

HEALTH COMMITTEE  
WOMAN'S CITY CLUB.

MRS. FREDERICK J. CORE, Chairman.  
Maude E. Hunter, Secretary.

The Filson Historical Society

The first meeting of the Health Committee was called  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD, at 10:30 A.M.,  
the Chairman, Mrs. F. J. Corl, presiding.

In view of the great need for work along the line of TUBERCULOSIS, as brought out in the bond issue campaign for a tuberculosis hospital at Waverly Hills, it was decided that this committee would direct its energies to that work in an effort to assist in bringing down the high death rate in Louisville from that disease, which in Louisville and Jefferson County in 1920 was 184 per 100,000 - or - 529 lives annually.

At this meeting there was a round table discussion with a view to determining the best way to begin the work, and as a preliminary step it was suggested that a record be obtained from the State Board of Health of all deaths occurring from Tuberculosis in the City of Louisville from January 1, 1922 to November 10, 1922. This record, it was suggested, should show the name and address of each person, whether white or colored, male or female, and their occupation. From this record a chart should be made showing the location of deaths white and colored in the city, thus indicating the prevalence of the disease by districts, and from this survey it could be determined in what locality the work should be begun. Mrs. Marlin volunteered to compile these records and prepare the chart.

Mrs. Judah suggested a slogan for the committee - -  
"WHY THE HIGH DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN LOUISVILLE?"

The meeting adjourned.

Maudie E. Hunter

Secretary.

The second meeting of the Health Committee was called  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1922 at 10:30 A.M.,  
the Chairman, Mrs. F. J. Corl, Presiding.

There were about fifteen present, including Dr. Miller, of Waverly Hills Sanatorium, and Mr. Spicer, Secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

A round table discussion followed the opening of this meeting, existing conditions with regard to TUBERCULOSIS and statistics were given by Dr. Miller, with suggestions as to how best to proceed with the relief work.

Dr. Miller suggested that the United States Public Health Service be asked to send an experienced man to make a survey of Louisville for tuberculosis, and from this survey clinics be established in the districts most needing them, or possibly one traveling clinic could be more easily financed for the present, to go on with the follow up work.

Miss Morel agreed to take up the question of a survey with the U.S.P.H.S. while in Washington during the next week.

The question of establishing clinics in industrial plants, and securing the co-operation of the heads of such plants in permitting clinics to be held systematically in order to detect the disease in its early stage; and of housekeepers with regard to domestic servants, sending them to the clinics and requiring a certificate saying they were free from tuberculosis. This as an aid to the patient and a protection to those associated with them. That on account of the fear generally felt by most people at the word "tuberculosis", the clinics be known as general health clinics and not specifically for tuberculosis.

It was suggested that extensive propaganda work be done thru the various Mothers Clubs, Parent-Teachers Associations, etc.; that exhibits be had and speeches be made in different parts of the city in connection with live organizations in each community - especially just preceding the holding of a clinic in that particular community. That community houses be used, and that special days to attract different sets of people be had, such as Scout Day, Mothers' Day, etc.

Mr. Spicer and Mr. Miller agreed that the services of a volunteer physician would not be so successful as one paid to do the work. Dr. Miller suggested that the City Health Officer be requested to assign one of the six physicians in his department to this clinic work.

Mrs. Judah brought out the question of financial backing for the family during the hospitalization of one of its members who contributes to its support, and suggested that representatives from the Merchants and Manufacturers Association be invited to discuss this

subject at a future meeting of this committee and suggest a possible solution. Mr. Swift, head of the Family Service Organization, 215 East Walnut, should also be invited at this meeting.

Mrs. Judah said that the question of living and housing conditions of the colored population must be raised in order to protect them and ourselves, since the colored death rate was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times that of the white (white 115 per 100,000; colored 299 per 100,000 - in 1911 the colored death rate was 411 per 100,000 in Louisville and Jefferson County) showing the colored people to be more susceptible to tuberculosis than white people. Mr. Spicer was asked to get in touch with other cities having a large colored population and ascertain what work they were doing along that line.

The meeting adjourned.

Maudie L. Hunter

Secretary.

The Filson Historical Society

The third meeting of the Health Committee was called  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1922, at 10:30 A.M.,  
the Chairman, Mrs. F. J. Corl, presiding:

There were about twenty present at this meeting, including  
Dr. Miller, Mr. Spicer and Dr. Ellis Owen, City Health Officer, and  
Miss Beers, of the Public Health Nursing Association.

A round table discussion followed the opening of the meet-  
ing. It was suggested by Miss Morel that a committee be appointed to  
go before the Jefferson County Medical Society at one of its meetings,  
and explain the proposed work of this committee, asking their endorse-  
ment and cooperation. It was agreed that this be done and a committee  
composed of Miss Morel, Mrs. Dolfinger, Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Corl was  
then appointed.

Dr. Miller suggested that in localities where clinics are  
held, the co-operation of the doctors in that locality be solicited.  
Dr. Owen gave assurance of co-operation on the part of the doctors  
in the city health department.

