

Red Cross Hospital: History of Service

A Photographic Record
1898 to 1988

Compiled by

J. Scott Lux, MA, CADC

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Special thanks to Tom Owen for his direction in research, his personal account of the history of Red Cross Hospital, his critical viewing of this material, and his love for the history of Louisville.

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Red Cross Building Timeline

- 1898 Original Red Cross Hospital, five room frame cottage at 6th and Walnut “where the Jefferson County Armory now stands”
- 1899 Red Cross Association formed by African American Physicians; Incorporated
- 1902 The Hospital moved to Shelby St. frame, two story house, “a ramshackle cottage”
- 1904 Nurses Training Started
- 1910 New building added, \$4,000. In back of it, a 5 room cottage Nurse’s Home
- 1915 Middle Wing of hospital was built
- 1920 Paid off 1st Building; started raising \$ for Children’s Annex
- 1921 Build a second wing onto probably the Middle Wing
- 1923 Built a third wing on to the hospital
- 1925 Children’s Ward already Built and nearly paid off. 26 Nurses trained to date
- 1930 Elinor Tarrant Little wards for crippled children dedicated, 1st floor of north wing
- 1932 Nurses Home Opened. Total cost of building to date was \$92,000; \$98,000 including equipment
- 1937 Fund Raising for Children’s Unit. Nurses Training Program closed
- 1943 Mrs. Hattie B. Speed, longtime supporter, passes away
- 1944 \$36,000 Annex Dedicated May 15. 10 rooms and Nurses Quarters. On lots purchased by the late Mrs. J.B. Speed extending from 1438 to 1442 S. Shelby St. Nurses Training Program will earn accreditation thru equipment in this building

Red Cross Building Timeline p2

- 1945-46 New Sterilizer, Incubator, Operating Table; \$50,000 fund drive
- 1947 New \$30,000 Children's Ward of 40 Beds started
- 1948 Two new Surgery Rooms; money received
- 1948 Fund Raising Campaign raised \$350,000 local money, to which were added Federal and other funds totaling \$650,000
- 1949 January. Construction of the new 4 story building began. It had 5 surgery rooms, a complete X-ray suite, a laboratory, two delivery rooms, an orthodontic clinic, and a labor room. It had 75 employees at that time
- 1950 March. The Alex Heyburn Building is ready to use
- 1950 July 16 The Cornerstone was laid
- 1951 September 2. The new Hospital was dedicated
- 1957 Kitchen Remodeled, New Dishwasher. A Gift Shop was added to hospital
- 1960 \$60,000 Makeover. Spacious new reception room, middle building razed
- 1972 Changed name to Community Hospital
- 1975 Last Patient admitted
- 1976 February. Hospital claims bankruptcy

First Red Cross Hospital Building, 1899

At 6th and Walnut Streets



**Louisville's Red
Cross Hospital
(left), founded by
black physicians in
1899.**

*University of Louisville
Photographic Archives*

Source: U of L Photographic Archives

1899 The First Hospital

Louisville was the first city in Kentucky to have a hospital solely for black people—who were regularly denied service at white hospitals. For more information, read:

A History of Blacks in Kentucky
By Marion Brunson Lucas, George C.
Wright

1899 Co-Founders of Hospital Dr. W.T. Merchant and Dr. Ellis D. Whedbee

Kentucky's Black Heritage www.kyvl.org/kentuckiana

Black patients were excluded from public or church-sponsored hospitals. In 1899 a small group of black physicians established Red Cross Hospital in Louisville.

Dr. William H. Perry, Sr. who was the first black physician to secure his license by passing the Kentucky State Board of Medical Examiners (1908) was a co-founder of Red Cross Hospital.

The first hospital was a two-story frame building on Sixth Street between Walnut and Liberty. In 1905, this hospital was moved to its present location at 1436 South Shelby Street.

The Red Cross Hospital was supported by money raised mostly within the black community.

The Red Cross Hospital served the larger medical community by providing training programs for black nurses and doctors.

Black citizens in Louisville organized an orphans' home, an old folks' home, and a hospital. Page 71

1899 Organizers of Hospital

ORGANIZERS OF RED CROSS HOSPITAL



DR. W. T. MERCHANT

Dr. W. T. Merchant was born in Lynchburg, Va., and received a scholarship to attend Hampton College. Finishing, he taught school in Maryland, after which he attended Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. He graduated with honors at Howard Medical School, Washington, D. C. He married Miss Nettie Morris in 1897 and afterwards came to Louisville, Ky., to practice medicine. He was an ardent student of his profession and soon rose to the top. He longed for a hospital for his people and soon he and Dr. Ellis D. Whedbee became co-founders of the Red Cross Hospital. They also opened the first Negro Drug store in Louisville which was at 12th and Walnut Streets.



DR. ELLIS D. WHEDBEE

Dr. Ellis D. Whedbee was born in Elizabeth City, S. C., and received his elementary education in the city schools. At the age of 16, he entered Howard University, graduated with honors and then finished the Medical School with Cum Magna Laudi. For one year he practiced at New Bedford, Mass., and then came to Louisville, Ky., to practice. He married Miss Bertha Simmons, one of Kentucky's most charming women and then his practice grew with great rapidity. His success was phenomenal and in order for him to bring relief to the sick.



DR. R. L. SCOTT

Dr. R. B. Scott, one of the co-founders of the Red Cross Hospital, was a very prominent physician and public spirited citizen and a devoted church worker. A graduate of Meharry Medical College.

STAFF AND NURSES OF RED CROSS HOSPITAL



First row, left to right: Mrs. Katie Blackburn, R. N.; Mrs. Elizabeth Samuel, R. N., Night Supervisor; Dr. Maurice Babb, M. D., Medical Director; Mrs. Birdie Anderson, R. N., Supervisor of Nurses; Mr. Houston A. Baker, Administrator; Miss Helen Watson, R. N., Obstetrical Supervisor; Mrs. Roy McElwee, R. N.
Second row, left to right: Mrs. Bessie T. Johnson, R. N.; Mrs. Mable M. Reynolds, R. N.; Miss Katherine McCowan, R. N., Operating Room Supervisor; Mrs. Thelma White, R. N.; Mrs. Elsie Cowherd.
Third row, left to right: Mrs. Annie Harris, Records Clerk; Mr. Robert Bell, Orderly; Miss Corine Deany.

Source: The
Kornhauser Library

Founding Red Cross Hospital 1899

The Encyclopedia of Louisville

By John E. Kleber

RED CROSS HOSPITAL. Despite its name, the Red Cross Hospital was never associated with the American Red Cross but rather was established in 1899 by a group of African American physicians led by W. F. Moorhead and E. D. Walker. Because of their skills, they were prevented from practicing in local white-run Red Cross Hospital was started to provide medical services for the black community and was opened in a rented two-story house on Sixth St. between Walnut (Mahomed Ali Blvd.) and Canal Streets. In 1905 the hospital moved to a new, larger facility at 14th S. Sixth St.

Recognizing that the cost of medical treatment was a serious issue for many poor black families, the hospital offered its services at a fraction of the amount charged by other hospitals; it also offered a free preventive care clinic. Another prominent feature was its nurses' training program. Red Cross was the only Kentucky hospital to admit African American women to a nurses' training program. The program was discontinued in 1937 because of insufficient funds and a loss of certification but was reinstated in 1948. That same year Red Cross Hospital was the country's first private black hospital authorized by the American Cancer Society to operate a small cancer clinic.

Throughout its history, Red Cross Hospital was plagued by financial worries. It depended heavily on support from the white community, specifically from prominent families like the Newbys and the Harveys, who were instrumental in founding the Red Cross Club and the Red Cross advisory board, which, among other things, paid for numerous renovations privately. At different times the hospital also received funds from the state, the Community Chest, and various foundations. Though the hospital struggled through its first three decades hampered by inadequate facilities and outdated equipment, the 1940s and 1950s brought major modernization efforts that finally improved the hospital's economic status.

However, by the early 1960s the increasing ward racial integration of Louisville's hospitals and increasing operational costs resulted in the facility's obdurate decline. Many of Red Cross's past patients chose to go to bigger, more modern,

racially advanced hospitals that soon, when changed its name to Community Hospital in 1972, continued attempting to upgrade its facilities until 1975, in which time it was declared, and the lack of patient interest ensured. The last patient was admitted in September 1975. Bankruptcy was declared the following January. In 1978 Veterans Affairs purchased the hospital's building, which now houses the organization's Men's Transitional Living Center.

See *Courier-Journal*, Feb. 25, 1986; George C. Wright, *Let's Believe in the African People* (1985).

1899 A Vital Need Met

From Life Behind A Veil

By George C. Wright

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A Time of Worsening Race Relations: 1870–1917

Red Cross immediately met a vital need in the black community. The hospital operated a free clinic that offered preventive treatment, because the doctors were determined to fight the spread of debilitating diseases and to reduce infant mortality. Realizing that most blacks were too poor to pay for medical care, the directors of Red Cross provided services at 75 percent of the cost charged by other hospitals. The hospital attracted additional black physicians to Louisville. In 1896, one year before the campaign began that resulted in the establishment of Red Cross Hospital, Louisville had twelve black doctors; by 1910 there were forty.⁴⁰

The nurse training program was an important feature of Red Cross Hospital. William H. Perry, who was also the principal of an elementary school, developed the department and set up a three-year curriculum that required young women to take several courses in nursing, to work in clinics, and to assist in minor operations before becoming nurses. Miss Mary E. Merritt, a graduate of the nurse training school at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, became closely associated with the nurse training at Red Cross and dedicated the remainder of her working life (until 1945) to instructing young women. The work of Merritt and Perry was invaluable: nearly all of the first black nurses in Kentucky received their training at Red Cross since it was the only hospital in the state that accepted black women in its nurse training program.⁴¹

After starting the hospital, the black doctors appealed to a number of local whites for financial assistance. These whites, specifically Mr. J. B. Speed and Miss Lucy Belknap, both from wealthy Louisville families, responded by forming the Red Cross Club and the Red Cross Advisory Board. Members of both groups paid off the mortgage and financed several renovations of the hospital building. Their support was crucial for it was not until 1920 that the state began giving an annual appropriation to the hospital. From the beginning, local whites not only gave money but also provided Red Cross with beds, blankets, and furniture.⁴²

Even with this much needed white support, Red Cross Hospital could not meet the many needs of the large black population. The hospital was usually filled to capacity. Persons needing immediate attention often had

Life Behind a Veil

40. Whedbee, "History of Red Cross Hospital"; *Louisville Leader*, August 7, 1912; Dr. John H. Walks, interview with author, Louisville, September 26, 1978.

41. *Courier-Journal*, February 8, 1942; Whedbee, "History of Red Cross Hospital."

42. *Courier-Journal*, April 19, 1928, February 8, 1942; *Leader*, March 10, 1928; *Louisville Herald*, July 25, 1922; "Red Cross Hospital Report for Year Ending December 31, 1916" (Louisville, 1917) in Archives Department, University of Louisville; DuBois (ed.), *Efforts for Social Betterment*, 88.

Community Life

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to be turned away, and patients were sometimes dismissed earlier than good practice would dictate because of the urgent need for bed space. Equipment in the operating room and the nurse training department was substandard, and doctors did without the modern apparatus found in white hospitals. In short, despite white support, Red Cross remained too small to serve Louisville's nearly 50,000 blacks as well as blacks from nearby counties.⁴³

When they started Red Cross Hospital, the doctors considered it a temporary measure and looked forward to the day when they could practice in all hospitals in the city. But as time passed and segregation in medical care persisted, they grew weary and bitter about being restricted to Red Cross, especially since it was so inferior to white hospitals. The whites affiliated with the hospital acknowledged that Red Cross was inferior, but they never went on record to urge city leaders to admit black doctors and patients to the city's many medical facilities. Instead they simply continued donating money to Red Cross Hospital. Despite black pleas for change, it would be the 1950s before black doctors were allowed to practice in all of the hospitals in Louisville.⁴⁴

Equally as beneficial to the black community as the homes for orphans and senior citizens was the start of a hospital. Louisville General Hospital admitted blacks but gave them inferior service in a Jim Crow section of the hospital. Louisville National Medical College was equipped to handle only minor emergencies, since it had no beds. Doctor Ellis D. Whedbee came to Louisville in the mid-1890s from Washington, where he had served as assistant resident physician at Freedmen's Hospital. Once in Louisville, Whedbee found himself barred from local medical institutions and handicapped by the lack of trained black nurses. In close cooperation with Doctors W. T. Merchant, Solomon Stone, E. S. Porter, and William H. Perry, Whedbee began a campaign in 1897 to raise capital to open a hospital for blacks. The Red Cross Hospital and Nurse Training Department opened in November 1899 in a rented house on Sixth Street, remaining at that location until the founders purchased a much larger facility on Shelby Street in 1905.⁴⁵

38. Weeden, *History of the Colored People*, 24; DuBois, (ed.), *Efforts for Social Betterment*, 74; Minutes of Fifth Street, November 9, 1881, February 8, 1882, March 12, 1890.

39. Bertha J. Whedbee, "History of Red Cross Hospital and Sanatorium" (April 1, 1948); Red Cross Minute Book, "Articles of Incorporation of Red Cross Hospital, November 18, 1902"; Mary E. Dean, "History of Red Cross Hospital" (February 15, 1976). These sources on Red Cross Hospital can be found at the Department of Archives and Records, University of Louisville; *Courier-Journal*, January 3, 1930.

1908 William H. Perry, Sr.

1860-1946 Graduated Louisville Central High School, taught there in 1877; graduated Illinois Medical College.

1908: Perry was the first African American physician to earn his license from the Kentucky State Board of Medical Examiners. He co-founded the Red Cross Hospital in Louisville.

The Perry School was named in his honor. Perry was principal of the school, 1891-1927.

Also refer to: *The Fascinating Story of Black Kentuckians*, by A. A. Dunnigan; and "Professor William H. Perry, Sr. passes," *KNEA Journal*, vol. 18, issue 1 (1946), pp. 12-13. Mark Shepard provided additional information from the Personal Papers of William H. Perry, part of the grass-roots collection, the Lost Creek Historical Society.

1910 "Headed for Louisville:
rethinking rural to urban migration in the South, 1930-1950"
Journal of Social History, Winter, 2006 by Luther Adams

Most doctors at Red Cross Hospital including Milton Young, Maurice Rabb, Jessie Bell and Houston Baker, Sr. had moved to Louisville.

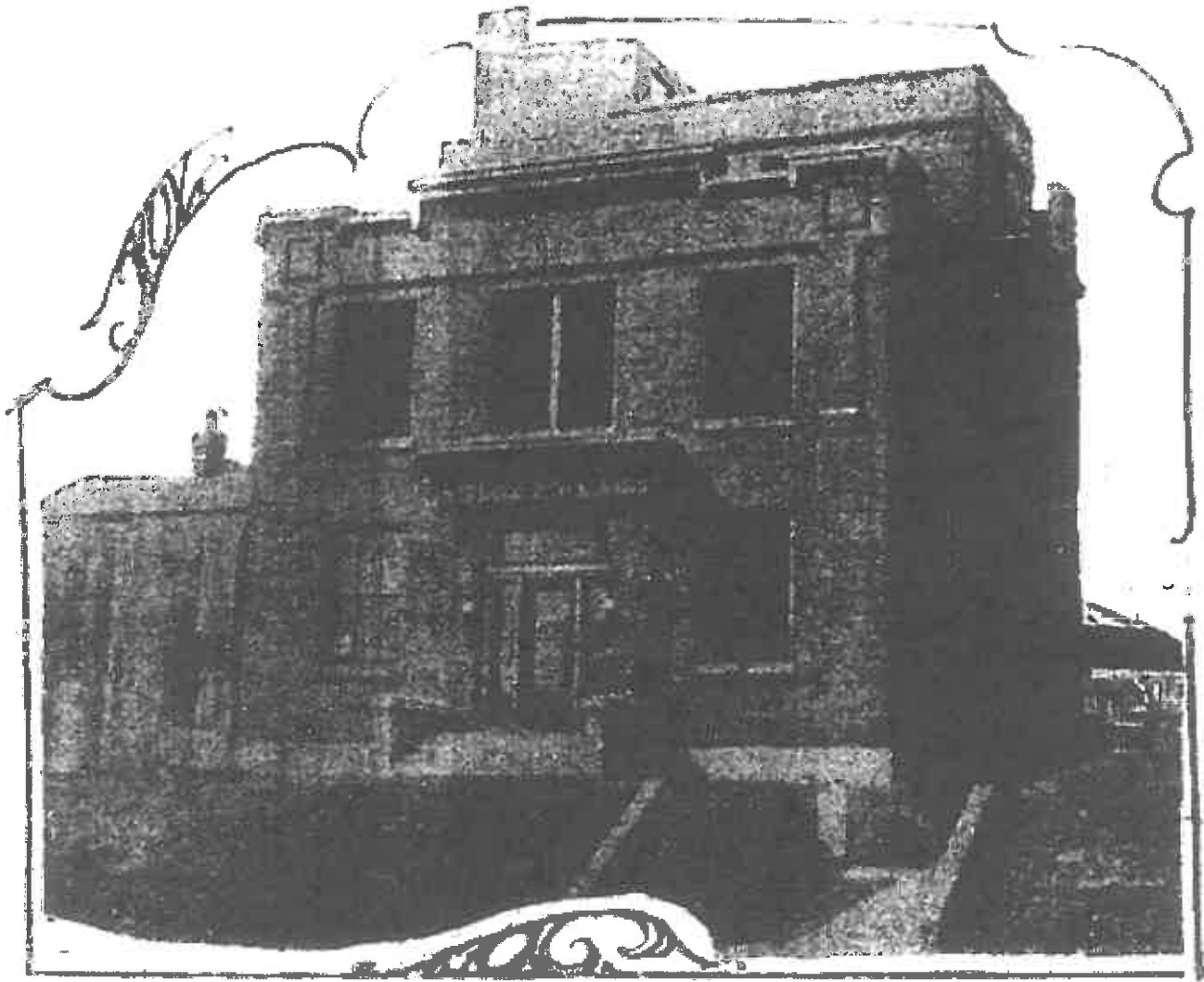
Most faculty at Louisville Municipal College for Negroes, from its president to the librarian Ms. Atkins, had migrated to Louisville; they were not born here.

Choosing to become a doctor, teacher or lawyer meant being educated in one place and moving into a city that was hospitable to blacks.

As a result a small number of college-educated Blacks moved to Louisville, making It was one of the few cities in Kentucky to grow professionally from people who were educated elsewhere.(39)

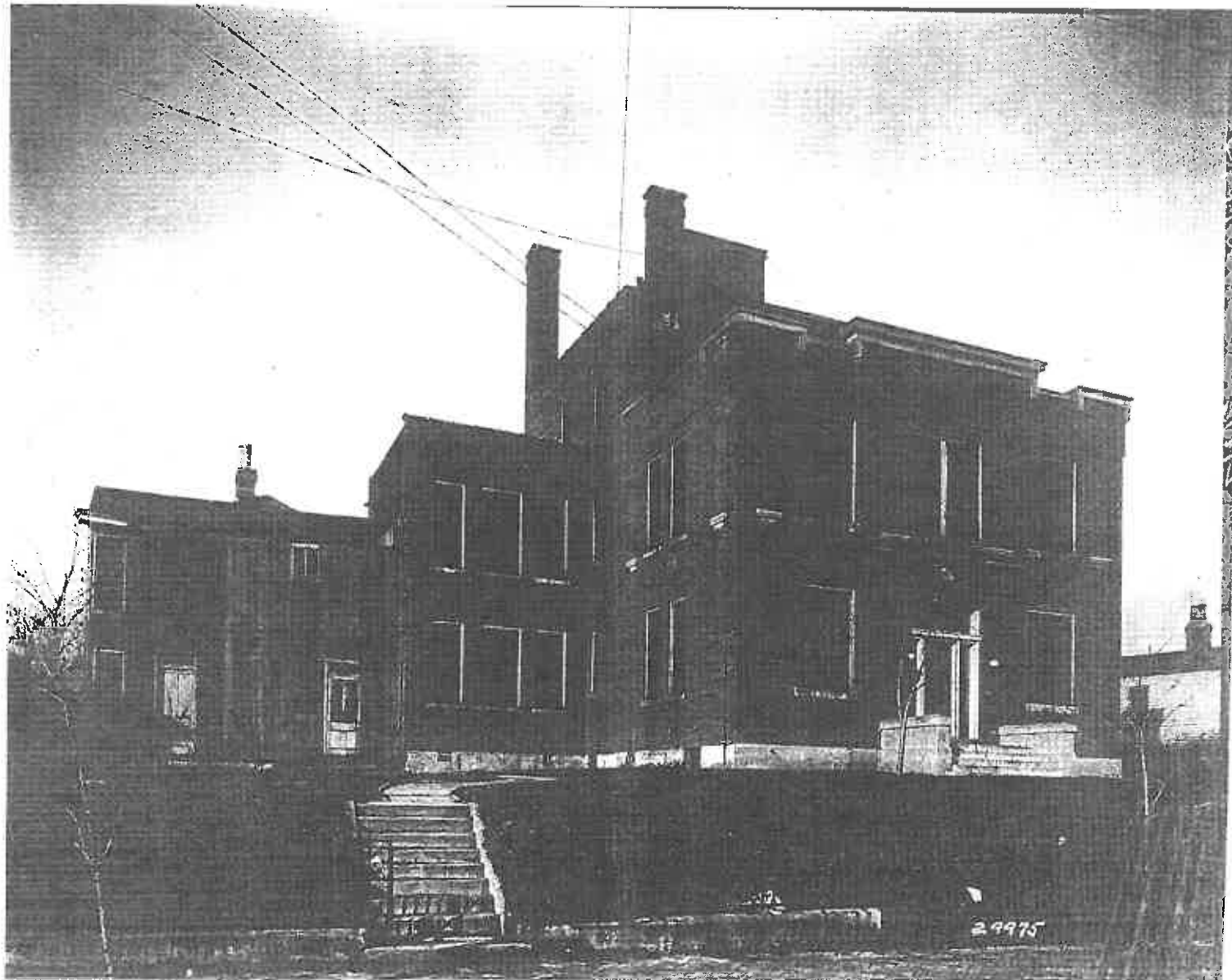
1910 1st Brick Hospital

1432 S. Shelby St. Cottage for nurses is back of it



© The Courier-Journal

Red Cross Hospital: January, 1920, 1436 S. Shelby



C+S
09975 D
Red Cross
1436 S. Shelby St. 1920

Source: U of L Photographic Archives

Red Cross Sanitarium: 11-11-1920 1436 S. Shelby St.

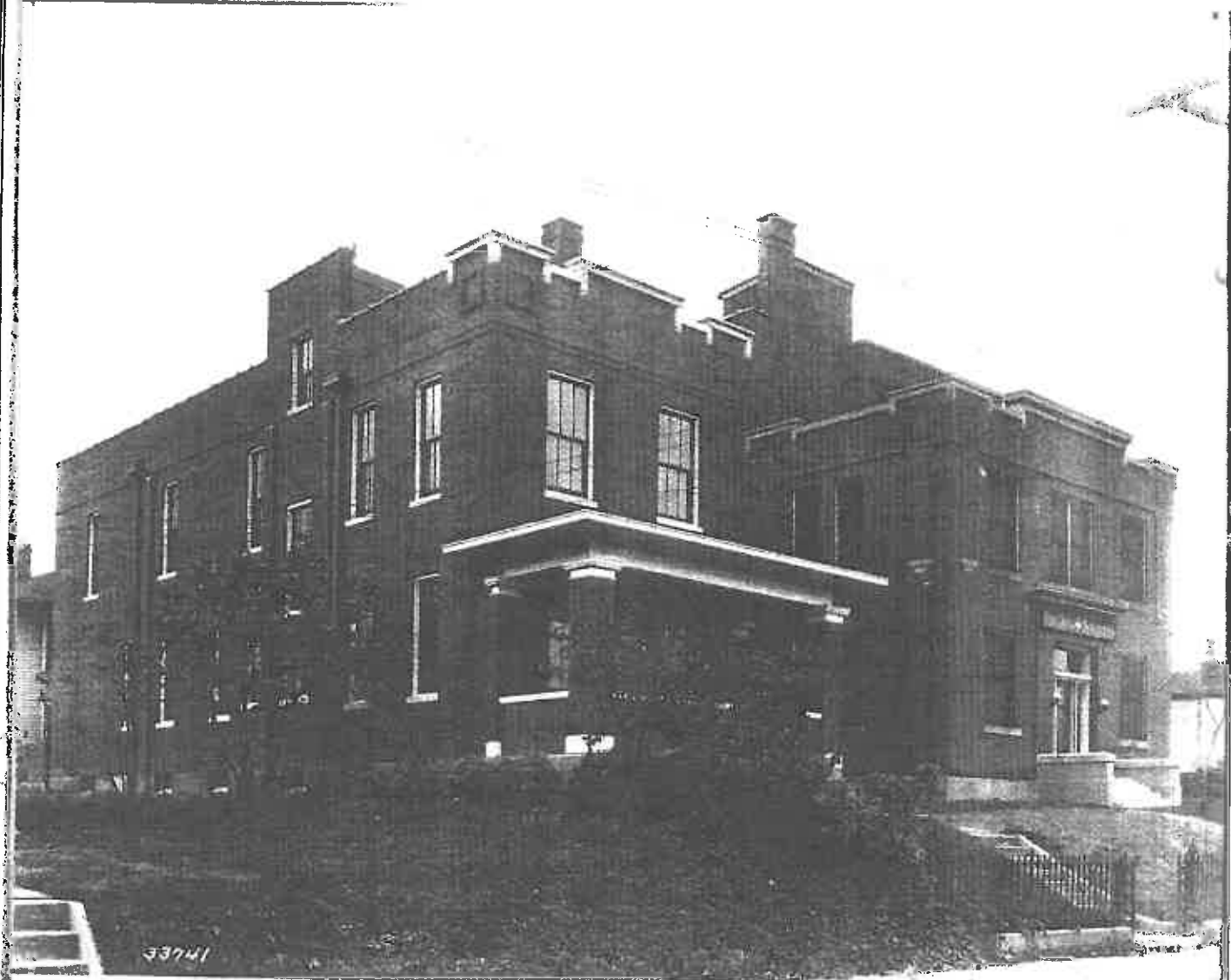
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Caption:
Red Cross Sanitarium
1436 S. Shelby St.
11-11-1920

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Rollie:
tr 1
tr 2
tr 3
tr 4



Source: U of L Photographic Archives

1432 S. Shelby St. Nov. 2008



Photo by Scott Lux

1920 Present View of Freedom House

Brick Colors Mark the Renovation Changes



Photo by Scott Lux

1920 Present View of Freedom House

Bricks appear to show addition of Second floor to First Floor



Photo by Scott Lux

Front Door in Its Day



Source: "No Point
Unguarded".
Louisville Free
Public Library

Source: U of L Photographic Archives

Front Door in Its Glory

JA 8 '50

MR 4



Leave No Point Unguarded!

KENTUCKY HISTORY COLLECTI



Source: "No Point Unguarded". Louisville Free Public Library

Source: U of L Photographic Archives

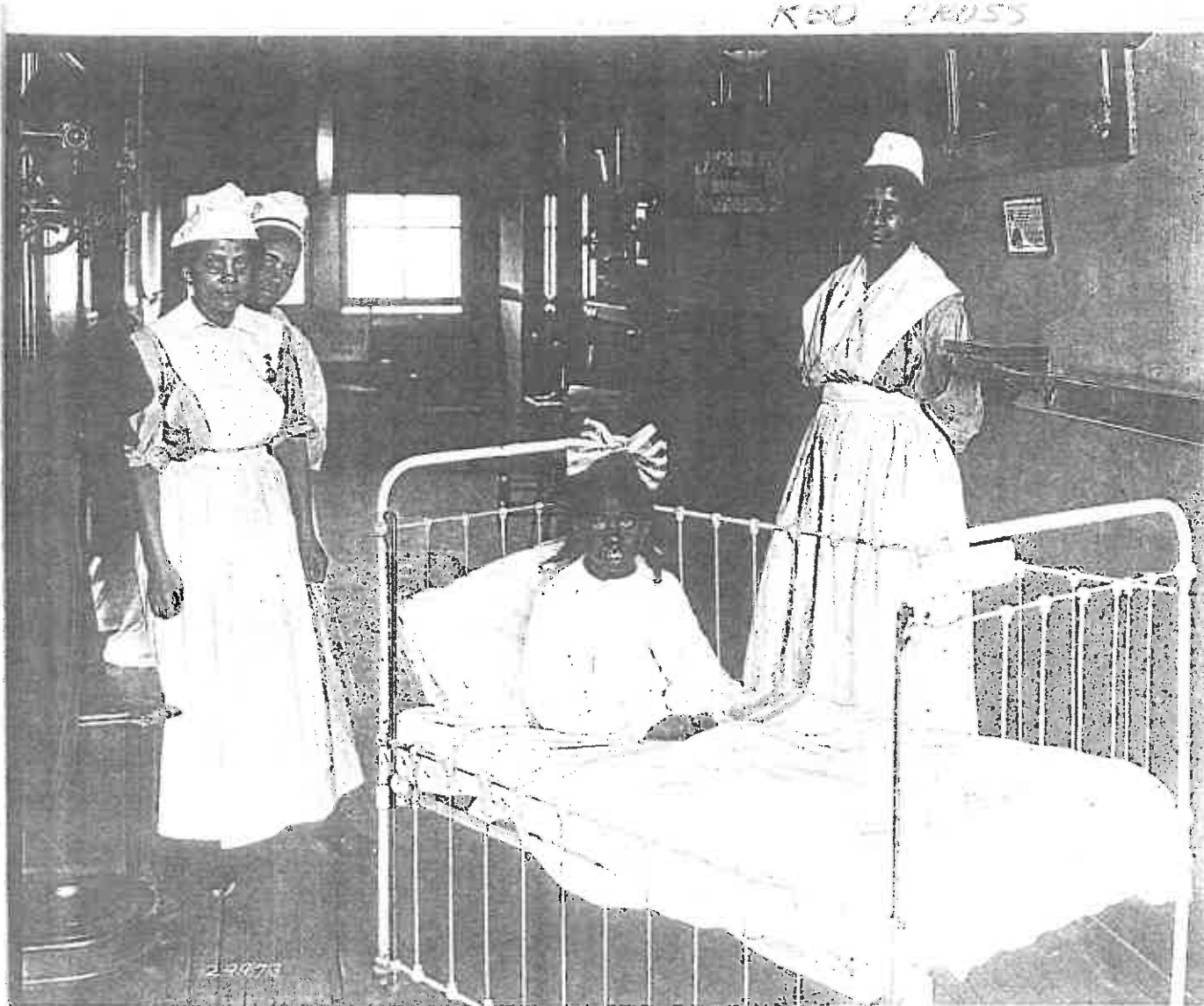
Nurses and Patient, 1920

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1920



Source: U of L Photographic Archives

1920 Surgery

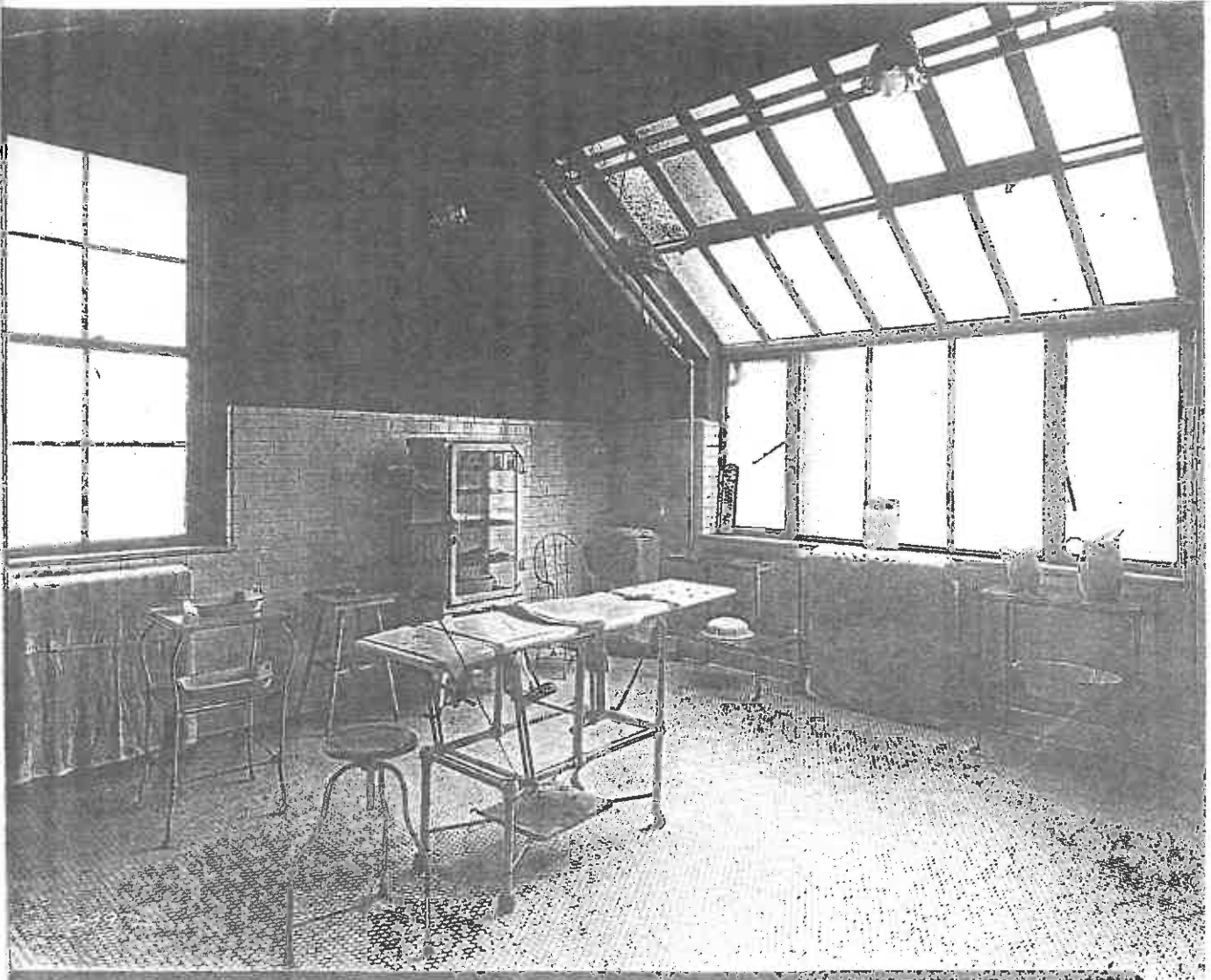
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See 1948
Surgery Photo:
Same Tile,
Window Crank,
Window Lever

Source: U of L Photographic Archives

1925: Shows Growth in 20 Years



Above—Main Hospital Building. Below—The Operating Room.

