

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

IV

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In 1895, the first district nursing Association was established in Liverpool by William Rathbone. The inspiration for the creation of the society was the excellent nursing care given to one of Mr. Rathbone's own family during an illness. This nurse became the first district nurse in Liverpool. Later, there developed a permanent district nursing service. Because of the shortage of nurses the work progressed slowly. However, London soon initiated the service and the work gradually spread. The Queen's nurses from Queen Victoria's Institute were well trained and accomplished good nursing.

In America, we must remember the New England Hospital for Women and Children in 1872, graduated the first trained nurse Linda Richards of the United States. The Catholic sisters had previously done district nursing in the homes, but the first organized work was undertaken by the Ladies Benevolent Society of Charleston, South Carolina in 1813. In 1877 trained nurses were for the first time sent into the homes for district nursing by the New York City Mission. In 1886, District nursing was organized in Boston and an Association was also established in Philadelphia. In 1890, Chicago followed and in 1893 the Henry Street Settlement House of New York started.

By 1890, there were twenty-one organizations doing visiting nursing in the United States. They were independent of each other in every respect and no wonder the grade of service was not uniform when all did not employ graduate nurses or conform to any standard of work.

In Buffalo in 1901, the Third International Congress for nurses was held. Of the fifty-eight organizations listed as doing visiting nursing only twenty-two were organized primarily for this service. One-hundred-thirty nurses were employed in the work.

Los Angeles in 1898 inaugurated the first municipal nursing service. There began to be interest in special fields of nursing beginning with obstetrical nursing. Long ago, in England the women working as midwives were trained and recognition given them by their certificate from the Central Midwives Board. Annie Brainard in quoting from the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health in 1919, 1920, says that the usual two years course was being shortened to a one year course. In European countries such as Denmark and the Scandinavian countries midwifery practise has been on a very high level because of the excellent training and the central control through registration.

In 1902, school nursing was initiated in the New York school as an experiment of the Henry Street Settlement House. The value of it was soon recognized and an efficient work begun. Communicable diseases were the chief problems and the nurse became a parent educator as well as a truant officer.

The Public Health Nurse was often trained through experience but in 1906 a post-graduate course was offered by the Instructive District Nursing Association of Boston.

In 1912, there were about 3000 nurses and 136 organizations for visiting nursing in the United States. Organization of this group was imperative for progress in the field. In 1912, at the joint meeting of the American Nurses Association (formed in 1896 as the Associated Alumnae) and the League of Nursing Education (formed three years earlier as the Society of Superintendents of Training Schools) the National Organization for Public Health Nursing was started. Miss Ella Phillips Crandall was elected Executive Secretary and continued in the position until 1927. The purpose of this organization was to stimulate responsibility for the health of the community, to facilitate cooperation between nurses, doctors, trustees and other persons interested in Public Health measures; to develop standards and techniques in Public Health nursing; to establish a central Bureau to give information, reference and assistance in matters pertaining to such service and to publish periodicals and bulletins for the general purpose of the organization.

In 1919, an educational secretary was appointed to promote higher standards for Public Health Nursing. The result of her investigation was the statement of minimum educational standards in Public Health courses; 1. The course must be given in connection with an Institution of Higher Learning. 2. The Director must be acceptable to the Institution in theory and practise. 3. The courses in Psychology, Methods in Teaching Health, and Sociology. 4. There must be supervision of the field work.

The American Nurses Association which was organized in 1896, was for the purpose of uniting all nurses working in the United States. The common interest bound them together. Their excellent leaders strove hard to raise standards of work and to attain recognition of their profession. Their first President was Isabell Hampton Robb. Their magazine, The American Journal of Nursing was first published in 1900.

The National League of Nursing Education was originally for Superintendents of Training Schools. Later it included all nursing educators. Its chief purpose was to raise educational standards and to study administrative problems of nursing schools. The first president was Clara P. Noyes.

Tuberculosis Nursing

Late in the eighteenth century the disease Tuberculosis aroused attention. It was first recognized in the Pulmonary form and was the subject of a paper of Dr. Ben Rush's in 1783. Dr. Bowditch discovered that topography, geography and climate were important factors in its prevalency. He was the originator of the open-air treatment for Tuberculosis. In 1889m its communicability was recognized and it became a public Health problem. Dr. Trudeau was an outstanding doctor who established a School of Tuberculosis at Saranac Lake, New York. Tuberculosis was especially interesting to him since he himself was a victim of it. He later changed his school into a laboratory for scientific research of the bacillus.

