by the official information found in the records of . . . two trials . . . . The case against the State of Indiana was in progress at the time of the convention. The Moss Committee investigation followed in the summer of 1911. The Indiana case covers 5,041 pages, excluding the decisions of the courts. The Moss investigation extends to 1,421 pages of evidence, and 17 pages of the unanimous report of the Committee.

The Moss Committee was a committee of the United States Senate investigating the sodium benzoate matter. At one of the hearings, Secretary Wilson testified that:

> You are pretty well aware that there was friction between those men, there. You have got that pretty much every bit in your testimony. It would have been an insult to Dr. Wiley to have consulted him in regard to anything concerning benzoate of soda.
>
> 'THE CHAIRMAN: Why?

> SECRETARY WILSON: Because he despised it, and everything connected with it, and believed that a big mistake had been made, and a big mistake had been made by ever getting the referee board; that is why. I do not gratuitously offer insults to any of my people.

The final report of the Moss Committee was critical of Secretary Wilson. Dr. Wiley was not having an easy time with Secretary Wilson, but at least he had a strong ally in Senator Moss.

Honorable R.W. Dunlap, who was Assistant Secretary of USDA in 1925, had been the Ohio Dairy and Food Commissioner at the 1909 meeting, and 16 years after the event recalled vividly the disputes of the 1909 meeting. In 1922, Capt. R. E. Rose, then president of the Association, said that the 1909 convention "was probably the most important meeting of this Association" because of its emphasis on the necessity of national/state cooperation, for the protection of consumers and honest manufacturers. But it wasn't achieved without a huge battle.

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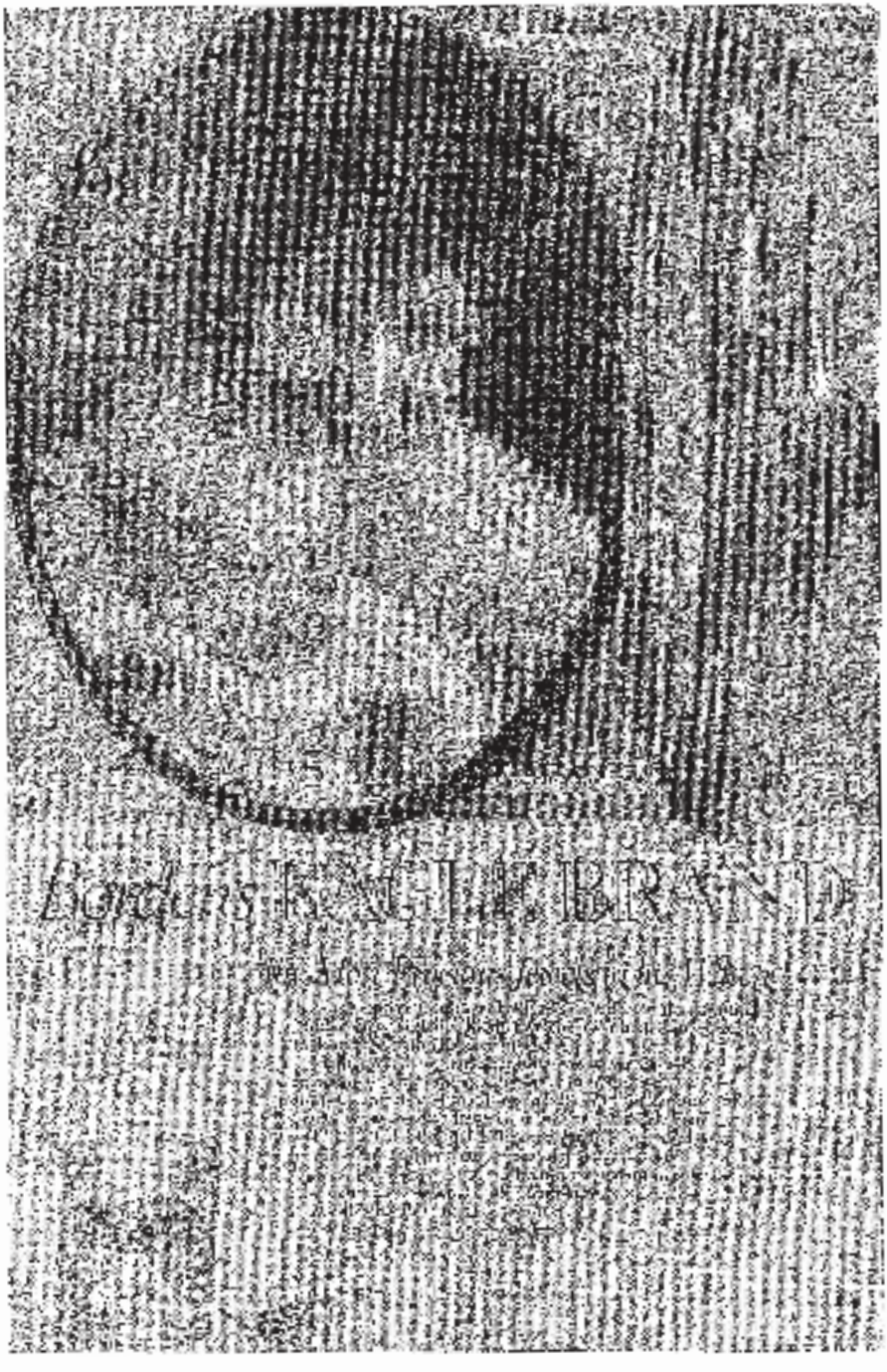


CHAPTER 4

THE DOVES OF PEACE, 1910-1913

1910

The American Food Journal for December 15, 1910, reports on the Fourteenth Annual Convention. This was a "kiss and make up" convention. An editorial on the first page describes it:

> The white dove of peace graced by her presence the 1910 convention of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, held in New Orleans, November 29th to December 2nd, inclusive. In marked contrast to the discontent at Jamestown and New Haven, to the tumult and turmoil at Mackinaw, and the terrific explosion at Denver, was the amicable, conciliatory and fraternal spirit that characterized the deliberations and even the policies of the New Orleans convention. It reminded one of the good old times at Milwaukee, Buffalo, Chicago, Portland, before one man got so infinitely better than his fellow men. No one man or set of men insisted on hogging everything in sight from policies to the presidency, from the adoption of resolutions to the election of officers.

> Perhaps some inkling of Carnegie's $10,000,000 peace present reached the southern city, for certainly, the spirit of arbitration was in the air and all differences were adjusted and a common ground found whereon all could stand. The harmony of this convention was not the harmony of the sheep in the lion's maw. It was a genuine effort to get together -- to divide differences, to recognize the rights of the minority as well as the majority. The officers elected were selected from the different factions to satisfactorily represent all parties.
>
> Two commissioners of the old warring school, commissioners, too, that had been honored by election to the presidency, attended the caucuses and deliberations of the body until they discovered that they were not on the harmony slate for office, and then quickly packed their grips and boarded the first train north. Probably the two recalicitrants expected that the entire convention would be put to rout or left rudderless and leaderless. No serious catastrophe, however, happened. On the contrary, the convention seemed to get along reasonably well without the inspiration of their presence and if any great void was created it was considerately concealed by the members of the Association.

The acrimony at the pre-1910 conventions must have been something to behold. The 'white dove of peace' theme is repeated several times in the published proceedings of the 1910 convention. On page one of the Journal is a picture of six of the state commissioners. The caption names the commissioners and calls them 'THE 'NECESSITIES OF THE HOUR' PEACE COMMISSION.' See Figure 4.1.

On page four is a full page cartoon entitled 'BURYING THE HATCHET,' with caricatures of the same six profusely sweating commissioners digging a hole with about 30 named delegates in back of them, and two Indians -- J. Q. Emery of Wisconsin and E. F. Ladd of North Dakota -- slinking off in the background. See Figure 4.2.

On page 11 is another cartoon entitled 'THE DOVES OF PEACE' with R. M. Allen of Kentucky and James Faust of Pennsylvania fluttering over the Hotel Grunewald, the convention headquarters. See Figure 4.3.

Another cartoon shows all of the delegates saying simultaneously 'Aw, let's quit.' See Figure 4.4.

The 1909 feud is still evident, however, in several places in the transcript of the proceedings. At one point, on a motion to refer matters to

Figure 4.1: The "necessities of the hour" peace commission. Standing—A. H. Jones, Charles D. Woods, S. L. Muins. Seated—R. M. Allen, W. F. Cannon, H. E. Barnard.

Figure 4.2: Burying the hatchet.

BURYING THE HATCHET.

Figure 4.3: The doves of peace.

Figure 4.4: Let us quit.

the Committee on Resolutions -- not the kind of motion likely to cause particular emotional stress -- Mr. Emery (one of the Indians slinking away in the cartoon) spoke against the motion and Mr. Jones of Illinois said "The gentleman from Wisconsin takes a good many things for granted, as he usually does. I cannot see the necessity for his going out of the way to make a thrust at this Denver convention. He seems to be somewhat sensitive about it . . . ."

Subsequently, Mr. Emery rose to a point of order, nearly always a sign that all is not sweetness and light.

The report of James Foust of Pennsylvania, the treasurer, is interesting: he reported $93.00 on hand when he took over on August 24, 1909, receipts of an additional $370.00, expenditures of $145.69 and a new balance as of November 29, 1910, of $317.31.

Because the Treasury was low, the minutes of the Mackinac and Denver meetings were not printed, but did appear in typed form. Mr. Kracke of New York sent the minutes to Mr. Flanders, and after considerable discussion, checks were drawn to reimburse Mr. Kracke for $.60 and $1.10. John Wiley & Sons, publisher of the earlier reports, "had lost somewhat in the neighborhood of fifteen hundred dollars," and, understandably, didn't care to publish the later proceedings.

But there were much happier notes. The *American Food Journal* extended

> . . . our congratulations to a rising young official of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, on his approaching marriage. Dr. Wiley is a self-made man who cooked his own meals while going through college. Now he proposes to have someone else to do the cooking. Dr. Wiley will be remembered by our readers as a young man who has been occasionally before the public in various ways, mostly creditable. He has made some mistakes, due to his youth and inexperience, but on the whole we are inclined to believe that he is right at heart, if occasionally wrong-headed. During his short life of sixty six years he had found no time to devote any attention to matrimony. He has devoted most of his efforts to mastering his duties in the Bureau of Chemistry, and learning, however arduously, to avoid mistakes and keep up with the advances of modern science. He has achieved some success along these lines, and now has found time to pick out a wife. The lady is Miss Anna Kelton, an employee of the law division

> of the library of Congress, an ardent suffragette and an undergraduate in law.

* * *

The 1910 convention took several important actions:

- support for a weights and measures law
- a resolution calling for the appointment by the President of the United States of a "food standard commission"
- support for sanitary laws
- support for uniformity in state and national food laws.

Speeches during the convention of course included "Butter Substitutes" by Dr. W. T. Cutler, State Food and Drug Commissioner of Missouri (followed by six pages of small print discussing the issue); "Changes In The Weight of Stored Flour and Butter" by J. T. Willard, Food Analyst, Kansas State Board of Health (a few years before the *General Mills* and *Redi* Supreme Court cases); "Labeling" by Wilbur F. Cannon, Food and Drug Commissioner of Colorado; "Uniformity of Laws, Standards, Rules and Regulations" by A. H. Jones, State Food Commissioner of Illinois (who, based on the cartoon of his delivery, entitled "Jones Makes His Address Emphatic," must have been a great orator. See Figure 4.5.); "The Procedure of State Officials Acting Under National Laws," by Dr. S. L. Dunlap, Secretary of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection of USDA; and "Certified Food Colors," by E. C. Kohnstamm, a now famous name in colors.

Today's reader of the speeches delivered over 85 years ago at AFDO's predecessor's conventions is inevitably struck by two thoughts: the quality of the speeches, and their almost universal applicability today. About half of those early speeches, except for the rhetoric, could be delivered verbatim at a 1990s AFDO convention without arousing the slightest suspicion that the speech wasn't current. For example, the Honorable Benjamin T. Waldo, a lawyer in private practice in New Orleans, gave a speech at the 1910 convention on "Police Power as Applied to Health Questions." In one paragraph he said:

> All time has no such record of achievement as that of the past ten years in America towards better food, better living conditions, better sanitation and better health. Most that has been accomplished may be attributed to the

Figure 4.5: Jones makes his address emphatic.

> persistent, ever energetic and too often unappreciated effort of you gentlemen, and of brother scientists following kindred work. Enormous as has been the harvest, gratifying as has been the result, the whole must be cemented to insure for the benefit of generations yet to come and the opportunity is ripe to preach to the people the science, the philosophy, the morality upon which all police power - all law - is founded.

That same thought, although perhaps less eloquently, has been enunciated at every AFDOUS and AFDO convention I have attended. And justifiably so; AFDO's members have made an enormous contribution to our country for almost 100 years.

Of course the butter/margarine issue was present in 1910, although treated at least by Mr. Cannon of Colorado with good humor:

> My friend extends an invitation with so much ambiguity about it that I am very much in doubt. I have got a very high opinion of Mr. Foust of Pennsylvania, but ever since Mr. Foust got tangled up with a lady by the name of Margerine he has been somewhat mixed in his metaphors. He has invited the dairy and food commissioners to attend his thirst parlors this evening. Now almost everybody knows that the duties of the dairy and food commissioner are altogether too many to be satisfactorily fulfilled by any one individual. Colorado, knowing that full well, in its wisdom sought to divide the office and we have there the Dairy Commissioner, Mr. Cochrane, who represents the brains of the concern, and myself to represent the beauty. Now I want to know whether Mr. Foust wants the brains or the beauty of Colorado, because he can have either or both.

Mr. Foust of Pennsylvania gallantly responded by inviting both the dairy commissioner and the food commissioner to attend.

Partisan politics appeared occasionally, although with perhaps surprising infrequency, and probably with tongue in cheek. For example, Mr. Jones of Illinois said at one time:

> . . . If the gentleman from Colorado has any fear about this matter -- politics creeping into his department -- I will state that we never had any difficulty of that kind in Illinois.

Mr. Foust quickly agreed!

* * *

The Commission on Uniform Laws consists of legal scholars, legal specialists, practitioners and others interested in a wide variety of legal subjects. Over the years, the Commission has drafted and recommended that the states adopt uniform laws in many fields, for example, the Uniform Commercial Code.

It would be perfectly logical for the Commission to have drafted a uniform food and drug law, and I have always wondered why this was not done. Now I know: in 1910, the Commission itself advised George Flanders of New York, president of ASNFDD, that the Commission had considered drafting a uniform state food and drug law, but when the 1906 Federal Act was passed,

> the Commission realized that many of the states had enacted pure food laws following closely the provision of the Federal Act, and that it was unnecessary and unwise for the Conference to prepare a uniform law for adoption by the legislatures of the individual states, but, rather, that it should earnestly recommend and urge the individual states that had not already done so, to enact, as soon as might be, laws upon this subject, carefully following the Federal Act, with only such changes as were necessary to adapt it to the jurisdiction and procedure of the individual states; and that uniformity of laws throughout the land would be greatly promoted by each state adopting substantially the Federal Act.

To accomplish this goal, the Commission on Uniform Laws deferred to ASNFDD and its successors.

* * *

On Wednesday, November 30, the delegates had the whole day off; the first session began at 7:00 p.m. The first comment in the transcript is by Mr. Woods of Maine, who suggested that the Association respectfully decline the invitation of the local committee for an automobile trip the next morning "which would interfere seriously with the morning's work." Mr. Woods' suggestion that the invitation be accepted for the ladies and other guests prevailed.

To show their appreciation of the new spirit of peace and tranquility, the delegates reelected George Flanders as president and R. M. Allen as secretary.

1911

The 15th Annual Convention was held at the Commercial Club in Duluth, Minnesota from August 21-24, 1911. The Honorable A. O. Eberhart, Governor of Minnesota, was scheduled to give the address of welcome, and the Colorado Dairy Commissioner was scheduled to respond.

Nine years later, at the 1920 AADFDO Convention in St. Louis, the Colorado Food and Drug Commissioner, Wilbur F. Cannon, confessed that he had written both speeches! Here's how he put it:

> . . . I would like to tell you of how it worked out at a previous convention of this August Body, held at Duluth in 1911. I had occasion to visit the Governor of that state prior to the convention, and he suggested that he would be glad to have me give him some ideas that would enable him to address us on subjects that we were interested in. I, of course, readily agreed. After talking to him for an hour or two on the subject he said "If you do not mind I wish you would dictate to my stenographer about what you think I should say," and, of course, being Governor of that state his wish was a command to me. It so happened that the dairy commissioner of Colorado was accorded the honor which today is mine, of responding to his address of welcome. I also was interviewed by the latter gentleman who said that he had never made a public speech in his life and would be very glad if I would write it for him. Knowing exactly what the Governor was to say I had no difficulty in writing the response which dovetailed in with the Governor's address very nicely. I knew that both subjects would be a success. How could they be otherwise? When the convention convened the President of the Association apologized for the absence of the Governor of Minnesota, and stated that he had sent his address, which would be read by one of our members. A little later he announced that owing to the unavoidable absence of the Dairy Commissioner of Colorado his response to the address of welcome would also be read by another member. The fitness and language of the response to the address of welcome was immediately

> apparent. Just how this telepathic exchange of thought occurred was never explained, but I noticed a suspicious silence and a distrustful air in my immediate vicinity.The retiring president, George Flanders of New York, gave a learned dissertation concerning enforcement of food and drug laws. He cited the following maxims:
>
> FAVORABILIORES REI POTIUS QUAM ACTORES HABENTUR: Defendants are rather to be favored than plaintiffs.
>
> ACTORE NON PROBANTE REUS ABSOLVITUR: If the plaintiff does not prove his case the defendant is absolved; or, in other words:
>
> SEMPER PRAESUMITUR PRO NEGANTE: The presumption is in favor of him who denies; or, in other words:
>
> ACTORI INCUMBIT ONUS PROBANDI: The burden of proof lies on the plaintiff . . . .

Since none of these Latin maxims appears in *Amo, Amas, Amat and More*, the erudite Mr. Flanders obviously had another source.

Forty-two delegates representing 32 states and USDA were in attendance. Dues in 1911 remained at $10 per state and the treasurer, James Foust of Pennsylvania reported $223.17 on hand. The detailed receipts and expenditures are interesting (See Figure 4.6).

Immediately after the treasurer's report, Mr. Emery of Wisconsin, who, with Dr. Wiley and Commissioner of Ladd of North Dakota, had been the chief objects of editor H. B. Meyers' attacks, said:

> MR. EMERY, of Wisconsin: I want to inquire whether this report shows if this Association has received the two hundred dollars from Mr. Meyers, which has been owing this Association for a long time.

So Mr. Masterson came to the defense of his boss, Mr. Meyers: see Figure 4.7.

Dairy Departments, from November 20, 1910, to August 21, 1911—

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Nov. 20, 1910	$817.31
Dues—	
Kansas (1909)	10.00
North Carolina (1910)	10.00
Tennessee (1910)	10.00
Maine (1910)	10.00
Oregon (1910)	10.00
California (1910)	10.00
Illinois (1910)	10.00
Washington (1910)	10.00
Nebraska (1910)	10.00
Wyoming (1910)	10.00
Utah (1910)	10.00
North Dakota (1910)	10.00
New Jersey (1910)	10.00
Connecticut (1910)	10.00
Wisconsin (1910)	10.00
Oklahoma (1910)	10.00
Missouri (1910)	10.00
District of Columbia (1910)	10.00
Michigan (1910)	10.00
Louisiana (1910)	10.00
Minnesota (1910)	10.00
Virginia (1910)	10.00
Nevada (1910)	10.00
Pennsylvania (1910)	10.00
Kentucky (1910)	10.00
Texas (1910)	10.00
United States Department of Agriculture (1910-1911)	20.00
Copies of Report—	
A. C. McClurg & Company (2 copies)	2.00
R. E. Tomlinson (1 copy)	1.00
H. L. Harris (1 copy)	1.00
Total receipts	$601.31

EXPENDITURES.

Mrs. Mattie E. Loomis, Lansing, Mich.—		
Reporting and transcribing proceedings of Annual Convention at New Orleans, La., Nov. 29-30 and Dec. 1-2, 1910, 427 pages		$125.00
Hon. George L. Flanders, Albany, New York—		
Printing 500 copies of Constitution and By-Laws of the Association		5.00
E. M. Uzzell & Company, Raleigh, North Carolina—		
Printing 300 programs	$ 4.00	
Printing 300 typewriter circulars	3.00	
Printing 300 registration cards	2.00	
Printing 200 ruled letter heads, 1,200 unruled letter heads	19.50	
Printing 1,500 envelopes	3.50	
Express charges on letter heads and envelopes	2.04	
		29.44
Western Newspaper Union, Chicago, Ill.—		
200 copies 11th Annual Report (204 pages and cover)		$60.00
H. H. Kinsley, New York, N. Y.—		
Expressage on proceedings from Dr. E. F. Ladd, North Dakota to New York	$ .50	
Expressage on proceedings 1908 and 1909 from New York to New Orleans	1.24	
		1.74
W. M. Allen, Raleigh, North Carolina—		
Postage stamps	$10.00	
Expressage on reports for 1908 and 1909 and other matter from New Orleans to Raleigh	1.25	
Expressage on 200 volumes of proceedings of New Orleans meeting, from Chicago to Raleigh	6.30	
Telegram from Dr. Cook, while member of Executive Committee, South Dakota to Raleigh	.85	
		18.10
Total expenditures		$378.14

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts	$601.31
Total expenditures	378.14
Balance on hand	$223.17

Respectfully submitted,

James Foster,
Treasurer.

Figure 4.6: Receipts and expenditures in 1911.

Figure 4.7: Emery and the *American Food Journal*.

The issue of the *American Food Journal* which carries the proceedings of the 1911 convention also includes an editorial entitled 'DOCTOR WILEY EXONERATED.' The exoneration is in a letter from President Taft to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson "on the Wiley matter." The first paragraph of President Taft's letter states:

> I return herewith the papers which you have submitted to me in the matter of the report of the Committee on Personnel of the Department of Agriculture, in which, after summarizing the evidence adduced before them, they recommend that Dr. H. H. Rusby, pharmacognosist in the Bureau of Chemistry, be reduced from his present position and Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and Dr. W. D. Bigelow, Assistant Chief of the Bureau, be given an opportunity to resign from the positions which they now hold in the Bureau of Chemistry, on account of the irregularities in the appointment of Dr. H. H. Rusby.

The balance of President Taft's extensive letter explains that Dr. Rusby was employed by Dr. Wiley at a salary higher than was authorized by Congress. President Taft reversed the Personnel Board and the Attorney General:

> If this were a knowing, willful, deliberate effort to evade the statute as construed by the Attorney General, accompanied by a scheme to conceal the evasion and violation, I should think the punishment recommended by the Personnel Board, and concurred in by the Attorney General, was none too great, but an examination of the whole case satisfies me that a different construction ought to be put upon what was done; that the evidence does not show that Dr. Wiley was a party to the correspondence or the letters upon which the chief charge is sounded, and that his action in the matter was only in accord with previous precedents in the department which justified him in doing what he did.

The editor of the *American Food Journal* was not always an admirer of Dr. Wiley. In an editorial of page 42 of the September 15, 1911 issue the editor says:

CUTTING DR. WILEY OPEN.

> Some additional evidence has come to light concerning the competence of Dr. Wiley for his position as head of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture. It affects perhaps more his claims to recognition as a "food expert," a title often given him in the newspapers. Last month the *AMERICAN FOOD JOURNAL* in an article signed by its editor charged that Dr. Wiley was incompetent for his position. A few instances were cited to prove this point -- instances going to show that as a witness on the stand in cases of greater or less importance, Dr. Wiley was unable to qualify as a chemist. More evidence of a like character came to light in the hearing before the Committee on Expenditures on the Department of Agriculture -- evidence of a character to startle the entire country if it had become generally known through the newspapers, which apparently did not care to present it or were prevented from doing so by failure to get the facts from their representatives, of which the

> Associated Press is one. Some inkling of this testimony must have got out, however, for Dr. Wiley is not figuring as an "expert" in the news columns of the daily press quite so much as a few weeks ago, and perhaps many an editor is wondering why he has permitted himself to believe the bunk handed out by the exploded and discredited government "expert" so long. Wiley's newspaper defenders have narrowed down to a handful, and public interest is no longer at a fever heat as to his fate.

The balance of the article is not nearly as complimentary!

Another editorial entitled "LESLIE'S WEEKLY AND DR. WILEY." ends up with:

> This expose of Leslie's Weekly and its application to Dr. Wiley's dilemma will doubtless add greatly to the doctor's so far very feeble defense, yet granting that the doctor's assets are his enemies, it is still more obvious that his liabilities in part seem to be his friends.

Another article entitled "THE NEWSPAPERS AND DR. WILEY" is highly critical of the newspapers for their nearly "unanimity of opinion favorable to Dr. Wiley and the clique under his special protection." At least Mr. Meyers had the courtesy and courage to acknowledge that he was in a minority!

The speeches at the Duluth convention included:

"Original Importers' Packages And The Labeling Of Packages In Intrastate Traffic That Have Been Imported Into The State As Part Of The Original Package," by Alfred H. Jones of Illinois;

"Composition Of Evaporated Milk," by Julius Hortvet of Minnesota.

"Standards And Their Relation to Enforcement Of Foods Laws," by Dr. Charles D. Woods of Maine;

"Sanitation In The Manufacture And Sale Of Food Products," by William C. Woodward, M.D., LL.M. of Washington, D.C.;

"Cold Storage Regulation," by R. M. Allen of Kentucky;

"Milk: Production, Handling, Distribution," by B. H. Rawl of Washington, D.C.;

"Butter Substitutes: Protection To The Public, Restrictions On The Manufacturer Of," by Hon. James Foust of Pennsylvania;
"Butter; Pure; Adulterated; Practical Methods Of Determining," by Hon. Joel G. Winkjer of Minnesota;
"Health Exhibit Train -- Object, Methods And Results," by Oscar Dowling, M.D. of Louisiana.

Uniformity and federal/state cooperation were just as important in 1911 as they are today. The following editorial appeared on page 41 of the *American Food Journal* for September 15, 1911:

> We hope every food official in the country will read the report of the Committee on Co-operation and Uniformity and the discussion that followed its presentation. Perhaps too much importance was given to the assistance that might be rendered Government officials by state officials, considering the importance of cooperation between the states, but that can hardly be looked upon as a fault of the report. As a basis for cooperation, uniformity in laws, standards and ruling is imperatively necessary. Perhaps it is well to try out the cart before the horse in this instance -- it will only show the need for getting the horse first. Coupetation will develop uniformity in food laws, and cooperation, if the interest shown in the Duluth convention is genuine, will have a greater impetus henceforth.

Saccharin was also much in the news in 1911. The Referee Board of Consulting Scientific Experts (the Remsen Board) previously appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture was asked to answer two questions:

1. "Does a food to which there has been added saccharin contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render the said food injurious to health? (a) in large quantities? (b) in small quantities?"
2. "If saccharin be mixed or packed with a food, is the quality or strength of said food thereby reduced, lowered, or injuriously affected? (a) in large quantities? (b) in small quantities?"

The Board concluded that saccharin in small quantities was not injurious to health but that in large quantities it was "liable to induce disturbances of digestion." The editor of the *American Food Journal* is critical of Dr. Wiley's Food Inspection Decision No. 135 which interpreted the decision of the Referee Board to mean that saccharin was an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient contemplated by the 1906 Act and that the substitution of saccharin for sugar in foods reduced and lowered their quality.

1912

The 16th Annual Convention was held in Seattle, Washington from July 9-12, 1912. After welcomes by the Honorable George F. Cotterill, Mayor of Seattle, and Dr. Kane, president of the University of Washington, R. M. Allen of Kentucky responded. [See Figures 4.8 and 4.9]. President Lucius

Figure 4.8.: R. M. Allen, Head of Food Division, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Figure 4.9 Delegates and visitors at the sixteenth annual convention of the American Association of Food, Dairy and Drug Officials

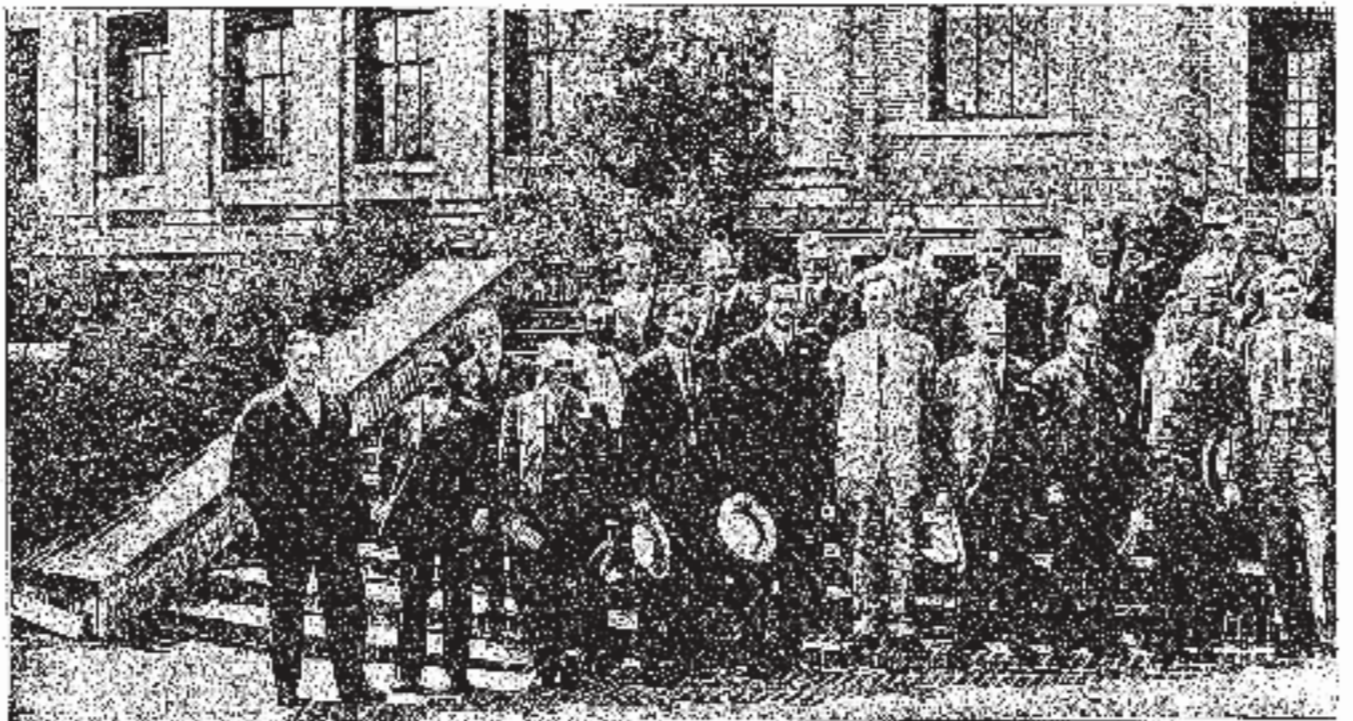


Figure 4.9a: Left-hand side of the original group picture

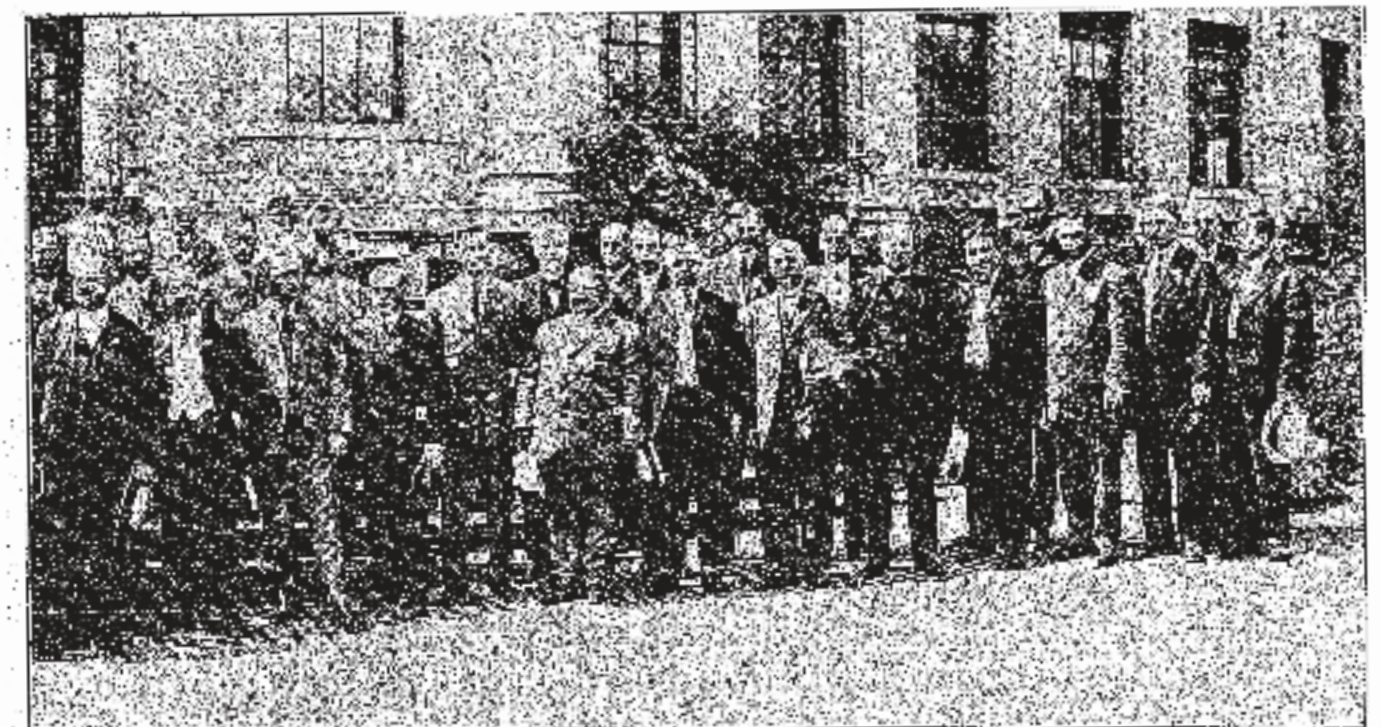


Figure 4.9b: Right-hand side of the original group picture

P. Brown's address was entitled "Recent Progress in Food and Drugs Control Work." For the 48 states and the District of Columbia, he listed the number of employees in the relevant departments (965), the number of samples analyzed (97,493), the number of sanitary inspections made (128,796) and the amount of money spent per annum ($1,254,611). Arizona, Arkansas, Montana and New Mexico either had no law or no enforceable law. West Virginia had a law but no appropriation. Arizona, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Vermont conducted no sample analyses. Illinois led the pack with 11,000 sample analyses and Michigan led in inspections (20,926). Pennsylvania spent the most money ($83,083).

Mr. Jones reported that by 1912:

> . . . The number of states having dairy and food laws have increased from ten in 1897 so as to include forty-seven -- every state in the union but one, as I am informed -- and also the national Government, as Congress passed a national food law in 1906, which went into force January 1, 1907. This seems to indicate that the American people are gradually coming to a realizing sense that a proper surveillance must be placed over the distribution and sale of all food products -- the substances which are taken in the human system. It is not only a question of fraud and finance that is involved, but in many instances it is a question of health and life. With these underlying principles as the motive for action, the different states have enacted laws somewhat similar -- modeled after the National Food Law, and yet, often different in verbiage due to one or both of the following reasons:
>
> First--The local demands consequent upon local views.
>
> Second--Where the local views are similar, due to different views, as to the proper wording to produce the results desired, under court decisions of the different states.

The Committee on Cooperation, which had been appointed in 1911 to work out problems of cooperation between the federal and state governments, reported that the Secretary of Agriculture was cooperating but that "the chief disappointment that has come to the committee has been the lack of response on behalf of the Commissioners, themselves. . . ." The

Committee urged the state commissioners to be more cooperative during the next year.

The Committee on Cold Storage offered a model bill, and the Committee on Bacteriological Methods made a short report.

On the second day of the convention, Governor M. H. Hay gave an address of welcome. As in the 1980s, the local arrangements committee, headed by Mr. Davies of Washington, had made plans for the members and ladies:

> I desire to state that this afternoon at four o'clock there will be automobiles enough here in front of the building to take the members and visitors and their ladies out for a ride around the boulevards and around Lake Washington for a few hours. The automobiles will be here for you at four o'clock this afternoon. This afternoon there will be somebody here, Mrs. Davies, probably, to take the ladies around the campus, if they desire to go. Tomorrow afternoon the ladies of the party will be entertained at the theater and further arrangements about that will be made at the hotel. Arrangements have been made for an all day boat ride, to go to the largest salmon cannery in the world. Commissioner Bailey may not agree with me in that statement, but this cannery is said to be the largest salmon cannery in the world, and this visit will give you an opportunity to see it in operation. It will require a five hour ride on the boat to get to the cannery, and, of course, five hours to get back. The boat will leave the dock at nine o'clock.

The 1912 convention also considered a problem which has been plaguing the states since the very beginning: "Under What Department of the State Governments Can Food and Drug Laws Be Most Effectively Enforced?" That was the title of a speech by Dr. M. E Jaffa of California, who concluded that the State Board of Health was the best enforcing agency.

Mr. Emery of Wisconsin, who was a gadfly in the Association from the very beginning, was "scheduled to open the discussion upon this paper." Here's how he began:

> Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, my name was placed upon consent, and it was not until within two days of the time of leaving this meeting of the

> Association. I have made no preparation for this discussion, and it will be extemporaneous.
>
> The Gentleman who presented the first paper or argument upon this subject made a statement as to the purposes of the food law. With the statement of the purposes of the food law as given by him, I shall have to differ . . . .

Mr. Emery was true to form!

His friend and ally in the Association, Dr. E. F. Ladd of North Dakota, concluded the afternoon session with a talk on "Publicity for the Work of Food Inspection and the Best Methods of Obtaining It."

At the 8:00 p.m. session on Wednesday July 10, 1912, a new constitution was adopted. Article I changed the name of the Association to the "Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials."

On Thursday July 11, the speeches were:

- "The Necessity for Drug Control and Best Means of Enforcing Pure Drug Laws," by Dr. A. N. Cook of South Dakota.
- "The Necessity for Cooperation Between State and Municipal Food Controls," by W. P. Cutler, M.D. of Missouri.
- "Should Laws Governing Food Sanitation Be Enforced By Food and Drug Controls Or By Other Bodies?" by H. E. Barnard of Indiana.

On Thursday evening, after R. M. Allen's speech on "The Best Methods of Securing Legislation" and after the report of the Committee on Credentials, the officers were elected for the following year without significant dissent. However, the vote on where to hold the 1913 convention was contested. The three contestants were Mobile, Chicago and Deadwood, South Dakota. Mobile received 42 votes Deadwood 21 and Chicago 18. My hometown deserved more support!

The report of the Committee on Resolutions caused an interesting debate. A general resolution thanking the governor, the mayor, the University of Washington, the Commercial Club and everyone else included the following paragraph:

> Recognizing in Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the Nestor of pure food activity in America, and the leader in securing the enactment of the national food and drugs act, this convention expresses to Dr. Wiley its warm appreciation of his unswerving devotion to the consumers' welfare and of

> the value of his constructive work in many branches of agricultural and food chemistry.

Mr. Wallis of Idaho -- who became president of the Association the next year -- moved that the statement with reference to Dr. Wiley be eliminated from the resolution. By a vote of 47 to 40 (each state had three votes) the resolution commending and thanking Dr. Wiley was stricken! Interestingly, USDA voted two to one to strike the commendation to Dr. Wiley.

A foreshadowing of the food additives amendment of 1958 occurred in 1912. The Committee on Resolutions proposed the following:

> MR. BARNARD of Indiana: 'We affirm our adherence to the basic principle that the burden of proof of the harmlessness of substances used in foods rests with the manufacturer, and not with food executives and departments, nor with the consumer; and we, therefore, demand that the food supply contain no ingredients other than those recognized by long usage as harmless, or proved beyond question as not injurious.'

Mr. Flanders of New York moved that the last part of the resolution, the words after the semi-colon, be stricken. After extensive debate the motion carried 54 to 30.

The constitution of the Association as adopted at the 1912 has historical interest. See Figure 4.10.

Figure 4.10 By-laws for 1912

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN DAIRY, FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS.

ARTICLE I. - NAME.

This Association shall be known as the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials.

ARTICLE II. - OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The object of this Association is to promote and foster the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as will protect public health and prevent

Figure 10 (continued)

deception in the production, manufacture and sale of dairy and other food products and drugs, and to promote uniformity in such laws.

ARTICLE III. - OFFICERS.

The officers shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Executive Committee of five members, and the Chairman of Sections.

ARTICLE IV. - COMMITTEES.

There shall be the following committees: 1. an Executive Committee; 2. an Auditing Committee; 3. a Committee on Resolutions; 4. a Committee on Co-Operation; 5. a Committee on Credentials.

ARTICLE V. - ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. All officers, except the section officers, shall be selected from voting members and elected by written ballot.

Section 2. The President, Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the members of the Executive Committee shall hold office until the last session of the next annual meeting following their election, except as herein otherwise provided, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 3. The President shall not be eligible for re-election. The Secretary shall be elected for a term of three years, and any office vacated when the occupant ceases to be a voting member of the Association. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President and Secretary of the Association, together with three additional members who shall be elected by the voting members of the Association; provided, that at the first election, the first of the Executive committee elected shall be elected for three years; the second for two years; and the third for one year, after which one member shall be elected each year to serve a period of three years. In case of disability of the Secretary to serve the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a temporary secretary.

Section 4. Vacancies shall be filled for an unexpired term by election at the annual meeting. The chairman of sections shall be elected by the members of their respective sections.

ARTICLE VI.-DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings and annually appoint such committees as may be authorized or required, whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for.

Section 2. The Vice-Presidents, in their order shall act in the capacity of the President, when the President is absent, or from any other cause is unable to act.

Section 3. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of each meeting of the Association and of the Executive Committee and conduct such correspondence and issue such notices as may be required by the Executive Committee. He shall, at least thirty days prior to any meeting of this Association, ascertain whether the President is qualified and will be present to act as such. If the President cannot act, the Secretary shall notify the Vice-President in their numerical order, to be present and act as President of the meeting.

Section 4. The Treasurer shall keep charge all funds of the Association and pay bills which have been audited and allowed by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII.-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DUTIES.

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall annually elect one of its members as chairman, and the Secretary of the Association shall be Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall arrange the program for the general meetings, and shall fix the time and place of holding meetings of the Association unless otherwise directed by the Association. When the time and place is fixed the Secretary shall at once notify the secretaries of the sections, and shall also state the portions of the time to be occupied by the general meetings of the Association. When the Association is not in session, the Executive Committee shall act for the Association in such matters of business as may arise, or concerning which they may be instructed by the Association.

Section 3. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the chairman and shall be called on the written request of two members of the committee. Such calls shall state the time, place and the object of the meeting, and shall give each member at least ten days' notice of such meeting.

Figure 10 (continued)

ARTICLE VII.- COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Section 1. The Committee on Resolution shall be composed of the chairmen of the two sections and three members to be appointed by the President at the first session of the annual meeting.

Section 2. All resolutions shall be presented to the Association in writing, read by the Secretary, five minutes allowed by the introducer to explain the same, and referred without debate, to the Committee on Resolutions, who shall report to the convention with recommendations at a time to be provided in the program by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.- COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION.

Section 1. The Committee on Cooperation shall consist of three voting members of the Association. At the first election, the first elected shall be for three years, the second for two years, and the third for one year, after which one member shall be elected each year to serve a period of three years. Vacancies shall be filled for an unexpired term by election at the next annual meeting.

Section 2. The committee shall take the necessary steps to promote cooperation in the enforcement of the national food and drugs act, and the food and drug laws of the several states.

ARTICLE X.- MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. The voting members of the Association shall consist of the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture and the executive officer or officers of the state laws regulating the sale of drugs and of dairy and other food products, or, in their absence, such officers subordinate to them in the administration of laws regulating the sale of drugs and of dairy and other food products, as they may designate by proper credentials.

Section 2. All persons connected with the enforcement of state and Federal laws regulating the sale of drugs and of dairy and other food products, are ex-officio members of sections and are entitled to all the privileges of the Association except voting and holding office.

ARTICLE XI.- VOTING

Section 1. In voting by ballot or otherwise, each state properly represented as provided in Section 1 of Article X, and the United States Department of Agriculture properly represented as provided therein, shall be entitled to three votes, which may be cast as a unit or in fractions thereof. No state or department more than one year in arrears of the dues fixed by the Association shall be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE XII.- THE PROGRAM.

Section 1. The program of the annual meetings of the Association shall include an address by the President, reports of officer and committees and such addresses on matters of general interest as may be arranged by Executive Committee, programs of sections, as arranged by officers of sections, proposed amendments of the constitution and such other business as the Association directs. Opportunity shall be given for miscellaneous business as the Association directs. Opportunity shall be given for miscellaneous business at each session of the annual meeting.

Section 2. A preliminary notice of the convention shall be sent out at least ninety days prior to the time of holding the convention, and the full official program at least thirty days prior thereto.

ARTICLE XIII.- SECTIONS.

Section 1. The section of the Association shall be: (1) the Association of Food, Dairy and Drugs executives; (b) a scientific section. Sections A and B are empowered to adopt rules and regulations for their own government and business to obtain in such section.

Section 2. No section shall pass any resolution affecting the policy of the Association, but all such matters as may arise in sections shall be referred by them to the association as a whole.

Section 3. The chairman of sections shall, at least sixty days prior to the annual meeting, refer the programs of their respective sections to the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XIV.- DUES

The annual dues of the Association shall be fixed at the annual meeting of the Association.

Figure 10 (continued)

ARTICLE XV.- AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to this constitution may be made at regular annual meetings of the Association, provided that such amendment is duly presented for consideration at the previous annual meeting, and shall not be adopted except by a two-thirds vote of those present.

ARTICLE XVI.- PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

All questions of parliamentary procedure not provided for in this Constitution or in By-laws adopted by the Association shall be determined by the president according to Robert's Rules of Order.

The State Association of Food and Dairy Executives was meeting in the afternoons. The subjects of the speakers, the speakers themselves, and the participants in the discussions were very much the same as those in the morning sessions of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials.

On Tuesday afternoon the Annual Meeting of the Executives' Association was called to order. The speakers were:

- Charles D. Woods, on "Should an Executive Officer Have the Right Under State Food Laws to Institute Executive Hearings to Dispose of Cases of Violation Without Reference to the Courts?"
- H. E. Barnard of Indiana, on "In States Having No Central Laboratory, Is it More Advantageous to Employ the Analysts Upon A Fixed Salary, Or At A Stated Price Per Sample Analyzed?"
- E. F. Ladd, on "Should Food Executives Pass Upon the Legal Sufficiency of Labels For the Information of Manufacturer or Dealer?"

On the following afternoon, the speeches continued:

- W. P. Cutler M.D., of Missouri, on "What Should the Annual Report of Food Executives Include?"
- James H. Wallis of Idaho on "The Public Press as an Agency in the Pure Food Cause."
- B. H. Rawl of USDA, on "Creamery Inspection."

On Thursday afternoon:

- R. M. Allen on "What Form of Procedure Is Most Efficient for Food Control Laws -- The Criminal, With or Without Summary Conviction, Or Civil Procedure."
- H. F. Potter of Connecticut on "Should a Portion of the Official Sample Be Given to the Seller at the Time of Purchase?"
- A. H. Jones on "In Purchasing Food Samples Should the Sampling Agent Disclose His Official Position to the Dealers?"
- L. Davies on "Methods of Organization for Food Control Work."
- Charles F. McKinley delivered a "Memorandum to Supplement Letter of A. H. Jones, State Food Commissioner, to Attorney General Stead, in Regard to Vinegar Made From Molasses Stock."
- G. L. Flanders had left his speech back at the hotel, but nevertheless gave a very erudite and extensive paper on the police power, citing cases in a number of states and Supreme Court decisions.

Dairy officials also had a separate meeting on the afternoon of Wednesday July 10. Again, there were several speeches relating to creameries. Food analysts also met in afternoon sessions and heard talks on:

- "Relative Toxicity of Substances Found in Foods," by Dr. A. N. Cook;
- "The Arrangement of a Food Laboratory," by H. M. Loomis;
- "The Attitude of the Official Chemist as Witness";
- "On the Disappearance of Added Formaldehyde in Milk," by M. E. Jaffa and C. H. McCharles;
- "Apparatus for the Determination of Fat by the Roese Gottlieb Method," by William Brinsmaid;
- "A Simple Apparatus for Gravimetric Determination of Benzole Acid," by William Frear;

and several other subjects of interest to analysts.

The Executive Committee (Dr. Cutler of Missouri, Mr. Davies of Washington, Mr. Wallis of Idaho and W.M. Allen of North Carolina) met on the last day of the convention and renewed the contract with H.B. Meyers to publish the journal of the proceedings. The committee also advised President Taft that the Association unanimously endorsed an amendment to the National Food and Drug Act to cover the defect made apparent by "the Johnson cancer case."

The Committee also wired President Taft that the Association had passed a number of resolutions at its 1910, 1911 and 1912 meetings, all of which were being sent to the President.

1913

The 17th Annual Convention, under the new name of Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, was held at the Battle House Auditorium in Mobile, Alabama from June 16-20, 1913. Unfortunately, President L. Davies was unable to be present at the opening session, and officials generally expressed their regret. The editor of the Journal said "his general personality had made him a general favorite." Thirty states and the United States Department of Agriculture were represented, although 38 states had paid their dues and were eligible to vote.

The verbatim transcript is recorded in a special convention number of the *American Food Journal*, published in Chicago in July 1913. The editorial on the first substantive page summarizes the convention:

> Perhaps the most important feature of the convention was the unanimity of opinion which pervaded the work of the whole association in regard to all matters of food control in the past years. This year there were no fiery arguments, no antagonism between officials, only friendly animated and intelligent discussion of the problems which were before the meeting. Everybody worked together in harmony and toward definite ideals.
>
> It became apparent as soon as the delegates began to arrive in the city that there was a general disposition to forget the old animosities and to get together in the responsible work of properly enforcing the laws which so vitally affect the welfare of the whole people, and bear so directly upon varied business interests. It seemed to be recognized that freak enforcement of good and just laws only resulted in casting odium upon the statutes and a reaction of public feeling against those officials who selfishly exploit themselves at the expense of honest manufacturers who are obeying the law, but who at times find it impossible to comply with freak rulings. Coupled with the desire to enforce the laws rigidly there was manifested a spirit of fairness, and a recognition of the fact that an honest manufacturer of foods or drugs is entitled to a fair show.

> Of the old guard, the majority were present, yet among the missing were Commissioner Jones of Illinois, M. L. Davies, J. O. Emery of Wisconsin, James Foust of Pennsylvania, Dr. Crumbine of Kansas, and Maurice Groshen of Wyoming.

But Davies, Jones and Foust all presented papers!

In the President's Annual Address, Mr. Davies discussed and quoted at length from the Supreme Court's opinion in *McDermott v. Wisconsin*. He said it was "greatly to be desired that decisions from our higher judicial tribunals should construe the statutes and define our exact status thereunder." He mentioned other Supreme Court decisions upholding the constitutionality of the Illinois Food Law and the Illinois Oleomargarine Law. He also discussed artificial coloring, cold storage laws, food sanitation, weights and measures, legislation prohibiting sub-standardization of drugs, food sampling and testing, dairy law enforcement, cheese standards, milk and cream grading and several other subjects equally relevant today.

On the morning of Tuesday, June 17 ,the Executive Committee, Secretary, Committee of Bacteriologists, and Treasurer all reported. The Committee of Bacteriologists' report includes six pages on standard methods of bacteriological analyses of milk, cream, ice cream, water and "carbonated waters – pop."

The first speech of the day was to be on "Best Methods For Supervision Of Wholesomeness Of Materials Used By Bakeries, Restaurants and Eleemosynary Institutions," by Professor Charles D. Howard of New Hampshire. Mr. Howard wasn't present, but the Association discussed the subject anyway, with Dr. E. F. Ladd of North Dakota demonstrating his knowledge and ability by making a significant presentation. The morning closed with a speech by Dr. William P. Cutler, Dairy Commissioner of Missouri, on "Cold Storage." Mr. Elton Fulmer of Washington had been asked to lead the discussion on the paper, but he was absent. Mr. Maurice Groshen of Wyoming had been asked to take part in the discussion, but he, too, was absent. Nevertheless, Mr. Abbott of Texas, Mr. Barney of Iowa, Dr. Bryan of Illinois and many others engaged in a lively discussion of the subject.

The Tuesday evening session consisted of an address by R.E. Rose of Florida on "Should Federal and State Laws Recognize and Allow Substandardization of Drugs?", and R.M. Allen of Kentucky on "The Legitimate Scope of the Work of this Association." Mr. Allen emphasized the effectiveness of the Association in securing passage of the 1906 Federal Act. He said that:

> The country looked to the association between the years 1903 and 1906 for the specific facts which necessitated the passage of a national law, and all concede that the association is the best body to undertake the task of shaping the present system of federal, state and municipal food and drug regulations into a model of effective uniformity and of intelligent and efficient administration.

On Wednesday, Lucius P. Brown of Tennessee spoke on "To What Extent Should the Functions of a State Food Department Be Regarded as Education?"; Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry spoke on "Collaboration Between the Department of Agriculture and State Officials"; and Dr. William C. Frear of Pennsylvania spoke on "The Fat Standard as a Substitute for the Water Standard for Butter." The talks also included papers by A.H. Jones of Illinois on "Net Weights and Measure Laws"; James Foust of Pennsylvania (who wasn't present, so his paper was read by Dr. Frear, also of Pennsylvania); B.H. Rawl of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry on "Milk Supply of Cities and Towns"; and Hubert F. Potter of Connecticut on the same subject.

On Thursday June 19th, President-elect Wallis of Idaho reported on the answers to twelve questions which had been propounded to the state officials. The questions were:

1. Under what conditions should a food product be classed as adulterated?
2. Under what conditions should a food product be classed as misbranded?
3. Under what conditions should a food product be classed as illegal?
4. What is the purpose of that clause of the Federal law (and some state laws) requiring a declaration on the label of the presence of morphine, opium, cocaine, chloroform, acetanilid, etc., in foods?
5. Is the manufacture and sale of terpeneless extracts increasing or decreasing in your state?
6. To what extent do you rely on the standards and definitions promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture in passing on the legal or illegal character of food products?
7. How much educational value is attached to the type of food shows that are being held at present?

8. What is a reasonable ice cream standard?
9. Is it advisable to teach testing of milk and cream in the agricultural courses now being established in many of our public and high schools?
10. (1) Is it advisable to enact laws providing for inspection fee; (2) should such fees be turned into fund for the support of the dairy and food departments?
11. Is it best to control small slaughter houses under a sanitary food law, or would you advise the establishment of city and town public abattoirs, making it compulsory to kill all animals in those under the supervision of some state or municipal meat inspector?
12. Should the requirements as to labelling drug product be applied to physicians' prescriptions?

Of course the answers to these questions evoked a great deal of interest and discussion among the delegates. Eventually, the issues were referred to several subcommittees for further consideration.

George Flanders delivered another erudite address on "What Should Be the Attitude of Food Officials, Charged with Such Duties, Towards the Supervision of Sanitary Conditions and of Food Served in Dining Cars, Restaurants, Hotels and Eleemosynary Institutions."

Charles Woods of Maine spoke on the same subject and significant discussion followed.

H.E. Barnard of Indiana spoke on 'Sanitary Food Law and the Use of the Score Card in Sanitary Inspection of Food Establishments.' The score card system was also discussed by G.B. Taylor of Louisiana and the delegates in open discussion. Charles F. McKinley, Attorney for the Illinois Food Commission, spoke on "Is Legislative Enactment of Food Standards Advisable?" He concluded that adoption of standards by regulation pursuant to statutory authority rather than express statutory standards was preferable. Sanford C. Dinsmore of Nevada and William D. Saunders of Virginia gave speeches on the same subject in which they agreed with McKinley's conclusion. The delegates also discussed how great a variation from fixed standards should be allowed without condemnation. Several of the delegates recommended a rule of reason.

The political situation which had reared its ugly head in prior years was solved. Mr. Woods of Maine nominated Commissioner Wallis of Idaho for president; Mr. Allen of Kentucky nominated J. S. Abbott of Texas for first vice president; Dr. Ladd of North Dakota nominated Commissioner Strode of Ohio as second vice president; an unnamed delegate nominated Sanford C. Dinsmore of Nevada as third vice president; Mr. Bryan of Illinois

nominated H.F. Potter of Connecticut as treasurer; and all of the members of the Executive Committee and Committee on Cooperation were nominated and elected without opposition. Furthermore, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Mount Kineo, Maine, was selected unanimously as the meeting place for the next annual convention!

The July 1913 Journal also includes the verbatim report of the annual meetings of the Association of State Food and Dairy Executives, of the Association of Official Food and Drug Chemists, and of the Wholesale Grocers' Convention all of which were taking place during the four days of the AADFDO meeting.

At the 1995 AFDO Convention in Orlando, we reenacted parts of the 1913 Convention. First let's look at the dramatis personae (in order of appearance):

1913 PARTICIPANT	1995 PARTICIPANT
L. Davies, President State Dairy and Food Commissioner Washington	Dennis Baker of Texas, President
James H. Wallis, President-Elect State Dairy, Food & Sanitary Inspector Idaho	Art Dell'Aria of Virginia, President-Elect
Coca Cola Ad	Irving Bell of The Coca-Cola Company
H. B. Meyers, Publisher *American Food Journal*	George Burditt, Author
H. E. Barnard State Food Commissioner Indiana	Brad Thompson Baker & Daniels Indianapolis
J. O. Emery Dairy and Food Commissioner Wisconsin	Steve Steinhoff of Wisconsin
Hubert F. Potter, Treasurer Dairy & Food Commissioner Connecticut	John Misock of Wyoming, Treasurer
George L. Flanders Counsel, New York Department of Agriculture New York	Jim Sevchik of New York

Dr. E. F. Ladd
Food Commissioner
North Dakota

Hon. A. H. Jones
State Dairy & Food Commissioner
Illinois

Elliot O. Grosvenor
Founder of the Association
Michigan

Unsigned Ad

J. S. Abbott, 1st Vice President
Food & Drug Commissioner
Texas

Mrs. Burdie Inger Robinson
Assistant State Agent in Charge
of Girls' Canning Club Work
Alabama

T. J. Bryan, State Analyst
Illinois

Mr. James W. Helme, Michigan

Mr. R. M. Allen of Kentucky
Secretary

Kenan Bullinger of North
Dakota

Burton Love of FDA,
Chicago

Ron Chesemore of FDA
Assoc. Comm. for
Regulatory Affairs

Gale Prince of Kroger

Dan Sowards of Texas

Betsy Woodward of Florida

Shirley Bohm of Illinois

T.K. Wu of Michigan

John Misock of Wyoming,
Secretary

In his president's address, Mr. Davies told a story about one of the very few woman inspectors:

> It was contended that a vendor in the market place was violating some requirements of the local ordinance. In place of resorting to the courts and bringing about an orderly adjustment of the difficulty, the inspector secured a saw and cut off the legs of the stand and the whole stand with its contents tumbled into the street.

* * *

James Hearknett Wallis of Idaho was the incoming president. His title was State Dairy, Food and Sanitary Inspector. He had an exceptionally interesting background. Here's what the journal says about him:

> James Hearknett Wallis was born in the city of London, England, on April 13th, 1861. His father and grandfather were employed throughout their lives in the

service of the English government, his grandfather being turnkey in the Tower of London, in which memorable place the subject of this sketch spent his early life.

At the age of fourteen years he was bound apprentice, under the apprenticeship laws of England, to serve seven years for the purpose of learning the newspaper business. At the age of twenty years he came from England and settled in Idaho and published one of nine papers then published in the State of Idaho. He has owned papers ever since that date until being appointed State Dairy, Food and Sanitary Inspector, at which time he disposed of all his newspaper interests. When twenty-seven years of age he was elected County Prosecuting Attorney and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State of Idaho. He has been, five times in succession, City Attorney for his home town, and held the position of United States Circuit Court Commissioner for twelve years. He holds degrees in law from the University of Nebraska and the Grant University of Chattanooga, Tennessee. In addition to these positions he has been honored in other ways by the governors of his State and by his people at home, and is also president of the Idaho State Press Association.

He was married two months after his twentieth birthday to his present wife, Elizabeth Todd, whose birthplace was London, England, and who crossed the waters with him in 1881. They have been blessed with nine daughters and six sons, five of whom are married. They have several grandchildren.

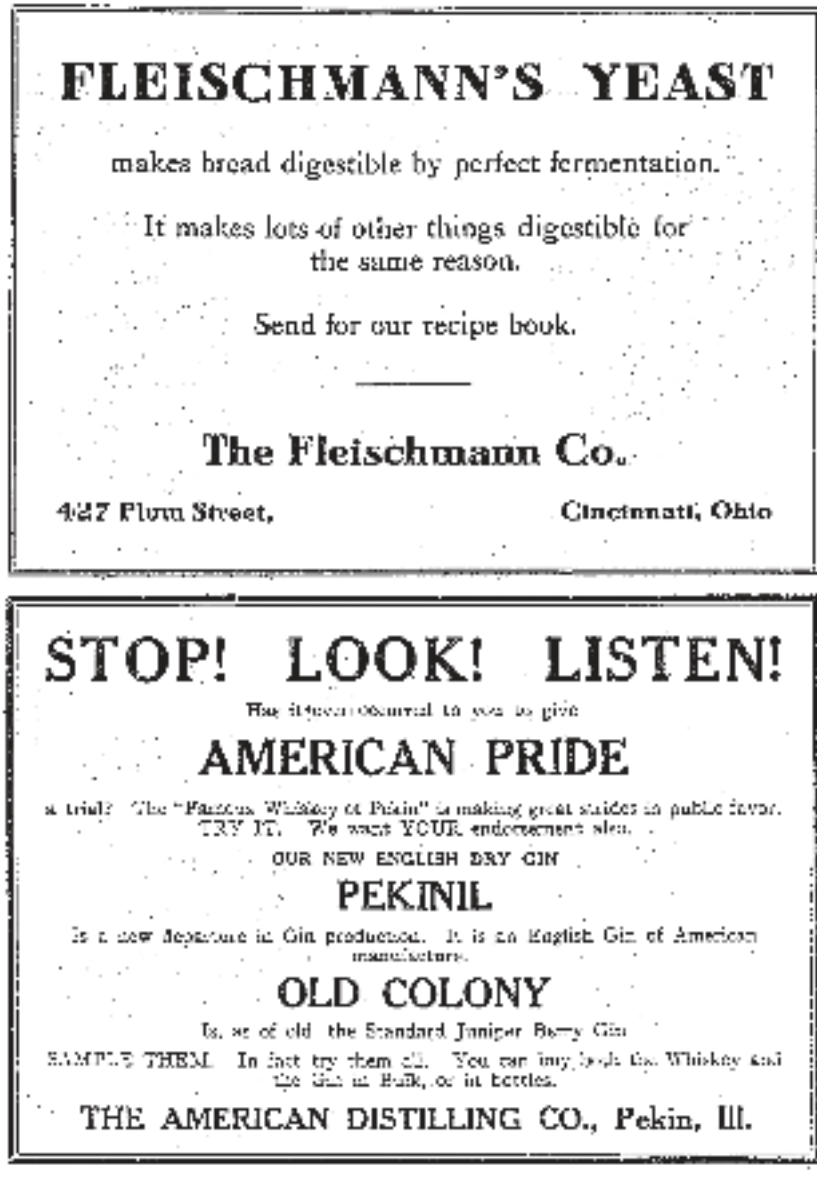
Two law degrees, County Prosecutor, City Attorney, United States Commissioner, President of the Idaho Press Association, State Food Commissioner, President of the Association, and 15 children. Not bad!

The 1913 Journal had about 20 full pages of ads. The inside of the front cover advertised Fleischmann's Yeast, and gin manufactured by the American Distilling Co. in Pekin, Illinois. See Figure 4.11.

The back cover advertised Dr. Price's Fruity Dessert. The company says their standards were just as high before the enactment of any pure food laws as they were in 1913. See Figure 4.12.

Calumet Baking Powder also had an ad on the back cover as well as a full page ad promoting the use of "White of Egg in Baking Powder." See Figure 4.13.

Figure 4.11: Ads on Fleischmann's yeast and liquors from the American Distilling Co.



FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

makes bread digestible by perfect fermentation.

It makes lots of other things digestible for the same reason.

Send for our recipe book.

The Fleischmann Co.

427 Flora Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Has it ever occurred to you to give

AMERICAN PRIDE

a trial? The "Famous Whiskey of Pekin" is making great strides in public favor. TRY IT. We want YOUR endorsement also.

OUR NEW ENGLISH DRY GIN

PEKINIL

Is a new departure in Gin production. It is an English Gin of American manufacture.

OLD COLONY

Is, as of old, the Standard Juniper Berry Gin.

SAMPLE THEM. In fact try them all. You can buy both the Whiskey and the Gin in Bulk, or in bottles.

THE AMERICAN DISTILLING CO., Pekin, Ill.

Figure 4.12: Ads for fruity dessert, baking powder, and hams and bacon.

Figure 4.13: Ads for white of egg in baking powder.

White of Egg in Baking Powder

It has come to our attention that attempts are being made by one of our competitors to discredit the use of white of egg in the manufacture of baking powder. The plot has been well laid and is far reaching.

We want to assure our customers that this fight is not one regarding the purity or wholesomeness of our product but merely a commercial fight, launched by a competitor. We have no fear of the ultimate conclusions of the food authorities on this question.

White of egg is not only a wholesome product, but is a valuable ingredient. Its addition to baking powder improves the available gas strength and insures better results in the baking. For more than thirty years its use has been unquestioned. It does not require a chemist—every housewife knows the value of white of egg in connection with her baking powder.

The present agitation is nothing more or less than an attempt of one of our competitors to gain an unfair advantage.

We take this occasion to assure our customers that the Calumet Baking Powder Company will protect them in every way.

While we deprecate the underhanded methods that have brought about this fight, we welcome the opportunity to defend our product.

Calumet Baking Powder Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Figure 4.14: An ad from The Coca-Cola Company.

July, 1918 THE AMERICAN FOOD JOURNAL 351

For the Common Welfare

Encouraging the manufacture and sale of a good food or drink is as important to the common welfare as discouraging the manufacture and sale of a bad one.

Honest products welcome investigation because investigation means proof of worth and absolute assurance of future protection. Only by rigid investigation was it possible to prove the purity and wholesomeness of

Coca-Cola

Charges were made by unscrupulous people which, if proved true, would have deprived the public of a beverage as pure and wholesome as it is delicious. Scientists, food experts, physicians from all over the world came, investigated, analyzed and tested. The result was that the accusations against Coca-Cola were one and all proved false, and it was placed in a position of popularity and public esteem even higher than it had held before.

The accusation that Coca-Cola contained cocaine was almost too absurd to refute—the statement that the caffeine it contains is a habit-forming drug was almost as absurd, but its absurdity was not as patent to the general public. It required the testimony of some of the greatest scientists in the world to prove its fallacy and to establish the fact that caffeine, in the quantity contained in Coca-Cola, is not only harmless but positively beneficial.

Whenever you are an arrival, drink of Coca-Cola.

Dr. Victor C. Vaughn of the medical department of the University of Michigan, testified positively, at the trial in Chattanooga, that caffeine in reasonable quantities (much more than Coca-Cola contains) is not only NOT harmful but positively beneficial. He said "caffeine is no more harmful than xanthine, which is a normal constituent of the human body."

Such testimony from such a source is the last word in assurance of purity, and when food experts and physicians encourage in manufacture and sale such a beverage as Coca-Cola, they are doing as much for the public welfare as when they prohibit the manufacture and sale of a product that is not up to the modern standard of purity and wholesomeness.

Write for booklet, telling all about Coca-Cola and the trial at Chattanooga.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

One of the strongest corporate supporters of the Association from the very beginning has been The Coca-Cola Company. The company had a full page ad which appeared on page 251 of the 1913 Journal. Figure 4.14.

In the 1912 Journal, H. B. Meyers took another editorial shot at Dr. Wiley:

> Some time ago, our old friend Dr. Wiley fell all over himself in his efforts to bluff the American public into the belief that he did not sign an order in a certain case where lead had been found in cream of tartar baking powder, placing the case in permanent abeyance because the lead was not poisonous when it appeared in small quantities in cream of tartar. . . . Now Dr. Wiley, having 'retired' from the Bureau of Chemistry, is no longer so particular about his reputation, or possibly he wants to apologize to those who have always laughed at his arguments on de minimus [sic], or possibly he wants to placate the *AMERICAN FOOD JOURNAL* and induce us to suggest his return to the position of chief of the Bureau of Chemistry.

By 1913, Dr. Carl L. Alsberg had replaced Dr. Wiley as Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry. Here's how Mr. Meyers described Dr. Alsberg's "notable address":

> Dr. Alsberg insisted upon the vital necessity of collaboration and cooperation between the officials of the Department of Agriculture and the Food Commissioners of the various states. It was evident from his remarks that a new era of cooperation between Federal and state officials is to be expected. This is greatly to be desired. State legislation is affected to a large extent by the Federal law, and for the Federal law to be effective the national officials must sense and appreciate the conditions existing in the various states.

Compare that with his description of Dr. Wiley's administration:

> The Wiley administration of the food laws was at sword points all the time with a large part of the food control officials, with the result that little was accomplished toward uniform legislation based on scientific truths.

* * *

Hubert F. Potter of Connecticut was Treasurer. He reported:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from former treasurer, James Foust	$153.09
(Dues of $10 from the state members plus other receipts)	422.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	575.09

EXPENDITURES

August 19, 1912, Johnson & Gerber reporting proceedings and transcribing some of the 16th annual convention ... in Seattle	226.10
(Postage announcement of meetings 1912)	2.00
(Printing Express, Freight & Postage)	36.85
February 24, 1913, *American Food Journal*, H. B. Meyers, Prest., printing 200 copies of the proceedings of the 16th Annual Convention ...	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	364.95
BALANCE ON HAND	$111.14

* * *

Mr. Flanders of New York was very eloquent in describing the state of Alabama. Here's how his eulogy ended:

> Thus it would seem that in this area not densely populated, but replete in natural resources, the prospects are great for future usefulness to the human family and one may well ask himself the question whether De Soto may not have been imbued with an approximation of intuitive knowledge, when he sought an El Dorado in this land, and in view of the abounding mineral springs, if Ponce de Leon's desires might not, here, have been satisfied.

* * *

One issue on which the delegates did not agree was whether egg whites should be permitted in baking powder. Dr. Ladd of North Dakota, had issued an order which included the following:

> The presence of added albumin, egg albumin, etc., in baking powders is prohibited, and the sale of baking powders containing albumin shall constitute an offense under the Food Laws of North Dakota.

Mr. Wallis of Idaho agreed, but he said:

> In order that no hardship may result to dealers in this state and in order that all concerned may have an opportunity to dispose of the stock of baking powders containing albumen now on hand no prosecution for the sale in this state of such powders will be made prior to January 1.

But in Illinois, Commissioner Jones said:

> Therefore the use of the whites of eggs in the manufacture of baking powder is permitted by the Illinois State Food Commission.

Elliot O. Grosvenor, the former Food and Dairy Commissioner of Michigan who suggested the first meeting of the Association in 1897, gave a speech on the Use of Egg Albumen in Baking Powder in which he weighed in heavily on the Illinois side:

> Since baking powder containing egg albumen is permitted in free and unlimited interstate commerce, it follows that the sale of this product cannot be prohibited in any state. We are clearly of the opinion that any attempted prohibition of the sale of baking powder containing egg albumen as an ingredient is invalid and beyond the power of any food control official.

An unsigned advertisement explains the whole issue:

> Grocers should regard this scrap as a "tempest in a teapot." The ultimate outcome is bound to be to the credit of the manufacturers who have been attacked. The fight is

> strictly a commercial one, and it is hardly probable that the food commissions will take any part in this affair, as there are many matters of much more importance to the public than this attempt to discredit an article of everyday use, the food value of which is known to everyone.

* * *

Another matter discussed was an investigation into cold storage. Dr. Bryan of Illinois moved that the matter of "securing the publication of the details of this investigation and the conclusions therefrom be referred to our Committee on Cooperation for their action." Mr. Allen of Kentucky tried to amend the motion to refer it to the Committee on Cold Storage, a logical committee for a cold storage investigation. As was customary, there was a touch of restiness in the debate. Mr. Abbott of Texas said:

> I have not been talking just to hear myself talk. I have been about six years in the pure food work in Texas. I have never had a place on the program to talk, and I feel free to talk now as much as I want, particularly on the question of the certain deterioration of a certain food product.

After the debate Dr. Bryan's motion carried. Politics must have been involved.

But later on, Mr. Abbott showed attributes which helped him become Chief of USDA's Office of Co-operation. Here's what he said about a speech by his future boss, Dr. Carl Alsberg, Dr. Wiley's successor as Chief of USDA's Bureau of Chemistry:

> Gentlemen, I feel very much, after listening to this splendid and sensible address, just as I would feel after listening to a beautiful and fine piece of music – that it is improper and that it grates upon my nerves to destroy the feeling that the sweet piece of music has started in my soul, by the common, vulgar habit that we all have of cheering and cheering and cheering, and throwing up our hats. I feel that it would be just as improper and just as grating upon your nerves for me to attempt to respond to this sensible talk, as it is for me to hear all this noise and applause after this sweet piece of music.

Quite a change from the tempestuous years of Dr. Wiley!

* * *

Mrs. Burdie Inger Robinson, Assistant State Agent in Charge of Girls' Canning Club Work in Alabama talked about the Club's work:

> The objects of the girls' work are: first, to teach the best methods of growing tomatoes and to increase interest in home gardening. Second, to teach best methods of canning, and to stimulate wholesome cooperation among the members of the family in the home. Third, to assist the mothers in having a supply of fresh vegetables for the table. This makes possible better living at a lower cost and saves things otherwise often wasted. Fourth, to provide means with an educational value by which girls may earn money. Fifth, to put the home and school in closer relationship, thus increasing interest in home life and encouraging girls to think along the lines of home making. Any movement which enables the teacher to more fully discharge her duty to the child, the parent and the community should be readily grasped.

