

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERSTATE MILK SHIPMENTS BACKGROUND OF THE CONFERENCE

The sanitary quality of milk shipped interstate as well as intrastate has been a matter of concern to receiving areas for many years. In 1946, the Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers requested the United States Public Health Service to develop a plan for the certification of interstate milk supplies. This plan is outlined in a letter dated December 31, 1946 from the Surgeon General to all state milk control authorities. In 1949, the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers again requested the Public Health Service to assist the states with the problem. Similar demands were made by state health departments and state agricultural departments, local health officials, and representatives of the milk industry. In December 1949, representatives of several midwestern states met in Indianapolis for the purpose of discussing the problem and of determining whether some plan could be set up to deal more effectively and efficiently with the interstate milk problem. As a result, representatives of eleven midwestern states met in Chicago, Illinois, in February 1950. At this meeting, a committee was named to investigate the problem and to arrange for a national conference.

This committee requested the Surgeon General to invite all states to have their representatives attend a national conference at St. Louis, Missouri, June 1, 1950. Representatives of industry, state health departments, and state agricultural departments of 26 states attended and participated in the meeting. As a result of group discussions and joint planning, certain basic conclusions and procedures were established to be used in developing and administering inter-state milk control programs that would be in agreement with one another.

The report of the first Conference in 1950 was used to advantage by many states in developing sound and more uniform programs of milk control. As such it was used as a guide for organization and administrative action, and its use has developed a greater degree of reciprocal acceptance between the producing and receiving states. The plan has also been used by many states to set up systems for the supervision and certification of intrastate milk sources, and has assisted many areas to secure better milk supplies for their people.

Subsequent conferences were held in 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955 and 1957 to evaluate the interstate program, to make constructive improvements, and to clarify operating procedures so that the program would more accurately meet the true interstate problem. Public Health benefits to our people and the welfare of the dairy industry, both in the producing and the receiving states, provide ample justification for the continuance of a National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments.

The last published report of Conference agreements was in 1953. A revision of this report which follows includes the changes adopted at subsequent meetings in 1955 and 1957.

SUMMARY OF AGREEMENTS ADOPTED BY THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH AND SIXTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERSTATE MILK SHIPMENTS 1950-1951-1952-1953-1957

This 1957 conference recommends that the Executive Board shall prepare for and request printing of the revised (1957) summary of agreements, including the constitution, in the *Journal of Milk and Food Technology* in a manner similar to the 1953 report, printed in Vol. 16, No. 5, Sept.-Oct. 1953.

REGULATION

Since there is no widely adopted standard available, other than the Milk Ordinance and Code recommended by the U. S. Public Health Service, the 1939 Edition shall be used as the basic standard, *until the revised rating method is used. Compliance with this standard shall be measured by the U. S. Public Health Service Milk Sanitation Rating Method.*

The revised milk sanitation rating method should be used for all interstate milk shipper ratings made after one year from date of publication of the revised rating method: provided, that the 1953 code and the revised rating method may be used by any state prior to one year after such date, and that it be recognized that during the interim period both methods of rating procedure be considered acceptable without prejudice to either.

SUPERVISION

The receiving states should recognize inspection and supervision by the following:

1. Full-time local health department personnel.
2. Full-time local state agricultural department personnel,

3. Full-time local state health department personnel.

Supervision shall be based on the procedure outlined in the 1939 Edition of the U. S. Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code. It shall be measured by the enforcement rating procedures outlined in Reprint No. 1970 from the Public Health Reports entitled "Methods of Making Sanitation Ratings of Milk Sheds".

It was recommended at the 1953 conference that the 1953 United States Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code be used as the basic standard in place of the 1939 Code as soon as the United States Public Health Service used the 1953 Code for survey rating purposes.

The certifying agency in each shipping state shall be responsible for maintaining a record of volume control either directly or through designated agencies. A complete method of volume control should include monthly reports from each shipper on total quantity received and its subsequent utilization. These reports should be audited periodically.

CERTIFICATION

Receiving states should accept ratings made only by certified rating officials of either the United States Public Health Service or the state health department or department having sole jurisdiction of milk sanitation, providing the survey officials are certified by the United States Public Health Service. Certification shall include survey ratings on:—

1. Producing Farms,
 2. Receiving stations or plants,
 3. Enforcement rating of the supervising agency.
- It is the responsibility of state certifying agency to keep the rating of supplies within their state current.

