

THE ALL THE

YEAR BOOK

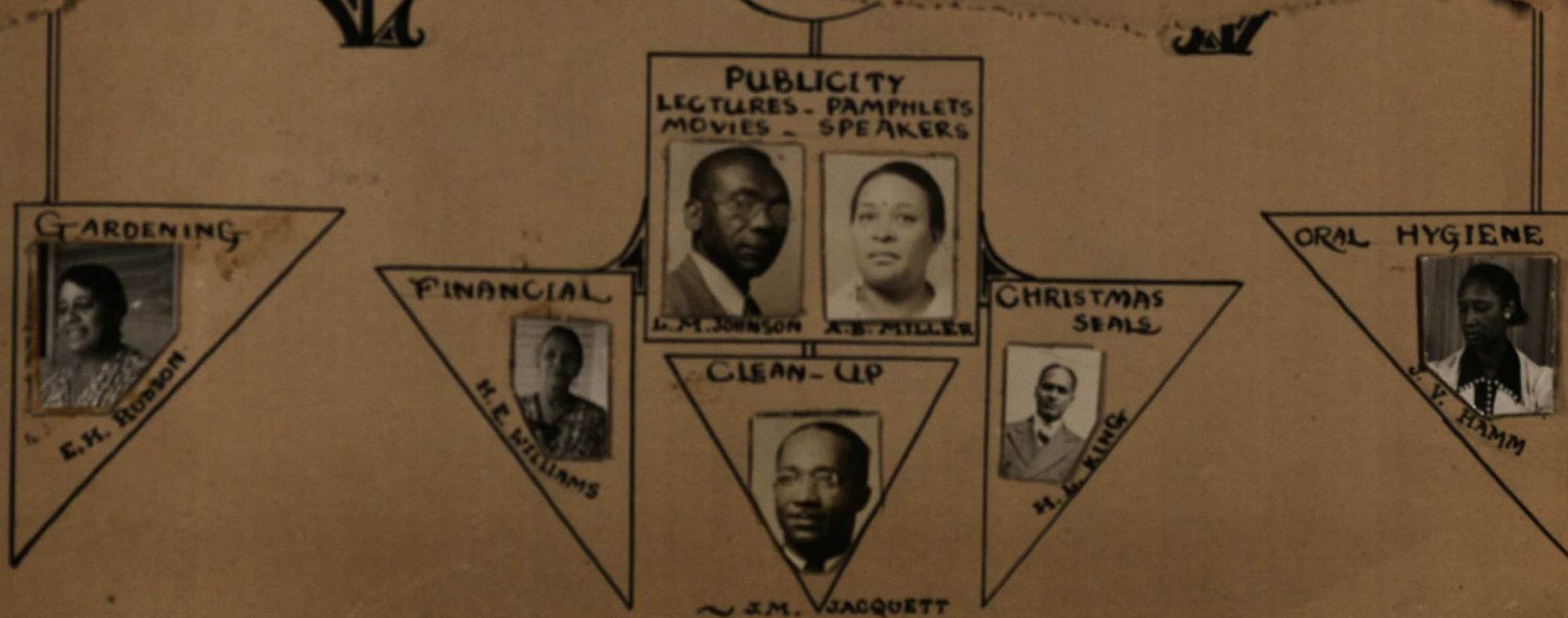
FORT WORTH - TARRANT COUNTY

1848-49

HEALTH REPORT OF FORT WORTH TARRANT CO. AND TWENTY - SEVENTH ANNUAL NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK 1940-41

SPECIAL OBJECTIVES

HYGIENE AND FIRST AID



C O N T E N T S

Community Organization Chart

Plan For Local Participation In National Negro Health Week

Annual Program For National Negro Health Week

Volunteer Health League Reports

Officers and Committees

Chairman

Co-Chairman

Tuberculosis

Veneral Diseases

Maternal and Child Welfare

Contagious Diseases

Clean-Up Campaign

Publicity

Supplies and Materials

Follow-Up Committee

Financial

Speakers

Cooperating Agencies

Fort Worth Department of Public Health and Welfare

Public Housing of Fort Worth

Department of Health Service of the Fort Worth Inde-

pendent School District

Tarrant County Health Department

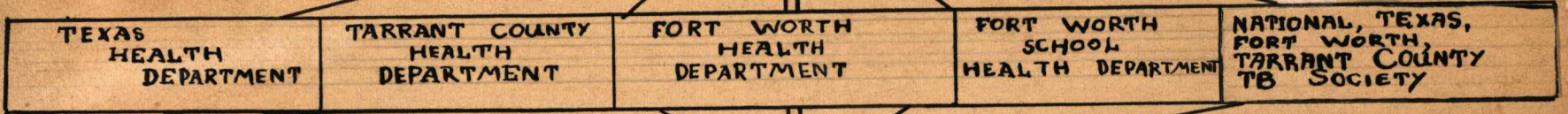
OFFICERS
OF
THE VOLUNTEER HEALTH LEAGUE

Mrs. Maude I. Logan————Chairman
Miss May Fannie Weston————Vice-Chairman
Mr. Walter H. Prince————County Chairman
Mrs. Myrtle B. Nelson————Secretary
Mrs. B.M. Edwards————Treasurer

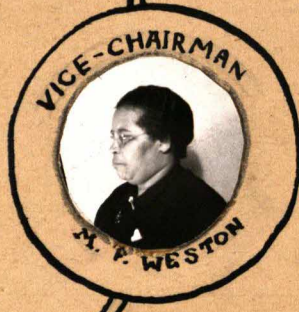
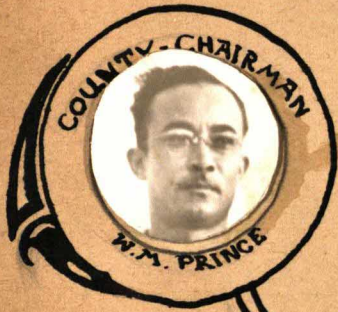
AN APPRECIATION

Appreciation is extended to the many whose assistance has made this report possible. Attention is called to the art work, covers, and photography which were done by Jo Dorothy Nicholson, Boris Moore, Frederick R. Barnwell, Jr., and P. C. Logan. This contribution was made as a part of their volunteer service to the health program.