Hear, hear!

Dr. T. J. Bryan, State Analyst of Illinois replied:

> Gentlemen of the convention, as the representative of the state of Illinois, the only state east of the Mississippi which has, thus far, granted the right of equal suffrage to women, it is a great pleasure on this occasion for me to move that this association extend to Mrs. Robinson our hearty thanks for the entertaining and educating address which she has delivered this evening, and which has proven to us that woman is essential to the success of our lives in all its walks.

* * *

One issue with which the delegates were wrestling, just as officials today, particularly FDA, are wrestling, was whether they should exceed the law in carrying out their enforcement responsibility. Dr. Ladd of North Dakota, one of Dr. Wiley's most ardent supporters, said this:

> Our law authorizes us to do it, but in spite of the fact that I have this law, I would still do it, even though I did not have the law, and for two years, I did not go to bed at night without a libel suit on my hands. I have defended them successfully, but I am not quite through with them yet. I go right on publishing. They say that I go beyond the law. I, however, shall continue to publish, because if I waited, there are lots of those people that would keep me waiting for six years. When I am convinced that I am right, I go ahead and publish.

Mr. Abbott of Texas, 1st Vice President said this:

> This question of exceeding the law is a great question for us to consider. Dr. Ladd says that he is staying within the law in his judgment. I don't know how you feel about going out into these matters, which you have no control over, under the law, but I have said from time to time, whenever I addressed any organization of food manufacturers in Texas that if it can ever be shown that I have ever exceeded my authority, that I will resign instantly. . . .

Mr. Helme of Michigan joined in:

> I do not think that the statement of the law made by someone here this morning has been quite broad enough. I am a lawyer now, and am interested in it, because I have a libel suit against me right now for ten thousand dollars. I have looked up the law quite thoroughly, and this I believe to be the law, and I think that I can produce the authorities for it, that every man or public officer, that is performing his duties, and performing a public duty in relation to the matter over which he has control, is not liable for any statement he makes if he makes it honestly and in good faith in the performance of his duty. . . . But any food for man or beast, or any medicine or drug, is under my department, and the law says, that, as Dairy Food Commissioner of Michigan, I shall investigate the abuses and correct them. I have the right, I believe, as a public officer, to expose any abuse in the dairy food line. (Applause).

MR. ABBOTT: I see from the cheering, that I must be in the minority. I want to say that the issue is not clearly drawn evidently. Our friend from Michigan says that he stays within the law in advertising these trades, whether he gets into Court or not, and I agree with him just as long as I am staying within the law, but that is not the issue that I understood Mr. Brown raised. The issue, is whether or not I shall attempt to advertise something that I conceived to be a fraud, over which I have no legal jurisdiction. . . . I still stick to the proposition whether I am in the minority, or not, that whenever a man goes outside of the law, as it is laid down to him by the Legislature, and takes up a lot of side issues, over which he has no legal jurisdiction, and advertises them, he is getting on mighty dangerous ground.

Dr. William C. Frear of Pennsylvania said this:

I think our apparent differences are arising really from differences in our laws. Surely there is no one here who would advocate that an executive officer deliberately go without the law, or who would deliberately make himself the Legislature in a case. . .

MR. FLANDERS: I understand Dr. Ladd to say that he has issued certain bulletins, and had proceedings against him—but that the Courts have decided that he did not exceed his authority - then those decisions did not warrant you in doing something that your statute did not authorize you to do? That is my point exactly. When you pass a statute, giving you authority to do a certain thing, it is strictly construed, and when you step beyond that power, you are liable. . . .

MR. HELME: Do you think anybody is going to get in serious trouble in telling the truth about something?

MR. FLANDERS: Yes sir; lots of times, he will. Dr. Ladd raised a point that I want to answer. He said it was a question of fact. Who was to determine the fact whether he published that in a spirit of animosity or in the spirit of

> truth. Does that not have to come before the jury for a decision?

Dr. Ladd and Mr. Flanders were still at it! You will remember that at the Battle of Denver in 1909, Dr. Ladd supported Dr. Wiley's candidate, but Mr. Flanders was elected president. And, every once in a while Dr. Ladd's friend, Dr. J. O. Emery of Wisconsin, showed his mettle. At one point, Dr. Emery was trying to get a ruling on his motion to adjourn sine die. There was some further discussion about a motion Mr. Allen had made and what it meant (since he had restated it), and Dr. Emery a little testily said:

> I would like to call upon the stenographer for information as to Mr. Allen's previous motion. I don't think this one is the same at all, Mr. Chairman . . .
>
> I am opposed to it and I still think that I was in order because of the purpose for which we are called here together. And now the motion is amended and it is entirely different.
>
> MR. ALLEN, of Kentucky: There is no intention to put anything over on the gentleman from Wisconsin.

* * *

One of the last acts of the convention was the selection of the site for the 1914 meeting. Here's how the eloquent H. B. Meyers described it:

> It was one hundred in the shade and going up when the time came to select the next meeting place. Dr. Ladd wanted the convention to go to North Dakota and Judge Flanders painted the beauties of Rochester. Then up rose Woods of Maine. As he talked it seemed that there were no such things as heat and humidity. Through the wide open windows came the pine laden breeze of the northland and just outside the coral waves of the mountain lakes lapped the shore. Wild and ungainly Moose ploughed through the forest. Soft-eyed fawns disported themselves in the green wood. And then as the shades of evening began to descend, slowly the silvery moon rose from behind the towering peaks. To dispel the chill of the day's end camp fires were lighted. And just then the delegates rose en masse, named Mount Kineo, Maine, as the next meeting

> place, and rushed to their rooms to get out light overcoats and ear muffs—while Woods, of Maine, he of the silver tongue, and the wiley way, smole a most inscrutable smile and winded his way to the roof garden, where he ordered a pink lemonade and a fan.

The Executive Committee met immediately after adjournment of the convention in Mobile, and met again on November 15, 1913 at the Hotel Raleigh in Washington, D.C. Routine matters were handled and the place of the meeting was changed from Mount Kinco, where it was not possible to get accommodations, to Portland, Maine.

On November 14 and 15, 1913, pursuant to the invitation of USDA, a conference between state and national food, dairy and drug officials was held at the National Museum in Washington. About 150 officials were in attendance, half of whom were with the federal government. Dr. C. L. Alsberg of the Bureau of Chemistry called the meeting to order and in his opening remarks said:

> At the present time in the Bureau of Chemistry we are starting a little organization which now consists of only one man; this will be the guiding point for the cooperation between the Department of Agriculture, so far as the Department is concerned, and the States.

The conference passed a motion recommending that an Office of Cooperation be established to serve as a clearing house. Following the conference, Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, subsequently Commissioner of FDA, was detailed to set up the Office. He was in charge until J. S. Abbott of Texas assumed his duties on April 3, 1914. This was the beginning of what has become the Office of Federal-State Relations.

Dr. Alsberg turned the chair over to Mr. Wallis of Idaho, and most of the morning was spent discussing slaughter-houses. Mr. Abbott of Texas described the problems he was facing:

> First we go to the mayor in person and tell him what we know about diseased meat and what the law is and that it is unlawful to sell diseased meat and tell him that we would like to see each little city take charge of its own meat supply. The mayor is usually a man of the world who does not believe very much in matters of public health. None of the other officials of the city believe in it either. The men down in Texas generally do not believe in public health.

> problems. They may in this eastern country and in the North, but in Texas they do not think much of it. So after I have exhausted all my resources with the mayor and the other officials of the town and have failed, as I always do, I usually take up some other method of handling it. The only effective method to get those men and that mayor to take notice and bring them to turn about is to get three or four automobiles and get some of the ladies in those cities -- I have just spent about five days doing that in Austin, Texas, -- and drive them out to these country slaughtering houses and show them what is there and see the filth and let them smell the wind and come back to town and drive them up in front of the mayor's office and go in with them and have a conference with the mayor. (Laughter)

Immediately before adjournment at noon, Mr. Wallis announced that Dr. Crumbine of Kansas was head of the Committee on Cooperation, Mr. Flanders of the Committee on Standards and Dr. Caspari of the Committee for the Standardization of Drugs.

The afternoon session began with a paragraph by paragraph consideration of the report of Dr. Crumbine's Committee on Cooperation. Dr. Caspari of Maryland had obviously done his homework and had a number of suggestions which caused a little friction between Dr. Crumbine and Dr. Caspari.

The need for standards was also thoroughly discussed -- and the discussion demonstrated that the rift between the state officials, so bitter in 1909, was still evident in 1913, even at a meeting set up by USDA. Dr. Ladd of North Dakota and his friend Dr. Emery of Wisconsin pushed strongly for standards. Mr. Allen of Kentucky didn't agree; and Mr. Flanders of New York said he agreed with Dr. Ladd about standards except that he didn't think the standard should have the force of law!

Dr. Emery of Wisconsin was highly critical of the United States Supreme Court's decision in *McDermott v. Wisconsin*, a landmark case. He said officials wouldn't be doing their job

> . . . if we are going to be afraid of what the courts will do to us every time we want to do something to protect the people . . . .

As at other sessions, Mr. Allen of Kentucky and Dr. Emery of Wisconsin traded a few verbal punches. At one point, Mr. Allen said:

> That is the difference of opinion between the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from New York. . . .

Dr. Emery replied: . . .

> Not at all. The courts have held again and again that there are certain things that can be prescribed by Congress . . . .

Mr. Allen also raised a question still under consideration today:

> In food technology is it not true that the word "artificial" is the same as "imitation"?

Shades of *GMA v. Cuomo* (the New York imitation cheese labeling law case) and *CALM v. Brownback* (the Kansas artificial dairy products law case), both decided in the last few years.

At another point, Mr. Allen moved that a standards matter be referred to a committee, and of course Dr. Emery opposed it:

> I oppose the motion then. This convention has been called to discuss certain things and express an opinion of this body here and now on those subjects brought before it and I think the gentlemen here have some opinions and are willing to discuss them and I don't care to refer the subject to any committee to tell me what to do about it. . . .

Mr. Wallis also appointed a Committee to Memorialize Congress for Standards, a Committee to Secure Passage of Bills Doing Away with Guarantee, and a Committee to Wait on Postmaster General regarding Bulletins. The Committee on Cooperation reported on several amendments to the recommendations published in the Manual of Procedure on May 22, 1913. The amendments were obviously intended to increase communication between the federal government and the states, including the formal establishment of an office to serve as a clearing house.

Another discussion concerned whether the states should be required to bring action only in the federal court. Dr. Crumbine faced a problem which FDA officials occasionally face today:

> I'll tell you this: Within the last ten days I took a Federal food case to our own district attorney who had

> been only recently appointed, and he was like a little child on the proposition. He absolutely didn't know anything about it, except, of course, matters of general procedure.

Mr. Allen had the Executive Committee of the Association appoint three members to work with three representatives of AOAC and three of the Department of Agriculture "in formulating standards for immediate use pending action by Congress."

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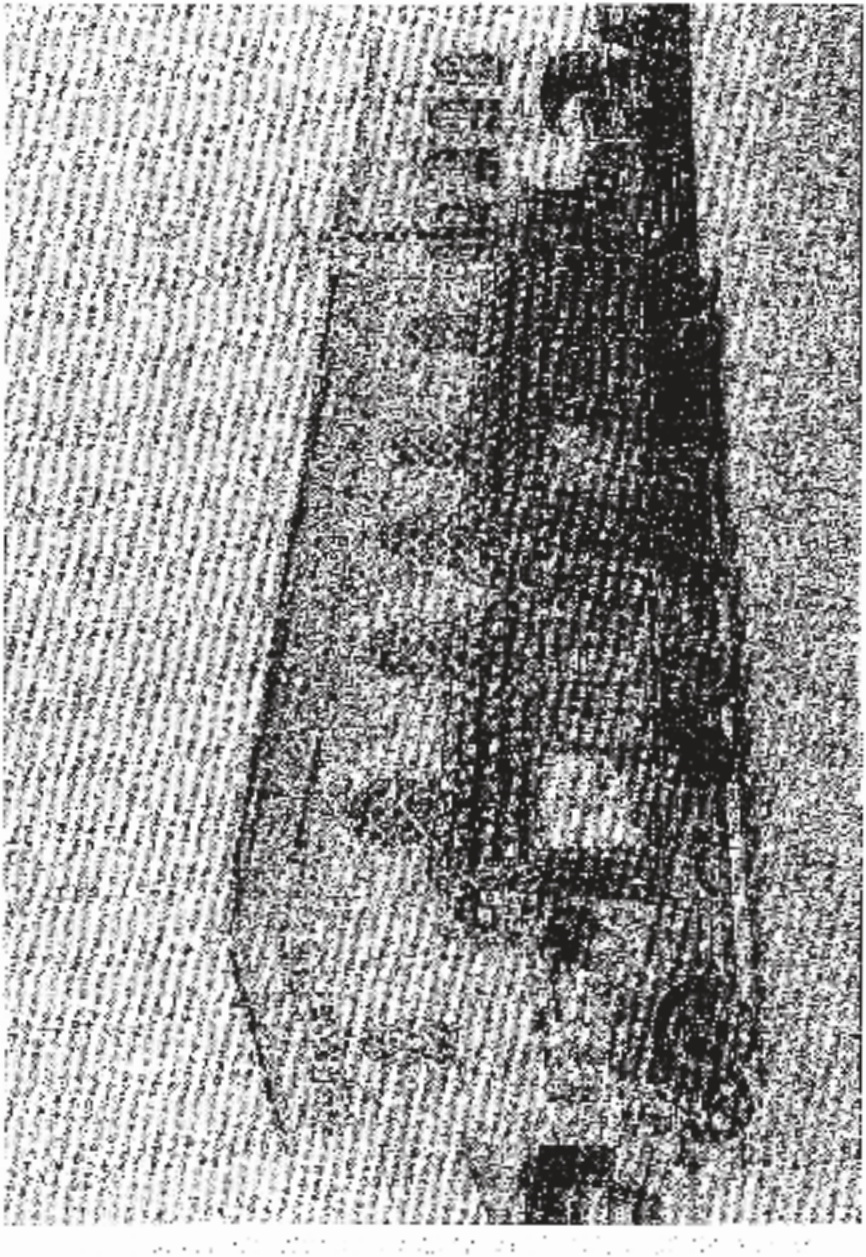

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CHAPTER 5

FROM WORLD WAR I TO THE DEPRESSION

1914

The 18th Annual Convention was held at the Convention Hall in Portland, Maine between July 13 and 18, 1914. President James H. Wallis of Idaho occupied the chair throughout the convention and proved himself to be a splendid presiding officer. He was fair to everyone and none of his rulings were even questioned. There is probably no one more conversant with the history of pure food and food control work in the United States then President Wallis, who is one of the oldest state commissioners in point of service, now in the work.

Mr. Meyers was obviously a fan of his, perhaps dating back to Mr. Wallis' motion in 1912!

As had been the case since 1908, a verbatim transcript of the proceedings appears in the *American Food Journal* for August, 1914. The Journal is about 200 8½" x 11" printed pages, replete with photographs of the participants, commercial advertisements and liberal comments by Mr. Meyers. But Mr. Masterson's entrancing cartoons were gone.

In addition to the Journal, the 1914 proceedings were printed in a 472 page soft cover book, 9½" x 8½". There are no pictures, no illustrations and no editorial comment, just the straight verbatim transcript of the speeches and comments.

For 1914 we still have the articulate and provocative editor Meyers describing events:

> Among the various meetings which have been held, however, the one away ahead of them all in influence and vital importance, was the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, held at Portland, Maine, July 13 to 18, inclusive. The membership of this association is comprised exclusively of officials engaged in food investigation, or regulation work, embracing both state and national departments. Every accredited delegate holding voting power at the convention is an individual who has some active and decisive voice in determining rules and regulations under which the food, dairy and drug manufacturers and distributors of the United States are compelled to operate, unless they carry their objection into the courts and engage in expensive litigation to test their rights. There are no nonentities or mere figurehead delegates at these conventions of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials. While, of course, at such a meeting as in all others, there are leaders who direct and take more active and influential part in discussion than some others, it should not be forgotten that when the various officials return home, they have the power directly in their hands to proceed to put into immediate practical operation many of the decisions arrived at by the convention as a body. In his own home state the official is an arbiter and has a power that must be reckoned with.

Most of the delegates and visitors from Chicago and the west gathered in Chicago and took a lake and rail route

> which carried them through some of the most beautiful parts of the country, a splendid scenic trip which had been planned and engineered by the assistant state food commissioner of Illinois, Mr. John B. Newman. Every member of the party was loud in praise of Mr. Newman's arrangements, and this delighted appreciation was shown in concrete manner by the presentation to him of a solid silver platter, suitably engraved.

The tripartite interests of food control officials, consumers and industry were also evident in these early years of the Association. The editor of the Journal commented on this subject 75 years ago:

> These conventions are not of a nature or character to attract the attendance of consumers, or the public in general, it being naturally assumed that the officials themselves are primarily the consumers' representatives. Indeed, it has in the past been openly charged that the Food Control Officials, speaking generally, have too exclusively represented the supposed interest of consumers, and been more than necessarily zealous in protecting them. We may almost say that down to the present year, food producers and distributors have felt their rights have been largely ignored and that there has existed a lack of disposition on the part of the commissioners to confer and cooperate with manufacturers. It cannot be denied that too long a most deplorable feeling of antagonism between officials and the commercial representatives of the food producing industry was manifest. Happily this is becoming very rapidly a thing of the past, and the convention just held was conspicuous for the spirit of co-operation that prevailed and the universal feeling of all that the hitherto invisible barrier which has stood between officials and the commercial interest is swiftly moving toward complete obliteration.

In his opening address, President Wallis contended that the "great needs of the hour" were cooperation and uniform standards. He said that no simple pure food meeting ever held was more significant than the Conference on Cooperation held in November, 1913 in Washington at the invitation of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Cooperation between the federal and state agencies was fast becoming a reality. Indeed, the editor of the Journal said that

> A signal honor was conferred upon the State of Illinois when the Hon. W. Scott Matthews was chosen by his associates in the Convention as Chairman of that very important Committee on Cooperation. This is the most important work now being considered by the Government and the different states so recognized by the Government

> that they have created a department and placed an ex-food official at its head and recognized by the different states to the extent that they have all pledged their cooperation with this new department. . . .
>
> Commissioner Matthews succeeds no less a person than Dr. Crumbine, who was elevated from this position to that of president.

H. F. Potter, Treasurer of the Association, was no longer connected with the food department of Connecticut, so his report was read by Secretary W. M. Allen of North Carolina. The treasury increased from $111.14 to $220.23 over the course of the year.

The Committee on Cooperation had consisted of Dr. Crumbine, Carl L. Alsberg, who had succeeded Dr. Wiley as Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and J. S. Abbott of Texas who was appointed as "Chemist in Charge of State Cooperative Food and Drug Control." The Committee's report gives detailed recommendations for continued cooperation between the federal and state governments, including exchange of information on violations.

Other committees which reported were Bacteriological Standards; Joint Committee on Food Standards; Substandardization of Drugs and Tolerance Limits on Drug Adulteration; Memorializing Congress on Standards; and the Committee appointed to attend the Eighth National Dairy Show.

The next morning, Dr. Alsberg gave an excellent talk on "General Standards." Meyers said that

> He discussed this vital subject in a broad and comprehensive manner, calling attention both to the value and danger of food standards. He said the adoption of general standards would vastly simplify the enforcement of food and drug laws, and most prosecutions would be reduced in the main to questions of chemical analysis, or exact science. He warned, however, against making standards too high and inflexible.

Dr. Alsberg's well-balanced speech outlines several of the food standards issues with which we are still wrestling at the end of the century:

> In these days of keen competition and high prices, the establishment of standards based upon luxury or unusual quality would be of doubtful service to the people. There is

a place and a level for every wholesome food. It must be our duty to see that each article finds its proper level.

However, we must not merely be on guard that standards do not exclude any wholesome food from commerce, but we must also take care that the standards when established do not become rigid and inflexible. They should be easy to modify and to change. Rigid standards may not merely work injustice; but they may also hamper progress in the manufacture of foods. This is really a serious danger. With our population concentrating in large cities, our food industries must change to meet the demands of a civilization based no longer on agriculture alone. If our people in our great cities are to be fed, our standards must not hamper progress in the food industries, provided such progress does not result in deception, fraud, or danger to the public health. Therefore the interests of the consumer demand that in the enactment of standards some simple machinery be provided for their modification to meet new and improved conditions.

Still another factor that must be considered is that certain types of foods can not easily be standardized with any great exactness. These are the foods in which the personal taste and preference of the consumer dictate the composition. For them we must content ourselves with establishing general principles which will leave sufficient latitude for the full exercise of individual tastes. If we were to do otherwise our standards would degenerate into a compilation of cook book receipts.

I believe the time has come when a sincere effort to establish standards will meet with but little opposition. The honest manufacturer as well as the consumer will be protected by proper standards. The manufacturer will have a firm and known basis on which to do business. At present all is confusion. Uncertainty will largely disappear and uncertainty is the death of trade. Uniformity will grow out of the existing chaos. The honest manufacturer knows well that his interests and those of the consumer are identical.

Commissioner Emery of Wisconsin and Commissioner Mickle of Oregon were to have opened the discussion following Dr. Alsberg's paper. Neither one was present, however, so Dr. Frear of Pennsylvania began, and

many of the state officials joined in. George Flanders of New York asked a question foreshadowing nutrition labeling:

> I want to ask you one question on that point. Should we have anything to say about the amount of nourishment in an article of food or should we have anything to say about their telling the truth about the nourishment that is in that article of food?

The titles of the speeches all appear in the table of contents of the 1914 Journal. Two are of special note, however. James Foust of Pennsylvania spoke on the "Advisability of Special Oleomargarine Legislation." He asked the rhetorical question of whether the body of special laws governing margarine should be repealed, and reliance be placed solely upon general food laws. He answered the question "most emphatically 'NO.'" Everyone who spoke favored special legislation, but several, including Dr. Caspari of Maryland and Dr. Kebler both said they preferred margarine to butter, a courageous stand then, and sometimes even now!

The second talk of note was delivered by James W. Helme, State Dairy and Food Commissioner of Michigan on "The Commissioner." He described the following qualifications for a state commissioner:

> The executive head of the department controlling foods and drugs should be a man of good executive ability, forceful and aggressive in enforcing the laws, but that forcefulness and aggressiveness should be tempered by wise discretion. He should not prosecute technical violations of the food and drug laws but should only prosecute such offenses that violate the spirit of the law as well as its letter. He should also have, if possible, knowledge of dairy, food and drug conditions obtained by a practical experience in some one or all of those subjects. He should not be appointed on the sole ground that his appointment will cancel some political debt of the appointing power. He should be retained in office just as long as he maintains a good and efficient administration of the office, and no longer. Politics is the biggest stumbling block in the way of an efficient and economical administration. In Michigan the term of commissioner is two years, and the appointment is by the governor. The term should be at least four years to begin with, and reappointment should

> follow if the administration of the office is a distinct success without regard to political labels.

As in 1913, the officers were elected unopposed: Dr. J. S. Crumbine of Kansas as president; Dr. E. F. Ladd of North Dakota as vice president; H. C. Smith of Utah as second vice president; A. M. G. Soule of Maine as third vice president; F. A. Jackson of Rhode Island as treasurer; Mr. Wallis of Idaho as a member of the executive committee; Mr. Matthews of Illinois as chairman of the Committee on Cooperation and Mr. Fricke as the other member of the Committee on Cooperation.

Invitations for the 1915 convention had come from Atlantic City, New York City, New Orleans, Buffalo, Columbus, Fargo, San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley. But the preliminary ground work had been laid: Secretary Allen moved that "we dispense with reading the invitations and nominate Berkeley, Cal., by acclamation," which was done.

The Journal also lists the visitors at the Portland convention and there is one prominent name listed for the first time: Charles Wesley Dunn of New York.

As in prior years, the Journal includes sections recording the official proceedings of the Association of Dairy and Food Executives, the Association of Food and Drug Chemists, and of Manufacturers' Day, Friday July 17, 1914.

1915

The Nineteenth Annual Convention was held in Berkeley, California from August 2-5, 1915. Mr. Meyers of the *American Food Journal* waxed eloquent about it:

> The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials will go down into history as the most eminently remarkable and successful in the long train of its predecessors.
>
> The good which shall have been accomplished as a result of this latest periodic gathering of the members cannot at this early date be properly or adequately estimated.
>
> As with the canvas of a Rubens, as with the career of a Napoleon, a Lincoln, a Parnell, it will be seen and appreciated more fully at a distance.
>
> The seriousness of effort, the corresponding harmony of entente, the splendid fitness of each and every speaker

> before the Convention, have seldom, if ever, been equaled in the annals of organization work.
>
> That the most gratifying results were obtained should by no means be a matter for marvel -- quite on the contrary. It would have been strange, indeed, had it been otherwise.
>
> The deeds of the Nineteenth Annual Convention shall remain in long after years a monument to the utter sincerity of motive, to the unswerving devotion to the chosen cause, to the admirable efficiency of the Association as a whole and the individual members of the organization.

Reading the *American Food Journal* and the Official Proceedings of the 1915 conference would make Yogi say "deja-vu all over again." Here's why:

Professor M. E. Jaffa of California gave the welcoming address at the Berkeley convention. He felt as strongly about AFDO in those days as we do now:

> I must make this confession, however, that of all the associations I belong to I consider the membership in this one of the most important. This body can do more good, can be of greater service to our population than almost any other body of men I know of.

Now, we would add only "and women."

The response was given by R. M. Allen of Kentucky, a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Allen was just as impressed with California in 1915 as we are today:

> We thank you, Dr. Jaffa, for the welcome you have given us here. We are all glad to come to California. We find California larger and bigger than we dreamed it was. We have seen the same sights on your coast that we see in the East. The same facilities for travel, the same people, the same beautiful flowers, the wonderful fruit and climate, and having run out of things to say, I will close, with the mention of California's beautiful climate, . . .

Except for earthquakes, droughts, fires and mud slides.

Almost every association, whether in 1915 or the 1990s, has sporadic problems of collecting dues. Here's what Secretary W. M. Allen of North Carolina said:

> I would say that the Secretary has had some trouble in collecting dues. As you all know our members change from time to time and in those states where they have gotten a year behind and the Secretary goes out and a new one succeeds him, he does not feel that he ought to pay the dues of the previous year, and if a member could pay the dues during the year for which it is intended, it would simplify matters very materially, and I would say further to take care of the expense of this meeting we will need about as much as it will be convenient for the members to pay.

Treasurer's Report

In 1915, Treasurer Frank A. Jackson of Rhode Island reported receipts of $719.74, expenditures of $656.70, and a balance at the end of the year of $63.04. Compare that with the $20,000 which AFDO put into a scholarship in 1990.

Federal-State Cooperation

Cooperation between state officials and the federal government, a reality in the 1990s, was becoming one in 1915. Here's what President S. J. Crumbine of Kansas said:

> This very interesting report is now open for discussion by the various collaborating state officials. I am sure the various state officials will appreciate very greatly the fact that their dreams have literally come true. We have been hoping and talking and more or less praying for real cooperation for a good many years, and now we have genuine, literal cooperation, not yet worked out to its full capacity, perhaps, but we are on the way. . . .

Joint Inspections

I tend to think of joint inspections as something relatively new; but I am wrong! Here's what Dr. Ladd said:

> One piece of work, for instance, illustrates where cooperation came into advantage for both North Dakota and to some extent for the government, where their own inspector and our inspector visit together all the wholesale houses in the state; and in that way find what products are handled in violation of either the state or national law, and we have accomplished a great deal in that way in keeping out products that could not have been accomplished alone by the state.

President's Annual Address

The United States was just as important in 1915 as it is today in supplying food to other areas of the world. Here is the opening paragraph of Dr. Crumbine's presidential address:

> At no time during recent years has the problem of food supply for the peoples of the world been more urgent, or the vital importance of its abundance and wholesomeness been more accentuated than during the past year. The fortunes of the war and the fate of the nations have been dependent on a continuous supply of wholesome food and the demand on America for food from warring nations has reached a total that staggers the imagination, and has drawn heavily on our reserves, fortunately created by an unprecedented yield last year.

Think of the war-torn parts of the world to which the U.S. has shipped food in the 1990s.

Misleading Packaging

President Crumbine was also concerned about misleading packaging, and the following paragraph from his 1915 speech could just as easily be said today:

> 'The increased cost of living has, also, been stimulated to an extent, at least, by the growing fad or fancy of putting up certain food products in fancy containers, which, while adding to the attractiveness of the package, adds nothing to the value of the contents. It occurs to the speaker that, at least in some instances, the marketing of often inferior grades of foods in fancy containers, together with the use of brilliant labels, making the article appear extremely attractive, is bordering very closely on the prohibition in the law that foods must not be made to appear better than they really are.

The National Dairy Show

W. B. Barney of Iowa gave a speech on 'The National Dairy Show,' which in 1915 was in Chicago as it is today.

Employee Health

A hot topic in 1915 was the 'Physical Examination of Employees Handling Food Products; Necessity, Progress Made, Outlook," the topic of a speech by Dr. H. F. Barnard of Indiana. Here's the opening paragraph of his speech:

> Moses was the first sanitarian of record and the laws and regulations he laid down for the guidance of the children of Israel, as recorded in the book of Leviticus, are just as vital today as when he uttered them thirty-five hundred years ago. After discussing the symptoms of leprosy, a more common disease then than now, and after the priest who was the health officer in those days, had made his diagnosis, this was Moses' judgment and penalty:
>
> ...

Those words might be a little unusual for AFDO now, but the thought is certainly the same this year!

The next speech was on "Exclusion from Official Establishments of Employees Affected with Communicable Disease," by H. H. Hicks. Different diseases in 1915 and now, but a hot issue which we today, like our predecessors in 1915, are facing.

Standards of Identity

Today we are wrestling with standards of identity, just as they were in 1915. Dr. Ladd gave the "Report of the Association Committee on Definitions and Standards." Dr. Ladd, after losing the 1909 Battle of Denver, was back in full swing.

Loyalty

Clarence E. Harman of Nebraska gave a speech on the "Most Important Thing in Food and Drug Control." Among us we might have different ideas on the "Most Important Thing," but most of us would certainly understand Mr. Harman's thoughts:

> To my mind, loyalty to each other in the cooperative scheme now being developed between the parent government and the several states will possibly prove, in the results to be accomplished, the most important thing in the administration of the food and drug laws. We are all more or less thoroughly converted to the necessity of this cooperation in the successful prosecution of our work, but without the spirit of loyalty which acts as the leaven, the whole scheme fails of its purpose.

Back to the Future/Looking Backward

Except for the movies, I thought I was being original with the topic "Back to the Future," but astoundingly in 1915, George P. McCabe gave a speech entitled "Looking Backward." Not only that, Mr. McCabe was a lawyer (which may mean that lawyers are trained to look backward at precedents). And finally, Mr. McCabe was from Chicago, so at least we now know that Chicago lawyers are trained to look backward!

Charles Wesley Dunn

Charles Wesley Dunn was the founder of the Food Law Institute, the Nutrition Foundation, the Food and Drug Division of the American Bar Association, and the New York State Bar Association Food and Drug Committee, among other things. He was a man of astounding energy, ingenuity, commitment, persuasiveness and formality. His courtesy, and the formal nature of his written and oral presentations, are revealed in Mr. Dunn's 1915 letter to Dr. Crumbine:

Dear Dr. Crumbine:

I thank you for your esteemed favor of July 3rd.

It would seem to me that it might be advisable in your presidential address, in recommending the appointment of a Special Narcotic Committee, to also suggest that that committee propose a uniform state law, based upon its investigation.

Regretting again my inability to be with you in Berkeley, I am,

Very sincerely, yours,
(Signed) Chas. W. Dunn.

Resolutions

Here's a 1915 resolution equally applicable today:

RESOLVED, That this Association earnestly favors establishment of uniform regulations in the various states, and, where necessary, the enactment of additional and uniform statutes, that will more effectively apply the principles and requirements of our food control laws to hotels, restaurants, cafes and all public eating places to the end that the use of all adulterated foods may be prohibited and also that the service or sale of substitutes or imitation foods of all kinds whatsoever without notice to patrons or guests may be effectively prevented and that the wholesomeness of foods and the health of the consumers be safeguarded by reasonable and effective sanitary and hygienic requirements.

Next Year's Convention

Like the 1990 AFDO conference, the 1915 conference was followed by a conference in Michigan. 1916 was in Detroit, and 1991 was in Grand Rapids.

Election of Officers

The election of officers was the climax of the Battle of Denver in 1909. More evidence that Dr. Ladd was reconciled was his nominating speech:

> DR. E. F. LADD: I desire to put in for nomination at this time as President for the coming year, one who has been with us for the past five years in the work and who has done splendid work in his own state and is therefore entitled to recognition and would be a splendid worker, I am sure, as the head of this association, the Hon. W. B. Barney of Iowa.
>
> Motion seconded.
>
> PRESIDENT CRUMBINE: Commissioner Barney is nominated. Any further nominations?
>
> DR. LADD: I move the nominations be closed and the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot for Mr. Barney as President.
>
> PRESIDENT CRUMBINE: It is moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the association for Mr. Barney. All in favor of the motion will signify by saying aye; contrary, no. It is so ordered, and the secretary will cast the ballot.
>
> THE SECRETARY: It gives the secretary great pleasure to cast the ballot of the association for Mr. Barney of Iowa as President of the association for the ensuing year.
>
> MR. W. B. BARNEY: Mr. President and gentlemen of the Dairy, Food and Drug Officials' Association: I wish to thank you heartily for this honor, and I am not unmindful of the responsibility that comes with it. I think that we are getting to a time when this association must do an all-year-around work, and that will be the line or policy that I shall attempt to carry out, and if the motto of my department, "A square deal to all and favors to none," is a good one, it will be worked out so far as my policy is concerned as President

> of this association, and I thank you kindly for the honor you have conferred upon me.
>
> THE CHAIRMAN: Who will you have as your first vice-president?
>
> MR. W. B. BARNEY: I wish to place in nomination the name of the Hon. H. C. Smith of Utah for first vice-president.
>
> Motion seconded.
>
> PRESIDENT CRUMBINE: Mr. Smith of Utah is placed in nomination. Any further nominations?
>
> DR. E. F. LADD: I move that the nominations be closed and the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the association for Mr. Smith.

Dr. Ladd, subsequently a United States Senator, was obviously back in political control

The Meat Business

Back in 1915, the state officials were having a little problem with some of the meat packing firms which were relacquering old cans. On page 454 of the Journal, the following colloquy occurred between Mr. J. J. Higgins of the State of Washington and Dr. Charles D. Woods of Maine:

> MR. J. J. HIGGINS: . . . We caught several of the large packing firms marketing meats that were packed prior to the act of March 3, 1891.
>
> DR. CHARLES D. WOODS: Not recently?
>
> MR. J. J. HIGGINS: Yes, recently, relabeled and relacquered. One of the worst violators we had was the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger firm. . . . They had removed that label and had put on a brand called Advance Brand and it was relacquered so that the cans presented an absolutely new appearance. They put white lacquer all over the can.

Ferdinand Sulzberger, the head of the firm so severely criticized, died shortly after the meeting, and that same issue of the Journal, at page 489, gave him a remarkable eulogy in spite of the relacquered cans:

> Ferdinand Sulzberger died August 6, while abroad for his health. The news of his demise brought sorrow to the entire meat packing trade, for his ability and personality had united to win him respect and admiration of all who were connected with the trade to which his life was devoted. His death removes the last of that wonderful group of business men who built up the meat packing trade and made America the leader in meat and meat products.

I like to think we would be as gracious today!

Advertisements

As today, it was important in 1915 to have a good rodent control program, and one company advertised a very effective rat trap for $3, and a mouse catcher for $1. See Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1: An ad for a rat and mouse traps

In 1915, as today, saccharin was a controversial product. Here's a copy of Monsanto's full page ad which appeared on Page 491 of the September 1915 Journal. See Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2: An ad on saccharin.

WHY SACCHARIN WON

The Long, Contested Suit of the Monsanto Chemical Works of Saint Louis, Manufacturers of Saccharin, Is Finally Decided in Its Favor.

The Supreme Court of the State of Missouri in handing down its *unanimous* decision that Saccharin is not deleterious to health, and declaring null and void the statute prohibiting its use recognized the principle that the amount used must be considered. This, the Supreme Court of the United States also did in its decision in the famous Bleached Flour case.

An excessive use of anything is harmful, whether it be sugar, salt or water.

SACCHARIN is much more desirable than sugar as a sweetening agent for soft drinks from any view point: (First)—Healthfulness; (Second)—Economy.

In using SACCHARIN the danger from the use of sugar is eliminated, and the infinitesimal amount of SACCHARIN that is required to sweeten cannot possibly be harmful to any one, either adults or children.

Any physician will tell you that we are all eating too much sugar. When it is considered that practically 20% of the people of the country are either afflicted with Kidney troubles or have a tendency to be so afflicted, and that sugar is a known poison to such people,—the majority being unconscious of the fact—it leaves no room for doubt that SACCHARIN is the proper and most desirable sweetening agent for soft drinks.

Use SACCHARIN to sweeten and do not hesitate to declare its use on the label. **Such declaration stamps your goods as being healthful.**

MONSANTO CHEMICAL WORKS

Manufacturers of Saccharin **ST. LOUIS**

Branch: Platt and Pearl Streets, New York

Figure 5.3: An ad on sugar.

OUR AIMS AND PURPOSES

To produce pure wholesome candy, truthfully labeled, under sanitary conditions, and to assist others in doing the same.

To promote uniformity between State and National Laws and Rules and Regulations governing their enforcement.

National Confectioners Association of the United States

ROBERT F. McKENZIE, *President* W. C. HUGHES, *Secretary* V. L. PRICE, *Chairman*

OFFICES: 415 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Note that:

> In using SACCHARIN the danger from the use of sugar is eliminated, and the infinitesimal amount of SACCHARIN that is required to sweeten cannot possibly be harmful to any one, either adults or children.
>
> Any physician will tell you that we are all eating too much sugar. When it is considered that practically 20% of the people of the country are either afflicted with Kidney troubles or have a tendency to be so afflicted, and that sugar is a known poison to such people, – the majority being unconscious of the fact -- it leaves no room for doubt that SACCHARIN is the proper and most desirable sweetening agent for soft drinks.

But the sugar folks weren't to be outdone, and also took a full page ad, two pages further into the Journal. Figure 5.3.

What could be better than truthful labeling, sanitary manufacturing conditions and uniformity!

Happily, The National Beverage had a full page description followed immediately by a full page on Why Beer is Pure. See Figure 5.4.

At the 1990 convention, when I spoke on the 1915 convention, I was pleased to receive the Spring/Summer 1990 issue of The Wynkoop Brewer's Gazette, and a Coors keychain. Beer still reigns supreme!

K C Baking Powder claims in an ad on page 511 that it contains no albumen or any adulteration, and therefore "Complies With All PURE FOOD LAWS, both State and National." Figure 5.5.

A current official, probably in concurrence with 1915 officials, might consider the "Therefore" clause to be a non sequitur.

Bill Spain of Del Monte was at the 1990 conference, and his predecessor was undoubtedly at the 1915 conference celebrating Del Monte's "fruits of victory," and its blue ribbon. See Figure 5.6.

Finally, in 1990 we were engaged in some serious controversy over the magic of oats. As chief counsel for The Quaker Oats Company in the cases in which the state of Texas and Quaker Oats sued each other in Dallas, I was pleased to dedicate a 1915 ad to Neal Travis, Dennis Baker and Dan Sowards of Texas, all of whom were at the 1990 conference.

As Wilford Brimley says today, it was also the right thing to do in 1915. See Figure 5.7.

Figure 5.4: An ad on beer.

September, 1918. THE AMERICAN FOOD JOURNAL. 289

THE NATIONAL BEVERAGE

Beer was first made in Egypt about four thousand years ago.

At that early age beer was made by cooking barley in water and adding yeast to the liquid to produce fermentation.

History tells us that the Huns and other tribes of Europe gained their first knowledge of beer from the Romans.

The Teutonic races were the first to produce beer from the combination of malted barley and hops.

In those days the method of making was crude to the extreme. The process consisted of soaking the barley grains in water for a few days, and as soon as germination had commenced, the barley was placed on hot stones and roasted to a deep brown color. This was then pounded in a mortar, and then placed in an earthen vessel, over which boiling water was poured. After boiling for about an hour and all the strength had been extracted from the pounded grain, leaves of the bay tree were thrown in and the boiling continued until the aromatic oils from them were obtained. The finished product was now allowed to cool and placed in earthen vessels in a cool place, or in a deep cellar, and allowed to ferment, producing a beverage of strong alcoholic content. Experiments have proven as that this beverage contained probably about 30 per cent alcohol, and produced an intoxicating effect when a few drinks of beer were consumed.

NEW METHODS DISCOVERED.

Up to a few centuries ago this was practically the only method known for the brewing of beer. However, as modern science developed, a broader knowledge of the nutritive qualities of barley and the tonic properties of hops, new methods were discovered for producing lager beer such as we have today.

The present method for the brewing of lager beer are as follows: Barley malt, rice and sometimes corn are ground in a mill and placed in huge cauldrons containing live steam and water. All the nutrition or extract is taken from these grains, to which is added hops. This is now boiled together and produces what is called wort. This wort is then filtered most thoroughly and run through tin pipes leading to the fermentation cellars in the cellars of the brewery. These pipes are placed in a room that is kept at about 42 degrees Fahrenheit, the object of which is to reduce the temperature of the newly brewed wort to a temperature of approximately 50 degrees Fahrenheit. After reaching the fermentation vats in the cellars yeast of a special nature is introduced into the wort and fermentation sets in. In the course of about three or four months fermentation has been completed. During the fermentation period all the natural carbonic gas has been collected, and after purification this gas is stored to be used in the bottling department of the brewery. This natural carbonic gas has medicinal properties of great value.

PURITY AND CLEANLINESS.

After fermentation has been completed in the lagering vats in the cellars, the beer is drawn off and filtered several times to insure absolute purity and clearness. Before being placed in kegs and forwarded to the various customers.

The bottling process is equally as careful and as clean cut, every bottle is first rinsed and drunk out with live steam and then filled with glass. These vats are known as a "United States Patent" Reverse Vacuum and are operated except by him in the state the reverse energy covering the removal of bad contained matters are to be followed to the bottling department. This will show you how we take the regulations of the government.

The ordinary cleaning arrangements in a well regulated brewery are worthy of attention. No germs can live in the world's kept so clean as the modern brewery. Every utensil used in the brewery is thoroughly sterilized after each brew. Every day is thoroughly sterilized for machinery, floors, bricks, brick bricks and all. Even the floors and cellars are cleaned by scrubbing and live steam, so that no contamination may at any time possible.

Cleanliness is next to godliness in the brewery. The fumes are kept so clean in the breweries that people may eat their meals therein without fear of soiling their clothing or injuring their food.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION.

The increased consumption of beer in the United States during the last twenty-five years is primarily due to investigations that have been made by the medical profession who have learned that few other beverages have more nutritive value when taken in moderation.

Physicians prescribe good, wholesome beer for nursing mothers because on account of the richness of the barley malt so necessary to the life of the nursing. Beer is prescribed for the convalescent, the infirm and the aged. Baron Justus Von Liebig, Germany's great chemist, definitely called beer "liquid bread."

During the past year the country produced about sixty three and a half million barrels of beer. Despite the fact that this was drawn by fifty million people the daily per capita consumption was less than one pint. One pint of beer contains one-thirds of an ounce of alcohol, but it must be borne in mind that beer is rich in carbohydrates and is starch and possesses real food value. Much of the beer made in this country contains only from 2 to 3½ per cent of alcohol and it is a striking fact that in recent years the drinking of beer which has steadily increased, has been for those types which are rich in extract (food value) but low in alcohol.

Many athletes drink beer in moderation as an aid to digestion and have found that its immediate use has a tendency to help produce better and stronger physicals. Beer is principally made from Water, Malt, Hops and Yeast—pure grains, hops and the purest of filtered water. It contains only about three per cent of alcohol naturally produced which is considered sufficient in the system without injury to the tissues. There have remained at the conference of our leading medical men, who testify to its food value and to urge those people to use this wholesome and nutritious beverage. Its moderate use works for temperance.

K C

Baking Powder

CONTAINS NO ALBUMEN (sometimes called white of egg) OR ANY ADULTERATION

Therefore

It Complies With All PURE FOOD LAWS, both State and National.

Sold and pushed by grocers throughout the United States who appreciate fair dealing by the Manufacturers and who like to give their customers full value for their money.

JAQUES MFG. CO. :: CHICAGO

Figure 5.5: An ad on baking powder.

Figure 5.6: An ad on canned fruits.

THE AMERICAN FOOD JOURNAL September, 1915

FRUITS OF VICTORY

Del Monte

Canned Fruits
WIN
GRAND PRIZE

Panama-Pacific International Exposition
Panama California Exposition

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE GIVEN FOR CANNED FRUITS

HIGHEST AWARD PARIS LONDON TURIN

California Fruit Canners Association

Tell Me, Mr. Scientist,

What Magic Lies in Oats?

On that point Science disagrees.

Some say they develop the thyroid gland, and thus foster growth. Some say they ward off age. And each claim is supported by countless experiments.

What we know is that oats form a marvelous vim-food. They are batteries of energy. Their spirit-giving power is proverbial. To "feel one's oats" signifies vitality. We admire the oat-fed Scotch.

And we know that Nature endows oats with delights—with a luscious flavor, an enticing aroma. And that Nature had some lofty object in making oats so inviting.

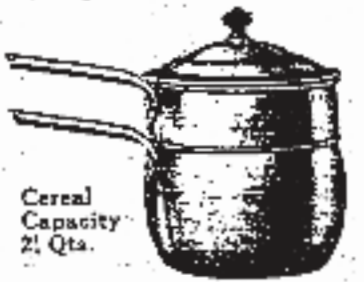
Quaker Oats

Queen Oats Only—Luscious Flakes

Our part is to pick the finest oats, just the rich, plump grains. We discard in Quaker Oats all but 10 pounds per bushel. Thus we get an undiluted flavor.

We have made oat food doubly inviting. All the world over—even in Scotland—Quaker Oats holds first place.

It costs no extra price, no extra trouble. Quaker Oats are everywhere. It is due yourself, we argue, to get this dainty brand.



Cereal Capacity 2½ Qts.

Quaker Cooker

This aluminum double-cooker is made to our order to cook Quaker Oats in the ideal way. To hold 10 cents and bring out its flavor. We supply it to Quaker Oats users.

Send us our trademark—the picture of the Quaker—from 20 cents' worth of Quaker Oats. Send one dollar with these trademarks and we will send this perfect cooker by parcel post. This present cooker offer applied to the United States only.

Some 700,000 homes now make this dish more delicious than ever by using a Quaker Cooker. Address

The Quaker Oats Company
Railway Exchange, Chicago

10c and 25c per package
Except in Far West and South

Figure 5.7: An ad on oats.

1916

The 20th Annual Convention was held at the Hotel Statler in Detroit, Michigan from August 7-11, 1916. President W. B. Barney, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Iowa, presided. He opened the convention efficiently and irreverently:

> "Now, gentlemen, if you will kindly come forward and take seats up here, we will start the convention. We will dispense with the invocation, and the first thing on the program will be the roll call by the Secretary, Mr. John B. Newman."

Commissioner James W. Helme of Michigan welcomed the delegates, and Commissioner H. E. Barnard of Indiana responded. President Barney appointed the Credentials Committee, the Nominations Committee and Resolutions Committee. One proposed resolution complained about inadequate inspection of dairy products and said it wasn't right "that the Federal Government should permit this large volume of disease-carrying products to be poured into channels of trade without restraint." Mr. Flanders' committee reported adversely on the proposal, whereupon the following outburst took place:

> MR. JONES (Alabama): I move the recommendations of your committee be rejected, and that this resolution be adopted.
>
> SECRETARY JOHN B. NEWMAN: I move that the resolution be laid on the table.
>
> MR. C.W. GARRISON (Arkansas): I second the adoption of the original resolution.
>
> MR. JONES (Alabama): I move the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee be rejected and the resolution before the house be adopted.
>
> MR. B.L. PURCELL: I second Mr. Newman's motion.
>
> PRESIDENT BARNEY: I would like to inquire if the gentleman who made the motion has any credentials showing that he is a member of this Association.

MR. JONES (Alabama): I am.

PRESIDENT BARNEY: I will have to ask the Credentials Committee whom they recognize from Alabama.

MR. FRANK A. JACKSON: We recognize Mr. Moore.

MR. JONES (Alabama): Haven't you a telegram from the Department of Agriculture authorizing two members to represent the state of Alabama?

SECRETARY JOHN B. NEWMAN: We have, but according to the constitution we could not accept it.

MR. J.J. FARRELL: I rise to a point of order, that this gentleman is out of order and he has no recognition upon this floor according to the Credentials Committee.

MR. JONES (Alabama): I rise to a point of privilege. I came here as a member of this Association by virtue of the constitution and by-laws.

PRESIDENT BARNEY: The chair will hold that the report of the Credentials Committee will have to be recognized.

MR. JONES: The report has not been adopted.

MR. J.J. FARRELL: Has the report of the Credentials Committee been adopted? If it has not been adopted I move you, Mr. Chairman that the present proceedings be suspended and the report of the Credentials Committee be adopted.

MR. B.L. PURCELL: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT BARNEY: Is there anything to be said on the motion before the house?

MR. JONES (Alabama): What motion?

> PRESIDENT BARNEY: Mr. Farrell's motion to suspend the rules and adopt the report of the Credentials Committee.
>
> MR. JONES (Alabama): I rise to a point of order.
>
> PRESIDENT BARNEY: Your point of order is not well taken, sir.
>
> MR. J.J. FARRELL: The point of order that I object to and rise to is that we must know who the members of this Association are, and who are entitled to a voice on this floor, and if that report of the Credentials Committee has not been read, I wish to have it read so that the members of this Association might know who we are. (Applause.)
>
> PRESIDENT BARNEY: Those in favor of having the report of the Credentials Committee read say "aye"; contrary, "no". It is a vote and we will have the report of the Credentials Committee; and then the balance of the resolutions.

At the 1991 conference in Grand Rapids, Dan Sowards was Mr. Jones of Alabama; Bob Flentge was Mr. Newman; Jim Black was Mr. Garrison; Roy Upthegrove was Mr. Jackson; Tom Masso was Mr. Farrell; and 11 year old Brian Norton stole the show by the vehemence with which he played Mr. Purcell of Virginia in seconding four motions.

The Executive Committee met at the Blackhawk Hotel in Davenport, Iowa on February 6, 1916. Chairman Barney, Dr. Crumbine of Kansas and John Newman were present. The committee bemoaned the lack of publicity for the 19th convention, and also considered the criticism about the number of speakers, exclusion of some people, and lack of time for discussion. Mr. Newman reported:

> . . . we think we came to a happy solution when we decided to have every report or paper discussed, in some instances by people especially qualified to discuss it and in all instances by the Commissioners and then by the trade, and it is the hope of the Executive Committee that the trade will avail themselves of this opportunity to get right into the discussion.

Mr. Newman also reported that R. M. Allen of Kentucky had asked Mr. Barney to appoint James Foust as his replacement.

The Executive Committee had voted that any city asking for future meetings of the Association "should be requested to take down the notes of the proceedings and furnish the Association 100 bound copies of same free of charge."

The Executive Committee also discussed "how the Association could best aid Mr. Abbott's department and secure the greatest results for the different states which form this organization."

1917

The 21st Annual Convention was held in Atlantic City, New Jersey from July 31 - August 3, 1917. President J. J. Farrell of Minnesota presided. He reported that the following recommendations of the Committee on Cooperation had been adopted by the Association in July, 1914:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION.

The activity and progress of city, state, and federal food and drug control officials toward cooperation in the enforcement of food and drug laws have been reported to you regularly through the medium of the Clearing House Letter of the Bureau of Chemistry with which you are familiar. It is not deemed necessary, therefore, for your committee to repeat to you in this report what has already been made public.

Your Committee has considered it necessary to make a compilation of the recommendations of the committee and to make such comments upon them as appear to be necessary at this time.

The following recommendations of the Committee on Cooperation of the Association of American Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials, revised from previous reports, were adopted by the Association in July, 1914:

1. That the guaranty legend: "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906," be abolished.
2. That an office be established in the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as a sort of

clearing house for putting into effect the Policies of cooperation adopted by the Association.

3. That the Secretary of Agriculture invite and encourage State officials to ask for information and advice which they need in the enforcement of their laws.
4. That a permanent standing committee on cooperation be appointed by the president of this association, such committee to consist of five members and its duties to be to endeavor to secure cooperation in the enforcement of the National Food and Drugs Act and the food and drugs acts of the several States, to aid in advancing cooperation between the Federal and State food and drug control officials, and to promote cooperation among the State officials of the several States. That the Secretary of Agriculture appoint one or more persons connected with the Department of Agriculture to meet and act with the committee on cooperation of the Association of American Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials.
5. That there be created a joint committee on definitions and standards, consisting of three members of the United States Department of Agriculture, three members of the Association of American Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials, and three members of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, to adopt suitable definitions and standards of foods and drugs.
6. That the Department of Agriculture supply State Officials with new methods of analyses which have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.
7. That the Department of Agriculture notify State Officials of violations of the Federal law originating in their respective States.
8. That United States food and drug inspectors report to the proper State officials the violations of State law coming under their observations.
9. That the Department of Agriculture and the food and drug officials give to the proper State officials full information concerning perishable food or drug products shipped from their States in interstate commerce with the request that such State officials make appropriate investigations of the source of such

products and the sanitary conditions under which they are manufactured or produced.

10. That United States inspectors at the request of State officials be instructed to collect samples of intrastate shipments of food and drug products which appear to be illegal and to send to the State officials concerned.
11. That State officials give to the Bureau of Chemistry information concerning violations of the Food and Drugs Act.
12. That State officials give the Bureau of Chemistry all new information which they secure pertaining to official work and investigations.
13. That State officials make factory inspections and other necessary investigations in their States for the Bureau of Chemistry when called upon for such service.
14. That State officials place their inspection forces at the service of the Bureau of Chemistry for such assistance as may be desirable.
15. That State officials prepare circulars of confidential information concerning illegal drug preparations and send them to other State officials and to the Federal officials.

The following recommendations of the Committee were adopted by the Association in August, 1916:

16. That one day of each annual convention of this Association be set apart for an executive session of the Association for the purpose of discussing purely administrative problems.
17. That a standing committee be appointed to report at each annual convention on the court decisions handed down during the year in a way that will guide the officials in the administration of food and drug laws.
18. That State officials endeavor to establish a plan of cooperation between the State Food and Drug Department and the Food and Drug Bureaus of the cities of their respective States.
19. That a committee of microscopists be appointed to standardize the method of counting bacteria, molds, yeasts and spores in sterilized foods.

20. That both State and Federal food and drug officials of this Association unite in the formation of smaller associations on a basis of common interests to study ways and means of handling local problems, and that these conferences be entirely of an executive nature.
21. That food and drug officials notify the Office of State Cooperative Food and Drug Control of every violation of the law reported to them, and of the result secured by such information.
22. That State officials notify the branch laboratories of Bureau of Chemistry with whom they are cooperating of seizures under the Food and Drugs Act instituted by them independently of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and of the termination of such cases.
23. That the constitution of this Association be amended by adding to what is defined as the purpose of the Association, the following sentence: "And to promote uniformity in the administration of dairy, food, and drug laws."

Comments on above recommendations.

Most of these recommendations have been complied with or are being complied with regularly and systematically in a manner already known to you. It seems proper to call your attention to these that apparently have been overlooked or adopted without careful consideration.

Recommendation No. 2.

In harmony with recommendation No. 2, the Office of State Cooperative Food and Drug Control has been created in the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The clearing house phase of cooperation is taken care of by means of a Clearing House Letter, which was inaugurated in January, 1917. It is circulated among food and drug control officials only. Among other things, this letter should contain specific information on the following subjects:

1. Court cases instituted and terminated, State and Federal. (Only State cases of general interest need be reported for publication.)
2. Court decisions, State and Federal.
3. Opinions of the Solicitor of the U. S Department of Agriculture.
4. Opinions of the Attorneys General of the States.
5. Opinions of the Bureau of Chemistry.
6. Opinions of the State officials.
7. Comprehensive Plans of Work, State and Federal.
8. Investigational data of value to officials, but for some reason not to be printed, State and Federal.
9. New problems concerning which opinions are desired before action is taken by any organization.

President Farrell also reported that the clearing house mentioned in the second recommendation was inaugurated in January, 1917 "by means of a Clearing House Letter" which listed state and federal court cases instituted and terminated, court decisions, opinions of the solicitor of USDA and of the Attorneys General of the States, opinions of the Bureau of Chemistry and of state officials, comprehensive plans for work by state and federal officials, investigational data of value to officials, new problems and new legislation, joint investigational work, seizures, conferences of state and federal officials and definitions and standards.

Recommendation 4 gave the United States Secretary of Agriculture authority to appoint one or more persons to meet with the Committee on Cooperation. In 1917, however, the committee changed the concept. The report provides:

> "This is your program committee and the most important committee of your association. It controls the destiny of our association for better or for worse."

The committee recommended deletion of the authority and recommendation for the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint representatives to meet with the Association.

Recommendation 18 and 20 were the genesis of the regional Food and Drug Associations. By 1917, two local Associations had been formed: Central Atlantic States Dairy, Food and Drug Officials Association (New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia and West Virginia) and the Food, Feed and Drug Officials

Association of the South Central States (Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas).

The president's report also includes a section entitled "Services Rendered by the Bureau of Chemistry Under Present Emergency Conditions," in which he reports on all of the things the bureau was doing in the war effort, but there is no mention of activity at the state level.

1918

The 22nd Annual Convention was held at the Congress Hotel in Chicago, from August 27-30, 1918. James Foust of Pennsylvania was President, A. M. G. Soule of Maine was 1st Vice President, J. M. Moure was 2nd Vice President, and E. L. Barnhouse of Missouri 3rd Vice President. E. F. Ladd, George Flanders and Guy Frary were on the Executive Committee. Twenty-three states and USDA were represented, and there were over 100 other guests from industry, trade associations, Canada and universities.

In his President's Address, Mr. Foust began by referring to World War I:

> This twenty-second annual convention of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials is held at a moment when the eyes of men everywhere are turned toward the struggle now on in Europe. We behold a world in arms. The forces of right are facing the armies of evil. All that America stands for is at stake. The freedom for which the pioneers died is now defended by our sons. I do not think the result is doubtful. Still, all might be lost if it were not for the vast resources of America, the skill of her artisans, the wisdom of her public servants and the valor of her young men.

The first speaker, Dr. A. McGill of Canada spoke on "Canadian Food and Drug Control," but welcomed the United States into the war:

> We, of course, have been in this war from the beginning. We have nearly five hundred thousand Canadians in the field, at the front or preparing to go there, and it was with a great deal of pleasure, to which the word "joy" but feebly applies, that we learned of the decision of the United States to back us up, to cast in their lot with us and to help to see the thing through.

Lieut. G. M. Sauvage of the French High Commission in Washington spoke on "How American Food Conservation Has Aided the Allies." He, too, thanked America for joining the allies:

> . . . This people who are suffering so much are people who have had, since this war has begun, one million and a half men killed and one million and a half maimed or taken prisoners. They are a people who are ready to suffer more, if necessary, but I am glad to tell you that we think our suffering for a great part is at an end, because you have decided to take your share in this great war, and not only have you decided to take your share; but you have taken your share as becomes America to take it, giving everything you have, giving yourselves by millions, and giving at the same time your supplies without counting. Now I want to say to you that the French people appreciate fully what you are doing. . . .

The report of the Secretary, John B. Newman of Illinois, reported on the work of the Executive Committee. Among other things, he reported that the Secretary had been authorized to enter into negotiations with Mr. R. G. Gould, now publisher of the *American Food Journal*, to arrange for the best terms for the printing of the proceedings of the convention in pamphlet form.

George J. Weigle of Wisconsin, Treasurer of the Association, reported a balance on hand of $337.73.

J. S. Abbott, whose title was now Chemist-In-Charge, State Cooperative Food and Drug Control, Federal Bureau of Chemistry, gave the report of the Committee on Cooperation. Mr. Abbott described the Clearing House Letter, issued by his office, which reported on enforcement of food and drug laws throughout the United States. He asked the state officials to cooperate by sending summaries of their work, including enforcement actions, to him. The Committee also recommended the formation of smaller associations throughout the country.

Dr. W. A. Evans, Professor of Sanitary Science at Northwestern University Medical School, spoke on "History of Milk Inspection in Chicago and Future of Municipal Milk Inspection." He started with Chicago's incorporation as a city in 1837 and presented an excellent summary of actions taken since that time.

At the second session, on Tuesday afternoon, the first speech was on "Cooperation" by W. C. Dumas, State Chemist of Georgia. He said:

> We get more out of these meetings than we would out of a year of correspondence.

He talked about cooperation between states, cooperation of control officials with producers, cooperation within scientific associations, and cooperation of food control officials with the Food Administration.

Mr. Newman also reported for the Committee on Milk Regulations. He quoted Charles E. North, who cited a pamphlet for the New York Milk Committee as saying:

> Decency distinguishes humans from animals.
> Decency adds pleasure and appetite to food.
> Cleanliness contributes most to decency.
> Milk may be safe because it is boiled, but may be indecent because it is filthy.

Other speeches included:

- "The City Health Officer's Function in Food Control," by Dr. J. W. Wright of Erie, Pennsylvania.
- "Pharmaceutical Standards: Past and Present and Future," by Dr. Edward Kramers of the University of Wisconsin.

Ex-Commissioner Blackburn of Ohio, 1st President of the Association, also spoke, 21 years after his election:

> When I came into office in February, 1897, in Ohio, there weren't any two states in the Union from which I could get any information, that had precisely the same laws or the same standards as to purity and wholesomeness of the various products, starting in with milk and running clear down to whiskey. Everybody had a different idea. This organization tackled that question in July, 1897, at Detroit. You all know the result. In those days we had no national law. We had none of the various standards that have since been adopted, and the whole trend, the whole result of this organization has tended toward uniformity of law, uniformity of construction and uniformity of standards. In those days you could hardly go into any store in the United States and get anything that was absolutely pure, while nowadays it is almost impossible in any of the states, where the pure food laws are in force, to get

anything that is not pure and wholesome. There may be a slight variation in many of the standards, but it is not serious; it is not great, and the tendency is all in the right direction, toward uniformity.

I have been thinking here in the last few minutes, Mr. Chairman, of the wonderful changes that have occurred in the last twenty years, the wonderful benefits that have been derived from the work of this organization, and I believe it is not stating the case too strongly to say that had it not been for the work of this organization and its influence, the influence of the national administration, the work of which was started by this organization looking to legislation along those lines, I do not believe it would be possible for this country to do what it has done in the last few years in the way of furnishing a food supply for practically the whole civilized world. . . .

I thank you gentlemen. While there are very few gentlemen I remember having met twenty years ago, I look around and see Brother Flanders and a few others, and I understand Brother Doolittle is here, and I am glad to see you are all interested in the same line of endeavor we started then. I am glad to meet you all collectively, and I shall be glad to meet each and every one of you individually today. I have decided to devote the balance of the day to getting acquainted with the gentlemen who are giving their time and their best thought and effort and the best part of their lives to what I regard as the most important underlying question in the United States today. I thank you (great applause).

Amendments to the Constitution were discussed at both the third and fourth sessions. I highly recommend that some future historian write his Ph.D. thesis on the evolution of the Association's constitution!

Dean Eugene Davenport of the University of Illinois spoke on "The War's Effect on the Dairy Industry," and Professor Oscar Erf of Ohio State University led a discussion on the dairy industry.

A committee had been appointed to call on Herbert Hoover, head of the United States Food Administration, to offer the cooperation of the Association and its services in any capacity that would be most effective in helping to win the war. Benjamin L. Purcell of Virginia, who was about to become President of the Association, gave the report.

George Flanders, 21 years after he attended the first meeting of the Association, spoke on "Food Regulations in War Time As Compared to Times of Peace." He cited Supreme Court cases, quoted Chief Justice Marshall, referred to the War Powers provisions of the Constitution, and generally continued the erudition which is so obvious in everything he said over the years.

At the "Association Dinner" on Thursday evening, Wilbur D. Nesbit of the William H. Rankin Company served as toastmaster. The main speaker was Arjay Davies, President of the National Wholesale Grocers Association, who spoke on the "Relation of the Wholesale Grocers to Food Control Department."

W. A. Milne of the United States Food Administration spoke on "Winning the War." He said that no peace was in sight, (but it was only two and a half months before the end of World War I). Mr. Milne also read a telegram from Herbert Hoover conveying his thanks to the Association for its efforts.

At the fifth session, Guy Fraly of South Dakota spoke on "The Sanitary Control of Food Producing and Distribution Establishments." Charles F. McKinley, Assistant Attorney General of Illinois, spoke on "Distinctive Names, Artificial Products, Imitation Products, Synthetic Products and Substitutes." Three quarters of a century later we're still wrestling with those problems!

L. M. Tolman of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry spoke on "Sanitary Control of Food Manufacturing Plants." Dr. H. B. Barnard of Indiana spoke on "Coordination of State and Municipal Food Control, With Special Reference to Milk and Sanitation." J. R. Garner of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry in Chicago spoke on "Factory Inspection."

The proposed amendments of the Constitution were unanimously adopted.

George Flanders nominated Benjamin L. Purcell of Virginia for President and made the same motion his 1909 rival Dr. Ladd had made at the 1915 convention:

> I move the nominations be closed and the Secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for this nominee of the Convention.

Your author has also saved about a thousand hours of procedural discussion by making that same motion many times. The only difference is that I usually add the word "unanimous" before "ballot."

Guy Frary of South Dakota was elected 1st Vice President, E. L. Barnhouse of Missouri 2nd Vice President, Thomas Holt of Connecticut 3rd Vice President, and George Weigle Treasurer.

John Newman of Illinois was nominated to succeed himself as Secretary, and he said:

> Mr. President, this is a very enjoyable office. You fellows come here and you work hard and you give earnestly of your time, and I would like to see somebody else enjoy this. I recommend it to you.

President Foust asked if there were any other nominations, and George Flanders repeated my favorite motion! He did it one more time when Dr. Ladd was nominated for another three years on the Executive Committee; Mr. Flanders was also elected to a three year term on the Executive Committee, so the leaders of the two sides at the Battle of Denver had three more years to work together!

Guy Frary resigned from the Vice Presidency and nominated James Sorenson to take his place. J. S. Abbott was elected Chairman of the Committee on Cooperation and Mr. Purcell made the Ladd/Flanders motion. The final report was by the Committee on Swelled Canned Goods. Mr. Purcell made a very gracious comment as President-Elect. No sessions were held in the afternoon of the final day,

> . . . and to utilize this time to advantage, the delegates participated in educational tours and trips of inspection including visits to wholesale grocery houses, modern creameries, large cold storage plants, the Union Stock Yards, the Corn Products Refining Company's plant at Argo and other places which contribute to Chicago's supremacy as a food center. Some of the commissioners visited the Ghetto in order to study conditions under which food is handled and dispensed in the crowded tenement district. The large egg breaking establishments in the Chicago district also came in for attention.
>
> Wednesday a special train took the delegates to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. In addition to witnessing special drills and maneuvers by the men in training, the commissary branch was inspected. How Uncle Sam feeds his enlisted men was explained in detail to the food officials, who made the most of the opportunity to

> study the way food is stored, prepared, cooked and served to the 45,000 jackies in training at the station.
>
> Returning from the naval training station the members stopped in Ravinia Park for dinner at 6 p.m., and afterwards attended the open air opera where an excellent program was given by some of the famous artists of America.

Ravinia still thrives as one of Chicago's leading fine arts centers over 75 years later.

1919

The October 19 *American Food Journal* announced publication of the Official Proceedings of the 1919 meeting. See Figure 5.8.

The National Confectioners' Association took out a full page ad on uniformity. See Figure 5.9.

The 23rd Annual Convention was held at the Commodore Hotel in New York from September 8-13, 1919. Benjamin L. Purcell of Virginia was President, James Sorenson of Minnesota 1st Vice President, E. L. Barnhouse of Missouri 2nd Vice President, Thomas Holt of Connecticut 3rd Vice President, George Weigle of Wisconsin Treasurer, and John Newman of Illinois Secretary.

The editor of the *American Food Journal* gives an interesting insight in his report:

> While most of the speeches were on the subjects of the chemistry of food, sanitation and the enforcement of laws relating to labels, purity and sanitation, there was a strong undercurrent of feeling that indicated that this phase is the economic situation.
>
> The arguments about the relative merits of various kinds of foods, expressions as how best to control fakes and frauds in food manufacture and distribution and similar matters that have caused controversies and differences of opinions in former conventions, were conspicuously absent in this gathering. All through the meetings and in the unofficial gatherings of the delegates outside of the convention hall there was very apparently a feeling that the manufacturers have caught the spirit of the pure food efforts of the past thirteen or fourteen years and that most of them are striving to live up to the letter and spirit of the laws.

Figure 5.8: Publication of the 1919 official convention proceedings.

ANNOUNCING PUBLICATION

OF THE

Official Convention Proceedings

OF THE

American Dairy, Drug and Food Officials Association

Held in New York, September 8th to 13th

IN BOOK FORM

¶ Owing to the high cost of printing and the zone system, which has increased the cost of mailing publications, The American Food Journal has been compelled to discontinue the publication of the verbatim proceedings of the convention of the American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials in its regular issue. But arrangements have been made whereby the American Food Journal will publish the proceedings verbatim in book form if there is sufficient demand for them.

¶ All members of the Association and those who registered at the last convention and paid the fee for the proceedings will receive the official report without further charge, as heretofore, if it is published.

¶ This book will contain all of the speeches and all of the discussions with full reports of the committees and officers.

¶ No Food or Drug Manufacturer can afford to be without it.

¶ No Manufacturer of food or drug containers should fail to get it

¶ Distributors of foods and drugs should have it for the information contained in the speeches and discussions relating to his business

¶ Teachers, Dietitians, Food Chemists and all interested in food subjects, either from the dietetic, the chemical or economic standpoints, need it, as it is a veritable text book of the latest thought and most authoritative utterances in the food world.

¶ Send us a card saying that you desire one of these books at cost.

Subscribers to The American Food Journal

¶ To all who send in either a new or a renewal subscription to The American Food Journal we will send a copy of this book, when printed, without further charge providing you state in the order that a copy is desired.

THE AMERICAN FOOD JOURNAL

Figure 5.9: An ad on uniformity.

UNIFORMITY

THE KEY NOTE OF THE CONVENTION

and the

BATTLE CRY OF THE FUTURE

We pledge our unqualified support to the Food and Drug Officials of the various States in their efforts to bring about uniformity between the laws of the various States and the National Law, affecting the sale and distribution of food products, which would insure harmonious relations between the various States and Federal Government and be a constructive movement of immense benefit to food industries throughout the United States.

NATIONAL CONFECTIONERS' ASSOCIATION
of the
UNITED STATES
111 West Washington Street
Chicago

This convention, without a doubt, heralded the beginning of the period of close cooperation between officials and food producers. The war experiences, the high cost of living agitation following the war and America's obligation to help feed countries whose source of food supplies has been greatly impaired, have all emphasized the need for greater production and greater marketing freedom for the honest manufacturer. And these were the things that created the undercurrent of feeling which distinguished this convention from other gatherings of this association.

The convention program was most excellently worked out and the association officials who labored so long and faithfully to perfect the details deserved all of the congratulations which they received from individuals and from the delegates as a body for the admirable results. Any convention in America's metropolis is always a difficult affair to manage because the city itself offers so many inducements for neglecting sessions and the fact that all of the meetings were well attended was greatly to the credit of the association program committee and managers. The difficulties of this particular convention in New York were greatly enhanced by the arrival in the city during convention week of General Pershing and the crack division of the A. E. F. and the consequent gala atmosphere of the 'Big Burg.'

President Purcell struck a note of cooperation with industry in his President's Annual Address:

Food officials must realize that there is a field in addition to police work that is practically uncovered by the several State Food Departments today, and in which they can render a service equally as important as that which they perform when seeking cases of mishranding and adulteration.

The field referred to is the opportunity for food and drug officials to carry some real constructive aid to the manufacturer and distributer of foods by helping to overcome the difficulties that are met in all factories and food distributing houses; by conferring with the owners with the idea of offering such suggestions as will tend to

> improve the manufactured product; to effect savings by the utilization of by-products and to explain the necessity for and economic value of sanitation in the manufacture, storage and distribution of food products.

Education Work

> A great many of the State departments today are engaged in educational work in the promotion of the dairy industry of the several states, and there is no reason why similar educational work should not be carried to the manufacturing plants where foods are prepared.
>
> The food official should give his active aid and assistance to all movements tending to lessen the cost of distribution of food products to consumers; he should give every assistance to the proper governmental departments by presenting information which will tend to prevent monopolies formed for the purpose of increasing the price of food products.
>
> There are many other ways by which the progressive food official may do constructive work if he will be on the alert to take advantage of the opportunities which may present themselves to increase his usefulness and perform a real service to all of the people.

Dr. Louis J. Harris, Director of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases in New York, spoke on "Examining Food Handlers for Venereal Diseases."

Our old friend George Flanders

> . . . reviewed the decisions of the Supreme Court on food cases in a very exhaustive manner. His topic was "Important Lessons Taught by Decisions Relative to the Enforcement of the Food and Drug Laws." His review included decisions on oleomargarine cases, the Mary Jane Syrup case, the Hebe case, Egg cases, Cocoa Cola case, and many others. He gave a complete review of practically every important food case that has gone to the Supreme Court and explained the court's decision.