Area ratings shall be made not less than every two years. If an individual source is in a 90% rating area, an individual rating is not necessary, provided that individual ratings shall be furnished upon request of the receiving area. Milk plants or individual sources not under an area survey or which are in areas with less than 90% ratings shall have surveys made (not less than every two years) but not more than semi-annually. If a request is received for a milk source not under recognized supervision, the survey will be denied.

The 1957 conference recommends that the principles of the agreement for interstate shipment of raw milk be also applied to finished products in interstate shipment.

The U. S. Public Health Service is to initiate a program to standardize the rating procedure of:

1. Its own personnel,
2. State rating officials.

There shall be published by the U. S. Public Health Service a list of state survey officers who have been standardized (and whose rating methods have been spot-checked and approved) by the U. S. Public Health Service.

All interstate shipments of milk shall be sealed at the time of loading with a single service seal in such a manner as to prevent unauthorized additions or withdrawals.

Sanitation compliance rating of interstate milk shipment shall indicate whether or not a plant is receiving milk other than the milk represented by this rating and the permit number of the plant shall be shown on the list.

When an exported supply (raw or pasteurized) changes status because of degrading or permit revocation, the shipping state shall immediately notify the receiving state and the U. S. Public Health Service. The receiving state shall likewise notify the shipping state of any irregularities in the imported supply.

All interstate shipment of milk or milk products shall be accompanied by copies of a bill of lading. One copy of the bill of lading shall be retained by the consignor, one copy shall be retained by the common carrier and two copies shall be delivered to the consignee with the shipment. The consignee shall forward one copy to the local health authority or, in its absence, to the state health authority.

Such bills of lading shall show information required by the Interstate Commerce Commission and in addition—

- (1) The grade of the product, ie., A. B. C. or Ungraded,
- (2) The date shipped, and
- (3) The serial number of the bill of lading and copies, stamped or printed thereon.

These bills of lading, properly filled out, should be accepted by health departments in lieu of special letter, wires or certificates from local health authority for each shipment. (Note: The 1953 Edition of the U.S.P.H.S. Milk Ordinance and Code under Item 23p requires: "For each tank shipment a bill of lading containing all necessary information shall be prepared in triplicate and shall be kept on file by the shipper, the consignee, and the carrier for a period of 6 months for the information of the health officer." The Code specifies that the consignee's copy shall accompany the shipment.)

All containers of bulk milk or milk products in interstate shipment shall carry label tags. Such tags may be those prescribed by the Milk Control Au-

thority supervising the consignor's milk supply; Provided, that the minimum requirements of Section 4 of the U.S.P.H.S. Milk Ordinance and Code are complied with.

LABORATORY SECTION

The procedure outlined in the latest edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products* of the American Public Health Association shall be followed strictly. Where alternate methods are permitted by the Standard Methods, milk intended for interstate shipment should be examined by either the standard plate count or the direct microscopic count. This examination shall include routine samples from each producer. Samples from each dairy farm shall be examined not less than the frequency prescribed in the *Milk Ordinance and Code* recommended by the U. S. Public Health Service. Samples of milk which are picked up from farm tanks by tank truck operators may be collected by the supervising agency. *It is recommended that where milk tank operators take routine samples the supervising agency shall actually take at least one sample each grading period for an official analysis.* A non-transferable permit should be issued by the supervising agency, if the existing state regulations do not provide for the collection of milk samples for bacteriological analysis by persons licensed as milk and cream testers. Similar acceptance of industry sampling is recommended for tank truck and tank car interstate shipment of Grade A raw milk for pasteurization.

The state may accept the results from local official laboratories which have been approved as complying substantially with the latest edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products* published by the American Public Health Association and checking closely with the results obtained at least twice a year on split samples. The state may accept the results from officially designated laboratories which they have similarly officially checked periodically and found to be satisfactory.

By "officially designated laboratories" is meant a private laboratory authorized to do official work by the supervising agency or a milk industry laboratory similarly officially designated for the examination of Grade A raw milk for pasteurization.

The requirements, of adherence to Standard Methods for method and as to frequency of sampling, for state approval of local laboratories, and for certification of laboratories of state agencies should apply to both raw and pasteurized milk and milk products.