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

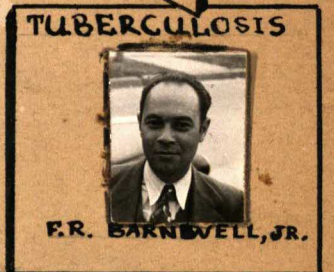
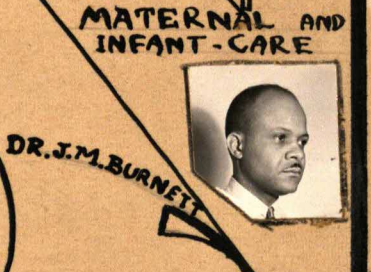
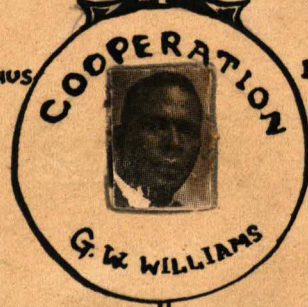
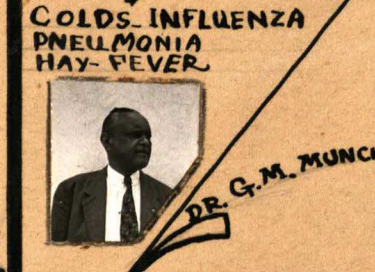
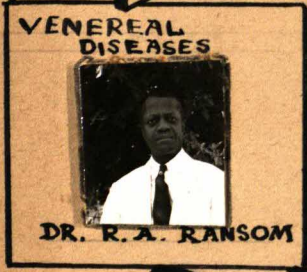


VOLUNTEER HEALTH LEAGUE

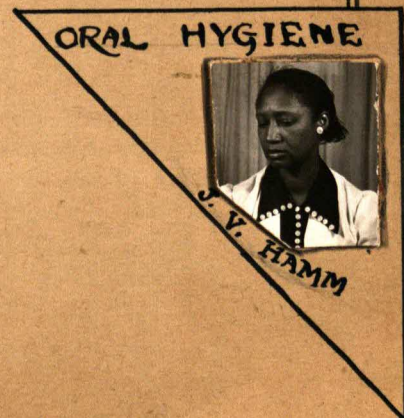
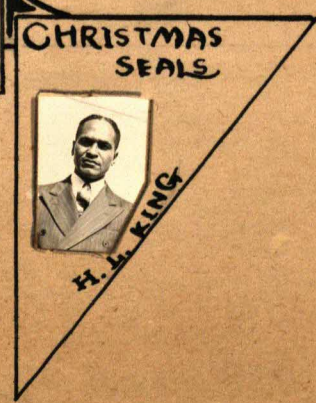
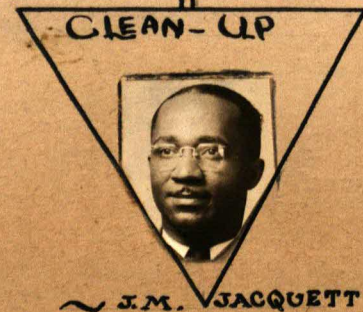
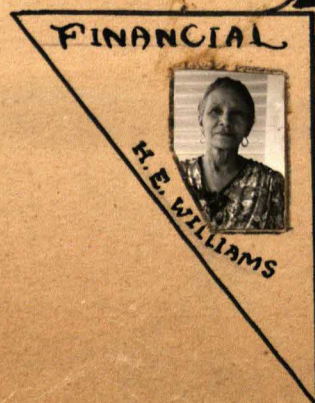
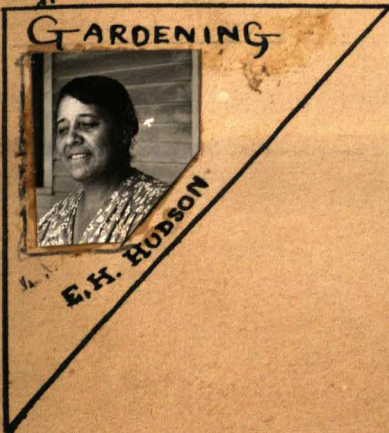


COMMITTEES

SURVEY

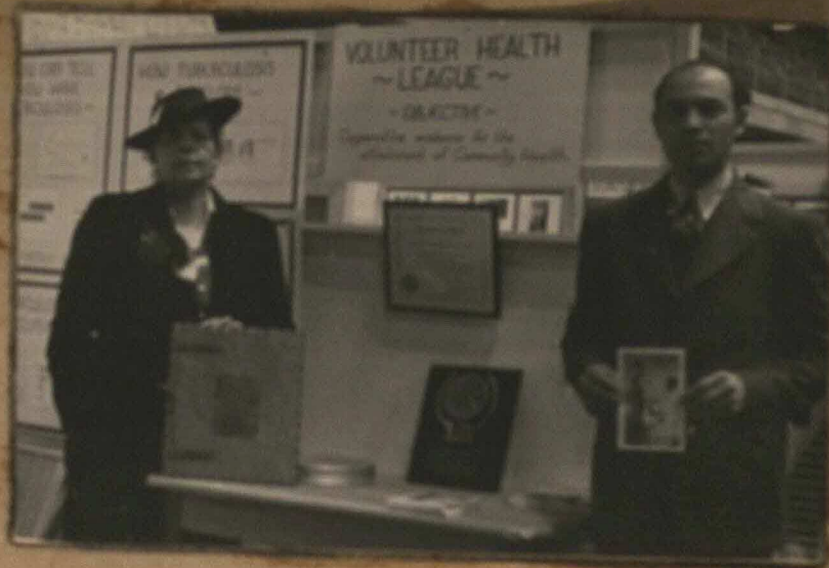


PUBLICITY LECTURES - PAMPHLETS MOVIES - SPEAKERS





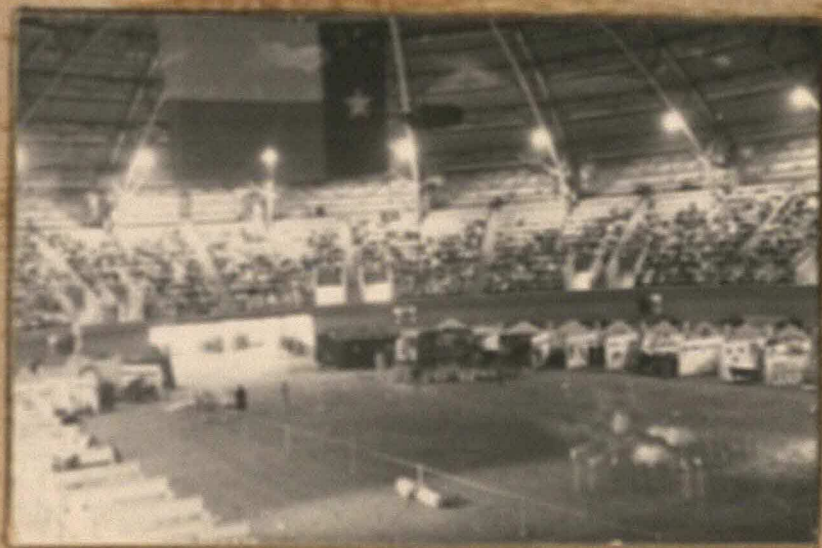
Miss Sula Fleeman, Executive Secretary, and Miss J. Beatrice Hall, Director of Health Education, of the Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society. This organization sponsors the Volunteer Health League and the staff members assist in the planning and carrying out of the negro health program.