A. M. G. Soule of Maine said that 46 states have food laws of some sort, and 41 at one time or another have attended the meetings of the Association. He reviewed the legislation passed in 1919 by 34 states, and

particularly complimented Illinois, Michigan and Indiana. Commissioner Barnhouse of Missouri talked about his efforts to get legislation in his state, and Commissioner Greenbaum of Wyoming talked about problems of uniformity among the states.

Commissioner Sorenson spoke on "Artificial Coloring in Foods," and Surgeon General Bolivar J. Lloyd of the U.S. Public Health Service closed the Monday session with a speech on "The Relation of Sanitation of Foods to Public Health."

The Tuesday morning session "opened properly on time and with a good attendance." Speeches included:

- "What is the Effect of the National Food Law Enforcement on the Efficiency of the State Department of Control," by Guy G. Frary of South Dakota.
- "Municipal Food and Drug Control, Its Function and Scope," by Dr. F. C. Blancke.
- "State Food Control," by Dr. Ladd.
- "Sanitary Law and its Effectiveness on Sanitation of Food," by Cassius L. Clay of Louisiana.
- "State Drug Control - Present and Future," by R. E. Rose of Florida.
- "Food Containers and Utensils," by Dr. Harold L. Alsberg who was now Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in USDA.
- "Municipal Milk Control," by Ernest Kelly who was in charge of the Market Milk Investigations Bureau of the U.S. Animal Industry.
- A speech by Mrs. Jennie Heath of the Housewives League on the work of the League.

The attendance at the Annual Dinner was smaller than usual, but the editor of the Journal says "the function was a remarkably successful one." Erickson F. Bushnell was the toastmaster, and he spoke on "The High Cost of Living and the Labor Troubles Faced by Grocers and Wholesale Grocers."

President Purcell

> . . . delivered an address that was remarkable in its expression of progressiveness which gave the food and drug officials an entirely new viewpoint on their duties. He spoke of the development of the tendency toward honesty on the part of manufacturers of food products and

emphasized the fact that this relieved the official of much of the detail work of policing food manufacture. He urged that in view of the great need of increased production that the official seek to make the laws of his state conform as nearly as possible with the laws of other states and with the federal laws so as to relieve the manufacturer and distributor of many of the difficulties which now face him because of the diversity of food control laws. He said that this would mean the giving up of many pet ideas by the officials. He urged that when new laws were proposed that they should be passed only if there was an urgent need for them, and then the rights of the consumer and of the honest manufacturer should be jealously guarded.

More speeches:

- Mr. Hendershot of the New York Fair Price Committee spoke on "The High Cost of Living."
- Dr. Alsberg spoke on "Economic Conditions."
- Ellis L. Howland, News Editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, spoke on "The Progressive Attitude of the Association," at the Thursday morning session.
- James Foust of Pennsylvania spoke on "Publicity of Food and Drug Control," recommending that officials be careful of publicity which gives a false impression.
- F. L. Woodworth of Michigan spoke on "The Necessity for Council [Counsel?] for Food Administrative Offices and Necessary Legal Machinery for the Enforcement of the Daily, Food and Drug Laws."
- Philipp Carl Staib read Arjay Davies' speech talking about wholesale grocers' support for a bill to compel the marking of wrapped hams and bacon with the net weight of the meat in the wrapper.
- Dr. E. V. McCollom of Johns Hopkins spoke on "Food Control From the Standpoint of Human Nutrition."
- W. W. Skinner, Chemist in Charge of the Water Laboratory of USDA, read a "most interesting paper" on "The Production of Bottled Sodas."
- Guy C. Smith of Pennsylvania spoke on "The Beauties of State Bureaus of Markets."

An interesting experience on Thursday night is described by the Editor of the Journal:

All Night Trip

> Thursday night is one that will be remembered by many of the delegates to the convention for a long time, as two features made it a red letter night. The first was the show at the Hippodrome where a section of seats had been reserved for the visitors. After the show about thirty of the officials and guests started out on a tour of the New York terminal stations where the vast quantities of food that enter New York every night are handled. This proved to be a walking tour that tested the endurance of those who started and only about six finished shortly after the sun had showed its face over the edge of Manhattan Island.
>
> The party first visited the Sheffield Farms Pasteurizing Plant in Brooklyn, where they were entertained by Samuel H. Hastings, dairy engineer. This trip was made by subway and motors, but after returning to Manhattan Island, the visitors had to depend upon their own pedal extremities for locomotion and every subway entrance became a strong lure for those who found their walking abilities taxed too much. Washington street, with its long rows of commission houses, the Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio Terminals were all visited and then the party walked the entire width of the island to investigate the fish market.

As a result, the Friday morning session opened late and even then, "there were a number of familiar faces missing." But this session was a notable one,

> . . . being given over to the discussion of problems brought up by representatives of various food manufacturing organizations and it was a great forward step towards the complete understanding between the officials and the food manufacturers.

The industry speakers included

Douglas Lackey of The American Corn Millers Federation
Dr. Frank D. Eldred of The American Drug Manufacturers' Association
Mr. Brown of The American Feed Manufacturers Association
Charles Wesley Dunn representing The American Specialty Manufacturers Association
R. U. Delapenha of the National Preservers of Food Products Association
Frank Horne of the Cold Storage Sub-Division of The American Warehousemen's Association
A. B. Gardiner, Jr. of the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers
Mr. Chamberlain of the American Cider Vinegar Manufacturers Association
W. G. Phillips of the National Bottlers' Association
Charles Tressler of the American Meat Packers' Association
Mr. Lannen of the Flavor Extract Manufacturers' Association

Mr. Blank of Maryland moved that:

> A committee be appointed from the Food and Drug Officials' Association to meet with similar committees from the trade associations to formulate and endeavor to have passed laws which would standardize the various state laws.

The resolution was amended to provide for a committee appointed from year to year instead of a standing legislative committee which would have necessitated an amendment to the constitution and by-laws.

Mr. Newman presented a resolution in favor of the uniform "storage law," and George Flanders

> . . . presented a resolution offering the privilege of Associate Membership to the Association to all manufacturers' associations if they will agree to pay the expense of meetings called in their interests.

Guy G. Frary of South Dakota was elected President, James Sorenson of Minnesota 1st Vice President, Commissioner Woodworth of Michigan

2nd Vice President, Mr. Rose of Florida 3rd Vice-President, all unanimously. George Weigle was reelected Treasurer, and John Newman reelected Secretary.

1920

The 24th Annual Convention of AADHDO was held at the Hotel Jefferson in St. Louis, Missouri from October 5-7, 1920. President Guy G. Fray of South Dakota presided. Twenty-three states and USDA were registered. Other delegates were Henry Huffman, Jr. of Minnesota and William C. Geagley of Michigan who were still attending meetings over 30 years later when your author first began to be a regular customer of AFDO.

Reverend George P. Kuhlman, Pastor of St. Rock's Church in St. Louis gave the invocation, and former United States Senator Xenophon P. Wilfley gave the address of welcome on behalf of Governor Gardner of Missouri.

After the Senator's warm welcome came the following, according to the official Proceedings:

> THE CHAIRMAN: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Honorable Henry W. Kiel, Mayor of St. Louis.
>
> MAYOR KIEL: Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen of the Convention: I certainly have a good start with that kind of an introduction. I am learning every day, and I guess we will continue to learn as we grow older.

Mayor Kiel reminisced a little and prognosticated a little:

> I was astonished in passing one of those old bobtailed mule cars standing there on exhibition alongside of a modern up-to-date trolley car of today. I remember that bob-tail car when it ran on Jefferson Avenue. There were a lot of them. They had mules pulling them, a step on the back of the car, and you had to drop your nickel in a little slot, where it ran along a little track up to where the driver was, and if you didn't drop in the money he would rattle the cash box up in front where he was; and it was only twenty-five years ago that car was in actual operation.
>
> Those of you who have not seen it yet should see it before you leave the hotel. It was amazing to me to think of the progress and improvements along that line in twenty-five years. Now, what are we going to do in the next

> twenty-five years? It will be marvelous: we are going to be flying in the air like we ride in motor cars today. Everybody that has money enough and plenty of ambition will be about five or six hundred feet above all the time, shooting from one place to another.

The Mayor was right! As I read the 1920 Official Proceedings and dictate this section of the AFDO history, I am on a plane to Washington; "flying in the air" although I am a little more than "five or six hundred feet above all the time"!

Wilbur F. Cannon, Food and Drug Commissioner of Colorado, began his response with the following remarks:

> Before proceeding with the customary stereotype phrases, permit me, Mr. Mayor, to voice a thought from my heart, of an impression that I shall take with me from St. Louis. Yesterday at about this time or a little later, I saw what I was told were eleven hundred stalwart Americans, with American faces, marching up this street, with the uniforms of officers of the law, following the flag which they had sworn to support and protect, and each one of them had a rifle or a sword or shot gun, as it might be, upon his shoulder, and I thanked God for the city and for the Mayor who had the nerve to march his men through the streets prepared to protect that flag from whatever enemies there might be to endanger it, and as those men passed me I thought of this country of ours and the small minority where the slumbering fires of riots and Bolshevism starts, and then I saw the gleam of the sunlight upon those arms, and I thought of the words of Abraham Lincoln, that a government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from the face of the earth. (Applause)

Commissioner Cannon spoke with good humor about the recent battles within the Association:

> Some of these problems have been settled with the lapse of time. We are not now troubled with the question "What is Baking Powder?" but rather "Why Is Baking Powder?"

"What is whiskey" is no longer a nightmare burdening our troubled dreams, but where is it and lead me to it. Benzoate of soda is now lightly dismissed with the casual remark, "what if he did; if he liked it what business is it of ours." To those of us who were pioneers in this work we look back upon some of our former problems with amusement. Many of our old problems can now be dismissed with the toast to the newly married pair: "May all our troubles be little ones." It would appear as if an era of common sense was superseding that of hysteria where substantial preservatives, synthetic flavors, artificial colors are causing us far less concern now than the real material things such as decayed and putrid meats, fish, poultry, fruits and vegetable. Ptomaine poisoning appears to be of far more importance than tomato catsup. Dirty doughnuts more than dimxide; rotten rib roasts more than raspberry coloring, for, after all, the real important thing for us to accomplish is the protection of the human health, and in a minor way, the protection of the pocket book. Too great praise cannot be given the Federal Government for the magnificent work its department of Agriculture has accomplished since 1906. No more does the little green bottle tell us upon its label that it is a cure for cancer, corns and consumption, thus working both ends to the middle. No more do we read that this marvelous preparation will restore your hair to its original color with a marvelous knowledge of its preexisting shade, whether it be the kinky wool of the negro, or the peroxide hair of the Albino, or the Italian red of Helen of Troy. No more is limburger cheese and sewer gas held forth as a cure for dyspepsia, and so on ad infinitum ad nauseam.

John Newman of Illinois, who was secretary of the Association from 1916 to 1919, had recently become secretary of the National Wholesale Grocers Association in Chicago and attended the convention in that capacity. His place as secretary of the Association had been taken by Fred L. Woodworth of Michigan.

The Chairman said that:

Owing to the high cost of printing, the proceedings of the last annual convention have not been printed and it is

> extremely doubtful whether we shall be able to have the convention proceedings printed. However, the firm reporting this convention offers to supply us typewritten copies of the proceedings at a very reasonable rate, and those of you who wish to obtain such copies will see the reporter and make arrangements with him.

The Chairman also discussed the Association's gavel:

> You may recall that last year at New York Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell presented to the Association a gavel. On this gavel is inscribed these words: "Wood from a tree grown on Jamestown Island, in the James River, Virginia, where White's Pilgrims landed and made settlement in 1607. Presented to the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials by Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, September, 1919", and then in the center of the plate are the letters "A. A. D. F. and D. O." - Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials. We are honored in having this gavel, made from wood taken from this historic site, and I am sure it will be a pleasant duty for the officers of the Association to preserve the gavel.

Treasurer George J. Weigle of Madison, Wisconsin reported an opening balance of $247.52 and a closing balance of $584.45.

President Frary reminisced about the founding of the Association and the Association's work in supporting enactment of a federal law, which he said was "the chief object of this body." After 1906,

> [t]here followed a period of readjustment of state laws to conform more or less closely with the Federal law. There was also a great deal of effort directed toward attaining somewhat of uniformity in the regulations issued by the several states with those issued for the enforcement of the Federal law. We find also that several years before the passage of this law no little work had been done in working out standards of purity and definitions for food products. Indeed the well-known Circular 19 was issued in June, 1906, and it had been preceded by two other circulars of the same character. How thoroughly well this early work was done is attested by the general satisfaction given by the definitions set forth in the Circular referred to. All food

> officials as well as the entire food industry owe a debt which is beyond our power to measure to the chemists who did this early work. Several of these men are still active in chemical work connected with food law enforcement. Our present Committee on Definitions and Standards is carrying on the work started years ago with the same purpose in view.
>
> While, as stated above, uniformity in laws and regulations of both state and national governments has been one of the principal aims of this association and a fond hope of food manufacturers for many years, yet it is apparent that much remains to be done to accomplish this desirable end.

1921

The 25th Annual Convention was held in Miami from November 8-11, 1921. Captain R.E. Rose presided as Acting President, Thomas Holt was 2nd Vice President, and Sarah H. Vance 3rd Vice President. Cassius Clay was Secretary, E.L. Barnhouse Treasurer, and A.M.C. Soule, W.S. Frisble and William Frear were on the Executive Committee.

Captain Rose called the meeting to order and immediately apologized because the Governor and his entire cabinet had been summoned to appear in the Federal Court in Pensacola. The Address of Welcome was therefore given by the Honorable Marion L. Dawson, State Equalizer of Taxes.

Captain Rose then introduced

> . . . my young friend, Mr. E.G. Sewell, President of the Miami Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Sewell I have known from Childhood.

Mr. Sewell replied beautifully:

> It is true I am President of the Chamber of Commerce, but I am not the orator of the Chamber of Commerce. I am just a working president, and your President has probably taken advantage of the fact that he used to spank me when I was quite small, to place this duty on me.

Ms. Sarah H. Vance, Commissioner of Kentucky, later to become Sarah Vance Dugan, the first woman president of the Association, responded to the welcomes.

Captain Rose pointed out that the Association was organized in 1896 (he was only one year off); and said:

> The same year (July 28, 1896) the City of Miami, our host, was incorporated; with 515 registered voters, a city having sprung from an uninhabited tropical wilderness within less than six months after the advent of the Florida East Coast Railroad. . . .

Captain Rose also said that Florida's first participation in the Association was at Denver in 1909, a fine introduction! He also reminded his listeners of the ptomaine poisoning which had devastated the 1908 convention at Mackinaw and he congratulated USDA for establishing the "Office of Cooperation" at the suggestion of the "Committee on Cooperation of the Association."

At the second session, Dr. S.J. Crumbine of Kansas spoke on "The Qualifications of A Good Inspector." He focused on "the physical, mental, and moral value of the essentials of a good inspector." W.B. Barney of Iowa was supposed to discuss the paper, but he couldn't be present so no one discussed it.

Mr. W.G. Campbell, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of USDA, spoke on "National and State Cooperation." He said that since Mr. Abbott had left the Office of Cooperation, USDA was afraid they couldn't find anyone to replace him. He said:

> We have always thought that this office should be filled by a state man. Largely because of the sympathy he would get from you as one of your associates. ... I am pleased to announce he appointed Mr. W.S. Frisbie of Nebraska to head the Office.

Many of the files used to prepare this history bear Mr. Frisbie's name.

J. L. McLaughlin was supposed to discuss Mr. Campbell's speech, but of course he wasn't present.

At the third session, Wilbur F. Cannon of Colorado, whose sense of humor lightened many conventions and who had played such a major role in the 1908 and 1909 conventions, spoke on the "Problems of the Food Control Official." There wasn't a lot of difference between 1921 problems and those encountered three-quarters of a century later.

J. Q. Emery of Wisconsin and E.F. Ladd of North Dakota, those losing Indians at the Battle of Denver, were unable to be present, so Mr. Campbell and Mr. Morris of the National Ice Cream Manufacturers Association spoke on "Ice Cream Standards." They were finally promulgated over a quarter of a century later.

At the fourth session Captain Rose had the same problem Association Presidents frequently have: a fine speech was given, but the speaker's remarks were not in written form. Instead, Dr. J.C. Geiger of the Botulism Commission, U.S. Public Health Service, gave a speech on "The Epidemiology of Botulism in the United States" which was to appear in full in the Public Health Reports. The Commission "isolated the bacillus Botulinus spore from soil," and Dr. Geiger said

> . . . it has since been proven an almost universal organism, found everywhere and very likely a natural inhabitant of the soil.

Dr. Geiger also said that commercially canned products were safer than home-packed products. This paper was discussed at length.

At the sixth session, Professor L.E. Sayre, Director of the Drug Laboratory at the University of Kansas, spoke on "Methods of Revision of the U.S. Pharmacopeia."

James Foust of Pennsylvania was to discuss "The Calder Bill: An Attack Upon the State's Constitutional Police Powers," but was unable to be present because of an important election in Pennsylvania on November 6th, so the Secretary read his paper. The Attorney General of Florida was scheduled to discuss the paper, but wasn't present, so Captain Rose stepped down from the Chair and concurred heartily in everything Mr. Foust had said.

Dr. W.P. Cutler of the American Manufacturers Association of Products from Corn in Chicago made an astute observation:

> The Calder Bill was written by Thomas J. Lannon, an attorney, and he has recently died. The Calder Bill has no more chance of passage than a repeal of the prohibition amendment.

T. J. Bryan of the Calumet Baking Powder Company in Chicago said that he didn't think the Calder Bill should be condemned without discussing it, even though he was against it as it stands. Unfortunately, as Dr. Randall of Maryland had said, the wording of the Bill wasn't before the Association, but it was apparently intended to promote uniformity, perhaps at the

expense of the independence of states. A motion was made that the Association oppose the Bill and so advise members of Congress, and a motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Arno Viehoever gave a speech on "Interesting Substitutes for Food Products," discussing zamia, tepary beans, robusta coffee, solanum macrocarbum, African sorel, casina and equally exotic products.

H. S. Paine of the Bureau of Chemistry discussed "The Use of Pectin in Food Products," of course taking the position that it needed to be regulated. Daniel R. Forbes, Attorney for the National Preservers' and Fruit Products Association, suggested that standards be adopted.

The delegates discussed the problem of publishing the proceedings of the annual meeting. Mr. Emery spoke highly of the *American Food Journal*, and J.R. Chittick of Jacques Manufacturing Company of Chicago said he thought the "third house," of which he was a member, should pay $10 for the firm and $2 for each delegate who attends the convention. No conclusions were reached.

The members went into Executive Session on the afternoon of November 10th and discussed whether the Association should have a man in Washington to keep in touch with legislation (and decided to refer the matter to the Executive Committee); whether the legal side of the work should be handled by the Attorney General's Office or with the Commissioner through special counsel (views were expressed on both sides of the issue); and unanimously adopted standards for tomato pulp, puree, and canned corn and received reports on cheeses and citrus fruits.

On November 11th, three years after the armistice, the Secretary, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Treasurer all reported.

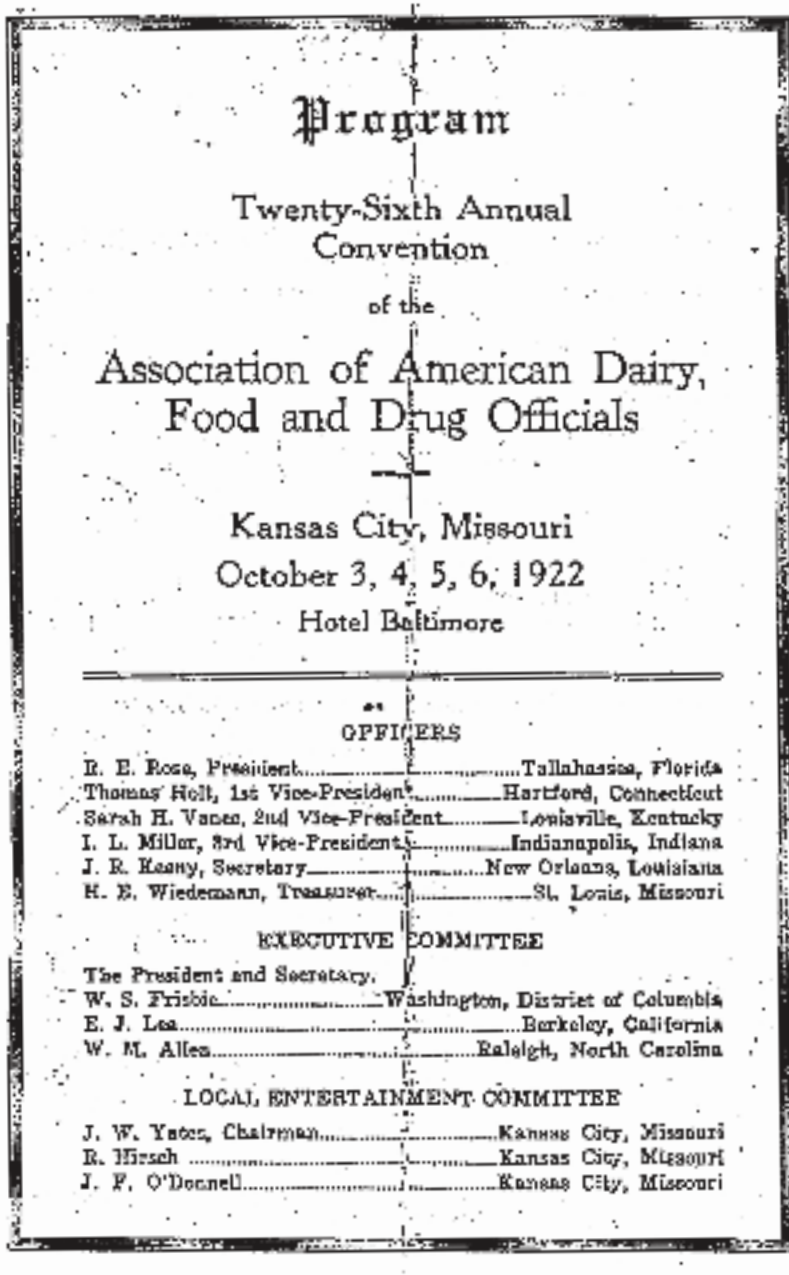
The final session was devoted to the election of officers and other procedural matters. Dr. Randall of Maryland, Dr. Crumbine of Kansas, and Commissioner Holt of Connecticut were all nominated for President, but all declined the nomination. Captain Rose was renominated, and finally accepted the nomination.

Kansas City was selected over Duluth for the next meeting, 25-18.

1922

The 26th Annual Convention was held at the Hotel Baltimore in Kansas City, Missouri from October 3-6, 1922. President Rose presided. The program is reproduced here (see Figure 5.10.). Note that our friend Dr. E. F. Ladd spoke again, but this time as a United States Senator from North Dakota. His friend J. Q. Emery is still speaking as Dairy and Food Commissioner of Wisconsin. Thirteen years after they lost the Battle of Denver!

Figure 5.10: Program of the 26th convention.



Program

Twenty-Sixth Annual
Convention
of the
Association of American Dairy,
Food and Drug Officials

Kansas City, Missouri
October 3, 4, 5, 6, 1922
Hotel Baltimore

OFFICERS

R. E. Rose, President.....Tallahassee, Florida
Thomas Holt, 1st Vice-President.....Hartford, Connecticut
Sarah H. Vance, 2nd Vice-President.....Louisville, Kentucky
I. L. Miller, 3rd Vice-President.....Indianapolis, Indiana
J. R. Kenny, Secretary.....New Orleans, Louisiana
H. E. Wiedemann, Treasurer.....St. Louis, Missouri

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President and Secretary.
W. S. Frisbie.....Washington, District of Columbia
E. J. Lea.....Berkeley, California
W. M. Allen.....Raleigh, North Carolina

LOCAL ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

J. W. Yates, Chairman.....Kansas City, Missouri
R. Hirsch.....Kansas City, Missouri
J. F. O'Donnell.....Kansas City, Missouri

Figure 5.10 (continued)

Program

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 9:00 A. M.

Registration.

10:00 A. M.

Invocation.

Address of Welcome - - - - - - Hon. Arthur M. Hyde
Governor of Missouri

Address of Welcome - - - - Hon. Frank H. Cromwell
Mayor of Kansas City

Response to Addresses of Welcome - - - A. H. Jones
Dairy and Food Commissioner, Illinois

Announcements.

President's Address - - - - - - Capt. R. E. Rose
State Chemist of Florida

2:00 P. M.

DRUGS

Appointment of Committees.

State Drug Law Enforcement - - - - - J. L. Miller
Food and Drug Commissioner, Indiana

Discussion - - - - - - - - Dr. T. A. Cheatham
State Drug Inspector, Atlanta, Ga.

The Work of the American Medical Association Laboratory, Illustrated - - - - - - - - Dr. L. E. Warren
American Medical Association, Chicago

Pharmacopeal Revision - - - - - Prof. L. E. Sayre
University of Kansas

EVENING

8:15 P. M.

Guest of Local Committee at Shubert Theatre

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 10:00 A. M.

FOODS

Report of Committee on Credentials.

Food Poisoning - - - - - - - Dr. Charles Thom
Bureau of Chemistry, Washington

Discussion - - - - - - - - - - - E. J. Lea
Director, Bureau of Food and Drugs, California

Proper Procedure for State Officials in Cases of Food Poisoning - - - Dr. S. J. Crumbine
Sec. State Board of Health, Kansas

Discussion - - - - - - - - - - Dr. E. H. Golaz
Chemist, State Board of Health, Texas

SPECIAL ORDER at 11:00 A. M.
Address - - - - - - - - - Hon. E. F. Ladd
United States Senator from North Dakota

2:00 P. M.

TRADE SESSION

Uniform Food Laws - - - - - - - Dr. T. J. Bryan
Calumet Baking Powder Company

How Industries Can Co-operate with Officials - - - - - - - Dr. H. E. Barnard
American Bakers Association

What Producers Expect of Dairy and Food Control Officials - - - - - - - Dr. J. S. Abbott
Institute of Margarin Manufacturers

Corn Syrup vs. Glucose - - - - - Dr. W. P. Cutler
American Manufacturers' Association of Products from Corn

Co-operation of Food Officials with Manufacturers - - - - - - - Wm. H. Long
Libby, McNeil & Libby

Sanitary Service and the Industries - - - Dr. W. C. Witte
U. S. Public Health Service

Bottled Carbonated Beverages - - - - W. Parker Jones
Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

Auto trip to Longview farm; inspection of Missouri Dairy Receiving Station at Lees Summit, Mo.; dinner at Automobile Club of K. C. Country Club house, Hickman Mills, Mo.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 10:00 A. M.

DAIRY

Manufactured Dairy Products - - - - - J. Q. Emery
Dairy and Food Commissioner, Wisconsin

Discussion - - - - - - - - - - W. C. Geagley
State Analyst, Lansing, Michigan

Beverages - - - - - - - - Dr. W. W. Skinner
Bureau of Chemistry

Discussion - - - - - - - - - W. M. Allen
State Chemist, North Carolina

11:30 A. M.

Address - - - - - - - - - Hon. W. G. Campbell
Chief, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington

NOON

Auto trip to packing houses and other places of interest.

Include Luncheon

Figure 5.10 (continued)

2:00 P. M.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Relation of Sectional Associations to National Association - - - - - - W. S. Frisbie
Bureau of Chemistry, Washington

Activities of the Various Sectional Associations of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials - - - Presidents of Sectional Associations

Present Method of Procedure of the Committee on Definitions and Standards - - Dr. W. W. Skinner

Standardization of Milk Bottles - - - W. S. Frisbie

Sanitary Inspection of Hotels and Restaurants - - - - - Miss Sarah H. Vance
Director, Bureau Food and Drugs, Kentucky

Selection of Meeting Places - - - - Capt. R. E. Rose

Question Box Answers.

8:00 P. M.

Annual Banquet.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 10:00 A. M.

Municipal Food and Drug Control - - Dr. H. J. Knapp
City Chemist, Cleveland, Ohio

Discussion - - - - - - - J. W. Yates
Director, Dairy and Food Division, Kansas City

Medical Examination of Food Handlers - Dr. Chas. V. Craster
Newark, N. J.

Discussion.

Disposal of Questionable Foods - - - C. S. Prather
Food and Drug Commissioner, Missouri

Discussion - - - - - - - A. D. Sibbald
Assistant Food and Drug Commissioner, Minnesota

2:00 P. M.

Business Session.

Report of Secretary.
Report of Treasurer.
Report of Committee on Auditing.
Report of Committee on Resolutions.
Report of Special Committees.
New Business.
Election of Officers.
Selection of next meeting place.

1923

Jas. Miller
IVP Sibbald
IVP Sullivan
IVP Frazier
Secy. Geagley
Tres. Wiederhan
Exec. Com. Committee

ADJOURNMENT

The booklet of the official proceedings appears to be substantially the same as the official proceedings of the prior years, but it is shorter -- only 199 pages. The reason is set forth in the Forward:

> In past years the custom of printing the proceedings of the Association verbatim has prevailed. However, on account of the urgent need for economy in the expenditure of Association funds, it was deemed necessary to abridge this report, which was accordingly done.

President Rose opened the convention, but immediately had to

> . . . regret to say that we have heard nothing from the Governor. We had expected him to be with us this morning, for an address.

So he introduced Honorable Frank H. Cromwell, Mayor of Kansas City, for the welcome. The Mayor said that

> Every morning, at eight o'clock, I have to come to the Baltimore, the Muehlebach, or the Savoy and start out the day by welcoming the strangers to Kansas City. That takes half of the day. By the time I get to the office and go through the mail, there is another half day gone and I have to stay at night in order to go over the reports to find out what the several departments are doing. So, it leaves very little time for myself. But I am young and I am willing to give this job of Mayor a lot of time.

Mr. A. H. Jones of Illinois courteously responded to the welcome, and Capt. Rose then gave his president's address. Capt. Rose emphasized the desirability of changing the Association from a "voluntary association into an official association, recognized by the Nation and the various States of the Union as their official representative in matters pertaining to the administration of National and State dairy, food and drug laws. . . ." He also pointed out the importance and success of the Office of Cooperation of USDA which was "first established at the suggestion of a committee of this Association." He also reported the Executive Committee was recommending changes in the constitution to fix dues and increase financial support, necessary because the proceedings of the New York convention in 1919 and the St. Louis convention in 1920 still had not been published for lack of funds.

In the discussion on finances, Dr. J. R. Chittick of Chicago, an industry representative, repeated his suggestion made the previous year that industry representatives be charged a registration fee of $10.00 for the company and $2.00 for each representative. The policy already had been put into effect.

I. L. Miller's paper on "State Drug Law Enforcement" was quite routine, about what might be expected under the circumstances. Dr. T. A. Cheatham, state drug inspector of Georgia, had been asked to take the lead in discussing the paper. Dr. Cheatham said that he was greatly complimented by the honor, but

> I find myself greatly "handicapped" in not being advised of what I am expected to say, or the statements that I am expected to refute, or approve.

He did fine, however; he talked about the Christian era, the Garden of Eden, fig leaves and laxative fig syrup.

Dr. L. F. Warren's paper, enormously long with seventy citations, was on "The Laboratory of the American Medical Association and Its Work." These two papers indicate the increasing importance of drug regulation to the Association.

Dr. Charles Thom of the Bureau of Chemistry gave an equally long paper on "Suggestions for the Prevention of Food Poisoning." Leading the discussion, Dr. F. J. Lea, Director of the California Bureau of Food and Drugs, said "the paper of Dr. Thom has been so complete as to apparently require no added comments." Nevertheless, he managed to carry on for two full pages of very small print.

The next paper was by Dr. Crumbine who spoke on "The Proper Procedure for State Officials in Cases of Food Poisoning." No one mentioned Listeria, but Dr. Crumbine talked about an illness from "Mexican dishes," and one can't help but wonder what the offending organism was.

Sen. Ladd was scheduled to speak on Wednesday morning, but was unable to be present. At least one associate member has been able to attend AFDO meetings since 1974 because he was unsuccessful in running for the United States Senate!

Dr. T. J. Bryan, now of Calumet Baking Powder Company, spoke on "Uniform Food Laws," of course emphasizing the importance of uniformity to industry. He was followed by Dr. H. E. Barnard, now of The American Bakers Association, who spoke on "How Industries Can Cooperate with Officials."

At the conclusion of these speeches, President Rose proposed the following resolution:

> That the Standards and Definition of Dairy, Food and Drug Products, when approved by the National Joint Committee on Standards and Definitions of Dairy, Food and Drug Products, when approved and promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture – this Committee consisting of three members from the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, three from the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials and three representatives from the United States Department of Agriculture -- shall be adopted by the members of this Association for their guidance in enforcing the Dairy Food and Drug Laws of their respective States for intrastate commerce in their respective states.

Mr. Jones said Illinois would be in favor of the resolution and it was referred to the Resolutions Committee. Shades of automatic adoption! Your author had the privilege of recommending that states automatically adopt standards promulgated by FDA, and a provision to that effect was written into the model food and drug act. When I made the suggestion at the St. Paul meeting of AFDOUS in 1967 I didn't know that Capt. Rose had made the same suggestion the year I was born!

J. S. Abbott had been the Texas food official and the second chief of FDA's office of federal/state cooperation. By 1922 he was the secretary of the "Institute of Margarin Manufacturers" in Washington. His speech at the 1922 convention was on "What Producers Expect of Dairy and Food Control Officials." He gave an eloquent presentation in behalf of 'margarin,' but no one commented on the paper, which was quite unusual. Perhaps the controversy was too hot even in 1922!

It is interesting that the entire morning was devoted to industry speakers. In the very early days of the Association there were no industry speakers; as a matter of fact there were very few industry representatives attending the conventions, at least according to the roster of guests. As time went on, however, it became more and more apparent that industry representatives could make a significant contribution to the Association, and by 1922, they were full-fledged participants.

On Thursday morning, the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards presented its report. The report covered cacao products, edible vegetable oils and fats, breads, condiments, flavoring extracts, dairy products, ginger ale and spices. After the report was accepted, Dr. J. Q. Emery's paper on 'The Constitutional Rights of States as to Food Law

Legislation" was read in his absence. The paper discussed no less than sixteen judicial decisions, nearly all by the United States Supreme Court.

The next speaker was W. G. Campbell, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry whose written remarks covered "Developments in Food Law Control." However, he began by saying "with your permission I will just talk to you and submit the paper for the records." Unfortunately his unwritten remarks are not recorded, but his speech covered the following topics:

Identical Laws Not Always Desirable.
Uniform Administrative Policies Attainable
Changed Standards To Meet Changed Condition
New Plans To Meet New Conditions
Plan Program of Work by Projects
Huge Task Requires Concerted Effort
A Common Plan for a Common Object

The Credentials Committee reported that attendance was down a little. The city of New York, the Federal Bureau of Chemistry and the following twenty-two states were represented:

California	Michigan
Colorado	Missouri
Connecticut	Minnesota
Florida	New York
Georgia	Nebraska
Indiana	North Dakota
Illinois	Rhode Island
Kansas	South Dakota
Kentucky	Tennessee
Louisiana	Texas
Maryland	Wyoming

The Constitution still provided three votes for each state and for USDA and one collective vote for municipalities.

The program was running ahead of schedule, so Sarah H. Vance of Kentucky gave her speech on "Sanitary Inspection of Hotels and Restaurants" which had been scheduled for later in the program.

The convention recessed in the first part of the afternoon to allow the members to take trips to the packing houses and other manufacturing establishments. When they got back together again at 4:15 on Thursday afternoon, President Rose said:

> The meeting will please come to order. This is supposed to be the Executive Session. Mr. Frisbie is not here, has any one his paper? There is a number on the program, "The Activities of the Various Sectional Associations of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials." Now, how many of the Presidents of those Sectional Associations are present? About three members. We will have them immediately after Dr. Frisbie's paper. Dr. Doolittle have you Dr. Skinner's paper?

Dr. Doolittle's address on "Method of Procedure of the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards" is a fascinating narration of the history of food standards, beginning with the AOAC Committee in 1897, the Association's Committee in 1902, and the exhaustion of funds in 1910 or 1911.

In November 1913, the Secretary of Agriculture had called a conference of state officials in Washington, D.C., reported above, to consider ways and means of securing greater uniformity in the administration of national and state laws. One of the results of the conference was a recommendation that the Secretary appoint a Committee on Definitions and Standards. In 1914 arrangements were made for the appointment of the Joint Committee, consisting of three representatives of AOAC, three of the Association and three of the Bureau of Chemistry. In 1922, the Standards Committee held three meetings of five days each, so it was a substantial time commitment.

The following paper, by Dr. W. S. Frisbie formerly of the National Bureau of Foods, Drugs and Oil but now of the Bureau of Chemistry is also of great historical interest. His subject: "Relation of Sectional Associations to the National Association." Frisbie reported that every state was now a member of the sectional organizations, and that the seven organizations met at least once a year. The main thrust of his remarks was to encourage the sectional associations to promote uniformity.

Dr. Frisbie returned to the program to speak on "Standardization of Milk Bottles," and then came right back to give the report of the Ice Cream Committee.

Next, Capt. Rose was called on to report on the selection of the next meeting place. Here is what he said:

> Gentlemen, I was not aware that I was going to be on the program, as prepared by your Secretary, until I saw my name on that subject. I am not prepared to discuss the

> selection of meeting places. That is really a subject for the convention, as a whole, to designate the meeting place . . . .

The convention postponed the decision until Friday, and since Dr. H. J. Knapp, the city chemist of Cleveland, who was speaking on 'Municipal Food and Drug Control' was not present, his speech was also postponed until Friday morning. Other speeches in the morning included 'The Medical Examination of Food Handlers,' by C. V. Craster, M. D. of Newark; 'Disposal of Questionable Foods,' by C. S. Prather, Food and Drug Commissioner of Missouri; and Dr. Sibbald's comments on Dr. Prather's paper.

Finances were still very tight, but Mr. Frisbie moved and Mr. Allen seconded that the Secretary be authorized to publish the 1920 and 1921 proceedings, 'since these were relatively short meetings.' The motion carried.

However, the Association was having difficulty raising enough money to publish its proceedings. On August 7, 1922, President Rose wrote to Mr. Frisbie in Washington on finances. Among other things, he said:

> This Association, a dignified body of National and State Officials, with a membership covering the National and forty-eight sovereign States' dairy, food and drug Officials, has never had sufficient funds to publish its Proceedings; though it has on divers occasions appealed to the trade members, manufacturers of foods and drugs, and wholesale dealers, for assistance; much to my mortification as a member thereof. . .

The Executive Committee had directed publication of the St. Louis and New York proceedings, but there simply weren't enough funds to carry out the direction.

The president appointed a Nominations Committee which reported at the last session although the chairman had to leave. I. L. Miller of Indiana was elected President, Dr. A. D. Sibbald of Miami Vice President.

1923

The 27th Annual Meeting was held in Duluth from August 14-17, 1923. The forward in the Official Proceedings articulates a perpetual problem:

> In past years the custom of printing the proceedings of the Association verbatim has prevailed. However, on

> account of the urgent need for economy in the expenditure of Association funds, it was deemed necessary to abridge this report, which was accordingly done.
>
> The method of accomplishing this has been a study of the material reported to determine what portions might be deleted with the least sacrifice of essential matter. The result has been that the proceedings have been largely abstracted and the discussions curtailed when it appeared that this could be done without serious loss of material of permanent usefulness.
>
> This is not done with the thought that the report will be improved, or that those parts eliminated are of no interest or value, but because as they now stand the cost of printing is prohibitive.

Mayor S.F. Snively of Duluth welcomed the 51 delegates, 29 trade members and 10 visitors who attended. President Miller thanked the Mayor, and gave his very extensive Presidential Address covering virtually every substantive and procedural issue confronting the Association.

The afternoon of the first day was devoted to speeches on milk. A Federal official, C.W. Larson, Chief of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry of USDA, spoke on "The Importance of Inspection of the Dairy Industry." Thomas Holt, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Connecticut, spoke on "Functions of State in Control of Market Milk." J.H. Shrader, Ph.D., Director of the Bureau of Chemistry and Food, Health Department for the City of Baltimore, discussed "Functions of Municipality in Control of Market Milk." After substantial discussion and a five minute break, President Miller introduced Dr. R.R. Ferguson, Secretary, Medical Milk Commissions of Chicago, who started out by saying:

> I am mighty glad President Miller declared a recess of three or four minutes in order that you could wake up, because this is a subject which you need to be wide awake to grasp.

Dr. J.H Chesley of Minnesota spoke on "To What Extent Does Milk Contribute to the Dissemination of Communicable Diseases?" and a substantial discussion followed.

On the next morning, Mr. Shea of the Montana Department of Health, spoke on "The Problems of the Itinerant (Meat) Food Vendors." Several state officials discussed how they handled this matter in their states.

The next speaker was Governor Preus of Minnesota who said he was

> . . . very happy that you people had the good sense to meet in the State of Minnesota at this particular time of the year. The weather is always lovely in Duluth, but it is a little nicer in the summer than in the winter.

A.D. Sibbald of Minnesota, and 1st Vice President that year, gave a speech on "Food Handling at County Fairs," sound advice throughout. R.O. Baird of North Dakota commented on the paper and emphasized the points made by Mr. Sibbald.

Dr. F.C. Blanck, Chemist in charge of the Food Control Laboratory at the Bureau of Chemistry in Washington, spoke on "Functions of the Food Control Laboratory and the Bureau of Chemistry." He emphasized sharing information with the states.

On that same afternoon, W.P. Hartman of the Michigan Department of Agriculture spoke on "Unprotected Food Products—Particularly in Cafeterias." Cafeterias are still getting the advice he gave! Sarah Vance led the discussion, and representatives from Montana, Maryland, California and other states chimed in.

Wells Sherman of USDA spoke on "Official Commercial Inspection at Shipping Point and at Market." Again a few questions and a little discussion.

The subject of spoilage in cans was so important that a special session was held on Wednesday evening to discuss it, and even so the discussion wasn't concluded. Copies of the speeches are not included in the Official Proceedings, but the National Canners Association and the National Wholesale Grocers Association both participated actively.

On Thursday morning, Jay D. Miller, General Counsel of Sprague, Warner & Co. in Chicago, discussed "Uniformity of Food Laws." Of course he promoted uniformity, but Mr. Bryan of the Calumet Baking Company said:

> We all agree with him except when he suggests uniformity.

Mr. Hortvet, Chief Inspector of Rhode Island said "This was certainly an inspiring talk." He articulated a complaint many of us felt over the last few decades:

> I claim the state legislature in almost every quarter of the United States have perpetrated a great deal of mischief. I am not in sympathy with what I might call the American

> system of conducting legislation. If you ever have had any experience with a state legislature and the matter of some subject pertaining to food laws, you will doubtless say with me that you have met disappointment. You cannot get into the heads of the average legislator, nor any committee of the whole, a really adequate comprehension of the point. They do not take the time, they have not the patience, they have not the technical education. Therefore, I wish the attorneys present and all the lawyers in the country would get together and see if something cannot be done to protect the public against this legislation.

That's a little overstatement, but my eight years as an Illinois State Representative make me agree in large part.

Dr. Doolittle of the U.S Bureau of Chemistry Office in Chicago emphasized how much work state officials were doing to achieve uniformity both in laws and in rules and regulations.

J. Raymond Chittick a former state official but now a Chief Chemist of K.C. Baking Powder Company in Chicago gave a speech on "1923 Ideas of an Ex-Food Official." I've always thought that truth-in-advertising was a modern concept, but Mr. Chittick said:

> The executive committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in session at Chicago week before last took some notable steps forward in behalf of the Truth-in-Advertising Movements.

He also emphasized the importance of uniformity, the one thing which is recurrent in every single meeting of the Association, frequently many times. Other speeches covered

- "Pectin, Its Manufacture and Proper Use in Food Stuff," by H.T. Lee of Lee-Greenwald Vinegar Co.
- "Proposed Uniform Vinegar Bill," by William W. Armstrong, Counsel to the American Cider and Vinegar Manufacturers Association
- "Recent Developments in Processing Can Foods," by W.V. Bigelow now Director of the Research Laboratories of the National Canners Association.
- "Edible Gelatine," by Dr. L.M. Tolman of the United Chemical & Organic Products Co.

- "Dangers, Actual and Potential, of the Refilled Flour Sack," by Dr. H.E. Barnard, Director of the American Institute of Baking.
- "Plans for Drug Control," by George W. Hoover, Chemist in Charge of Drug Control in USDA's Bureau of Chemistry.
- "Glandular and Biological Products," by A.W. Lescohier of Parke, Davis and Company.
- "Means and Measures to Popularize Food and Drug Control," by Dr. S.J. Crumbine, now with the American Child Health Association in New York.
- "Methods of Publicity to Popularize Food and Drug Control," by A.M.G. Soule of Maine.

Only 19 states, not including such former stalwarts as Illinois and New York, presented proper credentials. USDA, Duluth and Milwaukee were also represented.

W.G. Campbell, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry had not arrived, so President Miller called on W.S. Frisbie for an address. He said the three most important subjects discussed at the meeting were spoiled canned goods, a standard for ice cream, and the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards.

Mr. Frisbie also reported as a member of the Ice Cream Committee. Minimum butter fat requirements were clearly not uniform:

14% - 11 states
12% - 5 states
10% - 9 states
8% - 19 states
7% 1 state
No figures - 3 states

The state laws also were significantly different in regard to pasteurization, minimum limits for bacteria, color, gelatin, overrun, and other characteristics.

The Executive Committee moved that the offices of Secretary and Treasurer be combined as Secretary-Treasurer, and the by-laws were accordingly amended unanimously.

The Secretary reported more trouble with the publication of the official proceedings. The Treasurer reported $1,010 in the treasury "which will give us quite a little fund to publish the proceedings the Secretary has mentioned."

Every single one of the recommendations of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted unanimously, except one relating to canned food which was tabled. What a difference from the early days! The Committee also recommended that ice cream contain not less than 12% butterfat and not less than 20% total milk solids, and that the weight of the finished product be not less than 4.7 lbs. per gallon.

Finally, A.M.G. Soule of Maine was elected President, S.H. Wilson (who apparently wasn't registered) 1st Vice President, H.M. Shea of Montana 2nd Vice President, and A.H. Jones, also not registered, 3rd Vice President. Bill Geagley was elected Secretary and H.J. Knapp Treasurer. So much for the change in the by-laws!

1924

The 28th Annual Convention was held at the Signal Mountain Hotel in Chattanooga, Tennessee from August 26-29, 1924. The President and Secretary, and Messrs. E. J. Lea of California, A. D. Sibbald of Minnesota and W. S. Frisbie of Washington were the Executive Committee.

A copy of the program appears in Figure 5-11.

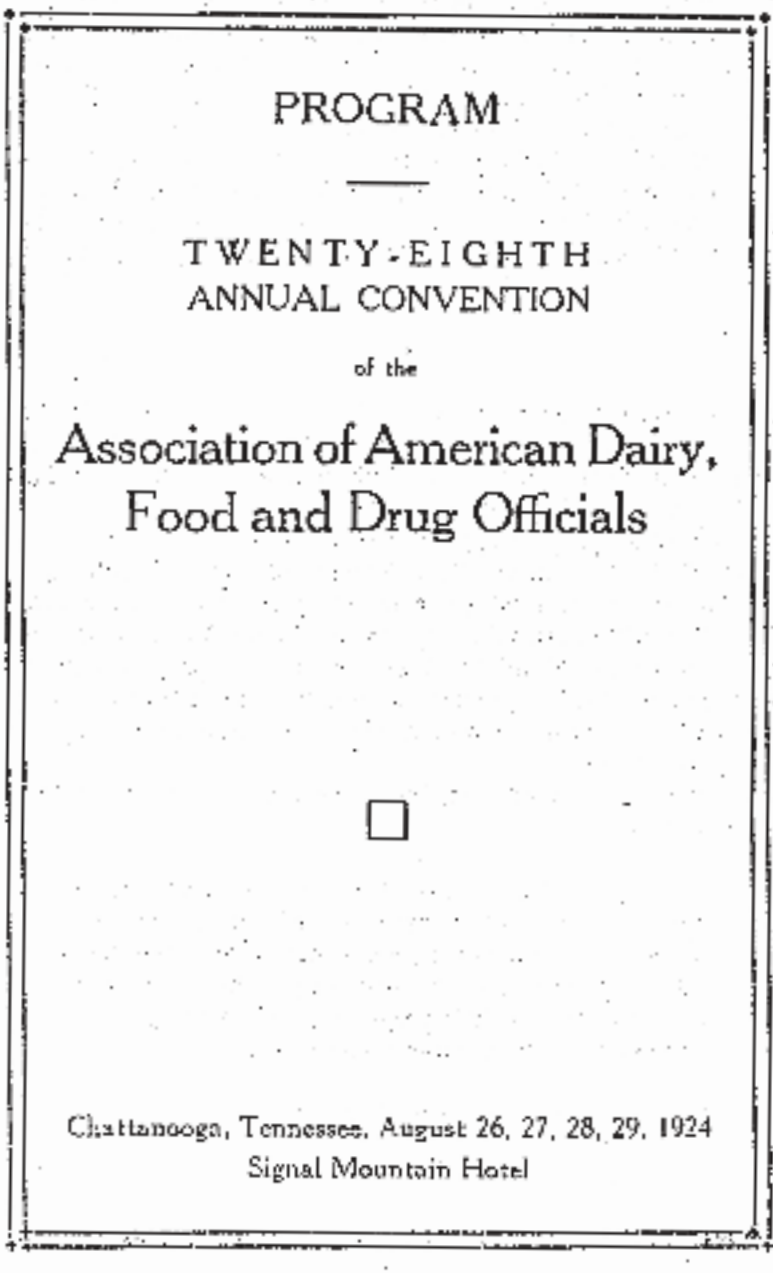
Dr. C. B. Crittenden, Commissioner of Public Health gave the welcoming address as a substitute for the Governor. At the outset he reported that in Tennessee the Department of Pure Food and Drug and the State Department of Health had been separated the previous year and the reorganization was still in process. So from the very early years, states were wrestling with the division of responsibilities between different departments of state governments.

In his President's Address, Mr. Soule gave a particular welcome to associate members:

> It is desirable also that here at this time the opportunity should be afforded to meet and get acquainted with food distributors and food manufacturers. We should endeavor to give kindly consideration to their opinions, to their interests, to their prejudices; and show charity for their follies and their errors, if they have any.

In the next paragraph he quotes Socrates.

Figure 5.11: Program of the 28th annual convention.



PROGRAM

TWENTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the

Association of American Dairy,
Food and Drug Officials

Chattanooga, Tennessee, August 26, 27, 28, 29, 1924
Signal Mountain Hotel

OFFICERS

A. M. G. Soule, President,	Augusta, Maine
S. H. Wilson, 1st Vice-President,	Atlanta, Georgia
H. M. Shea, 2nd Vice-President,	Helena, Montana
A. H. Jones, 3rd Vice-President,	Chicago, Illinois
W. C. Geagley, Secretary,	Lansing, Michigan
H. J. Knapp, Treasurer,	Cleveland, Ohio

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President and Secretary,

E. J. Lea,	Berkeley, California
A. D. Sibbald,	St. Paul, Minnesota
W. S. Frisbie,	Washington, D. C.

LOCAL COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

J. W. Sample,	Nashville, Tennessee
C. E. Server,	Chattanooga, Tennessee
S. B. Elmore,	Chattanooga, Tennessee

Figure 5.11 (continued)

PROGRAM

Tuesday, August 26th, 9:00 A. M.

Registration

10:30 A. M.

Invocation . . . . . Rev. John W. Inzer
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Address of Welcome . . . . . Hon. Austin Peay
Governor, State of Tennessee

Response to Address . . . . . I. L. Miller
Food and Drug Commissioner, State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Indiana

Announcements

President's Address . . . . . A. M. G. Soule
Chief, Division of Inspection, State Department of Agriculture, Augusta, Maine

Lunch

2:00 P. M.

Appointment of Committees

Vinegar . . . . . W. C. Geagley
State Analyst, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Michigan

Canning of Small Fruits . . . . . W. P. Hartman
Director, Bureau Foods and Standards, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Michigan

At 4:00 P. M., executive session, round table, members only.

Wednesday, August 27th, 9:30 A. M.

Cane Syrups and Molasses: Their Composition, Production and Consumption in the United States . . . . . Wm. L. Owen
Research Bacteriologist, Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station, New Orleans, Louisiana

Standardization of Bottled Carbonated Beverages, with special reference to Saccharin . . . . . Dr. W. W. Battle
Director, Food and Drug Division, State Board of Health, Austin, Texas

Bottled Beverages and Soda Fountain Drinks . . . J. W. Sample
State Chemist, Division Chemistry, State Department Agriculture, Nashville, Tennessee

Address . . . . . W. G. Campbell
Director of Regulatory Work, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Lunch

2:00 P. M.

Commercial Vitamine Concentrates . . . . Dr. E. M. Bailey
Chemist in Charge Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Connecticut

Suggested Standards for Shucked Oysters . . . . . A. L. Sullivan
Food and Drug Commissioner, State Department of Health, Baltimore, Maryland

Discussion led by . . . . . W. R. M. Wharton
Chief, Eastern District, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, New York City

Theory and Practice Essential Factors in the Making of Oyster Regulations . . . . . W. H. Killian
President of the Oyster Growers' and Dealers' Association of North America, Baltimore, Maryland

4:00 P. M., executive session, round table, members only

Evening reserved for Local Committee

Figure 5.11 (continued)

Thursday, August 28th, 9:30 A. M.

Sulphites and their Iniquitous Effects in Food . . . James Foust
Director, Bureau Foods, State Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Milk . . . . . Dr. Hermann C. Lythgoe
Director, Division Food and Drugs, State Department Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts

Regulation of Artificial Color in Food Products and Manner of Labeling . . . . . Guy G. Frary
Commissioner, State Food and Drug Department, Vermilion, South Dakota

Pasteurization of Milk . . . . . Ernest C. Kelly
Market Milk Specialist, Bureau of Dairying, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Lunch

2:00 P. M.

Trade Session

Pecan Nut Industry of the South . . . . . Wm. P. Bullard
President and Manager, National Pecan Growers' Exchange, Albany, Georgia

The Definition of Baking Powder . . . . . W. E. Stokes
Chief Chemist, Royal Baking Powder Company, New York City

Baker's Supplies . . . . . Dr. H. E. Barnard
Director, American Institute of Baking, Chicago, Illinois

Jellies, Jams and Preserves . . . . . Daniel R. Forbes
Attorney, National Preservers' and Fruit Products Association, Washington, D. C.

Inspection and Merchandising of Flour . . . . . Harry Snyder
Russell-Miller Milling Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota

The Nutrition Man in the Food Industry . Dr. C. Robert Moulton
Director, Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago Illinois.

Edible Vegetable Oils . . . . . Herbert S. Bailey
Editor, Head Laboratory, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Savannah, Georgia

Friday, August 29th, 9:30 A. M.

Problems Encountered in National Egg Standardization . Roy C. Potts
Specialist in Charge, Division of Dairy and Poultry Products, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Executive session, members only

Discussion of the Proposed Definitions and Standards for Ice Cream . . . . . Dr. W. W. Skinner
Assistant Chief, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards, Washington, D. C.

Report of Sectional Associations . . President or Representative

Committee Reports:

Executive . . . . . W. S. Frisbie

(a) Uniform Food and Drug Law
(b) Amendment to Constitution

Lunch

2:00 P. M.

Business Session
Report of Secretary
Report of Treasurer
Report of Committee on Auditing
Report of Committee on Resolutions
Report of Committee on Nominations
Election of Officers
Selection of next meeting place
Installation of Officers

Adjournment

Meeting of Executive Committee

Figure 5.11 (continued)

NOTICES

Sessions will begin promptly at hours designated.

All in attendance are requested to register promptly on arrival with the registration and information bureau for this convention.

Announcements of entertainments will be made each day by the Local Committee on Arrangements.

Soule also complimented the founders of the Association for their work in helping secure passage of the federal act:

> For ten years after its founding, this Association struggled along before the need of the Federal Food and Drug Act was favorably considered by Congress. And now as members of this Association, fully appreciating our heritage, we may still be proud of what former members did to make this beneficent statute a reality and a success. These sterling men who founded this organization never doubted the need or hesitated to endorse its success. And how gratifying it must be to them as they have seen the loosely drawn state laws strengthened and the Federal Food and Drug Act passed. So today let us rejoice that the wisdom of the founders of this organization was so far-reaching and so trenchant in effect that we may well take courage with abiding hope for the future.

The Maine legislature had passed a statute authorizing full time state supervision of a manufacturing operation, and certification by state authorities. Mr. Soule liked the idea:

> The expense of the inspection is borne by the packer. An inspector with full authority as an official supervises the packing of food in the factory of the person who has applied for inspection, and if satisfied that the food is packed in conformity with the requirements of the law, the products thus packed are given proper certification. This arrangement was entered into in a small

> 1924 the activities have enlarged and at present there are fourteen inspectors in the department of agriculture doing fulltime supervision in fourteen factories where food is being prepared. If this form of inspection can be developed and fostered by federal control and encouraged by cooperative relations between the states and embraced gradually by the better class of packers, I hope that the venture may be successful. I commend this form of factory inspection for your careful study and for application in your various states.

After quoting Dante, Soule concluded by saying:

> This Association has not outlived its usefulness. It should still be a potent factor in food and drug control. You may disagree with all else that has been said, if you choose, but I hope you will believe me and agree with me in the belief that there is still very important work for this organization.

Lucius P. Brown of Tennessee, a former president of the Association, had retired and was a "plain dirt farmer." President Soule called on him to do a little reminiscing, and he recalled the early battles in the Association:

> I should like to take time to tell you something about the battles we had and the long drawn out fight we had. I think I ran into it first in 1908 in the meeting at Mackinaw, and the Battle of Denver in 1909, we had a fight that would make your hair curl. We had to resort to all sorts of tactics and they out maneuvered us. Finally in the last two or three years we finally won out.

Since he hadn't been around the Association for ten years, he thought he ought to give the new members some advice:

> . . . The first thing I would like to suggest is always try to be fair.
>
> Gentlemen, watch the step of your inspectors.
>
> The next advice is, do not let the politicians interfere with you.
>
> Another thing, get the women with you.

All advice just as sound 70 years later!

Speeches were presented on Tuesday afternoon, all day Wednesday, all day Thursday, and Friday morning. James Foust of Pennsylvania railed against "Sulphites and Their Iniquitous Effects in Food"; William P. Bullard, President and Manager of the National Pecan Growers Exchange, described the "Pecan Nut Industry of the South"; Daniel R. Forbes attorney for the National Preservers' and Fruit Products Association described the Association and its members' products; and, as usual, milk, artificial color, flour, vegetable oils, cane syrups and molasses, bottled carbonated beverages and shucked oysters received their share of attention.

And, of course, we had to have a new constitution which Mr. Frisbie read in full, and which is reprinted here (Figure 5.12). The constitution was unanimously adopted.

At the executive session, reports were given for the Pacific Coast States, North Central States, South Central States, Southeastern States, Central Atlantic States, Central States and New England States.

Mr. Miller also moved that the annual meeting be changed from a "convention" to a "conference," to "remove some embarrassment in some cases." The motion carried.

Secretary Cleagley reported that the Executive Committee had met at the Congress Hotel in Chicago on January 18, and among other things considered invitations for the 1925 meeting from the following cities:

Akron	New Orleans
Atlantic City	New York
Chattanooga	Omaha
Chicago	Philadelphia
Cleveland	Rochester
Detroit	San Francisco
Grand Rapids	Santa Barbara
Milwaukee	Trenton
Montreal	Washington

A bid for printing the report of the Duluth meeting at $1.76 per page was accepted; the total cost of printing these proceedings was $320.32.

At the executive session on the last afternoon, the report of the Nominating Committee for the new officers was unanimously adopted, and the invitations for the 1925 convention were referred to the Executive Committee for decision.

Figure 5.12: Constitution of 1924.

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(Proposed Constitution)

THE ASSOCIATION OF DAIRY, FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE I.

Name

The official title of this organization shall be "The Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials of the United States," and for convenience may be referred to by the short title "The Association of Food Officials."

(On motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the first article of the Constitution was adopted.)

ARTICLE II.

Object

The object of this Association is to promote and foster the enactment and enforcement of uniform legislation effective for the protection of the public health and prevention of fraud and deception in the production, manufacture, distribution and sale of food products and drugs, to secure the adoption of uniform administrative procedure, and to encourage co-operation among Federal, State, County and Municipal Officials.

(On motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the second article of the Constitution was adopted.)

ARTICLE III.

Membership

The membership of this Association shall be restricted to those individuals officially attached to Federal, State, County or Municipal departments or units legally responsible for the enforcement of regulatory food and drug laws. Active members shall consist of the official members of such departments not in arrears for dues to the Association.

(On motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the third article of the Constitution was adopted.)

Figure 5.12 (continued).

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ARTICLE IV.

Officers

The officers of this Association shall be selected from the active membership and shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and the two elected members of the Executive Committee. The President, the Vice-President, the Secretary-Treasurer and the two elected members shall constitute the Executive Committee. The President shall serve for one year and be ineligible to re-election as President. The Vice-President shall serve for one year. The Secretary-Treasurer shall serve for a period of three years. The two elected members of the Executive Committee shall each serve for a period of two years.

(On motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the fourth article of the Constitution was adopted.)

ARTICLE V.

Election of Officers

Officers shall be elected at the annual meeting. Upon the adoption of this Constitution there shall be elected a member of the Executive Committee to serve for one year and a member to serve for two years, and at each annual meeting thereafter there shall be elected one member of this Committee to serve for a period of two years.

An office shall be vacant when the incumbent ceases to be a member of the Association. Vacancies shall be filled in the usual manner at the annual meeting, and if a vacancy occurs when the Association is not in session, the President on the recommendation of the Executive Committee shall appoint a successor to hold office until the next annual meeting.

(On motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the fifth article of the Constitution was adopted.)

ARTICLE VI.

Duties of Officers

The President shall preside at all meetings and shall appoint such committees as may be authorized or required, whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided.

The Vice-President shall preside at all meetings in the absence of the President, and shall fulfill such other duties as may be assigned to the President, when the latter is unable to act.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall be the custodian of the funds of this Association, and shall disburse them only upon vouchers approved and signed by the members of the Executive Committee. He shall keep a record of the proceedings of each meeting of the Association and of the Executive Committee, conduct all Association correspondence, and issue such notices as may be required. He shall report at the annual meeting of the Association and at such other times as the Association may direct.

(On motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the sixth article of the Constitution was adopted.)

ARTICLE VII.

Committees—Executive Committee—Duties

There shall be an Executive Committee and such other committees as may be agreed upon by the Association. The Executive Committee shall be selected as provided in this Constitution and all other committees shall be appointed by the President.

The Executive Committee shall prepare the program for the annual meeting, and unless otherwise directed by a majority vote of the Association, shall fix the time and place of such meeting. This Committee shall conduct the business affairs of the Association and is empowered to act for the Association. It shall report to the Association at each meeting.

(On motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the seventh article of the Constitution was adopted.)

ARTICLE VIII.

Voting

Voting shall be confined to the active members bearing proper credentials from the respective department or organization which they represent. Credentials shall be in writing and shall be signed by the responsible Federal, State, County or Municipal Officer.

In voting by ballot or otherwise the properly accredited

Figure 5.12 (continued).

representative or representatives shall be entitled to three votes if representing a state or the U. S. Department of Agriculture and one vote if representing a County or Municipality.

(On motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the eighth article of the Constitution was adopted.)

ARTICLE IX.

Representation on Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards

The Executive Committee shall select three members of this Association and shall recommend such nominees to the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture for appointment to the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards. Members of this Association appointed by the Secretary shall have authority to represent the Association and power to act for it in all deliberations and sessions of the Joint Committee, when not specifically directed by the Association.

At each annual meeting of the Association, or at such other times as the Association may direct, the three representatives shall submit a joint report as to their activities on the Joint Committee.

(On motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the ninth article of the Constitution was adopted.)

ARTICLE X.

Dues

Each State, County and Municipal department or organization and the United States Department of Agriculture shall be liable to the payment of dues to this Association in the amount determined by the Association. The amount of the dues and the date payable shall be fixed by the adoption of a by-law.

(On motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the tenth article of the Constitution was adopted.)

ARTICLE XI.

By-Laws

The Association may adopt by-laws which are not in conflict with the Constitution. By-laws may be adopted or amended

only upon a two-thirds vote of the members present in annual session, after the proposed by-law or amendment has been read to the members on two separate days of the session.

(On motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the eleventh article of the Constitution was adopted.)

ARTICLE XII.

Amendments to the Constitution

Amendments to the Constitution may be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual meeting, provided that such amendment has been submitted in writing to the members at the previous annual meeting.

(On motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the twelfth article of the Constitution was adopted.)

August 27th, 1924.

PRESIDENT SOULE: We have some very important matters that can very properly be considered at this time. I am going to ask for a report of the Committee designated to consider a uniform food and drug law, by Mr. Frisbie. As I recall, this Committee was appointed in 1920 and other than a progress report, I am quite sure there has not been a definite report made.

MR. FRISBIE: The Association, in 1920, as I recall, discussed the matter of uniform legislation. It was not a new subject then and the Association, after considerable debate, instructed the Executive Committee to proceed with some plan for uniform legislation. No report was made, as I recall, by the Committee at the succeeding meetings of the Association, but during the past year the present Executive Committee has discussed a uniform food law and I have it here. The idea, as I understand it, is not necessarily to repeal all existing legislation, or anything of the kind, but is simply the idea of the Association getting together and agreeing upon a law which will be efficient so far as State food and drug control needs are concerned and with your permission I will read the proposed law, by sections, as it has been considered by the Committee.

(The first seven sections of the proposed law were then read, section by section, which provoked a lengthy discussion of each section.)

1925

Denver won, as in 1908, and the 29th Annual Conference was held at the Brown Palace Hotel on July 28-31, 1925. President A. D. Sibbald of Minnesota presided. Carl S. Milliken, Secretary of the State of Colorado welcomed the delegates, and Benjamin F. Stapleton, the Mayor of Denver, after whom the old Denver airport was named, gave a fairly extensive welcome, describing Denver's and Colorado's attributes.

Past President Soule of Maine gave the response, but his erudition exceeded the limits of the court reporter:

> On turning back to the pages of Grecian History, we remember that _____ left his unfortunate surroundings, where he was a slave, and traveled two hundred _____ by night in order that he might sit at the foot of Socrates, the teacher. . . .

Mr. Soule also introduced:

> . . . the Noblest Roman of them all, Dr. Harvey Wiley who honors us with his presence today. (Applause).

Mr. Soule also cited Bret Harte, Eugene Field, Mark Twain, and Horace Greeley, and paraphrased the Gettysburg Address:

> We are met on this great battle field -- but we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. Brave food officials, living and dead have done far more than our poor power to add or detract from this occasion --

Since this was the first meeting in Denver since the shootout of 1909, President Sibbald in his address of course capitalized on the opportunity:

> It may not be inappropriate to say, in passing, that we are met this year on historic ground, for you will recall, I am sure, that it was in this beautiful and hospitable city that what has come to be known as the "Battle of Denver," mind you, I am not saying the "First Battle of Denver" -- was fought.

> In the annual convention held here in 1909, there came to grips those who stood for a more strict enforcement of state and national food laws and regulations with those, may I say, who were somewhat less inclined to apply the lid to the manufacture and distribution of food products containing, by some at least believed to be, elements deleterious to public health. Possibly no gathering of food control officials, numbered among those present more of those of national reputation, as well as those occupying official positions of great responsibility than did the Denver convention of 1909, so great being the interest in the then controversial questions. In a word, the pros and cons of benzoates and anilines answered the roll call, and not a few of the higher ones were numbered among the slain. Much water has gone over the dam since that memorable meeting and I am sure there is a general agreement that substantial progress has been the rule, both in matters of legislation enacted, and its enforcement.

Mr. Sibbald also got carried away in pointing out those who were supposedly hindering food law enforcement. Of course the lawyers had to take a shot:

> And do we not all of us, only too well, know the names and business addresses of practicing attorneys, whose sole practice is in attacking food laws and professionally defending violators thereof?

The entire afternoon of the first day was devoted to ice cream, including an extensive discussion of a proposed federal standard by Fred Rasmussen, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

President Sibbald called on Dr. Wiley, but Dr. Wiley yielded to Dr. W. W. Skinner, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in Washington, before he entered into the fray. As usual, he had to take a shot at industry: he said that Dr. Skinner's statement was

> so clear, so concise, so to the point that it bears, in that capacity, unequalled value to the other papers which have been read, and particularly those from the different manufacturers.

Next came some speeches on cheese, including one by J. D. Mickle, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Oregon on "Tillamook cheese." The talk inspired Dr. Wiley who said:

> Mr. President, I don't want to make a nuisance of myself here. I am going to stand here where the Reporter can take me correctly, every word I say. I want to say that I have had more inspiration and more determination to continue my light for pure foods in this country from the address of Mr. Mickle, than I have had before in my life. (Applause) And he being a State Commissioner also, makes it all the more impressive. In the first place, Mr. Mickle has given us a real American name for cheese, "Tillamook," and I thank him for that. All my official life, I have fought the giving of foreign names to American products, and wines and cheese have been the great offenders. Until the National Food Law was passed, there was no law against that, but in the food law which I am going to expound to you tomorrow, there is one provision which says that an article is misbranded if it gives any intimation on its label of false origin of the product, and every foreign name given to an American Cheese gives a false idea of its origin, and it is a plain violation of the law. Now, "Tillamook", that should be our slogan for naming our cheese.

A "special order address" was given by R. W. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of USDA, and former Dairy and Food Commissioner of Ohio. He discussed enforcement at the federal and state levels, and said that the last notice of judgment issued by USDA was numbered 13,300,

> which represents roughly the number of prosecutions and seizures inaugurated under the Federal food and drugs act since the first of January, 1907.

Dr. Wiley also gave a "special order address." Here is his first paragraph:

> Mr. Chairman and Members of the Convention; ladies and gentlemen: I propose to take perhaps the full hour which has been accorded me for the purpose of bringing

> before this convention certain facts which many of you have had no opportunity to know, and also in connection therewith to relate a number of incidents which are not recorded in any official documents, but which throw a considerable amount of light on the efforts of this country to have a National Food and Drug Act, after my advent into public life in the Capital of our country in 1883.

The next sixteen pages of the official proceedings, in small print, describe Dr. Wiley's battle against those who were opposing passage of the federal act:

> Organized bodies for deception and injury to health; the rectifiers of this country; the patent medicine organizations; certain manufacturers and business organizations using preservatives in their food products; poisoners of infants and invalids . . . .

The "rectifiers" -- manufacturers of "rectified whiskey" -- turned out to be the worst of the bad guys.

Dr. Wiley's speech is a significant description of the development of the federal act and its enforcement. This is a history of AFDO, however, and relevant portions of his speech have already been quoted in connection with "The Battle of Denver," the 1909 convention. But I can't resist the following:

> At the age of 67 -- this is a personal narrative -- I committed the indiscretion of matrimony. Up to that time I never had the time to get married. When I was paralyzed in the Bureau of Chemistry, my thoughts turned in other directions. Had it not been for the Remsen Board, I would always have been a bachelor. I met a girl while I was in the company of Mr. W. P. Cutter, the Librarian of the Department of Agriculture. He had just fitted up his new library, and he came to my office to ask me to step over and see it. I accompanied him, and as I was entering the library with him I saw before me my Ideal Woman. I had written a complete description of her thirty-five years before. It was published; I have it yet; and there stood the woman I had described as my Ideal. I never expected to see her here on earth, but there she was in flesh and blood. I caught Mr. Cutter by the arm as we reached the door. "Stop a minute,"

> I said to him; "I am going to marry that girl!" "Don't you think," he asked, "you had better be introduced to her first?" I replied, "No, that won't change my purpose; you can't turn me off by a little thing like that. She is going to be my wife." But he did take me up and introduce me. I did not propose just then, but ten and a half years later I married her.

Since Mrs. Wiley was about 40 years younger than Dr. Wiley, she survived him by many years, and I remember meeting her at food and drug meetings in the 1950s.

Other speeches included "maturity standards of cantaloupes," and several speeches on the status of city, state and federal enforcement of drug laws.

At the July 29 session by-laws were adopted, after being read in full at two separate sessions. They appear in Figure 5.13.

The uniform food law was to be considered and reported by the Executive Committee, but a number of officials had not had an opportunity to study it, and therefore consideration was postponed until the next annual meeting, as was consideration of the proposed uniform vinegar bill.

One of the resolutions noted with sympathy and respect the death of Senator E. F. Ladd, former Food and Drug Commissioner of North Dakota who had played such an important role in the early days of the Association.

1926

The 30th Annual Conference was held from October 19-22, 1926 at the New Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C. One day was set aside for a joint meeting of AFDO, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the Association of Feed Control Officials. A copy of the program appears in Figure 5.14.

The rates at the Willard were somewhat lower than they are today: single room without bath, $3.00; single room with bath, $5.00 and up; rooms with two beds and bath, $8.00; single rooms, connecting baths, $10.00.

Dr. C. A. Browne was now Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of USDA. His opening speech on "The History and Chemistry of Dextrose as a Food Product" was a most learned presentation going back to the Arabs and Hindoos. Napoleon got into the act by offering one J. L. Proust, a French chemist who was Director of the Royal Laboratory at Madrid in 1799, 100,000 francs for the establishment of a grape sugar factory. Proust turned him down, but Parmentier and Foucques accepted 200,000 francs for the same purpose.

Figure 5.13: 1925 By-laws.

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BY-LAWS

1. Parliamentary Procedure.

All questions of Parliamentary Procedure not provided for in the constitution or by-laws of this Association shall be determined by the President according to Roberts Rules of Order.

2. Fiscal Year.

The fiscal year for this Association shall extend from July 1st to June 30th, inclusive.