Starting With Ramshackle Cottage, It Now Has 2 Brick Buildings.

From a ramshackle cottage where the protuberances of the knotty floor poked holes in the carefully laid linoleum, the Red Cross Sanitarium for Negroes at 1435 South Shelby Street has grown in its twenty-odd years' lifetime to a stalwart institution of two brick hospitals which could lean over and put the head of the original wooden house retained as a nurses' dormitory.

The sanitarium, begun by negroes eager that their race might have a refuge in illness other than the City Hospital which a quarter of a century ago was haloed in sinister rumors, has been carried on by them with the guidance and encouragement of an advisory board made up of Mrs. J. E. Speer, Mrs. Andrew Cowan and Mrs. Charles Ballard.

Nurses Are Trained.

The institution not only has cared for hundreds of negro patients, but many young colored women have gone out from the training school to take places as superintendents and executives in other hospitals.

Through untiring work and affectionate sacrifice on the part of the board of managers and the advisory board, the sanitarium now houses

an operating room which ranks second in the entire city for convenience and completeness of equipment, a children's ward, a maternity ward and quarters for surgical patients.

Twenty-six nurses have completed the training course opened in 1907. It is made up of lectures in sanitation, hygiene, anatomy, obstetrics, children's diseases, elementary chemistry, general surgery, anesthesia, contagious disease, and general medicine taught by some of the ablest physicians and surgeons in the city.

Debt Is Paid.

Most nurses are in training now at the hospital, and while dormitory space is thoroughly occupied, an applicant who meets the qualifications will be taken into some emergency corner.

Endless processions of rummage sales, chicken suppers, cake sales, pie pantries, chattering dinners, card parties and Christmas bazaars have paid the debt on the first brick building and gradually are clearing away the notes on the second.

The Red Cross Circle meets once a week to sew nightgowns for the baby ward, sheets for the maternity corridor, towels and sponges and aprons for the surgical rooms.

Other gifts are shipped in shyly. Sister H— cannot furnish a ward, but she will do the laundry work for a month and save the hospital twelve dollars; Brother B—, who washes windows for one of the advisory board, cleans hospital walls all day now and then and will make no charge. Another gives the table out of her parlor.

In turn the hospital takes in more charity cases than those that pay, though it accepts payment in business-like fashion from those who are able to meet their expenses. More than half the cases from out in the State are cared for free of charge, and many of those in the city are taken with only large enough return to maintain the morale and self-reliance of patients.

Funds From Gifts.

The sanitarium, organized long before its symbol became the same as that of the International Red Cross, is not affiliated with any other organization. Its funds come from the gifts of progressive negroes who have been responsible for its exist-

ence, from the contributions of white men and women, many of whose beloved family servants have been nursed there; and more recently from the State, which makes an allowance to cover partially the cost of caring for cases from out in Kentucky.

Some of the gifts are large; sometimes it is only a penny, brought on Lincoln's birthday by a four-eyed baby born there a few years before.

The location of the institution on the high open ground of old Fort Hill gives it clear air and light on the murkiest days.

Under Mrs. M. E. Merritt, superintendent of nurses, and Anna Johnson, matron, the hospital is a cheery household tumbling with babies and hopeful with convalescence. Death visits there with dignity and kindness, but faster than death can make shadowy intrude the vigorous little hospital is building about the nice, the first, protections of sanitation and care.

CJ Feb. 1, 1925
p. 3, Section 4

1920 Heitzman's Bakery 1264 S. Shelby St.



1264 S. Shelby St.

Photographer's name L. J. ...	Order No. 1234	Name of Subject Heitzman's Bakery	Date 1920
Address 1264 S. Shelby St.	City St. Louis	State Mo.	Country U.S.A.
Telephone No.

Source: U of L Photographic Archives

Shelby St. at Burnett: 1926



PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES ELECTROM LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE LOUISVILLE, KY 40222 702-652-6752	Collection: Caulfield & Shook Neg. No: 71177	Caption: Shelby at Burnett 1926	Roll: 500 Shelby fr 1 fr 2 fr 3 fr 4
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Source: U of L Photographic Archives

1929 Stock Market Crash

Americans started investing in the Stock market in large numbers; this eventually led to the 1929 Stock Market crash.

The Dust Bowl of the 1930s combined with the Wall Street Crash must be ranked as one of the truly great losses suffered in American history.

But the Building continued through the 1930's at Red Cross Hospital...

1930 Crippled Children's Ward Opens

1st Floor of the north wing was dedicated to the care of crippled Colored children.

From: The Southern Workman By Samuel Chapman Armstrong, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (Va.), Hampton Institute

FOR the first time in the history of Kentucky a special ward for Negro children is open to the service of little colored folk in Louisville and the State, who need surgical or correctional treatment. It is the "Eleanor Tarrant Little Ward" of the Red Cross Colored Hospital, at 1436 South Shelby Street, established in memory of Mrs. Eleanor Tarrant Little, wife of the Rev. John Little, known throughout the South for his successful colored mission work in Louisville.

— The Louisville Evening Post

1930 Elinor Tarrant Little Ward Dedication

In the year of 1930 the first floor of the north wing was dedicated to crippled and indigent children of the Colored race, in the State of Kentucky. The wards are known as the "Elinor Tarrant Little Wards," a memorial to the late Mrs. Little by the various Presbyterian churches of the city of Louisville.

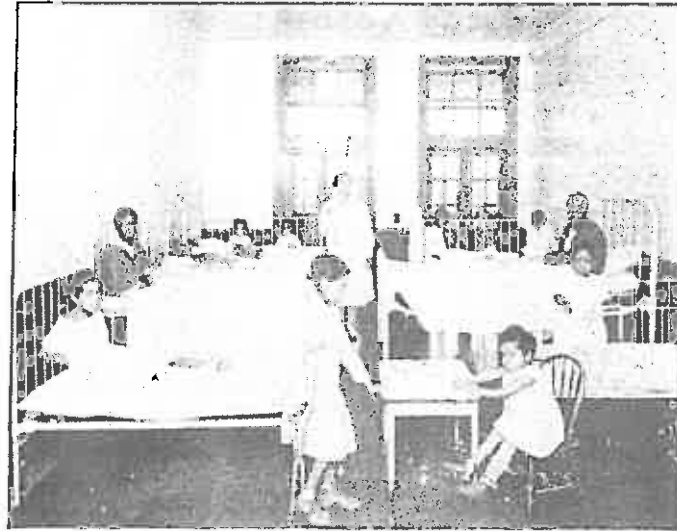
The State of Kentucky with its annual donation, and Miss Marian Williams, Executive of the Cripple-children's Commission cooperate with the boards of Red Cross Hospital in fostering the work. Thus many unfortunate children have been made anew and enabled to become self supporting citizens of this great commonwealth.

The Children's Annex has two wards, fifteen bed capacity, lavatories, shower baths, sun porch, large light airy play room with sterilizing out-fit, and Ultra-Violet Ray.

The hospital has sixty bed capacity two general wards, maternity ward, room, private and semi-private, diet kitchens, operating room, delivery room, X-ray, and chemical laboratory.

Dr. Lillian South Tye, of the State Board of Health has done much in promoting this department.

In 1933 the new home for nurses, the gift of Mrs. J. B. Speed in memory of a family servant was added, giving to the nurses, comfort, recreation, and rooms for study and classwork.



CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S WARD



BEFORE

AFTER

From 1939 article in
The Souvenir
magazine at: The
Filson Historical
Society

1930 Crippled Children's Wing Built



Unknown exact location:

Could be the 3rd building from the left.

1932 Dec. 15: Nurses Home Opens

NEW NURSES' HOME TO OPEN TODAY

The superintendent and board of governors of the Red Cross Hospital, 1436 South Shelby Street, will be at the building Thursday afternoon for the formal opening of a new nurses' home. The new building will be open to visitors from 1 o'clock to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

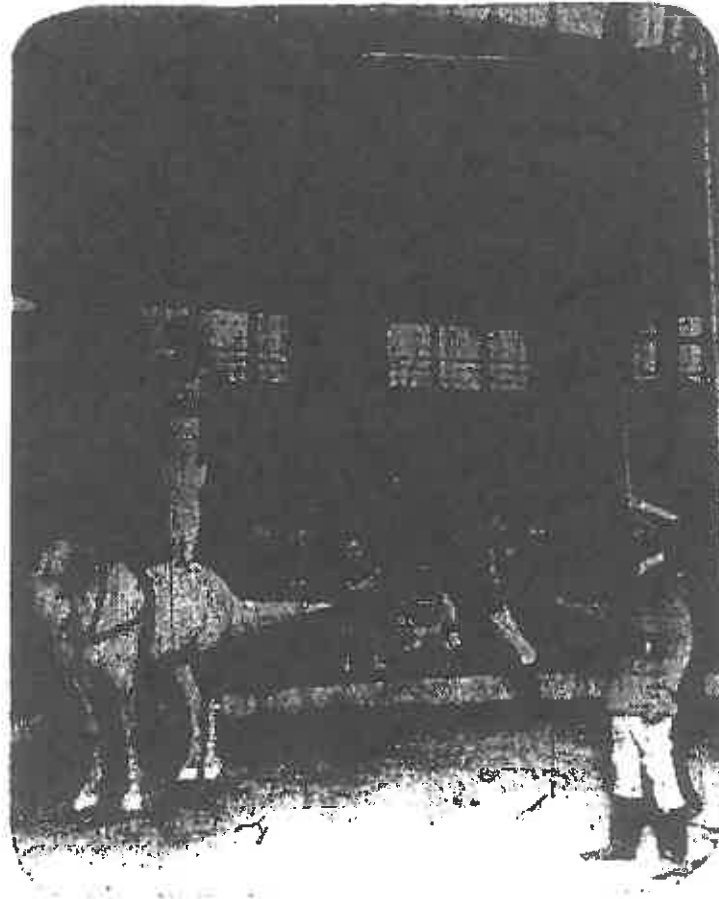
The new building is a gift of Mrs. J. E. Speed in memory of Pat Smith, for many years a servant of the family. It contains quarters for the nurses, a classroom and recreation room. No formal programme has been arranged for the opening.

The home was located to the rear of the hospital.

1935 Circus Sponsored

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1935.

HOSPITAL SPONSORS CIRCUS




One of riding acts in circus.

The Mammoth Indoor Circus of the Commonwealth Amusement Enterprises has booked the Jefferson County Armory for a showing here, beginning Wednesday, December 11, with matinees at 2 and 4 p.m. and night performances at 7 and 9.

Included in the circus program are performances by the Morris aerial troupe and Stout's animal act, which includes performing dogs, ponies and goats. The appearance here is sponsored by the Red Cross Hospital, 1438 S. Shelby.

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1937 Fund Raising for Red Cross Sanitarium



...ward none with charity for all,
...with friends on the right, as God
...gives us to me the right.

...Board and Directors of the RED
...SANITARIUM are endeavoring to raise a
...NEW COLORED HOSPITAL. We have
...to help us further our TRAIN-
...ED COLORED NURSES and provide a
...for Colored Children.

...Contributions to MRS. J. B. SPEED,
...by Avenue, Louisville, Ky.



Red Cross Hospital for Colored Patients, 146 South Shelby Street, Louisville, Kentucky, was founded in 1899. Its equipment is modern and convenient for the care of patients. It is used and employed by the leading physicians of both races. During 1937 it accommodated 391 adult patients and 34 children. An annual appropriation from the State for crippled children makes it possible to offer special advantages for their care. The hospital begs to call your attention to an enlarged service at reasonable rates.

For further information apply to MARY E. MERRITT, Superintendent,
M.V. 251

**Provide Hospital
for Colored Children**

...Committee of the Red
...Sanitarium Addresses
...the Public.

...the birthday
...has been de-

...to make this ward her memo-
...rial, and are endeavoring to secure
...the needed fund.

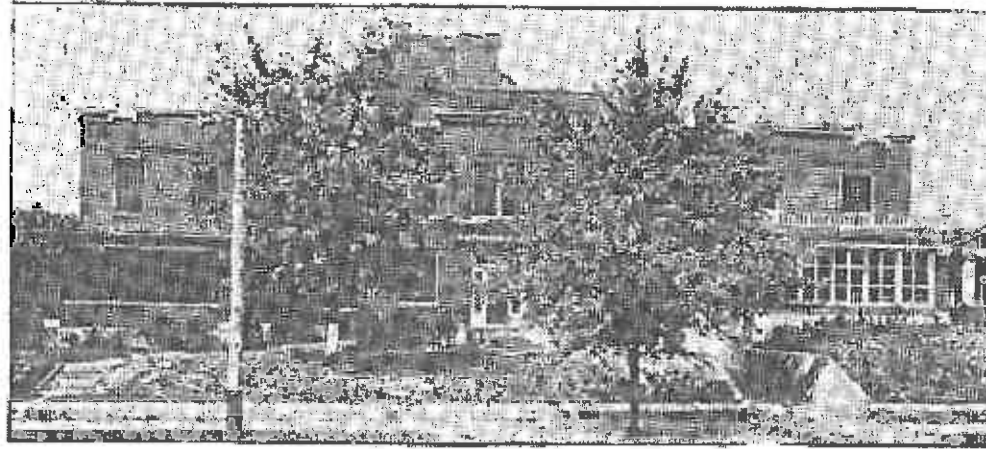
...At present several children are
...cared for as charity patients by plac-
...ing them on beds in the corridors of
...the hospital, when to the discomfort
...of adult patients in the rooms. The
...State has just appropriated a sum

1937:391 adults
and 34 Children

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1937 Hospital View

(ca. 1937)



Frame
House Still
at Right

Red Cross Hospital For Colored Patients, 1436 South Shelby Street, Louisville, Kentucky, was founded in 1899. Its equipment is modern and convenient for the care of patients. It is used and endorsed by the leading physicians of both races. During 1937 it accommodated 391 adult patients and 34 children. An annual appropriation from the State, for crippled children, makes it possible to offer special advantages for their care. The hospital begs to call your attention to an enlarged service, at reasonable rates.

9204

For further information apply to MARY E. MERRITT, Superintendent.
MAGNOLIA 2531.

FILSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY
LOUISVILLE, KY

Courtesy of
the Filson
Historical
Society

Additions Built by 1937



Present Building

Dr. E. S. Porter, Mrs. Lizzie Bates and others.

In 1908 the physicians finding themselves burdened with debt decided to organize a Women's Board of Managers, Mrs. Lizzie Bates being chosen as President and Mrs. Bertha Whedbee, Secretary. The present officers of this Board are Mrs. Bertha Whedbee, Mrs. Lucy B. Sheppard, Vice President, Mrs. Ophelia B. Matthews, Secretary, and Mrs. Jessie B. Scott, Treasurer.

The members of the present advisory committee are Mrs. J. B. Spool, Mrs. Jenny L. Roblin, Mrs. Charles Horner, and Mrs. E. K. Ream.

In the year 1913, Feb. 12 the Building Fund was established. In 1915 the middle wing of the present hospital was erected and five years later a second wing, and three years after this, a third wing was added. About the year of 1934 the nurses home was added. The total cost of building to date being \$92,000 and the cost of building and equipment being \$95,000.

Continued on Page 32

Red Cross Hospital article inside
Souvenir Magazine. At The
Filson Historical Society

Shelby St. at Lydia: 1939

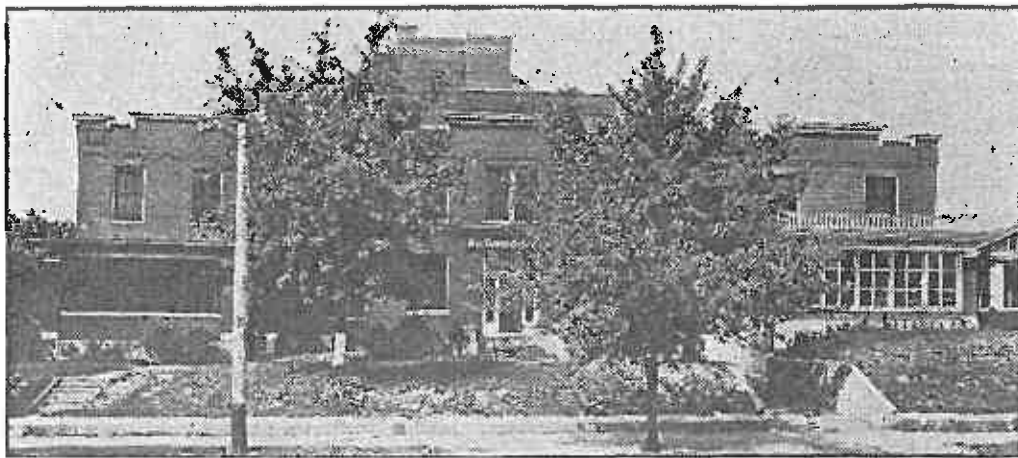
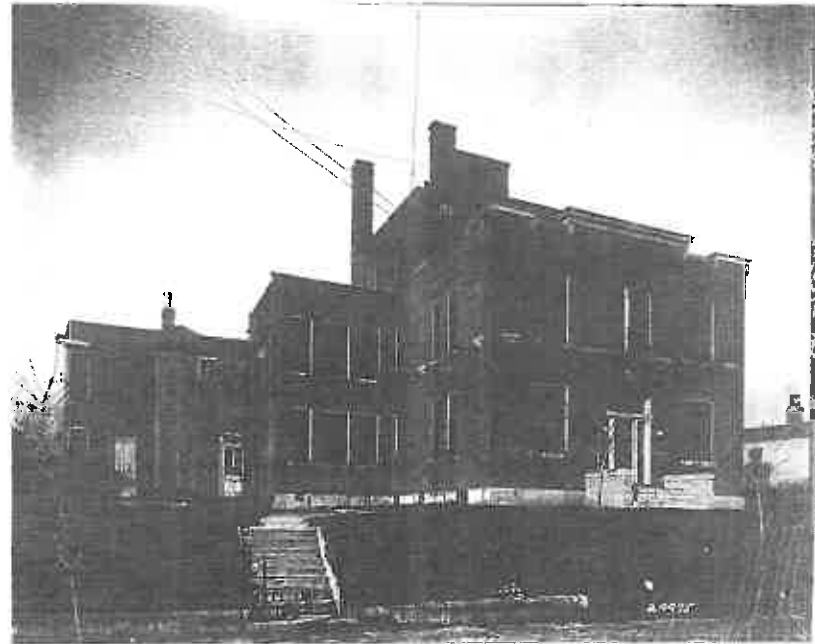
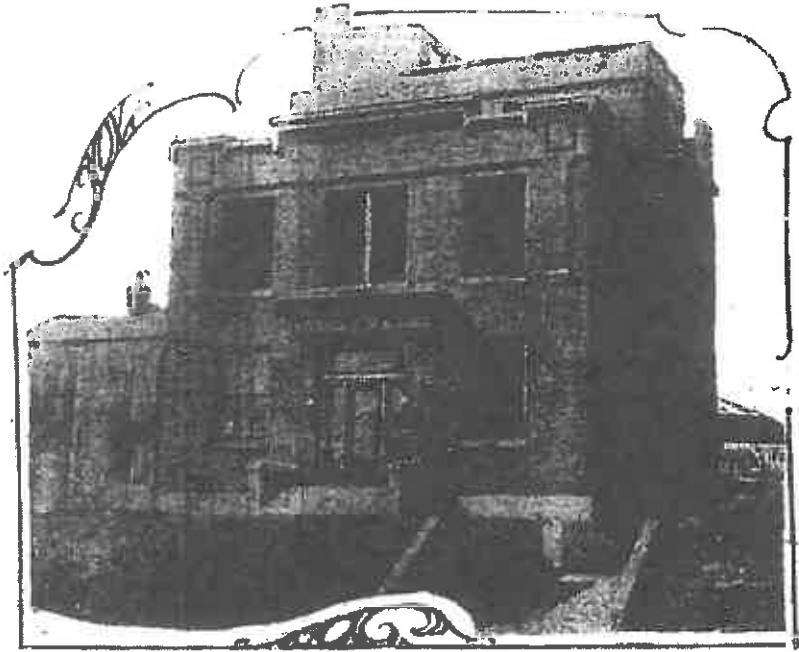


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1939 Building Comparison



1939 Building Comparison



City of Louisville
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Louisville, KY 40202
311-222-2222
www.louisvilleky.gov

311

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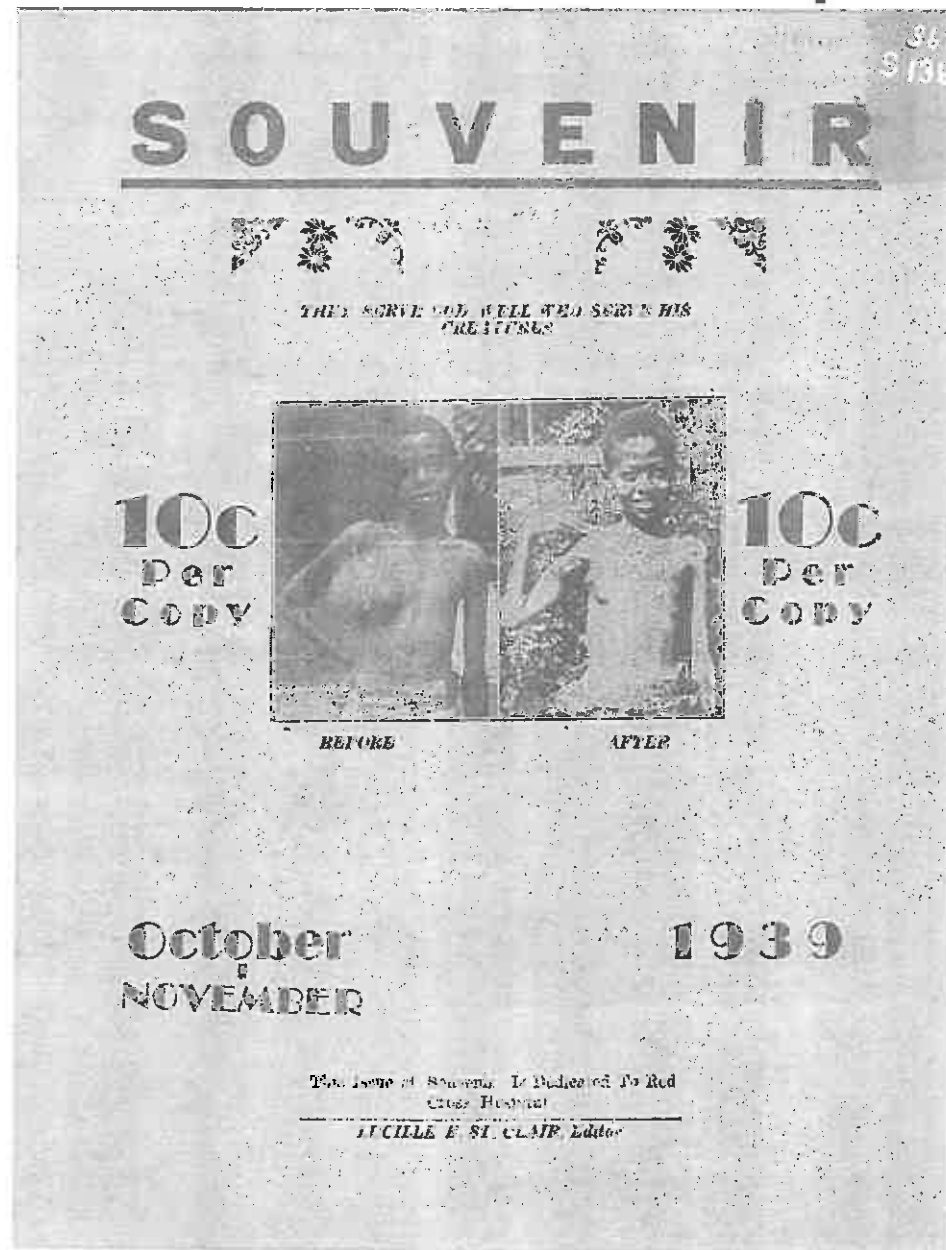
MR. J. B. ...
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Leave No Point Unguarded!

KENTUCKY HISTORY COLLECT



1939 Souvenir Pamphlet



Source: The
Filson Historical
Society

1939 Article on Hospital

Red Cross Hospital

The Red Cross Hospital and Nurse Training Department was organized in 1889, and operated in rented quarters until 1902, when it was incorporated as a charitable institution. A part of the present site was purchased in 1904. A small cash payment of \$200.00 was made leaving a large balance including a mortgage of \$700.00. This mortgage was finally lifted in 1909 by liberal donations of friends.



First Building



Present Building

was founded by Mrs. Gertrude Powell in memory of her father, the late Rev. W. T. Elber; Officers, Mrs. Gertrude Powell, President; Mrs. Fannie Johnson, Vice President; and Miss Mary Kinnard, Secretary. The third club known as the Home-Speed Club is composed of East End women with Mrs. Marnie Gray, President and Mrs. Lillie Price, Treasurer. For many years the hospital has felt the need of such work as the circles might do and these circles (each in its own way) are filling that need.

The real founders of the institution were Dr. E. D. Whadbee and Dr. W. T. Merchant (deceased), with Dr. Solomon Stone, Dr. Wm. Perry,

At that time there were a number of Red Cross Clubs functioning but they found they needed more support and an advisory committee was asked to help them meet their needs. This committee was composed of Mrs. J. B. Speed, Miss Lucy Balknep, and Mr. Andrew Cowan. Of this original committee, Mrs. Speed is the only surviving member.

For about thirty years this advisory committee and the Women's Board of Managers have worked on the city. The first was the Merchant-Smith then, for the years named the Red Cross Clubs dropped out one by one leaving only Red Cross Circle.

In the last two years there has been a new impetus to the life and organization of circles for Red Cross among the leading discriminated women of the city. The first was the Merchant-Smith Club. The officers of this club are Mrs. E. D. Williams, President, Mrs. Christine Mason, Secretary and Mrs. Corrie Holden, Treasurer. The second

Dr. S. S. Porter, Mrs. Lizzie Bates and others.

In 1908 the physicians finding themselves burdened with debt decided to organize a Women's Board of Managers, Mrs. Lizzie Bates being chosen as President and Mrs. Bertha Whadbee, Secretary. The present officers of this Board are Mrs. Bertha Whadbee, Mrs. Lucy B. Sheppard, Vice President, Mrs. Ophelia S. Matthews, Secretary, and Mrs. Jessie E. Sook, Treasurer.

The members of the present advisory committee are Mrs. J. B. Speed, Mrs. Jeany L. Robinson, Mrs. Charles Harner, and Mrs. E. K. Roun.

In the year 1913, Feb. 12 the Building fund was established. In 1915 the middle wing of the present hospital was created and five years later a second wing, and three years after this, a third wing was added. About the year of 1924 the nurses' home was added. The total cost of building to date being \$22,000 and the cost of building and equipment being \$28,000.

Continued on Page 12

This article continues
at 1930 Crippled
Children's Ward

Source: The Filson
Historical Society

MORE ABOUT RED CROSS HOSPITAL *Continued From Page 3*

The first Red Cross Circle organized in 1914 with Mrs. Lizzie Bradford, President; Mrs. Janie Rutherford, Secretary; and Mrs. Margaret Braddock, Treasurer; has functioned thru all the years raising funds in one effort to the amount of \$5.00 in a picnic

1939 Souvenir Dr. Whedbee

Dr. W. D. Whedbee Resident Physician of Red Cross Hospital, was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree from Howard University and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the same institution. He served his internship at Freedman's Hospital and was in charge of the Medical Dispensary of the Hospital and was visiting physician to the Foundling's Home for two years.

He came to Louisville, was admitted to the practice of medicine and found himself handicapped by lack of facilities. Although he was qualified and abjectively legally authorized, he nevertheless was unable to practice in the hospitals of the city on account of race discrimination. Modern inventions and discoveries in applied medicine and surgery demand the use of hospitals.