The National Tuberculosis Association was formed in 1905 at New Orleans Dr. Trudeau was the first president. Dr. Osler and Dr. Biggs were Vice-presidents. "The special tuberculosis nurse is an American product and owes her origin to the interest and influence of Dr. William Osler one of the greatest physicians of the nineteenth century." "The problem of Tuberculosis is a home problem," says Dr. Osler. It was her job to visit the homes and give educational instruction to the family.

Industrial Nursing

In 1895, the Vermont marble works employed a trained nurse to visit and care for sick employees. In New York City in 1897, John Wan-aker Department Store also engaged a nurse. The third Industrial nurse was at Fred Loeser Store in Brooklyn, New York. Special training was needed for nurses in industry. Four types of service were given: 1. Care and advice given individual employees at the plant. 2. Collective health teaching. General responsibility for sanitary and unhygienic conditions. 3. Home visiting for purposes of instruction and to render nursing service. 4. The inauguration of community health work when the plant is situated in a small town. The industrial nurse should know factory law, a great deal about sanitation and should make a special study of the hazards of industry.

During the first years of the twentieth century, the growth of the movement was slow, by 1910 there were only 66 firms employing graduate nurses. Many others were employing practical nurses and social workers. In 1914, sixty new firms adopted the service. The government in 1917 and 1918 stimulated the work by employing graduate nurses in shipping yards, mills and factories. In this way the war was a great impetus to the movement.

By 1919, there were 1213, graduate nurses doing industrial nursing in the United States for 871 industries. The field included visiting nursing, first aid, hygiene and social work. Miss Elizabeth Crandall spoke to a group of welfare managers and social workers saying, "Her work in industry includes: sanitation of plants, heating, lighting, ventilation, the health and hygiene of the employees, and the social work with the families of employees."

Rural Nursing

The first rural nurse was Miss Ellen Morris Wood in Westchester County, New York. She was a graduate of John Hopkins Training School. Her rural nursing was done in her own neighborhood around Mt. Kisco. After her service in the Spanish American War, she returned to her home but soon after died of typhoid fever. A Memorial District Association of Westchester County was formed. In 1900, Miss Lydia Holman went in to the mountains of North Carolina to do rural nursing. The work was financed by an organization of Baltimore people interest in the service.

Child Welfare

In all civilized countries the care of dependent and sick children has been the work and the purpose of philanthropic organizations. In the 6th century at Treves, a marble cradle was placed on a door to receive foundling children. In the 14th century, the Hospital of the Innocents was established in Florence. Many special institutions were started for babies and children in the 17th century. An organization was founded in America in 1909 called the Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality. Sanitary measures in slums districts were unheard of and no one was available to teach mothers how to care for their babies. In 1889, the Eastern Dispensary in New York, established a Milk Station where the mothers might obtain sufficient amounts of milk for their children. In 1902, Dr. Josephine Baker sent out a few special nurses to care for sick babies in the tenement districts. Birth registration visits were made in New York between

August 11, 1902 and June 30, 1903. July 1, 1906 in Cleveland an Infant Clinic opened through cooperation of the Visiting Nursing Association. The purpose was : to give continuous care to babies the year round; to promote breast feeding; to supply good milk to mothers under physicians directions to have regular visits by the nurse; to try to aid in improvement of home conditions. It was renamed the following autumn Babies Dispensary of Cleveland and was patterned after the Berlin Clinic. Dispensaries were organized for sick babies and branch clinics were held for well babies. Miss Harriet Leete supervised the work.

In 1908, the New York Department of Health formed the division of Child Hygiene. A large staff of visiting nurses were employed.

Lillian Wald, the President of the N. O. P. H. N. presented a paper to the Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality on the "District Nurse's Contribution to the Reduction of Infant Mortality. In 1911, a paper on, "Special nursing care of Babies," was given by Miss Ahrens of Chicago.

Mental Hygiene

Clifford W. Beers, the author of the "Mind that Found Itself" was the man whose personal experience brought about remedial measures in the treatment of the insane. He was made the treasurer of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. This committee was formed in 1900. Previous to this there had been a committee formed through his efforts in Connecticut in 1889. The work of this committee has been one of investigation, reform and study of methods of treating mental disease. It has changed our ideas of causes from superstition to that of scientific facts. The movement has grown rapidly in the last twenty-two years, the focus of attention now is not on the afflicted adult but on the children and their peculiar reactions to stimuli. Thus in the very incipency of mental disease, treatment is given. However it is not a matter of a few days in the hospital with special medicine but long continuous treatment prescribed by a psychiatrist but carried about by the interacting forces in the environment. What can the Public Health Nurse do towards helping?