Mr. Spicer gave a report on the data he had obtained from  
other cities having a high colored death rate, regarding the work  
being done in an effort to bring their death rate down, citing espec-  
ially Indianapolis which has a population of 350,000, colored 40,000 -  
total deaths 460 per 100,000; colored death rate 287, white 98. with  
no special relief work being done. Education work there is very thoro  
especially among children of pre-school age. They have open air schools,  
and good work is being done in Health Habits and Modern Health Crusade.  
Indianapolis is planning to do intense work along the line of indus-  
trial clinics.

Mr. Spicer suggests sending speakers from this committee  
to women's organization and stress the health habits and health work  
for pre-school children, also include nutrition work in these talks.  
At the same time bring up the subject of inducing domestic servants to  
go to the clinics. He suggests a drive to cover the greater part of  
the city, with this phase of the work.

Mrs. Corl suggested having the presidents of the Parent Teachers  
Associations meet with this committee, explain to them our aim, and ask  
their co-operation, reaching thru them the mothers, <sup>and thru the mothers</sup> the children, and the  
domestic servants.

Reach the colored people thru colored organizations, ask the  
Social Hygiene Association to take the work to the colored people. Urge  
the colored people to request the Board of Education to give them, as soon  
as practicable, the OPEN AIR (not open window) school for which provision  
was made in the school bond issue of 1921. After the colored people have  
made this request of the Board of Education, then the Woman's City Club  
to take it up with the Board of E. and urge that it be done.

Dr. Owen said the City Health Department hadnot done any tubercu-  
losis work - that had been done by the Tuberculosis Association. He said

there was no law compelling the hospitalization of tuberculosis patients - that they could be quatinated, but not forced into hospitals as is done in cases of smallpox. He suggests that a law to apply to tuberculosis patients, where they are a menace to others, ought to be had, and it was recommended that the Legislative Committee of the Woman's City Club take this matter up. It would also be a good time to ask for a law compelling the examination of employees at restaurants, soda fountains, domestic servants, etc., and making it necessary for them to obtain a certificate of health.

Mrs. Marlin handed in a splendid compilation of the death records from tuberculosis occurring in Louisville from January 1 to November 10, 1922. Miss Yancey offered to have 200 copies of this record mimeographed for the use of this committee. A chart showing each death, white and colored, in its locality will be made from these records.

Dr. Ellis Owen, Dr. Miller and Mr. Spicer arranged to meet on Monday of next week, in Dr. Owen's office, and to talk over and submit suggestions to this committee as to the greatest needs and a suggested beginning for our work.

The meeting adjourned.

Maud E. Hunter-

Secretary.

The Filson Historical Society

The fourth meeting of the Health Committee was called  
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1922, at 10:30 A.M.,  
the Chairman, Mrs. F. J. Corl, presiding.

There were about eighteen present, including Mr. Spicer,  
Miss Beers and Miss Crooks. Miss Crooks outlined the work being begun  
in the industrial plants by the Public Health Nursing Association,  
which covers that contemplated by this committee. This committee  
will assist in this work in every possible way.

Mrs. Newman suggested that this committee get in touch with  
Miss Goodell, President of Parent-Teachers Associations, ask her to  
appoint a committee to see that each Parent-Teachers Association in  
a community where industrial clinics are being held, be responsible  
for the educational work along health lines in that vicinity. (The  
Presidents of Parent Teachers Associations meet with Miss Goodell  
at the Public Library the third Thursday in each month.

A committee was appointed to call upon the secretary of the  
Board of Education and obtain information concerning the proposed OPEN AIR  
school, for colored children, for which provision was made in the school  
bond issue of 1921. This committee is composed of Mrs. Offutt, Mrs.  
Marlin, Mrs. Edinger and Mrs. Corl. Later a committee will go before  
the Board of Education regarding this school.

Mr. Spicer handed in suggestions for the work of this com-  
mittee - the result of his meeting with Dr. Ellis Owen and Dr. Miller.  
These suggestions were read and filed with the minutes of the meeting.

The meeting adjourned.

*Maud E. Hunter*  
Secretary.

# The Louisville Women's City Club

SOCIAL SERVICE BUILDING

215 EAST WALNUT STREET

## Health Resolution

The entire nation has been aroused to the necessity for more organized public health work in America.

For two years the United States Public Health Service has actively cooperated with local Health Departments in cities near which army camps have been situated.

Louisville is one of the cities receiving this Federal aid. The United States Public Health Service has stationed Federal Public Health officials in Louisville and has furnished about \$70,000 of the funds required to carry out the health program.

Now, the United States Public Health Service is to be withdrawn and Louisville will again be thrown upon her own limited resources to carry on a most important and growing work: a work which is receiving more public attention in the various cities than ever before in the history of this country.



# The Louisville Women's City Club

SOCIAL SERVICE BUILDING

215 EAST WALNUT STREET

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Therefore be it

Resolved that an emergency exists in health matters in Louisville, and

Resolved that the City Club call a meeting of organizations particularly interested in health questions for the purpose of assisting the City Health authorities to decrease the mortality rate, and to make Louisville a model city in its health records.