The colored doctor was not only barred from medical and surgical institutions but for the lack trained nurses

he could not call to his aid any intelligent service. Thus the avenues of progress were closed to him.

Under the slogan: "We can, we will, in Louisville," a small but determined group of physicians inaugurated a movement to go "over the top" with a hospital for the colored citizens of Louisville. Calling to their aid the good women of the race and others who were willing to work, they initiated a campaign and ferried the way to success. Dr. Whedbee was a most active member of this group.

In less than two years these pioneers rented a house and opened the doors of an Improved Hospital at 425 South 6th Street. November, 1899 was the beginning of Red Cross Hospital, an institution which is a blessing and inspiration to Colored Louisville.

Red Cross Hospital was incorporated in 1902.



DR. E. D. WHEDBEE

After the hospital, the first thought of the incorporators was the inclusion in the Articles of Incorporation, authority to operate a School of Nursing. From this Training School the hospital has educated and sent forth scores of young women who have acquitted themselves with credit wherever they have been employed. Some serve private patients in homes and hospitals; some are employed by educational institutions; some are Executives in hospitals; many are employed in the City Health Department and others by the Association for Public Nursing.

By careful management, faithful, persistent and honest endeavor, the hospital has attracted many friends who have come to its rescue with financial aid and have helped to develop an institution which is giving to Louisville an inestimable and unselfish service which is a challenge to its gratitude and support.

Dr. Whedbee's interest and loyalty to Red Cross Hospital have continued all these years and his continued success has become an obsession.

Dr. Whedbee is a member of Plymouth Congregational Church. During thirty years of service he organized the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour which flourished for many years during which time he served as president. For a number of years he was Church Clerk, Sunday School Superintendent and Chairman of the Board of Deacons. The Board of Directors of the Plymouth Settlement Home elected him the first Treasurer of the Board which office he held until the past year.

Dr. Whedbee was President of the Board of Directors of the National Home Finding Society of which Rev. O. Singleton is President and General Manager. He served in this capacity for a number of years. When the Headquarters of the Home was transferred from Louisville to a more suitable site, on a farm purchased for the purpose, connection with the work terminated.

Dr. Whedbee worked in various capacities with the Republican Organization of the City and County, for more than sixteen years. In 1917 he was appointed City Physician and later was the first Colored Physician appointed as School Physician for the Colored Schools in the Louisville Public Schools. Notwithstanding the duties of these various fields, those of the medical profession have always enlisted his constant and best endeavours. Being an initiate

Continued On Page 19

Source: The Filson Historical Society

1939 Souvenir Dr. Whedbee p 2

MORE ABOUT DR. WHEDBEE

Continued From Page 5

reader, Dr. Whedbee has kept abreast of whatever is best and vital in medical literature and is thus able to call to his aid the latest and the best in the prosecution of his work.

He says: The conflict against disease cannot cease until the foe has been definitely vanquished and the victors can exclaim as did Caesar of old "I came! I saw! I conquered" Dr. Whedbee therefore commends and recommends Red Cross Hospital and heartily invites the cooperation of the general public in an effort to fortify its walls against the forces inimical to its welfare and make it a great institution because a most useful one and thus transmit it to succeeding generations.

They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

"Well begun is half done" says the proverb.

A little learning is a dangerous thing

God from a beautiful necessity, is love.

Source: The Filson Historical Society

1939 Souvenir Mary Merritt

TWENTY EIGHT YEARS OF SERVICE

Miss Mary E. Merritt



Miss Mary E. Merritt, a former Berea student and a graduate of Freedman's Hospital was the first registered nurse in the State of Kentucky, colored or white, having been registered in October 1913.

She came to Red Cross August 31, 1911, thru the efforts of Miss Lucy B. Polknap, who having met her in Clatsaquia, N. Y. during that summer and finding they needed a nurse here, consulted with the Board and arranged for her to take over the work in the Fall.

In coming to Red Cross, Miss Merritt found

an institution accommodating about twelve persons. Instruments and surgical supplies had to be sterilized on the kitchen stove and the only lighting system, kerosene lamps.

In the fall of 1911 people began to appreciate the hospital more, funds gradually increased, and the first big effort accomplished was to put in gas and electricity.

Miss Merritt has rendered and is still rendering an invaluable service. She put her self wholeheartedly into the work which she has chosen as her life work. Thro' her inspiration and effort, at least seventy five young women have graduated from the Nurses Training Department. Thro' all the years they have been gainfully employed. At present nine are employed by the city health department, two in the county, and we have one Public Health Nurse; six are at Red Cross and three at Waterbury Hills Sanatorium.

At first the facilities for surgery and provisions for the training of these nurses were crude because of a lack of money, but as time has gone on friends both colored and white have come to their aid and have made it possible to equip an up to date operating room with everything.

During the past two years they have been able to operate the training department, the requirements now being fifty patients a day, or being affiliated with a hospital that does have. All this we trust will be cared for in the near future.

The majority of Negro physicians in the city comprise the various staffs, Dr. R. B. Scott being the President of the Executive Board and Dr. W. R. Witherington, Secretary. The leading white physicians of the city also lend their support, helping in many ways where help is much needed.

Proof of her ability and of her interest in her profession is shown by the recognition given Miss Merritt by State and National Associations. As has been said, she was the first registered nurse in the state of Kentucky.

She is a charter member of the National Association of Colored Nurses, having held office as secretary two years; organized the Alpha Society of Graduate Nurses of Louisville and also the State Association of Colored Nurses which has recently been named the Adah R. Thomas State Nurses Association.

Source: The Filson Historical Society

1939 Animals!

Paper Mache
Animals filled the
Children's Ward



© The Courier-Journal, date unknown

1940 Story Hour



This group of children looked forward to story hour at the old Red Cross Hospital in 1940. The hospital closed in 1975.

Crippled children at the hospital look forward to the story-telling hour. In this group, clockwise, are Mrs. H. L. Street, 2308 W. Chestnut, the reader; Dorothy Hopkins, Geneva Bryant and Mary Lou Bowman. Carol Allen Weather is facing the table.

1940 Craft Work



© The Courier-Journal exact date unknown

1939 Accreditation Inspection Mar 5, p1

REPORT OF RED CROSS HOSPITAL

The following committee made a visit to the Red Cross Hospital on March 5, 1939:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Sam Overstreet | 2. Dr. Charles Edelen |
| 3. Dr. Gracie Rowntree | 4. Dr. Arnold Griswold |

Findings:

Bed Capacity	60
Beds at present.	40
Graduate Nurses on duty	
Day	4
Night	2
Regular Ward Helpers	none
Laundresses	2
Cook	1
Janitor	1
Obstetrical cases per year	15
Crippled children	50
Other patients	300 about

Income:

About \$10,000 which includes \$4,000 given by Crippled Children's Commission. This income is derived from fees and contributions. Compensation cases play a large part.

Recommendations:

Equipment and physical changes in hospital

X-ray (old - was 10 or 15 years old when Red Cross received it from St. Anthony's and has now been used for 14 years)

A new x-ray outfit adequate for fluoroscopic and x-ray with Bucky diaphragm, etc. is needed. Cost about fifteen hundred dollars.

Other permanent equipment and supplies for operating room are necessary.

A linen room and more space for storing equipment is necessary.

The third floor is adequate for operating facilities alone. The x-ray should be moved to another floor or better, placed on the roof east of the operating room.

The laboratory might best be placed next to the x-ray room.

A hand scrubbing sink is needed in the obstetrical room.

Fracture equipment with fracture beds with "Ballon Frame," rope, weights, pulleys and splints should

1939 Accreditation Inspection Mar 5, p2

1939 -2-

be installed. Total cost of all fracture equipment about \$150.00.

Wards:

Necessary drugs and dressings should be provided. Dressing tray or set and intravenous outfit should be supplied.

There should be a complete rearrangement of the record system with steel desk containing slots above for records. This desk could be placed in the front hall.

The general appearance of the hospital could be improved by painting some of the walls and woodwork and washing the windows. Probably an architect could be called in to suggest changes for front hall.

The suggestion was made that a survey of the Red Cross Hospital be made by one of the local hospital superintendents.

The graduate operating room nurse should be added to the staff, or it might be advisable to have one of the present nurses take further training in operating room procedures. This nurse could be trained to do technician and x-ray work.

These recommendations are not complete, but will serve as a beginning to make Red Cross Hospital better equipped for service, in the opinion of the physicians who made the recommendations.

1940 Accreditation Mid-Report April 8, p1

REPORT ON RED CROSS HOSPITAL

The following committee made a second visit to the Red Cross Hospital on April 8th, 1940:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Sam Overstreet | 2. Dr. Charles Edelen |
| 2. Dr. Gracie Rowatree | 4. Dr. Arnold Griswold |

One nurse had been added to the staff for day duty, bringing the total nurses for day duty to five. There are now two full time ward helpers and three part time N.Y.A. ward helpers.

Income for this fiscal year was about \$12,500. This includes \$4,000 from the Crippled Children's Commission. More compensation cases were admitted this year than last.

A number of the recommendations made by the committee last year have been carried out.

Through the generosity of Mrs. J.B. Spood a new X-ray, new fracture equipment, and a hand scrubbing sink in the obstetrical room have been provided. The record system has been improved with the addition of a stool desk containing slots for records. This desk was provided by the Bate Spood Club. A library on the second floor has been started by the Junior League. Forty text books on nursing were donated by the State Board of Nurse's Examiners. Twenty medical books were given by Dr. J.O. Brennen. Two instrument cabinets, a hook case, and a number of medical books were given by Mrs. C.W. Harris. An ultra-violet ray lamp and ten beds were donated by Kosair Hospital. A diathermy machine was given by Dr. C.W. Smith. The Merchant Smith Club provided a new stove for the kitchen.

The general appearance of the hospital has been greatly improved by painting and cleaning.

Recommendations:

The permanent equipment and supplies for the operating room should include a new operating light and a new operating table. The new light is an immediate necessity. The type of light recommended is Scanlan Morris Operay-light. The type of table suggested is Balfour-Scanlan Morris. The provision of an instrument table for the operating room similar to those used at the City Hospital instead of the semi-circular type of table used at the present time. A new scrubbing sink is needed in the operating room. New sterilizing equipment should be provided for the operating room. Water suction apparatus should be provided.

1940 Accreditation Mid-Report Apr 8, p2

1940 -2-

The Hospital should furnish gloves, gowns and suture material.

A linen room and more storage space for equipment is necessary.

As was recommended last year, the third floor is adequate for operating facilities only. The X-ray should be moved to another floor or placed on the roof east of the operating room. The laboratory facilities should be improved and a lavatory placed next to the X-ray room.

A Baxter outfit for transfusions and a spinal puncture outfit is needed.

It has been suggested that the elevator service could be improved by installing automatic push buttons.

One of the rooms on the first floor should be utilized as a record room.

The oxygen tent should be gone over thoroughly so as to be in good condition when it is needed. Two or more nurses should be trained in the use of the oxygen tent. The utility man should be trained in changing the oxygen, filling it with ice and should be acquainted with its general mechanical care.

Some system for planning diets should be inaugurated.

As was suggested last year, one graduate operating room nurse should be added to the staff or one of the present nurses should be given further training in operating room procedures. This nurse could be trained to do laboratory and x-ray work.

Better trained supervision of the hospital will add greatly in the improvement of the institution.

These recommendations, when carried out, will add much to improving the service rendered by the Red Cross Hospital.

1940 Accreditation Findings Aug 2, p1

COPY: Letter from American College of Surgeons

August 2, 1940

Miss Mary E. Kerritt, Supt.
Red Cross Hospital
Louisville, Kentucky

My dear Miss Kerritt:

In the course of the survey of hospitals during the year 1940 by the American College of Surgeons, the Red Cross Hospital was visited by our representative, Dr. Paul S. Ferguson. We greatly appreciate the fine co-operation Doctor Ferguson received from you, members of the Women's Advisory Board, members of the medical staff, assistant City Health Commissioner, and others.

We have made a thorough analysis of Doctor Ferguson's report and transmit herewith a summary of his findings with recommendations.

By-laws, Rules and Regulations

We would recommend that the by-laws, rules and regulations of the medical staff be revised, since it was noted at the time of survey that the present ones are too general and not adequate for present day needs. We suggest that you refer frequently to the specimen by-laws, rules and regulations in the Manual of Hospital Standardization when making the revision, and we would be pleased to have a copy of the document when completed and adopted. It is probable that Type I of these by-laws would be most applicable to your institution.

Application for Staff Appointment

In connection with the organization of the medical staff, it is recommended that the form "Application for Appointment to the Medical Staff," as shown in the Manual, be adopted and filled out by each physician privileged to practice in the hospital, regardless of the duration of membership on the staff, and filed at the hospital for reference. The adopted practice of requiring new members, who may be admitted to the staff from time to time, to fill out and file the recommended form, will keep the credentials of the medical staff up to date quite satisfactorily.

You will note that the form recommended for application to the medical staff embodies the pledge against the division of fees, and we suggest that you call this fact to the attention of the staff members as they fill it out. Since there were no signatures to the pledge on file in the hospital at the time of the survey, may we ask that when all of the signatures have been secured, a copy of the pledge, with signatures, be sent to this office for filing with Doctor Ferguson's report.

Annual Appointments

We would suggest that you consider the policy of extending hospital privileges to members of the medical staff for one year only, that is, annual appointments, based on the credentials embodied in the application for staff membership and a record of the individual's professional work.

1940 Accreditation Findings Aug 2, p2

Miss Mary E. Morrill -2-

Medical Staff Conferences

It was reported that the medical staff held only four monthly conferences during the past year. We call your attention to the requirement of Hospital Standardization that there should be at least monthly conferences, that is twelve, during each calendar year. The program for the staff conference should be confined to a thorough review and analysis of the clinical work in the hospital, with special attention to diagnoses, treatments, complications, infections, delayed recoveries, deaths, unimproved cases, or other work not up to the accepted standard of quality.

Minutes of the Staff Conferences

Complete minutes should be kept of the proceedings of each monthly conference, including the patient's number, nature of the case with outstanding or unusual features, name of physician presenting the facts, abstracts of discussion, clinical data, conclusions reached from study of the case, and also a careful record of attendance.

Monthly Analysis Report

As an added incentive to good medical staff programs and conferences, we suggest the compiling and rendering to the staff each month, and also annually, an analysis of the hospital work, compiled according to the proscribed analysis report, a sample copy of which is enclosed. This report should be made as detailed and complete as possible.

Medical Records

We regret that the medical records at the time of the survey were very brief and lacking in sufficient data in practically all the component parts. An acceptable record is one which has sufficient data to justify the diagnosis and warrant the treatment and end results obtained. The data which were recorded in the medical records were not of such scientific value or adequate to meet the requirements. We would refer you to the section on medical records in the Manual of Hospital Standardization for the necessary contents of acceptable medical records and the method of compiling and filing them after discharge of the patient from the hospital.

Nomenclature

We would recommend that as soon as you find it possible, a standard system of nomenclature be adopted, and complete cross-files be developed for indexing and filing the medical records.

Clinical Laboratory

It is reported that the clinical laboratory of the hospital is not equipped for making the necessary examinations in establishing diagnoses on patients admitted to the hospital. Since this is an important department of every modern hospital, we would recommend the installation of the necessary equipment and that the department be placed under the direction of one of the local pathologists.

Technicians

It is essential that every modern hospital provide competent technical help in the clinical laboratory and x-ray department, that necessary examination may be properly made to assist in making diagnoses and checking the progress of patients, as well as rendering proper reports and maintaining departmental records.

1940 Accreditation Findings Aug 2, p4; (p3 missing)

-4-

Nursery

According to the report of survey, a nursery is not provided in the hospital for care of the newborn and they are kept in the obstetrical ward with the mothers. This is not in accordance with modern methods. The many dangers in thus exposing the newborn are obvious. We would recommend that a nursery be provided for the newborn as soon as possible, as they should be kept apart from other patients in the hospital.

Dietitian

It is recommended that as soon as possible and practicable, a competent graduate dietitian be employed by the hospital to supervise the food service. Placing the food service in the care of a trained dietitian would be an economy, in addition to assisting the physicians in the work of diet therapy.

Fractures

We would urge that every effort be made to comply with the requirements for the treatment of fractures, which are outlined on pages 49 and 50 of the Manual of Hospital Standardization, and that in recording these cases you use the fracture form recommended.

Physical Plant

The physical plant was reported as a semi-modern building, part old and non-fire proof and part new and semi-fire proof. The equipment was not regarded as being up to the required standard. It is recommended that as soon as possible and practicable, the older or non-fire proof building be replaced by a more modern structure. Indeed, part of the present physical plant might be regarded as somewhat of a fire hazard. It is also evident that there is need for improvement and modernization of the equipment.

This report is submitted for your consideration and with a desire to see this institution put on a basis that can be acceptable for approval by the American College of Surgeons. Rest assured of our sincere interest and cooperation in this respect. We hope the management and medical staff will give these recommendations their serious consideration and that you will keep us informed as to the progress being made in complying as fully as possible with all the recommendations.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

Malcolm T. MacEachern, M.D.
Associate Director.

j1

1942 Hattie Bishop Speed Passes

Hattie B. Speed had been the primary benefactor of Red Cross Hospital for the past two decades.

She senses that the hospital would suffer without further support, and did provide for the Red Cross Hospital in her will.

Negro Hospital Still Needs Cash Despite Aid of Rosenwald Fund

1942, Feb 8
Rumors of
Wealth Squashed!

Donation to Help Buy Equipment

Anxious to squish the rumor that they have plentiful funds are the directors of the Red Cross Hospital for Negroes, 1133 S. Shelby St.

Donations of cash, food, clothing or furniture at the open house which will be held from 1 to 4 p.m. Thursday, will be gratefully received, they declare. Since 1913, Lincoln's birthday anniversary has been observed as the hospital "rally day" when the friends of the institution are asked to visit it and contribute whatever they can spare. Part of the money donated is used to retire the debt of approximately \$15,000 on the building.

Wealth Rumor Repudiated

The hospital's new and undesired reputation for wealth has developed, possibly as a result of the Rosenwald Foundation grant of \$10,000 for equipment and personnel, and the city's contribution of \$5,000 for personnel, was the opinion of Mrs. Charles Harner,

member of the hospital's executive committee.

"As valuable and as welcome as these grants are, they won't pay the salaries, the wages and the operation matter—and other operating expenses," said Mrs. Harner. "With costs rising the hospital is badly in need of cash."

Even the \$10,000 Rosenwald grant, \$10,000 will be used to rehabilitate the hospital as it will meet the specifications of the American College of Surgeons in order that nurses' training may be resumed at the hospital.

Plan to Buy Equipment

The money will be spent for X-ray equipment, a new operating table and to improve the laboratory equipment. The remaining \$5,000 is to be spent over a two-year period to employ technicians for the hospital.

The city's \$5,000 is being given for a resident doctor, a laboratory technician, a staff executive and a library librarian.

Dr. Hugh B. Lovell, city health director, said that the nurses' training course likely will start in September after the college of surgeons gives its approval of the hospital.

Outside of what it collects from its patients, the only money the hospital receives is approximately \$3,000 annually from the State to pay for the crippled children patients, said Mrs. Mary E. Merrill, superintendent of the hospital for the last thirty years. Mrs. Merrill, a registered nurse, attended Berea College when it was open to Negroes and later took the nurses' training course at Freedman's Hospital in Washington.

She said there was an average of about thirty patients a day at the hospital. The price of the rooms ranges from \$10.00 to \$17.00 a week.

Starring the need for more

operating funds Mrs. Harner commented on the kindness of contributors who permitted the hospital bills to run over a long period of time.

"If it were not for such consideration as this, I don't know what we could do," she said.

The Red Cross Hospital—having no connection with the American Red Cross, was established in a five-room frame building on 5th St. where the Alimony court stands, in 1920. A few years later it was moved to its present site on Shelby St. The nurses' training school was begun in 1904 and was closed five years ago because of lack of funds.

Mrs. J. B. Speed, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary Committee, who has been interested in the hospital for the past thirty years, provided the institution with a nurses' home.

Mrs. Bertha W. W. is chairman of the hospital; Mrs. Jesse T. Scott is treasurer of the hospital, and Mrs. G. B. Matthews, secretary.

1942: Constant Progress

June 16, 1942
For Red Cross Hospital

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.
Friends, white and colored, the city-wide linen shower for the Red Cross Hospital is now on. We are asking all friends to please send us linen that we may keep our place up to the standard. You can send your pieces now to the hospital, Virginia Beauty Shoppe, or 1730 West Chestnut.

The shower will close Wednesday night, July 8, at the Red Cross Hospital. Refreshment will be served.

We are looking for old and new members to come and help up boost this shower.

God loves a cheerful giver.

This shower is sponsored by the Red Cross Silvey Memorial Club.

MADORA McFIELD, Chairman.

Louisville.

City Negro Hospital Expansion Okehed

Presidential approval was announced today for a \$38,260 allotment by the Federal Works Agency for improvements at the Red Cross Hospital for Negroes, 1436 S. Shelby.

The funds, included among five hospital and recreational projects in various parts of the country, call for a ten-bed addition and a nurses' home expansion to provide quarters and facilities for ten more nurses.

Another allotment was for a \$63,000 recreational center at Evansville, Ind.

Times, June 22, 1941

Negro Hospital Adds to Board Surgeon, 2 Physicians

New Members.

Advancing another step toward meeting prescribed standards of the American College of Surgeons, the Red Cross Hospital today added a surgeon and two physicians to its Hospital Executive Committee.

The new members are Dr. L. A. Griswold, professor of surgery at U. of L. Medical School; Dr. J. B. Bell, Negro, of the medical staff of Waverly Hills Sanatorium, and Dr. J. R. Nurse, Negro, medical director of Central Louisville Clinic.

Patterned after the City Hospital executive committee, the group includes Health Director Leavell, Dr. John Walker Moore, dean of U. of L. Medical School, and Miss Mary E. Merritt, hospital superintendent. Two members are also to be appointed by the hospital directors.

Committee Is Appointed For Hospital

Improvement Planned For Negro Institution

Appointment of an executive committee for the Red Cross Hospital was announced yesterday by the hospital board of directors.

The committee consists of Dr. J. B. Bell, Negro, a member of the medical staff of Waverly Hills, who will be staff executive; Dr. R. S. Griswold, professor of surgery at the U. of L. Medical School, who will be director of surgical service; Dr. J. M. Nurse, medical director of the Central Louisville Clinic at Beecher Terrace, who will be director of medical service; Dr. John W. Moore, dean of the U. of L. medical school; Dr. Hugh R. Leavell, director of health, and Miss Mary E. Merritt, City Hospital nurse superintendent.

U. of L. School Assists.

Creation of the committee follows an agreement between the University of Louisville and the Red Cross Hospital by which the university medical school is helping modernize the hospital so that it can meet the requirements of the College of Surgeons.

"The hospital must meet these requirements before the planned school for Negro nurses can be started," Dr. Leavell explained. "Another committee is now engaged in estimating equipment needs for the hospital and the necessary equipment will be purchased in the near future."

The modernization of the hospital, plus the nurses' training course and a planned internship program for Negro doctors has been made possible through a grant from the Rosenwald Foundation plus financial help from the city.

Health Grant: 1943

For Training Nurses and Interns

To meet accreditation of National College of Surgeons

New Operating Table

X-Ray equipment

More Lab Equipment

© The Courier-Journal

City Gets \$17,000 Fund To Aid Negro Health

Oct. 6, 1943

The city today awarded the advancement of Negro health in Louisville, Ky., when officials of the Board of Health in Chicago formally approved a grant of \$17,000 to start Negro nurses and intern training courses here and to purchase part of \$1,000 to finance a graduate course in public health for a Negro faculty at the Health Department.

The \$17,000 grant, which will be used to purchase the new operating table, X-ray equipment, and more lab equipment, will be used to meet accreditation of the National College of Surgeons.

The \$1,000 grant, which will be used to purchase the new operating table, X-ray equipment, and more lab equipment, will be used to meet accreditation of the National College of Surgeons.

Training to start At Once

The new training course will start in November, Dr. Leavell said. He said he will apply for a grant from the National College of Surgeons to purchase the new operating table, X-ray equipment, and more lab equipment.

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Start for Public Health

The \$1,000 grant, which will be used to purchase the new operating table, X-ray equipment, and more lab equipment, will be used to meet accreditation of the National College of Surgeons.

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which will be desirable to start improving health and sanitation conditions among the people," Dr. Leavell said.

Dr. Leavell said he will apply for a grant from the National College of Surgeons to purchase the new operating table, X-ray equipment, and more lab equipment.

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1943, Oct 6: Plans Set for Building Annex

Annex Extends from 1438 to
1442 S. Shelby, will add:

10 Ward Rooms

Nurses Housing

Will enable approval as Training

School for Nurses

Lots donated by
the Late Hattie B
Speed--in her
Will.

© The Courier-Journal

Red Cross Hospital Gets Priorities

W.P.B. Approves

New Addition

October 6, 1943

Priorities for construction of an addition to the Red Cross Hospital Nurses' Home and to the hospital for ten ward-sized rooms have been approved by the War Production Board, it was announced yesterday.

Authorization to ask for bids was given to Capt. Brinton B. Davis, architect, and the work is expected to start in the near future. Cost of the one and two-story structure was first estimated at \$36,000, but due to the type priorities which involve much use of plastics, the cost will be raised materially, it was pointed out.

Will Adjoin Hospital.

The building will adjoin the present hospital structure and will be constructed on lots bought and donated to the hospital by the late Mrs. J. B. Speed. The building will be on ground extending from 1438 to 1442 S. Shelby.

One of the principal benefits of the new building will be that it will enable the hospital to obtain the approval of the American College of Surgeons as a training school for nurses. At present the hospital has the tentative approval of the college, after a long fight to establish itself. It will become the only institution in Louisville where Ne-

1944, May 15

Dedication of Annex

5 2-bed Wards

Nurses Dining Room

New Kitchen

Added Nurses Quarters

© The Courier-Journal

MORNING,

MAY 15, 1944. *Saturday press*

New Annex Is Dedicated At Red Cross Hospital

Institution For Negroes Aided By U. S.

A shiny new seven-room annex to the Red Cross Hospital, 1436 S. Shelby, was dedicated in open-air ceremonies yesterday afternoon in the hospital yard.

"This is Mother's Day," said Dr. John D. Trawick, City-County assistant director of health, "and Red Cross is a mother hospital. I hope she can send out her daughter hospitals all over the land.

Trawick Says Challenge Faced.

"A challenge is thrown down to us every day," he declared, "and I think we will meet it. When the boys come back from World War II they are going to demand new methods in the treatment of illness, in home-making, and in the improvement of our over-all civilization. Projects like this are going to help satisfy these demands."

Dr. Trawick relayed a message of "Godspeed and best success" from Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt, who was unable to be present. He also represented Dr. Hugh R. Leavell, city-county director of health, at the ceremonies.

James A. Adkins, race relations officer with the Federal Works Agency, Washington, pointed out that "Red Cross is the only institution in Kentucky or Indiana where Negro physicians can attend Negro patients."

E. A. Marys, F.W.A. state engi-



C. J. Photo.

LOOKING OVER the spacious new kitchen at Red Cross Hospital are E. A. Marys, Federal Works Agency state engineer, and Dr. John D. Trawick, City-County assistant director of health.

neer, explained some of the conditions under which funds for the new wing had been made available by the federal agency.

The hospital additions, built and outfitted at a cost of approximately \$36,000, include five new

two-bed wards, a large modern kitchen, a nurses' dining room and an addition to the nurses' quarters. The hospital now will accommodate about sixty-five patients.

1944 5 Ward Rooms, 1st Floor?



Photo by Scott Lux

1945, Dec KNEA
Journal Cover

The K. N. E. A. Journal

Official Organ of the Kentucky Negro Education Association

VOL. XVIII

December, 1945 - January, 1946

No. 2

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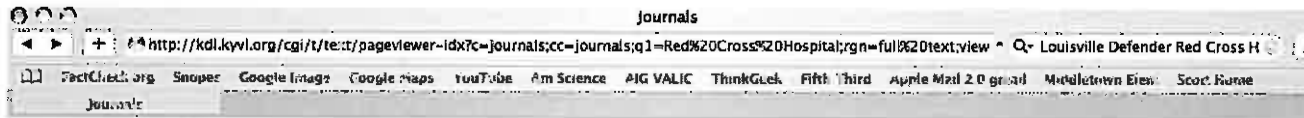
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1945 \$4,000 Appropriation

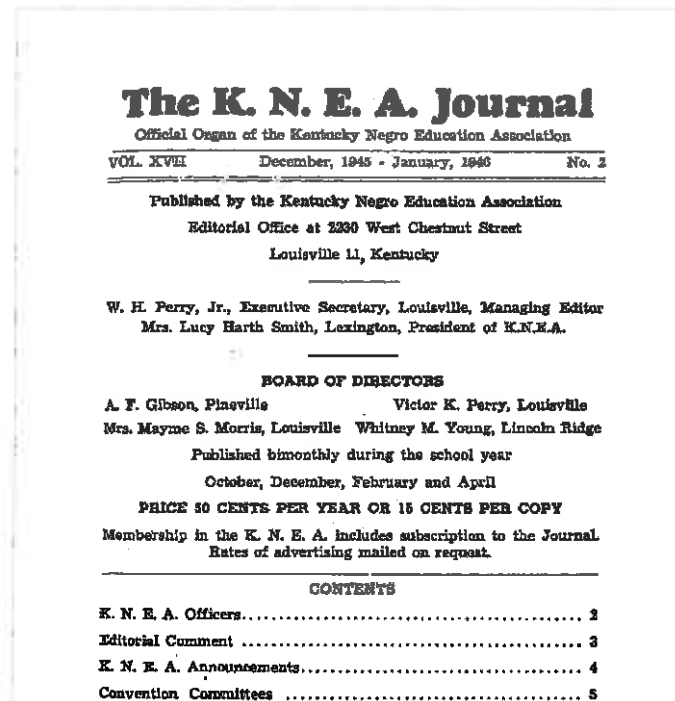
This issue notates the appropriation of \$4,000 for the Red Cross Hospital being transferred under the State Board of Health—which aided the process of nurses training.

KNEA Journal. Volume 18, Number 1

1945, December Digital Library Reference



Title: Kentucky Negro Educational Association Journal v.17 n.2
Author: Kentucky Negro Educational Association
Collection: Journals
List of all pages



Interested researchers will be pleased with the excellent online resources of the Kentuckiana Digital Library. This photocopy is intended to shed light on this reference.

1945 Fund Drive for Necessary Equipment

\$50,000 Drive Begins At Red Cross Hospital

Feb. 11 Needs include:

Incubator for Premature Babies

Fracture Frame

Universal Operating Table

Oxygen Equipment

Surgical Instruments

Laboratory Room

Multibeam Operating Light

The need of the Red Cross Hospital, Negro institution at 1436 S. Shelby, which begins its drive for \$50,000 tomorrow, is perhaps best illustrated to the layman by the overcrowded men's ward.

One patient, Leslie Cobb, Hodgenville, who had both legs broken when he was hit by an automobile, lies in an elevated bed, the means of elevation being a chair pushed under the foot of the bed. The elaborate harness supporting one leg is suspended from a piece of kindling wood, instead of a steel arm, which crosses a carpenter's wooden horse extending the length of the bed.

Equipment Badly Needed.