First she must herself have studied mental hygiene. Then she must be able to observe "warning signs" in her work with individuals. Glee Hastings says, "Employing mental hygiene supervisors and giving short talks will not make them psychiatric nurses but it is chiefly to quicken powers of observation and more intelligent understanding in approaching family problems."

Venereal Disease Nursing

In 1918, cantonment government work was established. The tests given drafted men revealed the startling fact that 10% of them were syphilitic and that 3-5% more had gonorrheal infection. In the twenty-seven government venereal clinics established by the United States Public Health Service forty-four Public Health Nurses worked under forty medical officers. Thirty-six thousand patients were examined and one hundred seventy-eight treatments were given. Instruction was given to female patients and all delinquents cases followed up. The finding of sources of infection and carriers was important. Social investigations were made and aid given to wayward girls.

From the war period on, the treatment of venereal disease has been studied and perfected. Pre-natal women have been taken care of and the

results have been very satisfying. Education of the public about these diseases is necessary for their eradication. Doctors also are beginning to be more honest with patients and are giving necessary treatments. Marriage laws are becoming more rigid and public opinion is gradually becoming more intelligent about its ideas about the diseases and their effects on society. The nurse's attitude in regard to these diseases means much in her contact with afflicted individuals. She must herself have a high moral standard, but at the same time must be understanding and sympathetic enough for them to desire to have constant treatment themselves and to protect their families from becoming victims also.

Governmental Health Agencies.

Private agencies have lead the way in promoting public health nursing in the United States. There is a great difference of opinion as to whether public or private agencies should control the work. The arguments for private control are:

1. That the government is not prepared to handle the work.
2. That individual citizens would not contribute their money and time but that political interference would be inevitable.
3. That the governmental work is not always organized to attract the best professional worker.
4. That the change of political administration might completely reverse the policy.

The group which favored public control gave the arguments that:

1. Public control would more adequately cover the field because of constant and sufficient funds.
2. Only Public Agencies would be able to give rural nursing service.
3. Though public agencies only would Health Education be put on a basis with other Education.
4. That school nursing could best be accomplished through public administration.

The first State Public Health Nursing Laws were enacted in 1901. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Ours in Oregon, however, was not enacted until 1920. It deals mainly with the establishment, maintenance and operation of county T. B. Hospitals, provides that county commissioners may employ visiting nurses. Their duties are set forth fully and are those of Public Health nurses in Tuberculosis work. Monthly reports to the county clerk are required.

The first governmental agency for public health nursing was the U. S. Public Health Service in the Department of Treasury. This was established in 1797 as the Marine Hospital Service. This Department standardizes sera and vaccines; inspects water and food carriers; examines immigrants; prints statistics on morbidity and mortality; maintains hospitals for the marines; gives medical and nursing care in Federal prisons and maintains a Research Department. Lucy Minnegrade is the Director of the Nursing Service.

The Department of Agriculture inspects food and stock and is in charge of rural sanitation. The Department of Army and Navy have a nursing staff as well. Under the Department of Labor we have the Children's Bureau established in 1912 under Julia Lathrop and now directed by Grace Abbot. In the Department of Interior, Public Health Nursing service is given to the Indians.

The private national health organizations have their offices together at 450 Seventh Avenue, New York. Those included in the National Health Council are;

National Tuberculosis Association which is supported by Christmas Seal and does preventive work mainly.

American Child Health Association which is supported by the Hoover Foundation.

It's program is to make possible maximum health for the children of our nation.

National Organization of Public Health Nursing which is supported by the membership of both lay and professional groups. The program is for Public Health.

American Public Health Association which is supported by membership.

National Committee Mental Hygiene which is supported by donations.

American Social Hygiene Association which is supported by membership and donations. It's program is one of stabilizing the home as the unit of society.

Society for the Prevention of Blindness is supported by donations.

Society for the Prevention of Heart Disease.

The Children's Bureau investigates and reports upon all matters pertaining to the Welfare of children and studying and comparing work done. The Bureau's Division of Maternity and Infancy consists of two physicians, two nurses, an auditor and some clerks. The Sheppard-Towner Bill was passed in 1922 granting a Federal subsidy of \$1,240,000 annually ----\$10,000 to each state and the balance apportioned on the basis of population. When the state accepted the subsidy a board was formed to administrate and match Federal funds above \$5000. The act was renewed in 1925 for two years after which no more federal subsidies were to be made.