The State approval of local laboratories should include an annual visit to the laboratory, at which time evaluation of the quarters, equipment, proced-

ures, results and records shall be made on appropriate survey forms of the U. S. Public Health Service or the equivalent. *It is recommended that satisfactory performance by a laboratory in an acceptable split sample program may, at the discretion of any state, be considered a suitable substitute for an annual survey provided it is made at least biennially. An acceptable program shall consist of a minimum of ten to twelve samples to be analyzed each six months by all laboratory methods for which the laboratory is approved, representative of all types of milk and milk products certified for interstate shipment, including samples yielding a normal range of results as well as representative high and low results, with duplicate samples. It is recommended that the state laboratory certifying agency issue a certificate to those laboratories that it has approved, which certificate shall be returnable upon expiration or revocation. It is recommended that all states participating in the I.M.S. program consider the establishment of minimum qualifications for laboratory personnel. It is recommended that all states comply with the recommendation adopted by the 1953 conference, that the state laboratory agency publish annually or semi-annually a list of those laboratories it has approved, including the date of survey and test or tests for which approved. It is recommended that in completing the present survey form #PHS 1500-1, entitled "Sampling", the appropriate regulatory authority shall give attention to the procedures actually used for sampling bulk farm tanks. This is to be accomplished by personal observation in the field of the sampling milk procedure, annually or biennially. It is recommended that in the event a local laboratory is deemed incompetent for such reasons as repeated failure to check closely on split samples, or loss of its only approved laboratory worker or director, or for some other reason is no longer approved by the state laboratory certifying officer, the state laboratory certifying agency shall immediately notify the appropriate public health service regional office.*

To insure uniformity the U. S. Public Health Service is to spot check the laboratories of the state agencies participating in the certification of milk for interstate shipment and to certify their compliance with Standard Methods. *It is recommended that the public health service provide the same certification services that are now being provided for shipping states to the appropriate state laboratory agency of any I.M.S. receiving state requesting such certification. It is recommended that the public health service should conduct a training course for laboratory survey officers at the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center. This course should be made available at periodic intervals.*

It is recommended that the state certification

agency notify the state laboratory agency as soon as possible of required laboratory surveys, and that the *state milk sanitation survey agency submit a copy of Form 1659 to the state laboratory certifying authority*, and the state laboratory agency send duplicate copies of its laboratory surveys, together with supporting data of the results of split samples, to the appropriate U. S. Public Health Service Regional Office. The regional office should then send one copy of the laboratory survey and data to the Milk and Food Laboratory of the Environmental Health Center. The Environmental Health Center will then spot check and certify the compliance, or lack of compliance, of the state laboratory agency to the appropriate U. S. Public Health Service Regional Office, which in turn, will transmit this information to the certifying agency. *It is recommended that all states consider the matter of reciprocity for those laboratories that are approved by laboratory certifying authority of any other state.*

Procedures for detection of heated milk admixed with raw milk, of antibiotics, and of quaternaries are presented in the 10th Edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products*. Information of such tests and requirements may be obtained from the U. S. Public Health Service, Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. It is recommended the sanitarian and laboratory technician be alert to the possibility of milk having been heat treated or chemically treated, and that appropriate test be employed.

CHANNELS AND FORMS FOR REPORTING

The State Health Officer of the shipping state shall report the results of every survey promptly to the Regional Office of the Public Health Service. That official shall report these results to the other Public Health Regional Offices concerned. An individual in the receiving states desiring information on a milk supply should make the request to the state control official in his own state who will transmit the request to the Regional Office of the Public Health Service. Industry in a shipping state desiring a survey should likewise make the request to the regulatory official in his own state.

To expedite information concerning sources on which rating results are not available, requests and reports may be sent direct from one state agency to another state agency with carbon copies of requests and reports being sent to the Regional Office of the U. S. Public Health Service. To implement these procedures, the following are recommended:

1. Permission shall be obtained from shippers for the release and publication of survey ratings through the use of an appropriate form.

2. The U. S. Public Health Service is requested to publish the shipper compliance rating list semi-annually with supplements to be issued bimonthly.

3. To clarify the designation of the point of origin on milk supplies by the certifying agency, the following was suggested by the 1952 Conference:

- a. Provide for information on form 1659 S.E. regarding whether or not heat treatment is used, (i.e., Yes or No).