Chairman of the Volunteer Health League, Mrs. Maude I. Logan, and chairman of the Committee on Tuberculosis, Frederick R. Barwell, Jr., shown in the exhibit booth of the Fort Worth-Carrant County Tuberculosis Society at the Community Chest Round-Up in October.

During the entire two-day Round-Up, in which all Community Chest agencies participated, some member of the Volunteer Health League stayed in the booth to give information and distribute literature. More than 15,000 persons visited the Round-Up.

View of booths at Round-Up



C O M M I T T E E

R E P O R T S

COMMITTEES
OF THE
VOLUNTEER HEALTH LEAGUE

Tuberculosis

F. R. Barnwell, Jr., Chairman
Mrs. G. C. Sampson
Mrs. Mable L. Wright
Mrs. L. M. Johnson
Mrs. M. T. Blanche
Miss Ruby L. Parker
Miss Novella Tucker

Veneral

Dr. R. A. Ransom, Chairman
Miss E. M. Kinchion
Mr. Ollice Thomas
Mr. P. C. Logan
Mr. Marion T. Bates
Mr. Robert Anderson
Mrs. Nancy V. Sheppard

Maternal and Infant Care

Dr. J. M. Burnett, Chairman
Miss M. F. Weston
Mrs. C. T. Tinsley
Mrs. Bessie Page
Mrs. Nancy V. Sheppard

Influenza, Colds, Pneumonia

Dr. G. M. Munchus, Chairman
Mrs. G. R. Bailey
Mrs. W. E. Scott

Oral Hygiene

Dr. J. S. Harris
Miss Jessie V. Hamm

Health League Committees continued:

Clean-up Campaign

Mr. J. M. Jacquett, Chairman
Mr. E. Briscoe
Mr. O. W. Williams
Mr. Gipson
Mr. J. R. Pinkard
Mr. Wm. Brackeen
Mr. Milton Kirkpatrick
Mr. I. McAlister
Mrs. Glenn
Mrs. Virgil Moseley
Mr. Calvin Flournoy
Mrs. Sallie Parker

Publicity

Mrs. Myrtle B. Nelson, Chairman
Mrs. Hazel Guy Nixon

Supplies

Mrs. T. M. Miller, Chairman
Mrs. B. M. Edwards
Miss J. V. Hamn

Survey

Mrs. J. F. Bates
Mr. D. T. Lee

Cooperation

Mr. G. W. Williams
Mrs. Nancy V. Sheppard
Mrs. Goodspeed

Gardening

Mrs. E. H. Hudson, Chairman
Mrs. T. M. Miller
Mrs. L. A. Walker

Financial

Mrs. B. M. Edwards
Mrs. H. E. Williams

Health League Committees continued:

Speakers

Mr. L. M. Johnson
Mrs. B. A. Yarwood
Mrs. V. L. Williams
Mrs. Margaret Mayfield
Mrs. M. T. Blanche

Adult Health

Miss M. F. Weston
Mrs. G. C. Sampson
Mrs. Melville Nash Hardeman

Christmas Seal

Mr. H. L. King
Mrs. L. A. Walker
Mrs. V. L. Williams
Mrs. Florence Bouldin
Mrs. T. R. Talton
Mrs. B. H. Edwards
Mrs. Luvette Smith
Mrs. Williams
Miss Ruby Parker
Miss T. L. Jones

To the thousands of you who have cooperated so well, been so attentive, so interested, diligent and faithful, I wish to express the gratitude of our entire official staff. We want you to know that you have helped this year in a great way to achieve the health standards that make us feel our efforts have been worthwhile, and encourages us to expect still greater results next year.

To all cooperative agencies we are appreciative. Without your assistance, it would have been impossible to reach the entire population of Fort Worth and Tarrant County. Your accomplishments have inspired us and have made us believe that we achieve even greater goals in our health program.

I appeal to you to continue to do your best, realizing that in no better way can we support and defend the principles upon which our great government has been established.

STATISTICAL REPORT

Health talks given-----	50
Number reached-----	3,000
Lessons taught on tuberculosis-----	50
Number reached-----	2,000
Lessons taught on syphilis-----	50
Number reached-----	500
Lessons taught on other health subjects-----	65
Number reached-----	1,350
Sections of city and county visited-----	15
Health programs attended-----	25
Individual conferences-----	500
Group conferences-----	50
Number reached-----	500
Health exhibits visited-----	15

TOTAL NUMBER REACHED _____ 7,450

Respectfully submitted,

Paul I. Logan, Chairman
Volunteer Health League

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN
of
Volunteer Health League

Dear Health Friends:

Perhaps the knowledge that "Health is one of the greatest means of National Defense", is responsible for our great success this year. Individuals of all ages, groups of every kind, have shown loyalty to America by responding favorably to the development of our health program. Booker T. Washington's statement, "To serve well, one must be well" has seemed to be the slogan of the people of Fort Worth and Tarrant County, for there has been a noticeable effort on the part of our people to prepare for better service by developing strong, healthy bodies, correcting defects, and promoting conditions conducive to health.

Health education has been more widespread than ever. Our committees seemed to have one aim in the spread of information this year: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Free from time-worn customs and practices, from superstitions, from ill-formed habits, from ignorance and all the obstacles and difficulties that have made the goal of health seem impossible to reach.

I wish to commend the committees for the excellent reports you have brought, the great demonstrations you have made, and above all, for your great achievements as a result of your endeavor. The cooperation of the public throughout the county is a great evidence that health education is of inestimable value. Health practices have not only benefitted our people physically, but morally and spiritually. This is determined by the readiness which characterizes their efforts to raise the standards in the home and the community.

OBSERVATIONS AND REPORTS OF THE TARRANT COUNTY HEALTH LEAGUE

The Tarrant County Health League of the County Schools observed National Negro Health Week, which was the high point of the year-round health program launched by it. This designated week was observed throughout the various communities by the showing of films and by health lectures from eminent authorities.