A fracture frame for beds and an entire set-up of splints is one of the immediate needs of the hospital, Houston A. Baker, business manager of the hospital during the hours he isn't teaching at Central High School said. He explained the reasons for the overcrowding, most of the patients being industrial cases, was

that General Hospital cannot take the compensation cases.

Another need is a sterilizer as the 25-year-old sterilizer now in use breaks down at intervals and the operating instruments must be sent to a neighboring hospital while the patient waits.

\$2,500 Already Pledged.

Incubators for premature babies, a universal operating table, oxygen equipment, a steam table for food, surgical instruments, a laboratory room and a multibeam operating light are just a few of the necessary items that are lacking at the hospital.

David Fairleigh, secretary-treasurer of the Lincoln Bank & Trust Company, is chairman of the drive for funds. Precampaign pledges to the amount of \$2,500 have been received from Negro physicians, dentists and pharmacists.

1945 Incubator Fund Drive

Feb. 9 THE MAKESHIFT fracture frame and the chair used for elevation of a bed occupied by Leslie Cobb, Hodgenville, illustrate the need for equipment at the Red Cross Hospital.

© The Courier-Journal Photo



1946 Fundraiser Brochure

Red Cross Hospital 1946

The story of Red Cross Hospital is a story of struggle and sacrifice. Many years ago, there were a few Negro citizens in the city of Louisville who realized that such an institution was absolutely necessary if the health of the Negro populace was to be maintained.

Consequently, these people went to work and established a small hospital. Doctors Whedbee and Merchant were the men chiefly instrumental in beginning this work. Later they were joined by doctors Scott, Snyder and Flask. Much credit is due these pioneers in this field, for with the help of their faithful wives and a few other interested women they often found the going tough, but with a faith and perseverance that defied defeat they continued to work toward their goal.

In 1911 Miss Mary Merritt was employed as supervisor of nurses and took charge of Red Cross Hospital, and with her coming it might be said that the hospital took on a new life. During the administration of Miss Merritt, Mrs. Mattie B. Speed, a very philanthropic individual became so impressed with her work and personality that she became interested in Red Cross Hospital and gave generously of her time and means to make the institution what it should be. As a result of this interest Red Cross can now boast of a physical plant valued at approximately three hundred thousand dollars, the major portion having been contributed by Mrs. Speed.

In 1944 the board of directors of Red Cross decided to

1946 Fundraiser Brochure p2

employ a parttime business manager for the hospital. Mr. Houston A. Baker was selected for the position and in the spring of 1945 he launched a campaign to raise \$50,000.00 for needed improvements at the hospital. The theme of the campaign was (Red Cross Hospital is your hospital). The citizens of Louisville both colored and white expressed belief in this slogan by generously over-subscribing to the campaign by six thousand dollars.

In order to keep faith with this generous public, Red Cross Hospital is holding open house on August 18, 1946 to give everyone an opportunity to witness the promised improvements and alterations in the physical plant, to see the new and modern equipment that has been purchased and to note the increase in personnel.

1946-47 plans for Red Cross include the establishment of a nurse training school, the setting up of a surgical and medical clinic, also a cancer clinic with deep therapy and radium treatments, for which equipment has already been installed.

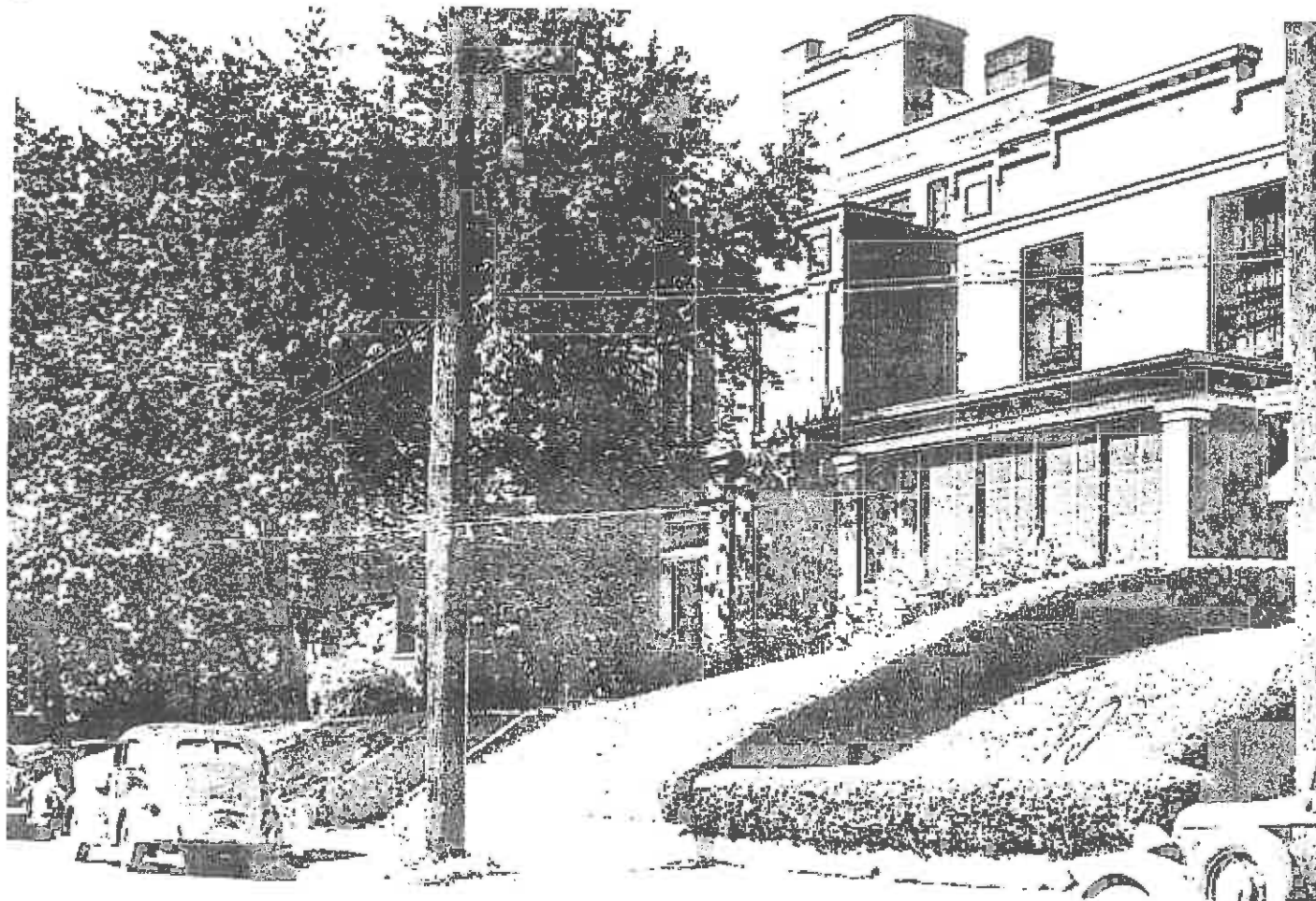
The board of directors expresses appreciation to all those who have in any way contributed to these achievements at the hospital and reiterate their campaign promise to make Red Cross a hospital to which Louisville citizens can point with pride.

The Board of Directors

DR. G. H. REID, President
MRS. OPHELIA B. MATTHEWS, Secretary
MRS. JESSIE T. SCOTT, Treasurer
DR. J. H. WALLS
DR. HORACE MORRIS
DEAN BERTRAM DOYLE

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MRS. EMMET HORINE
MRS. BERTHA WHEDBEE
REV. DANIEL HUGHLET
MR. JOHN O. BLANTON
MR. FRANK L. STANLEY

1946
Fundraiser
Brochure p3
Front View



Red Cross Hospital
Through The Eye of the Camera

The Kornhauser Library

1946
Fundraiser
Brochure p4
Supt H.A. Baker
Nursing Staff

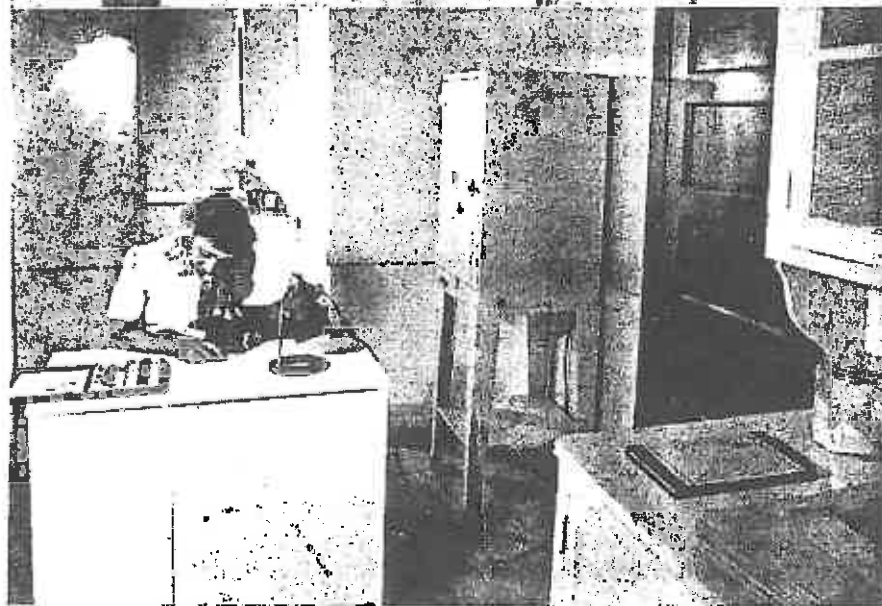


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H. A. Baker, Superintendent

1946
Fundraiser
Brochure p5
Clinical Lab

A patient goes to surgery through the new passageway



Clinical Laboratory, showing new biological incubator and modern microscope lamp

1946
Fundraiser
Brochure p6

Modern Laundry and workers

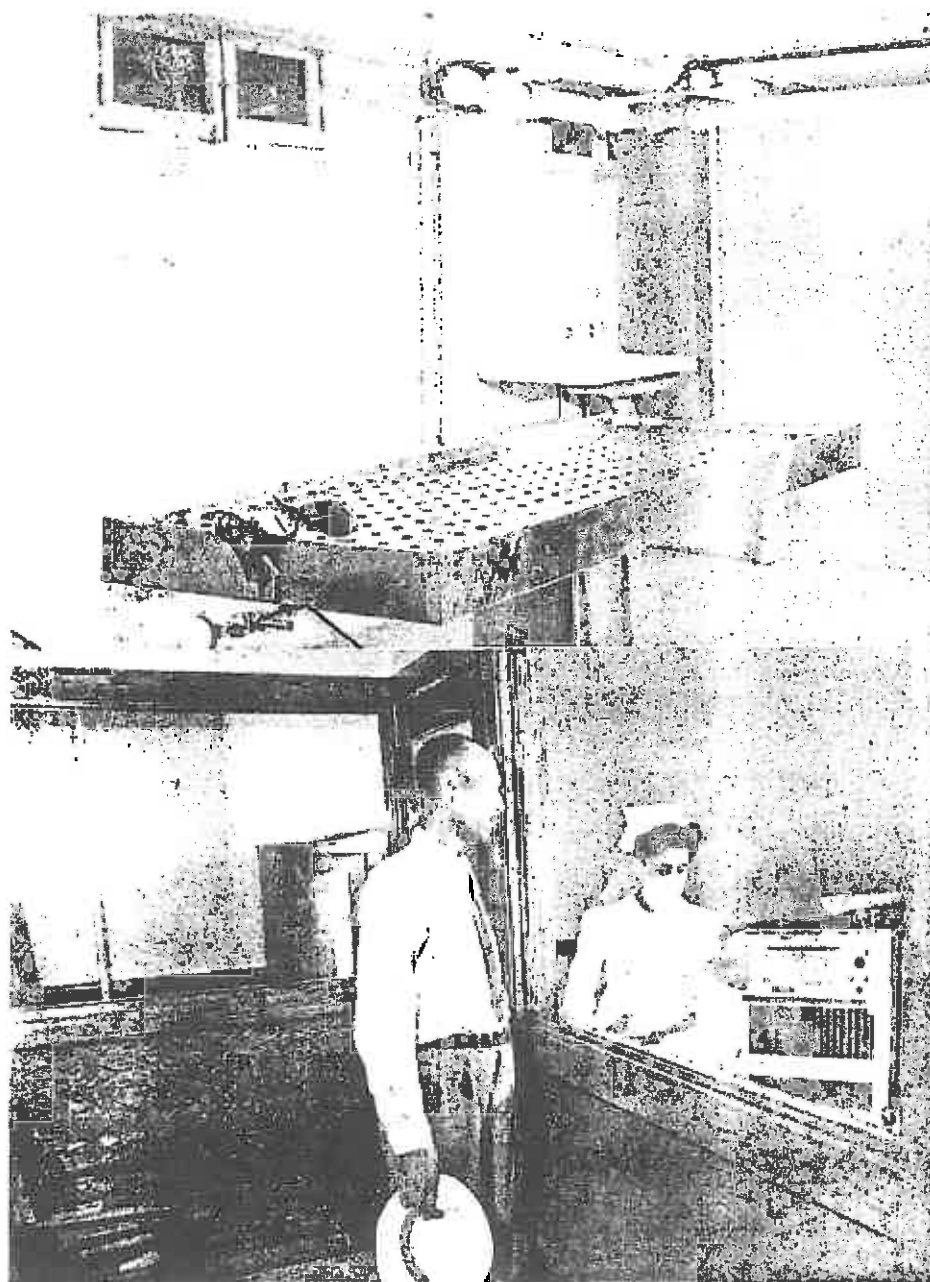


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New Oxygen Tent in use

1946
Fundraiser
Brochure p7
Nursery
Autopsy

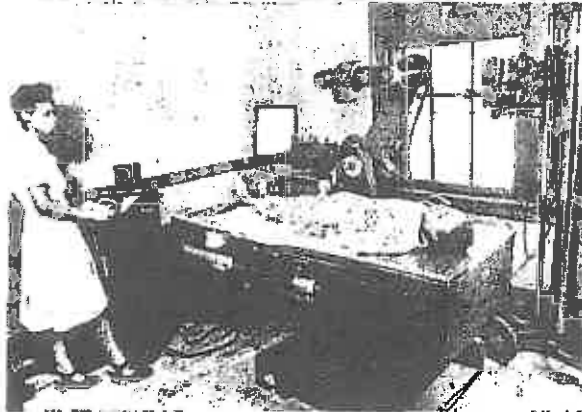
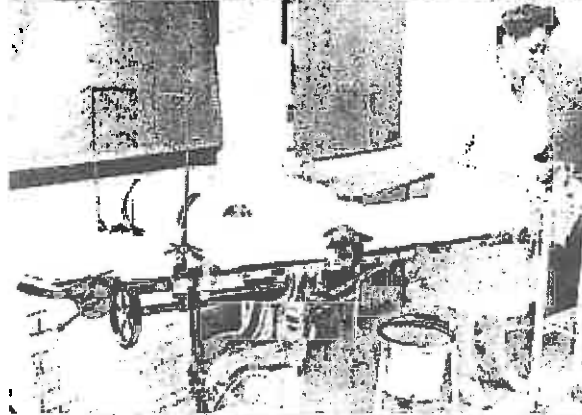
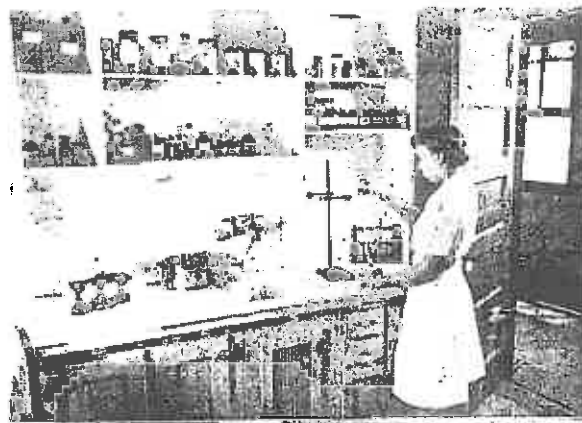
New Autopsy Room in Basement



New Modern Nursery and Incubator

The Kornhauser Library

1946
Fundraiser
Brochure p8
X Ray
Lab Tech
Minor Operating
Room

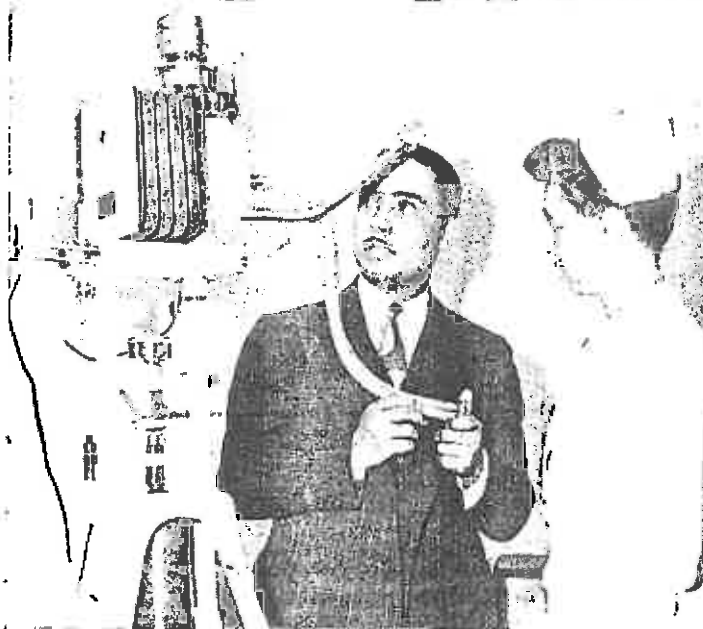


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**Top: The new Technician in the Laboratory
Center: Minor operating room on first floor
Bottom: The X-Ray equipment in use**

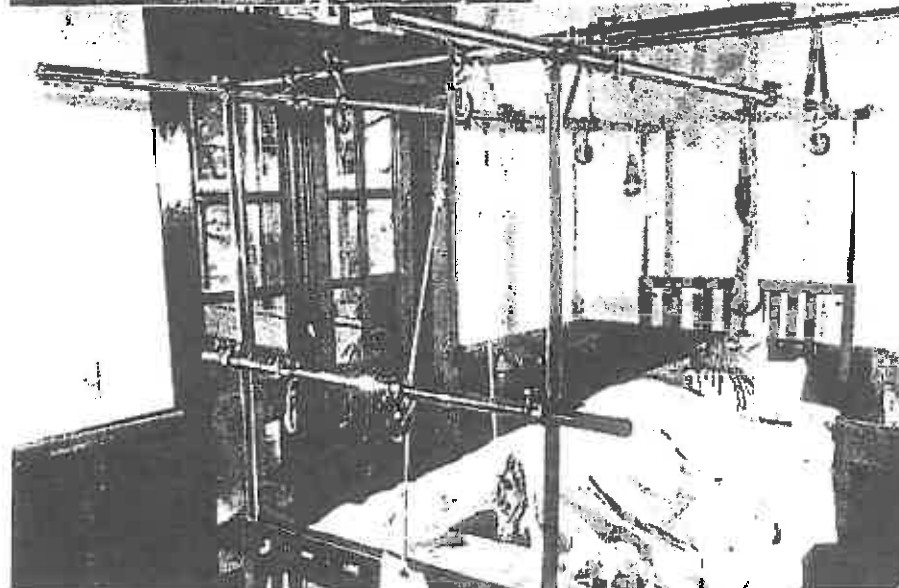
1946
Fundraiser
Brochure p9
Record Keeping
New Basal
Metabolism
machine

Top: Accurate records are kept by the nurses.
Bottom: The new Basal Metabolism machine is inspected



1946
Fundraiser
Brochure p10
Fracture Frame
Kitchen Equip

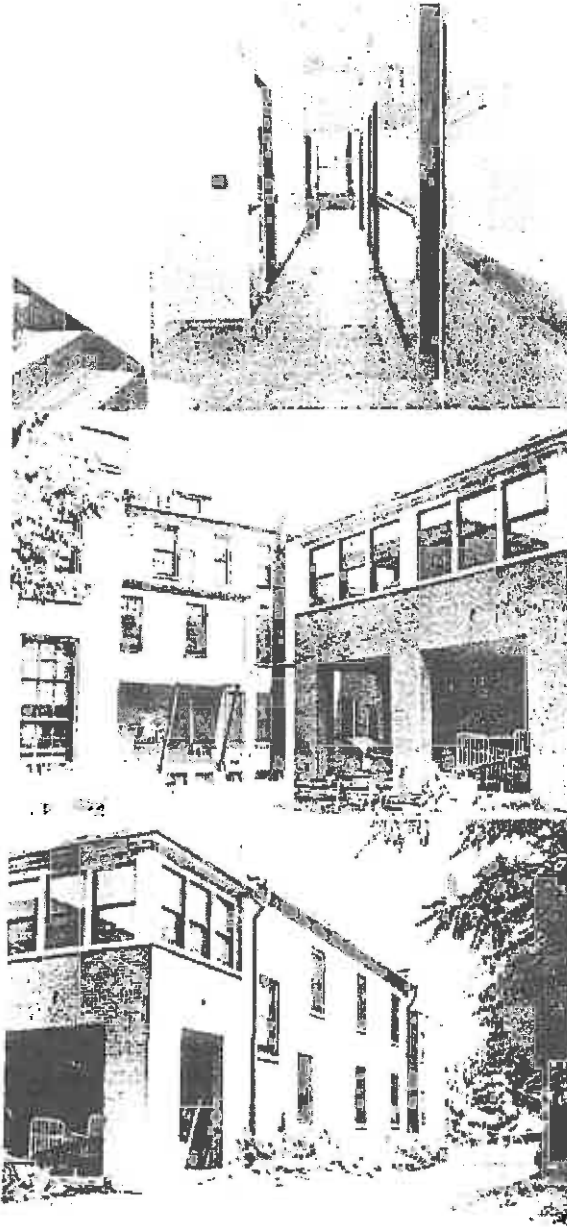
The new electrically-heated food conveyor being loaded



The Kornhauser Library

1946
Fundraiser
Brochure p11
Male Ward
New
Construction

Top: Entrance to new Male Ward
Center: Work still in progress
Bottom: New Concrete Roadway



The Kornhauser Library

1946
Fundraiser
Brochure p12
"Are You Doing
Your Part?"

Red Cross Hospital

to you

HOSPITAL



*Are you Doing Your Part
to Support It?*

1946 New Sterilizer

August 19. New Sterilizer at Red Cross Hospital is inspected by, from left, Dr. Horace Morris and Mrs. Morris, 2805 W. Chestnut: Superintendent H.A. Baker, and Mrs. Carrie Smythe, 951 Preston, chairman of the public relations committee.



1946

Dr. Perry Passes

A brief obituary of Dr. William Perry is printed in the KNEA Journal. He had graduated the Illinois Medical School, and taught 50 years in the Louisville school system.

KNEA Journal, vol. 18, issue 1 (1946), pp. 12-13.

1946 Dr. Maurice Rabb, Sr. KY Civil Liberties Union



Dr. Maurice Rabb (1902-1982) was the first black physician accepted into the Jefferson County Medical Society. Dr. Rabb was very active in the Kentucky Civil Liberties Union and served as vice president of the NAACP.

1947 Sept. 23. Children's Ward

Sept 23, 1947 Sect 2 p. 1

Construction Begun On Children's Ward

Construction of a \$30,000 children's ward was begun yesterday at Red Cross Hospital, 1436 S. Shelby. The ward will enable the hospital to care for 30 more children, Mrs. Mabe Hyatt, assistant superintendent, said. Cost of the new ward was made up by the building fund and from contributions made in last year's financial drive.

1947 Children's Ward, 2nd Floor(?) Sun Room Now Enclosed



Photo by Scott Lux

1948, 9-12
Seek to
Expand

Red Cross Hospital Will Seek \$300,000 to Modernize and Expand

Nurses' School Is 1st for Negroes

Gifts totaling \$300,000 will be sought to modernize and enlarge the Red Cross Hospital, Negro institution at 433 S. Shelby.

The major campaign will begin in the third week of November and active financial gifts will start coming immediately.

Charles G. Tachau, chairman of the hospital's campaign planning committee, announced yesterday the appointment of J. Edward Hardy as chairman of the campaign.

Hardy is president of Seitz-Hardy Company, 343 S. Main, and lives on Blankenshaker Lane.

The campaign announcement said Negroes are 18 per cent of Louisville's population, but only 9 per cent of the city's hospital beds are open to them.

Improvements Detailed.

The money raised in the campaign will be used to increase Red Cross Hospital beds from 80 to 100, add a delivery room and labor room, modernize the operating room and laboratory, and increase student nurses' accommodations from 15 to 40.

The hospital recently met the qualifications of the American Medical Society and was certified by the State Board of Nurse Examiners to re-establish nurses' training.

Hardy said the hospital trustees and board of visitors felt the campaign was timely because its success would show that "Louisville retains its old ability to deal with interracial affairs calmly and realistically."

He recalled that in 1915 the hospital sought to raise \$50,000 and received \$50,000. "striking evidence of the good will the institution enjoys in the city."

Assisting Hardy in the campaign will be John G. Hesburn as vice-chairman, Tachau as secretary, and George Cheatham as treasurer.

On September 22, Red Cross



J. EDWARD HARDY
Heads hospital drive

will become Kentucky's first hospital for training Negro nurses and one of 12 in the South.

Fifteen students will be admitted in the opening class, which is the beginning of a three-year course. Already 45

applications have been received for the 15 openings.

To Train At General.

Most of the student's practical experience will be gained at Red Cross Hospital. However, for the first time they will be trained in the Negro wards of General Hospital.

Miss Anna E. Belmore, a graduate of Bellevue School of Nursing in New York, will direct the training program. A white nurse, Miss Belmore comes to Red Cross from St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville, where she was director of nursing service.

Facilities to Be Free.

Houston A. Baker, administrator of the hospital, estimated that it would cost approximately \$30,000 to finance the program during the first year.

Trainees who will receive their initial training at Louisville Municipal College this fall, will receive free room, board, laundry, and transportation. The student's only expense will be tuition fees at the Municipal College.

The opening of this school will increase the number of nursing schools in this state to 13 and in Louisville to eight.

1948, 9-12

Catch this Basketball Theme

The University of Kentucky was the U.S. gold medal team in the 1948 Olympic games in London.

Adolph Rupp served the U.S. team as assistant coach.

That team included Wallace Wah Wah Jones, Ralph Beard, Alex Groza, Cliff Barker and Kenny Rollins.

Mr. Hardy pulled on Kentucky's sports savvy in kicking off this half million dollar campaign with a theme of Leave No Point Unguarded--something the fans were discussing every day of that Olympic season.

1948 Fundraising Brochure cover

Not human driftwood . . .



George W. Free Public Library
Children's Department
1000 1/2 Broadway

"Leave No Point Unguarded."
The Louisville Free Public Library

But self-respecting, decent people



1948 Fund Brochure p 1

JUN 17 1956

Leave No Point Unguarded



DOWN, BUT NOT OUT . . . a request of the being
cared for in the Red Cross Hospital.

"Leave No Point Unguarded."
The Louisville Free Public Library

1948 Fund Brochure p 2



"Leave No Point Unguarded."
The Louisville Free Public Library

A FAIR START . . . one mother's child brought into the world healthy and strong, thanks to scientific care in the maternity ward

1948 Fund Brochure p 3

LEAVE NO POINT UNGUARDED

The Trustees of the Red Cross Hospital believe that no better-timed campaign has ever been launched in Louisville than their appeal for \$300,000 to modernize this sanctuary for the Negro sick.

Its success will be a demonstration that, even when the air elsewhere is filled with passionate declamation, the city of Louisville retains its old ability to deal with inter-racial affairs calmly and realistically. Such a demonstration will be valuable at a moment when extremists on both sides tend to forget that Louisville is a border city, temperate in judgment and preferring to base its judgment on cold fact rather than on heated argument.

This Hospital is now and for nearly fifty years has been a tangible demonstration of the readiness of the two races in Louisville to work together toward a solution of their common problems.

In 1899 three Negro doctors paid out of their own pockets the rent on a three-room frame cottage, which was the beginning of the Red Cross Hospital. Today it has 60 beds in four brick buildings, paid for in large part by white friends of the institution.

BATTERED BY THE DEPRESSION

That is a record in which both races can take pride. But unfortunately it has not been consistently maintained. During the depression the Red Cross Hospital suffered, along with every other institution, white as well as Negro, in Louisville. Owing to

"Leave No Point Unguarded."
The Louisville Free Public Library

1948 Fund Brochure p 4



"Leave No Point Unguarded."
The Louisville Free Public Library

ANOTHER CHANCE . . . John Witek, Physical Therapist for the Kentucky Crippled Children's Commission, examining the knee of a boy who will be taught to walk again.

1948 Fund Brochure p 5

lack of funds the Hospital could not maintain the standards required of its Nurses' School, and lost its certification, which was not won back until a few short weeks ago.

Buildings and equipment suffered wear and tear and could not be properly maintained. Equipment, especially laboratory and operating room equipment, suffered not only ordinary wear but increasing obsolescence.

Most important of all, the Negro population continued to grow, so the Hospital became steadily less adequate to serve its constituency.

The net result is that, in spite of the improvements, the hospital situation for Louisville Negroes is actually less favorable today than it was in any, 1939.

UP FROM THE SLOUGH OF DESPOND

The most crippling disabilities were relieved in 1943, when the Hospital asked the people of Louisville for \$50,000 and was given \$60,000—striking evidence of the good will the institution enjoys in the city. With that money, the Hospital was improved and the staff stimulated so that in March of this year the Hospital met the specifications of the American College of Surgeons and in July of this year Red Cross Hospital was told by the State Board of Nurse Examiners to again proceed with its Nurses' Training School.

"Leave No Point Unguarded."

The Louisville Free Public Library

1948 Fund Brochure p 6



“Leave No Point Unguarded.”

The Louisville Free Public Library

HE KNOWS, BUT ... this industry technician, working in routine safety-
suits, could do it faster and perhaps better with extra studies, a program
and more of it.

1948 Fund Brochure p 7

Other internal improvement has continued. The consultants who supervise the three main departments, Dr. J. O. H. Sarrail in obstetrics and gynecology, Dr. George Brenton Sanders in surgery, and Dr. Mezer M. Harrison in medicine, are all distinguished practitioners; the Kentucky Crippled Children's Commission controls the ten beds set aside for orthopaedic surgery and a Kosair resident physician makes regular rounds; the indigent cancer clinic—the only approved cancer clinic for Negroes in the country—is supervised by the American Cancer Society.

BUT THE BIG JOB REMAINS

But all this, admirable as it is, does nothing to solve the main problem. This is the simple fact that the hospital is too small to serve adequately the population dependent upon it.

Negroes are 18% of the population of Louisville, but *only* 3% of the city's hospital beds are open to them and nearly two-thirds of these are normally occupied by indigent patients. Red Cross has only 35% of Louisville's hospital beds.

Furthermore, in the extremely important matter of training nurses, this is the only approved institution for Negroes in the State of Kentucky.

No matter how high its medical standards, they cannot make up for the lack of physical facilities. Thus when critics assert

"Leave No Point Unguarded."

The Louisville Free Public Library

1948 Fund Brochure p 8



NOTHING TO BE DONE

... This patient, well and willing to pay, should be in the hospital but there is no room, so she must be cared for at home.



SOME CANNOT ENTER

... out of this line of applicants at the admission office only the more medical cases will be accepted, the rest must be let back away.