- b. Reaffirm the necessity of furnishing complete information on the report form submitted by shipping states. In the event both an area rating and an individual rating are available on an individual source of milk (shipper) *the latest rating should be used in reporting.*

ROLE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The state regulatory authorities should carry their work load involved in the interstate milk program with the assistance of the Public Health Service. The Public Health Service shall be prepared to extend to state regulatory authorities and educational institutions such assistance in the training of field representatives of the state and local governmental units, or of industry, of plant and field personnel and state survey officers, as the respective states may require in operating the interstate milk shipment plan. The Public Health Service shall sponsor annual seminars of state survey personnel in each of its Regions for the coordination of survey rating procedure and interpretations. The Public Health Service should also train or assist in training laboratory personnel of state or local laboratories or of industry, as requested by state authorities.

The Public Health Service should spot-check the inspection and survey work of enforcement agencies to determine whether milk regulations are being correctly interpreted and enforced.

The Public Health Service should furnish state regulatory agencies periodically with interpretations of regulations based on questions submitted by such agencies and also that state authorities relay such interpretations to local enforcement agencies and/or industry.

It should be recognized that assistance from the Public Health Service can only be effective insofar as state regulatory authorities cooperate. Information can only be disseminated after it has been correctly and promptly submitted by the states. Upon request, interpretations of regulations will be supplied. Therefore, the Public Health Service should urge all state authorities to continuously furnish it with information so that all states may be kept informed. The general purpose of the foregoing statements is to promote

uniformity in interpretation and enforcement of standards for interstate milk shipments. The prime role of the Public Health Service is to bring about the highest degree of uniformity in attitude and performance on the part of state authorities so that any certification of milk supply can be accepted with confidence.

EDUCATION

Simplification and unification of standards and reciprocity of inspection should be extended and re-emphasized to all groups including regulatory agencies both state and local, industry, educational institutions and the general public.

Every member of this Conference should assist in developing further understanding and a broader acceptance of this program through educational methods such as:

1. Use of available material,
2. Personal contacts,
3. Enlistment of cooperation of interested groups at state and local levels,
4. Prepared articles for publication,
5. Appearances on programs.

This Conference recommends that the individual states be encouraged to promote the formation of state conferences for the understanding and the carrying out of the policies of this Conference at the local level.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Reports of special and standing committees are part and parcel of the minutes of previous Conferences.

CONSTITUTION

OF

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF INTERSTATE MILK SHIPMENTS

Article I — Organization

Section 1. The name of the Conference shall be "The National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments", hereinafter referred to as the Conference.

Section 2. The Conference shall be directed by and shall be in control of the various states who join together to stipulate the Conference's policies.

Article II — Objective

Section 1. The objective of the Conference shall be to "Promote The Best Possible Milk Supply For All the People" — by:

- Subd. 1. Adopting a sound control program which will be accepted uniformly by all control agencies.
- Subd. 2. Promoting mutual respect and trust between control agencies of producing and receiving states.

Subd. 3. Utilizing Public Health Service personnel for training programs and using that agency as a channel for the dissemination of information among state agencies.

Subd. 4. Acquainting producers, processors and consumers with the purpose of the Conference through the media of meetings, conferences, workshops, press releases, and publications and by utilization of facilities and personnel of educational institutions, trade associations, health and agricultural agencies and other groups which are willing to assist in the dissemination of such information.

Article III — Membership, Registration and Fees

Section 1. Any person who is interested in promoting high quality and availability of milk, thus encouraging its greater consumption, may become a member of the Conference.

Section 2. No person may attend and take part in the Conference until he has registered his name, address and affiliation with the secretary.

Section 3. Payment of such fees as are required in Article V., Section 9, shall be a part of registration.

Section 4. Rights and responsibilities of duly registered members are prescribed hereinafter.

Article IV—Executive Board, Officers and Committees

Section 1. The Conference shall elect its Executive Board, hereinafter called the Board from registered members.

Section 2. The Board shall be composed of 16 members, 4 members, (one at large) from Group I — (Eastern States); 4 members from Group II — (Central States) (2 at large); and 4 members from Group III (one at large) (Western States), all to be elected by the General Assembly by majority vote, plus the immediate past chairman. In order to facilitate continuity of the Board those members in Group I shall be elected for one year; those members in Group II shall be elected for 2 years; and those members in Group III shall be elected for 3 years. Thereafter each member of the Board shall be elected by the General Assembly and shall serve for 3 years or through three Conference meetings whichever period is greater. Board members may succeed themselves if nominated and elected.