Manfield community played her part by wide-spread activities, such as general clean-up, vaccination, and immunization. Clinics were held, in which the general public was given a chance to benefit. Health talks were given and the entire community was benefitted by them.

Arlington was represented in this program by a general clean-up of the community, with health programs, lectures and health pictures capping the climax. The health program consisted of a playlet written by a school group, and songs composed by the same, through which the idea of health was well expressed. The poster contest was a great success. There were fifteen contestants, all of which made splendid impressions of the idea conveyed. We were proud of the activities of the tuberculin testing clinic, of which many persons took advantage, and to our greatest pleasure we found few positive tests.

Mesier Valley was well represented in the climax night of the Health Songs Contest. The health cleanliness idea was launched, in which many of the citizens took very active parts. Robert Whitaker, teacher in the Mesier Valley School, organized a group of boys and young men into a club, which met weekly to study the correlation of religion and health. The school in this community also had a general clean-up program throughout the year. One of the things accomplished in this program was the replacing of the drinking bucket by a fountain, with sanitary drinking cups being used.

All the school children and many adults of the Sunrise community participated in health activities throughout the year. About one hundred persons attended a Health Program, consisting of a playlet, health films, and a talk

by the county nurse. There were two general clean-up drives during the year. The one-room building was remodeled into a two-room building, and two new pit-type toilets were built. Dried fruit was furnished to all the school children by the Works Projects Administration. The Sunrise Health Club, which has thirty-five members, met once a month during the year and received splendid cooperation from the Parent-Teacher Association.

The Grapevine Health Club was reorganized this year and held regular monthly meetings. A brick walk was made around the school, and drinking facilities at the school were improved. Health plays were given, and several health lectures were given by a visiting nurse from Louisville, Kentucky. For a more complete report of the activities in this community see the Grapevine Report.

Dr. W. B. Nies, County Health Officer, gave two lectures to the Everman community during the year. A diphtheria and smallpox immunization program was carried on, and the entire community was given the benefit of the tuberculin test. No active case of tuberculosis was found. Dr. R. M. Davis, County Dentist, made examinations and gave instruction in care of the teeth.

The health idea has been carried to all parts of the county by the various agencies, and we do hope and believe the idea is there to stay.

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. Prince, Chairman
County School Groups
Tarrant County Health League

What Do You **KNOW**
About This?



People who get along well in life usually know the right thing at the right time.

You will nearly always learn something useful if you read leaflets and pamphlets that have a double-barred cross printed on them.

The Christmas Seals you buy in December always have a double-barred cross on them.

The Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society is trying to teach everyone old enough to learn two things, namely: (1) how to avoid having tuberculosis and (2) how to suspect active tuberculosis early.

This organization teaches with public speakers, printed matter and moving pictures.

This organization, like the germs it makes war on, works all the year round. It will get your group, large or small, a speaker and printed matter for any day of the year.

Every child should be taught this rule: *Keep new-born babies and small children away from chronic coughers.*

It is usually grown persons who are tuberculous—but who do not know it—that infect other persons.

Every child has a right to be well born and well reared. No mother should let her child associate with a chronic cougher.

If tuberculous persons delay getting a diagnosis until they *look* like consumptives, they have waited too long.

Nearly all tuberculous adults feel weak or tired out too easily months or years before they look like consumptives.

Poor recovery from colds, grippe, influenza or pneumonia suggests tuberculosis. See your doctor about it at once.

Tarrant county has the lowest death rate from tuberculosis among the five most populous counties in Texas. And are we proud of it!

The secret of success in public health teaching is endless repetition.

The tuberculosis problem will not solve itself. We must continue to work at it until we get the job done.

We shall have to do one or the other of two things: spend money and effort to teach tuberculosis or else continue to pay taxes and support charities to take care of tuberculous people.

Tuberculosis should be taught to school children as a required course, for the well-taught child of today makes a well-informed adult in the years to come.

Tuberculous persons should be diagnosed before they have germs in the sputum. There are but few exceptions to this rule.

The earlier the diagnosis is made, the better the outlook of the patient, his family, and his community.

Many persons who suspect tuberculosis in themselves lack sufficient intelligence or courage to be examined by a competent doctor in time.

Most tuberculous adults who recover from the disease go voluntarily to a competent physician for diagnosis.

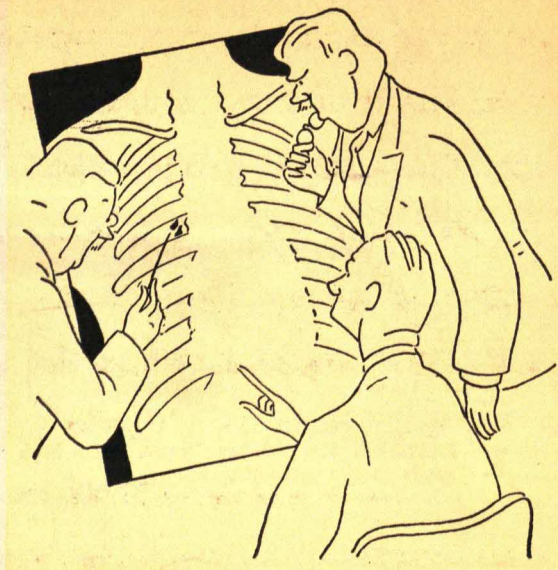
All chest pain is not due to pleurisy. But chest pain so severe the doctor has to strap or tape the chest is nearly always due to pleurisy, and the pleurisy is nearly always due to tuberculosis.

One may see moderately advanced or even advanced cases of tuberculosis in Texas *that do not cough*. One should not therefore fail to suspect tuberculosis or deny the presence of the disease in a person merely because he does not cough.

Any organization, large or small, by having an annual talk on tuberculosis may prevent a deplorable experience for someone. Could anything more useful than this be done?



The Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society, 207 Majestic Building, will help you solve your teaching problem. Call us if we can serve you. Phone 3-1162.