**"Leave No Point Unguarded."
The Louisville Free Public Library**

1948 Fund Brochure p 9

that Louisville is not giving its Negro citizens fair treatment in the matter of hospital facilities, they can cite figures to back up the charge. Nothing will silence them except provision of the necessary facilities. In fact, should we wish them to be silenced in any other way?

THE REAL ARGUMENT

Criticism is mentioned here only because it emphasizes the timeliness of the campaign. The real argument for enlarging and improving the Red Cross Hospital is simply that it is right and prudent and wise to do so. If no man had ever voiced criticism of the South, it would still be the right, prudent and wise thing to do in our own interest, regardless of the rest of the world.

Public health is a single problem. Infection respects no color line, no economic line, no class line. You cannot expose 15% of the population of any community and keep the other 85% safe. Negroes infiltrate every part of the city of Louisville. Domestic servants, deliverymen, artisans are in and out of the finest residences, stores and office buildings in the city every day. There is no such thing as a Negro health problem. There is only a public health problem, which is all one, and any point that is left unguarded is a threat to the whole.

“Leave No Point Unguarded.”

The Louisville Free Public Library

1948 Fund Brochure p 10



"Leave No Point Unguarded."

The Louisville Free Public Library

INTRODUCTION . . . in the hospital nursery a father sees his new-born baby for the first time.

1948 Fund Brochure p 11

A MATTER OF COLD CASH

Now is a menace to public health a menace to comfort and happiness alone. It is also a threat to prosperity. The cost of illness to business and industry in this country is known to run into the billions annually.

From the cold-blooded, economic standpoint, a sick man is a greater loss to business and industry than a dead man. A dead man is one worker gone and no more; but a sick man may mean one worker out of business, another out to nurse him, and perhaps two or three more not out but reduced in efficiency by worry and anxiety. Whatever helps to reduce the incidence of illness, or to shorten its duration, is therefore an important means of avoiding losses due to absenteeism.

WHERE THE PROFITS REALLY GO

The Red Cross Hospital is thus in some sense a profit-making institution, even though its charter forbids it to collect a profit for itself. The profits are divided between labor and capital as a reduction in the illness rate boosts industry's production rate.

It should be noted, however, that although it is not a profit-making institution, neither is it a charity hospital. Its patients are expected to pay the entire cost of their hospital care if they

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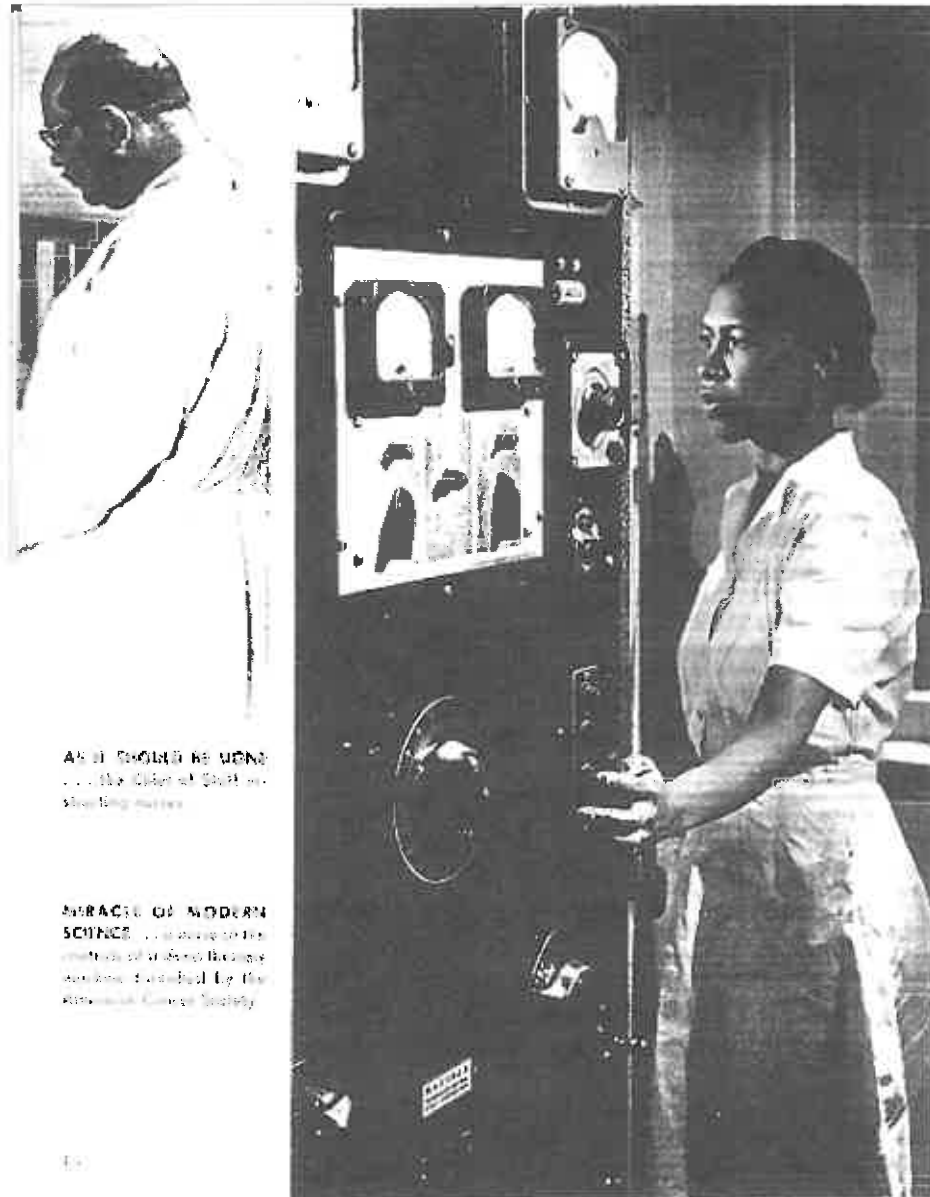
1948 Fund Brochure p 12



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cost, and more of them do, but in some hospitals, except very expensive private ones, interest on the investment is almost never figured in the cost of hospital care, and usually both maintenance and depreciation charges are disregarded. The cost is usually confined to the actual outlay for nursing, food, medicine, surgical supplies, heat, light and labor in maintaining the building. The building itself is nearly always paid for by other than patients who use it.

1948 Fund Brochure p 13



AS IT SHOULD BE DONE
... the Office of Staff
showing success

**MIRAGE OF MODERN
SCIENCE** ... a device to the
methods of training. Because
we know it is used by the
American College Society.

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1948 Fund Brochure p 14



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MEN IN WHITE - Doctors C. Melvin Bennett and John J. Wade of the Academic Center Building, conferring with staff doctors C. Walter Young, Walter Williams and Arthur Southgate in Corbett Clinic patient.

1948 Fund Brochure p 15

FAIR PLAY FOR ALL

Is it anything but just that Negroes who are not paupers should enjoy the same advantage? The city maintains beds at General Hospital for Negro paupers. The people who are at the greatest disadvantage are the very people who are most deserving, namely, self-supporting and self-respecting Negroes who are willing and able to pay their hospital bills on the same basis that white people do—if there were a hospital open to them. To provide facilities for such people is charitable only to the extent that building a hospital open to white paying patients is charitable. It is the sort of charity that yields valuable returns.

Not would the benches of an enlarged and better equipped hospital be confined to the patients it admits. One of the most important services of any hospital, white or Negro, is in providing the doctors who practice there with a better opportunity to keep abreast of improved methods and new discoveries and this new knowledge they apply in treating many patients who never see the hospital.

BETTER DOCTORS MEAN CURED PATIENTS

The lack of hospital facilities has seriously handicapped the practice of medicine among Negroes. The average age of Negro doctors in Kentucky today is over fifty. For twenty years not a single young Negro physician settled in Louisville; but since 1945, when the Red Cross Hospital was modernized, six have

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1948 Fund Brochure p 16



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"TO TEACH THEM THIS ART" ... Dr. B. G. Jones teaching the filipinians
on the way to the hospital he has ordered the
many police.

1948 Fund Brochure p 17

come here. With improved facilities for good professional work, more will come.

Even more serious because more difficult to supply than among white practitioners, is the lack of Negro trained nurses. The entire State of Kentucky is dependent upon this one institution for its Negro nurses yet the medical profession is emphatic in its assertion that protection of the public health is heavily dependent upon scientifically correct nursing. At present the Hospital has living quarters for only 15 student nurses in the entering class; it should have at least forty.

SO HERE IS THE PROBLEM

The program now being undertaken includes that. It would also increase the number of beds from 60 to 100, add a delivery room and a labor room, modernize the operating rooms and the laboratory, and install in the Nurses Home the facilities—class rooms, library, kitchen, laundry, etc.—required by the National League of Nursing Education for a fully accredited institution.

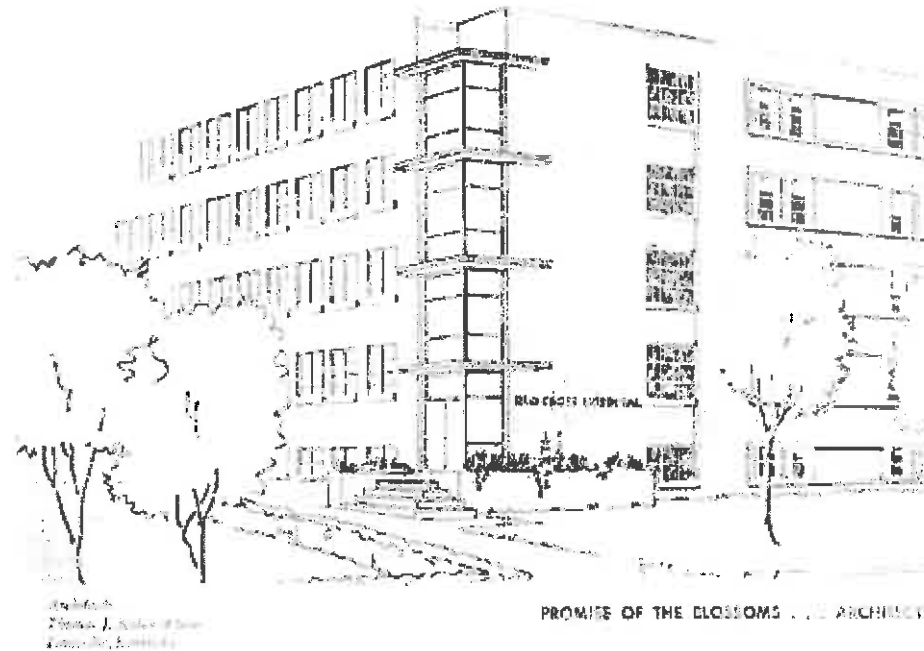
All this will require about \$850,000, but as the Hospital has already qualified under the Hill-Burton Act, one-third of the amount will be supplied by the Federal government, leaving \$560,000 to be raised by public subscription.

SENSE AS WELL AS SENSIBILITY

This is the case for the white citizens of Louisville to consider. It appeals to their consciences, but even more direct it appeals to their noses. If race relations in the city have been actually

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1948 Fund Brochure p 18



good in the past, it is largely because both races have usually managed to keep their minds open to reason.

The average white citizen of Louisville would gladly contribute something to this campaign if only out of goodwill to his Negro neighbor. But he should be doubly glad to contribute when it means not only doing something for another people, but also adding to the general comfort and safety. A strong and healthy Negro population is desirable not for Negroes alone, and not alone to satisfy white pride, but as an addition to the security and prosperity of the city in which both races must continue to live.

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1948 Fund Brochure p 19



CONCEPTION OF THE NEW RED CROSS HOSPITAL

Architect: *Clarence*
James T. *Wright*
Manager: *W. B. ...*



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1948 Fund Brochure p 20

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

First Floor	
Small Patient Rooms	\$ 1,200.00
Private Rooms	6,500.00
Emergency Treatment Rooms	4,200.00
Utility Rooms	4,500.00
Nurses' Station	5,000.00
Waiting Room	4,000.00
East Kitchen	6,000.00
Examination and Treatment Room	4,000.00
Second Floor	
Inquiry Room	6,000.00
Nurses' Lounge Room	8,000.00
Doctors' Lounge and Locker Room	10,000.00
Fourth Floor	
Major Surgery I	12,000.00
Major Surgery II	12,000.00
Minor Surgery	10,000.00
Orthopedic Surgery	23,000.00
Radiographic Room	13,000.00
X-Ray and Viewing Room	8,000.00
Laboratory	50,000.00
Remodeling Old Building	
Pharmacy	4,000.00
Book Room	7,000.00
Nurses' Dining Room	8,500.00
Nursery	13,000.00
Infant's Quarters	14,000.00

(A blank table accompanying the name of the fund should be placed on any of the above locations.)

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EQUIPMENT ESSENTIALS

Set of Reversing Blowers	\$10,000.00
Motor Drive Microbiological Histology and Diagnostic X-ray Unit	10,000.00
IBM Navajo's Call System	6,000.00
Portable X-ray Machine	5,000.00
Automatic Unloading Washer	4,700.00
Walk-in Ice Box	4,500.00
Large Capacity Extractor	4,200.00
Food Conveyor	4,000.00
Airway Dryer	3,000.00
Electric Cardiograph Machine	3,000.00
Cylindrical Table of Explosion Proof, Multi-beam Operating Light	7,000.00
Set of Orthopedic Surgical Instruments of Gas Machine	7,000.00
Operating Room Lamp or Electrically Refrigerated Developing Tank (New)	6,000.00
Set of Surgical Instruments or Set of Stainless Steel Operating Room Furniture or Electrically Controlled Oxygen Tent	5,000.00
Biological Incubator	4,500.00
Horizontal No. 2 Centrifuge Machine	4,200.00
Binocular Microscope	4,000.00
Electrically Heated X-ray Film Drying Machine	3,000.00
Electric Incubator or Electric Breast Pump	3,000.00
Sterilizer With Form Kettle Pan	3,000.00
Ball Bearing Wheel Chair	3,000.00
Bed Loading Mattress	2,000.00
Baby's Crib	1,500.00

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1948 Fund Brochure p 22



ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION

HOUSTON A. BAKER

ADMINISTRATOR
 D. O. Cook School
 Public Schools
 A. S. D. University of
 Louisville
 M. S. D. University of
 Louisville



E. MARION YOUNG, JR.

DEPUTY CHIEF
 M. S. D. University of
 Louisville
 M. S. D. University of
 Louisville



GEORGE BENTON SANDERS, M.D.
 CONSULTANT TO LIBRARY
 Clinical Professor in Surgery
 University of Louisville



M. N. HARRISON, M.S.
 CONSULTANT TO LIBRARY
 Associate in Medicine
 University of Louisville



E. O. SIMEALL, M.S.
 LIBRARY AND INFORMATION
 CONSULTANT
 Assistant Professor and Lecturer
 University of Louisville



HAZEL G. HEARN
 ASSISTANT
 DIRECTOR

HELEN ANDERSON, R.N.

CHIEF CLERK
 General City Hospital
 Georgetown, Kentucky



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RED CROSS HOSPITAL \$300,000 BUILDING FUND

J. EDWARD HANLEY
Chairman

CHARLES G. TAGLIAU
Secretary

JOHN L. HAYBURN
Vice-Chairman

GEORGE M. CHESTERBARK
Treasurer

HONORARY CHARMEN

The Honorable Frank G. Conaway
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

The Honorable Charles E. Bowers
Mayor of the City of Louisville

The Honorable Herbert M. Barker
Judge of the Jefferson County Court

SPECIAL GIFT COMMITTEE

LESLIE BAKER, JR.

LEWIS W. COLE

L. McFERRAN BARK

MATTHEW B. KEMPTER CAMP

CHARLES B. BOLLINGER

LEWIS KREMER

GEORGE CHARVIN BROWN

LESLIE R. MURP

THEODORE L. ROBERTSON

DIVISIONS

(In process of formation)

RUSSELL C. ALMORIN

LESLIE E. SANDSBILL

GEORGE B. BIRKEL

HENRY W. McCLASKEY

CARL F. GIBSON

ERNEST H. STEPHENSON

JAMES W. HENNING

LUTHER B. STEIN

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KY 3

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL

CHARLES G. FORTWELL, *Chairman*

H. B. ROBERTS

FRANK STANLEY

DR. ROBERT MERRILL

DR. C. MORTON YOUNG

BOARDS OF VISITORS

WILL BAKER, JR.

FRANK McBRIDE

WALTER CLAYTON HARRIS

JAMES A. MERRILL

Mrs. JOHN H. JAMES

E. J. O'BRIEN

C. KENN McCLURE

LESTER P. RICHMOND

Franklin Jones "A Message from the Committee, 1948-1949" by James A. Hamilton, Secretary, District Committee, approved by the Louisville Free Public Library Association.

... *The Red Cross Hospital will soon have 120 beds by 1950, and 120 more by 1952, for which 24 would replace existing beds unusable by dilapidation, and start the hospital affiliate with the medical center to insure an adequate education program for the Negro physicians and nurses on its staff.*

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which may be borrowed for home use.

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1948 Fund Brochure p 26

MA 4 1948



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KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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COMMON GROUND ... a young white doctor and a young Negro doc
for most of the hospital days

KAR
1948
1-24

1948:
Nov 1 or so
\$19,000 Boost



Courier-Journal Photo.

TALKING with Ernest Martin, Pewee Valley, are three men aiding the campaign to raise \$300,000 for the Red Cross Hospital—Edward J. Hardy, left, general chairman; Charles G. Tachau, secretary of the campaign, and Cyril J. Deutsch, head of the retailers' committee.

Red Cross Hospital Drive Gets \$19,000 Starting Boost

On the eve of the active campaign to raise \$300,000 for the Red Cross Hospital, Edward J. Hardy, campaign chairman, yesterday announced additional preliminary gifts totaling \$19,000. In addition to two subscriptions totaling \$24,000 and previously reported, the new gifts included:

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Speed, \$8,500; Sears, Roebuck & Company, \$3,500; William Heyburn Estate, \$3,000; Mr. and Mrs. Dann

backer, \$2,500, and Ben Snyder's, \$1,000.

Provided the \$300,000 sought is raised, the hospital, as the only such Negro institution in Kentucky, will receive \$150,000 from the Government under provisions of the Hill-Burton Act.

Active solicitation will be launched at a meeting of committee members and workers, set for 4 p.m. next Wednesday at the Pendennis Club. The money raised will be used for building an addition to the presently over-

1948: 11-10. Small Lab Shows Need for Expansion



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Asst. Lab Technician Elizabeth Schultz, 636 Finzer; and Medical Technologist Clem Holloway, (Resident at hospital) do their work in a very small, overly crowded "L" shaped room.

1948, Nov. 14 "A Silver Lining Begins to Appear" p1

A Silver Lining Begins to Appear

By PAUL HUGHES, Courier-Journal Staff Writer

A 1948 year looked down the road, but on the horizon, across the future-painted space are visions of the "Silver Lining" shining. Had there been a silver lining to the year, it would be in the future.

The institution, because of four state bond offerings in 1948, H. M. Kelly, Inc. has been able to secure more, better and longer-term debt, secured only by state bonds, than a few weeks ago. It was a silver lining, but it was not long forward.

The financing program has, according to a preliminary statement of the financial administration and a statement issued by directors, provided a new and adequate support for the hospital's financial position, to meet the rapidly rising cost of the new and more important work, to provide programs with a financial basis in their own right.

The volume of programs is a \$100,000 program that state bond. Under the direction of a special bond committee made up of J. Donald Hays, chairman; John H. Hays, vice-chairman; Charles W. Taylor, a member of the board, as secretary; and George M. Thompson, treasurer. The bond issue is pegged at \$100,000, but since the hospital had received under the Hillman Act, a third of the total, or \$33,333, and he was paid from federal funds, the balance to be raised to substitute the balance.

Plant Improvement

What is the new plant program? Well, in brief, it is to improve the hospital for the benefit of patients. It consists of the only approved program for the hospital, and it consists of the only approved plant program in the hospital, and it consists of the only approved plant program in the hospital.

That plant program was established as a result of the fact that the hospital is the only hospital in the city that has a plant program. It is the only hospital in the city that has a plant program. It is the only hospital in the city that has a plant program.

The plant program consists of the following items: (1) the purchase of new equipment; (2) the purchase of new furniture; (3) the purchase of new fixtures; (4) the purchase of new lighting; (5) the purchase of new plumbing; (6) the purchase of new electrical equipment; (7) the purchase of new heating and cooling equipment; (8) the purchase of new fire equipment; (9) the purchase of new security equipment; (10) the purchase of new maintenance equipment.

Kept Teaching Job

"Mr. James M. Spaul had been our chief benefactor during a few years, both while and after. He was now ready with an open hand to come to our rescue, both with capital funds and with operating revenue. Two days later, he had been writing of our deficits. His check had been a few years before we reached our last days. They came the day with a letter to withdraw the \$1700 annual allowance through the Finance Board of Health if we didn't change our business management. I was asked what I would do.

"I decided to go, and arranged with Central to keep us by teaching and to go to Red Cross on a part-time basis—I was told that the hospital was practically broke. And I hoped I could be instrumental in improving hospital facilities for the Negroes of Louisville and I wanted to start on as far as I could, the needs of Dr. J. D. Hill, not only a possibility but a good medical director in his work at Red Cross. He went back to service positive in 1944, after he had brought the institution up to professional approval by the American College of Surgeons.

"At that point, I saw three things that were desperately needed, the food, medical supplies and equipment must be improved; there would have to be more nurses, and there was need for a consolidation of the training departments and services. So I went to work.

Baker, who after graduating from Central High earned degrees at West Virginia State College and the University of Tennessee's Medical School of 1916, was in business administration, he credited in his first year with organizing the nursing staff, organizing a laboratory and X-ray department, painting all rooms and two others, purchased a \$1,000 table, buying hospital beds, buying the best worth of new equipment and ordering \$12,000 more, and began with a series of plant alterations costing \$15,000.

"Biggest obstacle was, of course, money," he said. "And in the 1944 campaign for \$20,000, the committee headed by David W. Stovall actually looked in a working \$20,000, but not without the very hard but successful work of some of the community's leading citizens. When the total stand at \$40,000, a smaller figure called

to ask how it was being. I had been the one, and he had found that a great deal had. He came to me, and we had an hour with the subject. We went for 30 minutes from the office, but the time was spent in the hospital. Well, as I have said, the money came in—\$40,000 more than we had expected to get.

"At the end of the campaign, an advisory board was set up to study the situation, and Charles Taylor was named as the chairman. He had been a doctor for 15 years, and through his efforts we had been able to get loans, including a \$100,000 appropriation that was received and had approval by the College of Surgeons. In addition, we got certification for the nurse school, large contributions from the University of Louisville's Medical School—Dr. George Repton Sanders, in surgery; Dr. M. M. Mason, in medicine; and Dr. A. O. H. Semrall, in obstetrics—in begin a program of teaching for Negro doctors."

That much accomplished, along with an increase in bed capacity and a start on the new \$40,000 used for crippled children—2 beds are assigned to the Kentucky Crippled Children Commission—Baker decided to improve himself. He had, meanwhile, stopped teaching altogether and began working at the hospital, at \$100 a month, on a full-time basis. But he felt the need of training in hospital management, and so was able to get a Rockefeller Foundation grant for a year's study at Northwestern University.

"I was the second Negro in the United States to get a degree of Master of Arts in hospital management," said Baker, who entrusted his office work to Mrs. Mabel C. Hyatt, administrative assistant, but kept his hand in by commuting between Louisville and Chicago every two weeks for three-day visits. "When I returned, finally, to my desk, I immediately began to work on the project of reopening the Nurses' Training School; and we all were surprised when 51 girls applied, although we could accommodate only 15. The girls take a year at Louisville Municipal College and then two years at Red Cross and Central Hospital in clinical and laboratory work. That leads to a certificate in nursing, which makes them eligible for the State Board examinations for a registered nurse."

1948 Old Church bought for new building in 1949

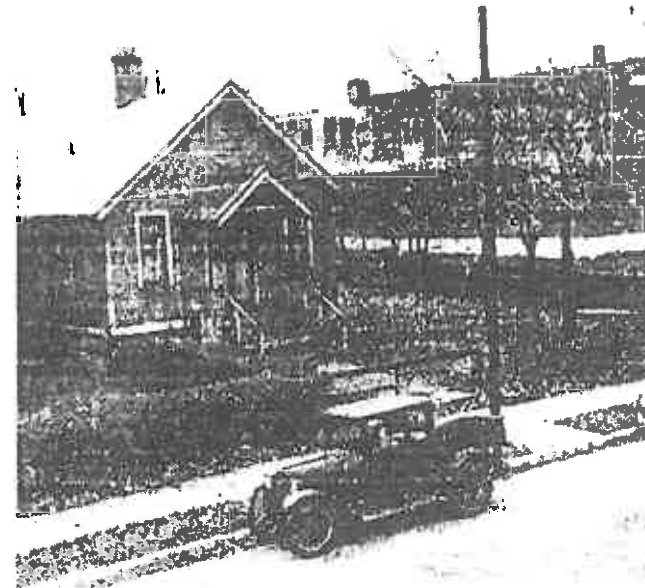
1948, Nov. 14
"A Silver Lining
Begins to Appear" p2

No Opportunity

What does Red Cross need? Although sorely in need of new and adequate equipment for the limited capacity it now has, it simply is not big enough to serve the requirements of the community. Negroes constitute 15 per cent of Louisville's population, yet only 8 per cent of the city's hospital beds are open to them, and two-thirds of these (mostly at General Hospital) are normally occupied by indigents. Red Cross Hospital has only 3 1/2 per cent of Louisville's hospital beds.

During the depression, the hospital, owing to lack of funds, lost its now-regained nurse-training certification; its buildings and equipment suffered wear and tear, and, in particular, laboratory facilities fell into obsolescence. Meanwhile, the city's population grew, white and colored alike. The number of Negro doctors in the city dropped in 10 years from 50 to 37—up to 1944 only two young Negro doctors had come to the city in 15 years. The average age of Negro physicians now is 50 years. Only one young doctor has come in since 1945.

Baker summed up the problem with this: "The City maintains beds at General Hospital for paupers. But the people who are the greatest disadvantage are every people who are most deserving, those self-supporting, self-respecting Negroes who are



This old frame church was purchased last spring for a proposed addition to Red Cross Hospital, at right.



Courier-Journal Photo by Robert Steinau

Deep therapy with a machine furnished by the American Cancer Society is given a Red Cross Hospital patient.

willing and able to pay their own hospital bills on the same basis as those among the whites in a comparable economic stratum — if there was only enough hospital service open to them.

"To provide hospital facilities for them is charitable only to the extent that building a hospital open to white paying patients is charitable."

1948 Nov 18: 20 % Goal Reached

Red Cross Hospital Campaign Opens

20 Pct. of Goal Already Raised

The Red Cross Hospital campaign to raise \$600,000 for improvements within 12 months with more than 20-percent of the goal achieved.

The drive began officially last Monday and progress report at the Executive Council's 100th annual luncheon from J. Edward Heroy, campaign chairman.

In addition to the previously announced gifts of \$4,000, new contributions totaling \$74,000 were reported by George M. Crockett, campaign treasurer. This brings the nation-wide gift total to \$67,000.

New Donations Listed.

New gifts included: Bellamy Hardware & Manufacturing Company, \$10,000; Kansas Forman Gold Co., \$4,000; Galtley Corporation and Tulsa Trust, \$3,000; Mrs. Florence M. Stewart, \$3,000; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Allen, \$2,000; and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Allen, \$1,000.

Charles H. Boffert, president of Bellamy's, said in making his firm's contribution "the board of directors of our company consider the dedication and completion of Red Cross Hospital one of the goals in our life."

Heroy said the 100 persons present that 25 per cent of Lawrence's population is Negro, but only a per cent of the city's hospitals beds are open to them. Negro babies born in town are immediately assigned to hospital patients. Red Cross Hospital has only 3% per cent of Lawrence's hospital beds, Heroy explained.

Division Heads Named.

In the important matter of finding workers, Red Cross is the only approved organization for Negroes in the state, Heroy said.

The following division heads were announced by Heroy:

Russell C. Morrison, heavy machinery manufacturers; George R. Hinkel, contractors and mechanics; Ernest H. Anderson, lumber; Carl E. DeLoach, retail merchants; James W. Hamilton, pro-fessionals; Mrs. Marybelle J. Smith and Mrs. Charles Leo Hines.

Members of the executive committee include: John H. Cole, J. S. McFarlan, H. C. Baskin, H. Boffert, George Edwin Brown, Lewis W. Cole, W. L. Hays, H. Kuchelkamp, Eric Kronen, Carl Hull, and Merle J. Morrison.

Kits Distributed.

Kits containing picture cards, workers' names, and a list of key addresses were given to the workers at the meeting.

Negro division in the drive

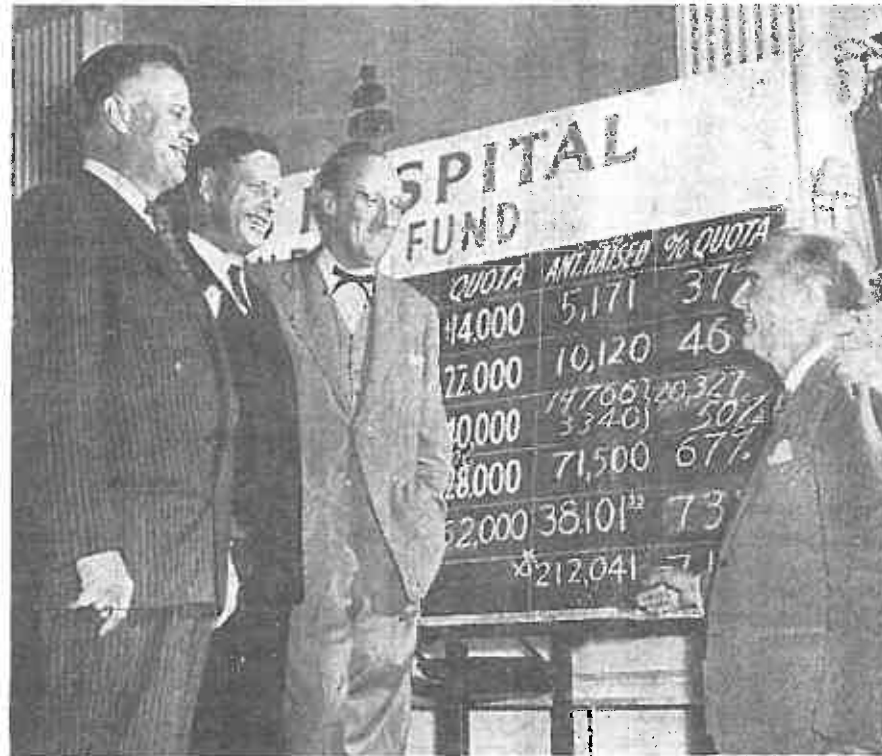


WORKERS' KITS for the Red Cross Hospital campaign were given to Mrs. John L. Mann, center, and Mrs. Keanett Hines, right, by Mrs. Charles Leo Hines yesterday.

yesterday reported gifts totaling \$1,000 from Negro supporters of Lawrence. Negro division in the drive expected to \$1,000 goal.

The first report meeting for the drive, which ends December 1, will be at 8 p.m. Monday at the Pentecost Club.