3. Dues.

The dues for this Association shall be $15.00 per year for each Federal, State, County and City unit. Dues are payable in advance at the beginning of each fiscal year. A member shall be deemed in arrears if the dues for the current fiscal year are not paid on or before the first day of the annual meeting. Non-members representing corporate, association or individual interests attending the annual sessions shall be assessed a registration fee of $15.00 at each annual meeting. The payment of dues and registration fees shall entitle each member and non-member to copies of the proceedings.

4. Executive Committee Meetings.

The President of the Association shall be the chairman of the Executive Committee and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association shall be the Secretary of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall hold a meeting immediately after the adjournment of each annual meeting of the Association and shall hold such other meetings as may be necessary at the call of the Chairman.

5. Committees.

The President, on the first day of each annual meeting, shall appoint a committee on credentials, a committee on resolutions and a committee on nominations consisting of three members each, and an auditing committee consisting of two members. The credentials committee shall consist of the President, the Secretary-Treasurer and the Chemist in Charge of Cooperation, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry.

6. Resolutions.

All resolutions presented to the Association, except by the resolution committee, shall be presented in writing, read by the Secretary, and referred, without debate, to the committee on resolutions.

7. Printing of Proceedings.

The Association shall cause to be printed each year the proceedings of the annual meeting and the Secretary-Treasurer is

Figure 5.13 (continued)

authorized to contract for such printing to be paid for out of the Association funds.

8. Copyright of Proceedings.

The annual printed proceedings of this Association shall be protected by copyright.

PRESIDENT SIBBALD: Now, gentlemen, what is your pleasure in connection with the by-laws?

MR. JAS. W. KELLOGG: I move that the by-laws be read one by one for adoption, first action.

(The motion was seconded, and upon vote, carried.)

MR. FRISBIE: "1. Parliamentary Procedure. All questions of parliamentary procedure not provided for in the constitution or by-laws of this Association shall be determined by the President according to Roberts Rules of Order." Mr. President, that is exactly the wording of the similar subject in the old constitution.

(On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, by-law No. 1 was adopted.)

MR. FRISBIE: "2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year for this Association shall extend from July 1st to June 30th, inclusive." I move the adoption of by-law No. 2.

(Motion being duly seconded and unanimously carried, by-law No. 2 was adopted.)

MR. FRISBIE: "3. Dues. The dues for this Association shall be $15.00 per year for each Federal, State, County and City unit. Dues are payable in advance at the beginning of each fiscal year. A member shall be deemed in arrears if the dues for the current fiscal year are not paid on or before the first day of the annual meeting. Non-members representing corporate, association or individual interests attending the annual session shall be assessed a registration fee of $15.00 at each annual meeting. The payment of dues and registration fees shall entitle each member and non-member to copies of the proceedings." I move the adoption of by-law No. 3.

(Motion being duly seconded and unanimously carried, by-law No. 3 was adopted.)

MR. FRISBIE: "4. Executive Committee Meetings. The President of the Association shall be the Chairman of the executive committee and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association shall be the Secretary of the executive committee. The execu-

Figure 5.14: Program of the 1926 annual conference

PROGRAM

FOR

JOINT MEETING AND ENTERTAINMENT

OF

ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS

ASSOCIATION OF DAIRY, FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS

ASSOCIATION OF FEED CONTROL OFFICIALS

HEADQUARTERS: WILLARD HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 18th to 23rd, 1926

Figure 5.14 (continued)

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

W. W. Skinner
Bureau of Chemistry, Chairman

R. B. Dresser
Oswald Schreiner
Bureau of Plant Industry

Paul E. Howe
Bureau of Animal Industry

Miss C. Rowena Schmidt
Bureau of Home Economics

W. H. Ross
Bureau of Soils

Ernest Kelly
Bureau of Dairying

L. H. Alsy	R. W. Balcom
G. L. Bidwell	F. C. Blanck
P. B. Dunbar	W. S. Frisbie
H. A. Lepper	F. B. Linton
A. S. Mitchell	A. C. Murray
J. W. Sale	E. F. Veitch

Bureau of Chemistry

HOSTESSES

Mrs. C. A. Browne, *Chairman*

Mrs. J. S. Abbott	Mrs. H. M. Loomis
Mrs. W. D. Bigelow	Miss M. E. Lapp
Mrs. P. B. Dunbar	Mrs. A. S. Mitchell
Mrs. D. R. Forbes	Mrs. Junior Owens
Mrs. W. S. Frisbie	Mrs. W. W. Skinner
Mrs. W. P. Jones	Mrs. H. W. Wiley

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18TH

10:00 A. M. Morning session of Association of Official Agricultural Chemists in Small Ball Room.

2:00 P. M. Afternoon session of Association of Official Agricultural Chemists in Small Ball Room.

Drug Section in Gridiron Room, main floor.

3:00 P. M. Meeting of Executive Committee of Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials in Room 308, Bureau of Chemistry.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19TH

9:00 A. M. Session of Association of Official Agricultural Chemists in Small Ball Room.

9:30 A. M. Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials convenes in Large Ball Room.

12:00 M. Auto trip. Luncheon at Congressional Country Club. *The entertainment is for the ladies.*

Dr. Alsy and Dr. Bacon in charge.

2:30 P. M. Afternoon session of Association of Official Agricultural Chemists in Small Ball Room.

Afternoon session of Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials in Large Ball Room.

6:30 P. M. Oyster roast at Carrollton Yacht Club. *All delegates and guests are invited.*

Mr. Lawson and Mr. Sale in charge.

Wednesday, October 20th

10:00 A. M. JOINT SESSION IN LARGE BALL ROOM.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials.

Association of Food Control Officials.

Address—Hon. R. W. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

"The Role of Chemistry in Food and Drug Administration"—Dr. W. W. Randall, President, Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

"The Part the Seams Have Played in the Pure Food Movement"—Mr. Theo. Holt, President, Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials.

"Twenty Years of Food Control"—Mr. F. D. Fuller, President, Association of Food Control Officials.

11:45 A. M. SPECIAL ORDER.

Address—Hon. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture.

12:30 P. M. Assemble at White House through East Gate to meet with the President for group photographs. *Admission by badge only.*

1:30 P. M. "The Relation of Research to Control"—Dr. C. A. Brownell, Chief, Bureau of Chemistry.

"Food Industries and Regulation"—Charles Wesley Dunn.

Address—Mrs. Walter McNeil Meade, Chairman, Department of Public Welfare of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Address—Dr. C. L. Alsberg, Director, Food Research Institute.

"*Lot of Varied*"—Dr. H. W. Wiley, Honorary President, Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

Thursday, October 21st

9:30 A. M. Session of Association of Official Agricultural Chemists in Small Ball Room.

Session of Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials in Large Ball Room.

Session of Food Control Officials in Gridiron Room.

10:00 A. M. Trip for the ladies to the National Convers' Laboratories, and to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Lepper, Mr. Kelly, and Miss Stanton in charge.

1:00 P. M. Trip to Mount Vernon and Alexandria for all members and guests.

Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Vernon, and Mr. Bidwell in charge.

Friday, October 22nd

9:00 A. M. Session of Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials in Small Ball Room.

Session of Association of Food Control Officials in Gridiron Room.

2:00 P. M. Session of Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials in Small Ball Room.

Session of Association of Food Control Officials in Gridiron Room.

Saturday, October 23rd

9:00 A. M. Session of Food Control Officials.

Adjournment.

Figure 5.14 (continued).

SPECIAL INFORMATION

MOUNT VERNON TRIP

This is a subscription trip. The price, which covers all charges, is $1.50 per person.

Tickets may be obtained from members of the committee designated to charge of this event or at the registration desk and *should be secured before Thursday noon.* Coaches will leave the Willard Hotel promptly at 2:00 P. M. Ample opportunity will be given to see the historic house and the surrounding grounds. Returning, a stop will be made at Christ Church, Alexandria, where Washington and, later, General Lee worshipped and whose family pews are still to be seen. Buses will arrive at the Willard Hotel about 6:00 P. M.

LUNCHEON AND GOLF TRIP

This entertainment is complimentary to the ladies in attendance. Coaches will leave the Willard Hotel *promptly* at 12:00 M., proceeding direct to the Congressional Country Club where luncheon will be served. A tour will then be made through Rock Creek Park and to other points of interest in and about Washington, ending about 5:30 P. M.

THURSDAY MORNING TRIP

This trip includes points of special interest which are not ordinarily seen by the casual Washingtonian. Stops will be made at the National Canners' Laboratories, the Bureau of Home Economics, the Bureau of Dairying, and the Bureau of Chemistry. Representatives will escort the party through the buildings and *give an interesting lecture.* Refreshments have also been provided.

OYSTER ROAST

This event is complimentary to all members, their wives and guests of the association. Conveyances will be available at the F Street entrance of the Willard Hotel at 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday and will proceed directly to the Tenth Club on the Potomac River. Those expecting to attend should leave their names at the registration desk as early as possible on Tuesday. *This affair is strictly informal.*

GOLF

Golf privileges have been extended to members and their guests at the Chevy Chase Club, Columbia Country Club, and other golf clubs in Washington and vicinity. Those who desire to arrange for playing should hand in their names at the registration desk or to members of the Entertainment Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department, with its bureaus of particular interest to members and guests, will be open every day, 9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., and special attention will be given to visitors from these associations. Buildings are located on the Mall near the corner of Fourteenth and B Streets, S.W. Consult members of the Entertainment Committee.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN WASHINGTON

In addition to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, of course, has many places of interest. The Capitol, Library of Congress, White House, National Museum, and the art galleries might be mentioned. Several sightseeing busses make tours of the points of interest or they may be visited independently. Consult members of the Entertainment Committee.

RAILROAD TICKETS

Members and guests can secure tickets and Pullman accommodations at the Willard Hotel. Representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be at the registration desk from 9 to 12 on Thursday and Friday.

Dr. Browne was followed by Dr. Wiley who spoke on "Starch Sugar, Its Threat to the Food Law and to Health." Dr. Wiley concluded with:

> And so all this attempt to introduce general dextrose into the food is a very, very patent threat against health and against the welfare of our people.

The chairman couldn't get much discussion on the sugar papers, and was only a little more successful in precipitating discussion on J. W. Sale's speech on "Present Day Beverages From a Health Standpoint."

But when Harry Klueter, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Wisconsin, spoke on "A Cheese Product Defined and Designated by Law in Wisconsin as Process Cheese," a lively discussion ensued. Among other things, Mr. Klueter pointed out that Wisconsin produced 75% of the nation's American cheese, 91% of its brick and munster cheese and 83% of its swiss.

Mr. Klueter described the procedure for making the "process cheese," and the general stir which it was causing. He said:

> Following closely upon the conferences and a period of considerable correspondence concerning this product, the Legislature of 1925 convened and the Dairy and Food Department was appealed to by dairymen and others interested and engaged in the cheese business of the State asking that something might be done during this session of the Legislature to establish the proper relation of Process Cheese to regular cheese. There were those in the State who were of the opinion that the only safe course of procedure was to legislate this product out of existence or to attach to it a name that would stignatize it, thus bringing it into disfavor; there were other groups who believed strict regulation was necessary, having the feeling that there was some merit to the product and that there was a place for it; and, naturally, there was a group engaged in the manufacture of Process Cheese who sought every advantage possible for it.
>
> The group opposed believed that the product should be designated by law as renovated cheese, remade cheese, embalmed cheese, made over cheese, and other opprobrious names were suggested, apparently their desire being to eliminate the product from the markets entirely.
>
> The group favoring legislation of a strict regulatory nature, proposed no particular names, and the group

> engaged in the manufacture of the product were satisfied to designate the product as cheese, admitting that it might be properly designated as pasteurized cheese or loaf cheese or blended cheese.

The result of all these discussions was that Wisconsin promulgated a standard for "process cheese."

The next speaker, A. D. Sibbald of Minnesota, spoke on "Process or Loaf Cheese; its Regulation and Control," and following his speech, Mr. Erwin P. Snyder, the attorney for Kraft Cheese Company, presented the company's point of view. Subsequently, Mr. Snyder became the senior partner of Snyder, Chadwell & Fagerburg, (a Chicago law firm which represented Kraft.) The author of this History of AFDO was particularly interested in Mr. Snyder's comments since Mr. Snyder hired your author in 1954. He was my first mentor in food law. Mr. Snyder was an outstanding gentleman and food lawyer, one of the chief architects of our federal and state cheese standards.

Subsequently, on the recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions the conference:

> . . . RESOLVED, that it is the sense of this Association that the Food Standards Committee be requested at the earliest possible time to consider a definition and a standard for [process or loaf cheese].

"Cosmetics" was the subject of Dr. Charles D. Howard, Chief of the Division of Chemistry and Sanitation of the New Hampshire State Board of Health. His first paragraph is particularly catching:

> I realize that this is a subject affording delightful opportunities for exaggerative statement. It is my purpose, however, to avoid sensationalism, and to give you in as dispassionate a way as possible, my reasons why I believe it is high time for the various state enforcement agencies to begin to institute legislation for the control of the evils attending the sale and use of cosmetics.

Shortly after the speech, the Committee on Cosmetics, of which Dr. Howard was chairman, made its report which included a draft of a bill to regulate the manufacture, distribution, sale and commercial use of cosmetics.

1927

The 31st Annual Conference of the ADFDOUS was held in West Baden Springs, Indiana from October 11-14, 1927. A copy of the program is reprinted in Figure 5.15.

The meeting "was one of the most successful in the history of the organization from the standpoint of business conducted and interesting papers discussed, although the representation was much below the average, eighteen States only being represented."

Secretary W. C. Geagley called the 1927 meeting to order because the president, Mr. Smith of Wyoming, had resigned and Mr. Wilson of Georgia, the vice president who took over the duties of the president, also resigned. Mr. Sibbald of Minnesota nominated I. L. Miller, a past president of the Association, as the presiding officer which motion was unanimously approved.

S. J. Crumbine, M. D., by now the general executive of the American Child Health Association in New York City, gave the first address on "A National Campaign for Clean and Safe Milk."

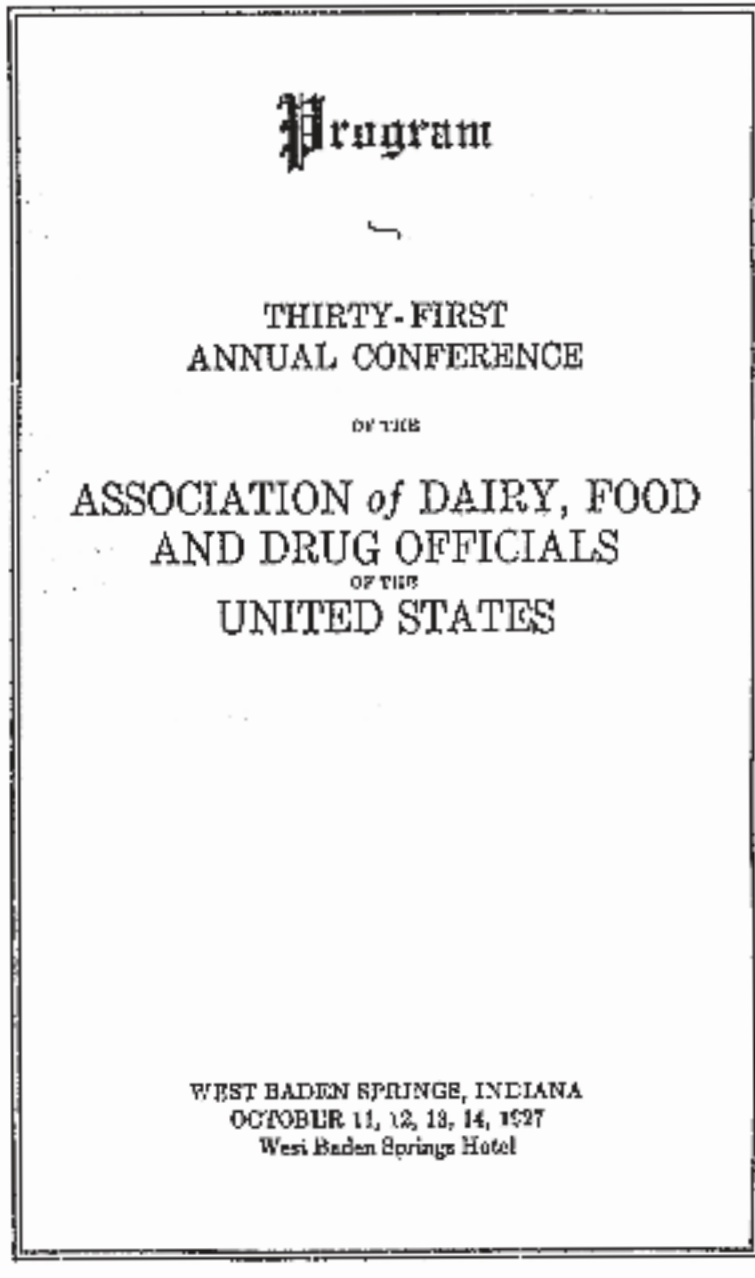
The Honorable W. G. Campbell, Director of Regulatory Work at USDA, gave a "Special Order Address" in which he pointed out that this was the first occasion on which the enforcing subdivision of USDA had been represented. His speech emphasized the difficulties of enforcement and the desirability of cooperation between federal and state agencies.

"Nut Products In Imitation of Butter, Not Designated As Oleo," butterine, preservatives, hydrogen peroxide, tomato products, eggs, livestock remedies and of course "Processed Cheese" received particular attention. Erwin Snyder of Kraft and Mr. John D. Jones Jr., secretary of the National Cheese Institute, talked about the new product.

Elliot O. Grosvenor, the founder of this Association died in May, 1927. Dr. H. E. Barnard, former State Food and Drug Commissioner of Indiana, made the following remarks on his passing:

> The first meeting held thirty years ago, 1897, at Detroit, was called by Elliot O. Grosvenor, then the food and dairy commissioner of the State of Michigan. He had looked forward to being with us this fall at West Baden to renew his acquaintance and perhaps to relate to you younger men something of the historical background out of which this Association has emerged.

Figure 5.15: Program for the 1927 annual conference.



Program

THIRTY-FIRST
ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE
ASSOCIATION *of* DAIRY, FOOD
AND DRUG OFFICIALS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

WEST BADEN SPRINGS, INDIANA
OCTOBER 11, 12, 13, 14, 1927
West Baden Springs Hotel

Figure 5.15 (continued)

OFFICERS

A. R. Smith, President - - - - - - - - Cheyenne, Wyo.
S. H. Wilson, Vice-President - - - - - - Atlanta, Ga.
W. C. Geagley, Secretary-Treasurer - - - Lansing, Mich.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President - - - - - - - - - Cheyenne, Wyo.
The Vice-President - - - - - - - - - Atlanta, Ga.
The Secretary-Treasurer - - - - - - - Lansing, Mich.
W. S. Frisbie - - - - - - - - - Washington, D. C.
J. W. Kellogg - - - - - - - - - - Harrisburg, Pa.

I. L. Miller, Chairman Local Committee on Arrangements, Indianapolis, Ind.

PROGRAM

Tuesday, October 11th

Registration, 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M.

Opening Address - - - - - - - - - **Dr. Wm. F. King**
Indiana State Health Commissioner, Indianapolis, Ind.

DAIRY:

National Survey of Milk Supplies - - - Dr. S. J. Crumbine
General Executive, American Child Health Association, New York City

Control of New York City Milk Supply - - James E. Thomson
Acting Director, Bureau Food and Drugs, Department of Health, New York City

Vitalized Milk - - - - - - - - - James W. Kellogg
Director-Chief Chemist, Bureau Foods and Chemistry, State Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Discussion

Lunch—2:00 P. M.

Appointment of Committees

A Summary of the Results Accomplished Through Federal and State Campaign to Eradicate Tuberculosis in Dairy Cattle - - - - - - - - - - - - J. A. Kiernan
Chief, Tuberculosis Eradication Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

An Address - - - - - - - - - - W. G. Campbell
Director, Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Sanitation of Food Handling Establishments - Dr. Wm. H. Peters
Health Commissioner, Board of Health, Cincinnati, Ohio

Discussion

Executive Session - - - - - - - - - 4:30 P. M.

Figure 5.15 (continued)

Wednesday, October 12th

9:00 A. M.

Nut products in Imitation of Butter, not Designated as Oleo - - - - - - - - - - - Thomas Holt
State Dairy and Food Commissioner, Hartford, Conn.

Processed Cheese - - - - - - - - - - H. B. Switzer
Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Chicago, Ill.

Discussion

FOODS:

Beverages, Chemistry of Peroxide in - - - - R. D. Scott
Chief Chemist, State Board of Health, Columbus, Ohio

Beverages, Peroxide Regulation - - - - - - A. D. Sibbald
Assistant Commissioner, Dairy and Food Department, St. Paul, Minn.

Discussion

Lunch—2:00 P. M.

Ethics of Inspection - - - - - - - - - A. M. G. Soule
Chief, Division of Inspection, State Department of Agriculture, Augusta, Me.

Tomato Products - - - - - - - - - - - I. L. Miller
Commissioner, Foods and Drugs, State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind.

Canning Inspection - - - - - - - - - - C. E. Gregg
President Vincennes Packing Corporation, Vincennes, Ind.

Eggs—Sale, Representation, etc. - - - - - - Kenneth F. Fee
Director, Dairy and Food Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

Discussion

Executive Session - - - - - - - - - - 4:30 P. M.

Thursday, October 13th

9:30 A. M.

Executive Session (members only)

Committee Reports:
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

Business Session:
Report of Secretary-Treasurer
Report of Committee on Auditing
Report of Committee on Resolutions
Report of Committee on Nominations
Election of Officers
Selection of next meeting place

Friday, October 14th

9:00 A. M.

Present Status of the Spray Residue Situation - W. S. Frisbie
Chemist, Office of Co-operation, Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Should our Food Laws and Regulations Recognize Grades in Foods - - - - - - - - - - Edward Southwick
Chief, Dairy and Food Commission, State Board of Agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah

Discussion

Lunch—2:00 P. M.

DRUGS:

Nostrums - - - - - - - - - - Dr. L. F. Kebler
Chemist, Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Live Stock Remedies - - - - - - - L. E. Walter
State Chemist, Laramie, Wyo.

Discussion

Installation of Officers

Meeting of Executive Committee

Figure 5.15 (continued)

NOTICE

Sessions will begin promptly at hours designated. All in attendance are requested to register promptly on arrival with registration and information bureau for this conference.

Mr. Grosvenor, food commissioner thirty years ago, organizer, able executive, attorney for the food interests, left his official work and for a number of years represented some of the larger food industries who knew him as their special counsel and attorney. You admired the way he worked, the eagerness with which he worked for his industries. It happened that his group of food industries was not satisfied with the laws passed by the State of Indiana with respect to the use of preservatives, and so for a good many years Mr. Grosvenor and I were on opposite sides of the fence, I trying to maintain the constitutionality of the statutes of Indiana, and he trying to show that in some respects they were not as they should be. We carried our fights on together as friends and opponents to the Supreme Court. It doesn't matter how the fight came out; the point I want to make is that all through that historic battle of events, Mr. Grosvenor and the other side of the food interests maintained a very close and friendly relationship, indeed so close that even before the battle was ended, he himself decided to go into the manufacture of tomato products, and he came down here to work with us in Indiana in building up his new conception of a tomato production industry. He came to this very county of Indiana, Orange, where we are holding this meeting, and I recall very well the first public meeting which we arranged at the court house of Paoli where he gathered in the families whom he hoped would produce, and business men whom he hoped would be interested in this new industry, and told them what he proposed to do. I recall so well, and

I want to repeat it to you. He said, "I want to tell you people whom I hope sometime to call my friends and neighbors that if we do establish a factory in this county for the manufacture of tomato products we shall never use any chemical preservatives in the products we make."

So he came to Indiana, leaving his Michigan home, and he became a citizen of Orange county, and for more than twenty years he lived and worked here, and as I said, he looked forward to welcoming this group, on the occasion of its first convention in Indiana, to his Orange county, but Mr. Grosvenor is gone now; he passed away last May. Some of us came down with his friends from Michigan and his friends from the canning industry all over the country, to pay a last tribute to him on the occasion of his funeral at Paoli.

It seemed to me, and to some of us who worked with him and knew him so intimately, who realized that we owed something to the founder of this Association, that it was only fitting in Orange county today to refer to his work and to refer to the fact that he is gone from us, and from the food industry, but he has left behind him here a remarkable industry which he built up and which I know will continue to serve the food consumers everywhere, and I think we can feel better toward that industry and wish for it the greater success when we realize it was created by a food official who gave his life to the service of the consumer in the production of better foods.

I wish to pay this tribute to the memory of Elliot O. Grosvenor who thirty years ago at Detroit called the first meeting of this Association.

* * *

In view of Commissioner Grosvenor's dedication to uniformity, it is appropriate that on October 13, the Association adopted the 'Model Uniform Food Law.' It is set forth in full here (Figure 5.16.)

1928

The 32nd Annual Conference of ADFDOUS was held at the Hotel Bond in Hartford, Connecticut from September 11-14, 1928.

A copy of the program is reprinted in Figure 5.17.

Figure 5.16: Model uniform food law.

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The motion was seconded by Mr. Walter of Wyoming and upon vote unanimously carried.

MODEL UNIFORM FOOD LAW

As adopted by
The Association of Dairy, Food
and Drug Officials of the United States,
October 13, 1927.

AN ACT to prevent the manufacture, possession, sale or delivery of adulterated or misbranded food and drugs, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of....., That no person within this State shall manufacture for sale therein, have in possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, sell, or deliver any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act.

Sec. 2. That for the purposes of this Act the word "person" means an individual, a partnership, a corporation, or two or more individuals having a joint or common interest. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any individual, partnership, corporation, or by two or more individuals having a joint or common interest, shall in every case also be deemed to be the act or omission or failure of such individual, partnership, corporation, or of two or more individuals having a joint or common interest. The term "food" as used herein shall include all articles of food, drink, confectionery, or condiment, whether simple, mixed or compound, used or intended for use by man or other animals, and shall also include all substances or ingredients to be added to food for any purpose. The term "drug" as used herein shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for internal or external use and any substance or mixture of substances to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease in man or other animals. The words "standard of purity or quality" herein used shall refer to and include the standards of purity for food products promulgated and published by the United States Department of Agriculture, except where they conflict with existing statutes of this State, when in such cases the standards provided by the statutes of this State shall govern and be the standards.

Sec. 3. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

A. In the case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contain any poisonous or deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health, or if it contain any added chemical preservative or antiseptic substance except such substance or substances as have been shown conclusively to be without injury to health or to injuriously or adversely affect the quality of the food.

Sixth. If it consist in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

Seventh. If in the course of its preparation or manufacture an ingredient of inferior food value has been substituted in whole or in part for an ingredient of greater food value.

Eighth. If it does not conform to the standard of purity or quality established for the article.

Ninth. If it be produced or manufactured in premises which are in an insanitary condition, or if, in the course of production or manufacture, the food be exposed to contamination by dust, dirt, or other means.

B. In the case of drugs:

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation.

Second. If, when an article not recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

Sec. 4. The term "misbranded" as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or foods, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purposes of this Act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

A. In the case of food:

First. If it be offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package.

Third. If, in package form, the name of the article together with the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure,

Figure 5.16 (continued)

or numerical count be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

Fourth. If, in package form, the package be not filled with the food it purports to contain, irrespective of whether the quantity of the contents be plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure or numerical count.

Fifth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular; *Provided*, That, in the case of a compound manufactured, sold or distributed under a fancy or coined name which is distinctive and not an imitation of the name of any other known article of food and the product itself be not an imitation of another article, it shall not be deemed to be misbranded if the name of the article be accompanied on the same label or brand with the name of the manufacturer and the place where the article was manufactured or produced.

Sixth. If, in package form, the name and place of business of the manufacturer, producer, jobber, or dealer be not plainly and conspicuously stated on the label.

Seventh. If it be an imitation of another article and not be plainly and conspicuously labeled with the word "imitation" and a statement showing wherein it derives its imitation character.

B. In the case of Drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any narcotic or habit-forming drug, together with a statement that such drug is narcotic or habit-forming, as the case may be.

Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false or fraudulent;

Sec. 5. If it shall appear from examination and / or analysis of any article of food or drugs that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated, the entire lot or parcel from which the sample for examination and / or analysis was taken may be ordered detained from sale or distribution, in the name of the State. Such order of detention shall be on a form prepared by the ..... Department, shall specify the nature of the violation and the period of detention, not to exceed ten days, and shall be signed by the head of the department or his authorized agent. The order of detention shall be served upon the owner or proprietor of such adulterated or misbranded articles or upon the party in interest and in the absence of any such person the service may be had by affixing a copy of the order in a conspicuous place upon the premises where the adulterated or misbranded goods are located. If during the period of such detention the owner, proprietor, or party in interest, under the supervision

of the ..... Department, shall effect a compliance with the terms of the Act with respect to the detained articles of food or drugs, such order of detention shall be vacated by the department. Any person who sells, distributes or in any way disposes of the detained lot or parcel or any part thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 6. That any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act and which is manufactured for sale, held in possession with intent to sell, offered or exposed for sale or sold or delivered within this State, shall be liable to be proceeded against in the ..... court of the ..... where the same is found and seized for confiscation by writ of attachment for condemnation. Such writ shall issue upon the sworn complaint of the ..... department of ..... or his duly authorized agent to the effect that such article is adulterated or misbranded, as the case may be, within the meaning of this Act. Said writ shall be returnable in not less than five days to the court whence issued; which shall hear and decide whether the allegations of the complaint are true and whether said article shall be condemned and confiscated. Notice and opportunity to be heard and to offer evidence and to show cause, if any there be, why such article should not be condemned and confiscated shall be given to the owner thereof, his agent, or any other party having an interest in the same. Service of a copy of the writ of attachment showing the return of the attaching officer shall be deemed sufficient notice for the purposes of this section. In the event that the owner, his agent, or other party having an interest in the same cannot be found, then service may be had by affixing a copy of the writ in a conspicuous place upon the premises where the goods were found and seized, and this shall be deemed to be sufficient service of the notice required by this section. If upon the return day of said writ of attachment, the owner of the article, his agent or other party having an interest in the same thus notified fails to appear and show cause why said goods should not be condemned, judgment of condemnation and confiscation shall, upon such default, be rendered by the Court on the basis of said complaint. If such owner or agent or other party having an interest in such article shall, on or before the return day of the writ of attachment, or upon such other day as the court upon application of such party may determine, file an answer upon oath denying the allegations of adulteration or misbranding, as the case may be, in said complaint, the issue thus raised may be determined by the Court after hearing all the evidence offered by or on behalf of all the parties to the proceedings; any such party may demand a jury trial of any issue of fact to be determined in the proceedings instituted hereunder, and in case a jury trial is demanded, the judgment rendered by the Court shall be in accordance with the facts as found by such jury: Provided, however, That the verdict of the jury may be set aside by the Court where manifestly contrary to law. If a judgment of condemnation and confiscation is rendered against such article as being adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the same shall be disposed of by destruction or

Figure 5.16 (continued)

sale, as the Court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the State, but such goods shall not be sold contrary to the provisions of this act: Provided, however, That upon the payment of the costs of such attachment proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such article shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Court may by order direct that such article shall be delivered to the owner thereof.

Sec. 7. Any person, firm or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than ..... dollars nor more than ..... dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding .....

Sec. 8. The Department of ..... shall enforce the provisions of this Act and shall make, or cause to be made, all necessary examinations, and shall have authority to promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to promptly and effectively enforce the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 9. The Department of ..... or its authorized agent shall have access at all reasonable times to all places where foods or drugs are manufactured for sale, kept for sale, offered or exposed for sale. Such authorized agent or employee, upon paying or offering to pay to the person entitled thereto, the full value thereof, may take possession of one or more samples of such article of food or drugs. Any person who shall hinder or obstruct any authorized agent of this Department by refusing to allow entrance into any place of business for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, or by refusing to deliver samples as herein provided, when same are requested and value tendered, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in the sum of not less than ..... and not more than .....

Sec. 10. If it shall appear from examination or analysis of any article of food or drugs that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated, the Department of ....., shall certify the facts to the proper county attorney with a copy of the results of the analysis or examination, and said county attorney upon the receipt of this information shall cause appropriate proceedings to be instituted, as provided in this Act, in the proper Court, for the imposition of fines and penalties herein provided.

Sec. 11. This Act shall be in force and effect from on and after the ..... day of ....., 19....

Upon motion the session adjourned until two-thirty o'clock p. m.

The first item of business considered was "The Present Status of the Spray Residue Situation," by W. S. Frisbie.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: If there is nothing further on this

Figure 5.17: Program of the 1928 annual conference.

Program

THIRTY-SECOND
ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE
ASSOCIATION *of* DAIRY, FOOD
AND DRUG OFFICIALS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
SEPTEMBER 11, 12, 13, 14, 1928
Hotel Bond

Figure 5.17 (continued)

OFFICERS

J. W. Kellogg, President	Harrisburg, Pa.
R. O. Baird, Vice-President	Bismarck, N. D.
W. C. Gengley, Secretary-Treasurer	Lansing, Mich.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President	Harrisburg, Pa.
The Vice-President	Bismarck, N. D.
The Secretary-Treasurer	Lansing, Mich.
L. L. Miller	Indianapolis, Ind.
W. S. Frisbie	Washington, D. C.

Thomas Holt, Chairman Local Committee on Arrangements,
Hartford, Conn.

Program

Tuesday, September 11th

Registration, 9 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

Impressions of World's Dairy Congress - - - Thomas Holt
Dairy and Food Commissioner, Hartford, Connecticut

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11:30 O'CLOCK

Address - - - - - - - - - Hon. John H. Trumbull
Governor of the State of Connecticut

President's Address - - - - - - Dr. James W. Kellogg
Director-Chief Chemist, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Announcements

Lunch—2:00 P. M.

Appointment of Committees

Retrospect - - - - - - - - - Colonel R. O. Eaton
Collector of Internal Revenue, Hartford, Connecticut

Cooperation (Trade and Food Officials) - - - John S. Newman
Royal Baking Powder Company, New York City

Nutrition - - - - - - - - - - W. H. Eddy
Professor of Physiological Chemistry, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City

Executive-Session - - - - - - - - 4:30 P. M.

Wednesday, September 12th, 9:30 A. M.

Cosmetics, Report Concerning Present Status of Regulatory Legislation - - - - - - - Dr. Charles D. Howard
Chief, Division Chemistry and Sanitation, State Board of Health, Concord, New Hampshire

Frozen Products Other Than Ice Cream - Dr. Franklin N. Strickland
Executive Secretary, Board of Food and Drug Commissioners, Providence, Rhode Island

Figure 5.17 (continued)

Beverages from the Manufacturers' Standpoint - C. B. Cheaterman
President, American Bottlers' of Carbonated Beverages, Sioux City, Iowa

Lunch—2:00 P. M.

Afternoon devoted to trips of inspection

Thursday, September 13th, 9:30 A. M.

Executive Session (members only)

Committee reports:
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

Business Session:
Report of Secretary-Treasurer
Report of Committee on Auditing
Report of Committee on Resolutions
Report of Committee on Nominations
Election of Officers
Selection of next meeting place
Round Table Discussion

Lunch—2:00 P. M.

Olive Oil and Its Substitutes - - - Dr. Charles H. LaWall
Chairman, Board of Consulting Chemists, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and Dean of Pharmacy, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Frozen Citrus Fruit - - - - - - - W. R. M. Wharton
Chief, Eastern District, Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, New York City

Local Meat Inspection - - - - - Dr. George E. Corwin
Deputy Commissioner on Domestic Animals, Hartford, Connecticut

Executive Session - - - - - - - - - - 4:30 P. M.

Friday, September 14th, 9:30 A. M.

Medical Mail Order Schemes, Illustrated - - Dr. L. F. Kebler

In Charge of Collaborative Investigation, Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Operation of New York Egg Grading Law - - Kenneth F. Fee

Director, Dairy and Food Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, New York

Fresh Eggs—What Are They - - - Herman C. Lythgoe

Director, Division Food and Drugs, State Department Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts

Recent Federal Food Law Legislation - - - W. G. Campbell

Director of Regulatory Work, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Lunch—2:00 P. M.

Recent Work on Vitamins in Canned Foods - Dr. W. D. Bigelow

Director of Research Laboratories, National Canners' Association, Washington, D. C.

Food Poisoning - - - - - - - - Dr. A. C. Hunter

Senior Bacteriologist, Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Bottled Chocolate Drinks and Other Soft Drinks - - - - - - - Mrs. Sarah Vance Dugan

Director Bureau Foods, Drug and Hotels, State Board of Health, Louisville, Kentucky

Installation of Officers

Meeting of Executive Committee

The first speaker, Thomas Hult, had recently returned from the World Dairy Congress in London. He eloquently described his "Country Excursions to Farms" and dairies in England.

George S. Godard, the State Librarian of Connecticut, gave the address of welcome and pointed out that the General Appropriation Act for the state for two years from July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1929 was $33,625,602.

President James W. Kellogg reminisced about the early years of the Association and said they

> were full of antagonism and misunderstandings while at the present time, this antagonism and lack of faith in the officials have practically ceased and cooperation and understanding prevails between Manufacturers and Officials, as well as among the Officials themselves.

Colonel R. O. Eaton had been a food official at the first meeting in 1897, and was the collector of Internal Revenue in Hartford in 1928. His 1928 address is appropriately entitled "Retrospect." I believe this is the last speech delivered by a founder who was at the Cadillac Hotel meeting in 1897.

The topics of the speeches were fairly routine except for the first time, "Frozen Products Other Than Ice Cream" were covered by Dr. Franklin N. Strickland, Executive Secretary of the Rhode Island Board of Food and Drug Commissioners.

Milk and beverages received their share of attention as usual, as did olive oil, frozen citrus fruit, local meat inspections and "Medical Mail Order Schemes, Illustrated." See Figure 5.18. Great illustrations!

W. G. Campbell, USDA's "Director of Regulatory Work," gave a talk on "Recent Federal Food Law Legislation," in which he urged state officials to get to know their congressmen and senators and to let them know how they felt about federal food laws.

Thirty-nine accredited delegates representing USDA, the U. S. Public Health Service, eighteen states and Detroit and New York City attended the convention. Mr. Geagley's Secretary/Treasurer's report emphasized the need for stimulating more interest in the Association, and persuading states to pay their dues even though they weren't represented at the conference.

The resolutions included oleomargarine, opposition to the Corn Sugar Bill, endorsement of the Slack Fill Bill, and condolences to the family of Mr. J. Q. Emery of Wisconsin, who contributed so much to the Association.

Figure 5.18: Mail order schemes, illustrated.

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Various parties have for some time been engaged in fitting spectacles by mail. One group in Chicago operated under more than half a dozen aliases stated at the hearing (in fact so advertised) that they were doing a $1,500,000 worth of business a year. Hundreds of complaints were received which resulted in an investigation and later a hearing to show cause why a fraud order should not be issued against the business.

From available information, it is estimated that the medical mail order schemes abstract from the public about one hundred million dollars per annum. This money is taken from the consumer throughout the length and breadth of the United States, Canada and foreign countries.

Made up of thyroids and laxatives.

If Postal Officials Cannot Open Mail, How Do Cases Start?

Many cases arise as the result of complaints of persons who have been victimized. Others are started by criticisms and inquiries of persons or organizations interested in the welfare of their fellow citizens. Some are initiated by the Inspectors themselves as the result of certain suspicious advertisements coming to their attention. Among those who make complaints, criticise and raise questions, besides the persons who have been fooled, regarding the honesty or fairness of a given business may be mentioned the U. S. Public Health Service, State and Municipal Health Officers, Better Business Bureaus, Food and Drug Offi-

Figure 5.18 (continued)

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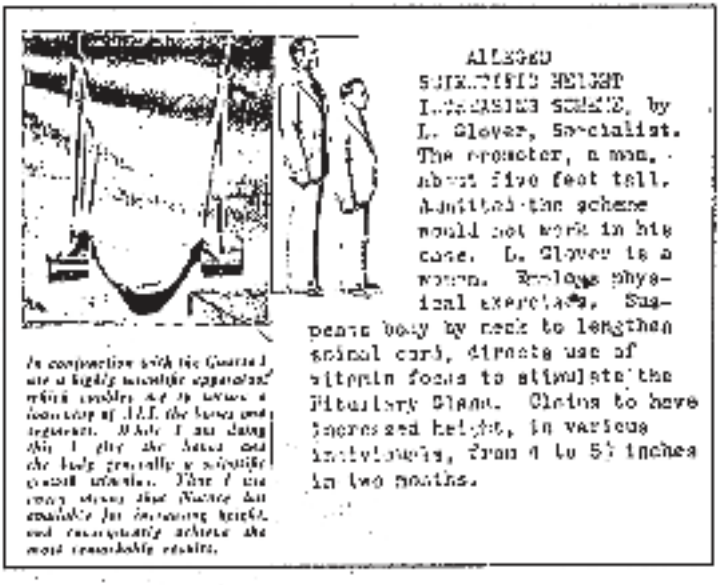
cials, Local Postmasters, Doctors, Dentists Veterinarians, Attorneys, Chemists and members of various branches of the drug trade.

Here is the substance of a complaint sent by a father to the Postmaster General and turned over to an Inspector for investigation. His wife, the mother of a ten-year-old girl, had been induced as the result of certain advertisements of a physician, to purchase an obesity treatment. The Doctor led the mother to believe that her daughter could take his treatment without any harm. The child took the treatment and in time became seriously ill.

Five different doctors and specialists were called in. They all claimed that the little girl's trouble resulted from the taking of Dr. —— ·· tablets. The father further stated that the child was at the time of writing in a large sanitarium and that her sickness had cost him in the neighborhood of $2,000. This doctor had not seen the child. She was five hundred miles away. I am very well acquainted with this Doctor's scheme. It has been going on for some time. Other cases of harm due to his treatment have come to my attention. He is immune from legal prosecution because he is outside of the state where the injury is done. There ought to be a law to prohibit and punish this practice. I may say moreover that the postal authorities have taken such

The active part of this treatment is apple leaves (From notice).

been reported. It became self-evident that such defects must be remedied. Of course the Solicitor before whom the hearing would be held would inform such parties that Inspectors reports are confidential, whatever their nature, and furthermore that they were neither final nor binding on any one. The Inspector may have been fooled. He may be wholly in error.



Dr. Keller says: "A Scheme for moving plants out of roots."

How Evidence is Collected

Notwithstanding the fact that the Postmaster General is responsible for the carrying, purity and safety of the mails, he is forbidden opening a single sealed letter for any purpose. He may be fully convinced that a business is fraudulent but his hands are tied, and properly so. Sealed letters are sacred. Only specially authorized employees in the Dead Letter Office can open letters not addressed to themselves, when they reach that office. How then is it possible to collect the evidence necessary to determine whether or not a given business is in violation of the law or the mails are being used unfairly.

The Postoffice Inspectors are compelled to enter into correspondence with the proprietors to collect this information. This is the only avenue open to them. They must write as does any other citizen to get the information. Of course it is self-evident that they can not use their own names or government stationery, or information of any character that will disclose their identity

Figure 5.18 (continued)

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or lead any one to think or suspect that they are inspectors. Otherwise their work would all be for naught. It is often not wise to write from Washington. Some distant Postoffice address is usually employed. The fraud promoters know, more from prospective patients. Their letters of inquiry, their purchases and use of money orders, etc., are similar to those of the consuming public. It is simply a method for ascertaining the nature and character of the business a party may be engaged in. The inspectors get what is or may be sent to other patients. This correspondence is commonly referred to by the Government as test correspondence. The defendants and their attorneys often call them "trap letters," "decoy letters," "fake letters" and such other unpleasant terms as they may choose to invent. Sometimes vehement, vitriolic language is used. At times they endeavor to humiliate and belittle the inspectors because of such test correspondence. They are referred to as snakes, Paul Prys, snoopers, fraud hounds, cultures looking for bad meat, inspectors, meddlesome adventurers, engaged in a dirty low down business. These are some of the epithets showered on government officials for trying to keep the mails decent and keeping the public from being robbed and cheated.

A typical Mail Order Medicine ad. Two small tablets dissolved in water liberated just a small of chlorine gas.

tain decoy (test) letters and the answers thereto in evidence. * * * That these letters were competent is beyond question. The inspectors in no way became parties to the alleged conspiracy in sending the decoy (test) letters. Their course was adopted simply for the purpose of ascertaining whether the law was being violated by the defendants.

"It does not appear that it was the purpose of the post-office inspector to induce or solicit the commission of a crime, but it was to ascertain whether the defendant was engaged in an unlawful business. The mere facts that the letters were written under an assumed name, and that he was a Government official * * * do not of themselves constitute a defense to the crime committed."

In the recent Wire-Tapping case the United States Supreme Court said:

"A standard which would forbid the reception of evidence if obtained by other than nice ethical conduct by government officials would make society suffer and give criminals greater immunity than has been known heretofore."

Hearings, Fraud Orders, Affidavits and Appeals to Courts

The hearings are conducted in the same manner as are court cases excepting that there is less formality in presenting the evidence. The general rules for introducing evidence are not closely

Specific Directions for the Use of Virex COMPOUND

Formerly Known As

RATTLESNAKE-OIL

Treatment for Catarrhal Deafness

Virex Compound is known to thousands as the family doctor in time of suffering. Letters from all over the country say they would not be without Virex because it is so good for many different forms of ills.

While we don't claim any supernatural qualities for Virex Compound, the cures it has effected are so amazing that the power of Virex is an accepted mystery. It is a certainty that if you use it according to the simple directions, you will get almost instant relief.

FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, HAY FEVER AND BRONCHITIS

Use as at those times daily as indicated in "Second Operation." Also apply liberally to chest, neck and throat and rub in well with a quick, brisk movement. Take Virex Tablets as directed on the label.

FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, TONSILITIS AND SORE THROAT

Use "Second Operation" and apply to affected parts, rubbing in well.

FOR INFLUENZA ("FLU"), LA GRIPPE AND SEVERE COLDS

Use "Second Operation," also apply liberally to chest and on back between shoulder blades and along spine. Rub in well.

No Rattlesnake oil present. Mixture of neatsfoot oil, oils of camphor, eucalyptus mustard, wintergreen dissolved in benzol (25%), the whole colored yellow.

Best Wishes to AFDO on its 100th Anniversary!

American Distilling & Mfg., Inc.

World's Largest Producer of Witch Hazel

AND its affiliate company...

The T.N. Dickinson Company

All Natural Witch Hazel Products

Box 319 • 31 East High Street
East Hampton, CT 06424
Edward C. Jackowitz

To the man who wanted to marry Betty Crocker

Congratulations to AFDO on its 100th Anniversary

Abbott Laboratories

Abbott Diagnostics Division

Chemical and Agricultural Products Division

Hospital Products Division

Pharmaceutical Products Division

Ross Products Division

North East Food & Drug Officials Association

NEW ENGLAND STATES

ATLANTIC PROVINCES & QUEBEC

Standing for Education and Cooperation
Since 1911

N E F D O A

Happy 100th Anniversary and Best Wishes to AFDO for a Successful Conference in San Francisco, California in 1996.

Congratulations on 100 years of excellent work in the field of public health.

The Mid-Continental Association of Food and Drug Officials is proud to be a part of the past as well as the future of AFDO and public health in the United States.

CHAPTER 6

THE DEPRESSION TO WORLD WAR II

1929

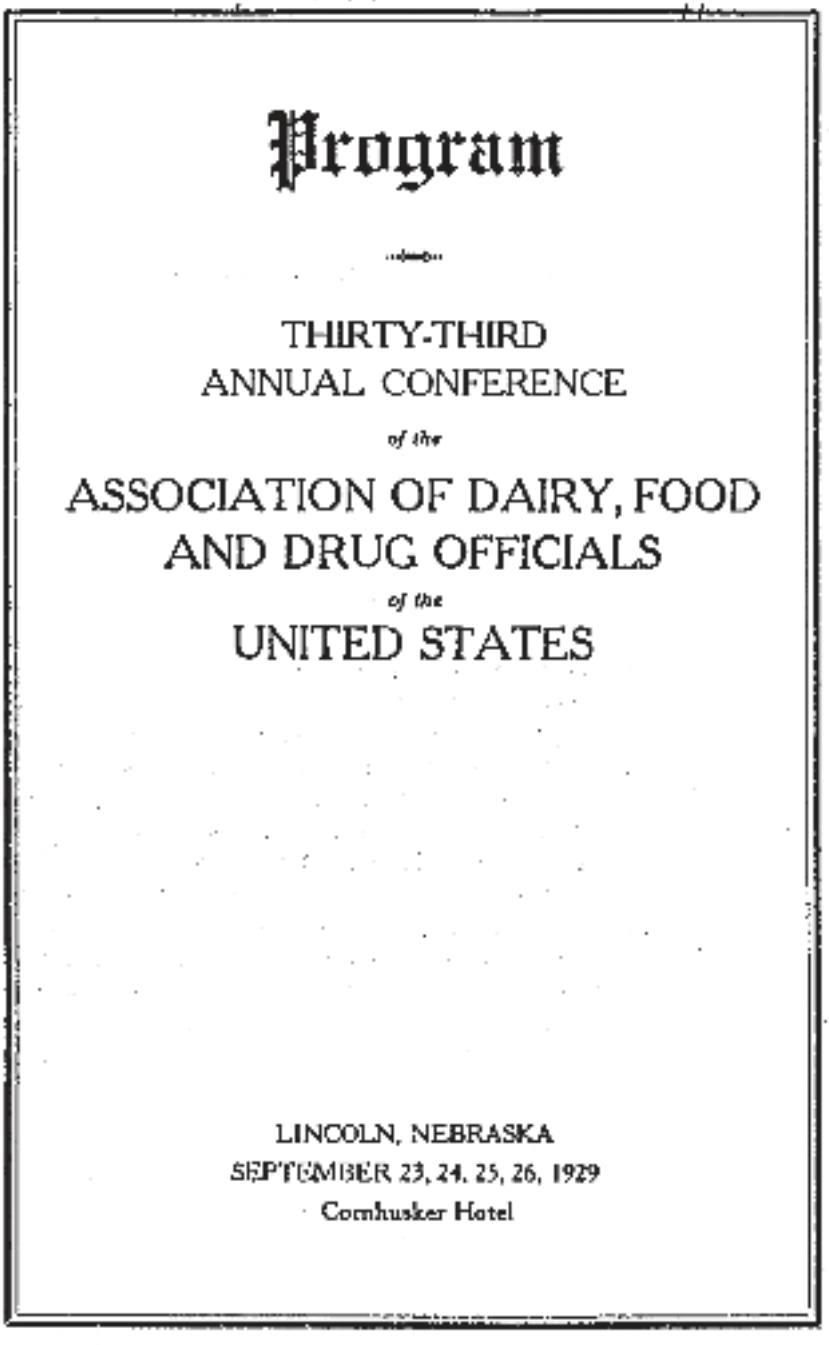
The Cornhusker Hotel in Lincoln, Nebraska was the site of the 33rd Annual Conference from September 23-26, 1929.

Sarah Vance Dugan, Director of the Bureau of Foods, Drugs and Hotels of the Kentucky Board of Health, whom some of AFDO's older members will remember, was Vice President of the Association, and gave an address on "New Methods of Milk Control." And Milton P. Duffy, Chief Cannery Inspector of the California State Department of Public Health, whom we older members also remember, gave a talk on California canning laws and their enforcement. Poultry, ice cream, undulant fever, whole wheat bread and fruit were also discussed in extensive papers. See Figure 6.1.

Attendance was up over the last few years; 25 states, USDA, and three cities attended the 1929 conference. At the Executive Session, Mr. Geagley made his usual Secretary/Treasurer's report complaining about states which were slow in paying their $15 dues or didn't pay at all. The treasury had a balance on hand of $1,575.49.

After the welcome by George Jackson, Secretary to the State Board of Agriculture and State Fair Board of Nebraska, and President Kenneth F. Fee's opening remarks, one of the early speeches which evoked substantial discussion was: "Sanitation of Roadside Markets and Stands," by A. M. G. Soule of Maine, which had 2,800 roadside stands in the 50 miles between

Figure 6.1: Program for the 1929 annual conference.



Program

THIRTY-THIRD
ANNUAL CONFERENCE
of the
ASSOCIATION OF DAIRY, FOOD
AND DRUG OFFICIALS
of the
UNITED STATES

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
SEPTEMBER 23, 24, 25, 26, 1929
Cornhusker Hotel

OFFICERS

Kenneth F. Fee, President ..... Albany, New York
Sarah Vance Dugan, Vice-President ..... Louisville, Kentucky
W. C. Geagley, Secretary-Treasurer ..... Lansing, Michigan

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President ..... Albany, New York
The Vice-President ..... Louisville, Kentucky
The Secretary-Treasurer ..... Lansing, Michigan
W. S. Friable ..... Washington, D. C.
I. L. Miller ..... Indianapolis, Indiana

O. V. McCracken, Chairman Local Committee on Arrangements,
Lincoln, Nebraska

Figure 6.1 (continued)

Program

Monday, September 23—10 A. M.

Federal, State, County and City Officials

Meeting of Executive Committee
Meeting of all Working Committees

Sale of Ice Cream by Weight Committee
Legislative Committee
Spray Residue Problems Committee
Food Poisoning Investigation Committee
Committee on Co-ordination of Standards
(Supplementary Standardization)

Tuesday, September 24

Registration, 9 A. M. to 10 A. M.

Address of Welcome ..... Hon. H. P. McLaughlin
Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebraska

President's Address ..... Kenneth P. Fox
Director, Dairy and Food Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, New York

Announcements

2:00 P. M.

Appointment of Committees

Enforcement of Nebraska Food Sanitation Law ..... O. V. McCracken
Chief, Bureau Foods, Drugs and Oils, Lincoln, Nebraska

Collateral Advertising in Relation to State Food and Drug Laws ..... I. L. Miller
Commissioner of Foods and Drugs, State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Indiana

Discussion ..... Dr. H. E. Wiedemann
Chemist, State Food and Drug Department, St. Louis, Missouri

Sanitation of Roadside Markets and Stands ..... A. M. G. Soule
Chief, Division of Inspection, State Department of Agriculture, Augusta, Maine

Discussion ..... V. A. Bradley
Superintendent, Division of Food, Fertilizers and Dairies, Department of Agriculture, Nashville, Tennessee

Wednesday, September 25—9:30 A. M.

Executive Session (members only)

Committee reports:
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

Business Session:

Report of Secretary-Treasurer
Report of Committee on Auditing
Report of Committee on Resolutions
Report of Committee on Nominations
Election of Officers
Selection of next meeting place

2:00 P. M.

Local Meat Inspection .....Dr. C. H. Hayes
State Veterinarian, Department of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebraska

Discussion .....A. L. Sullivan
Food and Drug Commissioner, State Department of Health, Baltimore, Maryland

Recent Development In Milk Control .....Sarah Vance Dugan
Director, Bureau Foods, Drugs and Hotels, State Board of Health, Louisville, Kentucky

Discussion .....W. W. Scofield
Chief, Bureau Foods and Drugs, Department of Health, Trenton, New Jersey

7:00 P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER .....**Hon. Arthur J. Weaver**
Governor, State of Nebraska

Thursday, September 26—9:30 A. M.

Poultry "Culls" .....J. O. Clarke
Chief, Central District, Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Chicago, Illinois

Discussion (State) .....Ernest G. LeMay
Director, Food and Drug Bureau, State Department of Health, Austin, Texas

Discussion (City) .....Dr. Max Danziger
Chief Veterinarian, Bureau of Foods and Drugs, Department of Health, New York City

Portland and the New Hampshire state line. Tennessee, South Dakota, Colorado, New Jersey, Louisiana, Connecticut, Kentucky, New York, New Jersey and Minnesota all became involved in the discussion.

During these years, it was customary for the president to assign one of the state officials to comment at the conclusion of each speech. These commentors usually began by saying that the speaker had covered everything and there wasn't anything left for them to say, but then proceeded to take several pages of the printed transcript to deliver their remarks. On the whole, however, the procedure appeared to be very informative, frequently bringing out differing points of view, different methods of enforcement from state to state, and an exchange of ideas on how better to protect the public.

At one of the Executive Sessions, there was also a hotly contested debate on where the next meeting should be held. ". . . [A] motion finally prevailed that the Executive Committee select the next meeting place, considering fully the majority opinion expressed upon the floor of the convention that New Orleans be given preference." New Orleans won. Resolutions again supported the Cane Sugar Bill and the Slack Fill Bill.

The Association recommended to the secretary of USDA "a revision of the name 'FOOD, DRUG, AND INSECTICIDE ADMINISTRATION' to a shorter name, as for example, 'BUREAU OF FOODS AND DRUGS'". The conference also adopted a resolution urging an amendment to the Federal Food and Drugs Act to cover slack filled packages of food and drugs.

The report of the Nominating Committee was unanimously adopted: L. E. Walter of Wyoming was elected President, W. M. Allen of North Carolina, Vice President, and W. S. Frisbie of Washington, a member of the Executive Committee.

1930

President Walter called the 34th Annual Conference to order at the Rnosevelt Hotel in New Orleans on November 11, 1930. Walter N. Burnett, Jr., an Assistant City Attorney of New Orleans -- not the highest ranking official to address the Association in its history -- gave the address of welcome.

President Walter's address covered drug law enforcement, primarily effectuated by the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration of USDA (which had just survived a congressional hearing on charges that the Administration wasn't doing its work properly), and food law enforcement, which was divided between the federal and state governments.

The subjects of the speeches were becoming a little more esoteric. W. R. M. Wharton, Chief of the Eastern District, Food and Drug Administration, USDA, in New York City, gave an extensive presentation on "inspection of rabbits," and as might have been expected there was no discussion. And Cecil Elder, Professor of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Wyoming, spoke on "Contagious Abortion in Dairy Cattle." Then came the more prosaic speeches on coffee, corn sugar, milk control, syrups and vitamins. There were two significant speeches on pharmaceuticals: one entitled 'Medicines, Proprietary,' by H. B. Thompson, general counsel of the Proprietary Association, and one on 'Pharmacopoeias and Pharmacopoeial Revision' by Charles H. LaWall of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and Dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

Harry Klueter, Chief Chemist of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Markets gave a speech entitled 'Should Fraudulent Imitations Be Permitted Simply Because They Are Labeled Imitations?' Based on case law and logic, he concluded that fraudulent imitations are illegal regardless of how labeled. However, he made a number of references to 'oleomargarine,' which prompted J. S. Abbott, now running the Institute of Margarine Manufacturers in Washington, to comment that margarine wasn't a "fraudulent imitation."

R. M. Allen, formerly Food Commissioner of Kentucky and now President of The Vitamin Food Company gave a speech simply entitled "Vitamins," in which he gave a lengthy and erudite discussion of the then known vitamins. Included was a section on "vitamins for the daily need." His speech, with charts, covers 35 pages in the official proceedings, about 25% of the book! When he finished, the presiding officer apparently didn't thank him, and didn't ask for any discussion.

The final speech, by S. H. Loeb, Commissioner of the Division of Pure Food and Drugs of the Colorado State Board of Health, was entitled "Ideals."

The Committee on Credentials reported that 24 states were registered, represented by 42 delegates; USDA was represented by six delegates, and one city by one delegate. Bill Geagley, the Secretary/Treasurer, reported $1,389.96 in the treasury.

Slack filling, neutralization of cream, labeling of sub-standard canned foods, and starches also received resolutions. The longest resolution was reserved for commemoration of the death of Dr. Wiley, characterizing him as a "fighter against an intangible enemy." Commissioner Wallis of Idaho wasn't there to object.

The report of the Nominating Committee was unanimously adopted, and W. M. Allen of North Carolina was elected President, H. E. Wiedemann

of Missouri Vice President, and W. C. Geagley of Michigan Secretary/Treasurer.

1931

By the time the 35th Annual Conference came around on September 1, 1931, President W. M. Allen had resigned because of health, and Vice President H. W. Wiedemann presided at the meeting at the West Baden Springs Hotel in West Baden, Indiana. The depression was making itself felt: the official proceedings cover only 99 printed pages, little more than half of the previous year's. Only 17 states, one city and USDA were represented.

Mr. Wiedemann's address mentioned a theme familiar to all of us today:

> We are Food Officials trying to fulfill our duties in the States, in the Federal Government, in the cities, and our tenure of office does not depend entirely upon our efficiency. Some of us have been coming to these meetings a good many years. When our members cease to become active voting members of the Association that is when they leave executive work and go into commercial work, they are known as trade members and they still come back to us. I think that speaks a whole lot for an organization, when a man gets out of work that he recognizes the value of membership so well that he keeps coming back.

As Mr. Wiedemann said, we go to these meetings for three things: to learn something, to tell something and "to enjoy the friendship of the members that surrounds us, to renew old friendships and to make new acquaintances."

He also mentioned the occurrence of new problems which had not been thought of "20 or 25 years ago. I just called to mind one we are terribly interested in our State, the Spray Residue problem. A year ago no one thought of spraying orchards." So I guess the pesticide and Alar problem started in 1931!

I. L. Miller, the Indiana Food and Drug Commissioner, described the beauties of his state. As in some of the earlier years, the speakers that were to follow Dr. King had not arrived, so Dr. H. E. Barnard who had become President of the "Corn Products Research or Corn Industries Foundation" the day before, filled the gap. He talked about child health nutrition and research.

Then came the speech by O. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of USDA on "Butter", followed by W. F. Jensen, Secretary/Manager of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers in Chicago. Dr. F. C. Blanck of USDA then spoke on "New Food Preservatives," and his predecessor Dr. Wiley probably rolled over in his grave.

Past President Kenneth Fee of New York had prepared a paper on "The Labeling on All Package Food with the Name and Address of the Packer or Manufacturer," but he was unable to be present so Henry Huffmann of Minnesota read the paper and then made a comment on it which was about as long as the paper. The bottom line was that this information should appear on labels, as is now required by the federal law and by the Model State Act.

W. G. Campbell, director of regulatory work of USDA, next spoke on "Twenty-Five Years of Food and Drug Law Enforcement." He said that:

> The present generation is denied the opportunity of an immediate contrast of conditions in these two periods. For that reason, it may be difficult for the public to appreciate the valuable service rendered through the administration of food-control statutes. Reports of pioneer investigational work of thirty or more years ago, present a striking picture of the extent to which the bulk of commercial food products of the day were prepared under totally inadequate sanitary precautions or deliberately debased and misrepresented.

Dr. Campbell also mentioned several additional enforcement tools which were needed:

1. A "positive injunction to disclose the truth about certain fundamental features upon which the buyer has a right to be informed."
2. Authority to promulgate food standards.
3. Repeal of the "distinctive name" proviso.
4. Stronger laws governing cigarettes.
5. Better means of controlling processing of fish.
6. Better control of spray residues.

Next came Dr. W. W. Skinner, also of USDA, speaking on "Food Research and Food Regulation." Then, of course, speeches on cheese, preservation of fish, and pasteurization of milk.

During the Executive Session at West Baden, the topics considered were oleomargarine, ice cream, corn sugar and salad dressing.

Secretary/Treasurer Geagley in his report pointed out

> . . . what is believed to be one of the weak points in the organization and that is, the inherent tendency on the part of the majority of food officials interested in the organization of neglecting and delaying doing association assignments. This seriously hampers and interferes with association affairs which we believe are of inestimable benefit if carried out completely.

From the viewpoint of an associate member, that problem was solved; at least it has not been apparent for the last 37 years.

The Nominating Committee's selections of R. O. Baird of North Dakota for President, G. H. Marsh of Alabama for Vice President and W. S. Frisbie of the Food and Drug Administration for the Executive Committee were unanimously adopted.

1932

Beginning in 1932, no more verbatim transcripts. So from here on, this History will rely primarily on copies of programs for the annual meetings and batches of correspondence and other documentation.

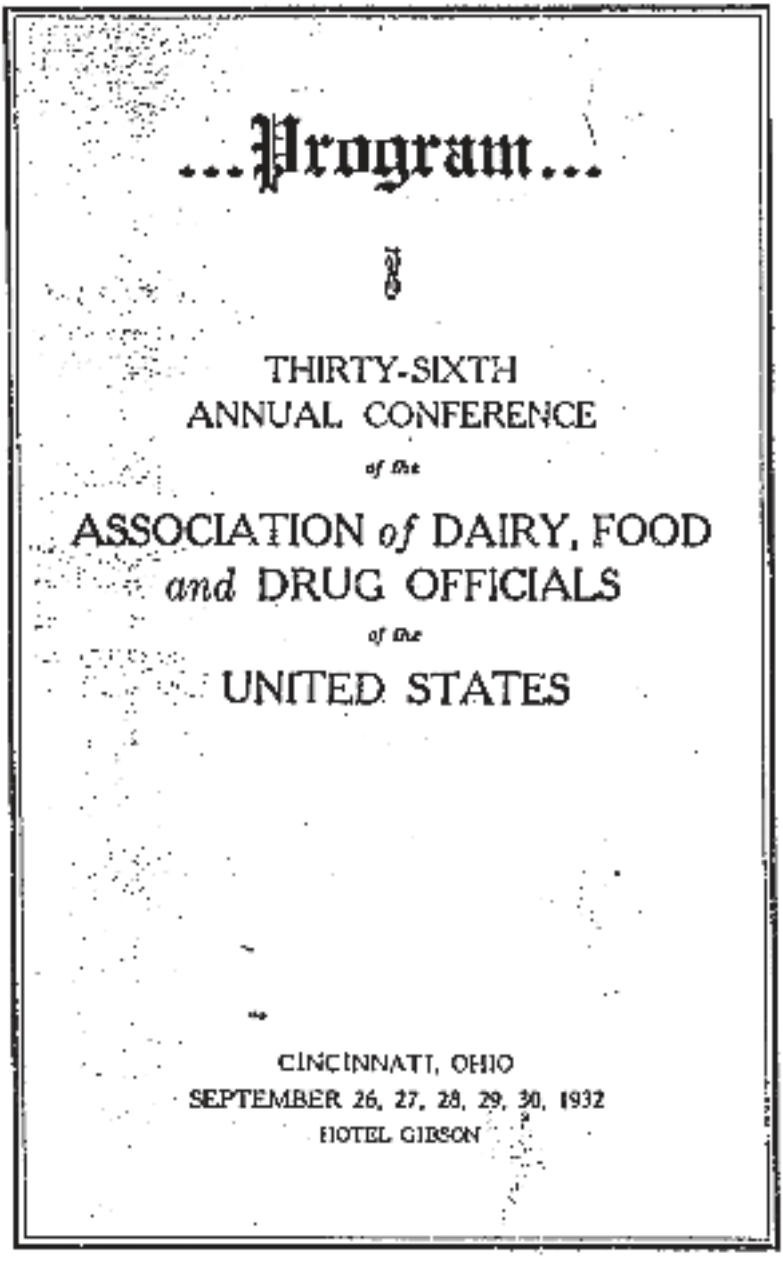
The 36th Annual Conference was held at the Hotel Gibson in Cincinnati, Ohio from September 26-30, 1932. A copy of the program is reprinted here (Figure 6.2), but the depression was still making itself felt: only "eighteen or twenty states" were represented.

1933

The 1933 records I found were very sparse. One interesting document is a letter signed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in 1933 and Vice President of the United States from 1941-1945, appointing W. G. Campbell and W. S. Frisbie of the Food and Drug Administration to represent him at the Association meeting in Milwaukee from September 5-8.

President Ernest G. LeMay of Texas had resigned, so Vice President Harry Klueter of Wisconsin presided. Bill Geagley of Michigan was Secretary-Treasurer. The announcement of the conference, a foldout which would fit a #10 envelope, says that:

Figure 6.2: Program for the 1932 annual conference



...Program...

of

THIRTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of the

ASSOCIATION *of* DAIRY, FOOD
and DRUG OFFICIALS

of the

UNITED STATES

CINCINNATI, OHIO
SEPTEMBER 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1932
HOTEL GIBSON

Figure 6.2 (continued)

OFFICERS

R. O. Baird, President.....Bismarck, North Dakota
George H. Marsh, Vice-President.....Montgomery, Alabama
W. C. Geagley, Secretary-Treasurer.....Lansing, Michigan

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President.....Bismarck, North Dakota
The Vice-President.....Montgomery, Alabama
The Secretary-Treasurer.....Lansing, Michigan
J. W Kellogg.....Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
W. S. Frisbie.....Washington, D. C.

LOCAL COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

Dr. Wm. H. Peters, Chairman
Mr. Stuart A. Postle
Mr. W. D. Leech
Mr. I. L. Miller
Mrs. Sarah Vance Dugan

Program

Monday, September 26—1 P. M.

Meeting of Executive Committee
Meeting of all Working Committees
Meeting of all Special Committees

Legislative Committee
Spray Residue Committee
Food Poisoning Investigation Committee
Co-ordination of Standards, Supplementary Standardization Committee
Representatives on Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards
Representatives on Simplified Practice Committee
Salvaged Foods Committee

Tuesday, September 27—9 A. M.

(Voting Members Only)
Federal, State, County and City Officials'
Executive Session

The executive session will be devoted entirely to an informal discussion of subjects that are important, and are giving administrative officers some concern in their respective localities. The prevailing thought is that a free discussion of such problems will tend to create uniformity of procedure in dealing with such subjects as are confronting us; or, officials who have specific problems that require unity of action for their particular solution, will be privileged to bring them up for discussion.

Figure 6.2 (continued)

2 P. M.

Reports of Committees:

Legislative Committee

Spray Residue Committee

Food Poisoning Investigation Committee

Co-ordination of Standards, Supplementary Standardization Committee

Representatives on Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards

Representatives on Simplified Practice Committee

Salvaged Foods Committee

GENERAL SESSION

Wednesday, September 28—9 A. M.

Registration

Address of Welcome.....Hon. Russell M. Wilson
Mayor, City of Cincinnati

President's Address.....R. O. Baird
State Food Commissioner and Chemist, Bismarck, North Dakota

Address.....Hon. Earl H. Hatchfeld
Director, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio

2 P. M.

Jams, Jellies, Preserves.....D. R. Forbes
Counsel, National Preservers' Association, Washington, D. C.

Food Laws and the Macaroni Industry.....B. R. Jacobs
National Macaroni Manufacturers' Association, Washington, D. C.

The Relation of Food Control Activities to Home Economic Programs.....Mrs. Wilbur E. Fribley
President, Chicago Housewives' League, Chicago, Illinois

Thursday, September 29—9 A. M.

Frozen Fruits and Vegetables.....Dr. L. H. James
Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Food Control in Cincinnati.....Dr. Wm. H. Peters
Commissioner, Board of Health, Cincinnati, Ohio

Present-Day Tendencies in the Use of Fruit Juice in Carbonated Beverages .....W. D. Bost
President, Orange Crush Company, Chicago, Illinois

2 P. M.

Trend of Drug Law Enforcement.....Dr. F. J. Cullen
Chief, Drug Control, Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Some Observations Upon the Food and Drug Law.....
.....Charles Wesley Dunn
General Counsel, Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, New York City

Friday, September 30—9 A. M.

(Voting Members Only)

Business Session

> The selection of Milwaukee for this particular conference is because of its proximity to Chicago. The "Century of Progress" at Chicago will draw thousands and one may plan a vacation, either preceding or following the Association conference at Milwaukee. The extra expense to the annual meeting will be practically negligible. . . .
>
> Now is the time to schedule your work to include a September vacation and the Milwaukee conference of "Food Officials."

At an executive session on September 5th in the Hotel Pfister, the following subjects were discussed:

1. Bakery Products
2. Beverages
3. Butter
4. Coffee
5. Cream
6. Definitions and Standards, U.S. Department of Agriculture
7. Drugs and Medicines
8. Flour
9. Foods
10. Food Poisoning
11. Ice Cream
12. Ice Cream, Imitation
13. Jams, Jellies and Preserves
14. Liquor
15. Meats
16. Milk
17. Salt
18. Spray Residue
19. Syrups
20. Tomato
21. General
22. Meeting Places of Association

At the general session on Wednesday morning, Honorable Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee, welcomed the attendees, Harry Kluever gave the President's Address, and Hon. Charles L. Hill, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture of Markets in Madison gave an address, subject not listed on the carbon copy of the typed page showing the program. I suspect that finances were so tight during the depths of the depression in

1933 that a program wasn't published, let alone the transcript of the proceedings.

On Wednesday afternoon, an unnamed person from the U.S. Public Health Service apparently talked on "Toxicity." Mr. Campbell spoke on "The Control of Federal Laws and Regulation," and a tissue copy of his speech is in the FDA file. His speech is devoted almost exclusively to spray residues of substances like arsenic.

1934

The 38th Annual Conference was held at the Henry Grady Hotel in Atlanta on October 15-18, 1934. See Figure 6.3. The program for the annual meeting reveals several significant matters:

- Cassius L. Clay[1] was president.
- Henry Huffmann, Jr., was vice-president. Henry was one of my early mentors in state food and drug law matters. He was a distinguished, dignified and erudite gentleman whom I met almost a quarter of a century after he was vice-president.
- Gov. Eugene Talmadge addressed the conference on the opening day.
- Chicken Chichester, who had perhaps the most captivating name in AFDO history, president of the National Association of Retail Druggists, of Macon, Georgia, addressed the conference on "The Trend of Drug Control."
- The program of the annual meeting for Wednesday and Thursday says:

> Note that these days are set aside for the meeting of all Committees, heretofore appointed, for the consideration of their special problems and the formulation of reports and recommendations to the Association for consideration at executive and business sessions.