In our state this fund was administered by the State Board of Health. It was used in sending out prenatal letters to mothers in all parts of the state. In 1929, a total of 13,244 infants were born in Oregon. The work of the State Board of Health through it's division of child hygiene reached more than 13,000 mothers and pre-school children and nearly 1,500 prospective mothers. Every county in the state is receiving aid and advice in maternity and infancy work; That Oregon has had the lowest infant death rate in the United States is evidence that this work is now bearing fruit. School girls have had classes in instruction in motherhood in Little Mother's Classes. The State Board of Health in cooperation with the United States Children's Bureau assisted the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland to establish a course in pre-natal care in which over 1,000 mothers have been advised. Of these women not a single death occurred.

State Organizations

We have in the State a local Tuberculosis Association organized in 1908. In 1922, there were sixteen local associations dealing with tuberculosis. There is an American Social Hygiene Association in our state and Representative of the Society for the Prevention of Cancer. For five years, 1922-26 we had a child health demonstration by the Common Wealth Fund in Marion County. The work was very successful in every respect. The county has assumed full maintenance of a staff of Public Health Nurses. The book "Children of the Covered Wagon" gives in detail what was accomplished.

A state committee for Mental Hygiene was organized in January 1932. Mrs. Cramer is it's executive secretary and Dr. Dixon is the psychiatrist. Child Guidance Clinics are held at the Medical School Clinic and are in the future to be offered to the people of the state. An educational series of lectures has been given by Dr. Dixon to the nurses and a visiting psychiatrist spoke at the State Graduate Nurse's Association.

The Visiting Nurse's Association was organized in 1902 in Portland.

A group of socially minded women started it. Mrs. Stephen S. Wise was the first president. They paid the first nurse Mrs. Lucy Morgan \$60 a month from the membership dues. They had a loan closet of clothing for indigents and the nurse did social work as well as actual nursing. Six doctors interested in the service volunteered their time. In 1906, two nurses were employed. There are now sixteen nurses in the Association and they are supported by the Community Chest. They give nursing care to Metropolitan Life Insurance people. Their work is generalized. They do much Infant Welfare work and Tuberculosis. The infant birth rate in Oregon in 1931, was 43.4 per 1000 and in Portland it was 55.1 per 1000.

School Nursing grew out of the Visiting Nurses work and in 1908 a nurses was employed by the City Bureau of Health and school inspection was started. The visiting nurse was to supplement the work. The work has been very successful and their staff has increased to twenty-four nurses. The first city other than Portland to have a school nurse was Astoria in 1918. Now there are eleven rural school nurses.

The Oregon State Board of Health which is a division of the National Public Health Service in Washington was organized in 1903. It was created by legislation and Mr. Woods Hutchinson was the first secretary of a group of six doctors. Their chief work was the prevention of communicable diseases. The most virulent were small pox and typhoid fever. The passing of laws pertaining to water and milk purification was the beginning of a worthwhile work. Many changes have occurred and in 1921, Mr. Fredrick Stricker became the Secretary of the State Board. He is a trained Public Health doctor. He organized six departments of the State Board of Health: Rural Sanitation, Prevention and Control of Disease, Vital Statistics, Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing, Laboratory and a Sanitary Engineer.

The Bureau of Child Hygiene was organized in 1922. The policy of the Bureau was that of education about child care and maternity welfare. This was accomplished by clinics, pamphlets and lectures. May Day is a special Health Demonstration day. Infant and pre-natal clinics are held. This Bureau's work is carried on by two Public Health nurses---Miss Bilmaier, and Mrs. Twist. The Bureau standardizes the work of Public Health Nursing in Oregon, as there is no state law compelling examination and registration except as graduate nurses. School nurses are certificated with the state department of Education. This is always done on the recommendation of state advisory nurse. There is at present in the state: 1 state advisory nurse, 1 field supervisor, 24 county nurses (outside of Marion which maintains a staff of seven), 12 rural school nurses, 2 demonstrators O. T. B. Assoc., and 1 clinic and survey nurse.