71% of Goal Raised: Dec. 1, 1948



CHECKING on financial progress of the Red Cross Hospital's campaign to raise \$390,000 for building improvements yesterday was John G. Heyburn, right. Looking at the drive scoreboard, from left, are James G. Stewart, J. Edward Hardy, and Mayor Charles Frazier.

Hospital Gifts Reach 71 Pct. of Goal

The Red Cross Hospital drive to raise \$390,000 for building improvements yesterday reached 71 per cent of the goal followed.

Additional gifts announced raised the total to \$212,041. Included was a \$5,000 donation from the City of Louisville. The report meeting was at the Pendergast Club.

Leading the 10 divisions in the campaign was Cyril J. Deutsch's retail-merchant group which re-

ported 80 per cent of its \$25,000 quota reached.

The professional division, headed by James W. Deanning, was the second leading group with 60 per cent of its \$20,000 goal obtained.

J. Edward Hardy, executive chairman, told members "the goal now is within sight, but we must continue our efforts until the drive is successfully completed."

The next report meeting will be at 4 p.m. Tuesday at the Pendergast Club.

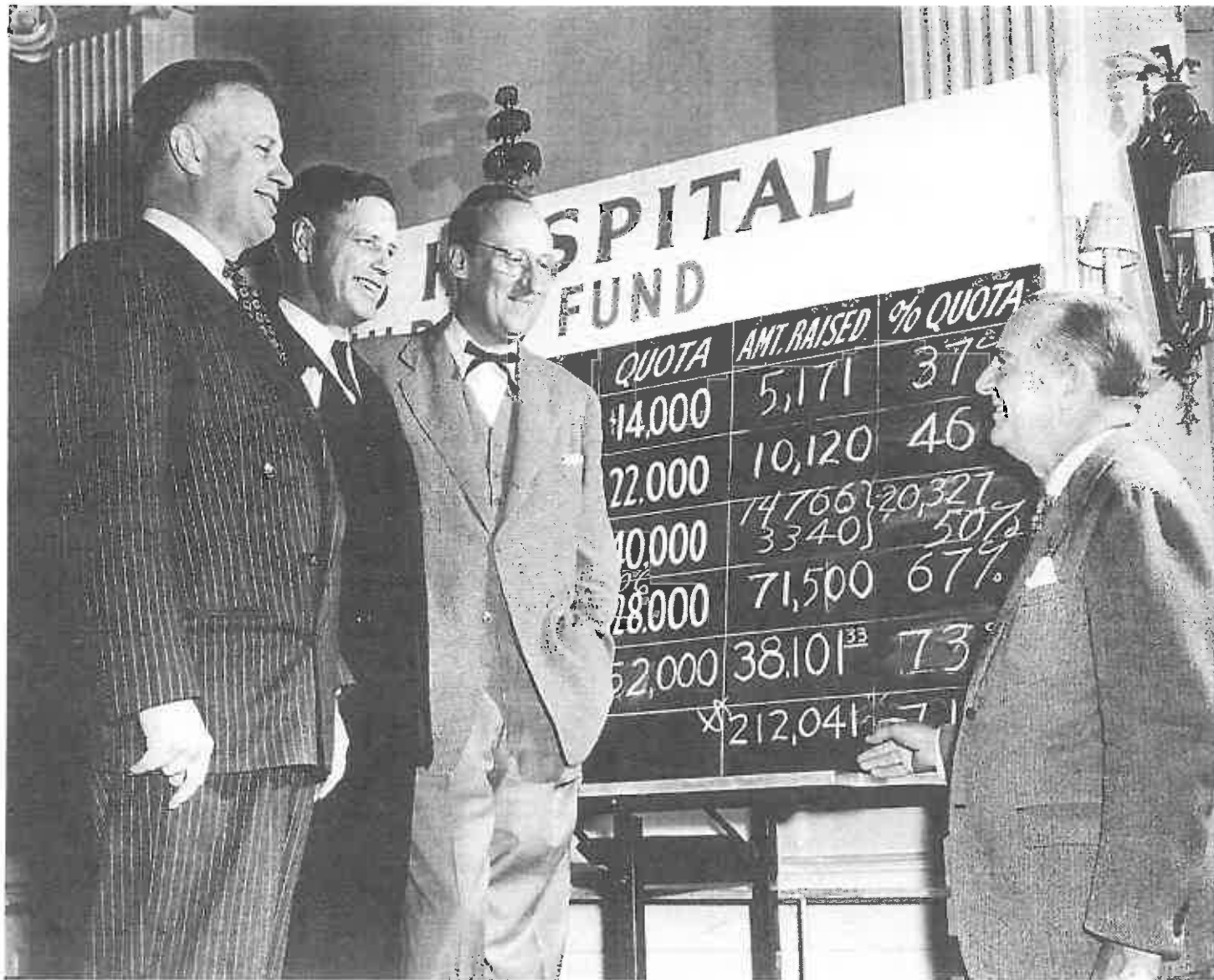
Mayor Charles Frazier said: "The Red Cross Hospital campaign was discussed with the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. They favored not only the cause, but the City's contribution to the drive."

One \$10,000 gift listed.

New gifts included: Louisville Gas & Electric Company \$10,000; Marmath Insurance Company \$3,500; Mrs. Morris A. Bellhop \$2,500; Henry Vogt Machine Company, V. V. Cooke,

First National Bank, C. W. Deering Printing Company, all \$2,000; Citizens Electric Bank & Trust Company \$1,500; B. F. Avery & Sons \$1,000; WAVN \$1,000; Mrs. J. V. Pichee \$1,000; Mark Edinger \$500; Acton Oil Company \$500; Greater Louisville First National Saving & Loan, Scaffiffa Company, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Schlap, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Price, Louis Appel & Company, Great Western Supply Company, Stoll Oil Company, and Wood-Morale Company, all \$500.

71% of Goal Raised Dec 1: Board Photo



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1948, Dec 5
Patient Exam



DEC 5 - 1948 Courier-Journal Photo.
EXAMINING a patient at the cancer clinic of Red Cross Hospital is Dr. John J. Wolfe. The patient, who underwent removal of a growth from his lip, later will undergo an operation to correct disfigurement.

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1948, Dec. 16 New X-Ray

Hospital Progress Draws U.S. Praise

Red Cross Institution's Campaign Cited

Red Cross Hospital in Louisville on the U. S. "medical map" because the whole community worked to put it there, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Washington, chief of Negro health work for the U. S. Public Health Service, declared here today.

A visitor to Louisville several times previously, Dr. Brown declared himself impressed with progress made at the Negro institution at 1436 Shelby and in other health facilities for his race here.

* * *

Pointing up the interdependence of preventive public health work and hospital-type curative medicine, he praised the University of Louisville Medical School for its aid in Negro health, and the City-County Health Department for establishing health centers "close to the people."

The current \$300,000 campaign to build an addition to the hospital has "broad community support which takes no thought of color or creed," he pointed out.

* * *

The drive, slated to end Wednesday, has more than 86 per cent of its goal achieved. H. A. Baker, hospital administrator, said workers have told him they never saw a campaign where "everyone was as willing to give." One canvasser had a list of 100 prospects and got 99 contributions, he observed.

Dr. Brown said Washington will add \$150,000 to the \$300,000 if that sum is reached, under provisions of the National Hospital Construction Act. Hospital officials don't know whether they will get help from the State or local government.



By Times Staff Photographer

APPROVAL—A \$13,500 X-ray machine which helped Red Cross Hospital get American College of Surgeons approval is viewed by H. A. Baker, 39, left, hospital administrator, and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, 64, U. S. Public Health Service chief of Negro health. Dr. Brown, who lost an eye in an explosion during World War I research, ← sees great progress in Louisville's Negro health program.

Alex Heyburn Honored: 12-18-1948

New Hospital Unit To Honor Memory Of Alex Heyburn

Structure for Negroes to Be Built On Property Next to Present Site

The Alexander Heyburn Memorial Building has been chosen as the name of a new \$500,000 structure to be built by Red Cross Hospital.

The name was announced last night by the hospital board. It was selected in recognition of the late Major

Heyburn's long interest and activity in behalf of equality of services for Negroes. The hospital at 1436 S. Shelby is the only private one for Negroes in Kentucky.

Funds for the new building were raised in a campaign, under the direction of J. Edward Hardy. The campaign, which closed Wednesday, brought in \$307,196 and late gifts may carry the total to \$315,000. The Federal Government will supply one third of the building cost, or somewhat more than \$150,000.

Insisted On Equal Treatment.

Major Heyburn, who died April 2, 1944, was a member of the board of the Louisville and

Jefferson County Children's Home in charge of constructing its present quarters, Ormsby Village, near Lyndon. He was insistent on equal accommodations at the home for white and Negro children and on equal pay for their teachers.

A veteran of both World Wars, Major Heyburn served with Louisville's 138th Field Artillery in each. Before the lengthy illness which resulted in his death, he was assigned to the Army's New York Port of Embarkation.

He and his father, the late William Heyburn, and other members of the family were interested actively for many years in Red Cross Hospital.

The building in his memory will be located on property adjoining the present hospital site. It is expected to be a four-story structure, accommodating from 60 to 100 beds and having high-standard, modern hospital equipment.

1948, 12-22:
Two New
Surgery Rooms
donated by
International
Harvester
Company

I.H.C. Gives \$12,000 To Red Cross Hospital

A check for \$12,000 was presented to the Red Cross Hospital Building Fund yesterday by International Harvester Company.

DEC 22 1948

The money will be used to build one of two new surgery rooms. The check was presented to J. E. Hardy, chairman of the fund drive, by P. W. Johnson, works manager of International Harvester.

Hardy said \$310,000 has been collected in the drive thus far. Several thousand letters have been mailed out asking for additional contributions.

"The Red Cross Hospital needs a little more money to complete its \$450,000 program," Hardy explained. The Federal Government puts up 50 cents for every dollar raised locally. "If we can raise a little more, we shall have, with the additional Government con-

tribution, the \$450,000 absolutely essential to make it a first-class hospital."

The outmoded surgery room has an obsolete table and exposed heat pipes, and lacks air conditioning. The floor is not explosion proof, as it should be when explosive anesthetics are used. It was built in 1915.

Large gifts received since the drive ended are: Louisville Brewers Association, \$6,000; Clayton & Lambert, \$500; Order of Kentucky Colonels, \$500; J. Fred Miles, \$500.

1948 Two New Surgery Rooms 12-22-1948

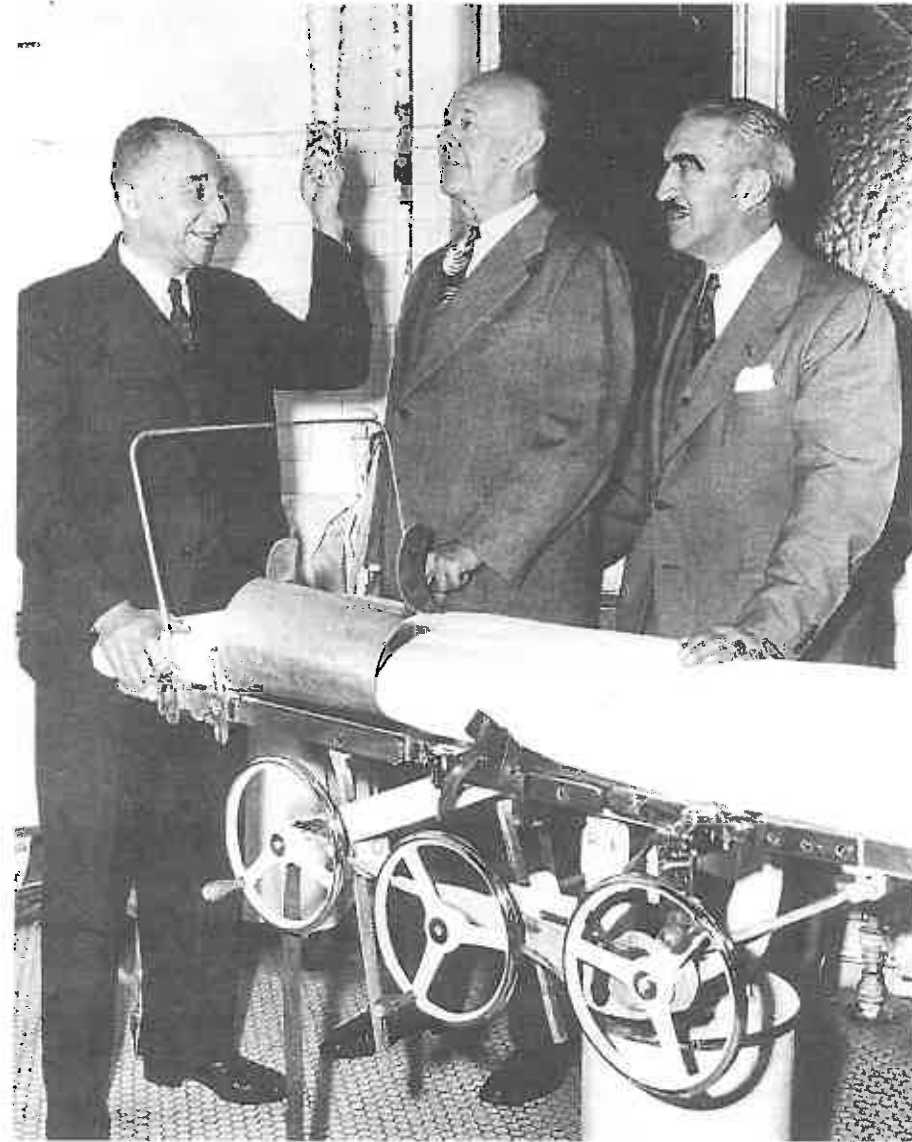
Continued from page 1
WINDYBROOK first floor in Red Cross Hospital family surgery room was dedicated by J. E. Moore, left, chairman of fund drive, to F. W. Johnson, works manager of International Harvester, Patient is John Robert George A. son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene George, Dubuque. Money given by International Harvester will replace the room in new wing.

**See 1920
Surgery Photo**



© The Courier-Journal xeroxed photo

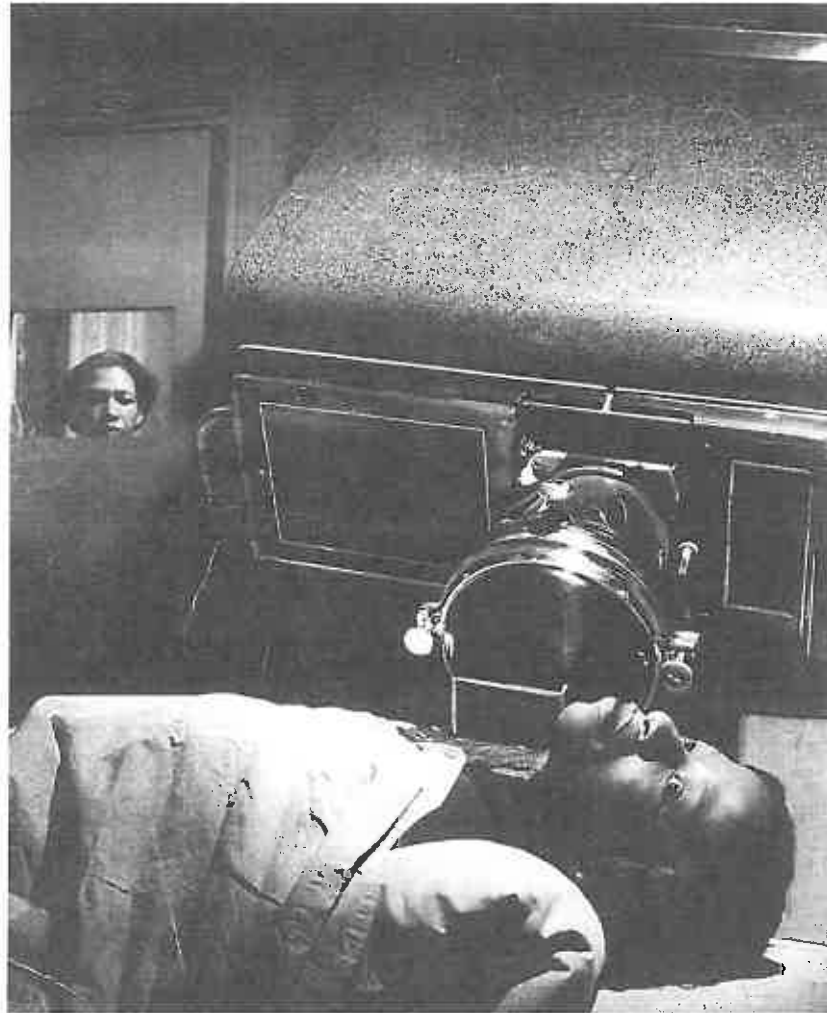
1948, 12-22 New Surgery Table



© The Courier-Journal xeroxed photo

1948 First Black Cancer Clinic in Nation

American Cancer
Society Furnished
this instrument



Deep therapy with a machine furnished by the American Cancer Society is given a Red Cross Hospital patient.

© The Courier-Journal xeroxed photo

1948 First African American Physician on Jefferson County Board of Health

Bryant, Roscoe C., Jr.
1921-2005

<http://www.uky.edu/Libraries/NKAA/>

Bryant, Jr. was a staff member of the Red Cross Hospital in Louisville, KY when he and two fellow doctors sought membership in the segregated Jefferson County Medical Society. All three doctors were accepted. Bryant also became the first African American physician to serve the Louisville/Jefferson County Board of Health. He was the father of Louisville Council Member Cheri Bryant Hamilton.

For more see P. Burba, "Physician Roscoe Bryant Jr., 83 dies," *Courier-Journal* (Louisville), 07/13/2005, p. 06B.

1949 Street View



**The Kornhauser Library
Xeroxed Photo and caption.**

Red Cross Hospital, 1426 South Chalmers Street, 1949

Training School: 1949

AMERICAN B

ed and Published by The General Association of

LOUISVILLE, KY. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1949

TRAINING SCHOOL

AND GIFT

OF American

and further
conditions. In
received its
the smart-
The Red
efficiently
trained
J. S. Bell, a
Medical Col-
Director, Miss
who has
the hospital
of
M.D., R. H.
Billings of
of non-
He serv-
Division
founders.
many
Institutional
Rever-
the hospital
of the
Billings

1950, January: Construction Started

Church
still Next
door



© The Courier-Journal xeroxed photo

Cornerstone July 16, 1950



Courier-Journal Photo

A COPPER BOX containing hospital documents is placed in the cornerstone of the new memorial building at Red Cross Hospital yesterday by Miss Mary Merritt as Charles Tachau, left, and Dr. Horace Morris watch.

Cornerstone for Addition To Negro Hospital Is Laid

The cornerstone for the \$435,000 Alex Heyburn Memorial Building, the new addition to Red Cross Hospital, 1436 S. Shelby, was laid yesterday.

A small gathering of friends of the institution heard brief talks by Mayor Charles Farnsley, Omer Carmichael, superintendent of Louisville schools; Dr. Horace Morris, chairman of the hospital's board of directors, and Charles Tachau, secretary of the hospital's building fund.

To Be Done in March

When Miss Mary Merritt, superintendent of the hospital for 30 years before her retirement in 1949, put a copper box containing documents pertaining to the hospital in the cornerstone, it was sealed with mortar by the Mayor. Started last January, the new building will be ready for use in March. It will be dedicated in June.

Besides increasing the hospital's bed capacity from 85 to 200, the

new building will provide extra medical services as well as training for Negro doctors and nurses.

It will have an X-ray suite, an outpatient clinic, operating rooms, two delivery rooms, a diagnostic suite, a new laundry and lecture hall, and laboratories.

Money for the building, named for a benefactor of Louisville Negroes, was obtained through public support of the Hospital's building fund campaign last fall. Red Cross Hospital is the only Negro hospital in Kentucky to be approved by the American College of Surgeons.

1950 Hospital Renamed The Community Hospital



© The Courier-Journal xeroxed photo

Dental Clinic Gift Feb 20, 1951

Feb 20, 1951

Hospital Clinic May Be Result Of Celebration

Red Cross Hospital may have an orthodontic, or teeth-straightening, clinic by June or July as a result of a 50th-wedding anniversary celebration.

Approximately \$200,000 was donated for the clinic last week at the celebration for Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Selligman, Commodore Apartments, at the Brown Hotel. They asked their 400 guests not to give personal presents.

Red Cross Hospital, at 1436 S. Shelby, is for Negroes. Houston A. Baker, its superintendent, said no orthodontic treatment for Negroes is available in Louisville. He did not know who would be found to staff the clinic.

Selligman, 74, is president of the Snead Architectural Iron Works, 1512 S. 10th. He said he was "just casting around for a worthy cause" and settled on the clinic idea for the anniversary donations.

1951, September 2: New Wing Named After Alex Heyburn

Red Cross Hospital To Dedicate New Wing

Public Invited To Open House Next Sunday

The new Alex Heyburn Memorial Building of Red Cross Hospital, 2005 Shelby St., will be dedicated with an open house from 4 to 6 p.m. next Sunday. The public is invited.

In a 1948 campaign, \$200,000 was raised here to build the new wing for the Negro hospital. Additional funds were obtained from the Federal Government under the Hill-Burton Act. Construction was begun in January, 1950.

The new building includes five operating rooms, two delivery

rooms, a labor room, two nurseries, a complete X-ray suite, a clinical laboratory, and a laundry. All are furnished with the most modern medical and surgical equipment.

Can Get Teeth Straightened

An orthodontic clinic where children may have their teeth straightened also is in the new wing. There have been no such facilities for Negro children here before. Money for the clinic came from Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Soligman, who asked friends to contribute instead of giving them anniversary gifts. A private institution, the Red Cross Hospital serves Negroes of Louisville and Jefferson County and surrounding counties. It is fully approved by the American College of Surgeons.

Special services it offers are a free cancer clinic and a practical nursing course conducted in co-operation with the Louisville Board of Education.

Has 75 Employees

The hospital has 75 full-time employees. Dr. Horace Morris heads the board of directors and Houston A. Baker is administrator.

Red Cross Hospital was founded in 1898 by two Negro physicians, Dr. E. D. Whedbee and Dr. W. T. Merchant. It was located in a three-room cottage at Sixth and Walnut where the Jefferson County Armory now stands.

The hospital was moved to the Shelby Street site in 1921 and was incorporated in 1934. A women's auxiliary, consisting of wives of

physicians at the hospital, directed the business affairs for many years. They kept the hospital going with the proceeds of church entertainments, parties, car trips, and some subscription.

To Be Opened In October

The late Mrs. Hattie B. Sneed was a large contributor to the hospital until her death in 1943.

Through the efforts of Dr. Jesse T. Bell, former medical director, and Miss Mary Merritt, ex-superintendent, the hospital gained provisional approval from the American College of Surgeons in 1941.

The new wing will be opened for use in October. It is named for the late Alex Heyburn, who was instrumental in organizing numerous Negro projects here.

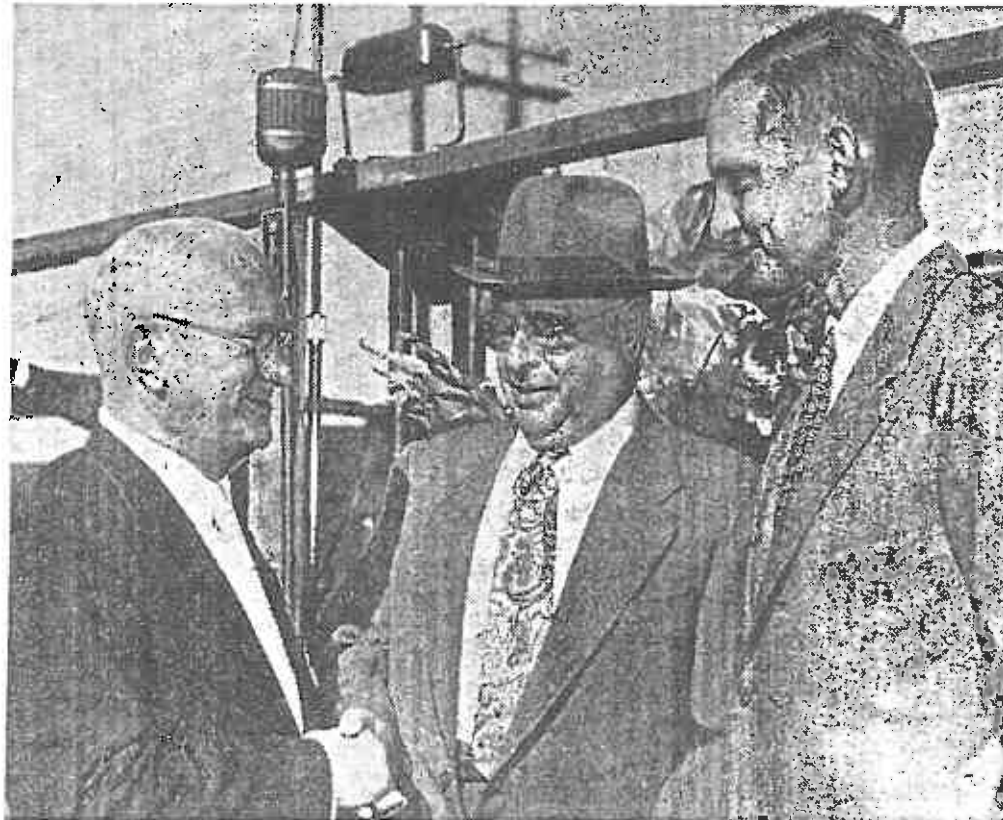
1951, September 2: New Wing Named After Alex Heyburn

At the time of his death he was an Army major.

The new wing will be ready for use about October 1. It will increase Red Cross Hospital's bed capacity from 65 to 100. The wing also contains five operating rooms, two delivery rooms, two nurseries, a clinical laboratory, an X-ray suite, a tooth-straightening clinic, and a laundry.

The wing was built with funds obtained in a \$300,000 campaign in 1948 plus federal funds granted under the Hill-Burton Act. Construction was begun in January, 1950.

After yesterday's dedication the hospital held open house in the new building.



Courier-Journal Photo

LEADERS in the dedication of Red Cross Hospital's new Alex Heyburn Memorial Building are, from left, Dr. Horace Morris, Charles G. Tachau, and Henry R. Heyburn. They spoke yesterday at a program at the Negro hospital, 1436 S. Shelby.

1951, September 2: Heyburn Dedication

© The Courier-Journal

Red Cross Hospital Wing Is Dedicated

By Alex Heyburn
The new Red Cross hospital wing was dedicated yesterday with the hope that it will inaugurate "an act of good will and true brotherhood in the community."

The hope was voiced by Charles G. Tobias, hospital board member and leader in the building program. He spoke at the dedication service for the new 200-100 wing of the Negro hospital, 1136 S. Shelby.

Several hundred persons gathered under the shadows of the stars were told that the construction should not be the end of their hospital plans.

Suggests Further Expansion

"Expansion is our further expansion," said Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, chairman of the special-program branch of the United States Public Health Service, Washington.

"I hope you will not lose your momentum until adequate medical care is available for everybody in Louisville. I look forward to the day when there will be one integrated medical program for the entire community."

Dr. Harold Morris, chairman of the board, recalled that a second structure got out by the hospital's directors described plans to remodel and increase the main Red Cross structure.

"Being not satisfied with what we've already done, we'll be calling on all of you again and again to help us," Morris stated.

Another speaker was Henry M. Heyburn, 5512 Island Road, a nephew of the late Alex Heyburn for whom the new wing is named. He said, "If you have the spirit of Alex Heyburn, and his goal to get the job done, you can accomplish anything."

To Be Ready About Oct. 1

Alex Heyburn died in 1944. A buyer and director of Bellamy Hardware & Manufacturing Company, he helped organize many Negro projects here. At the time of his death he was an Army major.

The new wing will be ready for use about October 1. It will increase Red Cross Hospital's bed

\$650,000 new Hospital:
Hill-Burton Act matched
local funds raised.

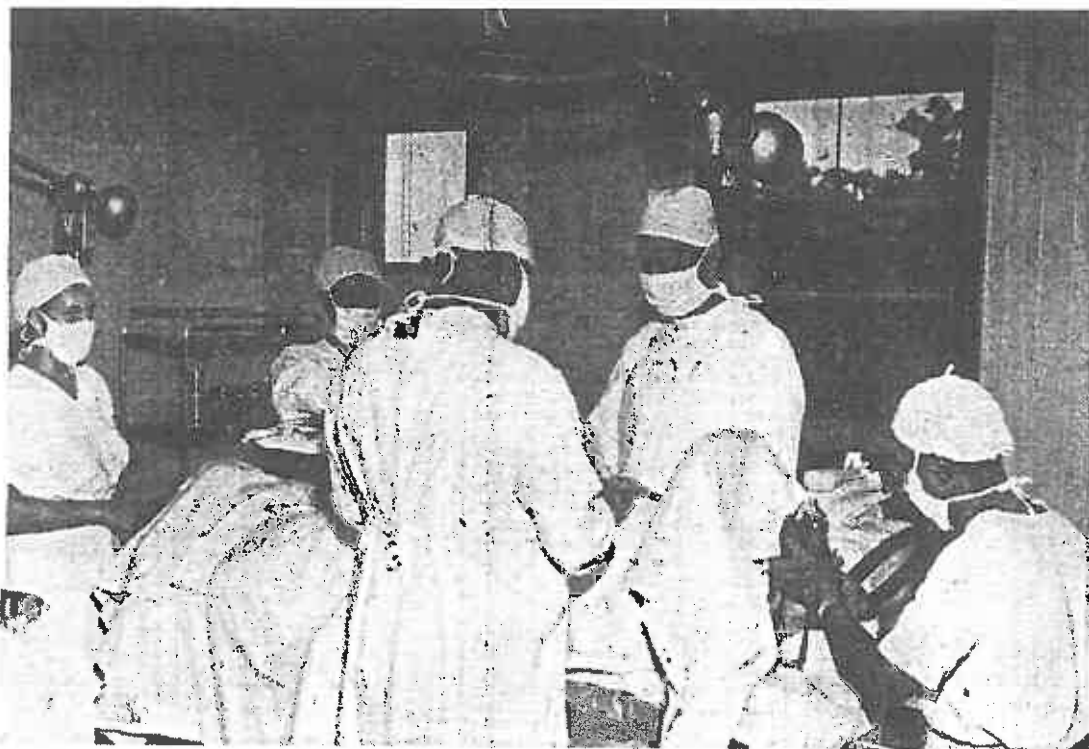
Building will be
ready for use about
October 1

1951, Sept 2. To Dedicate New Building



A NEW WING of Red Cross Hospital, 1436 S. Shelby, will be dedicated at an open house from 4 to 6 p.m. next Sunday. It is called the Alex Heyburn Memorial Building. Thomas J. Nolan & Sons, architects, designed it.

To Dedicate New Building 9-2-1951 New Surgery and Lab



THE BUILDING contains five operating rooms. Posing, from left, are Miss Edna Jackson, Miss Mary Shepherd, Dr. A. M. Robinson, back to camera; Dr. W. R. Williams, and Dr. M. F. Rabb. The wing was built with \$300,000 contributed here, in addition to funds from the Federal Government.