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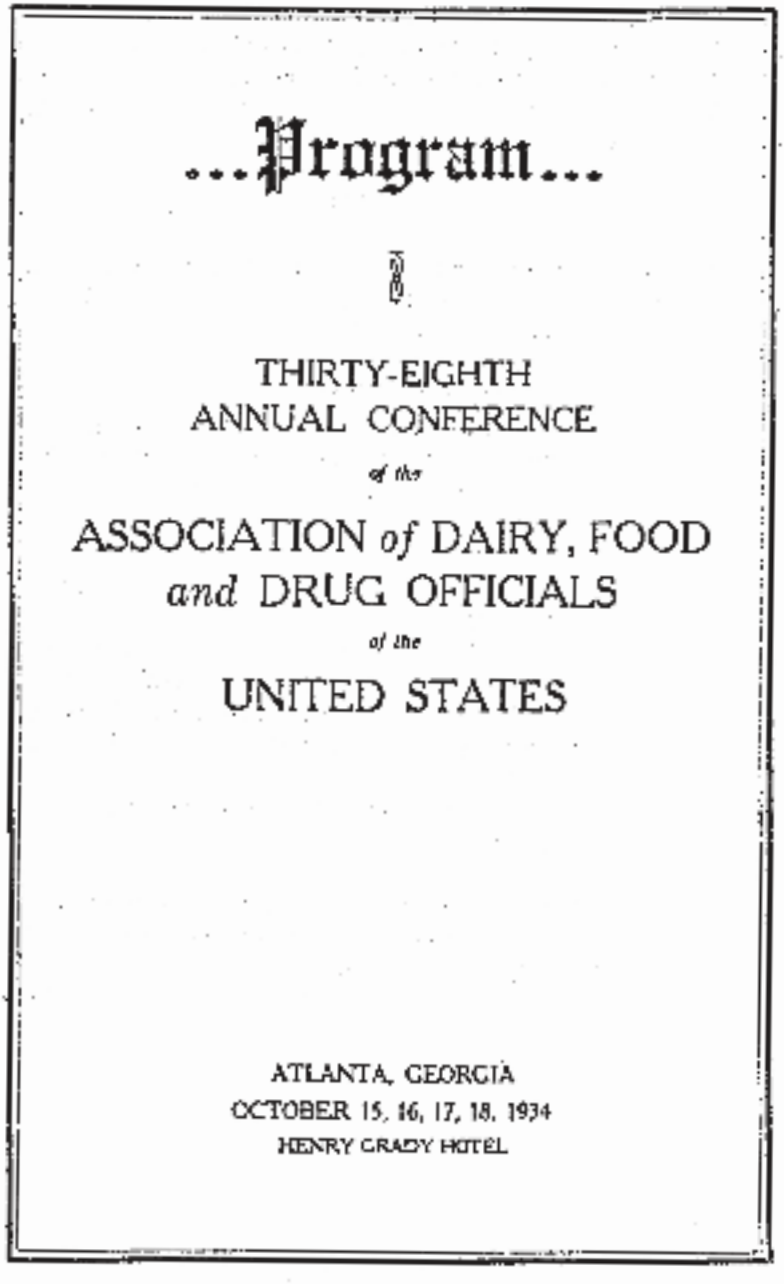
[1]As all aficionados of middle initials will know, this was not Muhammed Ali.

Figure 6.3: Program for the 1934 annual conference.



...Program...

THIRTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL CONFERENCE
of the
ASSOCIATION *of* DAIRY, FOOD
and DRUG OFFICIALS
of the
UNITED STATES

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
OCTOBER 15, 16, 17, 18, 1934
HENRY GRADY HOTEL

OFFICERS

Cassius L. Clay, President ..... New Orleans, Louisiana
Henry Hoffmann, Jr., Vice-President ..... St. Paul, Minnesota
W. C. Geagley, Secretary-Treasurer ..... Lansing, Michigan

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President ..... New Orleans, Louisiana
The Vice-President ..... St. Paul, Minnesota
The Secretary-Treasurer ..... Lansing, Michigan
A. M. G. Soule ..... Augusta, Maine
W. S. Frisbie ..... Washington, D. C.

LOCAL COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

Dr. C. Reynolds Clark, Chairman ..... Atlanta, Georgia

Figure 6.3 (continued)

Program

Monday, October 15—9:00 A. M.

Registration—All Members, Visitors and Guests

Address of Welcome.....Hon. James L. Key
Mayor, Atlanta, Georgia

President's Address.....Cassius L. Clay
State Analyst, State Board of Health, New Orleans, Louisiana

Address.....Dr. T. F. Abercrombie
Commissioner, State Department of Public Health
President of the Conference of State and Provincial Health Officers, Atlanta, Georgia

Announcements

Luncheon

2:00 P. M.

"Relation and Benefit of Code Enforcement to Food Laws".....
.....Daniel R. Forbes
Counsel, National Preservers' Association, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL ORDER—3:00 P. M.

Address.....Hon. Eugene Talmadge
Governor of Georgia

"Cream Quality Improvement".....W. F. Jensen
Secretary-Manager, American Association Creamery Butter Manufacturers, Chicago, Illinois

Tuesday, October 16—9:30 A. M.

"The Control of Quality in Cream and Butter".....Harry Kloeter
Chief Chemist, Department Agriculture and Markets, Madison, Wisconsin

"Limitation of Legislation, Regulation and Licensing as a Means of Control in Dairy, Food and Drugs".....Milton P. Duffy
Chief, Bureau of Food and Drug Inspection, State Department of Public Health, San Francisco, California

"Uniformity in Labeling Regulations of Compounded Food and Food Products".....V. L. Fuqua
Superintendent and State Chemist, Division Foods, Fertilizers and Dairies, State Department of Agriculture, Nashville, Tennessee

"Food Storage and Typhus Fever".....Dr. T. F. Sellers
Chief of Laboratories, State Department of Public Health, Atlanta, Georgia

2:00 P. M.

"The Extent and Limitation of State Activities in Dairy, Food and Drug Control and Regulations".....L. E. Walter
State Chemist, Laramie, Wyoming

"The Trend of Drug Control".....Chicken Chichester
President, National Association of Retail Druggists, Macon, Georgia

"Amebic Dysentery Infections in Relation to the Food Supply".....
.....Dr. Joseph A. O'Hara
President, State Board of Health, New Orleans, Louisiana

"Violet Ray Sterilization of Soda Fountain Glasses".....
.....Dr. Genville Giddings
Atlanta, Georgia

Figure 6.3 (continued)

Wednesday-Thursday

Note that these days are set aside for the meeting of all Committees heretofore appointed, for the consideration of their special problems and the formulation of reports and recommendations to the Association for consideration at executive and business sessions.

Wednesday, October 17

(Voting Members Only)

Federal, State, County and City Officials'

Executive Session

The executive session will be devoted entirely to an informal discussion of subjects that are important, and are giving administrative officers some concern in their respective localities. The prevailing thought is that a free discussion of such problems will tend to create uniformity of procedure in dealing with such subjects as are confronting us; or, officials who have specific problems that require unity of action for their particular solution, will be privileged to bring them up for discussion.

A list of suggested topics will be available.

Thursday, October 18

Business Session
Report of Secretary-Treasurer
Report of Committee on Auditing
Report of Committee on Resolutions
Report of Committee on Nominations
Election of Officers
Selection of next meeting place

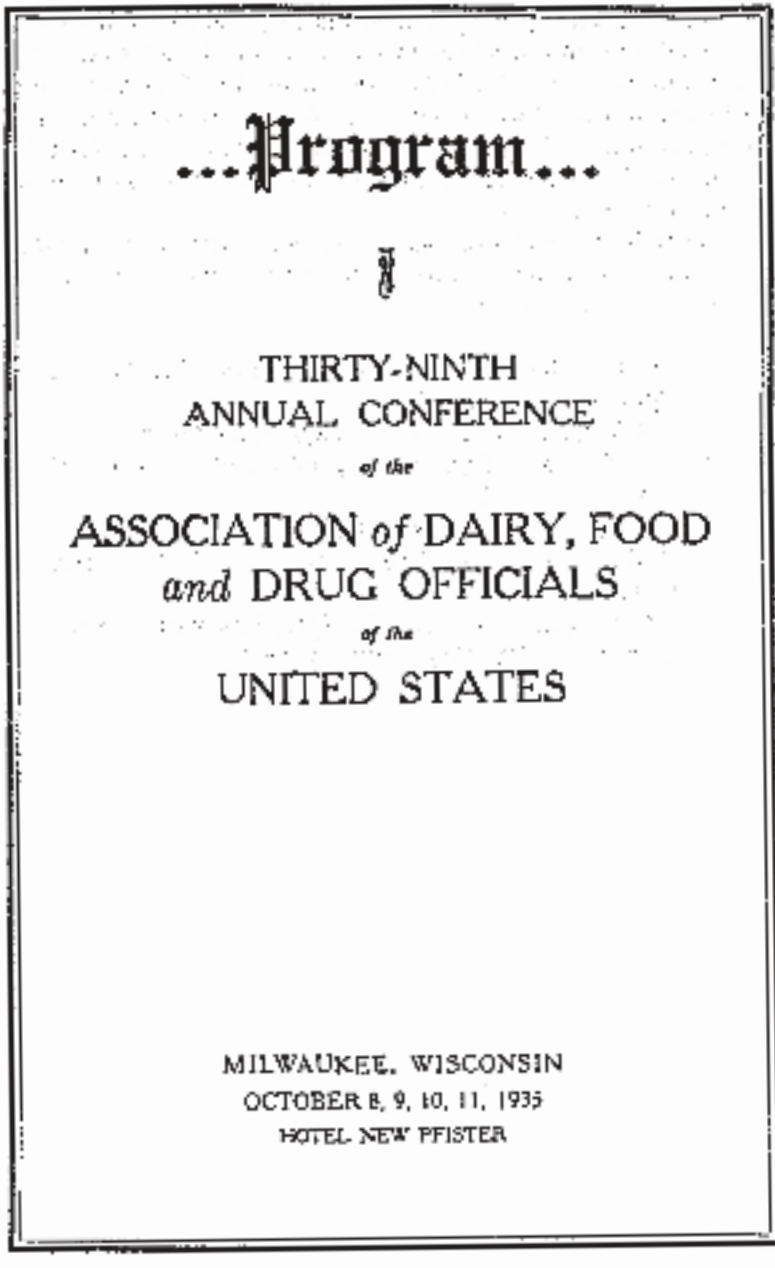
1935

Henry Hoffmann, Jr. the first president I knew personally, took over at the 39th Annual Conference which was held at the Hotel New Pfister in Milwaukee on October 8-11, 1935. See Figure 6.4. That was one of the worse dust bowl years. I was in seventh grade, and my mother and dad took me on a trip out west, driving through Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. For hundreds of miles we saw dust, dust, dust, abandoned farms and carcasses of cattle.

In the midst of the depression, with all of the terrible agricultural farm problems, the Association was very much concerned with pesticide residues. Consider the following speeches:

- W. S. Frisbie: "Federal Control of Spray Residues on Fruits and Vegetables."
- Bill Geagley: "State Control of Spray Residues."
- A.J. Carlson: "Pharmacology of Small Amounts of Arsenic and Lead."
- Dr. William F. Cogswell of Helena, Montana: "Spray Residues from the View Point of the State Health Officer."
- J. C. Geiger, M.D., Dr. P.H.: "Spray Residues from the View Point of the City Health Officer."

Figure 6.4: Program for the 1935 annual conference.



...Program...

of

THIRTY-NINTH
ANNUAL CONFERENCE
of the
ASSOCIATION *of* DAIRY, FOOD
and DRUG OFFICIALS
of the
UNITED STATES

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
OCTOBER 8, 9, 10, 11, 1935
HOTEL NEW PFISTER

OFFICERS

Henry Hoffmann, Jr., President.....St. Paul, Minnesota
Phil S. Taylor, Vice-President.....Tallahassee, Florida
W. C. Geagley, Secretary-Treasurer.....Lansing, Michigan

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President .....St. Paul, Minnesota
The Vice-President .....Tallahassee, Florida
The Secretary-Treasurer .....Lansing, Michigan
W. S. Frisbie .....Washington, D. C.
Sarah Vance Dugan .....Louisville, Kentucky

LOCAL COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

Harry Klueter, Chief Chemist, Department Agriculture and Markets, Madison, Wisconsin, Chairman

The planning of the annual meeting of the Association of Food Officials this year has been carried out with the American Public Health Association in order that the common interests of the two Associations may be joined together in joint sessions, with the advantages of a better and more comprehensive program, an exchange of ideas of the members, which will react to the benefit of all concerned. It is urged that members of the Association cooperate fully and take advantage of this unusual situation in Association activities.

Figure 6.4 (continued)

Program

Tuesday, October 8—9:00 A. M.

Registration—All Members, Visitors and Guests

11:00 A. M.

Address of Welcome ..... Honorable Daniel W. Hoan
Mayor, City of Milwaukee

President's Address ..... Henry Hoffmann, Jr.
Chief Chemist, Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, St. Paul, Minnesota

2:00 P. M.

The Progress in the Elimination of Unfit Cream and Butter:

The Industry:

M. E. Parker, Chairman of the Research Committee, American Association Creamery Butter Manufacturers, Chicago, Illinois

The Regulatory:

Federal:

James O. Clarke, Chief, Central District, Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Chicago, Illinois

State:

Paul S. Lucas, Associate Professor, Dairy Manufactures, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan

Discussion

Wednesday, October 9—9:00 A. M.

Joint Session of the Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials of the United States, and the Health Officers' and Food and Nutrition Sections of the American Public Health Association

Symposium on the Public Health Significance of Poisonous Substances in Foods

"Federal Control of Spray Residues on Fruits and Vegetables" ..... W. S. Frisbie
Chief, Division of State Cooperation, Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"State Control of Spray Residues" ..... W. C. Geagley
State Analyst, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Michigan

"Pharmacology of Small Amounts of Arsenic and Lead". Dr. A. J. Carlson Professor of Physiology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

"Spray Residues from the Viewpoint of the State Health Officer" ..... Dr. William F. Cogswell Department of Public Health, Helena, Montana

"Spray Residues from the Viewpoint of the City Health Officer"... ..... J. C. Geiger, M.D., Dr. P. H. Director Public Health, San Francisco, California and George H. Becker, M.D.

Discussion to be opened by Dr. Fred Wilbur Tanner, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

2:00 P. M.

Executive Session
Round Table

Thursday, October 10—9:00 A. M.

Executive Session

"Cooperative Planned Programs" ..... Sarah Vance Dugan Director, Bureau Foods, Drugs and Hotels, State Board of Health, Louisville, Kentucky

"A Planned Project" ..... H. D. Garrett Chief, Chicago Station, Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Chicago, Illinois

"Federal Food and Drugs Act ..... W. S. Frisbie Chief, Division of State Cooperation, Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

2:00 P. M.

Joint Session with the Public Health Engineering Section, American Public Health Association, Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials of the United States and the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors

Symposium on Milk Subjects

"The Coordination of American Milk Control Effort"... Leslie C. Frank Sanitary Engineer in Charge, Office of Milk Investigations, United States Public Health Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Discussion ..... J. R. Jennings Chief, Milk Division, City Department of Health, Louisville, Kentucky

_____ ..... S. C. Layson Milk Sanitarian, State Department of Health, Springfield, Illinois

Figure 6.4 (continued)

"Studies with a Different Method of Appraising Standard Plate Counts" ..... C. L. Leete
Associate Milk Sanitarian, State Department of Health, Albany, New York

Discussion ..... V. M. Ehlers
Director, Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, State Department of Health, Austin, Texas

"Educational Work as a Factor in Increasing the Extent of Pasteurization" ..... Dr. Ira V. Hiscock
Professor of Public Health, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

Discussion ..... Dr. Herman N. Bundesen
President, City Board of Health, Chicago, Illinois

_____ ..... R. W. Coulliffe
Director, Bureau of Laboratories, Health Department, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Friday, October 11—9:00 A. M.

Executive Session

Topics:

"Colored Oranges" ..... J. J. Taylor
State Chemist, State Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida

"Anti-Oxidants" ..... } Dr. F. C. Blanck
"Hydrogen Peroxide as a Leavening Agent in Bread" }
Chief, Food Research, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"The Character of Milk Used in Cheese Making" ..... Harry Klueter
Chief Chemist, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Madison, Wisconsin

"Alcoholic Beverages and Relation to Food Laws" .... Milton P. Duffy
Chief, Food and Drug Enforcement, State Department of Health, San Francisco, California

"Fluorine Content in Raw Materials Used in Food"... Dr. W. B. White
Chief, Division of Food Control, Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

2:00 P. M.

Business Session

Reports:

Secretary-Treasurer
Committee on Auditing
Committee on Resolutions
Committee on Nominations

Election of Officers

Selection of next meeting Place

1936 and 1937

The 40th Annual Conference was held at the Biltmore Hotel in Coral Gables, Florida from December 7-10, 1936. See Figure 6.5. That opening day was exactly five years before an even more significant event in history. It is interesting that AFDO meetings were held two weeks before Christmas. As long as I can remember, they were held on Father's Day, creating a significant strain on marital and filial relationships.

Dr. George H. Marsh of Alabama was president. Historians aren't supposed to personalize things, but I've got to tell you a story about George Marsh. Kraft had a dry malted milk product which Dr. Marsh found to be slack filled. About 30 years ago, Dr. J. B. Stine – who still purports to have taught me everything I know about food and drug law – and I went out to the Kraft plant to watch the product being filled. It was a typically competent and careful Kraft operation: an original fill to the very top of the jar, a shaking and agitation on the line to compress the dry malted milk, and a subsequent fill to bring the product again to the top of the jar before capping. Doc picked a dozen jars off the line at random, carefully labeling each jar and measuring the minimal air space. We sent the case of twelve jars to Dr. Marsh.

A week later, I got a letter from Dr. Marsh saying that he understood our problem, and that in his opinion none of the jars was slack filled. However, seven of the twelve jars were short weight. It had never occurred to me to check the weight of the jars! I believe that is the only letter in my entire career I received from a food and drug official to which I did not respond!

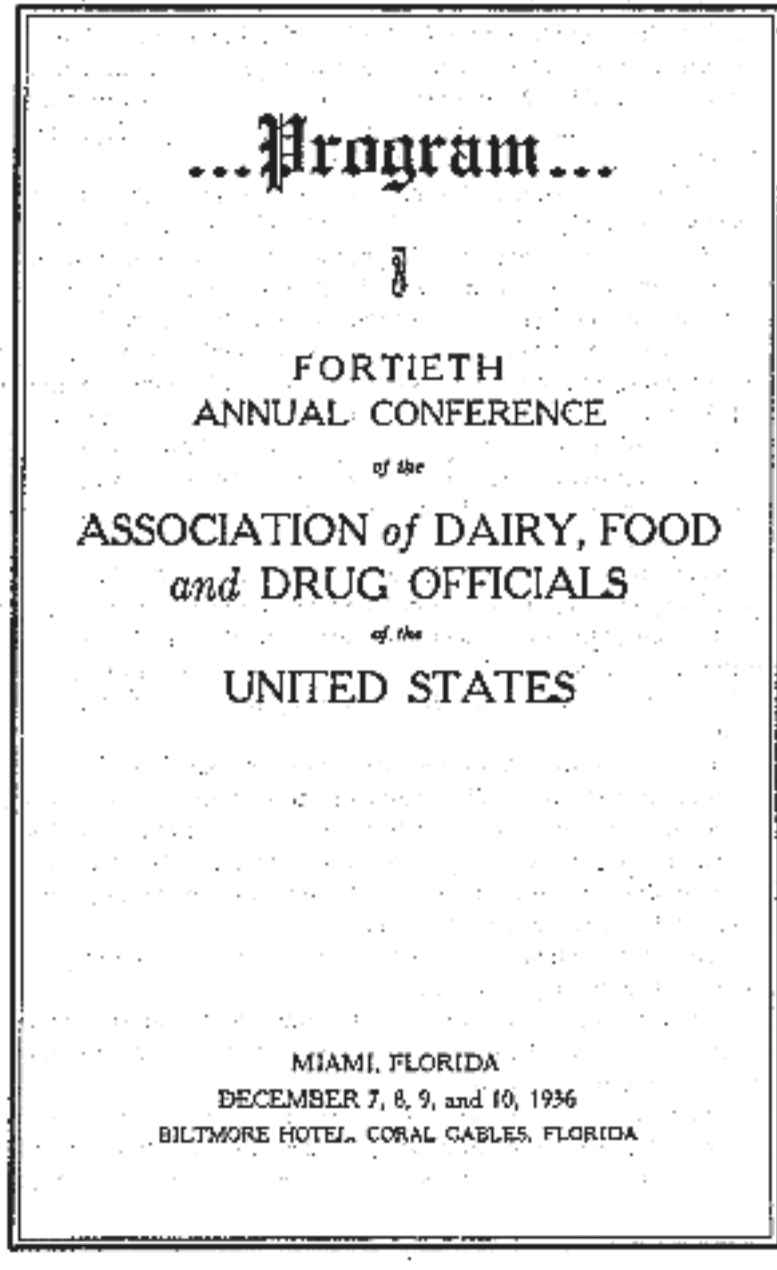
The members of the Conference were welcomed by Dr. Gen. N. McDonnell, Director of Public Health of the City of Miami, and for the Florida State Department of Agriculture by Mr. J. J. Taylor, State Chemist. Mr. A. M. G. Soule of Maine, perhaps a descendant of George Soule who was at Plimouth Plantation in 1627 with my ancestor Anthony Annable, responded in his usual delightful manner.

Dr. Marsh presented his address, urging that greater publicity be given to work of food and drug inspection.

During the following days the program proceeded very smoothly. Shades of 1910, when "The white dove of peace graced by her presence" the conference of the Association!

In January 1937, Volume I, No. 1, of the Quarterly Bulletin of the Association of Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials of The United States was published. The Announcement inside the front cover of Volume I, No. 1 states:

Figure 6.5: Program for the 1936 annual conference.



...Program...

of

FORTIETH
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of the

ASSOCIATION *of* DAIRY, FOOD
and DRUG OFFICIALS

of the

UNITED STATES

MIAMI, FLORIDA
DECEMBER 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1936
BILTMORE HOTEL, CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

OFFICERS

George H. Marsh, President.....Montgomery, Alabama
C. S. Ladd, Vice-President.....Bismarck, North Dakota
W. C. Geagley, Secretary-Treasurer.....Lansing, Michigan

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President — The Vice-President — The Secretary-Treasurer

Mrs. F. C. Dugan .....Louisville, Kentucky.
W. S. Frisbie .....Washington, D. C.

LOCAL COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

Dr. George N. McDonnell, Chairman, Director of Public Health, Miami, Florida

Figure 6.5 (continued)

Program

Monday, December 7—10:00 A. M.

Registration—All Members, Visitors, and Guests

10:30 A. M.

Welcoming Address.....Nathan Mayo
Commissioner of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida

Response to the Address of Welcome.....A. M. G. Soule
Chief, Division of Inspection, State Department of Agriculture, Augusta, Maine

President's Address.....George H. Marsh
Supervisor, Division Agricultural Chemistry, Department of Agriculture and Industries, Montgomery, Alabama

Appointment of Committees

Luncheon—12:30 P. M.

2:00 P. M.

Historical Review of the Activities of the Association...Dr. T. J. Bryan
Oak Park, Illinois

Butter and Oleomargarine.....Dr. J. S. Abbott
Secretary, Institute Margarine Manufacturers, Washington, D. C.

Food Poisoning and Control, with Special Reference to Cream Puff Poisoning.....W. W. Scofield
Chief, Bureau Foods and Drugs, Department of Health, Trenton, New Jersey

Suggested Methods of Food Poisoning Investigations and Control
.....Ferdinand A. Korff
Director, Bureau of Food Control, City Department of Health, Baltimore, Maryland

Tuesday, December 8—9:30 A. M.

Cosmetics and the Need for Control.....Dr. E. W. Campbell
Division Sanitary Engineering, Maine Department of Health, Augusta, Maine

Control of Cosmetics from the Trade Viewpoint....H. Gregory Thomas
Director, Board of Standards, Toilet Goods Industry, New York

Coordination of State Pharmacy and Drug Laws..Dr. Robt. P. Fischelis
Secretary and Chemist, State of New Jersey Board of Pharmacy, Trenton, New Jersey

Ways and Methods of Public Education in the Problem of the Importance of Food and Drug Control.....Evart G. Routzahn
Russell Sage Foundation, New York City

Luncheon—12:30 P. M.

2:00 P. M.

Sanitation of Citrus Fruit Canneries.....Dr. T. S. Kennedy
Director, Bureau of Engineering, Florida State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Florida

(a) The Use of Artificial Color in Fruit Juice Beverages....C. S. Ladd
State Food Commissioner and Chemist, Bismarck, North Dakota

(b) The Use of Artificial Color in Fruit Juice Beverages—
Representative of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages

Butter Making.....C. S. Trimble
Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Wednesday, December 9—9:30 A. M.

Executive Session

Remarks.....Dr. Domingo F. Ramos
Director of Sanitation, Havana, Cuba

Louisiana's New Food Law.....C. L. Clay
Louisiana

Spray Residue Control by the States and Federal Department, and Report of Progress.....W. S. Frisbie
Washington, D. C.

Luncheon—12:30 P. M.

2:00 P. M.

Visits to Food Industries of Florida

Figure 6.5 (continued)

Thursday, December 10—9:30 A. M.

Executive Session

Five to ten minute discussions—program as follows:

The Labeling of American Made Roquefort Cheese...Elmer E. Harter, Jr. Pennsylvania

Dried Skimmed Milk.....Mrs. F. C. Dugan Kentucky

Federal Trade Commission Definitions of Preserves, Jams and Jellies.....E. K. Tucker Alabama

Common Contaminants of Flour and Reconditioning.....C. S. Ladd North Dakota

Common Contaminants of Cane Syrup.....Phil S. Taylor Florida

Control of Producers of Milk and Cream Used for Manufacturing Purposes.....C. S. Bogle Iowa

Sanitation of Sea Food Establishments—

Lead as a Contaminant in Maple Syrup.....C. P. Mont Vermont

Meat Tenderizers.....W. R. Plumb New York

Coloring of Oranges.....Dr. V. L. Fuqua Tennessee

California Wine Industry.....Dr. C. H. McCharles California

Use of Second Hand Containers in Food Industries.....Dr. Abraham Lichtermann Department of Health, New York City

"Instantwhip"—

Reports of Legislative Committees

General Committee

Committee on the Model Law

Discussions

Luncheon—12:30 P. M.

2:00 P. M.

Report of the Standards Committee

Report of Resolutions Committee

Report of the Executive Committee

Report of Special Committees

Election of Officers

> The Editorial Committee appointed at the Fortieth Conference of the Association presents this bulletin as the first publication of the Quarterly Bulletin of the Association of Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials of the United States. In accordance with the action of the Association, realizing the need of a definite and positive program to stimulate interest and to serve the members in a more effective manner than has been the case in the past, the President appointed a permanent Editorial Committee of three members whose duties and responsibilities are to edit and publish all activities of the sectional groups, the annual conference, and information on food and drug law enforcement from states, cities, and counties, which will be appropriate, interesting and informative to the members.
>
> The first number was delayed until this date owing to the Ohio Valley floods and the postponement of the Executive Committee meeting, and the second will follow shortly.
>
> The Editorial Committee urges that secretaries of local and sectional meetings of food and drug officials forward to the Chairman of the Committee, as soon as possible after a meeting, a report of the conference.
>
> This is the Quarterly Bulletin of the Association replacing the Annual Proceedings and is the responsibility of each member.

Volume I, No. 1 of the Bulletin included "abstracts of papers at Miami, December, 1936." The papers abstracted were President George Marsh's address, a paper on "Butter and Oleomargarine," by J. S. Abbott, Secretary of the Institute of Margarine Manufacturers, and a paper by Charles S. Trimble of USDA's Bureau of Dairy Industry on "Regulatory Problems Relating to the Manufacture of Butter." See Figure 6.6.

Elmer Campbell of the Maine Bureau of Health spoke on cosmetics as did Gregory Thomas of the Toilet Goods Industry. D. P. Moat talked on "Lead as a Contaminant in Maple Syrup."

The last three lines of Volume I, No. 1 are this:

> The Secretary calls attention to the action of the Association that the dues for 1936 are ten dollars ($10.00) and were due at the annual conference. He plans to send bills for the 1936 dues to all members shortly.

Figure 6.6: The first issue of the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Association of Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials of The United States.

Association of Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials of The United States

QUARTERLY BULLETIN

Edited and Published by the Editorial Committee

Vol. I JANUARY, 1937 No. 1

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MINUTES OF THE FORTIETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
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Harry Klueter, Wisconsin ..... President
J. J. Taylor, Florida ..... Vice-President
Sarah V. Dugan, Kentucky ..... Member Executive Committee
Walter S. Frisbie, Washington, D. C. ..... Member Executive Committee
W. C. Geagley, Michigan ..... Secretary and Treasurer

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

W. S. Frisbie, Washington, D. C.
C. S. Ladd, North Dakota.
Sarah V. Dugan, Kentucky, Chairman.

Editorial Office, State Department of Health, Louisville, Kentucky.
Business Office, W. C. Geagley, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Michigan.

Volume I, No. 2 published in April, 1937, consists entirely of abstracts of papers presented at Coral Gables, and reports of the Baltimore, Lake Erie, New York, Ohio Valley and Philadelphia sectional conferences.

Volume I, No. 3 followed the same format, abstracting papers presented at the 1936 meeting, and reported on the Tri-State Central Atlantic States, New England, New York, Ohio Valley, and Southeastern States Association conferences.

The report of the Committee on Model Law was adopted, and copies of the tentative draft and report were available to interested officials.

A special committee, appointed by the president "to inaugurate a definite, positive program to serve the membership" recommended that the Quarterly Bulletin should be sent to the active membership and others, and that the active membership should be billed ten dollars for the Bulletin, but that in future years, dues should be reduced when the cost of publication was determined.

The Executive Committee was scheduled to meet in Indianapolis on February 1 and 2, but because of the Ohio Valley floods the meeting was postponed until March 29 and 30. The Executive Committee selected the Raleigh Hotel in Washington, D.C. as the place for the 1937 meeting.

The Federal Foods Standards Committee met in September, 1936 and adopted definitions for liquid eggs, mixed eggs, frozen eggs, dried eggs, egg yolk, frozen egg yolk, and dried egg yolk. Proposed definitions were adopted for orangeade, lime rickey, various kinds of molasses, and cream cheese.

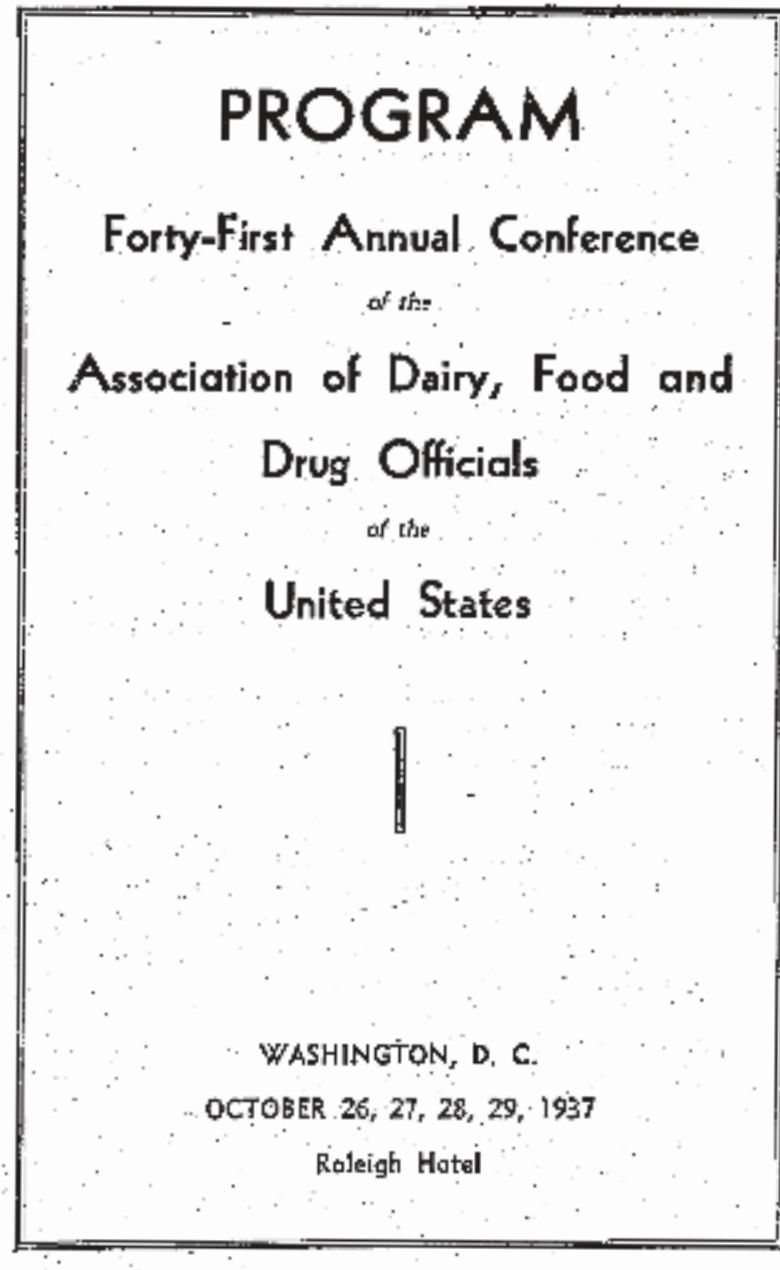
The Federal Trade Commission and USDA had adopted conflicting definitions and standards for preserves, jams and jellies. Therefore the Resolutions Committee of the Association resolved that the Association was opposed to the conflict and

> we exert our collective and traditional individual energies towards the discouraging of the adoption of standards by the Federal Trade Commission which conflict with the definitions and standards previously adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Fruit juice beverages, cosmetics, spray residues and several products which were about to be standardized two years later (jams and jellies, cheese, and margarine) received their share of attention.

Henry Khueter of Wisconsin presided at the 41st Annual Conference at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington in 1937. See Figure 6.7. J. J. Taylor of Florida was Vice-President, Sarah Dugan of Kentucky and Walter Frisbie of USDA were members of the Executive Committee, and Bill Geagley of

Figure 6.7: Program for the 1937 annual conference.



PROGRAM

Forty-First Annual Conference

of the

Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials

of the

United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 26, 27, 28, 29, 1937

Raleigh Hotel

OFFICERS

Harry Kluever, President ..... Madison, Wisconsin
J. J. Taylor, Vice-President ..... Tallahassee, Florida
W. C. Geagley, Secretary-Treasurer ..... Lansing, Michigan

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President — The Vice-President
The Secretary-Treasurer

W. S. Frisbie ..... Washington, D. C.
Mrs. F. C. Dugan ..... Louisville, Kentucky

LOCAL COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

Dr. George C. Ruhland, Chairman ..... Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley ..... Washington, D. C.
Mr. W. S. Frisbie ..... Washington, D. C.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

Dr. W. B. White, Chairman ..... Washington, D. C.

LADIES' RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Chairman ..... Washington, D. C.

Figure 6.7 (continued)

PROGRAM

Tuesday, October 26—10:00 A. M.

Registration—Members, Visitors and Guests

10:30 A. M.

Welcoming Address ..... Dr. George C. Ruhland
Health Officer, Washington, D. C.

Response to the Address of Welcome ..... J. J. Taylor
State Chemist, State Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida

President's Address ..... Harry Klueter
Chief Chemist, Department of Agriculture and Markets,
Madison, Wisconsin

Appointment of Committees

Luncheon, 12:30 P. M.

2:00 P. M.

Where Are We Headed and for What Are We Striving in Regulatory Control Activities ..... W. C. Geagley
State Chemist, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Michigan

Discussion ..... C. S. Ladd
State Food Commissioner and Chemist, Bismarck, North Dakota

Discussion ..... Milton P. Duffy
Chief, Bureau of Food and Drug Inspection, State Department
Public Health, San Francisco, California

Discussion ..... Dr. P. B. Dunbar
Assistant Chief, Food and Drug Administration, United States
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

What Benefits Are Expected from Regulatory and Control Activities ..... Mrs. Harriet R. Howe
Washington, D. C.

Wednesday, October 27

9:30 A. M.

Proposed U. S. Standards of Grades for Dairy Products.....
.....Clarence W. Kitchen
Assistant Chief, Bureau Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Drugs, Pharmaceutical and Proprietary Medicine.....Dr. F. O. Taylor
Chief Chemist, Parke-Davis & Company, Detroit, Michigan

Roquefort Cheese (Talking Movie).....Richard Kulze
New York City

Canning and Manufactured Food Industry.....Dr. W. D. Bigelow
Director Research Laboratory National Canners' Association.
Washington, D. C.

Discussion
Address.....W. A. Wentworth
National Dairy Council, Chicago, Illinois

Luncheon, 12:30 P. M.

2:00 P. M.

Executive Business Session
Reports of Committees
Reports of Officers
Selection of Meeting Place
Report of Nominating Committee

Figure 6.7 (continued)

Thursday, October 28

9:30 A. M.

Research Work of Bureau of Chemistry and Soils as It Relates to Foods.....Dr. W. W. Skinner
Assistant Chief, Chemical and Technological Research, Bureau Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Control of Products Making Claims for Vitamin Contents.....Dr. E. M. Nelson
Chief Vitamin Division, Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Address.....H. M. Lancaster
Chief Dominion Analyst, Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, Canada

Luncheon, 12:30 P. M.

2:00 P. M.

General Session

Coordination of State Drug and Pharmacy Laws.....Dr. Robert P. Fischelis
Secretary and Chief Chemist, Board Pharmacy, Trenton, New Jersey

Discussion.....Dr. J. J. Durrett
Chief Drug Division, Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Friday, October 29

9:30 A. M.

Executive Session

Michigan was still Secretary. The meeting was in October. The local committee on arrangements was chaired by Dr. George Rohland, and included very interestingly Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, who was also chairman of the Ladies' Reception Committee.

Bill Geagley gave a speech entitled "Where Are We Headed. . .", which I didn't know about when I gave a speech entitle "Quo Vadit FDA?" at the Food and Drug Law Institute's annual meeting held in Washington, D.C., in December 1982.

Volume II, No. 1 of the Quarterly Bulletin starts with an editorial by J. J. Taylor of Florida, president of the Association, which is applicable in spades today (See Figure 6.8).

"The high point at the meeting," according to the Quarterly Bulletin, "was the paper of Mr. W. C. Geagley of Michigan, 'Where Are We Headed and for What Are We Striving in Regulatory Control Activities?'" Mr. Geagley's paper was highly controversial and was ably discussed by Dr. C. S. Ladd of North Dakota and Dr. P. B. Dunbar of the Federal Department (a future Commissioner) and other members of the Conference.

Other papers were:

- The Consumer's Viewpoint on Regulatory Activities, by Mrs. Harriet Howe of Washington.
- Proposed U. S. Standards of Grades for Dairy Products, by C. W. Kitchen of the Bureau of Agriculture Economics.
- Research Work of Bureau of Chemistry and Soils as it Relates to Foods, by Dr. W. W. Skinner of the Bureau.
- Control of Products Making Claims for Vitamin Contents, by Dr. E. M. Nelson of FDA.
- Coordination of State Drug and Pharmacy Laws, by Dr. R. P. Fischelis of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy.

The Legislative, Food Standards, Executive and Resolutions Committees reported. Here's what the Resolutions Committee recommended:

> WHEREAS, the recent much publicized disaster in the poisoning and death of over 40 persons from the unsupervised distribution of an unknown and untested proprietary remedy might have been prevented had there been enacted in the past an adequate and strong federal

Figure 6.8: Let us build a strong association.

Let's Build a Strong Association!

The strength of an organization such as the Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials of the United States depends largely on two things—its usefulness to its membership and the activity of its officials. Its usefulness to its membership depends on whether there is a need for such an organization and how well it meets that need. If we want a strong Association, there must be a need to fill and we must fill that need.

I do not believe, in the sphere of regulatory work, there has ever been a greater need for a strong central organization than now; a place where Federal, State, and City Regulatory Officials can have a meeting of minds and work together for uniformity, for closer cooperation, and for better understanding and handling of mutual problems.

Many of our problems are old and perhaps partially solved. Many are new and awaiting solution. Some are local. Many are National. All will become easier if we bring the weight of united action to bear upon them, rather than isolated individual effort. We need new and stronger regulatory laws on many commodities.

We need standards on many new products on which we have none; and new standards where old ones are inadequate or need revision.

Our Association should keep in closer touch with Sectional Associations and Sectional Associations should regard the National Association as the parent organization to which they owe loyalty and support.

We need a closer personal friendship among the members of our Association.

If we would grow strong again Association, let us be more useful.

If we meet the needs of our members, we need not concern ourselves about our strength or our attendance. They will come!

J. J. TAYLOR,
President.

> food and drugs act, providing for licensing and control of dangerous drugs, therefore, be it resolved, that this association reaffirm its position taken at previous meetings in the support of the passage by Congress of a strong and adequate food, drug, and cosmetic law . . .

C. S. Ladd of North Dakota and F. B. Linton of Washington, were members of the Committee, and E. G. Woodward of Connecticut was chairman.

The Baltimore, Central States, Missouri Valley and Mid-Continental, New York, Ohio Valley and Philadelphia conference meetings were summarized.

The Bulletin also summarizes a federal court decision on Nesbitt's California Orange Juice Sweetened, in which the court held that the government had failed to establish its contention with respect to "orange juice sweetened."

1938

The 42nd Annual Conference was held in Chicago in October, 1938, the year Congress passed the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. See Figure 6.9. I. J. Taylor of Florida was President, J. W. Forbes of Montana, Vice President, and W. C. Geagley of Michigan, was serving his 15th and last term as Secretary and Treasurer. Sarah V. Dugan of Kentucky and Walter S. Frisbie of Washington, D.C. were on the Executive Committee.

Volume III, No. 2 of the Quarterly Bulletin, issued in April 1939, summarizes the Chicago proceedings in October, 1938. The page inside the front cover is an obituary of William Marshall Allen.

> William Marshall Allen died at his home in Raleigh, North Carolina, on January 19, 1939, at the age of 72 years.
>
> Mr. Allen was graduated from the University of North Carolina, and completed his professional training at Johns Hopkins University.
>
> In 1894 he became connected with the North Carolina Department of Agriculture with which department he remained until his retirement in January, 1937, except for one year that he spent with the State Chemical Department of Georgia.
>
> It was through his persistent efforts that the food and drug law of North Carolina was passed in 1907, and subsequently sanitary bottling, plant, bakery, and ice cream inspection laws were enacted. Mr. Allen was the first in the

Figure 6.9: Program for the 1938 annual conference.

PROGRAM

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF DAIRY, FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
OCTOBER 18, 19, 20, 21, 1938
PALMER HOUSE

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
J. J. TAYLOR
Tallahassee, Florida

VICE-PRESIDENT
JACOB W. FORBES
Helena, Montana

SECRETARY-TREASURER
W. C. GEAGLEY
Lansing, Michigan

★

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE PRESIDENT

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

W. S. FRISBIE
Washington, D. C.

MRS. F. C. DUGAN
Louisville, Kentucky

★

LOCAL COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

EDWARD F. GERRITY
Chairman, Acting Superintendent, Division of Foods and Dairies, Department of Agriculture,
Chicago, Illinois

J. O. CLARKE
Chief, Chicago Station, Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture,
1222 New Post Office Building, Chicago, Illinois

J. P. KILCOURSE
Chief, Bureau of Food Inspection,
704 City Hall, Department of Health,
Chicago, Illinois

PROGRAM

Tuesday, October 18th

10:00 A.M.

Executive Committee Meeting

2:00 P.M.

Executive Meeting

Report of Committee on Constitution

Wednesday, October 19th

9:30 A.M.

Registration—Members, Visitors, and Guests

Registration—$1.00

10:00 A.M.

Welcoming Address.....Dr. Herman N. Bundesen
Commissioner of Health, Chicago, Illinois

President's Address.....Mr. J. J. Taylor
State Chemist, Tallahassee, Florida

New Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law
Honorable Virgil M. Chapman
Paris, Kentucky

LUNCHEON

12:30 P.M.

2:00 P.M.

Administration of the New Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law—Mr. Walter G. Campbell
Chief, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

The New Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law from the Viewpoint of the Medical Profession.....Dr. Morris J. Fishbein
Editor, Journal of American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

SUBSCRIPTION DINNER

Wednesday Night, Palmer House

Thursday, October 20th

9:30 A.M.

New Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law from the Viewpoint of the Professional Pharmacist.....Dr. Robert P. Fischelis
Secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Trenton, New Jersey

New Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law from the Viewpoint of the Cosmetic Manufacturer.....Mr. H. Gregory Thomas
Director, Board of Standards, Toilet Goods Industry, New York, N. Y.

New Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law from the Viewpoint of the Food Industries.....Mr. Charles Wesley Dunn,
New York, N. Y.

Figure 6.9 (continued)

New Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law from the Viewpoint of the Consumer
Mrs. Wilbur Ethley
President, Chicago Housewives' League,
3043 E. 72nd Place, Chicago, Ill.

LUNCHEON

12:30 P.M.

2:00 P.M.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The Federal Project Plan.....Mr. W. G. Campbell
Washington, D. C.

Food Standards Committee.....Mr. W. S. Frisbie
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Report of Policy and Recommendations
Mr. E. G. Woodward
Report of the Legislative Committee
Mr. W. S. Frisbie
Report of the Editorial Committee...Mrs. F. C. Dugan
Report of the Resolutions Committee
Report of the Executive Committee...Mr. J. J. Taylor
Report of the Treasurer.....Mr. W. C. Geagley
Report of the Standards Committee
Mr. George H. Marsh
Report of the Nominating Committee

Friday, October 21st

9:30 A.M.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Reports of Presidents and Secretaries of Sectional Associations.

The following subjects will be discussed by members of the Association:

New State Food, Drug and Cosmetic Laws.

Beverage Standards and Regulations.

Common Food Infections.

Dog Foods.

Incubator Reject Eggs.

Phosphatase Test as Applied to Milk Products.

Ice Cream.

2:00 P.M.

The Status of Cream Improvement Program.

Standards for Fluid Cream.

Filth in Food Products.

Marijuana and Narcotic Inspection.

Dangerous Drugs and Cosmetics as Handled by Local Authorities.

Tomato Products Control.

Net Weight Requirements, including deceptively shaped and filled containers.

Education of the Consumer.

state to undertake work along the lines of better and cleaner foods.

He was Secretary of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States from 1909 to 1915, a member of the executive committee for a number of years, and was elected President of the Association in 1930.

A new constitution was adopted in October, 1938 (See Figure 6.10).

Dr. Morris Fishbein, who for many years was editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, gave a speech on "The New Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law From The Point Of View Of The Medical Profession." H. Gregory Thomas of the Toilet Goods Association covered the same subject from the point of view of the cosmetic manufacturer; Mrs. Wilbur Fribley president of Chicago Housewives' League did it for the consumer; and Charles Wesley Dunn did it for the food manufacturing industry. In classic Dunnese, he said:

I am privileged to speak for the food industry, as general counsel for the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc. I likewise represent the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry, as general counsel for the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.

All of the speakers praised the new act, but they all had concerns:

Dr. Fishbein said:

However, the medical profession is not yet ready to delegate its specifically assumed functions under its ethical principles of protection of the public against nostrums, quacks, charlatans, and frauds.

Mr. Thomas said:

The States are best fitted to handle factory inspection.

Mrs. Fribley said:

But too great a faith in the power of the new law may be not injurious to consumer as well as the honest manufacturer.

Figure 6.10: Constitution of 1938.

Constitution of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States. Adopted October, 1938

ARTICLE I.
NAME

The official title of this organization shall be "The Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States."

ARTICLE II.
OBJECT

The object of this association is to promote and foster the enactment of uniform laws and the enforcement of all laws effective for the protection of the public health and prevention of fraud and deception in the production, manufacture, distribution and sale of foods, drugs, cosmetics, and therapeutic devices, to secure the adoption of uniform administrative procedure, and to encourage co-operation with respect to the enforcement of Federal, State, District, County, and Municipal laws and regulations.

ARTICLE III.
MEMBERSHIP

The membership of this association shall be restricted to the official heads of federal, state, county or municipal departments or units charged with the enforcement of food, drug, and cosmetic laws; and to those under their supervision or direction who are actively engaged in the enforcement of such laws. All members of Sectional Associations of Food, Feed, Drug, and Health Officials of the United States are considered eligible to membership of this association.

ARTICLE IV.
OFFICERS

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and the two members of the Executive Committee. The term of office of the President shall be one year but no President shall be eligible for more than two consecutive terms. The term of office of Vice-President is one year. The term of office of the Secretary-Treasurer is three years. The term of office of the two elected members is two years.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Section 2. Officers shall be elected at the annual meeting. Upon the adoption of this Constitution there shall be elected a member of the Executive Committee to serve one year and a member to serve for two years, and at each annual meeting thereafter there shall be elected one member of this Committee to serve for a period of two years. An office shall be vacant when the incumbent ceases to be a member of the association. Vacancies shall be filled in the usual manner at the annual meeting, and if a vacancy occurs

when the Association is not in session, the President on the recommendation of the Executive Committee shall appoint a successor to hold office until the next annual meeting.

ARTICLE V.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Section 1. The Advisory Council of the association shall consist of the President, the retiring President of the association who shall be a member of the Advisory Council for a period of two years, and the Presidents of each of the sectional associations. In the event a President of a sectional association cannot attend a meeting of the Advisory Council, he shall appoint an alternate with full power to represent the sectional association. A majority of the members of the Advisory Council shall constitute a quorum. The Advisory Council shall meet at least once each year at the annual meeting and at the call of the President.

Section 2. The Advisory Council shall outline the policies of the association with the view of co-ordinating the affairs of the sectional and national associations. Among the specific duties of the Council will be the fostering and promoting of the interests of the association in the protection of public health and prevention of fraud and deception of the consuming public and to secure the adoption of uniform administrative procedure.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

The President shall preside at all meetings and shall appoint such committees as may be authorized or required, whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided.

The Vice-President shall preside at all meetings in the absence or at the direction of the President, and shall fulfill such other duties as may be assigned to the President, when the latter is unable to act.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a record of the proceedings of each meeting of the Association and of the Executive Committee, conduct correspondence for the Association, and issue such notices as may be authorized. He shall report at the annual meeting of the Association and at such times as the Association may direct.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall be the custodian of the funds of this Association and shall disburse them only upon vouchers approved and signed by the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

ARTICLE VII.

COMMITTEES - DUTIES

Section 1. There shall be an Executive Committee, an Advisory Council, Editorial Committee, Credentials Committee and such other committees as may be agreed upon by the Association.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, the two elected members and the chairman of the Editorial Committee, and the officer occupying the position Chief, Division of State Co-operation be ex officio. All other committees shall be appointed by the President. The Executive Committee shall prepare the program for the annual meeting with due consideration to the recommendation of the Advisory Council, and unless otherwise directed by a majority vote of the Association, shall fix the time and place of such meeting. This

Figure 6.10 (continued)

Committee shall conduct the business affairs of the Association and is empowered to act for the Association. It shall report to the Association at each meeting.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Section 3. The Editorial Committee shall consist of three members and shall be appointed by the President to serve at the pleasure of the Association.

The Editorial Committee shall have the duty of the collection of material and publication of same as a quarterly bulletin to all subscribers.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Section 4. The Credentials Committee shall consist of the President, Secretary, and a third member appointed by the President. It shall be the duty of the Credentials Committee to pass on the eligibility of the members of the Association for voting.

ARTICLE VIII.

VOTING

Voting shall be restricted to those members whose credentials have been accepted by the Credentials Committee.

In voting by ballot or otherwise, a State or the United States Department of Agriculture shall be entitled to three votes, and a District, County, or Municipality shall be entitled to one vote.

ARTICLE IX.

DUES, SUBSCRIPTION RATE AND REGISTRATION FEE

The dues of the Association shall be determined at each annual meeting. The subscription rate to the Quarterly Bulletin shall be determined by the Executive Committee. A registration fee shall be charged; the amount to be decided upon by the Executive Committee before the date of each annual meeting and the membership of the Association shall be notified prior to the annual meeting.

ARTICLE X.

BY-LAWS

The Association may adopt by-laws which are not in conflict with the Constitution. By-laws may be adopted or amended only upon a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual meeting, after the proposed by-law or amendment has been read to the members at two separate sessions of said annual meeting.

ARTICLE XI.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Amendments to the Constitution may be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual meeting, provided that the amendment has been previously considered by the Advisory Council.

Mr. Dunn said:

> The enactment of this new Federal law presents infinite and difficult problems of enforcement and compliance. The solution of which should be undertaken in a constructive spirit and from the standpoint of the law's great remedial purpose.
>
> There is another and important resulting problem. It is that of uniform state legislation; which will become acute in 1939 when most state legislatures convene.

As usual, Mr. Dunn was right on point!

And, James B. Riggins of the U.S. Treasury Department spoke on "Marihuana and Narcotic Inspection."

On January 19, 1939, the Executive Committee of the Association endorsed a uniform state food, drug and cosmetic bill following the form of the federal law. Volume IV, No. 2 of the Quarterly Bulletin indicates that "this bill in the main was accepted and endorsed by the industries affected namely, the food, drug, and cosmetic industries." California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Louisiana, North Dakota and Arkansas all accepted the model bill.

The Bulletin contains a report of the Sectional Associations, and also a reprint of the new constitution adopted in October, 1938. The name of the Association was changed to "The Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States."

CHAPTER 7

WORLD WAR II TO THE UNEXCAVATED WALL

1939

The 1939 Annual Conference was held at the Bond Hotel in Hartford, Connecticut. Milton P. Duffy of California was President, B. G. Woodward of Connecticut was Vice-President, and George Marsh of Alabama was Secretary/Treasurer. A copy of the program is reproduced here. See Figure 7.1.

Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel of both the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., and The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, spoke on "Relationship of The New State Laws To The Food Industries." James F. Hoge, of Rogers, Ramsey & Hoge, spoke on "State Laws and the Drug and Cosmetic Industries." Mr. Hoge was a true New York gentleman, as was Charles Wesley Dunn. I had the privilege of knowing them both, and also Mr. Hoge's son Jim who ran the Chicago Sun-Times. The younger Jim and I were on the Board of the United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program, and I told him how much respect I had for his father.

Figure 7.1: Program of the 1939 annual conference.

Program

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of the

Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States

☆

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
SEPTEMBER 26, 27, 28, 29, 1939
BOND HOTEL

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
MR. MILTON P. DUFFY
San Francisco, California

VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. E. G. WOODWARD
Hartford, Connecticut

SECRETARY-TREASURER
MR. GEO. H. MARSH
Montgomery, Alabama

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE PRESIDENT

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

MR. W. S. FRISBIE
Washington, D. C.

MRS. F. C. DUGAN
Louisville, Kentucky

MR. W. C. GEAGLEY
Lansing, Michigan

MR. TAYLOR ROGERS
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS AND RECEPTION

MR. E. G. WOODWARD, Chairman
Hartford, Connecticut

MR. A. M. G. SOULE
Augusta, Maine

MR. C. D. HOWARD
Concord, New Hampshire

DR. C. F. WHITNEY
Burlington, Vermont

MR. HERMAN C. LYTHGOE
Boston, Massachusetts

DR. E. M. BAILEY
New Haven, Connecticut

MR. CHAS. E. HOPKINS
Providence, Rhode Island

Program

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

2:00 P.M.

Executive Committee Meeting

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

9:00 A.M.

Registration—Members, Visitors and Guests.

Registration—$1.00

10:30 A.M.

Greeting.....Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy
Hartford, Connecticut

Response.....Mr. J. J. Taylor
State Chemist, Tallahassee, Florida

President's Address.....Mr. Milton P. Duffy
Chief, Bureau of Food and Drug Inspection
San Francisco, California

"Food and Drug Law Problems as Viewed by the Student of Narcotics".....Dr. Geo. R. Cowgill
School of Medicine, Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

2:00 P.M.

Report of Bill Drafting Committee....Mr. C. S. Ladd
Bismarck, North Dakota

Report of Legislative Committee....Mr. W. S. Frisbie
Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

10:00 A.M.

Joint Meeting with the Connecticut Dairy and Food Inspectors' Association

"Relationship of the New State Laws to the Food Industries".....Mr. Charles Wesley Dunn
General Counsel, Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc. and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association
New York City

"State Laws and the Drug and Cosmetic Industries".....Mr. James F. Hoge
of Rogers, Ramsay & Hoge
New York City

"Standardization of Food Packages".....
.....Mr. Alex Pinckert
Director, Bureau of Weights and Measures
New York City

1:30 P.M.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Report of Executive Committee, Mr. Milton P. Duffy

Report of Editorial Committee....Mr. F. C. Dugan

Report of Secretary-Treasurer....Mr. Geo. H. Marsh

Report of Advisory Council on Policy of Recommendations.....Mr. E. G. Woodward

Report of Nominating Committee

Report of Auditing Committee

Election of Officers

Figure 7.1 (continued)

6:00 P.M.

DINNER MEETING—BOND HOTEL

Presiding .....Mr. Milton P. Duffy
Association President

"Connecticut's Interest in Pure Foods".....
.....Mr. W. L. Slate
Director, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station
New Haven, Connecticut

"Interstate Cooperation in Food Control".....
.....Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams
Chairman, Connecticut Committee on Interstate
Control Cooperation
Hartford, Connecticut

"As Maine Goes So Goes the Nation".....
.....Mr. A. M. G. Soule
Chief, Division of Inspection, Department of
Agriculture
Augusta, Maine

"Looking Ahead in Food, Drug and Cosmetic Control".....Mr. W. G. Campbell
Chief, U. S. Food and Drug Administration
Washington, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

10:00 A.M.

"Education of the Consumer on the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law".....Mr. D. E. Montgomery
Consumers' Counsel of the AAA
Washington, D. C.

"Regulation and the Consumer".....
.....Dr. Victor A. Rapport
President, Consumers' League of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut

"Advertising and the Consumer"...K. E. Miller, M.D.
Federal Trade Commission
Washington, D. C.

1:30 P.M.

Inspection Tour of Connecticut Food, Drug and Cosmetic Industries

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

10:00 A.M.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

State and Federal Project Plans
Officials of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration and State Officials

Reports of Sectional Association Activities by Delegates

General discussion of subjects of interest to Members. State Officials will be asked to discuss their Administrative problems. Bring YOUR problems for a discussion which may help all Members.

1:30 P.M.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Report of Credentials Committee

Report of Standards Committee

Report of Resolutions Committee
(Adoption of Resolutions, etc.)

Announcements Relating to the 1940 Conference

Adjournment

Volume IV, No. 1 of the Quarterly Bulletin reports on the 1939 meeting. The editorial by E. G. Woodward includes the following:

> The pattern for uniformity of state legislation is laid. The Association of Food and Drug officials is squarely on record for uniformity. While only a few state legislatures regularly convene in 1940, let there be no staying of the plans for preparedness for the 1941 sessions. The greatest single program of work before the Association is to follow through with its efforts for uniformity in state legislation until this whole nation has an integrated system of similar Food, Drug and Cosmetic Laws, interpreted, administered, and enforced in a single spirit of uniformity. Then complete co-operation between the several states themselves and between the states and the Federal government will naturally follow.

The need for uniformity was articulated in a resolution:

> WHEREAS, encouragement to the enactment of Uniform Food, Drug and Cosmetic legislation within the several States has been a major objective of this body for many years; and
>
> WHEREAS, a number of the States have already enacted legislation which is, to all intents and purposes, uniform with Federal legislation, and uniform with legislation enacted by each other; and
>
> WHEREAS, by such uniformity in legislation the movement of goods from one State to another will be greatly simplified and facilitated; and
>
> WHEREAS, State legislation which is uniform with Federal legislation on the subject will tend to simplify procedures and promote efficiency in the administration of food, drug and cosmetic laws, with a minimum of duplication, by one agency, of the work effectively performed by the other;
>
> NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:
>
> That the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States in conference Assembled at Hartford, Conn., emphatically reaffirm its position with respect to

> the enactment by the several states of food, drug and cosmetic legislation, which is uniform with federal laws and which is uniform with legislation enacted by each other; and pledge its unstinted cooperation, its energies, and its influence to the cause of securing the enactment of such legislation, to the end that greater achievement through proper and effective coordination of effort may be realized.

George Flanders of New York died that year. In reviewing all of this historical documentation, I thought that George Flanders was the most articulate and statesmanlike of the early Association officials. He was the leading "white dove of peace" at the 1910 convention, and must have been a substantial peace-making power in the traumatic years before and after he became president.

Milton Duffy's presidential address was devoted to the Uniform Act, encouraging other states to adopt it, and telling the officials how they might persuade their legislatures to do so. He included in his wishes for the future:

1. The enactment of uniform laws by all states. . . .
2. Close contact with industry. . . .
3. Frequent release of publicity in order that consumers receive the true story of the progress made.
4. . . . [O]ur obligation to the consumer by providing him with the assurance that he can purchase all his foods with safety.
5. . . . [F]requent sectional meetings. . . .

The report of the sectional conferences included a report of a Philadelphia conference attended by 16 people. J. Kenneth Kirk, who subsequently became the chief enforcement officer of FDA, and whom many thought should be commissioner; was the secretary of that conference.

1940

The 44th Annual Conference was held at the Jung Hotel on October 22-25, 1940 in New Orleans, Louisiana. E. G. Woodward of Connecticut presided, Edward P. Gerrity of Illinois was Vice President, and George H. Marsh of Alabama, Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee members were Taylor Rogers of Oklahoma, W. C. Geagley of Michigan and W. S. Pilsbie of Washington.

The Executive Committee set dues at $2.50, including a subscription to the Quarterly Bulletin. A Membership Committee consisting of the secretaries of all of the regional associations and the secretary of the National Association as ex-officio chairman, was authorized.

Registration was 103 members and visitors, and the attendees were welcomed by Honorable Robert S. Maestri, Mayor of New Orleans. President Woodward's address covered six subjects:

I. What is the responsibility of the food and drug official?. . .

II. What is the responsibility of the National Association of food and drug officials?. . .

III. What are some of the main issues as to legislation and enforcement now confronting the Association?. . .

IV. What cooperation is needed?. . .

V. How can this Association be strengthened?. . .

VI. Of what value is the Quarterly Bulletin?. . .

Commissioner W. G. Campbell spoke on "Progress in Food, Drug and Cosmetic Control" under the new Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Several states reported that their legislatures had adopted new laws following the federal enactment.

C. S. Ladd, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, recommended changes in the Model State Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law as adopted by the Association in 1938.

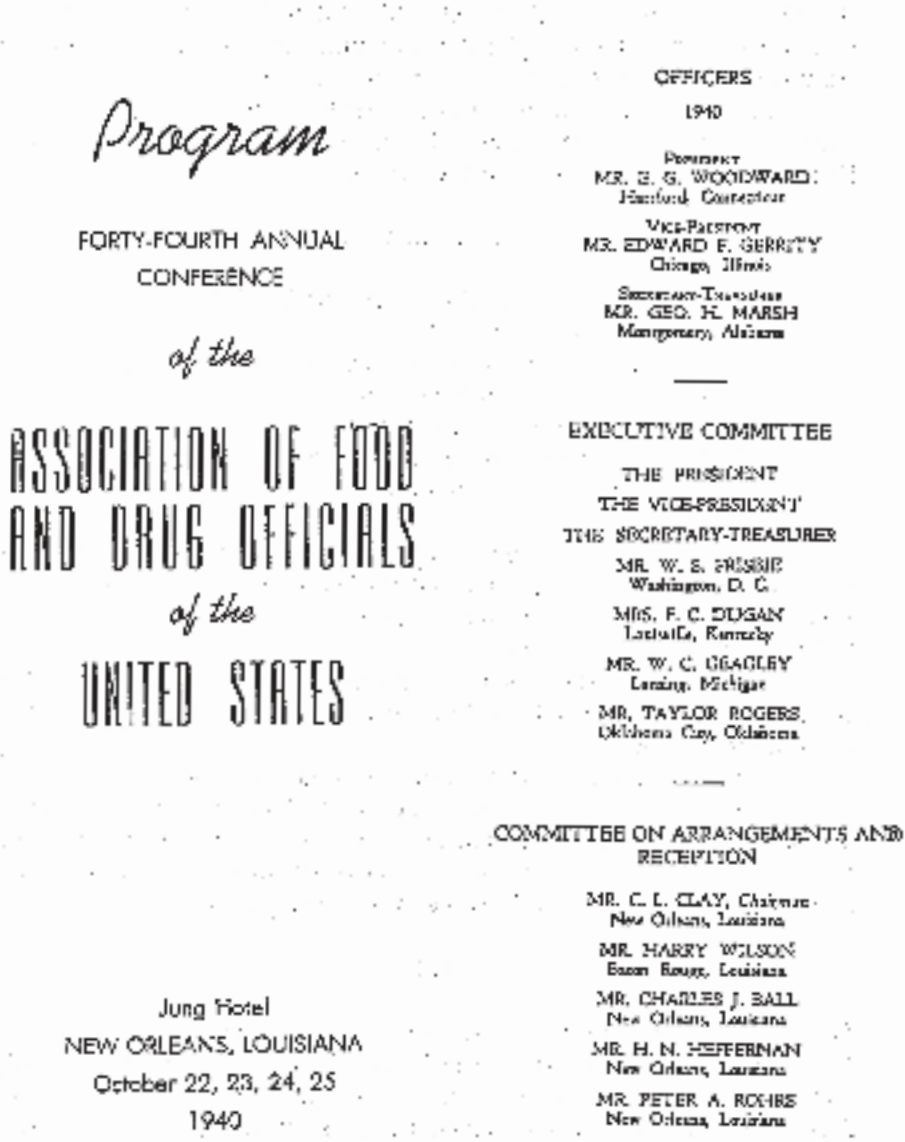
The committees on Administrative Procedure, Personnel, Interstate Cooperation in the Enforcement of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Laws, Statistics, Drug Regulations, Standards and the Editorial Committee all reported at the Executive Session. The program for the meeting lists the other speeches and events of the conference. See Figure 7.2.

1941

The 45th Annual Conference was held at the St. Paul Hotel, June 9-13, 1941, in St. Paul, Minnesota. See Figure 7.3. W. A. Queen of North Carolina presided, E. L. Redfern was Vice President, and G. H. Marsh was Secretary/Treasurer. In his presidential address, W. A. Queen discussed the problem of consumer education and the need for consumer representation in the matter of uniform state legislation and regulations.

Mr. Queen wrote an interesting article on Trade Barriers which appeared inside the front cover of the Quarterly Bulletin of January 1941. See Figure 7.4.

Figure 7.2: Program for the 1940 annual conference.



Program

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL
CONFERENCE

of the

ASSOCIATION OF FOOD
AND DRUG OFFICIALS

of the

UNITED STATES

Jung Hotel
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
October 22, 23, 24, 25
1940

OFFICERS

1940

PRESIDENT
MR. E. G. WOODWARD
Hartford, Connecticut

VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. EDWARD E. GERRITY
Chicago, Illinois

SECRETARY-TREASURER
MR. GEO. H. MARSH
Montgomery, Alabama

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE PRESIDENT

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

MR. W. S. FRISBIE
Washington, D. C.

MRS. F. C. DUGAN
Louisville, Kentucky

MR. W. C. GEAGLEY
Lansing, Michigan

MR. TAYLOR ROGERS
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS AND RECEPTION

MR. C. L. CLAY, Chairman
New Orleans, Louisiana

MR. HARRY WILSON
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

MR. CHARLES J. BALL
New Orleans, Louisiana

MR. H. N. HEFFERNAN
New Orleans, Louisiana

MR. PETER A. ROHRS
New Orleans, Louisiana

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNG HOTEL

New Orleans, Louisiana

October 22, 23, 24, 25, 1940

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21

Executive Committee Meeting

2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22

9:00 A. M.

Registration—Members, Visitors, and Guests
Registration Fee—$1.00
10:00 A. M.

Greeting.....Hon. Robert S. Maestri
Mayor, New Orleans, La.

Address of Welcome.....Hon. Sam Houston Jones
Governor of Louisiana

Reports.....Mr. Phil S. Taylor
Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Fla.

President's Address.....Mr. Edwin G. Woodward
Dairy and Food Commissioner, Hartford, Conn.

"Biological Assays and Enforcement Activities"..
.....Dr. Erwin E. Nelson
Professor of Pharmacology, Tulane University
New Orleans, La.

1:30 P. M.

"Progress in Food, Drug and Cosmetic Control Under the New Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act".....Mr. W. G. Campbell
Chief, Food and Drug Administration,
Washington, D. C.

"Progress in Food, Drug and Cosmetic Control Under the New State Food, Drug and Cosmetic Laws"..Mr. M. P. Duffy, California
Dr. E. M. Bailey, Connecticut
Mr. J. J. Taylor, Florida
Mr. Jos. B. Schneider, Indiana
Mr. G. L. Guy, Louisiana
Mr. S. G. Dimmick, Nevada
Mr. C. R. Plumb, New York
Mr. W. A. Quinn, N. C.
Mr. Taylor Rogers, Oklahoma
Mr. S. S. Smith, Virginia

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23

9:00 A. M.

Executive Session

Report of the Legislative Committee.....
.....Mr. C. S. Ladd, Chairman

Discussion of the Report by Members of the Committee from the Various Sectional Associations. Namely, the Atlantic States, Central States, Mid-Continental States, New England States, North Central States, South Central States, Southeastern States, and Western States.

Report of the Advisory Council on Policy and Other Recommendations for the Association..
.....Mr. M. P. Duffy, Chairman

1:30 P. M.

Report of the Committee on Administrative Procedure.....Mr. F. D. Beck, Texas, Chairman

Report of Committee on Patents.....
.....Mr. S. S. Smith, Virginia, Chairman

Report of Committee on Interstate Cooperation in the Enforcement of Food, Drug and Cosmetic Laws.....Mr. C. R. Plumb, New York, Chairman

Report of Committee on Statistics.....
.....Mr. J. W. Farber, Montana, Chairman

Report of Committee on Food and Cosmetic Regulations.....Mr. E. G. Woodward, Connecticut, Chairman

Report of Committee on Drug Regulations.....
.....Mr. R. P. Fischelli, New Jersey, Chairman

Report of Editorial Committee.....
.....Mr. F. C. Dugan, Kentucky, Chairman

Figure 7.2 (continued).

Report of Standards Committee.....
.....Mr. Geo. H. Marsh, Alabama, Chairman

Report of Definitions Committee .....
....Mr. E. G. Woodward, Connecticut, Chairman

Report of Nominating Committee.....
..Mr. Harry J. Heifman, Minnesota, Chairman

Election of Officers

6:30 P. M.

Dinner Meeting—Junior Home

"Know Your Money"—Sound Motion Picture...
Mr. Terrance V. Ryan, U. S. Secret Service, Treasury Department, New Orleans, La.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24

9:15 A. M.

"Legher Plants and Frozen Foods".....
Mr. E. L. Redfern, Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa

"The Role of the Food and Drug Control Official in National Emergency" ... Mr. Guy G. Fraze, State Chemist, Vermillion, South Dakota

"The Changing Picture of World Food Supplies"
Dr. A. B. Taylor, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

1:30 P. M.

Combined Inspection Tour of Louisiana Food, Drug and Cosmetic Industries and Scenic Tour of New Orleans

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25

9:00 A. M.

Executive Session

State and Federal Project Plans
Discussion by United States Food and Drug Administration and State Officials

The following subjects will also be discussed:

"Control of the Preparation and Sale of Custard Filled Pastries"

"Sanitation of Cafeteria Plants"

"Consumer Interest in Food Standards Under the New Food and Drug Legislation"

"Shelled Nut Meats"

"Shrimp"

"Consumer Interest in the Label Declaration of Ingredients"

"Consistency and Warning Statements in Drug Labeling"

"Sausage Meats"

"Food Poisoning Outbreaks"

"A Laboratory Program for Drug Control"

1:30 P. M.

Continued Discussion of Above Subjects.

Report of Auditing Committee... .....
....Mr. A. M. O. Soule, Maine, Chairman

Report of Resolutions Committee.....
....Mr. Taylor Rogers, Oklahoma, Chairman

Installation of Officers

Announcements

Adjournment

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Central Atlantic—A. L. Sullivan, Maryland
Central—E. F. Gentry, Illinois
Mid-Continent—Taylor Rogers, Oklahoma
New England—A. M. G. Soule, Maine
North Central—C. S. Ladd, North Dakota (Chairman)
South Central—W. L. Fugua, Tennessee
Southeastern—W. A. Queen, North Carolina
Western—M. F. Duffy, California
W. S. Fristie, Washington D. C.

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

Central Atlantic—A. J. Kemp, New Jersey
Central—W. S. Saville, Michigan
Mid-Continent—Jesse P. Fehr, Oklahoma
New England—H. C. Lythgoe, Massachusetts
South Central—E. D. Brock, Texas, Chairman
North Central—Henry Hoffman, Minnesota
Southeastern—Wil S. Taylor, Florida
Western—R. E. White, Washington

COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

Central Atlantic—S. S. Smith, Virginia (Chairman)
Central—J. C. Schneider, Indiana
Mid-Continent—Thomas L. Dolan, Kansas
New England—Louis A. King, Jr., Connecticut
North Central—S. H. Provost, South Dakota
South Central—Dr. W. F. Byrd, Mississippi
Southeastern—B. Jay Owen, Florida
Western—S. C. Dinsmore, Nevada

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE CO-OPERATION IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF FOOD, DRUG AND COSMETIC LAWS

Central Atlantic—C. R. Plumb, New York (Chairman)
Central—E. F. Gentry, Illinois
Mid-Continent—O. C. Murphy, Missouri
New England—C. E. Hopkins, Rhode Island
North Central—C. W. Harrison, Minnesota
South Central—V. L. Fugua, Tennessee
Southeastern—J. J. Taylor, Florida
Western—W. S. Adams, Nevada

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS

Central Atlantic—W. P. Rockefeller, Maryland
Central—J. C. Schneider, Indiana
Mid-Continent—Henry Werner, Kansas
New England—Charles D. Howard, New Hampshire
North Central—R. B. Willard, Kansas
South Central—Hollis Mills, Louisiana
Southeastern—J. Pearce Yarbrough, Georgia
Western—J. W. Barker, Montana (Chairman)

STANDARDS COMMITTEE

Central Atlantic—C. R. Plumb, New York
Central—E. F. Gentry, Illinois
Mid-Continent—Taylor Rogers, Oklahoma
New England—E. G. Woodward, Connecticut
North Central—Henry J. Hoffman, Minnesota
South Central—George H. Mash, Alabama (Chairman)
Southeastern—J. Pearce Yarbrough, Georgia
Western—Milton P. Duffy, California

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

E. G. Woodward, Connecticut
George H. Mash, Alabama
R. O. Brandau, Iowa

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Mrs. F. C. Degen, Kentucky, Chairman
W. S. Fristie, Washington, D. C.
R. A. Korff, Maryland

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Henry J. Hoffman, Minnesota, Chairman
S. C. Dinsmore, Nevada
J. J. Taylor, Florida

AUDITING COMMITTEE

A. M. G. Soule, Maine, Chairman
L. E. Walter, Wyoming

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Taylor Rogers, Oklahoma, Chairman
Guy P. Stephens, Utah
Chas. E. Hopkins, Rhode Island

Figure 7.3: Program for the 1941 annual conference.