County nursing began in our state by a demonstration by the Oregon Tuberculosis Association. Miss Jane Allen spent seven months in Coos County as a demonstrator. Mrs. Blakely was elected president of the County Health Association, later becoming a staff member of the Bureau where she continued until 1931. The necessity of the county nursing was realized by more counties. The nurse carried on a generalized program which very efficiently handled the health problems of these rural districts. As soon as the counties were able the responsibility for financing the work was taken over by them. In the late economic depression much of their work would have ceased if Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, executive secretary had not fought very hard to maintain the health work for which she is the originator.

Oregon has one Industrial nurse who is a graduate of a standard Public Health course. She is Miss Helen Adamson at Meier and Franks Department store, which employs 2500 people. This is the only department store in the northwest to have a public health nurse in it's hospital.

The only semi-official organization in the United States is the American Red Cross. The organization was formed abroad and Henri Dunant was the originator. He was the person who recognized the necessity of nursing care for the wounded in the Battle Of Salferno in Italy. Jane Delano was the first president of the American Red Cross. She accomplished a great task in caring for the wounded in the Spanish American War. This organization at present has a Bureau of Nursing which is directed by Miss Havey. The scope of their work is in caring for wounded in time of war and giving relief service in disasters as well as maintaining a constant educational program in counties. Membership of many nurses make possible a trained force in time of war. Professional and lay groups become members by paying \$1. a year. The Red Cross organization in our state is responsible for social work and an educational program in our counties. Their workers cooperate with the nurses in serving the people in our rural districts. Jane Doyle is the Executive Secretary and has her office in Portland.

Tuberculosis nursing is accomplished by a preventive program of the O. T. B. A., actual contacts are made by Miss Quirk of the V. N. A. who is in charge of the clinics at the Medical School and through whom entrance to the State Hospitals is gained. One is located at Salem and the other is at the Dalles.

Venereal Disease Nursing is carried on in our Medical School Clinic and our hospitals. Treatments are given prisoners at the Emergency Hospital where nurses are employed constantly. The preventive work is done by the Oregon Social Hygiene Society and the State Board of Health.

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

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HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

The National Tuberculosis Association was organized in Atlantic City, in June 1904, as the National Association for the study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. An organization of and by itself, an integral part of a nation-wide movement for the control of tuberculosis. The organization grew out of the need for some agency to co-ordinate and sponsor the various forms of national and international tuberculosis activities that were springing up in this country in 1904. The original board of the National Tuberculosis Association, consisted of 30 members chosen at large, and later enlarged to 60. In 1921, the ASSOCIATION WAS RE-organized, and the board was expanded to include 50 directors elected at large, and one representative director elected from each of the 53 affiliated and represented associations. These Associations consisted of the 48 state associations, the District of Columbia, and the associations in New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburg and Chicago. The representatives are elected only when the associations conform to certain qualifications listed in the by-laws of the National Association.

When the National Tuberculosis Association was organized, its support came from memberships and donations. There were three types of membership: members who were elected by the Board of Directors, and who pay annual dues of \$5; life-members, those who are already members of the association, and who pay \$200, and the honorary members, persons distinguished for original researches relating to tuberculosis. The board of directors was empowered, however, to appoint an executive committee of seven members, to which was to be entrusted the executive work of the association. This

committee was chosen at the meeting in Atlantic City and consisted of Drs, Edward Trudeau, Henry Jacobs, M.P. Ravenel, Arnold C. Klebs, John Hurty, and Mr. Edward T. Devine. As its first task the executive committee had to raise \$10,000, with which to open an office, and in January 1905, this was accomplished; and with Dr. Livingston Farrand as Executive Secretary, the office was opened in the United Charities Building, New York City. Dr. Farrand was at that time connected with the American Museum of History, and was assistant professor of anthropology at Columbia University. He continued as secretary until January 1914, when he resigned to become the president of the University of Colorado. Dr. Charles J. Hatfield succeeded Dr. Farrand as executive secretary of the association.

In 1907, The Russell Sage Foundation made an appropriation to the Association, for the dual purpose of publishing a directory of agencies interested in tuberculosis, and the establishment of a publicity service. Philip P. Jacobs, PH.D., who became connected with the work in March 1908, as assistant to Dr. Farrand, is at present the publicity director of the Association. As the Christmas seal sales increased, the grants from the foundation gradually decreased, until in 1917 they ended. In 1910, the National Tuberculosis Association made a formal agreement with the American Red Cross to participate in the annual seal sale.