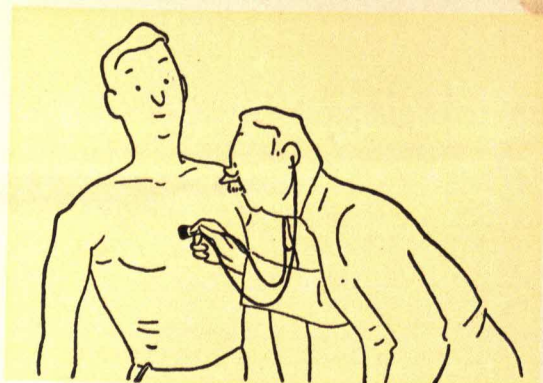


SPOTS

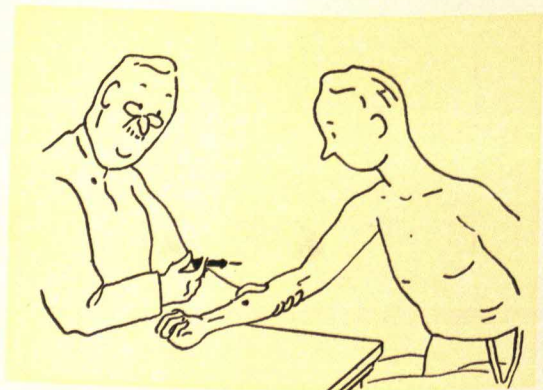
How the Doctor SPOTS T. B.



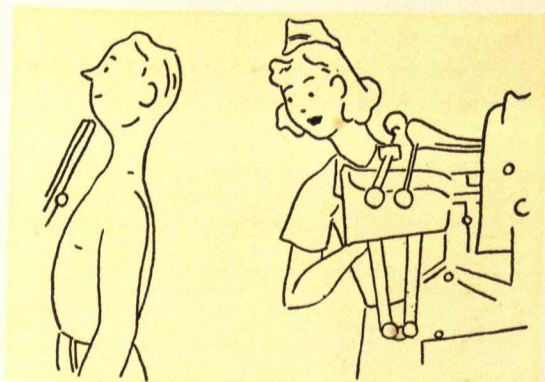
1. **HISTORY.** The doctor "spots" the high spots in the patient's life.



2. **PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.** Tapping and listening reveals "spots."



3. **TUBERCULIN TEST.** A raised red "spot" shows tuberculosis infection.



4. **X-RAY** marks the "spot" in lung. Certain kinds of spots mean tuberculosis.

A GOOD X-RAY IS YOUR DOCTOR'S BEST AID IN DISCOVERING EARLY TUBERCULOSIS



- 5. SPUTUM TEST "spots" tuberculosis germs. If they are found, the disease can spread to others.**

No examination for tuberculosis is complete without a chest X-ray. Seldom are there signs and symptoms when the disease begins. People who look well and have no symptoms may have TB. For early diagnosis you need

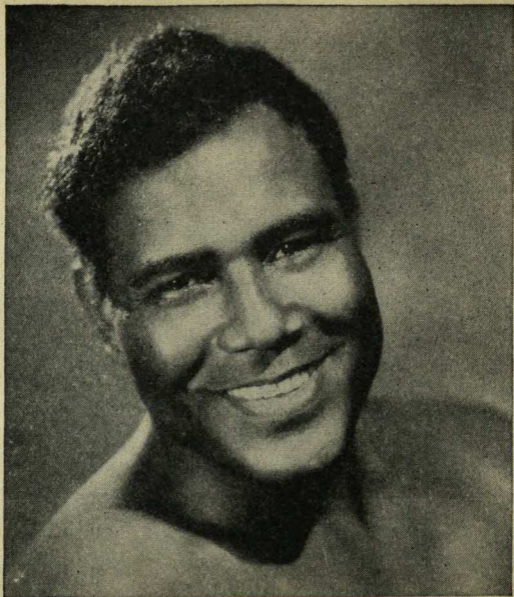
A good X-Ray + A good Doctor

**Ft. Worth Tarrant County
Tuberculosis Society
207 Majestic Building
Phone: 3-1162
Fort Worth, Texas**

148



Printed by Lenz & Riecker



How I was saved

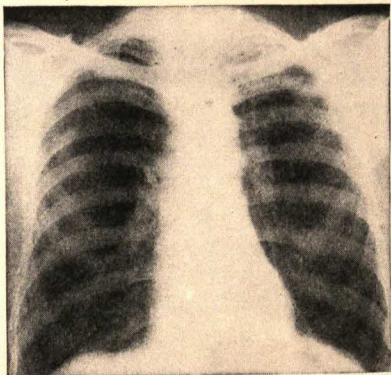
How I was saved

A miracle has happened. I was saved.

A truck knocked me down. They carried me to the hospital. The doctor took a picture of my chest. It showed that I had broken my ribs. The doctor had a machine to take pictures of the inside of my body. He called this the X-ray machine. On the X-ray you could see my broken ribs as plain as day. Then he took a picture of my lungs. He saw something on the Chest X-ray that scared me stiff. He saw that I had tuberculosis. I thought I was going to die. I was scared. But the doctor told me *tuberculosis can be cured*. I went to the sanatorium. Now I am back at work. I was saved.

Did I know that I was sick? No! I didn't cough, my appetite was good, I spit no blood. Sure, *I was tired all the time* but a

man who works hard is tired. I didn't know I had T.B. The accident was the miracle that got me into the sanatorium and saved my life.



A good X-ray is your doctor's best aid in discovering early tuberculosis

I have learned something I want you to know. Tuberculosis sneaks up on you with-

out warning. You get it from people who have it.

If you work or live in a place where somebody has consumption or coughs and spits all the time, go to a good doctor for a chest X-ray.

If you cannot pay a doctor, go to the clinic.

Now you know what happened to me. Don't wait for an accident. Get your chest X-ray now.



Picture on front cover by model.

Printed by Macben Press, Inc.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS

1940--1941

Realizing that most times it is difficult to get many people together in meetings to put the year's program, as outlined by the committee, before them, the committee decided to concentrate on smaller groups in conferences rather than depend on getting everyone together in several larger meetings. How much more successful this method works depends upon the willingness of each member of the committee to do his or her part in putting the outlined program before these conference groups everytime an opportunity presents itself. The committee had one opportunity to measure the success of this method. In cooperation with the school health department in giving tuberculin skin tests, the committee tried to be sure that every teacher knew what the test would reveal and why every child and his parents should know the same thing. As a result we had more tests this year ever before, more questions were raised giving another opportunity to teach the whole problem of tuberculosis. More teacher's cooperation was gained than ever before which will help make a better program for another year.

When the State Teachers Association met in Marshall, Texas in November, 1940, the committee presented a demonstration on the use of visual education in teaching tuberculosis. This was done through the cooperation of the Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society who let us have a set of "Iso-type" charts on tuberculosis, which the committee mounted on heavy card board so that they could be easily used for demon-

stration purposes. A stand, to hold them up, was built by the Guinn School shop. We hope other teachers of the state will make use of this type of education because it is the type that gets the best result.