Program

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL
CONFERENCE
of the

ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS
of the
UNITED STATES

St. Paul Hotel
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
June 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
1941

OFFICERS
1941

President
MR. W. A. QUINN
Raleigh, N. C.

Vice-President
MR. S. L. REDFERN
Des Moines, Iowa

Secretary-Treasurer
MR. GEO. H. MASSH
Montgomery, Ala.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE PRESIDENT

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER
MR. W. S. FRISBIE
Washington, D. C.

MRS. P. C. DUGAN,
Louisville, Kentucky

MR. A. L. SULLIVAN
Baltimore, Maryland

MR. TAYLOR ROGERS
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS AND RECEPTION

MR. HENRY J. HOFFMAN, Chairman
St. Paul, Minnesota

MR. E. J. THYR
Minneapolis, Minnesota

MR. GORDON L. ANDERSON
Minneapolis, Minnesota

MR. C. W. HARRISON
Minneapolis, Minnesota

MR. W. D. TIEDT
Minneapolis, Minnesota

DR. R. J. B. SCHOCH
St. Paul, Minnesota

Program

MONDAY, JUNE 9

10:00 A.M.

Business Meeting of the North Central States Association

Business Meeting of the Central States Association

4:00 P.M.

Advisory Council Meeting

8:00 P.M.

Executive Committee Dinner Meeting

TUESDAY, JUNE 10

9:00 A.M.

Registration

Registration Fee $1.00

10:00 A.M.

Address of Welcome.....Mr. E. A. Trevarton
State Dairy and Food Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

Response.....Mr. A. M. C. Soule
State Department of Agriculture, Augusta, Maine

President's Address.....Mr. W. A. Queen
State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

"Relationship of the Federal Security Agency to the Work of State Food and Drug Officials".....
.....Miss Mary Switzer,
Assistant to the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

2:00 P.M.

"Liaison Plan of U. S. Public Health Service with Military Authorities".....Dr. Leo O. Weldon,
Medical Director, U. S. Public Health Service, Liaison Officer Sixth Army Corps Area.

"A State Plan of Control of Food Supply For Emergency Areas".....Mr. F. D. Brock,
State Board of Health, Austin, Texas.

"Mold Inhibitors for Food Products".....
.....Dr. H. Macy,
Professor of Dairy Bacteriology, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

"A Plan for More Research Work on the Part of the Food Inspection Chemists".... Mr. H. G. Lathrop,
State Department of Public Health, Boston, Mass.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11

9:00 A.M.

Executive Session

Reports of Committees

Report of the Legislative Committee.....
.....Mr. C. S. Ladd, N. Dakota, Chairman

Report of the Advisory Council on Policy and Other Recommendations for the Association...
.....Mr. W. A. Queen, N. Carolina, Chairman

Report of the Committee on Administrative Procedure.....Mr. F. D. Brock, Texas, Chairman

Report of the Committee on Personnel.....
.....Mr. S. S. Smith, Virginia, Chairman

Report of Committee on Insurance Cooperation in the Enforcement of Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Laws .....Mr. C. R. Plumb,
New York, Chairman

Report of Committee on Statistics.....
.....Mr. J. W. Forbes, Louisiana, Chairman

Report of Editorial Committee.....
.....Mr. F. C. Dugan, Kentucky, Chairman

Report of Standards Committee.....
.....Mr. J. J. Taylor, Florida, Chairman

Committee on Frozen Locker Plant Legislation...
.....Mr. E. L. Redfern, Iowa, Chairman

Report of Credentials Committee.....
.....Mr. W. A. Queen, N. Carolina, Chairman

Report of Nominating Committee.....
.....Mr. J. J. Taylor, Florida, Chairman

Election of Officers

2:00 P.M.

"Control of Labeling of Alcoholic Beverages"

"State Control of Wines"—Mr. Milton P. Duffy, Department of Public Health, Sacramento, California.

Figure 7.3 (continued)

"Canned Dog Food": Its Regulation and Control—Mr. Phil S. Taylor, Supervising Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Fla.

The Manufacturer's Viewpoint—Mr. E. Balarier, Jr., President, American Dog Food Institute, New York, N. Y.

7:00 P. M.

Dinner Meeting

St. Paul Hotel

THURSDAY, JUNE 12

9:30 A. M.

"The Philosophy of the Administration of the Drug Sections of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act"—Dr. T. G. Klumpp, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

"Co-relation of State Pharmacy Acts with State Drug Laws"—Mr. S. M. Dvorak, State Board of Pharmacy, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Proprietary Livestock and Poultry Remedies"—Mr. W. C. Geagley, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich.

1:00 P. M.

Trip to Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Industries

FRIDAY, JUNE 13

9:00 A. M.

Executive Session

"Coordination of State and Federal Project Plans"; General Duties—Mr. J. O. Clarke, Food and Drug Administration, Chicago, Ill.

Discussion

State Participation—Dr. V. L. Fiegel, State Department of Agriculture, Nashville, Tenn.

"The Miscellany of Partnerships in Food and Drug Control at the State Level"—Dr. J. W. Mountin, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

"Scope of Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Acts with Reference to Sanitation"—Mr. J. C. Schneider, State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind.

2:00 P. M.

Continued Discussion of Above Subjects

Reports

Report of Auditing Committee—Mr. A. M. Stella, Malta, Chairman

Report of Resolutions Committee—Mr. W. S. Adams, Nevada, Chairman

Installation of Officers

Announcements

Adjournment

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Central—E. F. Gerity, Illinois.
Central Atlantic—A. L. Sullivan, Maryland.
Mid-Continent—Taylor Rogers, Oklahoma.
New England—A. M. G. Soule—Maine.
North Central—C. S. Ladd, North Dakota, Chairman.
South Central—C. L. Clay, Louisiana.
Southeastern—J. J. Taylor, Florida.
Western—W. B. Adams, Nevada.
W. S. Fritzie—Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

Central—W. S. Sewell, Michigan.
Central Atlantic—Ralph Irvin, Pennsylvania.
Mid-Continent—John E. Clay, Missouri.
New England—H. C. Lythgoe, Massachusetts.
North Central—Guy G. Perry, South Dakota.
South Central—F. D. Reed, Texas, Chairman.
Southeastern—J. Pruett Yarbrough, Georgia.
Western—R. E. White, Washington.

COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

Central—L. G. Kiesling, Wisconsin.
Central Atlantic—S. S. Strick, Virginia, Chairman.
Mid-Continent—Thomas J. Dalton, Kansas.
New England—H. Gifford Gates, Connecticut.
North Central—E. L. Rediker, Iowa.
South Central—W. F. Hand, Mississippi.
Southeastern—D. S. Coltrane, North Carolina.
Western—S. C. Dinsmore, Nevada.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF FOOD, DRUG AND COSMETIC LAWS

Central—Mrs. F. C. Degan, Kentucky.
Central Atlantic—C. R. Marsh, New York, Chairman.
Mid-Continent—Taylor Rogers, Oklahoma.
New England—C. D. Howard, New Hampshire.
North Central—Guy G. Perry, South Dakota.
South Central—Geo. H. Marsh, Alabama.
Southeastern—J. J. Taylor, Florida.
Western—Milton P. Duffy, California.

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS

Central—J. C. Schneider, Indiana.
Central Atlantic—W. F. Reindollar, Maryland.
Mid-Continent—Ira P. Price, Oklahoma.
New England—E. G. Hopkins, Rhode Island.
North Central—R. B. Wilcox, Nebraska.
South Central—J. W. Forbes, Louisiana, Chairman.
Southeastern—S. Jay Owen, Florida.
Western—K. W. Lloyd, Colorado.

STANDARDS COMMITTEE

Central—Mrs. F. C. Degan, Kentucky.
Central Atlantic—H. H. Henson, Delaware.
Mid-Continent—Taylor Rogers, Oklahoma.
New England—E. M. Bailey, Connecticut.
North Central—C. S. Ladd, North Dakota.
South Central—George H. Marsh, Alabama.
Southeastern—J. J. Taylor, Florida, Chairman.
Western—Milton P. Duffy, California.

COMMITTEE ON FREEZER LOCKER PLANT LEGISLATION

E. L. Rediker, Iowa, Chairman.
Henry J. Hoffman, Minnesota.
F. D. Reed, Texas.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

W. A. Quinn, North Carolina.
George H. Marsh, Alabama.
B. O. Brownlee, Iowa.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Mrs. F. C. Degan, Kentucky, Chairman.
W. S. Fritzie, Washington, D. C.
F. A. Korff, Maryland.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

J. J. Taylor, Florida, Chairman.
Guy G. Perry, South Dakota.
S. C. Dinsmore, Nevada.

AUDITING COMMITTEE

A. M. G. Soule, Maine, Chairman.
L. E. Walker, Wyoming.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

W. B. Adams, Nevada, Chairman.
Phil S. Taylor, Florida.
Herbert P. Hawk, Connecticut.

Figure 7.4: An editorial on trade barriers

Trade Barriers

Until the state legislative bodies outlaw the trade barriers that force many producers and manufacturers to live under the virtual dictatorship of localized bureaucracy, Americans cannot claim their heritage of "Liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—at least so far as business is concerned.

There are too many selfish individuals and communities, too many greedy interests—posing as public-spirited citizens, progressive communities, and high-minded enterprise seeking advantage through the enactment of discriminatory legislation, often represented as "regulatory" and "inspectional", and predicated on the police power of the state, the real reason for which is the elimination of competition from other states.

It is to be expected that a member of a legislative body will be inclined to support legislation which will be of benefit to his state, and perhaps particularly so to his constituents within the state, but when loyalty to state or constituents becomes so unreasonably provincial that laws are enacted which deprive the citizens of another state of the right to produce, and sell within the state, under conditions which are fair and reasonable, a wholesome and needed product, the legislative authority becomes arbitrary; the law oppressive to the citizens of both states.

Members of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States become parties to the enactment of trade barriers, if they ignore the opportunity to acquaint lawmakers and law-making bodies with the evils consequent to these provincial enactments which seek only to give protection to local, and sometimes vested, interests.

Food and Drug Officials can render a national service, make regulatory work easier and more forceful, compliance simpler, and at the same time promote expansion of industry and commerce if they will:

1. Discourage the enactment of laws that make it impossible for legitimate industry of one state to engage in trade in another state under conditions which are fair and equitable.

2. Seek the repeal of discriminatory laws that now retard commerce between the states, discourage legitimate trade, prevent expansion and complicate the problem of policing industry; all to the detriment of legitimate enterprises and with no consequent benefit to the consumer.

3. Encourage the enactment of uniform laws and the adoption of uniform regulations looking toward honest protection of the consumer. If the honest consumer is adequately protected, the dishonest industry cannot prosper.

W. A. QUEEN, President.

The registration fee for the conference was $1.00. The program lists the speeches and the committee memberships.

J. O. Clarke, Director of the FDA office in Chicago, spoke on "Coordination of State and Federal Project Plans." In order to encourage a mutual understanding between FDA and the states, he discussed some of the concrete plans that had been made. He spoke on drugs, mentioned the sulfanilamide tragedy (perhaps the major precipitating factor enabling passage of the 1938 Act), crabmeat, cosmetics, sanitation in manufacturing plants, butter ("... we have planned more work in this field on butter than on any other single subject"), flour, cornmeal, poultry and bakery products, candy, jams and jellies, canned fruits and vegetables, inspections and emergency work.

In the July 1941 Quarterly Bulletin, five months before Pearl Harbor, L. O. Weldon, Medical Director of the United States Public Health Service presented a paper on "Liaison Plan of the United States Public Health Service with Military Authorities." He described a very comprehensive and effective plan and had this to say about venereal disease:

> The incidence of disability from venereal disease during the last World War, equalled one year's constant absence from duty of 20,600 men, and there were 157,146 more new cases of venereal disease than there were battle wounds, among United States soldiers, sailors, and marines participating in world-war engagements.

That explains all of those illustrated VD lectures I heard in the Air Corps a couple of years later!

1942

The 46th Annual Conference was held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, June 1-5, 1942, in New York. See Figure 7.5. President C. R. Plumb of course discussed the problems of the country's first year of World War II. He noted that trade barriers were disappearing in the need for an "all-out" simplification of food distribution. He also discussed the problems of preventing the sale of dangerous and worthless food and drugs, and preventing the excuse of war exigencies as a substitute for cleanliness and care.

Hon. Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York gave the address of welcome, but it wasn't the same old thing. His address covers 7 pages in the Quarterly Bulletin for October 1942, and was substantive from start to finish. He talked about the history of "Pure Food Laws," and "Dr. Wiley's

Figure 7.5: Program for the 1942 annual conference.

Program

FORTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL
CONFERENCE

of the

Association of Food
and Drug Officials
of the United States

with

Central Atlantic States Association
as host

☆

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
JUNE 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
1942

OFFICERS
1942

President
MR. C. B. PLUMB
Albany, N. Y.

Vice-President
MRS. SARAH V. DUGAN
Louisville, Ky.

Secretary-Treasurer
MR. J. C. SCHNEIDER
Indianapolis, Ind.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE PRESIDENT

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

MR. GEORGE MABSON
Montgomery, Ala.

MR. A. L. SULLIVAN
Baltimore, Md.

DR. WILLIAM F. REINDOLLAR
Baltimore, Md.
(Chairman, Editorial Com.)

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION
AND ENTERTAINMENT

MR. ANDREW J. KROG, Chairman
Plainfield, N. J.

MRS. SARAH VANCE DUGAN
Louisville, Ky.

DR. C. VIRGINIA FISHER
New York, N. Y.

MRS. HELEN MORGAN HALL
New York, N. Y.

MR. WILLIAM J. MADDEN
Wilmington, Del.

DR. FRIEND LEE MICKEL
Hartford, Conn.

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO
ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE
MR. ELLIOTT BALESTRA, JR., Chairman

Program

MONDAY, JUNE 1

10:00 A.M.

Annual Meeting of the
New England States Association

2:30 P.M.

Executive Committee Meeting

3:00 P.M.

Annual Meeting of the
Central Atlantic States Association*

4:30 P.M.

Advisory Council Meeting

* The following is the complete program of the meeting of the Central Atlantic States Association:
2:00 P.M.—Registration
3:00 P.M.—Executive Meeting
1. Presidential Address—P. A. Zoff
2. Report of Nominating and Resolutions Committees
3. Election of Officers

TUESDAY, JUNE 2

9:00 A.M.

Registration

10:00 A.M.

Address of Welcome.....Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia
Mayor of the City of New York

Response.....Mr. A. M. G. Soule
State Department of Agriculture, Augusta, Maine

President's Address.....Mr. C. B. Plumb
State Department of Agriculture and Markets,
Albany, N. Y.

Address.....Hon. Holton V. Noyes
Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets,
New York State

"Refrigerated Warehousing in the 'Food for Freedom' Program".....Mr. J. R. Shoemaker
Office of Defense Transportation, Washington, D. C.

2:00 P.M.

"Restaurant Equipment, Refrigeration, Construction, Controls Used and Operation of Modern Restaurant".....Mr. A. J. Amendola
Nutrist Service Department, New York

"National Health Protection—Its Food and Drug Control Relationships and Emergency Aspects".....Mr. W. R. M. Wharton
Chief, Eastern District,
Food and Drug Administration, New York City

"Value of Food and Drug Laws to Consumer and Public".....Dr. Florence B. King
Head of Department of Home Economics,
University of Vermont

Report of American Public Health Association Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.—Milton P. Duffy, California

Report of Association of Official Agricultural Chemists Meeting, Washington, D. C.—Guy G. Parry, South Dakota

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3

9:00 A.M.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Reports of Committees

Report of Executive Committee...Mr. C. B. Plumb
Chairman, New York

Report of Editorial Committee.....
Dr. William P. Reinoehl, Chairman, Maryland

Report of Credentials Committee.....
Dr. William P. Reinoehl, Chairman, Maryland

Report of Committee on Administrative Procedure
.....Mr. P. D. Brock, Chairman, Texas

Report of Legislative Committee, Mr. W. A. Queen
Chairman, North Carolina

Report of Standards Committee...Mr. J. W. Taylor
Chairman, Florida

Report of Committee on Interstate Cooperation in the Enforcement of Food, Drug and Cosmetic Laws.....Hon. James B. Lyons
Chairman, Connecticut

Report of Committee on Personnel...Mr. E. S. Smith
Chairman, Virginia

Report of Committee on Statistics...Mr. J. W. Forbes
Chairman, Louisiana

Report of Nominating Committee.....
.....Dr. W. Cassidy Jones, Chairman, Virginia

Election of Officers

Figure 7.5 (continued)

2:30 P.M.

Joint Session Association of Food and Drug Officials of United States and New York Conference of Health Officers and Food and Drug Officials

"Food and Drug Laws from Standpoint of Department of Law" ..... Hon. John J. Bennett
Attorney-General, State of New York

"Protection of Food Against Gas Attack" .....
..... Captain Joseph Chandler
Chairman, Gas Defense Committee,
Philadelphia, Pa., Council of Defense

Labeling of Meats and Meat Products" .....
..... Dr. A. R. Miller
Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

Report of Committee Wartime Milk Control ....
..... Dr. W. D. Tiedemann
State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4

9:30 A.M.

"Army Food Inspection" ....Brig.-Gen. R. A. Kelser
War Department, Washington, D. C.

"Trace Elements in Foods, with Special Reference to Toxicity of These" .....Dr. H. C. Calvery
Division of Pharmacology,
Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

"Washing and Sanitizing of Eating Utensils" and moving picture "Twixt the Cup and the Lip" ..... C. S. Leete
Principal Milk Sanitarian,
State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.

1:00 P.M.

Trip to Food, Drug and Cosmetic Industries

7:30 P.M.

Banquet
Ball Room

FRIDAY, JUNE 5

9:30 A.M.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

"An Adequate Work System for Food and Drug Control Officials" ..... Hon. W. G. Campbell
Commissioner of Food and Drugs,
Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

"Some Problems of Public Health," Hon. John L. Rice
Commissioner of Health, New York City

Discussion on Cosmetics .....Mr. Dan Dahle
Cosmetic Division,
Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

"Pioneering in Food and Drug Law Enforcement"
.....Dr. S. J. Crumbine
Jackson Heights, New York, N. Y.

1:30 P.M.

"Restaurant Sanitation in the Modern Hotel"
.....Mr. Max A. Chamberlin
Assistant to Vice-President in charge of
Catering for all Statler Hotels

REPORTS

Report of Auditing Committee...Mr. A. M. G. Soule
Chairman, Maine

Report of Resolutions Committee....Mr. Sol Finston
Chairman, New York

Installation of Officers

Announcements

Adjournment

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Central.....L. G. Kuenning, Wisconsin
Central Atlantic.....A. L. Sullivan, Maryland
Mid-Continent.....J. C. Davison, Oklahoma
New England.....Herbert Plank, Connecticut
North Central.....Guy G. Frazy, South Dakota
South Central.....Dr. V. L. Fuqua, Tennessee
Southeastern, W. A. Queen, Chairman, North Carolina
Western.....W. B. Adams, Nevada

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

Central.....Mrs. Sarah Vance Dugan, Kentucky
Central Atlantic.....W. W. Scofield, New Jersey
Mid-Continent.....Dr. F. P. Helm, Kansas
New England.....H. C. Lythgoe, Massachusetts
North Central.....Henry Hohman, Jr., Minnesota
South Central.....F. D. Brock, Chairman, Texas
Southeastern.....C. Reynolds Clark, Georgia
Western.....A. W. Metzger, Oregon

COMMITTEE ON PERSONEL

Central.....L. G. Kuenning, Wisconsin
Central Atlantic.....S. S. Smith, Chairman, Virginia
Mid-Continent.....J. C. Davison, Jr., Oklahoma
New England.....H. Clifford Cooke, Connecticut
North Central.....P. L. Redfern, Iowa
South Central.....Jacob W. Forbes, Louisiana
Southeastern.....J. J. Taylor, Florida
Western.....S. C. Dinsmore, Nevada

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF FOOD, DRUG AND COSMETIC LAWS

Central.....John T. Brown, Ohio
Central Atlantic.....Leslie Jayne, New York
Mid-Continent.....C. O. Jacobson, Arkansas
New England, James B. Lowell, Chairman, Connecticut
North Central.....Guy G. Frazy, South Dakota
South Central.....George H. March, Alabama
Southeastern.....W. A. Queen, North Carolina
Western.....Milton P. Duffy, California

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS

Central.....W. C. Geagley, Michigan
Central Atlantic.....Dr. W. Catesby Jones, Virginia
Mid-Continent.....Evan B. Wright, Kansas
New England.....C. E. Hopkins, Rhode Island
North Central.....R. B. Willard, Nebraska
South Central.....J. W. Forbes, Chairman, Louisiana
Southeastern.....B. Jay Owens, Florida
Western.....L. E. Walter, Wyoming

STANDARDS COMMITTEE

Central.....Mrs. Sarah Vance Dugan, Kentucky
Central Atlantic.....F. A. Kerff, Maryland
Mid-Continent.....Evan Wright, Kansas
New England.....James B. Lowell, Connecticut
North Central.....Dr. Robert Willard, Nebraska
South Central.....George H. March, Alabama
Southeastern.....J. J. Taylor, Chairman, Florida
Western.....Milton P. Duffy, California

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Joseph C. Schneider.....Indiana
Dr. William P. Reindollar, Chairman.....Maryland

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Dr. William P. Reindollar, Chairman.....Maryland
F. A. Kerff.....Maryland

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

J. J. Taylor.....Florida
A. W. Metzger.....Oregon
Anton Roeger, Jr.....Pennsylvania
Dr. W. Catesby Jones, Chairman.....Virginia

AUDITING COMMITTEE

A. M. G. Seals, Chairman.....Maine
L. E. Walter.....Wyoming

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Sol Pincus, Chairman.....New York
Phil S. Taylor.....Florida
Herbert P. Plank.....Connecticut

exposé"; the days when he was in Congress 25 years before, and food legislation which was considered at that time; tomatoes, cheese, commodities, animal food, oleomargarine and butter ("the dairy industry must be protected, of course. Butter is preferable, but let us decide that on the merits."); Argentine beef, narcotics, and advertising. He wasn't happy about some ads:

> I wish that our cereal manufacturers wouldn't exaggerate in their advertising, especially if they are trying to appeal to children. I think it is quite all right for them to say that cereal is tasty and, with plenty of milk, or cream, is very wholesome. Many children won't believe any advertisement any more. What they say to children ought to be well guarded. My little boy will ask his mother to get some kind of cereal because of some kind of "Lonesome Ranger." He eats his cereal and says that it tastes just like the others.

The constitution of the Association, adopted in October 1938, and amended in June 1942, appears in full in the October 1942, Quarterly Bulletin, but I will spare you another reading.

W. A. Queen, formerly of North Carolina, was the new Chief of the Division of State Cooperation of FDA and Chairman of the Legislative Committee. He reported on a questionnaire sent to officials in those states in which the Uniform Food, Drug and Cosmetic Bill had not been enacted. The questionnaire went to 37 states, 28 of which responded. Eighteen said the Uniform Bill had been before the legislative bodies and 10 said it had not. Mr. Queen asked a rhetorical question:

> Can it be that we as State Officials are ourselves indifferent to the need for this legislation?

The state officials were also asked to state briefly any objections offered in opposition to enactment of the Uniform Bill. Three said it was too lengthy, two said it had no organized support, two said it would cause too much difficulty in drug labeling, and two objected to the fees and license provisions. Only one had "no objections." Thirteen other recorded objections are listed, one vote for each, but the most interesting is the last one:

> I'm not interested.

Eighteen states said they did plan to seek enactment of the Uniform Bill, three said they didn't, two didn't know, one said possibly and one had nothing planned, probably the one who wasn't interested!

1943

The 47th Annual Conference was held at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Denver, Colorado from May 24-28, 1943. See Figure 7.6. Sarah Vance Dugan of Kentucky, the Association's first woman president, presided, Hermann C. Lythgoe of Boston was Vice President, and J. C. Schneider of Indianapolis Secretary-Treasurer. The Executive Committee was expanded to include four members, W. A. Queen of Washington, George Marsh of Alabama, J. W. Forbes of Louisiana and William F. Reindollar of Baltimore.

Vice President Lythgoe wrote an interesting editorial, published in the Quarterly Bulletin for July, 1943, and reprinted here. See Figure 7.7.

Mrs. Dugan's opening paragraph in her presidential address expresses thoughts very likely shared by many AFDO presidents:

> The presidential address is a chore which hangs over the president from the day of election until the day of delivery, growing bigger and heavier as the dates of the annual conference come nearer and that chore has not been completed. Some organizations have dispensed with this portion of the president's duties and I devoutly wished that such might have been the case for the 47th annual conference of the Association of Food and Drug officials of the United States.

Mrs. Dugan summarized the work of the Association's committees: Executive, Editorial, Interstate Cooperation, Administrative Procedure, Legislative, Standards and Statistics. The secretary reported that membership was 185.

Mrs. Dugan mentioned some of the sequelae of Pearl Harbor:

> In prior years the Federal Food and Drug Administration has been the only Federal organization directly interested in cooperation with State food enforcement officials. With developments since December 7, 1941, on the Federal level, organizations coming in contact with the work of our divisions have multiplied: we have the Military Organizations, the Army

Figure 7.6: Program of the 1943 annual conference.

Program

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of the

Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States

with

Western States Association
as host

★ ★ ★

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL
DENVER, COLORADO

MAY 24, 25, 26, 27, 28
1943

OFFICERS

1945

PRESIDENT
MRS. SARAH V. DUGAN
Louisville, Ky.

VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. HERMANN C. LYTHGOE
Boston, Mass.

SECRETARY-TREASURER
MR. J. G. SCHNEIDER
Indianapolis, Ind.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE-PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

MR. W. A. QUEEN
Washington, D. C.

MR. GEORGE MARSH
Montgomery, Ala.

MR. J. W. FORBES
New Orleans, La.

DR. WILLIAM F. RUPPERSBERGER
Baltimore, Md.
(Chairman, Editorial Committee)

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION

MR. R. W. LLOYD, Chairman
Denver, Colorado

DR. N. F. WITT
Boulder, Colorado

MR. WENDELL VINCENT
Denver, Colorado

MR. WALTER M. SCOTT
Denver, Colorado

MR. WILLIAM J. BISHOP
Greeley, Colorado

Program

MONDAY, MAY 24

9:30 A.M.

Annual Conference of the
Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials
of the
Eleven Western States

2:00 P.M.

Executive Committee Meeting

TUESDAY, MAY 25

9:00 A.M.

Registration—$1.00

10:30 A.M.

Address of Welcome.....Hon. John C. Vivian
Governor, State of Colorado

Response.....J. W. Forbes
State Department of Health, Louisiana

President's Address.....Mrs. Sarah V. Dugan
State Department of Health, Kentucky

2:00 P.M.

"Drug Shortages and Problems Affecting the Drug Supply".....Dr. Edward F. Kelly
Secretary, American Pharmaceutical Association
Washington, D. C.

"Substitute Material for Food and Drug Containers".....Mr. L. V. Taylor, Jr.
Research Department, American Can Company
Maywood, Illinois

6:30 P.M.

Advisory Council Dinner Meeting

Figure 7.6 (continued)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26

9:30 A.M.

"Dehydrated Fruits and Vegetables"
Mr. E. H. Wiegand
Head of Department of Food Industries, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon

"Dehydrated Eggs and Egg Products"
Mr. H. A. Lepper
U. S. Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

"Dehydrated Meats and Meat Products"
Dr. E. R. Kraybill
Director, Department of Scientific Research, American Meat Institute, Chicago, Illinois

2:30 P.M.

"Dehydrated Sea Food Products"
Mr. Hermann C. Lythgoe
State Department of Health, Massachusetts

Panel on "Dehydrated Foods"
Mr. Hermann C. Lythgoe, Chairman
Mr. E. H. Wiegand
Dr. E. R. Kraybill
Mr. H. A. Lepper

Closed Session

Nominating Committee Report

Election of Officers

7:30 P.M.

Banquet

THURSDAY, MAY 27

9:15 A.M.

"The 'Black Market' on Food"... Representative from the Office of Price Administration

"Food Distribution Problems and Purchase of Food Under Lend-Lease and for the Army"
Mr. Leonard S. Trainer
Regional Administrator, Food Distribution Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colorado

"How the State Food and Drug Official Can Assist the Army in Providing Clean and Safe Food for the Army Personnel"
Colonel Frank M. Lee, V. C.
U. S. Army, Kansas City, Missouri

"Food Technologist and His Relationship to a Satisfactory Food Supply"...Dr. M. S. Parker
Chairman, Chicago Section, Institute of Food Technologists, Chicago, Illinois

2:00 P.M.

Closed Session

Advisory Council Report

"Maintenance of High Standards in Food and Drug Products During Wartime"
Mr. Wm. A. Quale
Chief, Office of State Cooperation, U. S. Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

"Poisons and Possible Poison Substitutes in Food Products"... Mr. Milton P. Duff, State Department of Public Health, California

FRIDAY, MAY 28

9:30 A.M.

Closed Session

"Problems of Inspection in Food Industry with Emphasis on Fish"——Mr. John L. Harvey
Chief, Western District, U. S. Food and Drug Administration, San Francisco, California

"Plans for War and Post-War Inspection"——
——Mr. C. A. Plumb
State Department of Agriculture and Markets, New York, and Mr. Herbert P. Hank, State Dairy and Food Commission, Connecticut

"Protection of Food Supplies Against All Forms of Sabotage"——Mr. A. W. Manger
State Department of Agriculture, Oregon

2:00 P.M.

Closed Session

Round Table Discussion on "Coordination of Work of War Agencies with the Established Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Enforcement Agencies"

Committee Reports

Installation of Officers

Announcements

Adjournment

COMMITTEE ON
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

Central Atlantic——Dennis J. Sullivan, Chairman, New Jersey
Central——C. E. Brebe, Illinois
Mid-Continental——Taylor Rogers, Oklahoma
Northeastern——Hermann C. Lydgren, Massachusetts
North Central——R. O. Baird, North Dakota
Southeastern——C. Reynolds Clark, Georgia
South Central——J. O. Smith, Texas
Western States——Milton P. Duffy, California

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Central Atlantic——David G. Chambers, Chairman, New York
Central——R. R. Crosby, Wisconsin
Mid-Continental——W. D. Orner, Missouri
Northeastern——James J. Sweeney, Connecticut
North Central——Henry Obbink, Nebraska
South Central——V. L. Pegus, Tennessee
Southeastern——J. J. Taylor, Florida
Western——A. W. Manger, Oregon
Member ex-officio——W. A. Queen, Washington, D. C.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

C. R. Plumb, Chairman——New York
Milton P. Duffy——California
J. W. Forbes——Louisiana
Henry Hoffman——Minnesota

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS

South Central——J. W. Forbes, Chairman, Louisiana
Central——W. C. Geagley, Michigan
Central Atlantic——W. Crosby Jones, Virginia
Mid Continental——Evan E. Wright, Kansas
New England——C. E. Hopkins, Rhode Island
North Central——R. B. Willard, Nebraska
Southeastern——B. Jay Owen, Florida
Western States——L. E. Walter, Wyoming

COMMITTEE ON
INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Mid-Continental Evan E. Wright, Chairman, Kansas
Central——Miles A. Nelson, Michigan
Central Atlantic——Leslie Jayne, New York
New England——John T. Kerr, Maine
North Central——E. L. Redfern, Iowa
South Central——George H. Marsh, Alabama
Southeastern——Dr. Vincent E. Stewart, Florida
Western——S. C. Dinsmore, Nevada

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

William F. Reindollar, Chairman——Maryland
William A. Queen——Washington
F. A. Korff——Maryland
Joseph C. Schneider——Indiana

Figure 7.7: An editorial by H. C. Lythgoe.

EDITORIAL

I regret my inability to attend the Denver meeting of the Association. The Massachusetts Legislature was completing its work, and during our meeting, five important bills pertaining to the work of the Food and Drug Division were submitted by the Governor to the Commissioner of Public Health for criticism and suggestions. It was, therefore, essential that I stay on the job. It is, however, very flattering to be given the honor of being your President for the coming year, especially when there are so many other members who have been more nearly constant attendants at our meetings and are better qualified to carry on the work of the office.

A survey of the qualifications of our membership, both past and present, shows a group with most diversified experience and education. Included in this group are persons well versed in law, medicine, pharmacy, physics and chemistry, as well as many people possessing so-called "horse sense." In addition, many of our members possess valuable practical experience in various food and drug industries. It need not be emphasized that unquestionable integrity is one of the characteristics of this group.

In carrying out our work, we are continually coming in contact with people who are deliberately violating our food and drug laws to the enhancement of their exchequers at the expense of those not overblessed with this world's goods. Such persons "play their cards" with the intention of not getting caught and take every advantage of all the protective legal technicalities which, unfortunately, are too prevalent in many of our food and drug laws.

Even though we are not required to prove that the law violator knew what he was doing, yet administrative procedure requires us to show at least a substantial suspicion that the right person is before the court.

History repeats itself. Those of us who were doing this work during the last war know the character of the law violations resulting from the conditions of that time. The conditions at present are different and in many respects are worse, particularly as pertaining to meat trimmings to be used in the manufacture of sausages. When two inspectors in a three-day period confiscate 4,000 pounds of such material, it is evident that there is something rotten in sausage. The adulteration of coffee, which was unknown for many years, suddenly became prevalent, particularly in the restaurant business. Spices may again be subjected to adulteration. The watering of milk is rare in Massachusetts, but recently it has shown signs of increasing.

We are asked to "let down the bars" in sanitation because of the help situation. We have our own help problems. Men go into the service. We can replace the laboratory workers with women, but that is no excuse for doing inaccurate work. We must remember that the consumer is entitled to purchase food and drugs which conform to the law. It is up to us to see that he does.

HERMANN C. LYTHGOE.

> -- Quartermaster Corps and Medical Corps, the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Marines, Civilian Defense, Food Distribution Administration, Office of Price Administration -- which recently has multiplied our troubles officially with point rationing and their corps of investigators, the Office of War Transportation, and the Agricultural Marketing Administration. We find that each of these new services has need of our information and we of theirs and only by pooling all of our resources can we possibly handle the increasing problems.

The Executive Committee met four times: in June, 1942 in New York City; in St. Louis at the time of the American Public Health Association meeting; in Chicago in February, 1943; and in Denver just prior to the 47th annual conference.

The Advisory Council reported that:

> The consensus of opinion is, there should be a National Meeting next year unless conditions get a lot worse as travel is concerned.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported that membership was up to 201.

In resolutions, the Association supported bills to require white insecticides and fungicides to be colored, to control the production of renovated butter, and to oppose a bill which would authorize a change in the name of "the product known throughout generations as 'Dried Skim Milk'."

1944

The 48th Annual Conference was held at the Coronado Hotel in St. Louis from April 10-13, 1944. Travel restrictions were being felt: 77 persons registered, representing 25 states and the District of Columbia.

Herrmann C. Lythgoe of Massachusetts was President. Unlike most presidential addresses, he devoted himself to a very specific subject: "Can We Prevent The Sale Of Decomposed Meat And Meat Products?" His first sentence was:

> The answer to this question is "No," but to a certain extent we can reduce it and make it unprofitable for the vendors of those products.

Arthur W. Metzger of Oregon was elected Vice President, and Evan Wright of Kansas replaced George Marsh of Alabama on the Executive Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported receipts of $511.51, expenditures of $686.70, and a balance in the treasury of $384.73.

The Editorial Committee reported that subscriptions to the Bulletin had decreased from 258 in May, 1943 to 208 in April, 1944.

Commissioner Campbell spoke on "Progress in Food and Drug Control." He said that with the progression of the enactment of state laws in the early 1900s, a recognition of two essential needs arose among state leaders:

> The first was for the creation of some means by which one official could profit from the experience of others. . . .
>
> The second need was for the institution of regulation beyond the power of State legislatures to authorize. . . . This created the opportunity for Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, whose crusading spirit aroused the entire country. Consciousness of the need for a Federal Pure Food Law became widespread. The enthusiasm with which the public responded to his appeal resulted in passage of the Act of 1906, and established Dr. Wiley as an individual of unparalleled importance in this field.

1945

The 49th Annual Conference was held at the Statler Hotel in Buffalo from June 5-8, 1945. See Figure 7.8. J. W. Forbes of Louisiana was President, J. C. Schneider of Indiana, Vice President, and Evan Wright of Kansas began his long tenure as Secretary-Treasurer. R. E. White of Washington and C. R. Plumb of New York were on the Executive Committee.

In his presidential address, Mr. Forbes said that this convention was "the fourth since Pearl Harbor." Perhaps that is why he really saw the bad side of things:

- Never . . . have we . . . faced such a challenge to our principles and ability as we face now.
- . . . [W]e as a nation are faced with our biggest food problem since our birth as a nation.
- It will be necessary . . . that we as a nation still do without a lot of things and do with less of a lot of other things.

Figure 7.8: Program of the 1945 annual conference.

V

Program

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of the

Association of Food and Drug Officials

of the

United States

Jointly with

Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting
of the
Central Atlantic States
Association of Food and Drug Officials

• • •

STATLER HOTEL
BUFFALO, NEW YORK
JUNE 5, 6, 7, 8

ADVISORY COUNCIL, JUNE 4
1945

MONDAY, JUNE 4

Advisory Council ..... 8:00 P.M.

• • •

TUESDAY, JUNE 5

Registration ..... 8:00 A.M.

Morning Session ..... 10:00 A.M.

Address of Welcome
Mayor Kelly, City of Buffalo

Response
J. W. Forbes, Chief
Food and Drug Section
Louisiana State Board of Health

President's Address
J. W. Forbes

• • •

2:00 P.M.

What's Ahead on Food Inspection?
C. Chester Diamond, Commissioner
New York State Department of
Agriculture and Markets

Sanitary Controls for Dairy Products
R. R. Parfitt, Director of Sanitary Standards
Dairymen's Milk Industry

Distribution of Several Government Food Services
George P. Larrick, Chief Inspector
Federal Food and Drug Administration

Announcements — Appointment of Committees

Figure 7.8 (continued)

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Central Atlantic States Association of Food and Drug Officials

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6

Eastward Time

Call to Order ..... 9:30 A.M.

President's Address
John E. Bacon, Chief, Bureau of Chemistry
New Jersey State Department of Health

Secretary's Report ..... 10:00 A.M.

Announcements — Appointment of Committees

Control over Distribution of Radioactive and Public Health Importance ..... 10:15 A.M.
James Tucker, Assistant Director
Bureau of Food and Drugs
New York City Department of Health

Discussion

State Dairy Farm and Plant Control ..... 11:15 A.M.
W. D. Henderson, Chief
Bureau of Milk Sanitation
New York State Department of Health

Discussion

Luncheon Recess ..... 12:15 P.M.

Reports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Conference Secretaries ..... 2:00 P.M.

Buffalo Air Control Project ..... 2:30 P.M.
Dr. James W. Johnston, Jr.
Supervisor of Air Control
Department of Health, Buffalo

Discussion

Food Borne Salmonella Infections — Practical Facts and Problems ..... 3:10 P.M.
Earle K. Brennan, Assistant Director
Bureau of Laboratories
Connecticut State Department of Health

Discussion

National Sanitation Foundation, Program and Planned Projects ..... 4:00 P.M.
Walter Snyder, Executive Director
National Sanitation Foundation

Discussion

Results of Committees ..... 4:50 P.M.

Election of Officers

Adjournment ..... 5:10 P.M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7

Executive Session ..... 9:30 A.M.

Advisory Council Report

Committee Reports

Discussion

1:00 P.M.

Drug Symposium
George P. Larrick, Chief Inspector
Food and Drug Administration
Washington, D. C.

John T. Gay, Inspector
New York State
Food and Drug Administration

Leahner M. Kintner
Maryland Deputy Food and Drug Commissioner
Baltimore, Maryland

7:00 P.M.

Banquet

* * *

FRIDAY, JUNE 8

9:00 A.M.

Sanitation in Warehouses
J. R. Stoneleber
Hygrade Refrigerating Co.
Elmira, New York

(Warehousing from State Agency Viewpoint)

A Report from the Food and Drug Administration
Dr. F. B. Dunbar, Commissioner
Federal Food and Drug Administration

Government Problems in Warehousing Food Products
Arthur S. Mason, Assistant to the Chief
Shipping and Storage Branch
War Food Administration

1:00 P.M.

Reports of Committees

Election and Installation of Officers

Announcements

Adjournment

- This is no time for the chiselers, the shysters, and the unprincipled money-grabbers to take advantage of our wartime economy and period of scarcities. . . .
- Never . . . have I seen so many bold-faced attempts to evade the spirit as well as the letter of food, drug and cosmetic legislation.
- We know that we have been seriously handicapped in our efforts, because the salaries we are able to pay . . . hold no attraction financially. . . . Our ranks have been depleted. . . .
- . . . [A]fter seven years [since passage of the 1938 Act] . . . only fourteen out of forty-eight [states have passed the uniform law.]

Cheer up Mr. Forbes, it's better now!

The editorial in the October 1945 Quarterly Bulletin by Vice President Schneider is also a little negative and critical.

> This year the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. Even now its members do not comprise the majority of those eligible for membership. Have we not worked hard enough to obtain new members? I believe we have, but it is doubtful whether membership work alone will produce the desired results. If we examine our present roll we find heads of Food and Drug agencies leading in numbers, laboratory personnel second, and inspectors or fieldmen last. This in view of the fact that inspectors greatly outnumber the other two groups. Why, then, are they not more frequently represented in our ranks? It is because the Association has done little to render a service to them.
>
> Lest we forget, the constitution clearly outlines the responsibilities of this Association to be the following: to promote and foster the enactment of uniform food and drug legislation, and promote uniform administration of such laws when enacted. The inspector is a vital part of administration. Today he is more than a sample taker. The evidence and information which he obtains in carrying out his duties are just as important to the protection of the consumer against filth and many forms of unwholesome products as is the laboratory analysis. In fact, if the

inspector has done his job well, the laboratory analysis only supports the fieldman's findings and observations.

The Association must discharge its responsibilities by assisting the fieldman. The chemist has his "bible" in the A.O.A.C. Why cannot this Association supply the inspector with his "bible" in the form of a manual? A committee composed of experienced working members will present a rough draft of such a manual to the fiftieth annual conference. Certainly this work cannot be expected to be in final form by the next conference, but it will be distributed for consideration and improvement. This action is in line with my suggestion for an Association project made at the 1942 annual conference held in New York City.

The Association would do well by better discharging its duties in promoting uniform legislation. Several years ago we drafted a proposed uniform State Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Bill. Subsequently, through very little if any effort on the part of the Association, less than half of the States adopted this or a similar piece of legislation. What happened in the remaining States? The proposed Uniform Bill, the Association's "baby," was wrapped in a blanket of proposed uniform regulations and left on State Food and Drug Officials' doorsteps. Apparently some of them were not too sure of its breed, and in some of our neighbor States organized trade groups have forcibly prevented its adoption. After all, who are we as individuals to fight successfully against organized opposition? Furthermore, the mother of this "baby" has failed to return and explain its good points to our neighbors and other interested people. I hope this "baby" is not stunted after seven years of non-support. We shall see.

The legislative committee has been given the assignment of determining the best way for the Association to further this most worthy cause. We must know why trade groups so bitterly oppose this type of legislation in those States where the Food and Drug officials propose its enactment, while in the States where it has been in effect for several years the same type trade groups are not opposed to its provisions and have even pointed out its virtues.

> The membership committee will work and solicit your aid in making our Association bigger and stronger. A membership sub-committee will work toward increasing Associate membership. Many members feel that the Association can improve its position by encouraging the trade to participate in our programs. Certainly the concepts of the groups would not be at such variance if opportunity was afforded to better understand each other's problems.
>
> This Association will prosper and grow if we who are members will work together and encourage non-members to join our ranks. The Association as a whole must render a real service to all, not only to heads of Food and Drug agencies, but to the inspectors as well.

Wartime restrictions limited registration to 100 for the national Association and the Central Atlantic States Association. As the program indicates, most of the talks were on problems arising from the war emergency.

> Food rationing, military food requirements, and loss of manpower caused by the draft, gave rise to many difficulties which caused much trouble, not only for the control official, but for the producers, storage men, and distributors as well. In addition to drug problems caused by similar conditions is the one of wide-spread use of hypnotics. . . .

1946

The 50th Anniversary Conference was held at the Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia from June 3-7, 1946. See Figure 7.9. President J. C. Schneider of Indiana presided, Taylor Rogers of Oklahoma was Vice President and Evan Wright Secretary-Treasurer. In his presidential address, Mr. Schneider said:

> I do not choose the task of being the Association historian. . . .

Mr. Schneider didn't know what he missed!

Mr. Schneider also expressed concern about consumers' lack of interest:

Figure 7.9: Program of the 1946 annual conference.

Program

FIFTIETH

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of the

Association of

FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS

of the

UNITED STATES

1897
1946

Jointly with

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the

SOUTHEASTERN STATES ASSOCIATION

OF

FOOD and DRUG OFFICIALS

BILTMORE HOTEL

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

JUNE 3-4-5-6-7

1946

OFFICERS

1946

President
MR. J. C. SCHNEIDER
Indianapolis, Indiana

Vice-President
MR. TAYLOR ROGERS
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Secretary-Treasurer
MR. IVAN WRIGHT
Topeka, Kansas

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE-PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER
MR. W. A. QUEEN
Washington, D. C.
MR. CLIFFORD PLUMB
Albany, New York
MR. MILTON DUFFY
San Francisco, California
DR. WILLIAM F. REINDOLLAR
Baltimore, Maryland

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION

Local Arrangements by
SOUTHEASTERN STATES ASSOCIATION

C. REYNOLDS CLARK
Atlanta, Georgia
J. J. McMANUS
Atlanta, Georgia
J. J. TAYLOR
Tallahassee, Florida

ASSOCIATE MEMBER
FRAMPTON KING
Atlanta, Georgia

PROGRAM

MONDAY, JUNE 3

5:00 P.M.

Executive Committee

4:00 P.M.

Advisory Council

TUESDAY, JUNE 4

9:30 A.M.

Registration $5.00

10:30 A.M.

Address of Welcome. Honorable Wm. B. Hartsfield
Mayor, City of Atlanta

Response.....Phil Taylor
Inspector Division, Florida

President's Address.....J. G. Schneider
State Board of Health, Indiana

2:00 P.M.

Role of the Local Regulatory Official in the Food and Drug Control Program.....James Nevens
Assistant Director, Department of Public Health, Wichita, Kansas

Sanitation in Food Processing Establishments.....Walter Tank
State Supervising Inspector, New York

Outstanding Regulatory Developments.....Dr. Paul B. Dunbar
Commissioner, U. S. Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

9:30 A.M.

Quality Control Program in Food Industry.....Dr. F. C. Blanck
Chief Research Chemist, H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Destruction of Vitamin A in Fortified Oleomargarine.....Hermann C. Lythgoe
State Department of Public Health, Massachusetts.

2:00 P.M.

Joint Session Association of Food and Drug Officials of United States and Association of Food and Drug Officials of the Southeastern States

Report of Progress on Laboratory Control in Enriched Flour, Meal and Bread....A. C. Swinson
Chief Chemist, S. C. Department of Agriculture, Columbia, S. C.

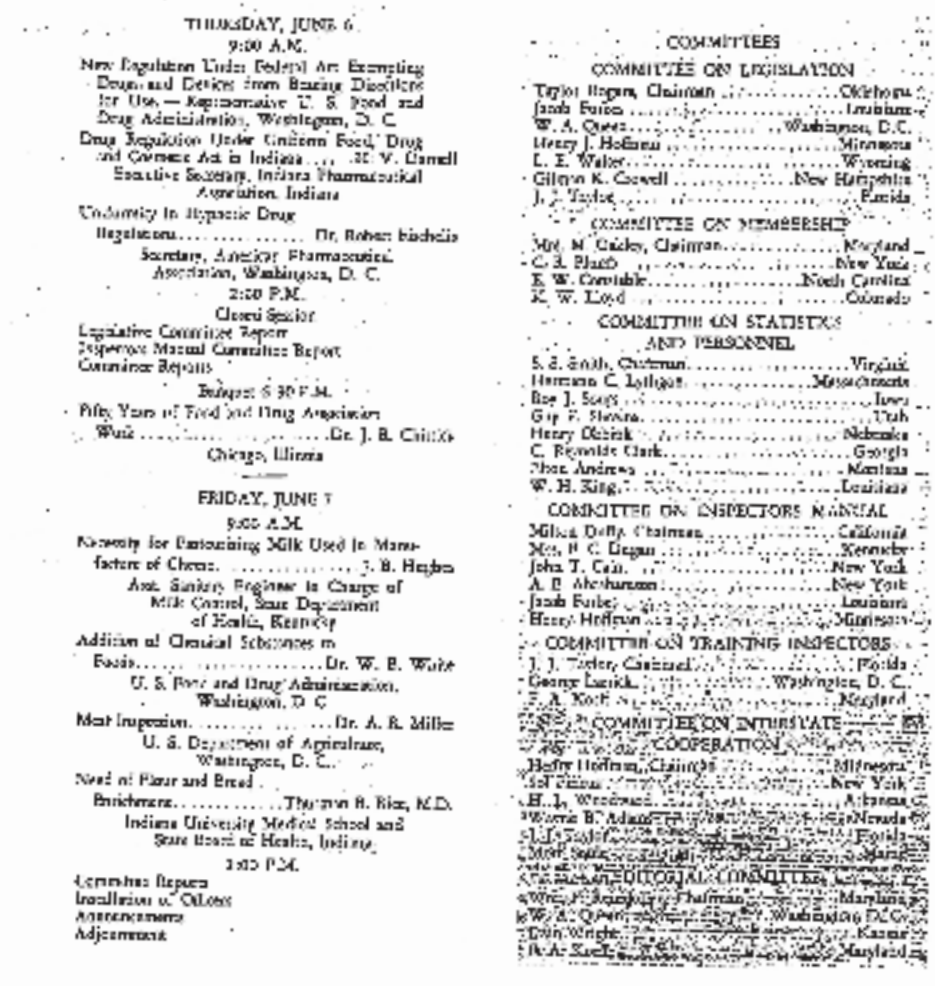
Report of Examination of a Series of Georgia Prescription in Florida....Dr. Vincent F. Stewart
Drug Chemist, Florida Dept. of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida

4:00 P.M.

Business Session—Association Food and Drug Officials, Southeastern States
A. C. Swinson, Presiding Officer

Report of Secretary
Report of Committee
Election of Officers
Selection of place of 1949 meeting

Figure 7.9 (continued)



THURSDAY, JUNE 6

9:00 A.M.

New Regulation Under Federal Act Exempting Drugs and Devices from Bearing Directions for Use.—Representative U. S. Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

Drug Regulation Under Uniform Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act in Indiana ..... H. V. Darnell
Executive Secretary, Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, Indiana

Uniformity in Hypnotic Drug Regulations ..... Dr. Robert Bischelis
Secretary, American Pharmaceutical Association, Washington, D. C.

2:00 P.M.

Closed Session

Legislative Committee Report
Inspectors Manual Committee Report
Committee Reports

Banquet 6:30 P.M.

Fifty Years of Food and Drug Association Work ..... Dr. J. B. Chittick
Chicago, Illinois

FRIDAY, JUNE 7

9:00 A.M.

Necessity for Pasteurizing Milk Used in Manufacture of Cheese ..... J. B. Hughes
Asst. Sanitary Engineer in Charge of Milk Control, State Department of Health, Kentucky

Addition of Chemical Substances in Foods ..... Dr. W. B. White
U. S. Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

Meat Inspection ..... Dr. A. R. Miller
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Need of Flour and Bread Enrichment ..... Thurman B. Rice, M.D.
Indiana University Medical School and State Board of Health, Indiana

2:00 P.M.

Committee Reports
Installation of Officers
Announcements
Adjournment

COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Taylor Rogers, Chairman ..... Oklahoma
Jacob Furbes ..... Louisiana
W. A. Queen ..... Washington, D.C.
Henry J. Hoffman ..... Minnesota
L. E. Walter ..... Wyoming
Gilman K. Crowell ..... New Hampshire
J. J. Taylor ..... Florida

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

Mrs. M. Oakley, Chairman ..... Maryland
C. B. Plumb ..... New York
E. W. Constable ..... North Carolina
K. W. Lloyd ..... Colorado

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS AND PERSONNEL

S. S. Smith, Chairman ..... Virginia
Hermann C. Lythgoe ..... Massachusetts
Roy J. Sears ..... Iowa
Guy F. Shevins ..... Utah
Henry Obbink ..... Nebraska
C. Reynolds Clark ..... Georgia
Alton Andrews ..... Montana
W. H. King ..... Louisiana

COMMITTEE ON INSPECTORS MANUAL

Milton Duffy, Chairman ..... California
Mrs. F. C. Degan ..... Kentucky
John T. Cain ..... New York
A. B. Abrahamson ..... New York
Jacob Furbes ..... Louisiana
Henry Hoffman ..... Minnesota

COMMITTEE ON TRAINING INSPECTORS

J. J. Taylor, Chairman ..... Florida
George Larrick ..... Washington, D. C.
F. A. Koch ..... Maryland

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Henry Hoffman, Chairman ..... Minnesota
Sol Feiner ..... New York
H. L. Woodward ..... Arkansas
Warren B. Adams ..... Nevada
J. J. Taylor ..... Florida
Mrs. [illegible] ..... Maryland

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Wm. [illegible], Chairman ..... Maryland
W. A. Queen ..... Washington, D.C.
Dan Wright ..... Kansas
Dr. A. Koch ..... Maryland

> Several years ago, I was concerned about the consumers' lack of interest and felt that they should be educated. Recently however, I have dispensed with certain of these anxieties and have come to believe that this association can be far more advantageous to the food and drug official than to the consumer, if we must first educate the consumer and await a stronger consumer organization. I wonder if the consumer, who is an unorganized majority and who knows little about legal matters and technical phases of food and drug production should dictate to the food and drug official as to matters of policy. Because this question has been raised in my mind, I have come to believe that it was not meant for us to depend upon consumer's assistance except in a very limited way, and that consumer education would be limited to informing the public as to our activities as a food and drug official -- informing them as to what we are doing and what we can not do. I believe that we were chosen to represent the people rather than to be their mouthpiece.

1946 also saw the 40th anniversary of the 1906 Act. Robert C. Stanfill, Chief of the Philadelphia station of FDA, described the celebration as follows:

> On June 25, 1946, it was my privilege to attend the 40th birthday party of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 on the 8th birthday anniversary of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938.
>
> Charles Wesley Dunn, founder of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law section of the New York Bar Association, was organizer and chairman of the meeting, which was held at the Meeting Hall of the New York Bar Association, and which was dedicated to the history of the late Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's crusading efforts for a pure food and drug law, and of the 1906 and 1938 Act.
>
> The distinguished speakers discussed the development, the present activities, and the trends for the future in food and drug regulation. At least three predicted international drug control and international food standards for the future.

Figure 7.10: The golden anniversary.

THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

The Fiftieth Annual Conference of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States was held at the Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, June 3–7, 1946. Delegates from 33 States and the District of Columbia were present. Acting as host to the National Association was the Southeastern States Association of Food and Drug Officials who not only made all the local arrangements but also held their annual meeting jointly with the parent body. Numerous papers dealing with the public health, sanitary, and regulatory aspects of food and drug control were presented, and judging from the discussions that followed and the interest manifested, the vigor and enthusiasm of the membership has in no wise decreased with the passing years. Details of the proceedings as well as many of the papers will appear in this and subsequent issues of the Bulletin.

One of the most gracious and impressive contributions to this Golden Anniversary Conference was the presentation at the banquet of a gavel, signifying the unity of purpose in the effort of the organization toward the public welfare, by Frampton King of the Coca-Cola Company. Mr. King's remarks on this occasion follow.

"The scepter is the symbol of inherited authority in the hands of an individual ruler of men.

"The baton is the symbol of military might and arbitrary authority.

"The gavel is the tool that controls deliberative bodies composed of free men, freely chosen, who may speak freely.

"I hold within my hand a gavel that is more than a gavel, for this particular gavel is symbolical of our nation, of our people, of our unity, and of our democracy—for in the head of this gavel is a piece of wood collected from each of the forty-eight States in this Union; they are inseparably locked together with the cement of unity; each piece is separate, and separately marked, and each makes its contribution to the sum total. Its handle is from the District of Columbia, the handle of our nation and the seat of our government. The block upon which it will strike comes from Hawaii, and the box in which it rests is made from the wood of Puerto Rico and Alaska.

"Never before in the history of the world was it more important for the divergent interests in a free country to submerge into the good of the whole all selfishness, and to act as a unit to achieve a new heritage, and to preserve the principles for which we stand.

"In this body, which we have the pleasure of having in our midst, are men of distinction who are our worthy and welcome guests, all striving for a better day for all men, and to safeguard men.

"This gavel is particularly apt in its implication. You, too, as independent officers of sovereign States, can meet as free men and give free expression to those thoughts within you that the whole may be better, and right achieved. So, in celebration of this occasion, I now, on behalf of your friends here who are honored by your presence, present to your Presiding Officer this box, this gavel, this block, and a booklet which tells the story of it. 'Tis our wish that it may forever be used in controlling the operation of this organization, and that we may have in the membership that unity exemplified in the gavel."

Memento
Souvenir

1896 - 1946

Figure 7.11: "Memento Souvenir."

Figure 7.11 (continued)

This Memento

. . . A SYMBOL OF VESTED AUTHORITY AND UNITED INTERESTS, PRESENTED IN BEHALF OF THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND TERRITORIES OF ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO . . .

To the

ASSOCIATION *of* FOOD and DRUG OFFICIALS
of the UNITED STATES

On the Occasion of

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

JUNE 3-7, 1946

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AND

DEDICATED TO ITS MEMBERS—
PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE—
FOR THEIR
ENTIRING SERVICES IN SAFEGUARDING
THE AMERICAN PUBLIC
AGAINST DANGEROUS, FRAUDULENT
AND IMPURE FOODS, DRUGS
AND RELATED PRODUCTS

PRESENTATION

By

HARRISON JONES

Chairman of the Board

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

in

Atlanta, Georgia

June 6, 1994

COMPOSITION OF GAVEL, SOUNDING BOARD AND CABINET

THERE are fifty-two distinct pieces of wood in the entire work, each State, the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, being represented by a portion of wood, native grown.

The Gavel

The Gavel is a composite of forty-nine separate pieces of wood. One piece from each of the forty-eight States comprises the head, and a single piece from the District of Columbia forms the handle.

Represented in the Gavel are nineteen different kinds of wood. Oak predominates, there being seventeen pieces, of three varieties. Two varieties of Walnut are present to the extent of eight pieces, and there are six pieces of Maple in two varieties. In order, follow: three pieces of Ash

Figure 7.11 (continued)

of a single variety, two pieces of Cedar of two varieties, two pieces of Mahogany of two varieties, and a single piece of Alder, Birch, Cherry, Hickory, Larch, Mesquite, Myrtlewood, Poplar, Persimmon, Spruce and Sycamore—Forty-nine in all.

The Sounding Board

The Sounding Board is made from a piece of rare Milo Wood (of the Hibiscus family), grown in and obtained from the Hawaiian Islands.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet is fashioned from native grown wood obtained from Alaska and Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rican Laurel is mainly employed in the construction of the Cabinet with portions of the interior being veneered with Alaskan White Spruce and Yellow Cedar to form a recess depository for the booklet.

Approximately one hundred man hours, spread over a period of six months, was involved in the actual construction of the Gavel and Sounding Board.

The artisan who performed the work was Mr. Joe L. Davis, of the Mechanical Engineering Department of The Georgia School of Technology, and the job was done in the Department of Woodwork of that Institution.

The Cabinet was designed and built by Kay, Inc., New York Artists in Industrial Design, under the supervision of Mr. Frank Springer-Miller and Mr. Walter G. Roeder.

Booklet

The descriptive booklet and souvenir copies are by Ruralist Press of Atlanta.

The entire project, including the direction, collaboration in procuring the samples of wood, construction, and final presentation, was participated in by more than sixty persons, and represents to an unusual degree a personal interest and contribution by individuals from all sections of the United States and its Territories.

> The commemorative program was distinguished by personal reminiscences of Dr. Wiley, whose personality dominated early food and drug regulation. This theme was made interesting by the recollections of his widow, Mrs. Anna Kelton Wiley. . . .

An unsigned editorial inside the front cover of the Quarterly Bulletin for October 1946 is entitled "The Golden Anniversary." See Figure 7.10.

A special "Memento Souvenir" white pamphlet, 5" x 7", replete with a pretty white cord and bow, commemorated the dedication of the gavel, the sounding board and the cabinet in which they were kept. Figure 7.11.

1947

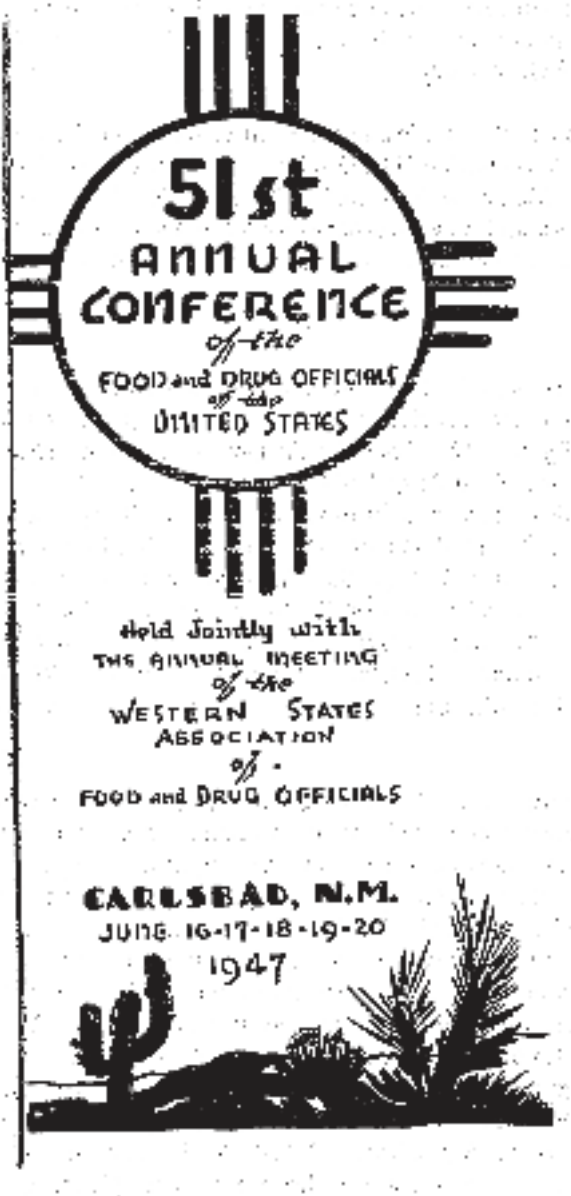
Number 51 was held in Carlsbad, New Mexico from June 16-20, 1947. Thirty states and the District of Columbia were represented by about 75 people. See Figure 7.12. Evan Wright gave an excellent address on "The Need For Uniform Food Drug And Cosmetic Legislation."

C. Reynolds Clark was President, and Evan Wright still Secretary-Treasurer. C. R. Plumb of Albany, New York was Vice President.

Of course, a trip through the Carlsbad Caverns was a part of the program, taking the afternoon of Thursday, June 19. Commissioner Paul Dunbar spoke the next morning on "The Past Year and the Future." Commissioner Dunbar had started with the agency in July 1907, so he did 40 years worth of recollecting. Here's what he said about Federal/State cooperation:

> Between 1907 and 1912 certain controversial issues developed which had the unfortunate effect of dividing State enforcement officers into two opposing groups. As a result, during that period cooperative relations were somewhat retarded. In 1912 Dr. Carl L. Alsberg became Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry. One of the projects he undertook was the reestablishment of cooperative relationships with State and local enforcement officers. Some time in the late summer of 1912, I was directed to arrange the details of a national conference of State Food and Drug Law enforcement officers to be called by the Secretary of Agriculture. I had the interesting task of preparing a program for discussions and planning the manifold details of the conference which eventually met on November 13 and 14, 1912, in the auditorium of the

Figure 7.12: Program for the 1947 annual conference



OFFICERS

1947

President

Mr. C. Reynolds Clark
Atlanta, Georgia

Vice-President

Mr. C. A. Pilcher
Albany, New York

Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. Evan Wright
Topeka, Kansas

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President

The Vice-President

The Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. W. A. Queen
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Zean Gassman
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Milton Depew
San Francisco, California

Dr. William F. Reindollar
Baltimore, Maryland

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of

The Association of
Food and Drug Officials
of the United States

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO

June 16-17-18-19-20

1947

Figure 7.12 (continued)

Program

MONDAY — JUNE 16

1:30 P.M.

Advisory Council Meeting

Executive Committee Meeting

TUESDAY — JUNE 17

Registration — 9:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M.

Address of Welcome..... Mayor Lloyd C. Garrett

Response .....A.....James T. Newton

Presidential Address ..... C. Reynolds Clark

Boarder Resistance to Uniform Legislation ..... Clyde B. Miller

---

TUESDAY — JUNE 17

1:30 P.M.

Food Plant Sanitation.....Andrew Krug

Cannery Inspection Services Operated by the State.....Milton Dotly

Pest Control in Food Plants.....Dr. John Rowe

Meats With Approval (Sound Film)..Dr. A. R. Miller

TUESDAY EVENING — JUNE 17

8:00 P.M.

Senator's Poker Department

WEDNESDAY — JUNE 18

Annual Meeting Western Association of Food and Drug Officials

Call to Order

9:00 A.M.

Presidential Address.....Wayne B. Adams

Appointment of Committees

A Model Plan for Handling Emergencies through Joint Cooperation.....John L. Harvey

Frozen Foods, Pass, Present and Future.....E. E. Huddleston

Discussion

WEDNESDAY — JUNE 18

1:30 P.M.

Utah's Dairy Improvement Program.... Guy P. Stevens

Discussion

Canned and Frozen Foods..... Milo M. Palmer

Discussion

Report of Committees

Election of Officers

Adjournment

WEDNESDAY EVENING

— BANQUET —

THURSDAY — JUNE 19

9:00 A.M.

Pasteurization of Milk for Cheese.....Dr. Lloyd Riggs

Nationwide Bakery Sanitation Program. Edward Holmes

The Relation of Food Standards to Food and Drug Law Enforcement...W. A. Queen

State Narcotic Control Programs.....Frank J. Smith

BUSINESS MEETING

THURSDAY — JUNE 19

1:30 P.M.

TRIP THROUGH CARLSBAD CAVERNS

FRIDAY — JUNE 20

9:05 A.M.

BUSINESS MEETING

The Past Year and the Future.....Dr. Paul Dunbar

The Need for Uniform Food, Drug and Cosmetic Legislation.....Ivan Wright

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FRIDAY — JUNE 20

1:30 P.M.

Role of State Agency in a Proper Drug Control Program.....J. J. Taylor

Development of Evidence of Adulteration Through Factory Inspection.....T. E. Sullivan

Discussion of Mr. Sullivan's Paper.....John Harvey

The Dangers in Salvage Operations....Zean Gassmann

WHO'S WHO ON THE PROGRAM

WAYNE B. ADAMS—Commissioner, Food and Drugs, Reno, Nevada.

C. REYNOLDS CLARK—State Chemist, Georgia Department of Agriculture, Atlanta, Georgia.

MILTON DUFFY—Chief, California Bureau of Food and Drug Inspection, San Francisco, California.

DR. PAUL DUNBAR—Commissioner, Federal Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

ZEAN GASSMANN—Superintendent, Foods and Dairies, State of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois.

LLOYD C. GARRETT—Mayor of the City of Carlsbad.

JOHN HARVEY—Chief Western District, Federal Food and Drug Administration, San Francisco, California.

EDWARD HOLMES—American Institute of Baking, Chicago, Illinois.

E. E. HUDDLESTON—Past President and Member Executive Committee, Frozen Foods Association, San Francisco, California.

ANTHONY KATZ—Health Officer, New Jersey Board of Health, Plainfield, New Jersey.

DR. A. B. MILLER—Chief, Meat Inspection Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

CLARK B. MILLER—Secretary, Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, Topeka, Kansas.

JAMES T. NEWTON—Assistant Director, Wichita City Health Department, Wichita, Kansas.

MILO M. PALMER—Supervisor, Division of Food and Drugs, Department of Agriculture, Olympia, Washington.

W. A. QUEEN—Chief of State Cooperation, Federal Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.

DR. LEGEN RICE—Director of Research, Kraft Cheese Company, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. JOHN ROWE—Entomologist, United States Public Health Service, Kansas City, Missouri.

FRANK J. SMITH—Supervisor, Bureau of Narcotic Control, State Department of Health, Albany, New York.

GUY P. SUMMERS—Supervisor, Dairies and Foods, Department of Agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah.

T. E. SULLIVAN—Acting Director, Food and Drug Division, Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Indiana.

J. J. TAYLOR—State Chemist, Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida.

IVAN WRIGHT—Director, Food and Drug Division, Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka, Kansas.

> National Museum. It was an inspiring meeting. Thirty-one states were represented. There was frank and constructive discussion of ways of bringing about coordination of functions and closer cooperation. A recommendation was made for the establishment of an Office of State Cooperation in the Bureau of Chemistry and for the reconstitution of a Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards. It fell to my lot to undertake the preliminary work of organizing an Office of State Cooperation and handling all correspondence from State officers up to the time of the appointment of Mr. J. S. Abbott, Food Commissioner of Texas, in conformity with the policy, which has been in effect ever since, of selecting an experienced State official as the head of the Office of State Cooperation, now the Division of State Cooperation. Mr. Abbott was succeeded, as you know, by the late Walter S. Frisble, State Chemist of Nebraska, and he in turn by W. A. Queen, Associate State Chemist of North Carolina, the present incumbent: . . .
>
> From that day on, the principle of cooperation has grown and expanded. Commissions are universally issued to State officers. There is a mutual and valuable interchange of information and assistance and a growing recognition of the advantage of attacking regulatory problems systematically and coordinately in accordance with a project plan of operations. The Standards Committee functioned in its original form until the enactment of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938, and since that time in a no less valuable way as an advisory body to give preliminary considerations to the need for standards and to suggest in broad terms their specifications.

Also at the 1947 meeting, a resolution recommended passage of bills pending before Congress to amend the Act to extend the jurisdiction of Section 304 "to products shipped interstate which may become adulterated and misbranded after the interstate transportation has been completed. . . ." That provision was added to the Act.

1948

The 52nd conference was held at the Hotel LaFayette in Portland, Maine from June 14-18, 1948. See Figure 7.13. V. L. Fuqua of Tennessee presided. Zean Gassmann of Illinois was Vice President and Evan Wright, Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Wright spoke again on the "Present Status Of Uniform Food, Drug, And Cosmetic Legislation." Henry Hoffmann of Minnesota spoke on an issue of extreme importance in his state: "The status of regulations on used flour containers."

1949

The La Salle Hotel in Chicago was the scene of the 53rd Annual Conference from June 20-24, 1949. Figure 7.14. Zean Gassmann of Illinois presided, Bill Reindollar of Baltimore was Vice President and Evan Wright, Secretary-Treasurer.

One of the finest gentlemen ever to grace the food and drug field, Malcolm R. Stephens, spoke on "Economic Poisons And Insecticides." Mr. Stephens became Associate Commissioner for Compliance of FDA, and was generally considered to be the logical candidate for Commissioner. However the powers that be switched to a political system that year and Mr. Stephens' enormous talents were lost to the federal government.

Thirty-two states and the District of Columbia were represented in Chicago, although attendance was only about 70. Uniform state legislation was again high on the agenda, this time in a speech by Howard A. Prentice, Associate Director of the Corn Industries Research Foundation. Mr. Prentice said:

> The advantages of uniformity between State and Federal food laws have been stated many times in speech and in published form by leaders in the field of food regulation, and have been analyzed from a number of viewpoints. The advantages to the consumer, to the enforcement officials, and to the regulated industries have been carefully and clearly stated by such leaders as Ole Salthe, Walter Campbell, Paul Dunbar, Charles Wesley Dunn, Ralph Schipa and others.
>
> At this time, however, it appears to be in order to briefly restate some of the advantages that uniformity in food laws and regulations bring to the consumer, to the enforcement agencies and to the regulated industries.

Figure 7.13: Program for the 1948 annual conference

OFFICERS
1948

President
V. L. Fuqua
Nashville, Tennessee

Vice-President
Zean Gassman
Chicago, Illinois

Secretary-Treasurer
Evan Wright
Topeka, Kansas

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President

The Vice-President

The Secretary-Treasurer

W. A. Queen
Washington, D. C.

R. O. Baer
Bismarck, North Dakota

Andrew Kagg
New York, New York

William F. Reinsollar
Baltimore, Maryland

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of

The Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States

★ Held Jointly with The Annual Meeting of the NEW ENGLAND Food and Drug Officials

HOTEL LAFAYETTE
PORTLAND, MAINE

June 14-15-16-17-18
1948

WHO'S WHO ON THE PROGRAM

A. E. Abrahamson—City Health Department, New York City, New York.

Andrew Allison—Chief Chemist, U. S. Food and Drug Administration, Boston, Massachusetts.

Homer Calver—Secretary, Paper Cup and Container Institute, New York, New York.

Dr. John L. Cherry — Delaware State Board of Health, Dover, Delaware.

C. W. Crawford — Assistant Commissioner, Federal Food & Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

Charles K. Crowell—Division of Food and Dairies, State Department of Health, Concord, New Hampshire.