The sale of the Christmas seal had been established, first on a local basis in Wilmington, Delaware, by Miss Emily P. Bissell. It was in 1907 that Jacob A. Riis received from a friend in Copenhagen a letter bearing on its back a peculiar seal. He wrote to his friend for further information, and then published an article in the Outlook on the Norwegian tuberculosis Christmas seal. As Miss Bissell read the article in the Outlook, an inspiration came to

her that here was a good way to secure money for the tuberculosis camp, which she with Dr. John Black were struggling to maintain. She interested Howard Pyle, the famous artist, who produced an attractive design, then she approached the Philadelphia North American, which had a wide circulation in Wilmington and the surrounding country. With Miss Bissell's enthusiasm, and with the Philadelphia North American's backing, this initial Christmas seal sale netted the sum of \$3000.

In 1908, the sale was carried on as a national sale under the American Red Cross. It was required by the Red Cross, that the Association should be responsible for organizing the seal sale, and also that the money derived from this source should be spent in a manner approved by the Red Cross. This partnership was continued for ten years, then dissolved by mutual consent in 1920, as the association had become sufficiently strong to carry on the seal sale unaided. The Association up until the Red Cross withdrew in 1920, annually received approximately 3% of the Christmas Seal Sale, but now the sale furnishes almost the entire working budget of the National Tuberculosis Association, as it does for most of the affiliated state and local tuberculosis associations.

When the National Tuberculosis Association was formed in 1904 there were in existence in the United States, 20 tuberculosis associations, of which only eight had money or active programs. At the outset, the Board of Directors decided on state associations in each state, with local organizations in the larger centres of population, but not until 1917, was there an organized state association in each state of the Union. At the present time there is a state association in each state with a salaried executive and a reasonably adequate budget. There are local associations in each of the

larger cities and counties, numbering 1454, and in addition 282 local and special committees that can not qualify as associations.

As the National Association was originally organized for the "Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis", the Association has encouraged research on the part of its members and affiliated groups. Its annual meeting has become a clearing house for the presentation of research findings, and the publication of these findings. A further stimulus was the organization in 1917, of the American Review of Tuberculosis, and in addition the Association has carried on certain social and medical research projects; as the Framingham Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration at Framingham, Mass., held from 1916 through 1923, and financed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Other studies of significant character are those dealing with the Indian problem; studies in sanatorium construction and administration; studies in after care and vocational guidance of the tuberculous patient; statistical studies of various types; studies in the technique of methods and programs of tuberculosis, and with the indigent migratory consumptives. Two outstanding results of the work of "The Medical Research Committee" are; first, the isolation by Dr. R. J. Anderson, at Sterling Laboratory at Yale University, of a saturated fatty acid from the tubercle bacillus; second, a polysaccharide from the tubercle bacillus. Dr. Florence R. Sabin and Dr. C. A. Doan have shown that the fatty acid is a stimulus to the multiplication of the cell in which the tubercle bacillus lives, during part of its parasitic history in the body. Dr. W. M. C. White has shown that the polysaccharide is very poisonous to tuberculous animals.

The first major educational project of the Association was the establishment of an educational exhibit in December 1905, under

the direction of Evert G. Routzahn. This exhibit was used on a tour of the country east of the Mississippi until 1912, and another was used in the western states by Walter L. Cosper from 1908 to 1912. An annual publicity feature for a number of years was the establishment of "Tuberculosis Sunday" in 1910; then in 1916, "Tuberculosis Week" was instituted and carried on for two or three years. Other special days and events of a similar character were promoted from time to time, giving way to the highly organized "Early Diagnosis Campaigns" of 1928, and 1929. The establishment of the "Modern Health Crusade Movement" in 1916, and its gradual development in the schools has brought about a differentiation between adult education and the education of children. Most of the children's work is carried on through the schools, and since 1919 the Association has maintained a service for "Child Health Education". Posters, circulars, motion pictures and other materials are used in these educational programs.

The first periodical publication definitely sponsored by the Association was its "Annual Transactions", beginning with the volume for the first meeting of 1905. These volumes having been published annually, form a complete record of the papers read, and business transacted at all of the annual meetings since that time. In 1922, the Association took over the ownership of the "Journal of the Outdoor Life", which had been started in 1904 by Dr. Brown at Saranac Lake. The primary aim of the journal has been to serve as a medium of education and inspiration to tuberculosis patients, and also to publish information of specific and general interest to tuberculosis workers. Under the able leadership of Dr. Allen K. Krause as

editor, the American Review of Tuberculosis has become one of the noteworthy scientific publications in the United States, since its first publication in 1917. In 1927, there was started, particularly for the physicians, the monthly periodical called "Tuberculosis Abstracts." In addition to the many periodicals, there have been issued from time to time since 1905, an increasing number of pamphlets, circulars, booklets, reports & books of various types. The increase in the Christmas seal sale has also required publications and printed matter in a variety of forms related to that campaign.