The committee cooperated with the Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society in setting up and exhibiting two tuberculosis exhibits this year. The committee also cooperated with all City and County health agencies in setting up an exhibit for a State Sunday School Convention which met in Fort Worth last summer. The chairman of the committee made an address to the convention. All were huge successes and the committee appreciated having been able to play a part in them.

During National Negro Health Week, the committee saw to it that its years work was followed up and plans for next year were set forth. Lectures in schools and churches were given. Later in April and early May open houses were held in all schools where parents and patrons had an opportunity to view health demonstrations.

We hope that next year our program will continue to advance and that we can cooperate more fully with all health agencies, official and voluntary, in putting over both specific and general health programs.

A general summary of the year's work is set forth here.

Exhibits	15
Number reached	10,000
Talks	10
Number reached	2,600
Conferences	120
Number reached	480
Results	unlimited
Pictures shown	18
Number reached	1,360
Plays	6
Number reached	800
News Stories	21

This report is respectfully submitted to the Fort Worth-Tarrant
County Volunteer Health League.

Frederick R. Barnwell, Jr.
Committee Chairman

Members

Mrs. G. C. Sampson
Mrs. Mable L. Wright
Prof. L. M. Johnson
Dr. G. M. Munkaus
Miss Melba Dale Williams
Mrs. M. F. Blanche
Mrs. Margaret Gibson
Mrs. Novella Tucker

Tuberculosis Institute

Our accomplishments are increasing; new recruits are being added; invitations for instruction are being received, and questions indicating added interest are being asked. We are inspired by Miss Fleeman, the Executive Secretary of the Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society, who helps us solve problems, whose enthusiasm is so real, interest so keen, and goals so worthwhile that health activities are fascinating to all who participate.

SPECIAL TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS FOR NEGROES - 1941

April 7 - Butler Place
April 21 - Stop Six
April 22 - Mansfield
April 28 - Grapevine
April 29 - Mosier Valley

Clinical Findings

Total number clinics held.....	5
Total number examined in special clinics.....	271
Number new patients requesting examination.....	174
Number reporting for re-examination.....	97
Condition reported satisfactory.....	63
Positive skin tests.....	133
Number to return next year for examination.....	11
Number referred to regular tuberculosis clinics for supervision...	7
X-rays ordered.....	12
Hilus, or old childhood infection, apparently inactive.....	4
Negative chests.....	208
Respiratory anaphylaxis.....	6
Need tonsils out.....	1
Hyperthyroid.....	5
Cardiopath:	
Cardiopath.....	1
Rheumatic Carditis.....	1
Diagnosed high blood pressure.....	32
Diabetes.....	1
Urinalysis recommended.....	1
Previously diagnosed syphilis.....	24
Syphilis.....	10
Wassermanns recommended.....	9

Cooperating Agencies

Dr. John Potts, Chest Specialist, Fort Worth
Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society
Tarrant County Health Department
Tarrant County Schools
Fort Worth Department of Public Health and Welfare
Fort Worth Independent School District
City County Hospital
Elmwood Sanatorium
Butler Place
Eules School
Ebenezer Church
Grapevine Negro School
Mansfield Negro School

The Tuberculosis Institute in New Orleans, October 14-19, 1941

by
Maude I. Logan, Chairman, Volunteer
Health League

One of the greatest opportunities ever offered an individual was extended to me by the Board of Directors of the Fort Worth Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society, when I was given the privilege to attend one of the most inspirational institutes it has ever been my lot to attend. I am unable to express in words my great appreciation to them for the consideration given. I am also greatly indebted to Mr. W.M. Green, Superintendent of Schools, for permitting me to be relieved of school duties from October 14-18 in order that this opportunity might be accepted.

The Institute for Tuberculosis Workers was held at New Orleans, La., October 14-19, 1940, and was conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association in cooperation with the Flint-Goodridge Hospital.

The fact that the membership was limited to only twenty-six students made me feel highly honored to have had such an exclusive privilege. This fact also made me understand better the significance and importance of the responsibility that would be assumed in the acceptance of such an offer. It brought the realization of the fact that a diligent application would be necessary in order to continue to merit the confidence of those who sent me, and to prepare to better serve Fort Worth and Tarrant County.

The Institute was planned to reach doctors, nurses, social workers, teachers and other public spirited servants.

The course embraced three objectives:

1. To give the student a modern concept of tuberculosis as a medical and social problem.
2. To present approved methods of controlling tuberculosis as they have been worked out during thirty years experience.
3. To inspire those who attend with the possibilities of saving lives from tuberculosis through trained leadership.

"The Control of Tuberculosis in the United States," by Jacobs, was used as a basic text for the course.

The instructors were, I am sure, among the best our nation affords for this particular work, all of them holding important positions — positions which of themselves are recommendations for the ability and preparation of those who occupy them. Of the nine who were on this faculty, seven were white and two were colored. These instructors were:

Dr. Alex Brown, Division of Tuberculosis Control, Louisiana Department of Health; Dr. C. St. C. Guild, Director, Negro Program, National Tuberculosis Association, New York; Mr. F.D. Hopkins, Executive Secretary of the National Tuberculosis Association, New York; Dr. Sydney Jacobs, Instructor Clinical Medicine, Tulane University; Miss Pansy Nichols, Executive Secretary, Texas Tuberculosis Association; Dr. Perkins, President, Tuberculosis and Public Health Association of Louisiana; Dr. Wilson, School of Medicine, Tulane University; Mrs. Florence C. Williams, (colored) Director of Health Education for Negroes, Chicago and Cook County; Mr. A.W. Dent, Superintendent, Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans.

These instructors used a combination of the discussion-lecture methods with frequent demonstrations. Students were permitted to participate in the discussions and were encouraged to ask questions. The lesson periods

3. Tuberculosis Institute--

extended from 9:30 to 12:00 o'clock in the morning, and from 2:00 to 4:30 in the afternoon, with a ten-minute intermission in each period. During the intermission the students availed themselves of the opportunity to observe the exhibits and to take note of references that were displayed on the tables.

At the close of the period conducted by Miss Nichols, two movies were shown, "Let My People Live," and "They Do Come Back", emphasizing and demonstrating the theme of her discourse.

Certificates were awarded to each student at the close of the session. One interesting and outstanding characteristic of the instruction was that it was of the type which might be applied to great advantage in the Health Program of any city or county. With this realization, twenty-six eager, enthusiastic workers departed for the various sections in the nine states represented, more determined and confident than ever to renew the attack on tuberculosis by helping to convince those with whom they come in contact that the disease can be cured.