Section 3. The membership of the Board shall be selected as follows:

Group I — Eastern States

Eastern States are all states east of Group II including Dist. of Columbia and a total of four members shall be elected from this area, (one member from a State Health Department,

one member from industry, one member from State Department of Agriculture, one member from a Municipal Health Department) and one member (at large) from U. S. Public Health Service to be appointed by the Surgeon General.

Group II – Central States

Central States are as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Wisconsin and a total of four members shall be elected from this area, (one member from a State Health Department, one member from industry, one member from State Department of Agriculture, one member from a Municipal Health Department), and one member (at large) from an Educational Institution, one member (at large) from laboratory.

Group III – Western States

Western States are all states west of Group II and a total of four members shall be elected from this area, (one member from a State Health Department, one member from industry, one member from State Department of Agriculture, one member from a Municipal Health Department) and one member (at large) from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Section 4. The Board shall elect a chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer from its membership after each National Conference, and each may retain his position at the pleasure of the Board as long as he is officially a member of the Board. A monitor or special chairman may be appointed by the chairman for any special meeting.

Section 5. The retiring chairman of the Board shall continue to serve on the Board until replaced by the next retiring chairman.

Article V – Duties of the Board

Section 1. The Board shall direct the affairs of the Conference.

Section 2. The Board shall meet prior to each Conference and after the Conference closes. Meetings of the Board shall be called by the chairman at the request of two-thirds of its members and may be called by the chairman when the Conference is not in session.

Section 3. The Board shall direct the chairman and secretary in the preparation of programs for each general meeting of the Conference.

Section 4. The Board shall set the time and place of each general meeting of the Conference.

Section 5. The Board shall appoint a nominating committee at each conference for the purpose of no-

minating members to be elected to the Board, the committee to be composed of six members, one each from State Departments of Agriculture and Health from each of the three geographical groups of States.

Section 6. In the event a vacancy occurs in its membership between conferences, the Board shall fill such vacancy with a qualified member for the unexpired term.

Section 7. If a member of the Board is unable to attend a meeting, he may not send a substitute, but shall forward by mail any material for Board action.

Section 8. A Board member who fails to attend two consecutive Board meetings shall show cause why he should not resign and his position declared vacant by the chairman. Any vacancy resulting from such resignation shall be filled in accordance with Article V, Section 6.

Section 9. The Board shall direct the treasurer to collect registration fees as necessary at each conference and pay all bills. The Board shall cause an audit to be made of the treasurer's financial report at each conference.

Article VI – Duties of the Conference Chairman

Section 1. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board and during all business sessions of the Conference, except that he may designate some member to serve as a monitor when approved by the Board.

Section 2. The chairman shall assist the secretary in arranging all Conference session programs.

Section 3. The chairman, with the approval of the Board, shall appoint committees as necessary to carry out the objectives of the Conference.

Section 4. The Chairman shall appoint Special Standing Committees as to the Conference membership directs.

Section 5. The chairman may appoint a local arrangements committee to assist in planning the physical facilities for the next Conference.

Section 6. The Chairman, with Board approval, may employ clerical assistance for the Conference.

Article VII – Duties of the Secretary and of the Treasurer

Section 1. The secretary shall record the minutes of each meeting of the Board and of each business meeting of the Conference.

Section 2. The secretary shall tally and record all voting of the Board and of the business meeting on a form authorized by the Board.

Section 3. The secretary shall notify each voting state (both Health and Agriculture) at least 60 days prior to each Conference meeting, the time and place of the Conference and what issues are to be voted on in the Conference general assembly under the heading of unfinished business.

Section 4. The treasurer shall collect registration fees and shall pay all bills as directed by the Board. He shall obtain a receipt for all disbursements and shall make all such receipts a part of Board records.

Article VIII — *Rules of the Conference*

Section 1. All Conferences shall be of at least two days duration.

Section 2. In the event a Conference is not held each calendar year, the interval between Conference meetings shall be considered as one "year."

Section 3. Order of Business. The Conference shall include the following:

Subd. 1. Registration — all participants must register.

Subd. 2. Call to order by chairman.