Carl S. Ferguson—Director Food and Drug Division, Department of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts.

V. L. Foqua—Superintendent and State Chemist, Department of Agriculture, Nashville, Tennessee.

Zean Gressaker — Superintendent of Foods and Dairies, State of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Samuel W. Gruberis—Department of Health, Baltimore, Maryland.

Henry J. Hoffmann — Chief Chemist, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. A. J. Lehman—Federal Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

Harvard C. Lythgoe — Food and Drug Division, Newtonville, Massachusetts.

George A. Michael—Chemist, Food and Drug Division, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts.

Margaret P. Plank—Supervising Inspector, Commission of Dairy and Food, Hartford, Connecticut.

Ole Saltvedt—Executive Secretary, Nutrition Foundation, Inc., New York, New York.

T. E. Sullivan—Food and Drug Division, Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dr. Meredith Thickstun—Director of Environmental Hygiene, Department of Health, Troy, New York.

Jerome Trichter—Assistant Commissioner, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

Evan Walker — Director, Food and Drug Division, Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka, Kansas.

Figure 7.13 (continued)

Program

MONDAY — JUNE 14

Afternoon

2:00 P. M.—Meeting of Advisory Council

3:30 P. M.—Meeting of Executive Committee

TUESDAY — JUNE 15

Morning

9:00 A. M.—Registration

10:00 A. M.—Address of Welcome
Response

10:45 A. M.—President's Address—V. L. Pepin

11:00 A. M.—Locker Plants and Cold Storage Firms—
Zeno Gutmann

Afternoon

1:30 P. M.—Retail Food Establishment Sanitation —
A. E. Abrahamson

2:15 P. M.—The Status of Regulations on Used Flour
Containers—Henry Huffington

2:45 P. M.—Poultry Inspection Problems—Dr. J. L.
Conry

3:15 P. M.—Present Status of Uniform, Food, Drug
and Cosmetic Legislation — Dean
Wright

Short Business Meeting

WEDNESDAY — JUNE 16

Program

New England Food and Drug Officials

President: Gilman K. Cornell

Secretary: Carl S. Ferguson

Morning

9:45 A. M.—Earthenware Problems—Glenn K. Cowell

10:00 A. M.—Drug Law Enforcement for Maximum
Consumer Protection — Dr. Harry J.
Prior

10:30 A. M.—New Legislation in Massachusetts—Carl
S. Ferguson

10:45 A. M.—Glassmaking—Hermann C. Lythgoe

11:15 A. M.—Decomposition in Dietary Products —
Andrew Allyne

Afternoon

1:30 P. M.—Sanitation's Place in Dairyland Cosmetic
Law Enforcement—Herbert P. Park

1:45 P. M.—Adulteration of Vinegar—George A.
Michael

3:15 P. M.—New England Activities Reports — All
New England Officials Participating

Executive Session

THURSDAY — JUNE 17

Morning

9:30 A. M.—Session Commemorating the First Decade of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938

The Evolution of the Federal, Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.....C. W. Crawford

The Effect of Uniform Legislation on State Control.....Y. E. Sullivan

What the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act Has Meant to the Public.....Ole Sahlie

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Afternoon

FIELD TRIPS ARRANGED BY NEW ENGLAND

STATUS ANNOUNCEMENT

FRIDAY — JUNE 18

Morning

9:30 A. M.—A Practical Drug Program for State and Local Agencies—Jerome Trichter

Discussion—Wait King

10:15 A. M.—Standards For Prescription — Counter Products—Samuel W. Goldstein

10:45 A. M.—Toxicology of the Newer Agricultural Chemicals—Dr. A. J. Lehman

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Afternoon

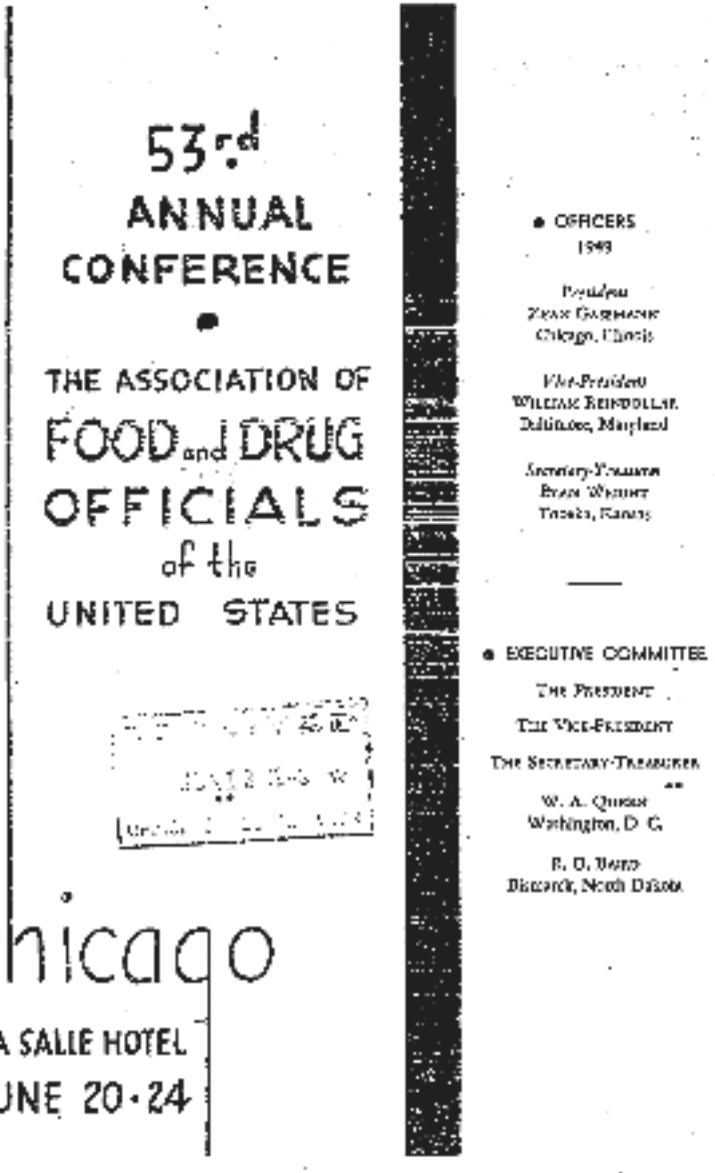
1:30 P. M.—Restaurant Sanitation Problems — Dr. Meredith Thompson

2:00 P. M.—Paper Cup & Containers and Sanitation—Homer Calver

Business Meeting

*

Figure 7.14: Program for the 1949 annual conference



53rd
ANNUAL
CONFERENCE

THE ASSOCIATION OF
FOOD and DRUG
OFFICIALS
of the
UNITED STATES

chicago
LA SALLE HOTEL
JUNE 20-24

• OFFICERS
1949

President
Zean Gaumann
Chicago, Illinois

Vice-President
William Reindollar
Baltimore, Maryland

Secretary-Treasurer
Bean Wright
Topeka, Kansas

• EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President

The Vice-President

The Secretary-Treasurer

W. A. Quinn
Washington, D. C.

R. D. Baird
Bismarck, North Dakota

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of

The Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States

---

★ Held Jointly with
The Annual Meeting
of the
CENTRAL STATES ASSOCIATION
of
Health, Food, Drug and Food Officials

HOTEL LaSALLE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

June 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
1949

WHO'S WHO ON THE PROGRAM

HAROLD T. AUSTIN—Director, Division of Food and Drug Control, Arkansas State Board of Health, Little Rock, Arkansas.

GERALD S. DOOLEY—Director of Sanitation, National Confectioners' Association, Chicago, Illinois.

S. H. DRESSLER—Secretary, Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MRS. SARAH V. DUGAN—Director, Division of Foods, Drugs and Hotels, Kentucky State Board of Health, Louisville, Kentucky.

DR. PAUL DUNBAR — Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

ZAAN GADSDEN—Illinois Department of Agriculture, Chicago, Illinois.

H. A. LEPPER—Cereal and Dairy Products Section, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

DR. K. L. MILSTEAD—Chief Cincinnati District, U. S. Food and Drug Administration, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MILES NELSON—Director, Division Marketing and Enforcement, Michigan Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Michigan.

JAMES NEWTON — Assistant Director, Wichita City Health Department, Wichita, Kansas.

W. E. POWERS—Secretary, New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy, Trenton, New Jersey.

HOWARD A. PRAWDZIK—Corn Industries Research Foundation, Washington, D. C.

W. A. QUEEN—Chief of the Office of State Cooperation, Federal Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

FLOYD RICHARDS—Chief Chemist, State Laboratories Department, Bismarck, North Dakota.

DR. AUSTIN SMITH—Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois.

SARAH SPEER—Miller's National Federation, Chicago, Illinois.

M. B. STEPHENS—Chief Chicago District, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Chicago, Illinois.

V. E. STILLMAN—Director, Division of Food and Drugs, Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind.

ELMER S. VLIET—Director of Control, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois.

ROY E. YOUNG—Director of Agriculture, State of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois

Figure 7.14 (continued)

Program

MONDAY — JUNE 20

Afternoon

2:00 P.M.—Meeting of Advisory Council

3:30 P.M.—Meeting of Executive Committee

TUESDAY — JUNE 21

Morning

9:00 A.M.—Registration

10:00 A.M.—Address of Welcome—Honorable Roy E. Young

Response—T. E. Sullivan

10:45 A.M.—President's Address—Zeno Cosenza

Afternoon

1:30 P.M.—Industry Needs Uniform State Legislation—Howard A. Prentice

2:15 P.M.—Administration of Laws Requiring Flour and Bread Enrichment—Herman Stern

3:00 P.M.—Anti-Freeze Control—Floyd Roberts

3:30 P.M.—N.C.A. Sanitation Program — Gerald S. Dustin

Program

WEDNESDAY — JUNE 22

Morning

9:30 A.M.—Development of Analytical Methods through Collaborative Effort—H. A. Lepper

10:15 A.M.—New and Non-Official Remedies—Austin Smith, M.D.

11:00 A.M.—Systems of Control in Drug Manufacture—Elmer B. Vliet

11:30 A.M.—State Drug Control Programs — W. E. Powers

Afternoon

2:30 P.M.—Report from the Food and Drug Administration—Dr. Paul Dunbar

Executive Session

Committee Reports

Election of Officers

Program

THURSDAY — JUNE 22

ANNUAL MEETING
CENTRAL STATES ASSOCIATION
OF
HEALTH, FOOD, DRUG AND FEED OFFICIALS

9:30 A.M.
Morning

President's Address—Mr. Miles Nelson

Appointment of Committees
a. Nominating Committee

Implications of the Miller Amendment, as it Affects State Enforcement of Food and Drug Laws—Dr. K. L. Milstead

Economic Poisons and Insecticides—Mr. M. B. Stephens

Afternoon

Ways and Means of Achieving Uniform State Food and Drug Legislation—

Panel Discussion: Mrs. Sarah V. Dugan
Mr. T. E. Sullivan
Mr. W. A. Queen

Exhibit of Fraudulent Devices, Adulterated and Misbranded Foods and Drugs—Commentator Dr. K. L. Milstead

Control of Sale of Fertilizers—S. H. Drenkin

Report of Committees

Adjournment—5 P.M.

Program

FRIDAY — JUNE 24

Morning

9:30 A.M.—The Demonstration of Fathoms on Uvalde—James Newton

10:15 A.M.—Food Handlers' Physical Examinations — Harold L. Austin

Discussion Period

> A year ago, at the Portland, Maine, Convention of this Association, Mr. Ole Salthe gave a most interesting talk on "What the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act Has Meant to The Public." In his address, he very succinctly summarized the importance of uniform regulations as follows:
>
> "For the public to receive the highest degree of benefits from the combined efforts of Federal, state and municipal authorities, the regulations, procedures, and practices should be as uniform as possible."

Mr. Prentice suggested enlisting the support of the Annual Governors' Conference and the Council of State Governments in the uniformity campaign.

On January 28, 1949, President Gassmann appointed T. E. Sullivan of Indiana as Chairman of the Committee on the Inspectors Manual. Elton Andrews, S. S. Smith, and Gilman K. Crowell were the other members of the committee. The committee presented an outline for the Manual with the following sections:

I. Food laws and other applicable state laws.
II. Inspectional procedure.
III. Sampling procedure.
IV. Standardized foods.
V. Special dietary foods.
VI. Damaged foods, drugs and cosmetics.
VII. Food poisoning cases.
VIII. Denaturing of foods unfit for human consumption.
IX. Sampling procedure—drugs.
X. Narcotics.
XI. Certified colors.
XII. Plastic poison.
XIII. Insecticides and rodenticides.
XIV. Methods of field determination of concentration of chlorine, quarternaries, etc.
XV. Tables and definitions.

The Executive Committee held two meetings and, among other things, approved the retention of the $3 conference registration fee separate from the membership fee.

1950

Number 54 was held in Galveston, Texas from June 11-15, 1950. See Figure 7.15. Registration was up to 100, representing 30 states and the District of Columbia. William P. Reindollar of Maryland was President, B. W. (Doc) Constable of North Carolina, Vice President, and Harold L. Austin of Arkansas joined the Executive Committee. Harold subsequently made enormous contributions to AFDO both as a state official and as a representative of The Coca-Cola Company.

Dr. Reindollar summarized the history of the Association, all the way back to that August 25, 1897 meeting. He quoted from several of the early documents and speeches described in this History. He rhetorically asked:

> What topics have occupied the attention of our membership in the past? What have been their reactions to the various problems in food and drug control that have confronted them throughout the years? Have these problems been recognized, accepted, and a definite position in defense of consumer welfare been taken, or has the Association been willing to maintain a noncommittal neutrality and accept whatever the efforts of other groups might succeed or fail in obtaining? To answer these questions in detail would require a presentation much longer than I would care to give or you to listen to.

Bill Reindollar was right: this History is a long presentation! Dr. Reindollar talked about the proceedings in 1902, 1908, 1912, 1913, 1916, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1925, 1927 through 1929, 1936, 1937 – but not a single word about the Battle of Denver in 1909! The events Dr. Reindollar describes are important, but it seems to me that the Battle of Denver was the crucible in which this Association came of age. The officials learned that they could have violent disagreements but still come together in later years to work for the higher purposes to which the Association is dedicated. Flanders won that year, but Ladd and Emery came right back into the organization and worked closely with George Flanders for many years.

M. L. Raines, Chief Field Milk and Supervisor of Texas spoke on "the use of fats other than butterfat in ice cream." The main thrust of his remarks was that consumers were entitled to know what they were buying, which meant that food chemists needed to have appropriate analytical methods.

Figure 7.15: Program for the 1950 annual conference

* OFFICERS
1950

President
WILLIAM BRANDHILLAR
Baltimore, Maryland

Vice-President
EARNEST CONSTABLE
Raleigh, North Carolina

Secretary-Treasurer
DEAN WRIGHT
Topeka, Kansas

---

* EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE PRESIDENT

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

W. A. QUEEN
Washington, D.C.

R. O. BAIRD
Bismarck, North Dakota

HAROLD L. AUSTIN
Little Rock, Arkansas

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of

The Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States

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* Held Jointly with
The Annual Meeting
of the
ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS
of the
SOUTHERN STATES

HOTEL BUCCANEER
GALVESTON, TEXAS

June 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
1950

Figure 7.15 (continued)

Program

SUNDAY — JUNE 11

Afternoon

5:00 P.M.—Advisory Council Meeting—Jolly Roger Room A

7:30 P.M.—Executive Committee Meeting — Jolly Roger Room B

MONDAY — JUNE 12

Morning

9:30 A.M.—Registration—Mezzanine

SOLARIUM ROOM

10:00 A.M.—Invocation
Welcome to Texas—Dr. George W. Cox
Welcome to Galveston—Mayor Herbert Cartwright, Jr.
Response—T. E. Sullivan

11:00 A.M.—President's Address—Dr. William Reindollar

Afternoon

SOLARIUM ROOM

1:30 P.M.—The Public Health Aspects of Chemical Residues on Foods — Dr. Arnold Lehman

2:30 P.M.—The Newer Insecticides and Rodenticides and Their Use—T. E. McNeel

3:15 P.M.—The Use of Pure Other Than Butterfat in Ice Cream—M. L. Bates

Program

TUESDAY — JUNE 13

Morning

SOLARIUM ROOM

9:00 A.M.—Cooperation Between Groups Interested in the Drug Sections of the Law—T. E. Sullivan

9:45 A.M.—State Poultry Inspection Programs—Dr. O. W. Morris

10:30 A.M.—Sanitary Problems in Transportation — Herman Stein

---

Afternoon

EXECUTIVE SESSION

SOLARIUM ROOM

1:30

The following are intended as informal open discussions rather than formal papers:

How May We Evolve a Coordinated Drug Program? — H. L. Austin, W. A. Queen

Deceptive Packaging—Dr. William Reindollar

Trends in Legislation—Dr. Paul Dunbar

The Pharmacopoeial Convention of 1950

BUSINESS MEETING

Program

WEDNESDAY — JUNE 14

ANNUAL MEETING

THE ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS

OF THE

SOUTHERN STATES

Morning

9:00 A.M.—Meeting Called to Order
President's Address—J. J. Taylor

10:00 A.M.—Illegal Sale of House Meat—J. B. Libby

10:30 A.M.—Frozen Dairy Products—C. Reynolds Clark
Discussion lead by—George H. Marsh

11:00 A.M.—A Program for State Inspection of Net Weight of Packaged Foods—Dr. Vincent E. Stewart

11:30 A.M.—Problems of Shrimp Inspection—E. C. Boudreaux

Afternoon

1:30 P.M.—Advantages of Mobile Laboratories in a Regulatory Program — H. S. Perkinpaugh

2:00 P.M.—Can Clean Comment be Produced? — Round Table Discussion lead by:
Dr. E. W. Constable
B. Jay Owen
A. C. Summers
Dr. M. P. Ellenbogen

3:30 P.M.—BUSINESS SESSION
Adoption of Constitution and By-laws
Report of Committees:
Executive Committee
Auditing Committee
Resolutions Committee
Credentials Committee
Nominating Committee
Selection of Next Meeting Place

6:00 P.M.—BANQUET

Program

THURSDAY — JUNE 15

Morning

SOLARIUM ROOM

9:00 A.M.—Business Session

10:00 A.M.—Report of the Food and Drug Administration—Dr. Paul Dunbar

11:00 A.M.—Trends in Food Handler Education—J. L. Rowland

Afternoon

SOLARIUM ROOM

1:30 P.M.—Chemical Additives in Foods—Carl Ferguson

2:15 P.M.—Educational Campaign in the Dairy Industry—Dr. G. W. Shadwick

On the last day of the conference, Dr. Dunbar, Commissioner of FDA, again made his annual report which by this time had become a customary address.

1951

The 55th Conference was held at the Hotel Adelphia in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from May 21-25, 1951. See Figure 7.16. Dr. E. W. Constable of North Carolina presided, T. E. Sullivan of Indiana was Vice President, and Evan Wright continued as Secretary-Treasurer.

Doc Constable was a true southern gentlemen. A few years after he was President, my wife and I invited Doc to ride with us in our car across parts of the south, and he gave us a very interesting lecture on antebellum plantations. He was a strong leader with a very wry sense of humor, soft spoken and always dignified.

Twenty-seven states were represented as were Los Angeles County, the City of Wichita, Kansas, the Baltimore City Health Department, several New Jersey local health departments, the New York Health Department and, of course, FDA.

The companies and trade associations represented were:

A&P Tea Company
American Butter Institute
American Can Company
Armour & Company
Beatrice Foods
Best Foods Inc.
Coca-Cola Company
Corn Industries Foundation
Food Law Institute
General Foods
Institute of American Poultry
La Wall & Harrison Laboratories
Libby, McNeil & Libby
National Association of Margarine
National Confectioners Association
Swift and Company
United Whelan
Wyeth, Inc.

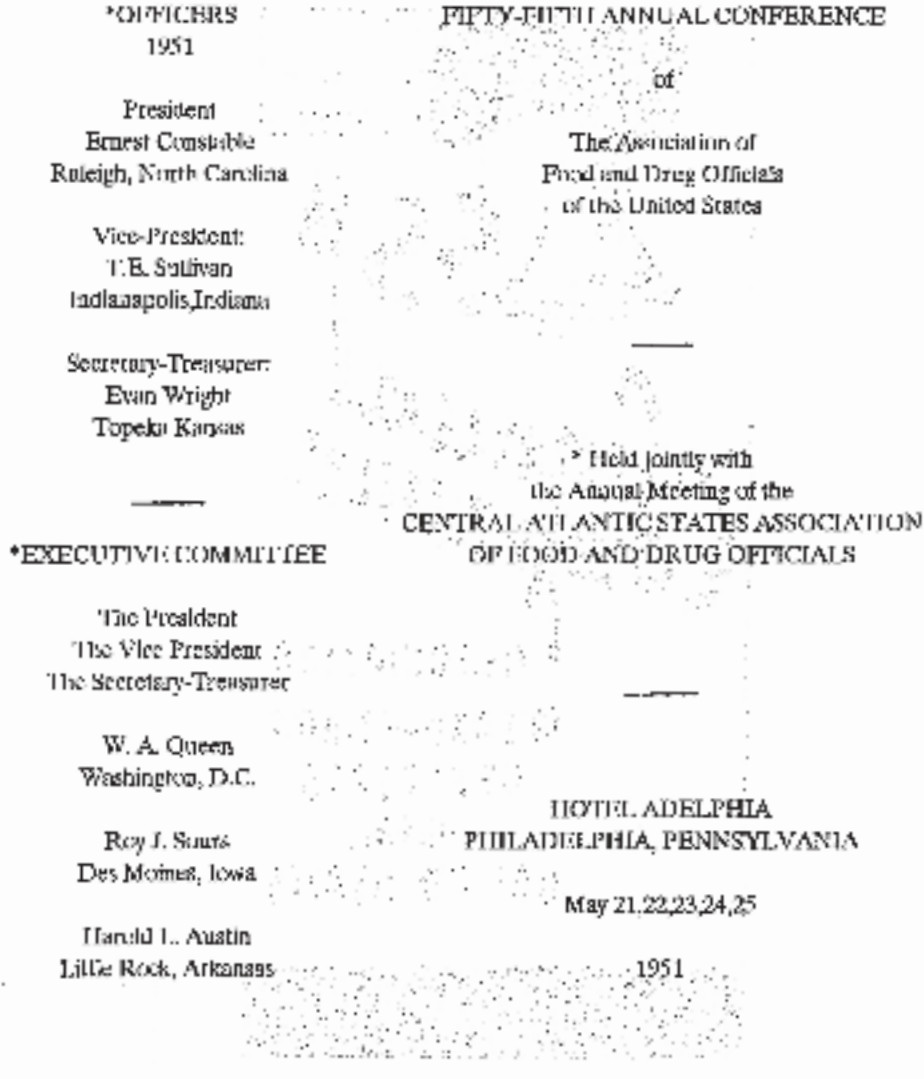
1952

The AFDOUS Quarterly Bulletin for October, 1952, reports on the conference of that year:

> The 56th Annual Conference of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States was held jointly with the Annual Meeting of the Western States Association of Food and Drug Officials at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles, California, June 23-27, 1952.

Figure 7.16: Program for the 1951 annual conference

Figure 7-16 (continued).



*OFFICERS
1951

President
Ernest Constable
Raleigh, North Carolina

Vice-President:
T.E. Sullivan
Indianapolis,Indiana

Secretary-Treasurer:
Evan Wright
Topeka Kansas

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President
The Vice President
The Secretary-Treasurer

W. A. Queen
Washington, D.C.

Roy J. Sours
Des Moines, Iowa

Harold L. Austin
Little Rock, Arkansas

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of

The Association of
Food and Drug Officials
of the United States

* Held jointly with
the Annual Meeting of the
CENTRAL ATLANTIC STATES ASSOCIATION
OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS

HOTEL ADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

May 21,22,23,24,25

1951

Program

MONDAY — MAY 21

Afternoon

2:00 P.M.—Meeting of Advisory Council

4:00 P.M.—Meeting of Executive Committee

A mimeographed program of activities for the ladies will be available at the registration desk

Through the courtesy of Frampton King, The Coca-Cola Company, a Traveling Laboratory will be on display, and will be open for your inspection of Tuesday, the 23rd, and Wednesday, the 24rd, between the hours of 8:30 A.M. to 10:30 A.M. and 12:00 Noon to 2:00 P.M. It will be parked on the 15th Street side of the Hotel.

This is one of a fleet of 21 Traveling Laboratories operated by The Coca-Cola Company at a technical service to Bottlers of Coca-Cola. The personnel of this unit will be happy to receive you and show you the facilities and operation of this Laboratory.

Program

TUESDAY — MAY 22

Morning

9:00 A.M.—Registration

10:00 A.M.—Invocation—The Reverend Frank Bowman Stanger

Address of Welcome—Dr. William Fort

Response—H. L. Austin

10:30 A.M.—President's Address—Dr. Ernest W. Constable

11:15 A.M.—Artificially Colored Potatoes—T. E. Sullivan

Afternoon

1:30 P.M.—The Grading and Inspection of Poultry from the Viewpoint of Regulatory Operations—Dr. Oscar Sussman

2:00 P.M.—The Grading and Inspection of Poultry from the Viewpoint of Industry—Dr. Cliff Carpenter

2:45 P.M.—Fillers, Binders, Colors and Preservatives in Meats Prepared in Federally Inspected Meat Processing Establishments—Dr. J. S. Swift

BUSINESS SESSION

Figure 7.16 (continued)

Program

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
CENTRAL ATLANTIC STATES ASSOCIATION OF
FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS

WEDNESDAY — MAY 23

Morning

Meeting Called to Order

President's Message—Willard S. Hague

SYMPOSIUM—The Problem of Insuring Wholesome Food and Pure Drug Supplies in the Event of War Emergencies

1. The Role of the Municipality—Jerome Trichter
2. The Role of the State—Herbert Plank
3. The Role of Federal Agencies—A. E. Bayfield
4. Total Mobilization for Civilian Defense
   A Representative of the Federal Civilian Defense Administration

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Afternoon

1. The Use of Chemical Agents in Food Production and as Functional Ingredients in Food—James J. Delaney
2. The Compilation of the United States Pharmacopoeia—Dr. Lloyd C. Miller

BUSINESS SESSION

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Reports of Secretaries of Local Sections

Report of Resolution Committee

Sanitary Design and Construction of Food Processing Equipment

Secretary and Treasurer's Report

Election of Officers

Program

THURSDAY — MAY 24

Morning

9:30 A.M.—The Value of Uniform Definitions and Standards for Foods

Introduction—Eugene Holeman

Discussion from the State Official's Viewpoint—Joe F. Lakey

Discussion from the Viewpoint of Industry—Carl Miller

Control of the Use of Chemicals in Foods by Food Standards—Joseph Callaway, Jr.

Summary—Eugene Holeman

Afternoon

1:30 P.M.—Essentials in the Development of Successful Legal Actions Against Violations of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Laws—Joseph L. Maguire

2:15 P.M.—The Food Law Institute—Charles Wesley Dunn

5:00 P.M.—Report from the Food and Drug Administration—Dr. Paul Dunbar

BUSINESS MEETING

FRIDAY — MAY 25

Morning

9:30 A.M.—Chemicals in Foods: A Report to the Association of Food and Drug Officials on Current Developments — Dr. Arnold Lehman

11:00 A.M.—Canned Spinach, Worms and Politics—H. L. Austin

ADJOURNMENT

THE SPEAKERS

HAROLD L. AUSTIN—Director Food and Drug Division, Arkansas Board of Health, Little Rock, Arkansas

JOSEPH CALLAWAY, JR.—Secretary, Food Standards Committee, Washington, D.C.

DR. CLIFF CARPENTER—President, Institute of American Poultry Industries, Chicago, Ill.

DR. ERNEST W. CONSTABLE—State Chemist, North Carolina Dept. of Agriculture, Raleigh, N.C.

THE HONORABLE JAMES J. DELANEY—Chairman, Congressional Committee to Study the Use of Chemicals in Foods, Washington, D.C.

DR. PAUL DUNBAR—Commissioner, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.

CHARLES WESLEY DUNN—President, The Food Law Institute, New York, N.Y.

DR. WILLIAM FORT—Plainfield, N.J.

WILLARD S. HAGAR—Deputy Secretary, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

EUGENE HOLLMAN—Superintendent Division of Foods, Drugs and Dairies, Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Nashville, Tenn.

JOE F. LAKEY—Director, Division of Food and Drugs, Texas State Health Department, Austin, Texas

DR. ARNOLD LEHMAN—Division of Pharmacology, Federal Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.

JOSEPH T. MAQUIRE—Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, Food and Drug Division,

CARL MILLER—Corn Industries Research Foundation, Decatur, Ill.

DR. LLOYD C. MILLER—Director of Pharmacopoeia Revision, New York, N.Y.

HERBERT PLANK—Supervisor, Food and Drug Commission, Hartford, Conn.

A. E. RAYFIELD—Director, Division Field Operations, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.

THE REVEREND FRANK BATEMAN STAMPER—Fifth First Methodist Church, Collingswood, N.J.

DR. J. S. STEIN—Meat Inspection Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

T. E. SULLIVAN—Director, Food and Drug Division, Indiana Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind.

DR. OSCAR SUPERMAN—Vaccination, New Jersey Health Dept., Trenton, N.J.

JEROME TRICHTEL—Assistant Commissioner, Department of Health, New York, N.Y.

Representatives were present from twenty-seven States and the District of Columbia, the total registration being approximately eighty.

Topics discussed included "Legal Problems Associated With Food and Drug Enforcement" by Arthur A. Dickerman; "Problems of the Standardization of Citrus Juice Beverages," Dr. M. A. Joslyn; "Botulism and Clostridium Caterella Poisoning," Dr. Karl F. Meyer; "The Rationalization of Poultry Inspection," Dr. O. W. Morris; and "The Kansas-Missouri Flood of 1951," Sam Alfend and Evan Wright. Mr. C. W. Crawford, recently appointed United States Food and Drug Commissioner, made his initial appearance before the Association and discussed "Some Current Problems Confronting Food and Drug Officials." A Forum on Dangerous Drugs was held, with Gilman Crowell of New Hampshire as moderator, and an executive session was devoted to Current Enforcement Problems.

Harold L. Austin of Arkansas was elected president; Gilman Crowell of New Hampshire Vice President; and Evan Wright Secretary-Treasurer. Executive Committee members were J. F. Lakey of Texas, and J. V. Burke of Illinois.

Harold Austin's President's Message, reprinted in the Quarterly Bulletin for October 1952, shows modesty and dedication, both so typical of that fine gentlemen.

First, I wish to thank the members of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States for the honor you have conferred upon me. Without question, you might have selected any number of persons from our membership who could have served more capably as your president. However, what I lack in ability, I hope to make up for with interest, enthusiasm, and a sincere belief that this body of men and women are doing a job that is of the utmost importance.

It is with a feeling of satisfaction and pride that we Food and Drug Officials of Arkansas attempt to carry out our responsibility toward insuring the public a supply of pure foods and drugs, and in so doing offer and receive the cooperation of other State and Federal Officials engaged in

this same type work. I hesitate to think how little protection from misbranded and adulterated foods and drugs we could offer the people of Arkansas if it were not for you who have worked with us in a mutual exchange of advice, information, and every other type of assistance. Such close cooperation and coordination of our work has been made possible only through active participation in our Regional and National Associations.

The Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States is comprised of members from more than forty states as well as Cuba, Hawaii, Canada, Sweden and the Netherlands. We need the ideas and consultation of the men and women engaged in food and drug enforcement work in the few states which now have no members in our Association, and surely they must need us equally as much.

Our Association can never be all that it might be until we can truly say that all forty-eight States are properly represented. There is not a person engaged in food and drug work anywhere in the whole United States who could not benefit more than the price of membership from studying the Quarterly Bulletin alone. Let's then all strive for not only a bigger but for a better Association and have it be the responsibility of each Regional Association to see that each of its member States has membership in the National Association as well.

The Executive Committee, with T. E. Sullivan of Indiana presiding, on the motion of Harold L. Austin raised the subscription rate for the Quarterly Bulletin to $3.00 per year. Evan Wright suggested that "The high cost of printing the Bulletin would be reduced by bringing it to the Midwest where printing costs are lower than in the East . . ."

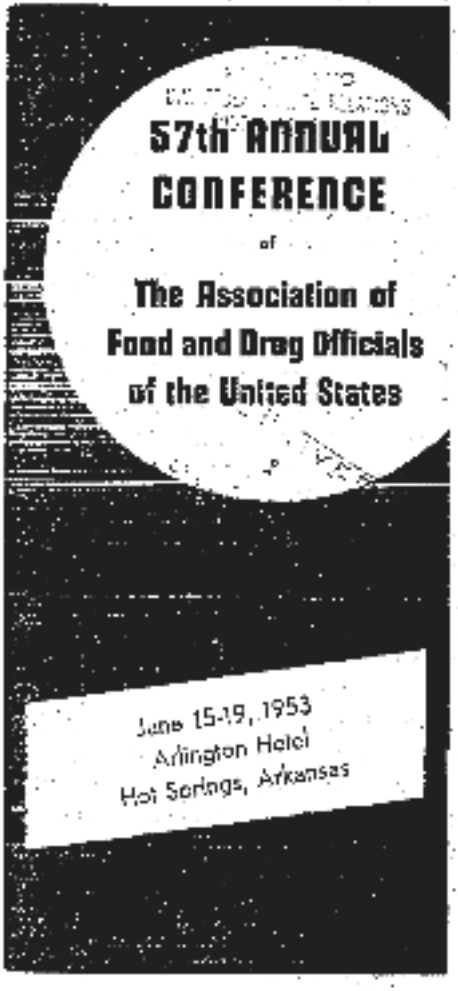
The Executive Committee also accepted the invitation of the Food Law Institute for the Association to become a public trustee of the Institute.

1953

The 57th Annual Conference was held in the Arlington Hotel in Hot Springs, Arkansas, June 15-19, 1953. See Figure 7.17. Representatives of 23 states and the District of Columbia were present, the total registration being about 90.

Volume XVII, No. 1 of the Quarterly Bulletin reported in October that:

Figure 7.17: Program for the 1953 annual conference



• OFFICERS

President
Harold E. Aldrich
Little Rock, Arkansas

Vice-President
Gilman Cardwell
Concord, New Hampshire

Secretary-Treasurer
Ross Wright
Topeka, Kansas

• EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President

The Vice-President

The Secretary-Treasurer

W. A. Queen
Washington, D.C.

Joe F. Leary
Austin, Texas

James V. Blake
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. William F. Reinholler
Baltimore, Maryland

FIFTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of

The Association of
Food and Drug Officials
of the United States

To Hold Jointly with
The Annual Meeting
of the
MID-CONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION
of FOOD and DRUG OFFICIALS

ARLINGTON HOTEL
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS
JUNE 15-19, 1953

Program

MONDAY — JUNE 15

Afternoon

1:30—Advisory Council Meeting
4:30—Executive Committee Meeting
4:30—Meeting of Associate Members

TUESDAY — JUNE 16

Morning

8:00 to 9:30—Registration—On the Mezzanine
10:00—Call to Order
Address of Welcome—Dr. John T. Hanson
Welcome from Mid-Continental Association—Bernard Hartman
Response—Gene Holmes
11:00—President's Address—Harold Austin, Lincoln

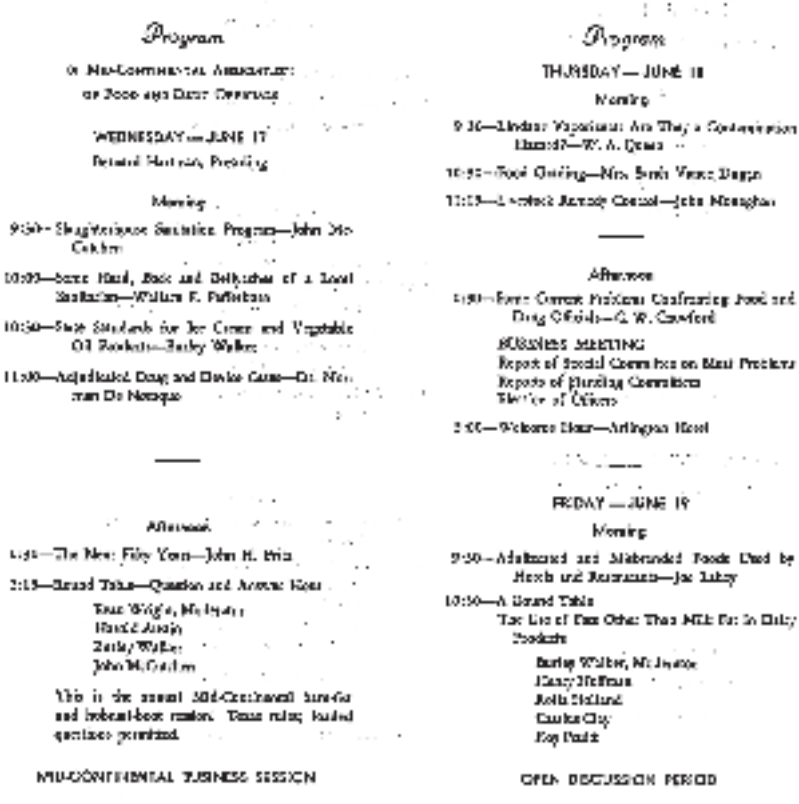
Afternoon

1:30—Regulatory Problems in the Food Flavoring Field—J. W. Jelt
2:15—Food Fads and Nutritional Quackery. Their Impact on the Ethical Food Industries—Herman Stern.
3:00—Trends in the Use of Bacteriostatic Diagnostics and Therapeutic Materials—Dr. D. L. Tabern.

BUSINESS MEETING

5:30—Social Hour—Arlington Hotel
7:30—Buffet Dinner—Willow Room, Phillips' Dinner

Figure 7.17 (continued)



Program

OF MID-CONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION
OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS

WEDNESDAY — JUNE 17

Bernard Hartman, Presiding

Morning

9:30—Slaughterhouse Sanitation Program—John McCutcheon

10:00—Some Hard, Back and Bellyaches of a Local Sanitarian—William F. Fullerham

10:30—State Standards for Ice Cream and Vegetable Oil Products—Barley Walker

11:00—Adjudicated Drug and Device Cases—Dr. Norman De Nemeque

---

Afternoon

1:30—The New Fifty Years—John H. Fritz

2:15—Round Table—Question and Answer Hour

Tom Wright, Mr. Ivan
Harold Arnold
Barley Walker
John McCutcheon

This is the annual Mid-Continental hard-fat and hobnail-boot session. Tense rules; loaded questions permitted.

MID-CONTINENTAL BUSINESS SESSION

Program

THURSDAY — JUNE 18

Morning

9:30—Lindane Vaporizers: Are They a Contamination Hazard?—W. A. Quinn

10:30—Food Grading—Mrs. Sarah Vance Duggan

11:15—Livestock Remedy Control—John Monaghan

Afternoon

1:30—Some Current Problems Confronting Food and Drug Officials—G. W. Crawford

BUSINESS MEETING
Report of Special Committee on Meat Problems
Reports of Standing Committees
Election of Officers

2:00—Welcome Hour—Arlington Hotel

FRIDAY — JUNE 19

Morning

9:30—Adulterated and Misbranded Foods Used by Hotels and Restaurants—Joe Lahey

10:30—A Round Table
The Use of Fats Other Than Milk Fat in Dairy Products

Barley Walker, Mr. Ivanoe
Henry Hoffman
Rolla Holland
Charles Clay
Roy Pauls

OPEN DISCUSSION PERIOD

THE SPEAKERS

HAROLD AUSTIN—Director, Division of Food and Drug Control, Arkansas State Board of Health, Little Rock, Arkansas

CARMEN CLAY—Director, Division of Food and Drugs, Louisiana Department of Health, New Orleans, Louisiana

C. W. CRAWFORD—Commissioner, Federal Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.

MORRIS D. NOSOGLO, M.D.—Medical Officer, Federal Food and Drug Administration, Chicago, Ill.

MRS. SARAH VANCE DUTAN—Director, Division of Foods, Drugs and Health, Kentucky State Department of Health, Louisville, Kentucky

JOHN H. BLUE—Chief of Food Section, Kansas City Health Department, Kansas City, Missouri

BERNARD HARTMAN—Senior Sanitarian, Kansas City Health Department, Kansas City, Missouri

J. T. LIBRAIN, M.D.—State Health Officer, Arkansas State Board of Health, Little Rock, Arkansas

HENRY HOFFMAN—Chief Chemist, Minnesota State Department of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minnesota

DOREN HOLLAND—Superintendent and State Chemist, Tennessee Department of Agriculture

ROLLA HOLLAND—Dairy Commissioner, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas

JOE LAWRY—Director, Food and Drug Division, Texas State Department of Health, Austin, Texas

JOHN MCLAUGHLIN—Director, Bureau of Foods and Drugs, Missouri State Division of Health, Jefferson City, Missouri

JOHN MCMAGHAN—Director, Control Division, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas

WALLACE PETTERKOSH—Sanitarian, Pine Bluff, Ark.

ROY PRATT—Chief, St. Louis District, Federal Food and Drug Administration, St. Louis, Missouri

W. A. QUEEN—Office of State Cooperation, Federal Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.

J. W. SALE—Food Division, Federal Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.

HERMAN SELLS—Scientist, Hillside National Pedagogue, Chicago, Illinois

D. L. TABERN, Ph.D.—Department of Radioactive Pharmaceuticals, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois

BURLEY WALKER—Director, Division of Foods and Drugs, Oklahoma Department of Health, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

EVAN WHITNEY—Director, Food and Drug Division, Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka, Kansas

> The program included a number of topics of current interest to Food and Drug Officials. Among them were: "Regulatory Problems in the Food Flavoring Field," J.W. Sale; "Lindane Vaporizers: Are They a Contamination Hazard?", W.A. Queen; "Trends in the Use of Radioactive Diagnostic and Therapeutic Materials," D.L. Tubern; "Food Grading," Mrs. Sarah Vance Dugan; "Adulterated and Misbranded Foods Used by Hotels and Restaurants," Joe Lakey; "Food Fads and Nutritional Quackery," Herman Stoon; and the report on activities of the Federal Food and Drug Administration by Commissioner C.W. Crawford. A forum was held on "The Use of Fats Other Than Milk Fat in Dairy Products" with Taylor Rogers as moderator. Two business sessions were held during the conference.

Gilman Crowell of New Hampshire was elected President, Joe Lakey of Texas Vice President, and Evan Wright of Kansas was re-elected as Secretary-Treasurer. James M. Doughty of New Mexico and F.A. Korff of Maryland joined the Executive Committee.

My dear friend President Harold Austin appointed a special committee known as the Uniform Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act Revision Committee consisting of Joe Lakey, Evan Wright and W.A. Queen, Chief of the Division of State Cooperation of FDA.

1954

The 58th conference was held at the Hotel Fort Des Moines in Des Moines from May 17-21, 1954. The "LAST CALL!!!" encouraged attendance. See Figure 7.18.

Doc Constable was Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and his report is instinct with the courtesy and thoughtfulness of that fine gentleman. After resolutions expressing condolences to families of deceased members and friends, thanking the North Central States Association and several individuals, sending Bill Queen best wishes since he could not attend that year, thanking industry representatives for their participation, and thanking the Fort Des Moines Hotel. Doc Constable's report ends with this:

Figure 7.18: Program for the 1954 annual conference

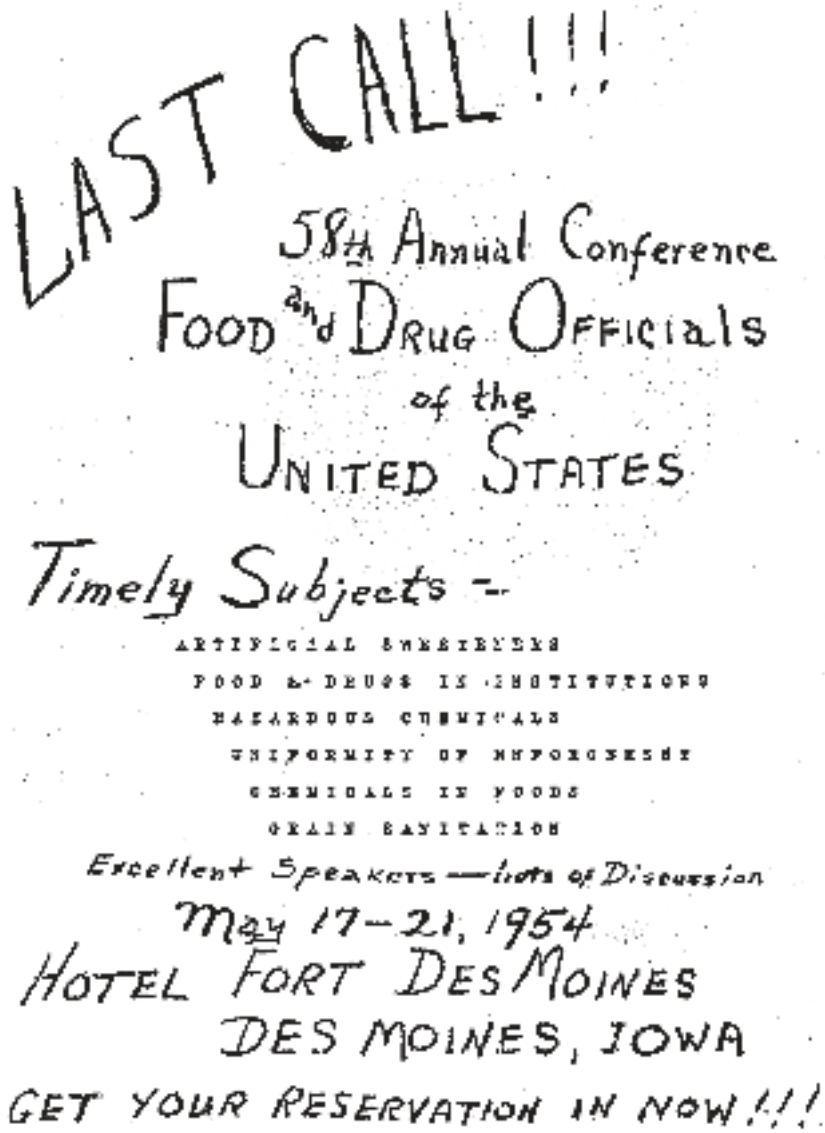
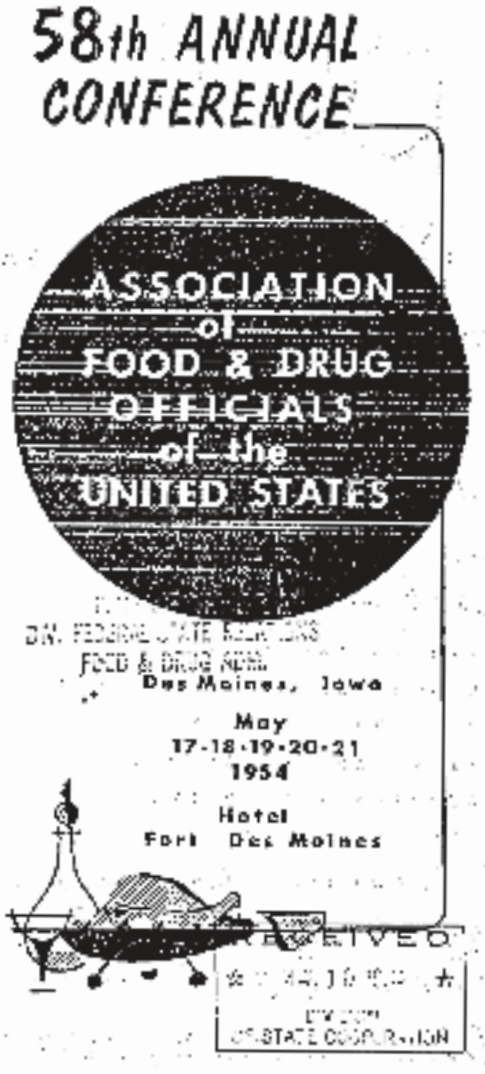


Figure 7.18 (continued)



OFFICERS

President
GILMAN CROWELL
Concord, New Hampshire

Vice-President
JOE F. LOVEY
Austin, Texas

Secretary-Treasurer
EVAN WELLS
Topeka, Kansas

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE PRESIDENT

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

W. A. QUINN
Washington, D. C.

JESUS M. DOMINGUEZ, JR.
Santa Fe, New Mexico

FERDINAND A. KIRGAN
Baltimore, Maryland

DR. WILLIAM F. REINDOLLAR
Baltimore, Maryland

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of

The Association of
Food and Drug Officials
of the United States

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* Held Jointly with
The Annual Meeting
of the
NORTH CENTRAL STATES ASSOCIATION
OF DAIRY, FOOD, DRUG, AND FEED
OFFICIALS

HOTEL FORT DES MOINES
DES MOINES, IOWA
MAY 17-21, 1954

Program

MONDAY — MAY 17

Afternoon

1:30—Meeting of Advisory Council

4:30—Meeting of Executive Committee

TUESDAY — MAY 18

Morning

8:00 to 9:30—Registration

10:00—Call to Order
Welcome—Clyde Spry
Response—Orlan J. Wiemann

11:00—President's Address—Gilman Crowell

Afternoon

1:30—The History of the Federal Grain Sanitation Program—Howard Pepatice

2:15—Coordination Between State and Federal Agencies in the Control of Drug Problems—Maurice P. Kent.

3:00—Uniformity in Enforcement of Food, Drug and Cosmetic Laws Within the Framework of Existing Legislation—Michael Markel

BUSINESS MEETING

Figure 7.18 (continued)

Program

OF NORTH CENTRAL STATES ASSOCIATION
OF DAIRY, FOOD, DRUG, AND FEED OFFICIALS

WEDNESDAY — MAY 19

Nolan Whipkey, Presiding

Morning

9:30—Welcome—L. R. Eddy

Appointment of Committees

Current Food Problems—W. A. Queen

Eggs—Group Discussions

Enforcement Problems of Frozen Dairy Deserts—Group Discussion

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Afternoon

1:30—A Chemical Industry Perspective—Sanford J. Hill

Adequate Control Program for Economic Poisons—Group Discussion

Commercial Feeds and Fertilizers from the Laboratory Angle—Group Discussion

BUSINESS MEETING

Program

THURSDAY — MAY 20

Morning

9:30—Artificial Sweeteners in Foods

A Panel Discussion—
Mrs. Margaretha Oakley, Moderator
Harold L. Austin
Joe Taylor

11:00—The MCA Program for the Labeling of Hazardous Chemicals—Sanford J. Hill

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Afternoon

EXECUTIVE SESSION

1:30—Some Current Problems Confronting Food and Drug Officials—Charles Crawford

2:30—Discussion Period—Joe Lakey, Presiding
A period for the presentation and discussion of problems and solutions—past, present and future.

BUSINESS MEETING

FRIDAY — MAY 21

Morning

9:30—The Handling of Drugs in Boarding Homes and other Institutions—M. O. Johnson

10:15—Foods in Public Institutions—William McFarland

DISCUSSION PERIOD

WHO'S WHO ON THE PROGRAM

HAROLD L. ATKINS—Director, Food and Drug Division Arkansas State Department of Health, Little Rock, Arkansas

CHARLES W. CRAWFORD—Commissioner, Federal Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

GILSON CROCKETT—Chief, Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Colorado Department of Public Health, Denver, Colorado

SAMPSON J. HALL—E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc., Wilmington, Delaware

M. O. JOHNSON—Food and Drug Inspector, Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka, Kansas

MARTIN T. KEEN—Chief, Minneapolis District Federal Food and Drug Administration, Minneapolis, Minnesota

JOE LARES—Director, Bureau of Foods and Drugs, Texas State Department of Health, Austin, Texas

L. D. LEFFEL—Chief, Dairy and Food Division, Iowa State Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa

MILTON MARKEL—Attorney, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM MCFARLAND—Assistant Supervisor, Bureau of Food and Drugs, The Division of Health of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri

KOA MARGARETTE OWENS—Chemist, Maryland State Department of Health, Baltimore, Maryland

HOWARD A. PEARCE—Vice-president, Corn Industries Research Foundation, Washington, D. C.

W. A. QUARLES—Office of State Cooperators, Federal Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.

CLYDE SEAY—Secretary of Agriculture, State of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa

JOE TAYLOR—State Chemist, Florida State Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida

NOLAN WILFERD—Director of Inspections, South Dakota Department of Agriculture, Pierre, South Dakota

CECIL J. WILHOIT—Chief, Milk, Food and Drug Section, Colorado Department of Public Health, Denver, Colorado

> And, Mr. President, back to the hotel and its accommodations, particularly the meeting room and its excellently appointed seating arrangements, after a five-day convention siege, it is gratifying indeed to be able to return to the home site, free of both the feeling and appearance of having been dispatched through a 4th class Post Office.
>
> It is the opinion of the speaker, Mr. President, that there are others who will concur in this point of view, particularly those who, like the speaker, are not blessed with the bathing-beach type of upholstering.
>
> Therefore, if it be in keeping with the dignity of this organization, and, if it befit the mood of those in attendance here, it is suggested that our good Secretary be instructed to transmit these sentiments to the Management of the Fort Des Moines Hotel.

A second report of the Resolutions Committee included a long resolution on artificial sweeteners which included the following:

> In our opinion the utilization of synthetic sweeteners such as saccharin or cyclamate sweeteners (Sucaryl) in ordinary foods is in violation of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. We take no exception to the use of saccharin or Sucaryl in foods designed for special dietary purposes; provided the labelling is distinctive and informative, and provided the foods are in fact special dietary foods with properties of usefulness in the treatment or control of disease.

1955

The 59th Annual Conference was held in the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans from May 9-13, 1955. Joe Lakey of Texas presided. Gene Holeman of Tennessee was Vice President, and Evan Wright still Secretary/Treasurer. The flyer inviting attendance is interesting. Figure 7.19.

Twenty-seven seems to be the magic number for states in attendance in those days. Companies represented were:

Figure 7.19: Flyer and Program for the 1955 annual conference

WANTED

ALL MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS AND VISITORS

To participate in the 59th ANNUAL CONVENTION of the ASSOCIATION of FOOD & DRUG OFFICIALS of the UNITED STATES.

RECORD

Nearly 60 years' activity in the interest of the consuming public.

ALREADY IN CUSTODY

SPEAKERS WITH THE BEST INFORMATION

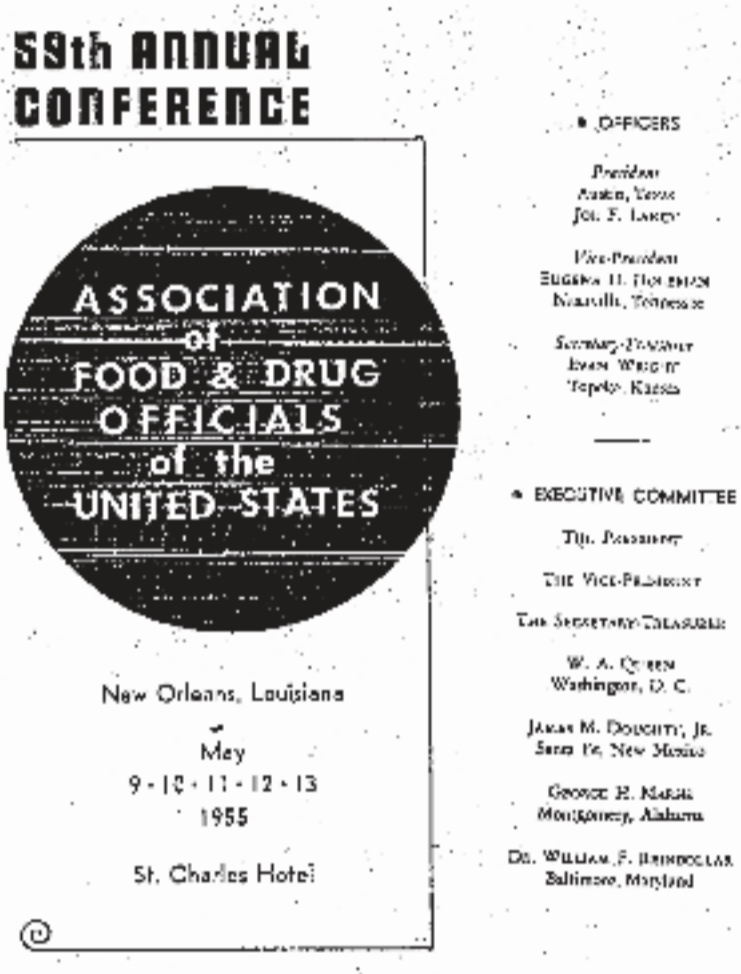
Mr. George Larrick - Dr. William Reindollar
Dr. Vincent Stewart - Dr. Paul Dey
Mr. Bradshaw Mintener - Dr. Arnold Lehman
& others.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MAY 9,10,11,12,13

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW

Figure 7.19 (continued)



FIFTY-NINTH
ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of

The Association of
Food and Drug Officials
of the United States

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* Held Jointly with
The Annual Meeting
of the
ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS
OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

SAINT CHARLES HOTEL
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
MAY 9-13, 1955

Program

MONDAY — MAY 9

Afternoon

2:00—Meetings of Special Committees
6:30—Meeting of Advisory Council
Meeting of Executive Committee

TUESDAY — MAY 10

Morning

8:30 to 9:50—Registration
10:00—Call to Order
Invocation
Welcome
Response
11:00—Can We Accomplish Our Objectives?—
Joe Caley

Afternoon

1:30—Education vs. Enforcement—Bradshaw Mintener
2:30—Nutritional Considerations in the Use of Artificial Sweeteners in Foods and Beverages—
Dr. Paul L. Day

BUSINESS MEETING

Figure 7.19 (continued)

Program

ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

WEDNESDAY — MAY 11

Morning

10:00—Call to Order—George H. Marsh, President

Announcements

President's Address

Reading Minutes, H. S. Peckinpaugh, Sec. Treas.

Report of Treasurer

Appointment of Committees

Our Experience With Salmonella Organisms in Frozen Whole Eggs—Joe F. Lahey

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Afternoon

1:00—Informal Discussion of the Following Topics:

Contamination of Food with Modern Insecticides

Gum Sagittaria

Artificial Coloring of Casings

Labeling Dietary Foods

Labeling For So-Called Butter Bread

Imitation Foods

Economic Violations

Produce Markets and Vegetable Shads

6:00—BUSINESS MISSION

Report of Committees

Election of Officers

Adjournment

Program

THURSDAY — MAY 12

Morning

9:30—Radiation and Public Health—Dr. William Aciancellar

10:15—New Aspects of the Barbiturate Problem—Jerome Trichter

11:00—Food Supplements—Dr. Vincent Stevens

Afternoon

3:30—Some Current Problems of Interest to Food and Drug Officials—George Larrick

BUSINESS MEETING

Reports of Special Committees

Reports of Standing Committees

Election of Officers

BANQUET

FRIDAY — MAY 13

Morning

9:30—Some Interpretive Problems in Evaluating the Safety of Food Additives—Dr. Arnold Lehman

10:15—The Bacteriosing of Dry Skim Milk—Aftermath—L. B. Liddy

GENERAL DISCUSSION SESSION

Adjournment

WHO'S WHO ON THE PROGRAM

PAUL L. DAY, Ph.D.—Professor and Head of Biochemistry, School of Medicine, University of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas.

JOE F. LARRY—Director, Division of Food and Drugs, Texas State Department of Health, Austin, Texas.

GEORGE LARRICK—Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Federal Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

ARNOLD LEHMAN, M.D.—Chief, Division of Pharmacology, Federal Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.

L. B. LOEW—Chief, Dairy and Food Division, Iowa State Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa.

GEORGE MARSH—Director of Agricultural Chemistry, Alabama State Department of Agriculture and Industries, Montgomery, Alabama.

ELIZABETH MERRIAM—Assistant Secretary of Health Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

H. S. PASCHAYAN—Principal Chemist, Division of Agricultural Chemistry, Alabama State Department of Agriculture and Industries, Montgomery, Alabama.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH, Ph.D.—Chief, Division of Industrial Hygiene and Air Pollution, Maryland State Department of Health, Baltimore, Md.

VINCENT STEPHAN, Ph.D.—Director, Food and Drug Laboratory, Florida Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida.

JOSEPH TRAUBER—Assistant Commissioner in Charge of Environmental Sanitation, New York City Department of Health, New York, N.Y.

Abbott Laboratories	Food Machinery and Chemical Corp.
American Cyanamid Co.	General Foods Corp.
Atlas Powder Co.	Johnson & Johnson
Coca-Cola Co.	Quaker Oats Co.
Continental Baking Co.	Sugar Information Inc.
Curtiss Candy Co.	Swift & Co.
DuPont Co.	Underwriters Salvage Co., New York

The trade associations represented were:

American Corn Millers Federation	National Canners Association
American Institute of Baking	National Confectioners Association
National Association of Frozen Food Packers	National Margarine Association

An article from the New Orleans Time-Picayune for Tuesday, May 10, 1955 is headlined "Food, Drug Law Increases Cited.". The source of the headline was Commissioner George Larrick's speech.

1956

The 50th anniversary of the Food and Drug Act was celebrated at the 60th meeting of the Association at the Hotel New Yorker from May 6-11, 1956. Very appropriately, Eugene H. Holeman of Tennessee, one of the all time titans of the Association, was President. James M. Doughty, Jr. of New Mexico was Vice President, and Evan Wright Secretary-Treasurer again. Doc Marsh of Alabama; Lowell D. Granger of Illinois, Bill Reindollar of Maryland and Arnold Lehman, Chief of the Division of Pharmacology of FDA, made up the Executive Committee with the other officers.

Harvey Wiley was present in absentia in two ways: his widow Mrs. Anna Kelton Wiley was one of the speakers; and the first Harvey W. Wiley Award was presented to Milton P. Duffy, Chief of the Bureau of Food and Drug Inspection of the California Department of Health.

The guest speakers included FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick, New York State Governor W. Averill Harriman and Dr. Leona Baumgartner, Commissioner of New York City's Board of Health.

The program was printed in a very dignified 8-½" x 11" pamphlet. See Figure 7.20.

On June 27, 1956, a 50th anniversary luncheon was held at the Willard Hotel in Washington. Gene Holeman was Chairman of the 50th Anniversary Committee and presided at the meeting. Here are some of Gene's opening remarks:

Figure 7.20: Program for the 1956 annual conference

Program

ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES

Sunday, May 6—Advance Registration and Committee Meetings

4:00 P.M.— 6:00 P.M.	Social Committee Meeting.
8:00 P.M.—10:00 P.M.	Executive Committee Meeting.

Monday Morning—May 7

8:00 A.M.—10:00 A.M.	Registration and Call to Order.
10:00 A.M.—10:15 A.M.	Invocation—Rt. Rev. Charles Francis Boynton, D.D., S.T.D.
10:15 A.M.—10:45 A.M.	Introduction and Address of Welcome—Dr. Leona Baumgartner, Commissioner, New York City Board of Health.
10:45 A.M.—11:00 A.M.	Response to Address of Welcome—Timothy E. Sullivan, Director, Division of Food and Drugs, Indiana State Department of Health.
11:00 A.M.—11:30 A.M.	President's Address—Eugene H. Holeman
11:30 A.M.—12:00 Noon	Committee Assignments and Announcements.

LUNCHEON RECESS

Ladies' Afternoon Program—Television and Radio Shows

Monday Afternoon—May 7

1:30 P.M.— 2:15 P.M.	"50th Anniversary of Federal Meat Inspection Act"—Inspection and Progress for Consumer Protection.—Dr. A. P. Miller, Chief, Meat Inspection Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
2:15 P.M.— 2:30 P.M.	Discussion
2:30 P.M.— 3:00 P.M.	"Consumer Protection for Poultry Food Products"—Dr. William H. Feldman, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minnesota.

Figure 7.20 (continued)

3:00 P.M.— 3:30 P.M.	"30 Years of Progress in Processing and Quality Control of Canned Foods"—John T. Kimmler, Vice President, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Illinois, and Chairman of the Scientific Research Committee of the National Canners Association.
3:30 P.M.— 3:45 P.M.	Discussion
3:45 P.M.— 4:15 P.M.	"Quality Control in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing"—Dr. Frank O. Taylor, Chairman, Combined Contact Committee of A.D.M.A. and A.P.M.A. and Technical Consultant to Parke, Davis & Company.

Monday Evening—May 7

5:30 P.M.— 7:00 P.M.	Hospitality Hour—At the Hotel New Yorker—New York Committee of Meat Processors.

Tuesday Morning—May 8

9:00 A.M.— 9:45 A.M.	"Use of Isotopes in Nutrition Research and Food Sterilization, and Health Problems Related to the Use of Radioactive Material in Food Processing"—Dr. B. E. Proctor, Professor of Food Technology, Department of Food Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
9:45 A.M.—10:00 A.M.	Discussion
10:00 A.M.—10:45 A.M.	"Antibiotics and Recent Chemical Advancements in Food Preservation"—A. R. Clow, General Manager, Fine Chemicals Division, American Cyanamid Co., New York, New York.
10:45 A.M.—11:00 A.M.	Discussion
11:00 A.M.—11:45 A.M.	"Chemical Additives, Pesticide Residues and Related Chemicals"—Dr. Arnold J. Lehman, Director, Division of Pharmacology, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.; Leo Hitchner, Executive Secretary, National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Fredus Peters, Chairman, Industry Committee on Food Protection, National Research Council, Chicago, Illinois, and Vice President in charge of Chemical Research, The Quaker Oats Company.
11:45 A.M.—12:00 Noon	Discussion

12:00—12:15 P.M. ..... "Recent Developments in Pest Control for Food and Drug Plants"—Dr. Ralph E. Heal, Executive Secretary, National Pest Control Association, New York, New York.

LUNCHEON RECESS

Ladies' Afternoon Program—Television and Radio Shows

Tuesday Afternoon—May 6

1:30 P.M.—5:30 P.M. ..... Tour of United Nations Building or Empire State Building or Manhattan Island Boat Trip.

Tuesday Evening—May 6

5:00 P.M.— 7:00 P.M. ..... Private Preview and Reception, 1939 Food and Drug Exhibit at the New York Historical Society, sponsored by the New York Committee of Food, Drug, Chemical and Cosmetic Industries.

* * *

Program

CENTRAL ATLANTIC STATES ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS

President—A. E. Abrahamson
Vice President—Mrs. Margarethe Oakley
Secretary-Treasurer—T. C. Muravchik

Wednesday Morning—May 3

9:00 A.M.— 9:10 A.M. ..... Invocation—Ralph Shepherd Z. Baum, Chief Supervisor, Kosher Law Enforcement, Department of Agriculture & Markets, New York, New York.

9:10 A.M.—9:00 A.M. ..... Presidential Address—A. E. Abrahamson, Chief, Wholesale Division, Bureau of Foods and Drugs, New York City Health Department.

9:30 A.M.—10:15 A.M. ..... Address—Dr. Haven Emerson, Former Commissioner of Health, New York City (1915), member of the Board of Health, New York, New York.

Figure 7.20 (continued)

10:15 A.M.—11:00 A.M. ..... "New Drugs"—Arthur D. Herrick, President, New Drug Institute, New York, New York.

11:00 A.M.—11:45 A.M. ..... "Polio Vaccine Control"—Dr. Richard H. Seibert, Acting Chief, Poliomyelitis Vaccine Activity, U. S. Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education & Welfare, Washington, D. C.

11:45 A.M.—12:00 Noon ..... Announcements

LUNCHEON RECESS

Ladies' Afternoon Program—Television and Radio Shows—Trip to Helena Rubinstein Cosmetic Plant.

Wednesday Afternoon—May 9

1:30 P.M.— 2:45 P.M. ..... "Chemical Food Poisoning Prevention"—Bernard L. Oser, Toxicology Division, American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois.

1:45 P.M.— 3:45 P.M. ..... "Frauds and Hazards in Ready-to-Eat Foods"—Symposium—Shelbey T. Gay, Director, Division of Program Planning, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.; A. E. Abrahamson, Chief, Wholesale Division, New York City Health Department, and C. S. Brimhall, Chief, Division of Food Control, Maryland Health Department.

3:45 P.M.— 5:45 P.M. ..... Panel Discussion: "Food Plant Inspections"—E. R. Williams, Chief, Baltimore District, Food and Drug Administration; Jerome Tichbel, Assistant Commissioner, New York City Health Department; Louis A. King, Director of Sanitation, American Institute of Baking, Chicago, Illinois, and Fred Jacobson, Industrial Sanitation Consultant, Division of Vogel-Ret, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

5:45 P.M.— 6:45 P.M. ..... Election of Officers and Committee Reports.

Wednesday Evening—May 9

6:30 P.M. ..... "Cellar in the Clouds"—Buffet Supper and Entertainment.

ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION DAY

Thursday Morning—May 10

9:00 A.M.— 9:10 A.M.	Invocation—Rev. Bernard C. Newman, Trinity Church in the City of New York.
9:10 A.M.—10:00 A.M.	Special Committee Reports and Official Business of the Association.
10:00 A.M.—11:00 A.M.	"Looking Ahead to the next 50 Years—The Use of Atomic Energy in Food and Drug Processing". "Introductory Comments and Implications"—Dr. R. C. H. Sie, U. S. Army, Office of the Quartermaster General. "Current Research on the Wholesomeness of Irradiated Foods"—Dr. H. F. Kraybill, U. S. Army, Medical Nutrition Laboratory. "Current State of the Art and Future Outlook" Capt. Reuben Feinstein, U. S. Army, Quartermaster Food and Container Institute.
11:00 A.M.—11:15 A.M.	"Food and Drug Laws and Control in New York State"—Hon. Daniel J. Carey, Commissioner, Department of Agriculture & Markets, Albany, New York.
11:15 A.M.—11:45 A.M.	Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, Health Chairman, Department of Community Affairs, General Federation of Women's Clubs, New York, New York.

LUNCHEON RECESS

Ladies' Afternoon Program—Fashion Show and Tea by Lily Daché—3:00 P.M.-4:00 Radio and Television Stars.

Thursday Afternoon—May 10

1:45 P.M.— 2:00 P.M.	Cavalcade, and 50th Anniversary Displays.
2:00 P.M.— 3:00 P.M.	"Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"—Dr. Ida Bailey Allen, nationally syndicated food columnist and industrial food consultant, New York, N. Y.

Figure 7.20 (continued)

2:30 P.M.— 3:00 P.M.	"The Golden Jubilee of Food, Drug, Cosmetic and Chemical Laws"—George P. Larrick, Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C.
3:00 P.M.— 4:00 P.M.	Introduction of Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley and Special Guests. Proclamations and Messages from the President of the United States, Governors of the States and Territories, Mayors and Public Officials and the Regional Associations of Food and Drug Officials.
4:00 P.M.— 4:30 P.M.	Address—Hon. W. Averill Harriman, Governor, State of New York.

Thursday Evening—May 10

6:30 P.M.— 7:30 P.M.	President's Reception in Honor of the Past Presidents and Officers of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States and the 50th Anniversary Committee.
7:30 P.M.— 7:40 P.M.	Invocation—Most Reverend Joseph F. Flannelly, Auxiliary Bishop to Cardinal Spellman, New York, New York.
7:40 P.M.— 8:00 P.M.	Banquet—Joseph Kilgallen, Master of Ceremonies.
8:00 P.M.— 8:30 P.M.	Presentation of Harvey W. Wiley Award and Past Presidents' Certificates—C. Gallen Thygesen, Chairman, Citizens Advisory Committee on the Food and Drug Administration, and Vice President, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota. Benediction—Most Reverend Joseph F. Flannelly.

Friday Morning—May 11	Regular Closed Session Committee Reports Election of Officers Adjournment

Distinguished guests, speakers on this historic occasion, Ladies and Gentlemen; When I glance along this speaker's table of 44 guests; leaders in the food, drug, cosmetic and chemical industries, public officials and scientists of the highest rank; and look out at this packed half room of distinguished people in all the professions and arts, I get a warm and friendly feeling. I am privileged to have so many of you as friends and associates and more than that, I know that everyone here is a food and drug consumer and as such and without regard to business or professional status are intensely interested in pure, wholesome foods and pure effective drugs. . . .

The tremendous enthusiasm and help exhibited by everyone throughout this past year and the leadership in all public and industry affairs present here today is a splendid tribute to the work of the 50th Anniversary Committee, the AOAC and particularly to Mr. Charles Wesley Dunn, President of the Food Law Institute.

Throughout these entire 50th Anniversary programs and especially today, there runs a strong sentiment that adequate Food and Drug and Meat Inspection Laws, administered by capable officials with good technical personnel and laboratory facilities can give the consumer all the protection desired. In a large measure this is true. The work of Mr. G. Cullen Thomas, Chairman, Citizens Advisory Committee and his Committee, and others in food and drug industries and particularly the Congress of the United States and Commissioner Larrick and his staff and the U.S.D.A.--

Over-all protection and adequate control against adulteration, misbranding, insanitary conditions, false advertising as well as appraisal of chemicals, new drugs and devices can only be made by recognizing and strengthening control measures at the State and Municipal levels.

With a rapidly increasing population and increasing complexities of processing methods, the need for good local inspection is greater today than at any other time in our history. I know all of our state control officials have some knowledge of our needs.

In order to look ahead to 50 more years of progress, we need a better budget to staff the laboratories with good

> chemists and bacteriologists and to hire and train inspectors. Better laboratory facilities are needed in many instances and new laws and regulations adopted.
>
> You leaders here today can improve this situation. Find out what the need is at home. Give some of your talents to correcting the deficiencies.

The program for the June 27 meeting was printed in an 8½" x 11" book. See Figure 7.21.

The program also includes 11 pages of names of sponsors for the Food Law Institute. All of the Officers, Trustees, Public Trustees, Founder Advisory Lawyers, and Public Advisory Lawyers are listed, taking about three pages. Foreign delegates to the meeting came from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Iran and Sweden.