Due to the World War, The Association's responsibilities increased, the principle reasons were;

Rehabilitation of the men invalided from service on account of tuberculosis, and co-operation with the government departments.

Educational activities in the camps, to instruct the troops in regard to their health, and the prevention of tuberculosis.

Studies of institutional and other problems, to promote better care of the tubercular soldier.

Sponsoring of legislation and regulations to improve the status of the tubercular ex-service men and women.

These added activities extended from 1917 to 1924.

The growth of the tuberculosis movement in the United States is shown, when we consider that when the National Tuberculosis Association was organized in 1904, the combined budgets of it and the other existing tuberculosis associations was less than \$100,000. We also have an increase in the number of hospitals, beds and nurses, tuberculosis clinics, and other agencies for the treatment and pre-

vention of tuberculosis. Due to the interest shown by many physicians in the care of the tubercular patient in the home, we find many public health nurses, in the United States, devoting their time to tuberculosis work.

In 1902, the double barred cross was adopted as the emblem of the Tuberculosis Movement, at the International Conference of Tuberculosis in Berlin. In 1906, the United States adopted the emblem, but it was not until 1912 that the National Association standardized the emblem.

When the National Association opened its office in 1905, the service was of a general character, embracing agencies or individuals, anywhere in the United States, interested in the problems of tuberculosis. As the work grew, the functions became more and more specialized, until at the present time the services may be summarized as follows:

MANAGING DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ADMINISTRATION

CHRISTMAS
SEAL

EXTENSION &
PUBLICATION

SUPPLY

STATISTICAL

HEALTH
EDUCATION

CHILD HEALTH
EDUCATION

SOCIAL RESEARCH
COMMITTEE

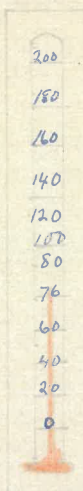
JOURNAL OF THE
OUTDOOR LIFE

AMERICAN REVIEW
OF
TUBERCULOSIS

MEDICAL RESEARCH
COMMITTEE

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Deaths 1904
per 100,000
population
200



76
Deaths 1929
per 100,000
76

OREGON STATE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

An Oregon State Association for the "Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis" was formed in December 1908, out of the State Committee of the International Congress. Due to lack of funds its existence was soon terminated. Even before this time, the Portland Open Air Sanatorium had been established. In 1905, due to the interest which Dr. Hutchinson, who was state Health Officer of Oregon from 1903 to 1905, showed, Mr. A. L. Mills of Portland, and others, became interested in the establishment of a camp for tubercular patients, and out of this plan developed the Portland Open Air Sanatorium, the pioneer sanatorium of the Pacific Northwest.

The Visiting Nurses Association of Portland, in 1909, established a tuberculosis division, and for nearly six years it served as a pioneer, and was the only tuberculosis association in the state of Oregon.

July 2, 1915, the Oregon Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis was organized with national affiliation. There were 92 members enrolled, and 76 directors elected to serve terms varying from one to four years. An office was opened in the Corbett Building, with the first year's rent donated, and with \$750 borrowed for the work, by pledging the receipts of the Christmas Seal Sale. The former "State Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis," which had been formed principally to work for the State Tuberculosis Hospital, donated the balance in their treasury, to the new association.

An agent for the Red Cross Seal Sale was employed for six months. The mail sale of seals was authorized for Portland and rural schools, as well as permission granted for the placing of seals in the schools. The Chamber of Commerce endorsed the sale of the Christmas Seals, and that year \$4757.36 was realized from the sale, 10% of which was turned over to the Red Cross.

In 1916, a field nurse was employed to make a tuberculosis survey in each county, and tuberculosis literature was provided for the schools. In that same year, the Association went on record as opposed to the municipal law of Portland, which prohibited Sanatoria for tubercular patients in the city limits, but they approved the Federal Legislation establishing the Division of Tuberculosis within the United States Public Health Service. The program for the entire year was centered upon a survey of the state, with the employment of a nurse and lecturers, to give the educational phase of the campaign precedence over other lines. \$540 was appropriated toward the salary of a tuberculosis nurse, to work in Multnomah County, under the direction of the Visiting Nurse Association, the Association also offered nursing service to the counties, for a definite time, for selling a certain amount of seals. The seal sale amounted to \$6,217.19 during that year, and in 1917 it had increased to \$14,614.92. There was no sale during the year 1918, but the Association received a direct appropriation from the funds of the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign conducted by the War Council of the Red Cross. The amount for the Oregon Association was \$20,278.20, based on an increase over the amount of the seal sale of the previous year.