Subd. 3. Roll call of states and the announcement of the names of the delegates who will vote for each state in general assembly.

Subd. 4. Reading of the Minutes of the last previous Conference.

Subd. 5. Report of the Secretary and of the Treasurer.

Subd. 6. Unfinished business.

Subd. 7. Appointment of nominating committee.

Subd. 8. Conference program and new business.

Subd. 9. Report of nominating committee at least four hours before voting.

Subd. 10. Election of Executive Board members. (Nominations may be made from the floor if nominees qualify for position to be filled.)

Subd. 11. Report of Resolutions Committee (if any).

Section 4. *Rules of the Business Meetings*

Subd. 1. Roberts' Rules of Order shall prevail, unless specific rules are established.

Subd. 2. Each state shall be entitled to one full vote in general assembly or two one-half votes (Health and Agriculture).

Subd. 3. Only a representative of a State Department of Health or a State Department of Agriculture is eligible to vote. When any state is represented by both Health and Agriculture, the vote may be cast together as one vote or separately one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) each. When any state is represented only by one department, that representative may cast a full vote for that state. Each state at the Conference must cast its own vote.

Subd. 4. Prior to the Conference each voting delegate shall present to the Secretary evidence to certify that he represents either the Department of Health, the Depart-

ment of Agriculture or both for his state. Only certified delegates are entitled to vote for the department or departments for which they are duly certified. A delegate may thus be entitled to one full vote or to one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) vote as determined by the conditions under which he is certified. If the laws of a state place all of the responsibility for the control of milk in one department, the delegate from that state may be certified as having one full vote. Only the certified delegate or delegates from a state may vote. However, a certified delegate may authorize an alternate from his own state to cast his vote by recording the name of the alternate with the chairman.

Subd. 5. Each state delegate shall record his name with the secretary, and shall cast his vote in the general assembly when his state's name is called by announcing "yes" or "no" one vote, or "yes" or "no" $\frac{1}{2}$ vote.

Subd. 6. Voting in general assembly shall be recorded as "yes" or "no."

Subd. 7. If a state's membership wishes to caucus, the delegate may pass when the state's name is called for the purpose of caucusing, and then shall vote when the second roll is called.

Subd. 8. To adopt in general assembly:

(1) In order for a motion involving a new policy to be adopted, it shall require a simple majority of the certified delegates.

(2) In order to change a policy adopted at any previous Conference, two ballots are required. The first consideration shall be made on the first day of the Conference and shall require a majority vote of the certified delegates registered at the Conference. The second consideration shall then be made on the second day of the Conference. Adoption of the proposed change in policy shall then require at least a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) majority of the vote of the certified delegates registered at that Conference.

(3) In order to change a policy adopted at any previous Conference two ballots are required. The first consideration shall be made on the first day of the Conference and shall require a majority vote of the certified delegates. The second consideration shall then be made "yes" for such a change on the first day of that Conference. On the second day of the Conference adoption of the proposed change in policy shall require at least two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) majority of the certified delegates at that Conference. A motion to suspend the rules shall require a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$)

majority of votes of the certified delegates registered at the Conference.

Article IX — *Amendments to Constitution*

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended at a duly called conference, the delegates having had 45 days notice of such proposed amendments. Proposed amendments must be submitted to the Secretary 90 days before any annual meeting. Two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of the delegates present shall be necessary to adopt amendments to this constitution.

EXECUTIVE BOARD — 1957

REGION I

J. A. Stalbird Albany, N. Y.
 C. W. Pegram Raleigh, N. C.
 H. W. Anderson Atlanta, Ga.

J. W. Newlin Tyrone, Pa.
 Harold B. Robinson Washington, D. C.

REGION II

H. L. Hortman, Chairman New Orleans, La.
 H. J. Weavers, Secretary Madison, Wis.
 Dr. M. R. Fisher St. Louis, Mo.
 C. H. Mattson Minneapolis, Minn.
 Dr. M. P. Baker Ames, Iowa
 J. C. McCaffrey Springfield, Ill.

REGION III

Everett Lobb Bismarck, N. Dak.
 V. R. Layton Council Grove, Kans.
 Harold Barnum, Treasurer Denver, Colo.
 J. E. Mapes Dallas, Texas

PAST CHAIRMAN

Dr. K. G. Weckel Madison, Wis.