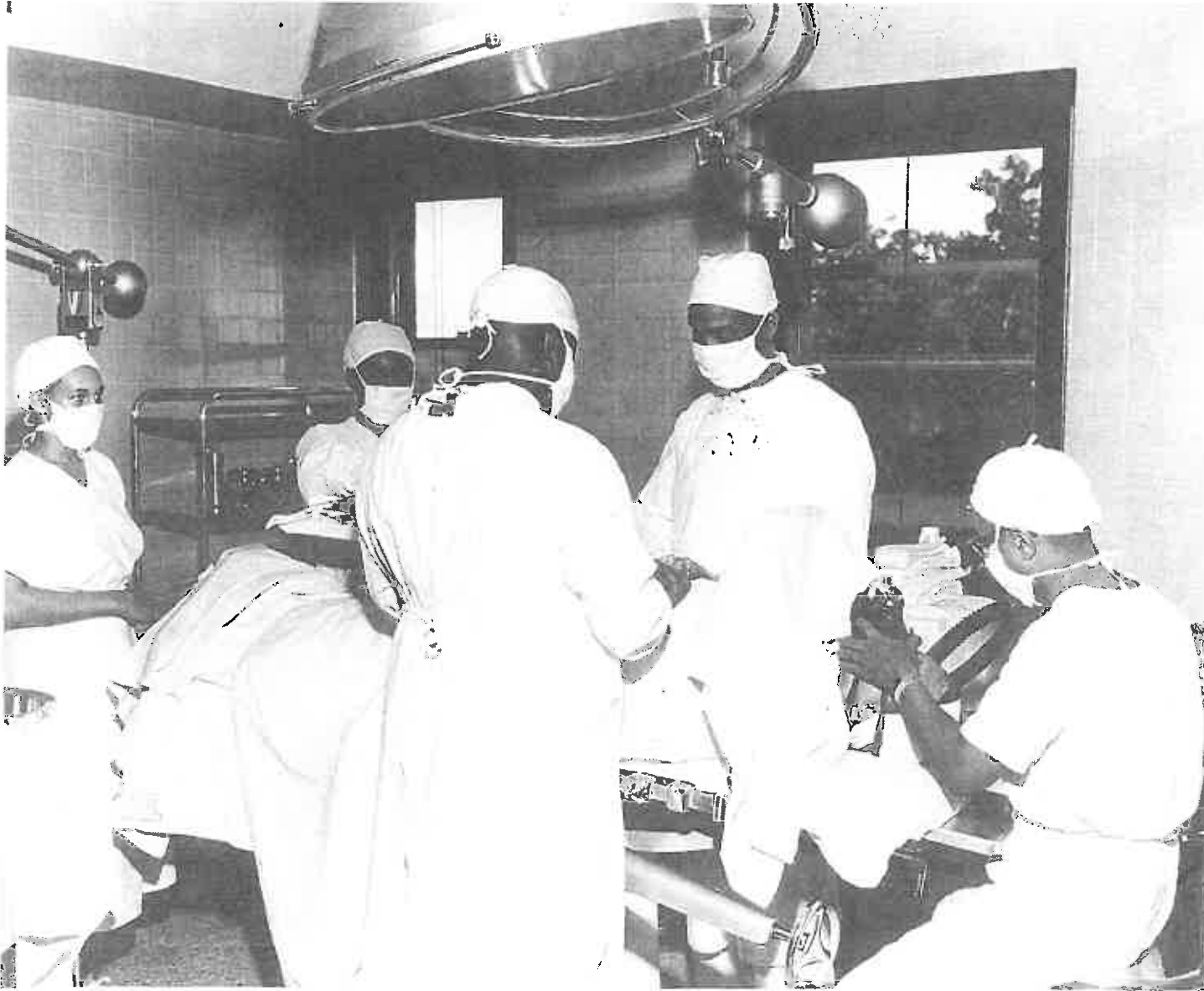
Courier-Journal Photos

A CLINICAL LABORATORY with modern equipment is among features of the new building to be opened for use in October. Miss Sadora Sconiers examines a specimen.

Cross Hospital To Dedicate New Wing

© The Courier-Journal Xeroxed news Clipping

1951 5 Operating Rooms



© The Courier-Journal Xeroxed photo



© The Courier-Journal Xeroxed photo

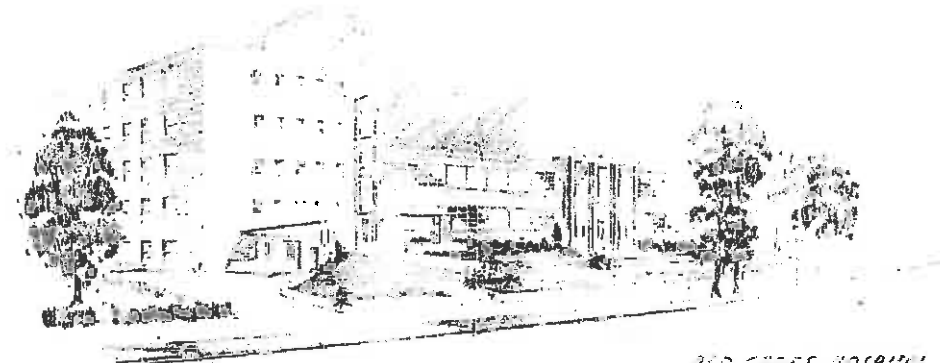
1951 Sept 9
Hospital Dedication
Program p1

Dedicatory Service and Open House
OF THE
ALEX HEYBURN MEMORIAL BUILDING
OF
RED CROSS HOSPITAL



PICTURE OF PRESENT RED CROSS

PHOTO BY CHARLES STODOL



RED CROSS HOSPITAL

PHOTO BY CHARLES STODOL
THOMAS J. HEARN & SONS - ARCHITECTS

PICTURE OF FUTURE RED CROSS

1951 Sept. 9
Hospital Dedication
Program p2

The Board of Directors
of
RED CROSS HOSPITAL
Cordially invites you and your friends to
"The Dedicatory Services and Open House"
of the
ALEX HEYBURN MEMORIAL BUILDING
1436 South Shelby Street
Louisville, Kentucky
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1951
Hours 4-6 P.M.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

**J. Edward Hardy Charles C. Tachau
Chairman Secretary
John G. Heyburn George M. Chescheir
Vice-Chairman Treasurer
Thomas H. Payne
Chairman, Finance Committee

**Deceased

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Horace Morris, Chairman
H. R. Barksdale, Secretary
Jesse T. Scott, Treasurer

John Blanton Fred Smythe
George M. Chescheir Frank L. Stanley
Rev. Daniel Hughlett Charles G. Tachau
Effie Oglesby Dr. J. H. Walls
Thomas H. Payne E. D. Whedbee
G. H. Wilson

Houston A. Baker, Administrator
Mabel G. Hyatt, Assistant

A Statement

In 1948, Red Cross Hospital launched a campaign for \$300,000.00 for the purpose of adding a new wing to the hospital which would provide a completely modernized service unit and increase the bed capacity from 65 to 100.

Through the concerted effort of the citizens of all races in the community the campaign goal was attained.

Taking advantage of the Hill-Burton Act additional funds were secured from the Federal Government and work on the new wing was begun in January, 1950.

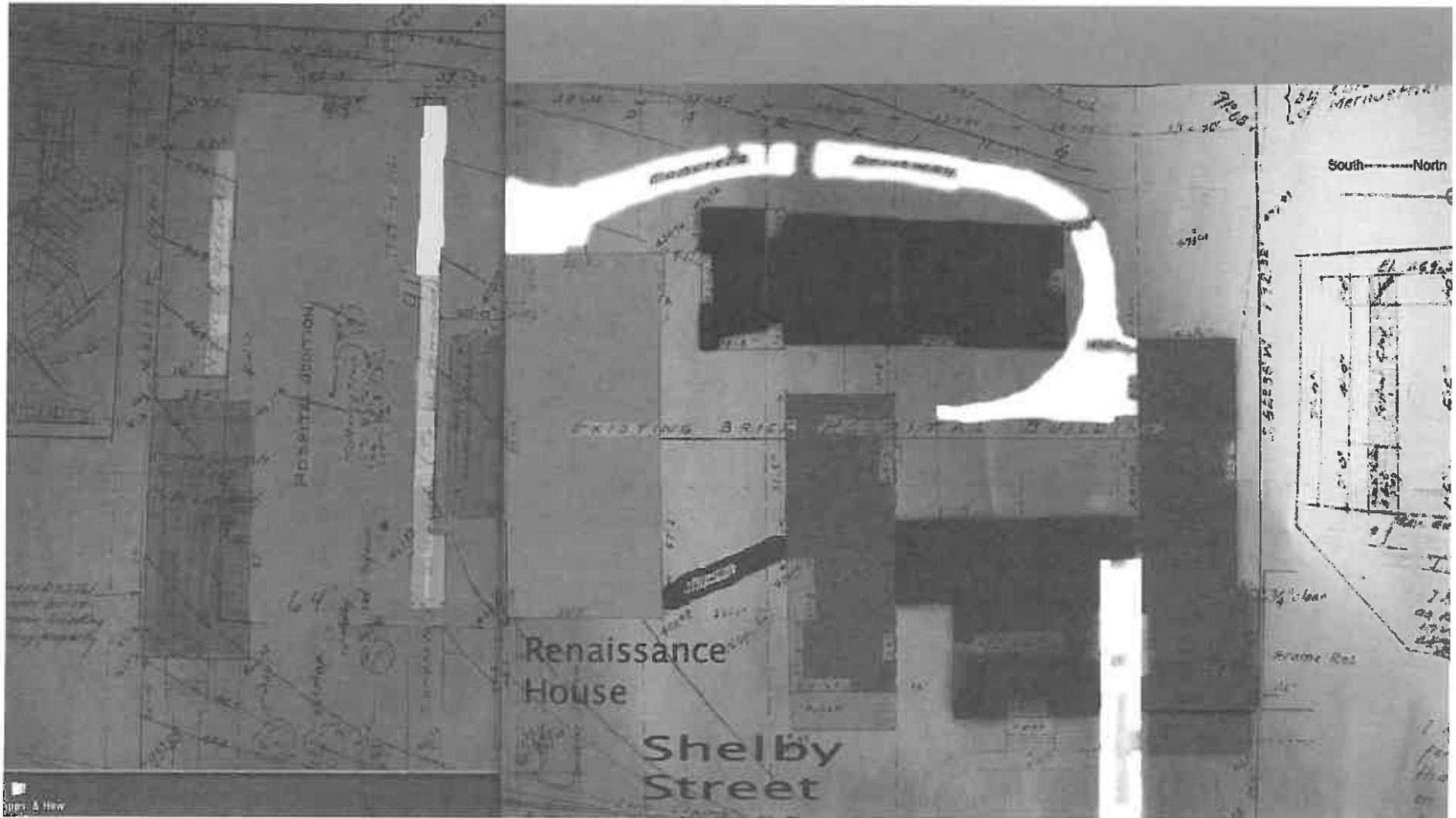
All of the campaign promises have been fulfilled and this addition is completely paid for.

Included in the new building are five operating rooms, two delivery rooms, a labor room, two nurseries, a complete X-ray suite, a clinical laboratory, orthodontic clinic and laundry, all furnished with the most modern medical and surgical equipment.

Louisville citizens now have an institution of which they can be proud because this new Red Cross Hospital is a monument to each and every contributor to the campaign.

However, the hospital challenge is an ever present one for in order to keep abreast of the times hospitals must be always expanding and adding new and improved facilities for rendering the highest type of medical service. The picture of the future Red Cross on the cover represents remodeling and fire proofing of old properties when Red Cross expands again. The cost will be nominal.

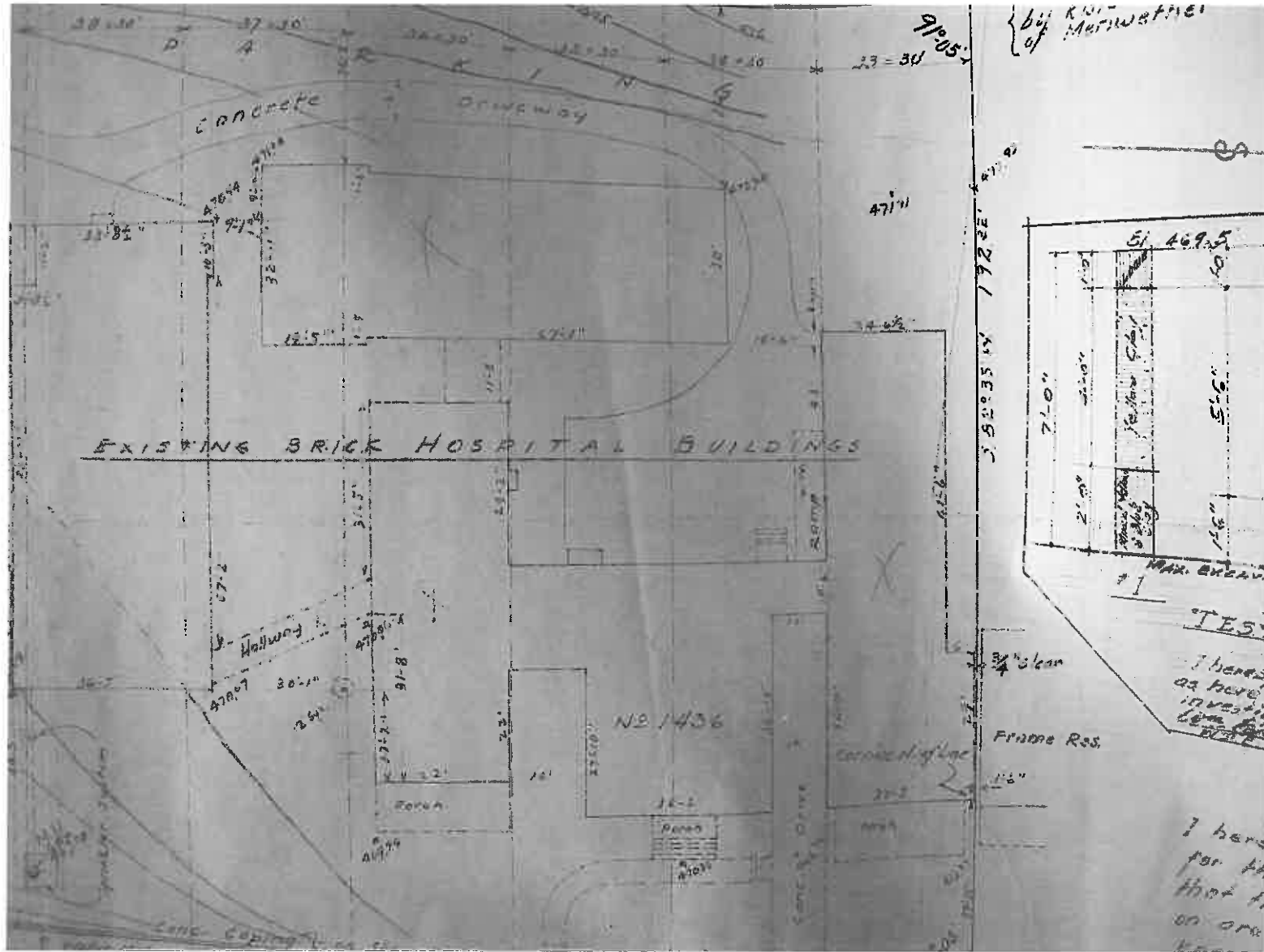
1951: All 6 Buildings Together



James A. Hamilton and Associates, architect plans

Colorization by Scott Lux

Rear Drive Plan



James A. Hamilton and Associates, architect plans

1951 Tunnel Exterior
Shows Distance between Buildings

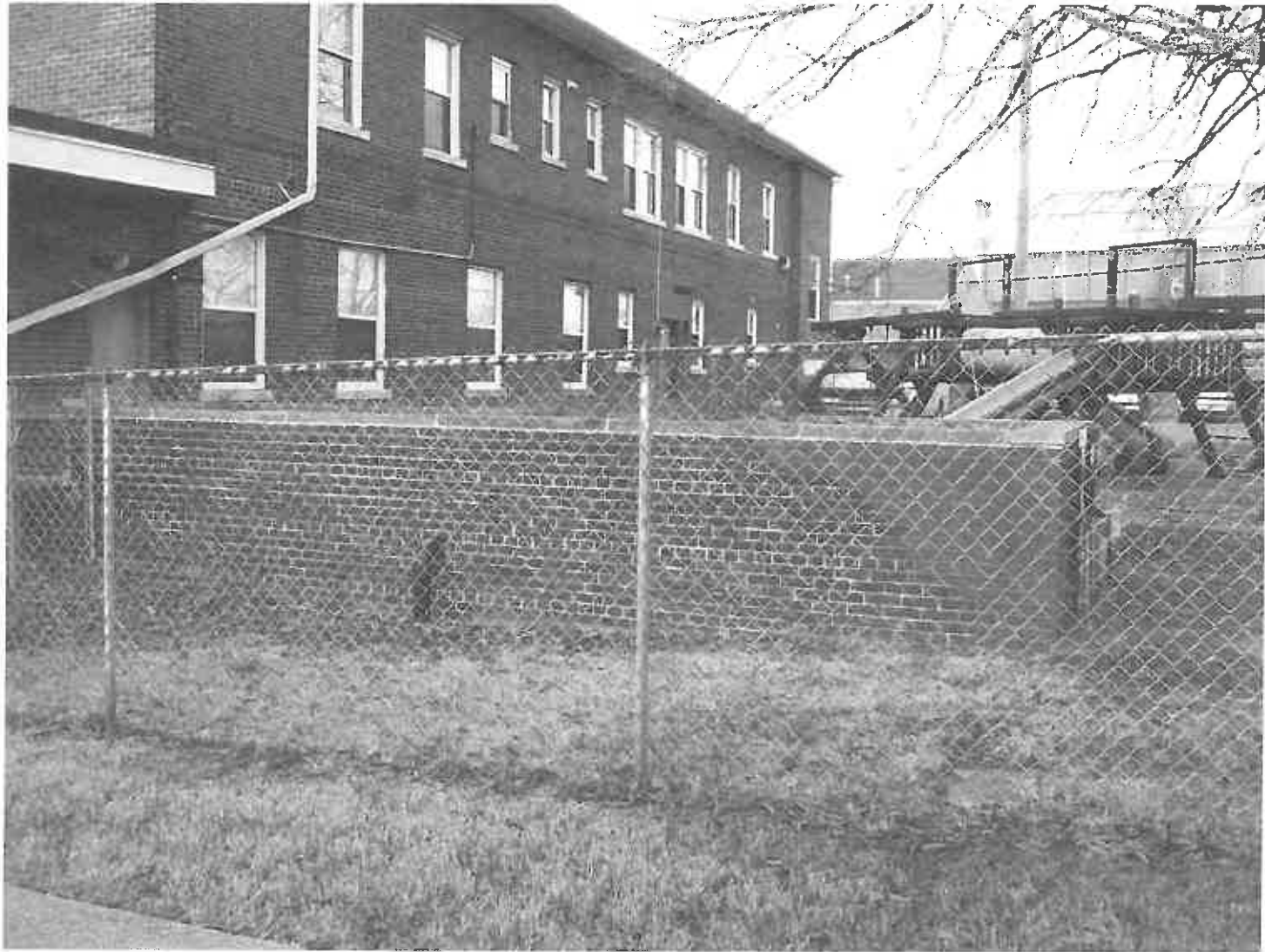


Photo by Scott Lux

1951 Tunnel view in 2009



Looking from
Dead End
toward the 4
story building
entrance, which
is now a locked
door.

Photo by Scott Lux

1951 Tunnel Connects 4 Story Building and 3rd Building
from Left-the old central building.



This dead end was
created by razing of
the older central
building in 1960

Photo by Scott Lux

1951 era Lower Level of modern Freedom House



Photo by Scott Lux

1953: H.A. Baker Resigns

4-30-1953

Head of Hospital Here Has Resigned

Red Cross Hospital has accepted the resignation of Houston A. Baker, superintendent for the past nine years. On leave since January, Baker was assistant administrator of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington.

Acting superintendent of Red Cross Hospital is Mrs. Mabel Hyatt, formerly medical-records librarian and assistant to Baker.

L. T. Duncan has been elected chairman of the hospital board of directors, succeeding Dr. Horace Morris. Charles Steele is secretary and Miss Jessie T. Scott is treasurer.

1953 Mary E. Merritt Passes

Mary E. Merritt
(1881 - 1953)

<http://kchr.ky.gov/about/gallergreatblack>



Mary E. Merritt (1881 - 1953) was the first black nurse to be licensed in Kentucky and a recipient of the Mary Mahoney Medal for distinguished service in nursing from the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Born in Berea, Kentucky.

Attended Berea College until 1903 when the Day Law forced segregation of the college. Completed nurses training at Freedman's Hospital in Washington, D.C. She was Superintendent of nursing at Red Cross Hospital in Louisville, Kentucky (1914 - 1945). Awarded a certificate of merit by President Wilson for Red Cross camp work during World War I. The Merritt Building at Central State Hospital is named in her honor.

<http://community.berea.edu/EarlyBlackBerea>

"In Louisville (KY), nurse Mary Eliza Merritt (ca. 1902) became superintendent of Red Cross Hospital for 34 years before turning it over to the city in 1945."

www.Kchr.ky.gov gallery of great blacks

Mary Merritt and Her Dream

Excerpts: " Her eyes speak of her kindness," that's how most who knew Mary Eliza Merritt described her. She is believed to be the first African American registered nurse in Kentucky. Merritt was born in Berea, Kentucky and as a young adult she attended Berea College until 1903 when the Kentucky Day Law forced the college to refuse admission of African American students.

Determined, Merritt entered nurses training at Freedman's Hospital in Washington D.C., where she became a registered nurse in 1906.

Lucy Belknap was impressed with Merritt and asked her to move to Louisville, Kentucky to become superintendent of the Red Cross Hospital. Merritt accepted the post in 1911, and was paid thirty dollars a month plus expenses.

Merritt described the conditions "... after the first trip through the building, my heart sank. This couldn't be the place; the flooring wasn't covered, the kitchen stove was warped, the operating room was upstairs, everything was so discouraging... but I didn't want them to feel I didn't want to do something for my own people. I then and there decided that I would stay one year."

Source: Dunnigan, Alice, *The Fascinating Story of Black Kentuckians: Their Heritage and Traditions*, Washington, D.C.1976

1954 Waverly Johnson, new Administrator

Waverly B. Johnson Begins Duties As Red Cross Hospital Administrator

Virginia Native Succeeds Baker

^{Aug 15, 1954}
Waverly B. Johnson began his duties as administrator of Red Cross Hospital yesterday.

He replaces Houston A. Baker, who left the institution for Negroes at 1423 S. Shelby in January, 1953.

^{Aug 15, 1954}
Baker went to Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., but has since returned to enter the insurance business here.

Johnson, 35, is a native of Petersburg, Va. He was graduated from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., in business administration in 1951.

He was chief accountant at Whittaker Memorial Hospital, Newport News, Va., for the next year. He received a master-of-science degree in hospital administration from Columbia University, New York, in 1953.

Johnson returned to Whittaker Hospital as an intern in hospital administration before coming here.

During World War II, he served in the Air Force two years. He is married and will live temporarily at the hospital.

Mrs. Mabel Hyatt, who has been acting administrator for the past 18 months, will become chief medical-record librarian at the hospital.



Courier-Journal Photo

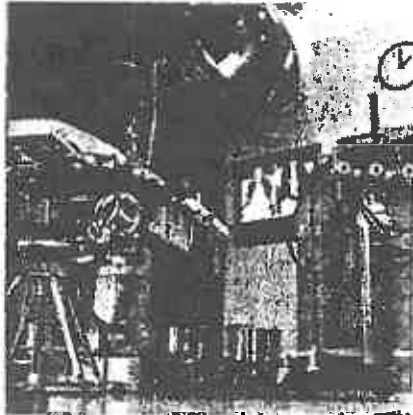
LOOKING OVER EQUIPMENT in a renovated private room at Red Cross Hospital are new administrator Waverly B. Johnson, center, with L. T. Duncan, left, board chairman, and Charles T. Steele, board secretary.

1956 Hospital News Vol 2, p1

Page 4

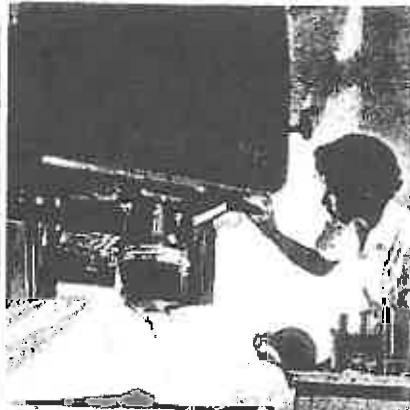
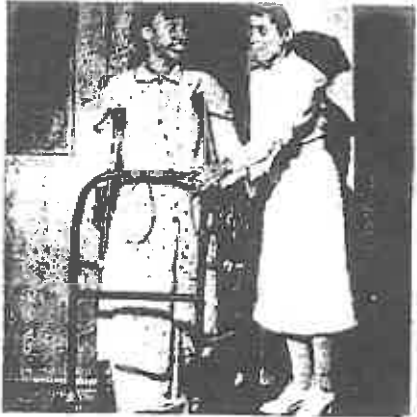
RED CROSS HOSPITAL NEWS

Your Contributions Purchase Equipment



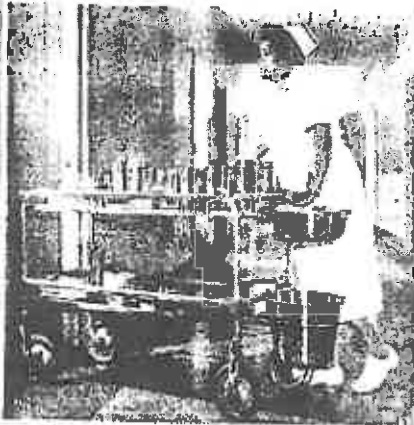
One of the newer operating rooms ready for arrival of a patient. Note X-ray films for the surgeon to study before proceeding with the operation.

Public is still with us. This girl had extensive surgery and postoperative care, and now she learns elementary steps about it in a "class" with the help of the registered nurse.



Red Cross Hospital conducts a cancer clinic under auspices of the Kentucky Chapter of the American Cancer Society. The X-ray treatment is used adjoining the deep therapy machine for a treatment. Treatment for indigent patients is provided jointly by the Hospital and the society.

The dietetic room, with instruments, supplies, and measurements, follows doctor and nurse.



RED CROSS HOSPITAL NEWS

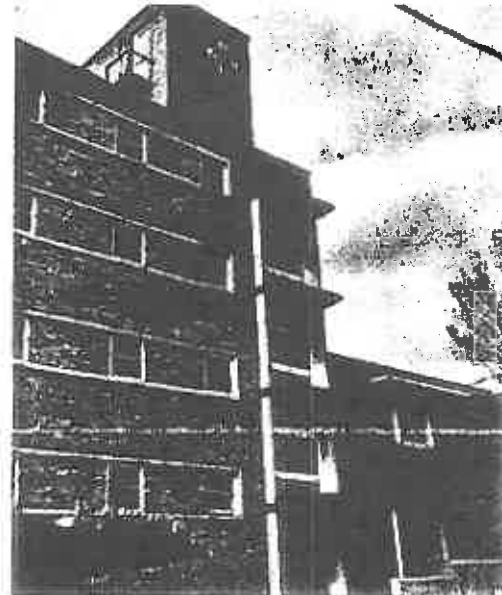
Published by Red Cross Hospital, Louisville, Kentucky

Vol. 2

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM THREE-FOLD OBJECTIVE

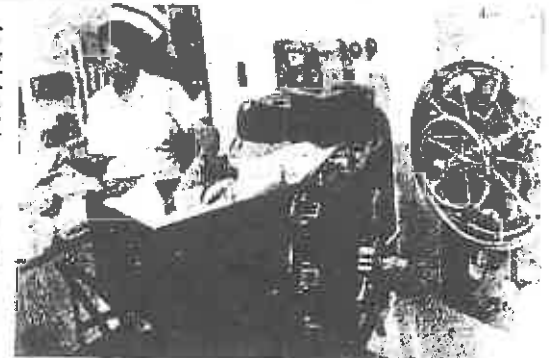
In bringing the story of Red Cross Hospital to the people of the Louisville area, the hospital has established a Development Program with these three objectives:

1. **Public relations** — interpreting the hospital to the public with the purpose of increasing community understanding and acceptance of the hospital.
2. **Health education** — particularly among the groups of citizens which receive use of the hospital facilities in the fields of Cancer, Crippled Children, and the School of Practical Nursing maintained by the hospital.
3. **Hospital support** — development of a group of interested citizens who will make regular contributions to the hospital toward the care of patients unable to pay the full cost and toward purchase of equipment.



Exterior view of the South Wing, latest addition to Red Cross Hospital. The Wing is a complete service unit. It contains 60 operating rooms, recovery room, laboratory, X-ray, central supply service, delivery rooms, laundry, nursery, and accommodation for 60 patients.

Supplies of Central Supply service are unloaded in sterilizing basket. Here all medical and surgical equipment and supplies are checked, cleaned, and sterilized for use throughout the hospital. This department assembles trays to be used by doctors and nurses in carrying out treatment procedures.



1956 Hospital News Vol 2, p2

RED CROSS HOSPITAL

106 South Shelby Street
Louisville 19, Kentucky
WAVERLEY B. JOHNSON, Administrator
Telephone: ME 1-31-14

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Charles T. Merle	President
LeVal T. Dutton	Vice-President
J. Waymond Hackett	Secretary
Henry R. Hayburn	Treasurer
Maude A. Baker	Mrs. Effie Ogilby
George M. Chaskey	Mrs. Fred Smyton
Arthur P. Evans, Jr.	Woodrow M. Strickler
D. E. King	Eric Trabant
Frank E. Starnap	J. H. Wade, M.D.
Mary S. McAlpin	Mrs. Martha Whedbee

REMEMBER the Red Cross Hospital Endowment Fund, Louisville, Kentucky, with a bequest of money or property in your will, to help provide facilities and services for the care of the sick and injured. The Endowment Fund is in the custody and under the supervision of The Kentucky Trust Company. To honor the memory of a friend or relative, the bequest may be left in his or her name. (5/56)

NONPROFIT Association with members of the Board of Directors serving without compensation. Books and annual audit by Certified Public Accountants open to inspection.

School of Practical Nursing approved by Kentucky Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration. Member American Hospital Association, Kentucky Hospital Association, and Hospital Conference of Metropolitan Louisville.

NURSING

Red Cross Hospital conducts an outstanding School of Practical Nursing. There were 17 in the last graduating class. The Nursing Staff of the hospital totals 93, including 20 Registered Nurses, 27 Practical Nurses, 26 Aides, 2 Orderlies, and 18 Practical Nursing Students.

FOR NEW ARRIVALS

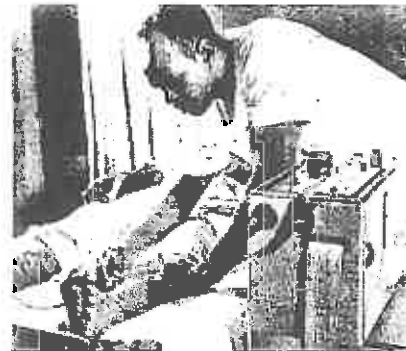


Special care must be taken in preparation of formulas for newborn infants, to avoid intestinal disturbance. A teaching program is always necessary, and the obstetrical supervisor gives instructions to a practical nurse in placing formula in the autoclave for sterilization.