In Jackson County in 1918, a Public Health Nursing demonstration was held, with the result that an Association was formed of 50 members, who pledged themselves to support the county nurses program. The county court also provided or appropriated money for a permanent nurse for the county. Coos county soon followed the example of Jackson county, and they also formed an association, and provided for the nurses salary in the budget for 1919.

The first publication of the Association was "Health First," a single mimeographed page, published in 1917, and by 1918, the mailing list had increased to 750. In 1921, the "Lance and Shield," a monthly bulletin was issued stressing child health, but in 1928 the name was changed to "Child Health."

In 1918, the name of the Association was changed to the "Tuberculosis Association of Oregon," but on May 10th, 1932, the Association was incorporated as the "Oregon Tuberculosis Association," and is still known under that name to-day.

Another project, in which the Association showed great interest, was the establishment of the A.L. Mills open air school, by the Portland School Board. The Association pledged the Portland School Seal Sale, approximately \$850, for nursing service, matron and food. Through the cooperation of the Visiting Nurse Association, 42 children were listed for entrance in the fall of 1918.

Due to the influenza epidemic in 1919, there was no annual state meeting, because of the request of the State Health Authorities. The State Association, as well as many of the county associations were very active during this year. 55,000 children were enrolled in the Modern Health Crusade Movement, which was endorsed by the Junior Red Cross. A legislative battle for a 32 bed pavilion was won for the State Tuberculosis Hospital, and the Association voted financial and other support to the Public Health Nursing Course at the University of Oregon, Portland Summer Session, co-operating with the Visiting Nurse Association, and the Red Cross. Through the influence of the Tuberculosis Association, a State Bureau of Nursing was created with an "Advisory Nurse" by the State Board of Health. The Association supplied a nurse temporarily until

Legislative action could be taken.

By 1920, there were many local associations over the state, with 13 county nurses and three Red Cross nurses. In this same year the seal sale was transferred from the Red Cross seal to the Tuberculosis seal, with the state paying for supplies, and sending 5% to the National Association, and 25% of the sale was given over to the county Associations. In 1926, this had increased to 40%, and in 1930 changed to a per capita basis, or 40% for under 5 seals per person, and 65% for 9 seals or over, per person.

Columbia and Clatsop counties were the first to hold tuberculosis clinics, and in 1922 a Bureau of Clinics and Surveys was created. At about the same time the State Health Officer reported a County Unit Plan, established in Coos, Jackson, Yamhill, and Baker counties. In 1923, The Jean Holton Memorial bequest was received and served as a beginning of the first permanent State Fund for tuberculosis work. In 1924, the need, for a Tuberculosis Hospital in Eastern Oregon, was shown, and the Association pledged its support to the request of the people, but it was not until 1928 that the corner stone for this new hospital was placed.

In 1926, the school nursing budget was assumed by the official agencies, and at the request of the Southern Oregon Normal School, the Association paid the salary for a year of the first health teacher of that institution. The University of Oregon, also asked for a full time teacher for the campus, for the new five year nursing course, which had just been established, and in the same year the University assumed the responsibility of the Public Health Nursing Course.

The fundamentals, of the State Tuberculosis Association programs, were presented by the National Association in 1927, and the Oregon Association met the standards with one exception. An adequate case-finding

machinery was lacking, so a committee was appointed to make a study of the situation.

An "Early Diagnosis Campaign" was conducted in the spring of 1928 in charge of a special committee for that purpose. School nursing was inaugurated in two Portland High Schools in that same year. Five seal sale Institutes were held the following year, four of which were outside Portland. The Association pledged to continue its support of the clinic service in the new Out-Patient Department, of the University Medical School, formerly the Portland Free Dispensary. Many other interesting things have been done by the Oregon State Tuberculosis Association since its organization in 1915, and its seal sale has increased from the sum of \$4,757.36, to its present total of over \$50,000 for the past several years. Figures do not indicate the full achievement of the State Association. The organization has made itself felt in every part of the state, and has brought Public Health to the front in a striking way.