Gene Holeman sent me a reprint from the American Historical Review of April 1956, entitled "The Pure-Food Issue: A Republican Dilemma, 1906-1912," by Oscar F. Anderson, Jr.:

> Just after the Civil War Harvey W. Wiley, a Hanover College student, jotted down a proposition, perhaps for debate in his literary society: "Resolved . . . that a republican who supports Johnson is no better than a Democrat and that a democrat sustains the same relation to the political world, that a damned sinner does to the moral."[1] Wiley was steadfast in the Republican faith. Shortly after McKinley became President, he exulted, "It is so good to have a republican administration once more. I hope it will last for twenty years at least."[2] Yet in 1912, after he had won fame as a pure-food reformer, Wiley campaigned vigorously for the Democratic candidates. He contributed an article to The Democratic Text-Book; he served as a vice-president of the Wilson National Progressive Republican League; he headed the Bureau of Health Conservation of the Women's National Wilson and Marshall Organization; he even took the stump to urge

[1]Hanover Note Book, 158, Harvey W. Wiley Papers (cited hereafter as WP), Library of Congress.

[2]Wiley to S. S. Grigsby, Mar. 6, 1897, WP, Letterpress Volumes.

Figure 7.21: 50th anniversary of the Act.

These laws are the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938 (which revises the original Federal Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906) and the Federal Meat Inspection Act of June 30, 1906

National Meeting to Commemorate 50th Anniversary of Basic National Pure Food, Drug, Cosmetic and Meat Inspection Laws in the United States

A meeting organized by The Food Law Institute (a public educational organization established by leading food manufacturers) with the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States and the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, in cooperation with the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (through its Food and Drug Administration) and the United States Department of Agriculture (through its Meat Inspection Branch).

In Washington, D. C.
June 27, 1956

Figure 7.21 (continued)

10 A.M. | Morning Public Session

In United States Departmental Auditorium, Constitution Ave., between 12th and 14th Sts., N.W.

United States Marine Band will play introductory music from 9:30 to 10:00 A.M.

PRESIDING OFFICER: **Honorable Bradshaw Mintener**, *Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States*

Invocation — **The Right Reverend Angus Dun, D.D., S.T.D.**, *Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington*

Introduction by Presiding Officer

Proceedings by United States Marine Band — **Captain Albert Shoepper**, *Leader*
C. W. O. Dale Harpham, *Assistant Leader*, Conducting

Presentation of Colors by Marine Color Guard
National Anthem

Commemorative Address — **Honorable Ezra T. Benson**, *Secretary of Agriculture of the United States*

Commemorative Stamp Ceremony — ADDRESS BY
Honorable Arthur E. Summerfield, *Postmaster General of the United States*

Announcing Commemorative Stamp in Honor of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "Father of National Pure Food and Drug Laws"

Acceptance of Commemorative Stamp for American People, by
Honorable Marion B. Folsom, *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States*

Music by United States Marine Band

NOTE: In his address the Postmaster General will present commemorative stamp albums to:

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, *President of the United States*
Honorable Richard M. Nixon, *Vice President of the United States*
Honorable Arthur E. Summerfield, *Postmaster General of the United States*
Honorable Ezra Taft Benson, *Secretary of Agriculture of the United States*
Honorable Marion B. Folsom, *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States*

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley
Dr. George P. Larrick, *Commissioner of Food and Drugs*, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States
Dr. A. R. Miller, *Chief, Meat Inspection Branch*, Agricultural Research Service in Department of Agriculture of the United States
Mr. Walter G. Campbell, *Past Commissioner of Food and Drugs*, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States

Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Past Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States

Mr. Charles W. Crawford, Past Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States

Dr. Edward G. Jess, Past Chief, Meat Inspection Branch, Agricultural Research Service in Department of Agriculture of the United States

Dr. George E. Tatum, Past Chief, Meat Inspection Branch, Agricultural Research Service in Department of Agriculture of the United States

Mr. Charles Wesley Dunn, President, The Food Law Institute

Mr. Eugene H. Coleman, Chairman, 50th Anniversary Committee of Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States

Mr. K. D. Jacob, President, Association of Official Agricultural Chemists

Mr. A. H. Gilbert, Chairman, Stamp Committee of the 50th Anniversary Committee of Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States

Mr. Wayne K. Hill, Vice Chairman, Stamp Committee of the 50th Anniversary Committee of Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States

PART II

Public Testimony to Unincorporated Laws

Mrs. Theodore S. Chapman, Past President, General Federation of Women's Clubs

Honorable Lister Hill, *Chairman*, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the United States Senate

Honorable J. Percy Priest, *Chairman*, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the United States House of Representatives

Professor C. A. Elvehjem, University of Wisconsin, Chairman of Food and Nutrition, Board of National Research Council

Dr. Dwight H. Murray, *President*, American Medical Association

Mr. George Meany, *President*, AFL-CIO, represented by Mr. William C. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. Charles B. Shuman, *President*, American Farm Bureau Federation, represented by Mr. Frank Woolley, Legislative Counsel

Figure 7.21 (continued)

12:15 P.M. | *Luncheon Administrative Session*

In Grand Ballroom of The Willard Hotel

PRESIDING OFFICER: Mr. Eugene H. Holeman, Chairman, 50th Anniversary Committee of Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States

Invocation: The Right Reverend Monsignor Philip M. Hannan, *Chancellor of the Catholic Archdiocese of Washington*

Introduction by Presiding Officer

Commemorative Statements:
Dr. George P. Larrick, *Commissioner of Food and Drugs*, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States
Dr. A. R. Miller, *Chief of the Meat Inspection Branch*, Agricultural Research Service in Department of Agriculture of the United States
Mr. James M. Doughty, Jr., *President*, Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States
Mr. K. D. Jacob, *President*, Association of Official Agricultural Chemists

Commemorative Awards to Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States; and to present and past living Commissioners of Food and Drugs in the Department, namely, Dr. George P. Larrick, Mr. Walter G. Campbell, Dr. Paul B. Dunbar and Mr. Charles W. Crawford.

PRESENTED BY
Dr. Howard A. Pyenson, *Co-coordinator for Industry of the 50th Anniversary Committee of Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States*

The Commemorative Award to the Food and Drug Administration will be accepted by the

Honorable Bradshaw Mintener, *Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States*

Commemorative Awards to Meat Inspection Branch, Agricultural Research Service in Department of Agriculture of the United States; and to present and past living Chiefs of the Branch, namely, Dr. A. R. Miller, Dr. Edward C. Jess and Dr. George E. Totten.

PRESENTED BY
Mr. Wesley Hardenbergh, *President*, American Meat Institute

The Commemorative Award to the Meat Inspection Branch will be accepted by the

Honorable Ervin L. Peterson, *Assistant Secretary of Agriculture of the United States*

Commemorative Award to Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley

PRESENTED BY
Mr. Eugene H. Holeman, Chairman, 50th Anniversary Committee of Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States

ACCEPTED BY
Mrs. Wiley

8 P.M. | *Afternoon Industry Session*

In United States Departmental Auditorium, Constitution Ave., between 12th and 14th Sts., N.W.

The United States Army Band will play introductory music from 2:50 to 3:00 P.M. Major Hugh Curry, Leader.

PRESIDING OFFICER: Mr. Charles Wesley, Dunn President, The Food Law Institute

Tributes to Commemorated Laws For the Food Industry	Mr. Roy H. Wallace, *Vice President in Charge of Research and Development*, General Foods Corporation
	Mr. Roy G. Lucks, *President*, California Packing Corporation
	Mr. G. Cullen Thomas, *Vice President*, General Mills, Inc., formerly Chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee on the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States
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For the Drug Industry	Mr. H. J. Loynd, *President*, Parke, Davis & Company
	Mr. James Hill, *Chairman of Board*, Sterling Drug Inc.
	Dr. Robert L. Swain, *Chairman of Board of Trustees*, United States Pharmacopeial Convention
For the Food and Drug Chemical Industry	Mr. John T. Connor, *President*, Merck & Co., Inc.
For the Cosmetic Industry	Mr. H. Gregory Thomas, *President*, Chanel, Inc.

Figure 7.21 (continued)

7 P.M. | *Evening National and International Session*

In the Grand Ballroom of The Mayflower Hotel

The United States Air Force Headquarters Command Band will play introductory music from 6:30 to 7:00 P.M.

The Mayflower Concert Orchestra will provide dinner music.

TOASTMASTER: Honorable Simon E. Sobeloff *Solicitor General of the United States*

Invocation Dr. Frederick Brown Harris,
Chaplain of the United States Senate

United States Air Force Headquarters Command Band — National Anthem
Canadian National Anthem

Final Commemorative Addresses Honorable Marion B. Folsom, *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States*
Honorable Paul Martin, Q.C., M.P., *Minister of National Health and Welfare of Canada*

Program Notes

(1) The individual time length of this program has been limited, in each instance, to complete each session in due course.

(2) The sponsors of this meeting acknowledge their grateful appreciation to the following, for their valuable cooperation:

Messrs. Michael F. Markel and Wayne K. Hill, as Co-chairmen of the Committee on Luncheon and Dinner Arrangements; and

Mr. B. Thomas Ansberry, as Chairman of the Legal Advisory Committee

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Figure 7.21 (continued)

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Figure 7.21 (continued)

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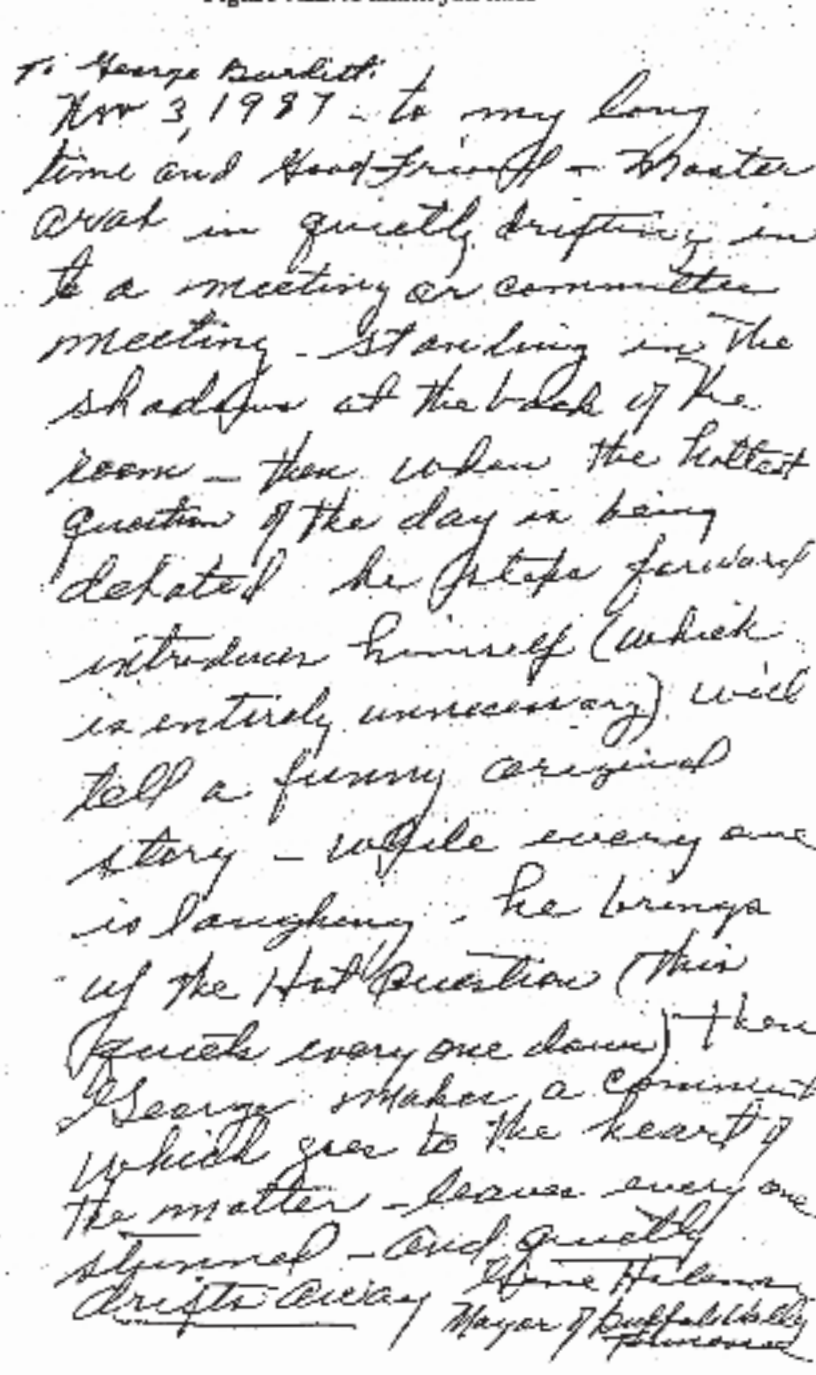
other life-long Republicans to support the Democratic standard-bearers. Theodore Roosevelt, he argued, had subverted his efforts to enforce the Pure Food and Drugs Act in the manner intended by Congress and had abandoned consumers to the rapacity of a few mercenary manufacturers. William Howard Taft had inherited a bad situation which he did nothing to correct. He long held to the Republican party, said Wiley, "in the conviction that . . . it would not suffer itself . . . to become the refuge and the protector of the gambler, the dollar lover, the cheat and the adulterator," but now he thought the party "so completely subjugated by the Dollar, so permeated by the canker of Big Business as its only god, that only disastrous defeat can ever restore it to health." He was convinced that "when Wilson and Marshall have taken office the food laws of the country will be administered for the public good as intended, both in the spirit and the letter of the law."[3]

Inside the back cover of that pamphlet, Gene wrote the deeply appreciated words quoted in the Introduction to this History. See Figure 7.22.

[3]The quotations are from "Why I Support Wilson and Marshall," a manuscript copy of an address Wiley delivered at Terre Haute, Inc., October 2, 1912, WP, General Correspondence. His other speeches were similar.

Figure 7.22: A thank you note


To George Burdick
Nov 3, 1937 - to my long
time and Good Friend - Master
Orat in quietly drifting in
to a meeting or committee
meeting - Standing in the
shadows at the back of the
room - then when the hottest
Question of the day is being
debated he steps forward
introduces himself (which
is entirely unnecessary) will
tell a funny original
story - while every one
is laughing - he brings
up the Hot Question (this
knocks every one down) then
George makes a Comment
which goes to the heart of
the matter - leaves every one
stunned - and quietly
drifts away
Mayor of Buffalo

The Food Industries Committee of the Association published a 38 page printed "Work Kit" quoting various officials and industry representatives, and enumerating 50 suggested projects, reprinted here. Associate members were really into the Act! See Figure 7.23.

The Association participated with the food and drug industries on many projects celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Act, as shown in the Project Report on 50th anniversary programs. See Figure 7.24.

1957

The 61st Annual Conference was held at the Brown Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky, from May 6-10, 1957. See Figure 7.25. James M. Doughty, Jr. of Texas was President, Lowell D. Oranger of Illinois Vice President, and Evan Wright still Secretary/Treasurer.

Dr. Vincent E. Stewart of Florida was Chairman of the Committee on Drugs, Cosmetics and Chemicals. Jim Doughty was Chairman of the Committee on State Relations; Ms. Margarethe S. Oakley -- lovingly called Annie, of course, -- of Maryland was Chairman of the Committee on Chemical Additives and Dietary Foods; Sarah Vance Dugan was Chairman of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee; Milton P. Duffy of California, the preceding year's Harvey Wiley Award winner was Chairman of that Committee; Tim Sullivan of Indiana was Chairman of the Inspector's Manual Committee; Dr. D. B. Schlosser was Chairman of the Committee on Poultry and Meat Inspection; Orlen Wiemann of Colorado was Chairman of the Committee on Misbranding and Economic Violations; Milton Duffy was Chairman of the Committee on Canned, Processed and Frozen Foods; E. L. Randall of Nevada was Chairman of the Program Committee; Gene Holeman of Tennessee was Chairman of the Committee to study State and Municipal Food and Drug Laws and Programs; C. S. Brinsfield of Maryland was Chairman of the Committee on Uniformity of Interpretation of Food and Drug Laws and Regulations; and Howard A. Prentice of the Proprietary Association was Chairman of the Associate Membership Committee.

On June 11th, a photograph was taken in the FDA District Office in Chicago showing Gene Holeman presenting a check to Lowell Oranger. See Figure 7.26. In the photograph from left to right are Tim Sullivan of Indiana, Lyle Littlefield of Michigan, Lowell Oranger of Illinois, Jim Pearson of FDA, Gene Holeman of Tennessee, Ken Milstead of FDA and George Daughters of FDA, all of whom I respected greatly and valued as friends.

Figure 7.23: 50 suggested projects.

IDEAS FOR YOU . . .

As there are fifty candles on this birthday cake, we are giving you fifty ideas for action efforts which you can carry out in your community. We know that you can add to and improve on this list, but here are some basic suggestions to help start your thinking.

1. Use the anniversary seal. Use it in the form of stickers for packages, as imprints on letterheads, as bills on the sides of trucks, etc.

2. Design a folder or flier 2½" x 6" as a general mailing and shipping enclosure, bearing texts such as these:

"Food and Drug producers of the United States work with the Food and Drug Administration to safeguard the life and health of 164,000,000 Americans."

"Food and Drug processors put integrity and quality into the 20,000 items they sell in American and foreign markets. Regulation by the Food and Drug Administration assures these standards."

"Pure food is the first line of security in sound living. Americans have this protection through the high standards of its processors and the constant surveillance of food and drug officials at all governmental levels."

3. Trade associations will want to create leaflets explaining the Food and Drugs Act and its benefits, and make these available to processors and stores in mass printings. They should be sure to leave space on the cover for the individual company imprint. Companies may distribute such leaflets to their customers and to consumers as a public service and courtesy.

4. Use banners, pins, badges, following the design of the seal, during the special May and June celebrations. Processors may make these emblems available to store executives and employes.

5. Showcards, bearing a replica of the seal and other information about the meaning of the Golden Anniversary celebration, will be effective for stores and business offices, trains, buses, streetcars and automobiles.

6. Food exhibits, tracing the history of pure food measures and set up in railroad stations, bus terminals, airports, hotel lobbies, banks, public libraries, etc., will attract wide public attention. These exhibits should be strictly educational without commercial angles.

7. Adopt the anniversary seal, reproduced earlier in these pages, for your private postage meters.

8. Offer to assist women's clubs in carrying out Golden Anniversary programs, papers and discussions. Note that women's clubs were very active in support of Dr. Wiley's crusade and are given credit for arousing much of the public sentiment which, in the end, influenced Congress to pass the Food and Drugs Act.

9. Stimulate women's groups to arrange home demonstration get togethers, built around the Golden Anniversary theme.

10. Inspire businessmen of the industry to talk before civic groups, men's service clubs and women's clubs on "how good the consumer has

Figure 7.23 (continued)

it" as a result of the teamwork between industry and government under the Food and Drug Laws.

11. Develop slides and films and offer them for showing to clubs, civic occasions and in elementary and high schools.

12. Design Golden Anniversary window displays for chain stores, drug stores and other markets.

13. Plan tours of food plants. These should be educational, on a "now and then" basis. Through newspaper and Radio-TV publicity, stimulate public interest in these excursions.

14. Get local TV shows to exhibit educational material dealing with history of pure food and drug measures.

15. Induce local radio and TV stations to invite local food store operators to speak on the subject of the Golden Anniversary.

16. Arrange to spotlight the seal in all local food advertising (but avoid any use of the seal in any manner suggesting endorsement of commercial products).

17. Encourage newspapers to run stories on local figures in the food industry who have made contributions to its progress, and tie in with Golden Anniversary.

18. Local women can usually be found who have done outstanding work in dietetics and/or nutrition. They should be put on radio-TV and be interviewed by newspapers, with obvious tie-in to pure food.

19. Mayors should be aided in preparing proclamations on the Golden Anniversary.

20. Offer to college dramatic clubs and other groups the idea of making dramatic presentations based on the life of Dr. Wiley.

21. Be sure to request one or more die hubs to be sent to your local post office for cancelling stamps with the Golden Anniversary seal. Requests must reach the 50th Anniversary Information Center before March 30.

22. Trade associations can use Golden Anniversary stickers on all mail.

23. Suggest to medical societies and boards of health the issuance of bulletins, leaflets or press releases on the importance of the food and drug laws.

24. Local papers may be persuaded to do features or reviews of Dr. Wiley's biography.

25. High school economics, social studies, chemistry and history teachers are frequently receptive to such educational material as information on the growth of pure food and drug measures.

26. It is highly advisable to get in touch with the major civic clubs — Rotary, Civitan, Lions, Kiwanis, etc. — to enlist their cooperation in the Golden Anniversary. It is likely that each one will put on a program celebrating the event and will further publicize the Anniversary in its literature.

27. The 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and special school groups are ordinarily interested in any matter that affects the health of Americans. They should be approached with suggestions for a Golden Anniversary program.

28. The anniversary of Dr. Wiley's birth, October 18, 1844, should be singled out for a special concentration of Food and Drug Act publicity. There is no reason why this birthday should not be observed in every community.

29. Urge food chains, processors and local food retailers to cooperate with the Golden Anniversary and tie it in to their radio and TV programs.

30. Suggest to hotels and restaurants the use of the seal on menus.

31. Ask airlines to place Golden Anniversary cards on individual trays.

32. Work out Golden Anniversary recipes for new dishes.

33. Imprint the seal on brochures put out for employees.

34. Create comic books on food: tell the story of the Food and Drug Act in pictures.

35. Bakeries and ice cream manufacturies might create Golden Anniversary novelties.

Figure 7.23 (continued)

36. Retail stores could create a lot of interest by putting on exhibits of "Food you could not get fifty years ago."

37. Pay envelopes and other communications to employees can contain slips reminding them that 1956 is food's Golden Anniversary year.

38. The suggestion is worth offering to all types of organizations that they make at least one of their luncheons a Golden Anniversary occasion.

39. Tie-in publicity, appropriately angled, can be developed in connection with special days — Washington and Lincoln birthdays, Thanksgiving, etc.

40. Pictures of Dr. Wiley, with brief underlines telling of his great service to the nation, should be displayed wherever possible. Ask Fiftieth Anniversary Information Center for glossy prints.

41. Find persons who knew Dr. Wiley and who recall something about the situation in 1906, and arrange newspaper interviews and Radio-TV broadcasts.

42. Food and Drug officials at all levels — national, state and city — should be invited to make addresses before processor, retailer and consumer groups. This is a must, because these men know the story better than anyone else.

43. Interesting exhibits might feature the "Country Store of 1906." Match them with photographs of the modern supermarket.

44. Encourage paper, carton and foil producers, as suppliers, to publicize the fact that their products protect and preserve foods — in a commemorative rather than commercial manner.

45. Make up an attractive birthday card bearing the Golden Anniversary seal and containing an appropriate message, such as "We call your attention to an important birthday. XYZ Company joins with the great food, drug, chemical and cosmetics industry and with the consumer of America in celebrating during 1956 the Golden Anniversary of Federal Food and Drug laws." Distribute to customers, business associates, etc.

46. Cities and towns, especially those with heavy canning and packing industries, may be interested in choosing a local "Golden Anniversary Queen."

47. Ask your local city or town government, or Chamber of Commerce, to appoint an over-all coordinator for the Golden Anniversary year, someone to keep things moving and tie in with national celebrations as they occur.

48. With guidance from materials in this handbook, write a series of short articles on food, its importance to health, the history of the effort to maintain its purity, the historic Acts of 1906, present philosophy of industry and governmental officials, future developments, etc. Offer it to a local newspaper to be run on an installment basis.

49. Be sure you obtain and put the Golden Anniversary postmark on your private postage meter.

50. Send in at once for mats and proofs of the official seal.

Figure 7.24: 50th anniversary programs.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMS

Projects Report

This report offers a brief outline of plans, projects and events for Anniversary observance during 1956. Chairmen and members of the Food Industries, Drug Industries and Control Officials committees, as well as numerous individuals, have worked integrally with the Fiftieth Anniversary general committee in generating these ideas. Major activities underway are summarized as follows:

1. Food industry fact kit of information and action ideas designed for adaptation by trade organizations and individual firms.

2. Basic informational materials and suggestions for drug, chemical and cosmetic industries.

3. Question-and-answer informational material in popularized form for use of consumer groups, indicative of the significance of the legislation and industrial progress during the half-century since passage of the first Federal laws.

4. Golden Anniversary seal for display use by any interested groups.

5. Drafting of design for commemorative postage stamp and negotiations with Post Office Department for its issuance.

6. Postage meter slogan and arrangements for use.

7. Ceremonial luncheon, January 21, 1955, for formal commencement of the 1956 Anniversary programs.

8. Presidential proclamation, to mark the week of June 24-30 as National Food and Drug Laws Golden Anniversary Week.

9. Gubernatorial proclamations designating state weeks.

10. Compilation of directory of Federal and state food and drug officials, with biographical data and chronicles of their functions.

11. Background fact sheet for press and radio-TV.

12. Sixtieth annual meeting, Association of Food and Drug Officials of United States, Hotel New Yorker, New York City, May 7-12, 1956. To include special commemorative session for Fiftieth Anniversary of the legislation, featuring first annual Harvey W. Wiley Memorial Award to a control official for outstanding service.

13. Meetings of Regional Associations of A.F.D.O.U.S. and of consumer, professional and civic groups, and conventions of trade associations, throughout the year, giving emphasis to the anniversary theme.

14. June 27, 1956--special Golden Anniversary commemoration program (to be held on the 27th, a Wednesday, instead of the anniversary date of June 30, which falls on a Saturday) in Washington. Morning and afternoon sessions, in a governmental auditorium; luncheon at New Willard Hotel; Anniversary banquet at the Hotel Mayflower. Program details being developed by the food law institutes.

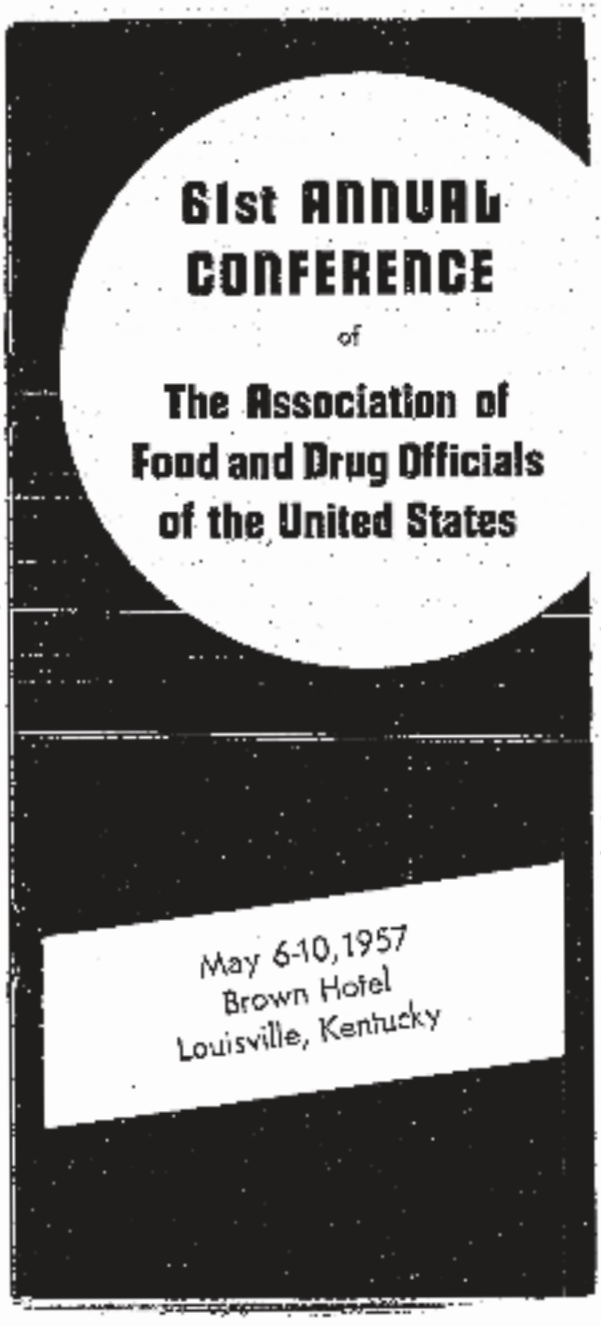
A Fiftieth Anniversary Information Center has been established at Suite 505, 1145 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., in the Washington office of Dudley-Anderson-Yaxley. This public relations agency has been retained on a public service (non-profit) basis to serve in an advisory and coordinating capacity relative to public relations activities. Through this office professional writers are now assigned to the preparation of basic subject matter for magazine articles, radio materials, etc., contacts are being made with the press and other media, assistance is being provided editors at their request, general press releases and bulletins will be prepared on behalf of the Fiftieth Anniversary committee of A.F.P.C.U.S. and PR coverage furnished for various major program items during the year ahead.

The Anniversary Committee and D.A.Y are necessarily restricted in the extent of their operations by the limitations of budgetary funds raised through voluntary contributions. For this reason the objective has been to "set the course" with basic materials and ideas as summarized above, with the hope that individual companies, trade associations and consumer and industry groups would thus be stimulated to utilize their own facilities in carrying out anniversary activities at local, regional and national levels.

Responses to this plan for generating many different kinds of anniversary events and activities have been most encouraging. It is noted that several prominent trade and professional associations intend to keynote portions of their annual conventions to the Golden Anniversary. That at least one outstanding women's organization will give special attention to this theme during the year ahead, that a radio industry executive will channel public service spot announcements to station outlets for use during the National Week, that a number of national magazines are scheduling special articles and editorials on the anniversary there.

Those who have participated in the planning are gratified with the progress to date and we urge you who read this report to feel free to relay its contents to your associates, members of your organizations or to anyone in the general public in order that the word may be spread to all interested persons. The year of 1956 presents a splendid opportunity to familiarize the public and industries involved as to the importance of food and drug laws and how they work for the general public good. This is the year for emphasis on the high level cooperation of industry and government in the establishment and maintenance of standards which, with the law, not only provide the ethical codes of industry operations but which also, in themselves, express what the food, drug, chemical and cosmetics industries are doing to protect the public and insure the public's confidence in the food and drug supply of the United States.

Figure 7.25: Program of the 1957 annual conference.



OFFICERS

President

James M. Doherty, Jr.
Administrative Assistant
Food and Drug Division
Texas Department of Health
Austin, Texas

Vice-President

Lowell D. Brandon
Superintendent
Division of Foods, Dairies and Standards
Illinois Department of Agriculture
Chicago, Illinois

Secretary-Treasurer

Evan Wright
Director
Food and Drug Division
State Board of Health
Topeka, Kansas

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE of The Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States

* Held Jointly with
The Annual Meeting
of the
CENTRAL STATES ASSOCIATION
of FOOD and DRUG OFFICIALS

BROWN HOTEL
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
May 6-10, 1957

Figure 7.25 (continued)

Program

SUNDAY—MAY 5

Morning

10:00—Various Committee Meetings on call of Chairmen (See Bulletin Board for locations)

Afternoon

3:00—Meeting of Advisory Council
5:00—Meeting of Executive Committee

MONDAY—MAY 6

Morning

9:00—Committee Meetings on call of Chairmen (See Bulletin Board for locations)
10:00—Registration

Afternoon

1:30—Call to Order
Invocation—The Rev. [redacted], Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Louisville, Kentucky
Introductions—Russell E. Teague, M.D. Commissioner of Health of Kentucky
Address of Welcome—The Honorable [redacted], Governor of Kentucky
Response to Address of Welcome—Eugene H. Hoberman, Past President, Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States, and Chairman of 50th Anniversary Committee
President's Address—James M. Doughty, Jr., Administrative Assistant, Food and Drug Division, Texas Department of Health, Austin, Texas
Committee Assignments
Announcements
5:30—Committee Meetings on call of Chairmen (Location to be announced)

Arnold B. Kurlander, M.D.

Program

TUESDAY—MAY 7

Morning

9:30—"The Need for Closer Union between Regulatory and Public Health Officials"—[redacted], M.D., Assistant to the Surgeon General, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
10:20—"The Use of Opinion Research Evidence in Court"—James Metz, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Psychology, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.
11:00—Discussion
11:15—"New Drugs and the Future of the Drug Industry"—Edward J. Mason, Ph.D., Director of Scientific Relations, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois

Afternoon

1:30—"Problems Encountered in the Transportation, Storage, and Display of Frozen Foods"—Harold Clark, Chief, Division of Drugs, Devices and Cosmetics, Food and Drug Administration, Hartford, Connecticut
2:10—"Frozen Foods: Their Impact on Public Health"—A. E. Abrahamsen, Chief, Wholesale Division, Bureau of Foods and Drugs, New York City Health Department
2:50—Discussion
3:05—"Pesticides in Foods"—Panel Discussion—
Moderator: Robert S. Roe, Director, Bureau of Biological and Physical Sciences, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.
Panelists: Arnold J. Lehman, Ph.D., Director, Division of Pharmacology, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.; Joe B. Tabor, Director, Bureau of Food and Drugs, State Department of Health, Austin, Texas; [redacted], State Chemist, Florida Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida
4:30—Business Session

CENTRAL STATES ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH, FOOD, DRUGS, AND FEED OFFICIALS

President.....Clifford H. Bracy

Vice-President.....Harvey J. Weaver

Secretary-Treasurer.....Russell White

Program

WEDNESDAY — MAY 8

Morning

9:00—Call to Order and Presidential Address—Clifford H. Bracy, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Foods and Standards, State Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Michigan

9:15—Announcements of Committees

9:30—"Salvage Operations"—George T. Daughters, Chief of District, Food and Drug Administration, Chicago, Illinois

10:00—Discussion

10:10—"Economic Cheats—What Can We Do About Them?"—[illegible], Chief, Food [illegible] Sam Attefed, Chief of District, Food and Drug Administration, Cincinnati, Ohio

11:00—Reports from the States:

Illinois—Lowell D. Granger
Indiana—Frank E. Fisher
Kentucky—Mrs. Sarah V. Dugan
Michigan—Clifford H. Bracy
Ohio—R. K. Davis
Wisconsin—Harvey J. Weaver

12:00 Noon—Reports of Committees
Election of Officers

Afternoon

2:30 to 5:30—Tour

Program

THURSDAY — MAY 9

Morning

9:00—"Progress in Obtaining Uniform State Food and Drug Laws"—Michael F. Markel, Attorney at Law, Washington, D.C.

9:30—"Antibiotics in Milk"—Robert S. Roe, Director, Bureau of Biological and Physical Sciences, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.

10:00—Discussion

10:15—"Medical Quackery"—Oliver Field, Director, Bureau of Investigation, American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois; George T. Daughters, Chief of District, Food and Drug Administration, Chicago, Illinois

11:00—Film "The Doctor at a Medical Witness," produced by William S. Merrill Company—Introduced by Kenneth Milstead, Ph.D., Director, Division of Regulatory Management, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.

11:30—"False Advertising"—Fred W. Irish, Chief, Division of Scientific Opinions, Bureau of Investigation, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.

Afternoon

1:30—"Some Current Problems Confronting Food and Drug Officials"—George P. Larrick, Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C.

2:00—Discussion

2:20—"How Industry and Regulatory Officials Can Cooperate for Consumer Protection"—Carlos S. Campbell, President, National Canners Association, Washington, D.C.

3:00—Discussion

Figure 7.25 (continued)

Program

5:10—"Significant State Court Cases"—William McFarland, Director, Division of Food and Drug Control, State Board of Health, Little Rock, Arkansas

5:50—"The Future of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States"—T. E. Sullivan, Director, Division of Food and Drugs, State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Indiana

4:50—Business Meeting

6:30—President's Reception

7:00—BANQUET—Speaker—Bryan Blalock, Director, Public and Industrial Relations, Southern Division, Borden Company, Marshall, Texas

FRIDAY — MAY 10

Morning

9:30—Closed Business Session
Committee Reports
Election of Officers
Unfinished Business
Adjournment

COMMITTEES

Executive

James M. Dougley, Jr., *Chairman*

Lowell D. Granger	Harold Clark
Evan Wright	Dr. William F. Reindollar
Clark W. Van Schoik	James C. Pearson

Program

Lowell D. Granger, *Chairman*

Mrs. Margarethe Oakley	Mrs. Sarah Vance Dugan
T. E. Sullivan	James C. Pearson

Membership

Eugene H. Holeman, *Chairman*

James L. Trawick	A. E. Abrahamson
Harold Clark	E. L. Randall
T. E. Sullivan	C. W. Van Schoik

Henry J. Hoffman

Associate Membership

Howard A. Prentice, *Chairman*

Carl B. Miller	A. H. Pike
S. F. Riepma	Harold L. Austin

G. Cullen Thomas

Constitution and By-Laws

Mrs. Sarah Vance Dugan, *Chairman*

E. L. Randall	James L. Trawick
George A. McCleel	Evan Wright

Harvey W. Wiley Award

T. E. Sullivan, *Chairman*

Milton P. Duffy	Henry J. Hoffman
William McFarland	Eugene H. Holeman
Dr. William F. Reindollar	Glenn K. Crowell

James C. Pearson

Inspector's Manual

T. E. Sullivan, *Chairman*

Evan Wright	Sam Alford
A. E. Abrahamson	J. F. Jolley
Vincent F. Stewart	Lowell D. Granger

James C. Pearson

Misbranding and Economic Violations

Orlen J. Wierson, *Chairman*

Glenn Kilpatrick	William McFarland
O. H. Engendorff	H. S. Pickinpaugh
Mrs. Sarah Vance Dugan	Evan Wright
Henry J. Hoffman	Shelby T. Grey

L. B. Liddy

Committee to Study State and Municipal Food and Drug Laws and Programs

J. F. Lukey, *Chairman*

Kenneth L. Milstead	W. P. Gardner
James C. Pearson	Harold W. Finch
A. E. Abrahamson	E. L. Randall

Eugene H. Holeman

Meat and Poultry Inspection Committee

Dr. D. B. Scalzone, *Chairman*

A. E. Abrahamson	C. W. Van Schaik
Shelby Johnson	Burley Walker
John W. Childs	Joe W. Atkinson
A. B. Rich	George A. Michael

Claiborne W. Briggs

University of Interpretations

C. S. Brinsfield, *Chairman*

E. L. Randall	D. J. Mitchell
Lowell D. Granger	Evan Wright
Gilman K. Crowell	Eugene H. Holeman

Milk and Dairy Products

Murray T. Miles, *Chairman*

H. L. Woodward *Mar. Pres.*	Charles H. Holeman
~~O. A. Gaiggerie~~	Alan G. Shaw *Mar. Pres.*
Harry B. Stewart	~~Dr. James E. Coulomb~~
Harvey J. Weavers	Frank B. Ford

Ed. L. Randall

David Campbell

Harvey S. Johnson Jr. Gen.

Canned, Process and Frozen Foods

Milton P. Duffy

Dr. A. H. Robertson	James C. Pearson
George H. Alexander *Mar. Pres.*	T. E. Sullivan *Mar. Pres.*
C. S. Brinsfield	J. J. Taylor – *Exchange*
Harold Clark	Jerome Vetcher *Mar. Pres.*
Henry J. Hoffman	A. E. Abrahamson
Eugene H. Holeman	Ferdinand A. Koeffmann

Drugs, Cosmetics and Chemicals

Herbert P. Plank

Mrs. Margarethe Oakley	Leslie C. Joyce
Dr. Henry C. Zeisig	Burley Walker
Dr. Vincent B. Stewart	E. C. Lawler
George H. Alexander	Dr. Charles P. Poe

Ralph M. Ware

Special Dietary Foods and Artificial Sweeteners

J. H. McCutchen

C. S. Brinsfield	Dr. E. W. Constable
George H. Marsh	Guy F. Stevens
Dr. Harvey J. Fisher	Miles A. Nelson
Harvey J. Weavers	M. P. Etheredge
Dr. Vincent Stewart	Dr. Arnold J. Lehman

Federal-State Relations

George H. Marsh, *Chairman*

L. J. Peterson	Harold Clark
Carl Henderson	Harold W. Finch

James C. Pearson

Chemical Additives

Mrs. Margarethe S. Oakley, *Chairman*

Dr. Arnold J. Lehman	Taylor Rogers
Dr. M. P. Etheredge	Guy P. Stevens
Dr. E. W. Constable	Robert Baird
Dr. V. E. Stewart	Miles A. Nelson

Russell C. White

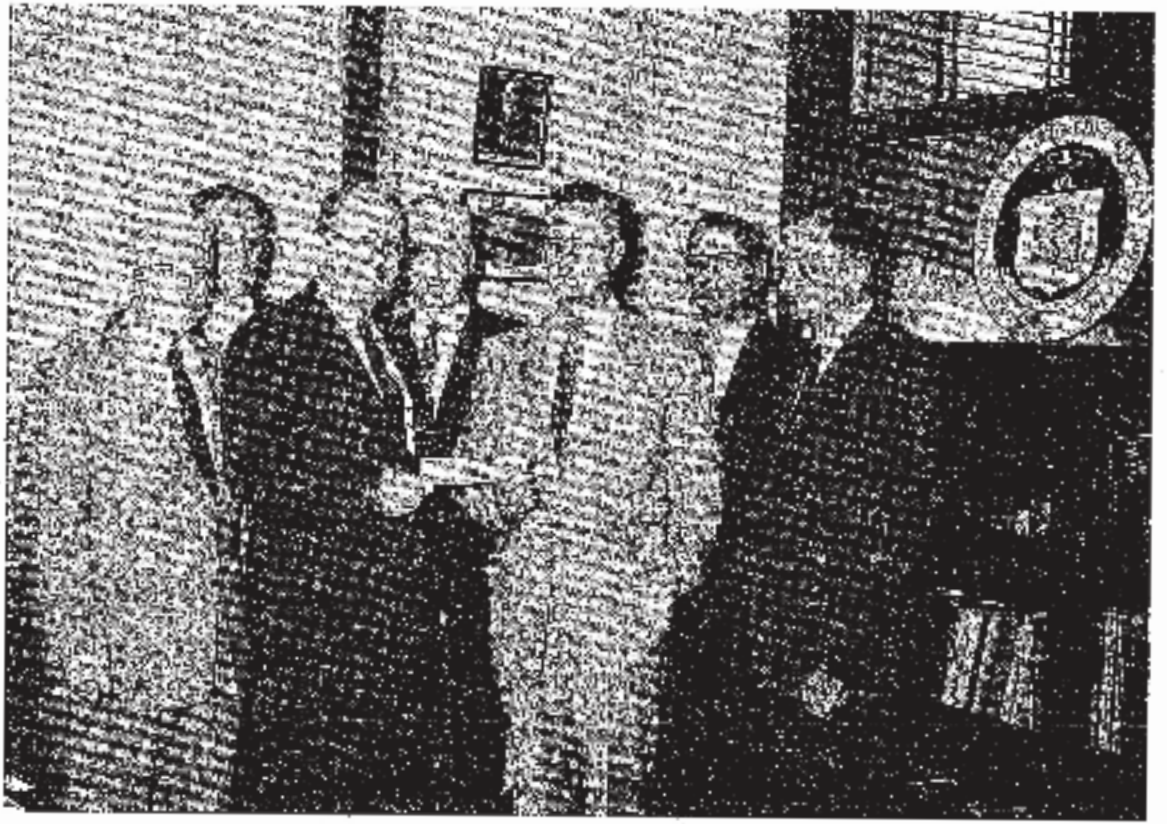


Figure 7.26: A check presentation.

1958

This was the alpha and omega year. Alpha because it was my first Association Conference; omega because it is the last year of this History. I've been accused of being a relentless war-story teller, and from 1958 on I'm afraid this History would degrade into story telling. I'll give you a couple of examples, but first let's set the stage. Just to prove I was there, a copy of the first page of the list of those registering is attached. See Figure 7.27.

The 62nd Conference was at the New Frontier Hotel in Las Vegas from June 15-20. The announcement isn't as flashy as some of the previous ones. See Figure 7.28.

Lowell Oranger of Illinois was the President. When I graduated from law school and went to work in the Law Department of Swift & Co., my boss J. Wesley T. Blades sent me on a mission to discuss a matter with his long time friend Lowell Oranger, and called Mr. Oranger beforehand to tell him to put me through my paces, which he did. We became fast friends beginning that day which must have been in about 1950. From 1951 to 1954, I worked on one anti-trust case, and when the government voluntarily dismissed the case (with prejudice) in 1954, I moved over to one of the firms which had represented us, Snyder, Chadwell and Fagerburg. The firm did all of Kraft's food and drug work; Mr. Snyder knew everything there was to know about cheese, and Dewey Fagerburg knew everything there was to know about margarine. However, Mr. Snyder was in the process of retiring and Mr. Fagerburg died shortly thereafter. A new associate in the firm, Merrill Thompson, had just graduated from law school, and in 1957, Merrill and I took over the Kraft food and drug work.

In 1958, margarine was a "trouble product," and Bill Flury, Kraft's Marketing Manager for margarine, a wonderful friend and southern gentlemen who was exactly my age, and I went out to Las Vegas to become better acquainted with state officials and to present Kraft's position on margarine whenever needed.

Three war stories from the Las Vegas conference:

Bill and I went into the casino one night and he showed me how to shoot craps. I had beginners' luck, and in his beautiful southern accent, Bill said to me, "I thought you were gonna die with those dice in your hand!" We also went to the poker table where we generally upset the typically blasé bored poker players with our banter. The dealer had on a sport shirt with some kind of an insignia on the pocket, and with amazement on my face I asked him if he were Danish royalty because that was a Danish royal seal. The dealer was a little nonplussed, and Bill could hardly contain himself.

Figure 7.27: Registration list, 62nd annual conference.

REGISTRATION LIST - 62ND ANNUAL CONFERENCE

ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS OF U. S.

Ackerly, Robert L.
Cummings, Sellers, Reeves,
Conner, Randall
1625 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Allen, Harold B.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife
College Park, Maryland

Anderson, Fry M.
Continental Baking Co.
Box 2731
Rye, New York

Austin, Harold L.
The Coca Cola Co.
310 North Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Ashill, Bill
Nevada State Dept. of Health
Food and Drugs
Las Vegas, Nevada

Baird, R. O.
State Laboratories Dept.
Bismarck, North Dakota

Beale, O. K.
State Dept. of Agr.
Salem, Oregon

Bell, James C.
National Canners Assn.
1133 - 20th St., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Biller, Jack B.
Cosmetic Industries Research Foundation
1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Brinsfield, A. S.
Maryland State Dept. of Health
2411 E. Charles St.
Baltimore 18, Maryland

Brokaw, Charles H.
Minute Maid Corp.
1200 W. Colonial Dr.
Orlando, Florida

Burditt, George M.
Kraft Foods
135 So. LaSalle St.
Chicago 3, Illinois

Burt, L. E.
Hercules Powder Co.
900 Market St.
Wilmington, Delaware

Byrd, G. Clifford
National Fisheries Institute
1614 - 20th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Clark, C. A.
General Foods Corp.
250 North St.
White Plains, New York

Clark, Franklin D.
Food and Drug Adm.
Washington, D. C.

Clark, Harold
Conn. Food and Drug Comm.
State Office Bldg.
Hartford, Connecticut

Cloud, Wilbur
Carnation Co.
8015 Van Nuys Blvd.
Van Nuys, California

Cole, W. H.
State Dairy Commissioner
430 State Office Bldg.
Phoenix, Arizona

Constable, E. W.
N. C. Dept. of Agriculture
Raleigh, North Carolina

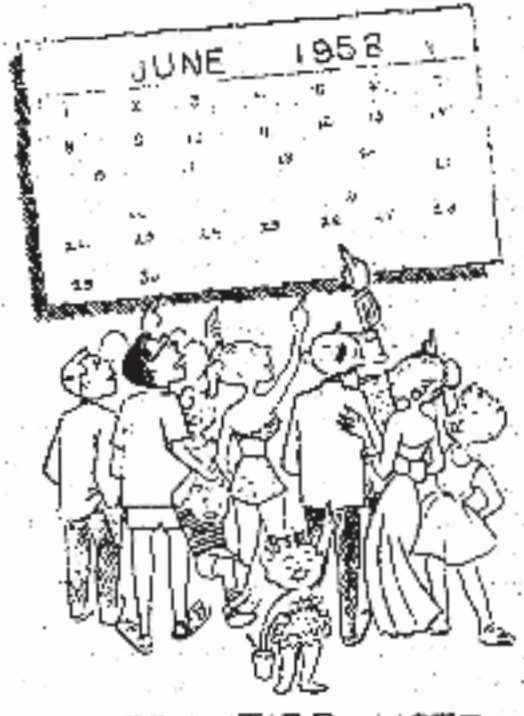
Figure 7.28: Announcement of the 62nd (1958) annual conference.

WHAT - WHEN - WHERE

ANNUAL

62ND CONFERENCE

ASSOCIATION OF FOOD & DRUG OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES



NEW FRONTIER HOTEL

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

PLEASE MAKE PLANS NOW TO ATTEND-
A WORTHWHILE PROGRAM IS BEING ARRANGED

The second story is about a state official from the East who must go unnamed for obvious reasons. He had never been to Las Vegas, and after a short night's sleep recovering from the long trip, walked into the casino and up to a crap table at 5:00 a.m. Directly across from him was a well-known typically gorgeous Hollywood actress in a low-cut gown leaning over the crap table throwing the dice. My friend had never seen anything like this, nor had most of us.

But the effect on him was significantly different: for the rest of the conference he simply couldn't sleep. On Wednesday morning, he, Bill Flury and I went on the Association's trip to Hoover Dam and Lake Mead. On the way back, we had a little lunch and a beer. We were psyching our friend into thinking how sleepy he was since he hadn't been to sleep for two days and told him the beer would really knock him out. He wondered off groggily to his room, but appeared one hour later saying, "I can't sleep!"

A couple of years later that same official told me a very poignant story. As the conference progressed, he got hooked on gambling, never having done much in his whole life, and possibly remembering the actress, spent the next several days at the crap table, playing cards and the slot machines. He lost every cent he had, cashed in his airline ticket, lost that money, and hitch-hiked from Las Vegas to his home on the east coast.

One final war story. Bill Flury and I were walking around the pool area one day and found a badminton court. Being eager young guys, we rushed over to the attendant and asked for the badminton equipment. He said, "Are you kidding? It's almost 100 degrees, and there's no way you should play badminton. Instead, saunter around the pool over to the other end where those two girls in the yellow bathing suits are sunning themselves." Being sensible young men, we took his advice but chickened out on introducing ourselves to the girls.

But we did introduce ourselves to many, many state and federal officials. I just looked through the list of about 110 registrants and readily recognized about 25 officials from 20 states, and about 10 FDA officials, plus most of the industry folks. I don't believe a single one of the officials is still engaged in food and drug work, and of course many have left us in the intervening 37 years. I can't believe Las Vegas was 37 years ago. I remember it better than yesterday!

Now you know why my half of the AFDO History is ending this year. To my successor, I commend starting with the substantive aspects of the 1958 conference. That's the genesis of a fascinating excursion along that unexcavated part of the Antonine Wall.

Kroger

Congratulations to AFDO
on your 100th anniversary
from The Kroger Co.

— H. J. Heinz —

A Man Who Found Himself In A Pickle Was Saved By One.

This famous Pickle Pin was originally designed for the Heinz Exhibit at the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago. It soon became the H.J. Heinz trademark for Quality and has been worn by millions of Americans ever since.

Mr. Heinz once said he owed a great deal of his success to the fact that he was in the right place at the right time. That place was the Heinz booth at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. The time was the day he sold his first bottle of Heinz Pickle Pin.

Today, while our business encompasses 57 other products, pickles and relishes are still very much our specialty. In fact, a Heinz Pickle Pin is given away every 10 seconds.

More than 120 million Heinz Pickle Pins have been sold with customers, dignitaries and celebrities worldwide. Anyone wishing to own a real Heinz memento, "Heinz Pickle Pin" can write to Heinz Pickle Pin, P.O. Box 57, Pittsburgh, PA 15230.

Heinz
Since 1869

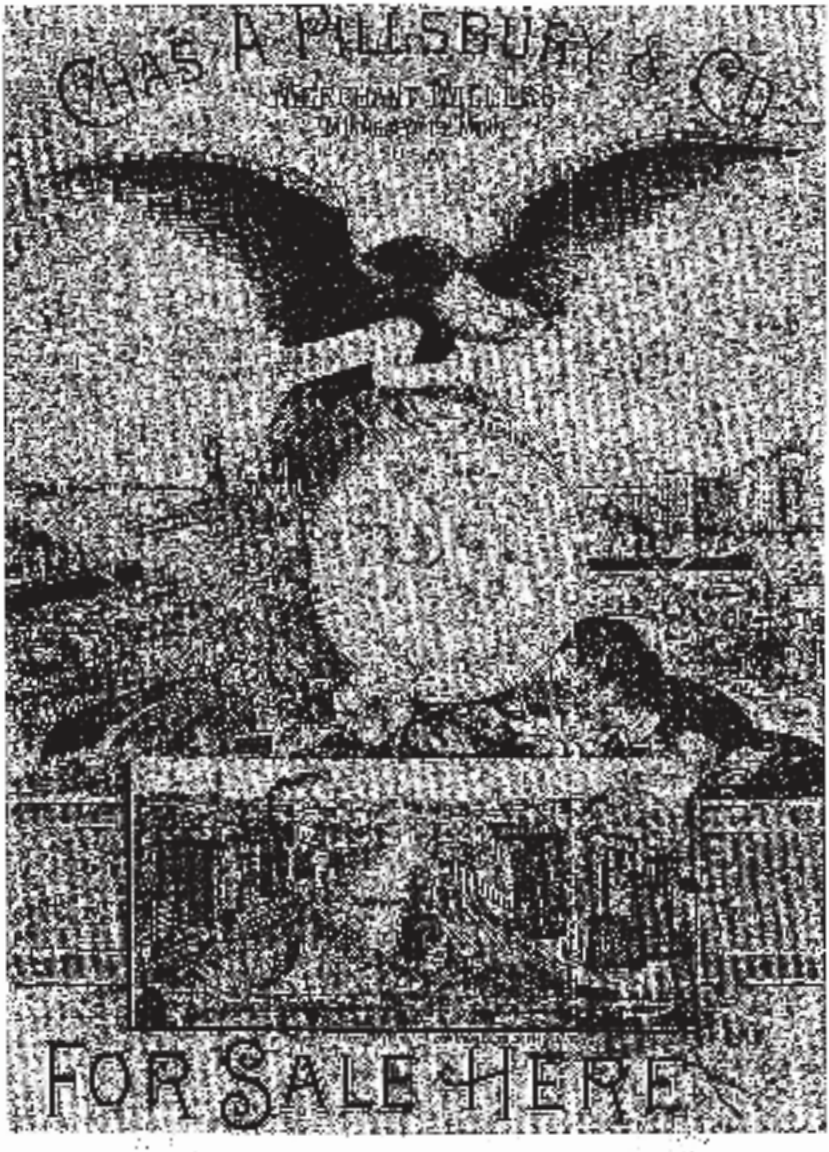
BURDITT & RADZIUS

wishes AFDO, its members

and associate members

the best of success for

another 100 years!



Courtesy of the Minneapolis Historical Society

HAPPY CENTURY AFDO
from The Pillsbury Company

Congratulations!
From the 1995 - 1996
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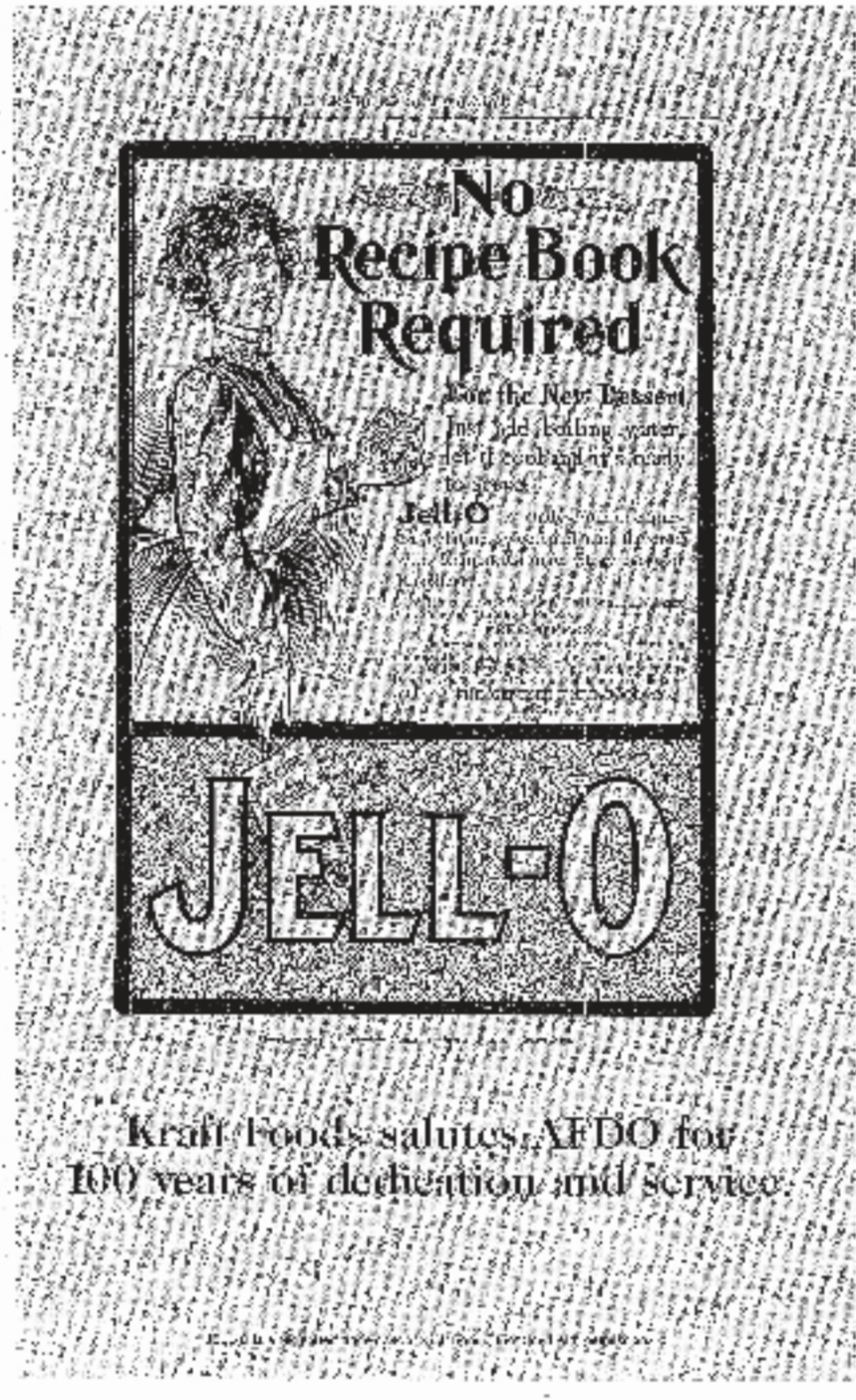
The
Central Atlantic
States Association
of Food
and Drug Officials
on its 80th Anniversary
wishes
A.F.D.O.
a happy
100th
Anniversary

Note the word "cream" which was used prior to the 1906 Pure Food & Drug Act. After the Act, they had to call it by its real name "milk."
NESTLE USA, INC.

This ad appeared in the December, 1897 issue of *the Delineator*

NESTLE USA, INC.

Del Monte's first advertisement, appearing in *The Saturday Evening Post* on April 20 at 1917


No
Recipe Book
Required
For the New Dessert
Jell-O
JELL-O
Kraft Foods salutes AFDO for
100 years of dedication and service.

NESTLÉ'S FOOD
"MARK MY WORDS
NESTLÉ'S FOOD IS BEST
FOR BABIES"

first in *vacuum*

Originators of the Process of Packing Coffee in Vacuum

The Vacuum Process of packing food products was first applied to coffee in July of 1900 by Hills Bros., when they commenced the manufacture and sale of "Hills Bros. 'Red Can' Coffee." At that time the Alaska gold rush was at its height and heavy shipments of it were made into that territory. Coming as it did, vacuum packed coffee proved a boon to the miners, for whatever the hardships of the trail, they were always assured of coffee as fresh and flavory as when at home.

The Original vacuum packed coffee

This ad appeared in 1904; NESTLÉ USA, INC.

THE

WESTERN ASSOCIATION

OF

FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS

CONGRATULATES

AFDO

ON 100 YEARS

OF SUCCESSFULLY

PROMOTING UNIFORMITY.

On the 100th Anniversary of AFDO these individuals and companies offer special wishes to AFDO for what has been accomplished and what will be accomplished in the next 100 years.

Athena E. Alexander
Baker & Daniels
Dennis Baker
Alfred Barnard
Jim Beebe
Irving & Joyce Bell
John & Marie Cacciola
Vincent Delgiudice
Larry M. Eils
John Wolfgang Fichtel, Jr.
Michael Frieke
Robert (Bob) Gordon
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Edward & Mary Ellen Heffron
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Mary & Gary Logan
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Charles Norris
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Heinz G. Wilms
Betsy B. Woodward

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION

The benefits of the Association to society are incalculable. Uniformity -- a key word from the very beginning in 1897, and now the first word in AFDO's slogan -- is the crowning achievement. Exchange of scientific information, sharing of compliance policies, procedures and problems, and helping one another to keep current in a constantly advancing field of knowledge are among the themes so apparent to a student of the history of the Association.

The second operative word in the Association's slogan is Cooperation. For the first few years of the Association's history, it was cooperation among state officials only. Then cooperation with the federal government was added. And, finally cooperation with industry became an integral part of the Association's program. In other countries around the world, governments help industry in the development and distribution of new products so beneficial to consumers. In our country, the federal government has often been seen as a hindrance to industry although as of this writing the legislative branch appears to be pushing the executive branch to become more cooperative. The Association didn't need that push; "cooperation" is not only in the slogan but is at the very heart of the organization.

Preparing this book covering a little over the first half of the Association's history has been an enthralling experience for me. Names like Elliot Grosvenor, A. H. Jones, Senator E. F. Ladd, J. Q. Emery of

Wisconsin, Attorney George Flanders of New York, and the two Allens have come alive to me almost as much as the titans like Doc Constable, Harold Austin, Joe Lakey, Gene Holeman, Lowell Granger and Evan Wright who were running the Association when I first attended meetings in the 1950s. Thanks, Tom Messenger, for giving me the privilege.

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PARTIAL LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS IN PERSONAM
(In order of appearance)

Name	Page of Appearance(s)
Mayor George F. Cotterill	151
Governor M. H. Hay	155
Sen. Xenophon P. Wilfley	230
Mayor Henry W. Kiel of St. Louis	237
Sen. E. F. Ladd of North Dakota	244, 250, 278, 515
Mayor Frank H. Cromwell of Kansas City	249
Mayor S. F. Snively of Duluth	255
Gov. Preus of Minnesota	255
Mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton of Denver	294
Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace	326
Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee	332
Governor Eugene Talmadge	333
Mayor Robert S. Maestri of New Orleans	377
Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia of New York	387
Gov. W. Averill Harriman of New York	460

[NOTE: The Association had many other distinguished visitors; the above list is only a partial list of those mentioned in the text of this History.]

APPENDIX C

PARTIAL LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS BY REFERENCE
(In order of appearance)

Name	Page of Appearance(s)
Emperor Antoninus Pius	vi, 500
Senator Bejron of Oregon	21
Upton Sinclair	65
Governor Deneen of Illinois	78
Shadrach, Meshack and Abed-nego	79
Governor A.O. Eberhart	144
President Theodore Roosevelt	92, 100, 105, 479
Senator Moss	127, 128
President William H. Taft	147, 148, 157, 163, 164, 470, 479
Ferdinand de Soto	176
Ponce de Leon	176
General Napoleon Bonaparte	197, 278
Rubens	197
President Abraham Lincoln	197
Yogi Berra	198
Muses	201
President Herbert Hoover	225
Chief Justice John Marshall	226
General George Pershing	229, 231
Governor Gardner of Missouri	237

Helen of Troy	239
Socrates	259
Dante	267
Bret Harte	274
Eugene Field	274
Mark Twain	274
Horace Greeley	274
Vice Pres. Henry A. Wallace	326
President William McKinley	468
President Woodrow Wilson	479

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Name	Page of Appearance(s)
American Bakers Assn.	250
American Baking Powder Association	63
American Bar Association	202
American Butter Institute	436
American Child Health Assn.	258, 288
American Cider and Vinegar Manufacturers Association	236, 257
American Corn Millers Federation	236, 460
American Drug Manufacturers Assn.	236
American Feed Manufacturers Assn.	236
American Institute of Baking	258, 460
American Meat Packers Assn.	236
American Medical Association	104, 250, 365
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn.	371
American Specialty Manufacturers Assn.	236
American Warehousemen's Assn.	236
Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America	365, 371, 432
Association of Food & Drug Chemists	197
Association of Manufacturers & Distributors of Food Products	34
Corn Industries Research Foundation	421, 436
Dried Fruit Growers Assn. of California	111
Flavor Extract Manufacturers Assn.	236

Food Law Institute	202, 436
Institute of American Poultry	436
Kentucky Wholesale Liquor Dealers Assn.	63
National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers	236, 243, 275
National Association of Frozen Food Packers	460
National Association of Margarine Mfrs.	436, 460
National Association of Retail Druggists	333
National Broiler Association	236
National Canners Association	257, 460
National Cheese Institute	288
National Confectioners Association	228, 436, 460
National Pecan Growers Exchange	268
National Orange Juice Association	
National Preservers and Fruit Products Association	236, 268
National Retail Grocers	62
National Wholesale Grocers Association	239
New York State Bar Association	202
The Proprietary Association	323, 481
Sugar Information, Inc.	460
Toilet Goods Association	365

APPENDIX E

Annual Conferences, Presidents And Secretary-treasurers National Association Of State Dairy And Food Departments And Its Successors

1897 - 1958

Table E-1 Listing of annual conferences and presidents

[AC# = Annual Conference Number]

AC#	Location	Meeting Place	Date	President	From
1	Detroit, MI	Cadillac Hotel	Aug. 25-27 1897	Jos. E. Blackburn	OH
2	Harrisburg, PA	Supreme Court Room	Oct. 18-21 1898	Jos. E. Blackburn	OH
3	Chicago, IL	Palmer House	Oct. 18-19 1899	Jos. E. Blackburn	OH
4	Milwaukee, WI	Pfister Hotel	Nov. 20-22 1900	Levi Wells[1]	PA
5	Buffalo, NY	(Iroquois Hotel?)	Oct. 15-17 1901	Alfred H. Jones	IL
6	Portland, OR	Lockeley Hall	July 9-14 1902	Alfred H. Jones	IL
7	St. Paul, MN	Ryan Hotel	July 21-24 1903	J. W. Bailey	OR
8	St. Louis, MO	La. Pur. Exposition	09/26-10/1 1904	J. W. Bailey	OR
9	Portland, OR	L.C. Exp. Amer. Inn.	July 10-15 1905	W.W.P. McConnell	MN
10	Hartford, CT	Hotel Garden	July 17-20 1906	J.B. Noble	CT
11	Norfolk, VA	Inside Inn	July 16-19 1907	Horace Ankeney[2]	OH
12	Mackinac Is., MI	Grand Hotel	Aug. 4-7 1908	E. P. Ladd	ND
13	Denver, CO	Brown Palace Hotel	Aug. 24-27 1909	J. Q. Emery	WI
14	New Orleans, LA	Hotel Grunewald	11/29-12/2 1910	George L. Flanders	NY
15	Duluth, MN	Commercial Club	Aug. 21-24 1911	George L. Flanders	NY
16	Seattle, WA	Bagley Hall, U of W	July 9-12 1912	Lucius P. Brown	TN
17	Mobile, AL	Battle House Auditorium	June 16-20 1913	L. Davies	WA
18	Portland, ME	City Hall	July 13-18 1914	James H. Wallis	ID
19	Berkeley, CA	Hotel Claremont	Aug. 02-05 1915	S. J. Crumbine	KS
20	Detroit, MI	Hotel Statler	Aug. 7-11 1916	W. B. Barney	IA
21	Atlantic City, NJ	Breakers Hotel	7/31 - 8/3 1917	J. J. Farrell	MN
22	Chicago, IL	Congress Hotel	Aug. 27-30 1918	James Foust	PA
23	New York, NY	Commodore Hotel	Sep. 8-13 1919	B. L. Purcell	VA

24	St. Louis, MO	Hotel Jefferson	Oct. 5-7 1920	Guy G. Frary	SD
25	Miami, FL	Hotel Urmey	Nov. 8-11 1921	Carl L. Alsberg[3]	DC
26	Kansas City, MO	Hotel Baltimore	Oct. 3-6 1922	R. E. Rose	FL
27	Duluth, MN	Spalding Hotel	Aug. 14-17 1923	I. L. Miller	IN
28	Chattanooga, TN	Signal Mt. Hotel	Aug. 26-29 1924	A.M.G. Soule	ME
29	Denver, CO	Brown Palace Hotel	July 28-31 1925	A. D. Sibbald	MN
30	Washington, DC	Willard Hotel	Oct. 19-22 1926	Thomas Holt	CT
31	W.Baden Spgs., IN	W. Baden Spgs. Hotel	Oct. 11-14 1927	A. R. Smith[4]	WY
32	Hartford, CT	Bond Hotel	Sep. 11-14 1928	James W. Kellogg	PA
33	Lincoln, NE	Cornhusker Hotel	Sep. 23-26 1929	Kenneth F. Bee	NY
34	New Orleans, LA	Roosevelt Hotel	Nov. 11-14 1930	L. E. Walter	WY
35	W.Baden Spgs., IN	W. Baden Spgs. Hotel	Sep. 1-4 1931	W. M. Allen[5]	NC
36	Cincinnati, OH	Hotel Gibson	Sep. 26-30 1932	R. O. Baird	ND
37	Milwaukee, WI	Hotel Plister	Sep. 5-8 1933	E. G. LeMay[6]	TX
38	Atlanta, GA	Henry Grady Hotel	Oct. 15-18 1934	Cassius L. Clay	LA
39	Milwaukee, WI	Milwaukee Auditorium	Oct. 8-11 1935	Henry Hoffmann, Jr.	MN
40	Coral Gables, FL	Miami Biltmore	Dec. 7-10 1936	George H. Marsh	AL
41	Washington, DC	Raleigh Hotel	Oct. 26-29 1937	Harry Klueter	WI
42	Chicago, IL	Palmer House	Oct. 18-21 1938	J. J. Taylor	FL
43	Hartford, CT	Bond Hotel	Sep. 26-29 1939	Milton P. Duffy	CA
44	New Orleans, LA	Jung Hotel	Oct. 22-25 1940	Edwin G. Woodward	CT
45	St. Paul, MN	St. Paul Hotel	June 9-13 1941	W. A. Queen	NC
46	New York, NY	Hotel Pennsylvania	June 1-5 1942	C. R. Plumb	NY
47	Denver, CO	Cosmopolitan Hotel	May 24-28 1943	Sarah Vance Dugan	KY
48	St. Louis, MO	Hotel Coronado	Apr. 10-13 1944	Herman C. Lythgoe	MA
49	Buffalo, NY	Hotel Statler	June 5-8 1945	Jacob W. Furbes	LA
50	Atlanta, GA	Hotel Biltmore	June 3-6 1946	J. C. Schneider	IN
51	Carlsbad, NM	Crawford Hotel	June 16-20 1947	C. Reynolds Clark	GA
52	Portland, ME	Lafayette Hotel	June 14-18 1948	V. L. Fuqua[7]	TN
53	Chicago, IL	Hotel LaSalle	June 20-24 1949	Zean Gassman	IL

Tabel E-1 (continued)

54	Galveston, TX	Buccaneer Hotel	June 11-15 1950	William Reindollar	MD
55	Philadelphia, PA	Adelphia Hotel	May 21-25 1951	Ernest Constable	NC
56	Los Angeles, CA	Biltmore Hotel	June 23-27 1952	Timothy Sullivan	IN
57	Hot Springs, AK	Arlington Hotel	June 15-19 1953	Harold L. Austin	AK
58	Des Moines, IA	Hotel Fort des Moines	May 17-21 1954	Gilman K. Crowell	NH
59	New Orleans, LA	St. Charles Hotel	May 9-13 1955	Joe F. Lakey	TX
60	New York, NY	Hotel New Yorker	May 6-11 1956	Eugene H. Huleman	TN
61	Louisville, KY	The Brown Hotel	May 6-10 1957	James M. Doughty	NM
62	Las Vegas, NV	New Frontier Hotel	June 15-20 1958	Lowell D. Granger	IL

Notes 1 to 7 in the superscripts indicate the years with acting presidents. For further explanation, see Table E-2.

Table E-2 Acting presidents and years in office
[SNTE1 = Superscripted Note in Table E-1]

SNTE1	Year	Acting President	From
1	1900	George L. Flanders	NY
2	1907	E. F. Ladd	ND
3	1921	R. E. Rose	FL
4	1927	I. L. Miller	IN
5	1931	H. E. Wiedemann	MO
6	1933	Harry Kluctter	WI
7	1948	Zean Gassman	IL

Table E-3 Listing of secretary-treasurers and years in office

Date	Secretary-Treasurers	From
1897 - 1899	Elliott O. Grosvenor	MI
1900	Andrew S. Mitchell	WI
1901	John B. Noble	CT
1902 - 1909	R. M. Allen	KY
1910 - 1915	W. M. Allen	NC
1916 - 1919	John B. Newman	IL
1920	Fred L. Woodworth	MI
1921	Cassius L. Clay	LA
1922	J. R. Kenny	LA
1923 - 1938	William C. Geagley	MI
1939 - 1941	George H. Marsh	AL
1942 - 1944	J. S. Schneider	IN
1945 - 1957	Evan Wright	KS
1958	Joe F. Lukey	TX

AN ANALYSIS OF RELATED STATISTICS

Thirty states and the District of Columbia hosted annual conferences between 1897 and 1958. New York hosted five (three in New York City and two in Buffalo). Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota and Missouri each hosted four.

Presidents during that time came from 34 states and the District. Minnesota had four presidents (McConnell, Farrell, Sibbald and Hoffmann, with seven double letters in their names). Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Tennessee had three each.

The name of the Association has been changed several times:

- 1897: National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments.
- 1905: Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments.
- 1912: Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials.
- 1924: Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials of the United States.
- 1938: Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States.

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