FACTS OF THE YEAR

Patients cared for in hospital	2,060
Days care of patients in hospital	29,791
Outpatients cared for	679
Operations performed	1,027
Number of babies born	465
Number of X-ray patients	2,500
Number of X-ray films used	4,000
Laboratory analyses performed	19,982
Total number of visits served	85,210

HEART PATIENT



The electrocardiograph machine traces on paper a graph of heart action, and the expert of the cardiologist will assist the attending physician in diagnosis and treatment.

LOOKING WITHIN



The radiologist discusses his findings with the admitting physician as they examine the X-ray pictures. Then cardiologists and the doctor in his search for correct diagnosis.

Suggestions For Maintaining Good Health

ANEMIA Vitally important work in your body is done by the red blood cells and the red coloring substance in these cells, called hemoglobin. If your blood has too few red cells or too little hemoglobin, you have anemia.

Typical symptoms are fatigue, lack of pep, a washed-out feeling, shortness of breath. If you believe you may be anemic, consult your doctor. It is not safe to treat this illness yourself.

Anemia can be brought about by improper diet, faulty absorption of food, loss of blood, injury to the marrow of the bones, and certain infections and parasites. Only a competent physician can diagnose and prescribe proper treatment for specific types of anemia.

ULCERS Pain is the outstanding symptom of an ulcer. An ulcer causes a burning or aching sensation, burning, annoying, and cramplike, in the pit of the stomach, just below the breastbone. Since other diseases also cause pain in this region, it is important for

a person who has such pain to see his physician at once. Only physicians can tell if there is an ulcer, or if the pain is caused by something else.

RHEUMATIC FEVER There is no single reliable symptom of rheumatic fever, and doctors

often find it hard to diagnose. The child usually has some fever and may complain in his joints or he may just not feel well. These, of course, may be symptoms of other ailments, or they may be unimportant. But they should always be reported to the doctor.

Because rheumatic fever is not always easy to recognize, the physician who thinks a child possibly has rheumatic fever may want to watch him for a long time. During that time, the doctor will make a number of tests, including blood tests, fluoroscopy, and an electrocardiogram. The family doctor may want to call in a heart specialist to help him make a diagnosis.

—From U. S. Public Health Service

1958 Hospital News Vol 4, p1



6. As convalescence progresses, his interest in medicine is on the increase. Red Cross has 112 bed capacity and has four major services: surgery, medicine, obstetrics, and pediatrics.



7. Our patient bids farewell to the nurse and returns home with his mother. A favorite of Red Cross Hospital is the free Cancer Clinic.

ADEQUATE DIET A person's basic food needs will be met if he eats sufficient food every day from each of the seven basic food groups: (1) green and yellow vegetables; (2) citrus fruits, tomatoes, and salad greens; (3) other vegetables, including potatoes, and fruits; (4) milk and dairy products; (5) meat, poultry, fish, eggs, nuts; (6) bread and cereals; (7) butter — or margarine with vitamin A added.

—Public Affairs Committee
(Nonprofit Educational Organization)

ANEMIA Some facts about your blood make it easier to understand the main causes of anemia. Blood is composed of yellowish fluid called plasma, and tiny red cells which float around in the plasma.

Each cell contains a high percentage of hemoglobin, which picks up the oxygen you breathe in through your lungs, and carries it in the blood stream to all your body tissues. Your body cannot function

without air. When anemia reduces the number of cells and the amount of hemoglobin, the blood can no longer carry enough oxygen for your body's needs. **YOUR BEST INSURANCE AGAINST ALL TYPES OF ANEMIA IS A COMPLETE MEDICAL EXAMINATION EVERY YEAR.**

—U. S. Public Health Service

Purposes Of Development Program

1. To interpret the hospital's services and facilities to the public. To emphasize that the hospital's services are open to all regardless of race, faith, or financial status.
2. To provide helpful information on the maintenance of family health.
3. To develop a group of interested persons who understand and assist the hospital's program. To seek contributions of all amounts from 25 up to \$100 from as many people as possible in the Louisville and Jefferson County area.

Red Cross Hospital News

Published by Red Cross Hospital, Louisville, Kentucky

Vol. 4

A New Patient Comes To Red Cross Hospital!

You can see your contributions doing their valuable service to humanity, if you will follow through this issue, with typical pictures of the progress of a new little patient, as he benefits from the modern facilities at Red Cross Hospital.

Following is a quotation from the Hospital's Official Statement of Objects and Purposes: "The hospital and other facilities operated by the Association although originally established primarily for the extension of educational, health, and medical opportunities to progress, shall be open to all without distinction."

Your Board of Directors strives to maintain highest standards of services and facilities, and to this important community end, seeks the friendship and cooperation of all of the people in the Louisville area.



1. At the Red Cross Hospital Admitting Desk, our new young patient's mother supplied the necessary information for the hospital's records. The hopes and prayers of all the hospital's staff and the highest technical skill and equipment ready to restore him to health.



2. Our young man seems to have a slight feeling of trepidation as the nurse prepares to take his temperature. Very few patients can afford to use the best of these care, so the public really interprets the hospital's capabilities through your donations.

1958 Hospital News Vol 4, p2

RED CROSS HOSPITAL

1436 South Shelby Street
Louisville 17, Kentucky

WAYERLEY D. JOHNSON, Administrator

Telephone: MElrose 6-1311-13

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Charles T. Stealy, President
Laval T. Inoué, Vice-President
J. Waymon Howell, Secretary
Henry R. Heston, Treasurer

D. W. Bland, Mrs. Elsie Galesby
Mrs. Gloria Beckert, Anna Schuchter
George W. Cheek, Wendine Strachler
Arthur P. Evans, Jr., Mrs. Helen Tomason
D. E. Kutz, Eric Tishan
Harry S. McAlpin, Mrs. Beulah Waddree

LEGACIES A suggestion for you will be to honor the memory of a friend or relative by leaving a bequest of money or property to the Red Cross Hospital Endowment fund, Louisville, Kentucky. You will help provide facilities and services to care for the sick and injured. The endowment fund is entirely and supervised of the Kentucky Trust Company.

NONPROFIT Red Cross Hospital is a non-profit association with members of the Board of Directors serving without pay. Annual audit by Certified Public Accountants open to inspection.

ACCREDITATION Red Cross Hospital is fully approved by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Kentucky Hospital Association, and Hospital Conference of Metropolitan Louisville. (2/58)

Established 1913

A LOOK INSIDE - - -



3. Physicians keep his attention while the technician takes an X-ray.

Service Report Of The Year

3,696 Hospital patients admitted
29,945 Total days care of patients
314 Babies born
2,475 X-ray patients
189 X-ray treatments for cancer, etc.
5,160 X-ray films used
281 Electrocardiograms made
312 Operations performed
21,277 Laboratory procedures performed
310 Blood transfusions

The Nursing Staff totals 95, including graduate nurses, practical nurses, aides, orderlies, etc.

"For the Treatment and Healing of the Sick"



From the official statement of the hospital's purposes: "Its principal objects are to equip, conduct, and maintain a hospital for the treatment and healing of the sick."

The program of services and facilities is in charge of the Board of Directors, comprised of prominent men and women of both races. They invite your interest and support.

4. New friends of our young patient look through the glass partition as the doctor makes an examination. Financial problems of Red Cross Hospital are solved, and the very existence of the hospital is a demonstration of both races cooperating for community betterment.



5. The hospital's careful study into the condition of our patient continues as the laboratory technician withdraws a sample of blood for analysis.

1957 "At the Crossroads"
Fundraising Brochure p1



RED CROSS HOSPITAL
LOUISVILLE — KENTUCKY

NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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1957 "At the Crossroads"
Fundraising Brochure p2



There can be little doubt that the opinion molders and business leaders of the Louisville area are fully aware of the important role being so successfully played in the health and welfare of this community by the Red Cross Hospital.

... and yet we stand at the crossroads

1957 "At the Crossroads" Fundraising Brochure p3

Founded by a group of Negro doctors in 1896, the Red Cross Hospital has grown steadily in scope and quality of service since that time. Now it is a 66-bed hospital, equipped with every modern medical device, fully accredited by the joint commission on the accreditation of hospitals, and a member of the American Hospital Association and Louisville Hospital Council. It is, of course, fully licensed under the Kentucky Hospital Licensing Law.

The hospital is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of 16 citizens of Jefferson County, both Negro and white.

The property and equipment are owned by Red Cross Hospital Association, a non-profit corporation, incorporated in Kentucky in 1904.

The medical staff, composed of physicians and surgeons of both races, is divided into four parts: Active, courtesy, consulting, and honorary.

There is an active Women's Auxiliary of some 400 members who have done and continue to do much to improve the facilities of the hospital and who also maintain a gift shop where gifts and necessities are sold to patients and visitors. The Auxiliary is a member of the National Association of Hospital Auxiliaries.

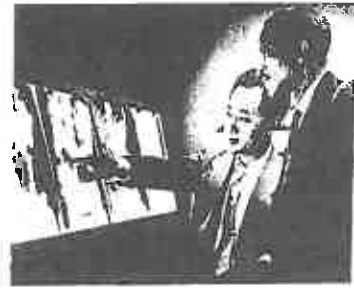
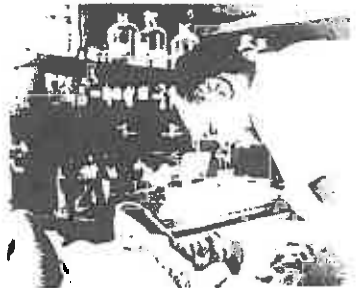
Although there are no restrictions as to race or religion, at the present time all but a small fraction of its patients are Negroes.

1957 "At the Crossroads" Fundraising Brochure p4

Our Course Is Set

The hospital's Board of Directors lists three main objectives of the Institution:

- 1) To maintain a hospital of the very highest standards in equipment, service and accreditation, which will provide services at rates within the reach of lower income groups.



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1957 "At the Crossroads" Fundraising Brochure p5

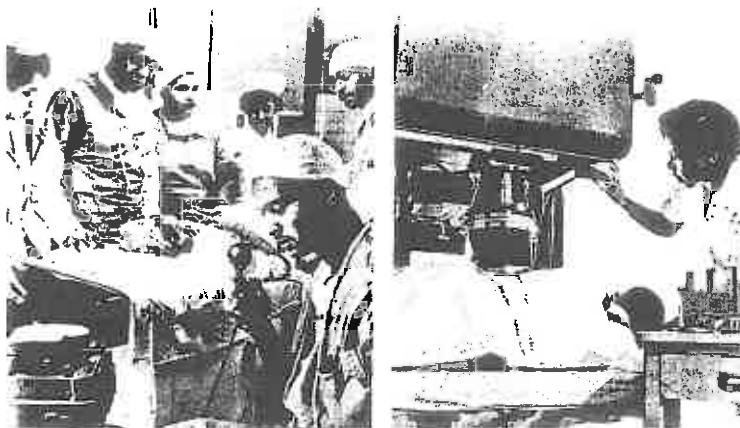
For example, the rate for a four-bed ward at Red Cross Hospital is \$9.00; at St. Joseph's Infirmary, \$12.00; and at Jewish Hospital, \$13.50. Red Cross is the only private general hospital in Louisville that is specifically operated for this lower income group. St. Joseph's and Jewish are the only other private general hospitals open to Negroes in Jefferson County with a total of 20 beds available for Negroes. Of the 66 beds at Red Cross, only two are in single rooms.

- 2) To provide a training ground for Negro physicians, hospital administrative personnel, technicians and nurses, so that they will be in a position to take advantage of opportunities offered and to compete with all other persons similarly skilled.
- 3) To provide a place for qualified Negro physicians and surgeons to practice their profession. At present only 3 Negro doctors in Jefferson County are admitted to practice at any accredited hospital other than Red Cross.

In addition, the hospital operates a cancer clinic approved by the American Cancer Society, and participates in the rotation system for X-ray students trained at General Hospital.

It is also launching a program to bring a nationally-known person in the hospital administration field to Louisville for an annual seminar and refresher course, to which the administrators of other Louisville hospitals will be invited.

1957 "At the Crossroads" Fundraising Brochure p6



The Situation at the Crossroads

In an effort to maintain the lowest possible rates — and because of difficulty in collecting accounts not covered by hospital insurance — Red Cross Hospital has continuously operated on a very precarious financial basis.

For many years it has regularly received an annual subsidy from the city of Louisville of \$25,000.00 and from the state of Kentucky of \$31,500.00. Now, however, in accordance with a policy reluctantly agreed to by the hospital's Board of Directors, these subsidies are being reduced at the rate of \$5,000.00 each per year.

1957 "At the Crossroads" Fundraising Brochure p7 22,000 small donations

At present, the hospital owes \$42,000.00 mortgage loans and \$45,000.00 on other accounts.

For the past four years — in the face of rising costs — coupled with the collection difficulties — the hospital's operating deficit has averaged \$76,500. This has been partially offset by contributions and the governmental subsidies and partially offset by the undesirable expedients of deferred maintenance, inadequate salaries, and one employee trying to do the work of two.

The balance of the cash deficit has been made up by borrowing from banks, from the hospital's very small plant and equipment fund, and by relying on the patience of creditors.

No institution can be properly operated on this basis.

The hospital is making this attempt to balance its budget: For the past three years a mail solicitation campaign has been conducted. Last year, for example, contributions were received from over 22,000 individuals, mostly of one or two dollars each. But, this method does not successfully reach those who can and want to contribute more.

There is a very small endowment fund, with income of approximately \$450.00 a year. This income is devoted to special projects. The fund is managed by a local trust company and all bequests received by will are automatically added to it.

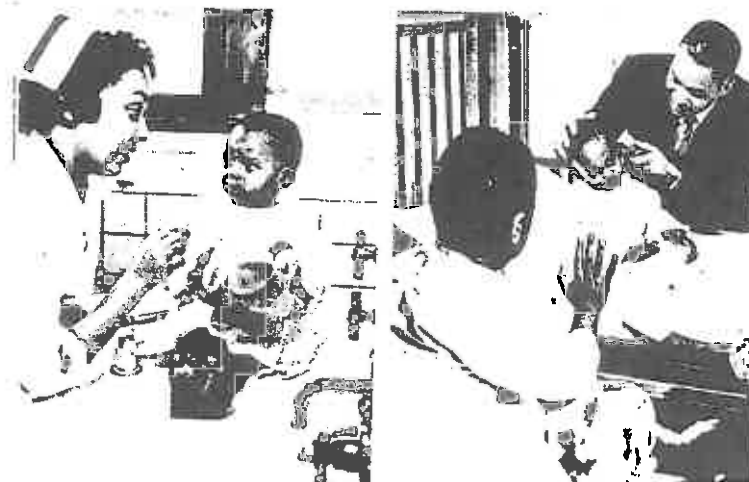
1957 "At the Crossroads" Fundraising Brochure p8

The hospital now has total debts of \$90,000.00, including:

Mortgage Loan.....	\$39,000.00
Mortgage Loan (Individual).....	3,000.00
Accounts Payable over 30 days.....	33,500.00

The hospital's operating costs are — at the very least — \$453,500 a year, broken down as follows:

Administrative	\$ 66,000
Dietary	48,000
Housekeeping	26,000
Laundry	8,500
Plant Operation	64,000
Medical and Surgery	198,000
Medical Records	10,500
X-Ray	15,000
Laboratory	17,500
	<hr/>
	\$453,500



1957 "At the Crossroads" Fundraising Brochure p9

A brief look at statistics is striking testimony of services rendered during the past fiscal year:

Admissions	2,302
Patients' Days	16,703
Meals Served	92,547
Births	514

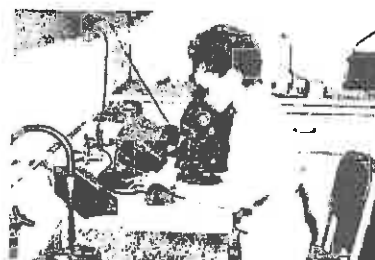
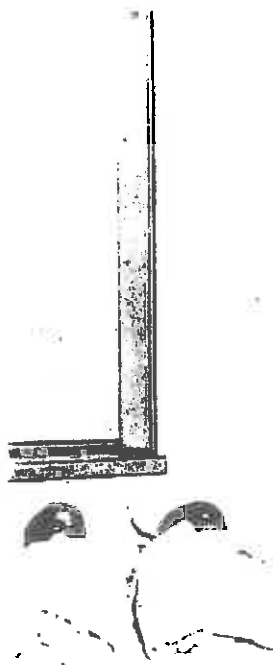
And So . . .

. . . The Board of Directors has decided that it is absolutely necessary to seek additional funds in the amount of \$50,000.00 during the current year for the purpose of offsetting operating deficit and as a start toward eliminating the hospital's indebtedness.

Thus it is appealing to a group of several hundred citizens, corporations and organizations in Jefferson County — to be known as the "Committee of 400" — to contribute \$50, \$100, \$150, or \$250, or more each year.

Once an individual or a company becomes a member of the "Committee of 400," it is not the intention of the Board to seek to increase the amount of the gift each year but rather to expand the number of givers if additional funds are needed.

1957 "At the Crossroads"
Fundraising Brochure p10



The Kornhauser Library

1957 "At the Crossroads" Fundraising Brochure p11

. . . And Suppose Nobody Cares?

The hospital's Board of Directors face with complete frankness the consequences, if this financial aid is not forthcoming. And it views with alarm the results — not only as these results would affect the hospital's patients but the community at large.

This is what will happen:

- 1) The hospital would no longer be able to accept, at present special rates*, hardship cases and those self-reliant individuals who do not want public hospital care. Among other things this would, of course, increase the load at the already overcrowded General Hospital.
- 2) The Red Cross Hospital would have to: reduce the number of available beds; reduce the quality and quantity of nursing service; eliminate the Recovery Room and other similar, important, extra services; eliminate certain surgical services; and reduce the high caliber of training for doctors, nurses and administrative staff.
- 3) All this would put in jeopardy the hospital's very jealously guarded accreditation and would retard the long-term policy of continuing advancement.
- 4) Increased rates would increase hospital insurance and workmen's compensation premiums.

*Since the major portion of hospital bills is covered by insurance, the net cost to the patient (his hospital bill) at Red Cross Hospital is less than 50% of the city average.

1957 "At the Crossroads"
Fundraising Brochure p12



The Kornhauser Library

1957 "At the Crossroads" Fundraising Brochure p13



Do You Care?

Every citizen of Louisville—whether he realizes it or not—has a definite interest in the future of Red Cross Hospital. The hospital is eager to shoulder its community responsibilities. It only asks public understanding and limited public financial support.

Do *you* care?

Won't you help by becoming a member of the "Committee of 400?"



1957 "At the Crossroads" Fundraising Brochure p14

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Charles T. Steele.....*President*
LaVal T. Duncan..... *Vice-President*
J. Waymon Hackett.....*Secretary*
Henry R. Heyburn.....*Treasurer*

D. W. Beard	Mrs. Effie Oglesby
Mrs. Goldie Beckett	Alan N. Schneider
George M. Chescheir	Woodrow M. Strickler
Arthur P. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. Hugh Sympson
D. E. King	Eric S. Tachau
Harry S. McAlpin	Mrs. Bertha B. Whedbee

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Charles W. Anderson	Dulaney Logan
J. McFerran Barr	Edward J. Miller
Robert P. Bonnie	Charles W. Morris
Mrs. Dann C. Byck	George W. Norton
Victor H. Engelhard	Msgr. Felix N. Pitt
Charles P. Farnsley	Frank L. Stanley
Charles Allen Gage	Rufus S. Stout
J. E. Hankins	Mrs. Charles G. Tachau
James E. Hardy, Jr.	Lawrence W. Wetherby
	Mrs. Hortense Young

ADMINISTRATOR

Waverly B. Johnson

1957 "At the Crossroads"
Fundraising Brochure p15



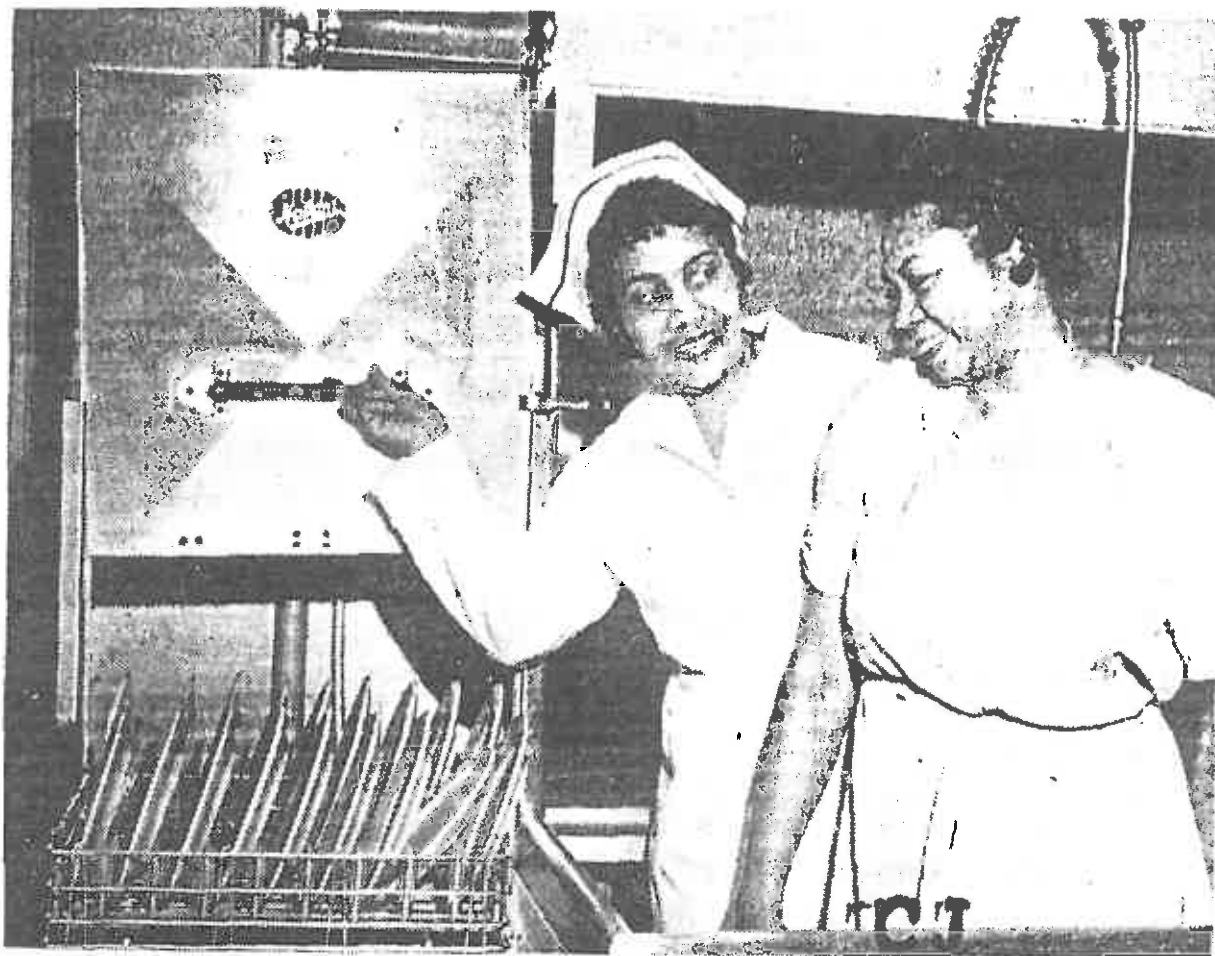
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1957 "At the Crossroads"
Fundraising Brochure p16



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1957, Feb. 18:
Kitchen Remodel,
Dishwasher,
Gift Shop



NEW DISHWASHER is part of the \$9,000 improvement program at Red Cross Hospital displayed at an open house yesterday. The entire kitchen was redecorated and modernized and a hospital gift shop installed. Here, at left, Mrs. Lulu H. Allen, supervisor of nurses and president of the hospital's Woman's Auxiliary, which raised funds for the project, shows the kitchen to Mrs. Effie Oglesby, co-ordinator for the auxiliary and a member of the hospital board.

FEB 18 1957

Courier-Journal Photo

2-18-57

1957, Sept. 17: Women's Auxiliary

87
Copies, keep
this in the low
your records.

Red Cross Hospital Women's Auxiliary

1488 South Shelby Street
Telephone 6-1311
LOUISVILLE 17, KENTUCKY

September 17, 1957

Dear Sir:

Each year the Red Cross Hospital Auxiliary sponsors a Fund raising campaign to help purchase needed equipment for the hospital.

In 1954 over \$2,000.00 (Two Thousand Dollars) was raised from our tea which was turned over to the Board of Directors of the hospital to apply on new kitchen equipment. The proceeds of the 1955 tea were over \$5,000.00 (Five Thousand Dollars) which was used to remodel the kitchen and dining area of the hospital. In 1956 the Auxiliary set up a gift shop at the hospital. The shop caters especially to the needs of the patients.

Our goal this year is \$10,000.00 (Ten Thousand Dollars) which will be used to further modernize the hospital with such kitchen equipment as a dish washing machine and garbage disposal.

We are asking the interested merchants of the city to help us reach that goal by making a contribution to this most worthy cause.

We are proud of Red Cross Hospital and hope through your generosity to make it a better place to care for our sick.

A representative of the Hospital Auxiliary will call on you within the next week to receive your contribution. Thanking you in advance.

Mrs. Maude Benboe, Chairman
Mrs. Lula C. Allen, President

University Archives

1957 Aug 30
Hospital is Accredited

*Red Cross
Hospital Is
Fully Accredited*

Red Cross Hospital, 1438 S. Shelby, has received full accreditation from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. AUG 30 1957

The hospital for Negro patients was left off the approved list published in April. Waverley B. Johnson, hospital administrator, said it was because of some fire hazards, including open stairwells.

Corrections were made and the hospital applied for reinspection. An evaluation visit was made July 16 by Dr. Warren G. Atwood, field representative of the national commission.

1957, Nov. 16: Dire Needs

Council Told Hospital In Dire Need Nov. 15, 1957 Red Cross Asks Gradual Cutback In City Grants

Representatives of the Red Cross Council, Monday, Nov. 11, told the board of directors of the General Hospital that the hospital is in dire need of funds to carry on its operations.

The council, which is headed by Rev. Herbert J. Gentry, chairman of the board of directors, met in the Red Cross City chamber for the purpose of discussing the hospital's financial situation. The council members are: J. Edgar Lee, chairman; J. Edgar Lee, chairman of the board; J. Edgar Lee, chairman of the board; J. Edgar Lee, chairman of the board; J. Edgar Lee, chairman of the board.

Last year, however, the board of directors accepted a resolution authorizing the appropriation of \$100,000 for the hospital's operating expenses.

Talked With Board
The council met with the board of directors of the General Hospital, which is headed by J. Edgar Lee, chairman of the board. The council members are: J. Edgar Lee, chairman; J. Edgar Lee, chairman of the board; J. Edgar Lee, chairman of the board; J. Edgar Lee, chairman of the board; J. Edgar Lee, chairman of the board.

The council stressed that the hospital's financial situation is dire and that the board of directors should take immediate action to secure additional funds to carry on its operations.

The council also discussed the hospital's operating expenses and the need for additional funds to carry on its operations.

The council also discussed the hospital's operating expenses and the need for additional funds to carry on its operations.

Would Burden General
Although these patients would be under no obligation to pay for their care, they are still the ones to pay for their care, the council stressed.

The council also discussed the hospital's operating expenses and the need for additional funds to carry on its operations.

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The council also discussed the hospital's operating expenses and the need for additional funds to carry on its operations.

representative groups of members who would be asked for Red Cross help.

Council's Grant Possible

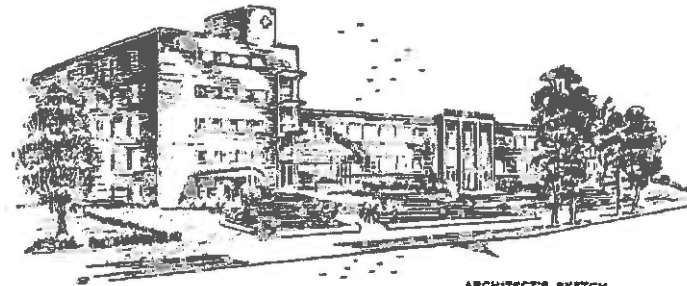
Although the council members agreed that, although there is no money left available to the hospital, it is possible that the Red Cross might be able to provide some help for the hospital's needs.

At their meeting, council members discussed the hospital's financial situation and the need for additional funds to carry on its operations.

The council also discussed the hospital's operating expenses and the need for additional funds to carry on its operations.

1959 Fundraising
Brochure p1
"Our Last Appeal"

"OUR LAST APPEAL"



ARCHITECT'S SKETCH

RED CROSS HOSPITAL
LOUISVILLE — KENTUCKY

The Kornhauser Library

1959

NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

1959 Fundraising
Brochure p2
"Our Last Appeal"

To Our Loyal Friends:

About a year ago we came to you with an appeal for funds. Our needs were modest but urgent. And, because you met those needs we were able to continue to meet the needs of the community we serve.

Now we have returned. But today — although the three main objectives of the hospital remain unchanged — the financial picture is different. Plans are underway that will, we hope, establish this appeal as our last one to you.

Before we explain this, however, we think you will want to know how we spent your generous contribution of a year ago.

DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS

You gave us \$40,000. With that we paid off our past due accounts of \$34,000; we cleaned up our loan from our endowment fund; we paid \$1500 on our mortgage loan and we used the balance to reduce our loan from the plant and equipment fund by \$3500.

As of today, we have no accounts payable over 30 days old. And we are sure you will be glad to know that, contrary to the national trend, we have reduced our normal operating deficit for eight months of the current fiscal year more than \$3000 although the room rate increase has been in effect for the last two months.

Why do we return with this appeal?

As promised last year, we applied to the Community Chest and we have been assured that we

The Kornhauser Library

1959 Fundraising Brochure p3 "Our Last Appeal"

will be accepted if we can "put our house in good financial order."

WHERE FUNDS NEEDED

In order to comply with this understandable requirement for membership in the Chest, we must ask for \$57,000. With that amount we will spend \$25,000 to retire the mortgage on our property. We will need \$32,000 to cover our estimated operating deficit until we are admitted to the Chest.

This amount is larger than usual since we will have to eliminate our direct mail solicitation campaign July 1 in order to comply with Chest regulations. Also, our contributions from both City and State are being eliminated because of the legal question of tax revenue going to a private institution.

OBJECTIVES RESTATED

Through your generosity last year, we have been able to continue to play a vital role in the health and welfare of our community. You will be interested to know the last compiled statistics at the Hospital show there have been this year:

Admissions	2,324
Patient Days	18,252
Births	547
Meals Served	94,717

This, we believe, constitutes our last appeal. We hope you will understand our main objectives remain the same. They are:

- 1) To maintain a hospital of the very highest

1959 Fundraising
Brochure p4
"Our Last Appeal"

standards in equipment, service and accreditation, which will provide services at rates within the reach of lower income groups.

- 2) To provide a training ground for Negro physicians, hospital administrative personnel, technicians and nurses, so that they will be in a position to take advantage of opportunities offered and to compete with all other persons similarly skilled.
- 3) To provide a place for qualified Negro physicians and surgeons to practice their profession.

And lastly . . .

If we are accepted by the Community Chest we hope you will remember us in your annual donation to that great organization.

Thank you.

"OUR LAST APPEAL"

RED CROSS HOSPITAL
LOUISVILLE — KENTUCKY

NOT AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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