Before stating my plans for correlation of this instruction with our Health Program, I would like to make a few statements about our organization, the Volunteer Health League. First, as you know, it is sponsored by the Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society, and as its name implies, is composed of Volunteer Workers. The objectives are to lower the mortality rate of tuberculosis among negroes in Fort Worth and Tarrant County. Observation of recent statistics shows that in Texas the mortality rate due to tuberculosis in the white population is 30 per 100,000; in the negro population, 94 per 100,000, and in the Latin-American group, 165 per 100,000. These are enormous numbers, though greatly reduced from former rates. We must have the cooperation of all to conquer this foe of humanity.

To secure the cooperation necessary, we sponsor a year-round program of health through education, clinical treatment and a follow-up of cases that are brought to our attention. While the major objective deals with tuberculosis control, we attempt to prevent and control other diseases prevalent in our city and county. The responsibility of this work is shared by committees, whose chairmen instruct, direct, and send out those within the group to do tasks associated or related to the task assigned. Examples of such committees are the tuberculosis committee, the social disease committee, etc.

The educational programs include lectures, lessons, movies, poster-making, distribution of literature and directed activities. It is natural for groups to have varied interests and our program varies according to the needs and interests of the groups we are to reach, always including those things which are necessary to promote health. These activities include clean-up campaigns, beautification contests, gardening, and art work.

PLANS FOR CORRELATING THE INSTRUCTION RECEIVED AT INSTITUTE

The tuberculosis committee will have a more extensive program of education which shall include a plan of survey recommended by Miss Nichols with the aim of mass testing in view, seeking more cooperation of physicians, nurses, and social workers for finding tuberculosis cases.

Plans for the organization of groups in every section of the city and county are already made. These groups are to be taught the facts about tuberculosis, what it is, how it is spread, treated, prevented and controlled. By establishing centers for instruction we hope to secure more intelligent cooperation, a more wide-spread belief in the possibility of saving lives from tuberculosis.

INDIVIDUALS EXAMINED IN NEGRO TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS

New Individuals				Re-examined				Total Examined				TOTAL
Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
						<u>Butler Place</u>						
1	2	25	33	0	0	4	4	1	2	29	37	69
						<u>Stop Six</u>						
13	15	6	10	1	0	4	10	14	15	10	20	59
						<u>Hansfield</u>						
9	11	12	11	4	4	1	3	13	15	13	14	55
						<u>Gracovine</u>						
0	6	1	4	2	10	15	11	3	16	16	15	49
						<u>Mosier Valley</u>						
8	5	3	1	1	10	3	8	9	15	6	9	39
								39	63	74	95	271

Social Disease Committee

Three Institutes were conducted at the Ethel Ransom Memorial Hospital to plan and discuss methods of presenting the health message, as it relates to Social Hygiene, to our people this year.

Much enthusiasm and interest were displayed at these gatherings.

After speakers returned from their assignments, they reported to the chairman the results of their contacts.

On evaluating this year's program, I believe our labor has not been in vain, and we assure you we are happy to serve in this capacity.

Reports of speakers sent out by this committee follow.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. Ransom, Sr. M. D.
Committee Chairman

Speaker	Place	Attendance
G. W. Williams,	Corinth Baptist Church.....	300
Robert Anderson,	Mt. Olive Baptist Church.....	300
Miss Almata Robinson,	Church of God in Christ.....	300
	Zion Baptist Church.....	300
E. A. Ransom, Jr. M. D.,	Riverside School.....	80
	Twelfth Street School.....	200
	Shiloh Baptist Church.....	400
	Valley View School.....	40
Mrs. Nancy Sheppard, R. N.,.....	Public Health Nurse	
	Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church.....	400
	Morning Chapel A. M. E. Church...	150
	Trinity Baptist Church.....	100
	Twelfth Street School.....	400

Speaker	Place	Attendance
Mrs. Maude I. Logan, A. B., Principal Dunbar School	Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church...	60
	Arlington Baptist Church.....	100
	Mt. Carmel Baptist Church.....	50
	Mesier Valley Baptist Church..	50
Miss F. G. Coleman, Executive Secretary Y.W.C.A.	Thompson Chapel.....	150
	Alphin, Charity & Art Club....	18
R. A. Ranson, Sr., M.D.,	Pilgrim Valley Baptist Church....	150
	W.P.A. Adult Class.....	12
	St James Baptist Church.....	75
Miss M. F. Weston, School Nurse, Schools.....		300
Miss Jessie V. Egan, R.N., School Nurse	Dunbar School.....	205
	Riverside School.....	175
TOTAL NUMBER REACHED.....		3,215

Fighting Another Plague

AS A RESULT of a great educational movement, countless Americans today have enlisted in the fight against a great plague—syphilis. They have learned that syphilis can be *cured* and syphilis in the new-born *prevented*—by prompt, proper treatment.

Thanks to this national awakening, *two and one half times* as many cases were reported for treatment in 1938 as in 1928, according to information from the U. S. Public Health Service and private physicians all over the country!

And more Americans now than ever before realize that, while syphilis may be acquired innocently, no one need remain in doubt as to whether he or she has syphilis. They have learned that a thorough medical check up, including blood test and microscopic examination, reveals the truth to the skilled physician.

So in 1938, *five times* as many blood tests for syphilis were made as in 1930!

Every thoughtful citizen, naturally interested in stamping out this menace, should know and help to make known the following cardinal principles concerning syphilis:

1. Prompt recognition of the disease is vital.
2. There is as yet no practical short-cut treatment.

Many a victim of syphilis is deceived into neglecting medical attention—while the disease slowly entrenches itself in one or more vital organs.

Self-treatment, non-professional treatment, quack remedies are worse than useless. The guidance of a reputable physician is the first dependable step toward real cure. Proper treatment consists of a systematic series of injections given by a competent doctor over a period of *many weeks*.

In progressive communities throughout the country, examinations, blood tests, and treatments are being made available to those unable to pay for private care. Names of doctors and locations of public health centers and clinics offering these services are readily supplied by local health departments or county medical societies.

So that you may better understand the syphilis problem and be better equipped to

help your community solve it, let us give you additional information about this disease. Send for the free Metropolitan booklet, "The Great Imitator."

* * *

February 1st is Social Hygiene Day: American Social Hygiene Association Headquarters, 50 W. 50th St., N. Y. C., will gladly send you literature and full particulars.

COPYRIGHT 1940—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Leroy A. Lincoln, PRESIDENT

1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.



Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
1 Madison Avenue, New York, Dept. E
Please send me a copy of your booklet, "The Great Imitator."

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

Ft. Worth, Texas Society
207 MAJESTIC BUILDING
FLOOR 5-1122
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

M. L. I. CO. PRESS—62034—PRINTED IN U.S.A.

PLAN YOUR FAMILY

For Health
and Happiness



These valuable pamphlets may be secured through the City Department of Health and Welfare.

YOUR BABY NEEDS

- *Healthy Parents*
- *A Happy Home*
- *Good Food*
- *Sunshine*
- *Outdoor Play*

To help give your children these precious gifts,

Plan Your Family

Perhaps you can afford to give all the things they need to three or four children — but perhaps not to six children, or eight, or ten. Birth control can help you to plan your family so that you can have the number of children that you want and have them at times when you and your husband are well and can take care of them.

SPACE YOUR BABIES

Child spacing means: the mother has time enough between babies to get back her strength. Mothers can give all their children better care and attention when the babies do not come too close together. The baby born two or three years after the birth of his brother or sister will be stronger and healthier than the baby born only one year after the birth of his brother or sister. Every baby can be wanted and planned for, so that he will have a good start in life and a welcome from his parents.

Questions Mothers Ask

About Birth Control

(Contraception)

WHAT IS BIRTH CONTROL?

It is a safe and simple way to plan for your children and have them only when you want them.

IS IT AN OPERATION?

No.

IS IT AN ABORTION?

No, it is entirely different. Abortion kills life after it has begun. Birth control prevents the beginning of life. Abortion is dangerous to your life and health. Birth control, when prescribed by a doctor, cannot hurt you in any way.

IS BIRTH CONTROL HARMFUL OR IMMORAL?

No. It is recommended by doctors and approved by most churches.

WILL IT CHANGE THE NATURAL RELATION BETWEEN MY HUSBAND AND ME?

No. It will make married life happier because you will not be afraid of having a baby when you are not ready for one.

WILL IT KEEP ME FROM HAVING A BABY WHEN WE WANT ANOTHER?

No. When you want another child, you can stop using birth control. You will then be as free to have a baby as ever.

CAN I DEPEND ON THE BIRTH CONTROL PRODUCTS SOLD IN DRUG STORES AND ADVERTISED IN MAGAZINES?

No, not unless a doctor has prescribed them for you. Many of these products are not safe or dependable, and some are dangerous.

CAN I LEARN TO USE BIRTH CONTROL MYSELF?

Yes, very easily.

WHO CAN TEACH ME?

A doctor who has been trained in the best methods of birth control. Ask your own doctor. If he cannot help you, or if you have no doctor, the address on the back of this sheet will tell you where you can go to see a doctor about planning your family.

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?

Never more than you are able to pay. Help will not be refused to those who need it.

Negroes and Birth Control

By W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph. D.

Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University

THE American Negro has been going through a great period of stress, not only in this depression, but long before it. His income is reduced by ignorance and prejudice and his former tradition of early marriage and large families has put grave strain on a budget on which he was seeking, not merely to maintain, but to improve his standard of living.

As slaves, every incentive was furnished to raise the largest number of children possible. The chief surplus crop of Virginia and other border States consisted of this natural increase of slaves and it was realized in the consequent slave trade to feed the plantations of the lower South and Southwest. Frederick Bancroft has shown us that this trade, in the decade 1850-60, involved average annual sales of nearly 80,000 human beings, representing about \$100,000,000 of capital.

Even then birth control was secretly exercised by the more intelligent slaves, as we know from many reminiscences.

After emancipation, there arose the inevitable clash of ideals between those Negroes who were striving to improve their economic position and those whose religious faith made the limitation of children a sin. The result, among the more intelligent class, was a postponement of marriage, which greatly decreased the number of children. Today, among this class of Negroes, few men marry before thirty, and numbers of them after forty. The marriage of women of this class has similarly been postponed.

In addition to this, the low incomes which Negroes receive make bachelorhood and spinsterhood widespread, with the natur-

ally resultant lowering, in some cases, of sex standards. On the other hand, the mass of ignorant Negroes still breed carelessly and disastrously, so that the increase among Negroes, even more than the increase among whites, is from that part of the population least intelligent and fit, and least able to rear their children properly.

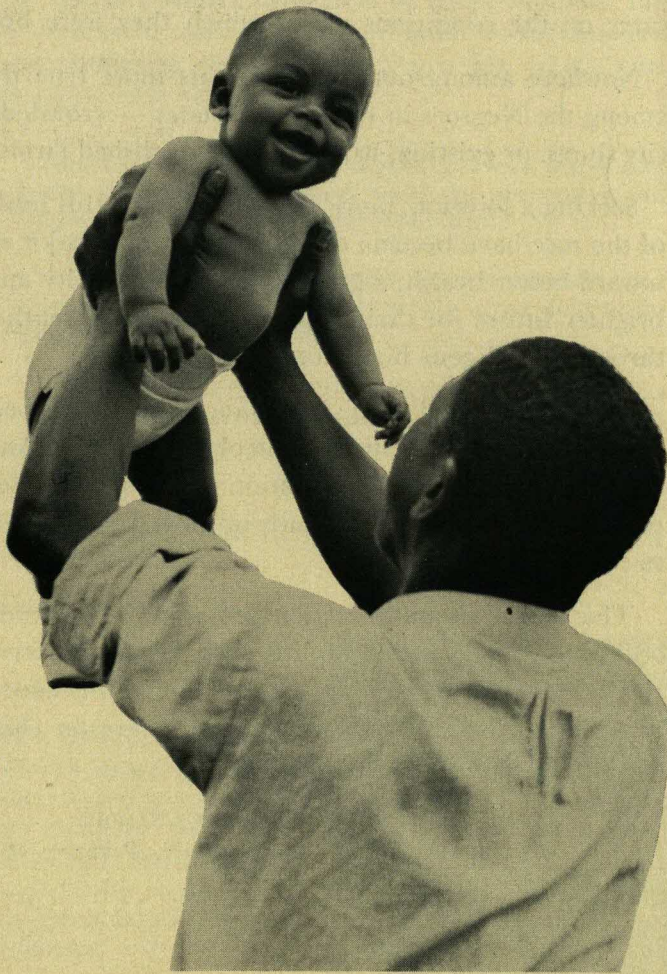
There comes, therefore, the difficult and insistent problem of spreading among Negroes an intelligent and clearly recognized concept of proper birth control, so that the young people can marry, have companionship and natural health, and yet not have children until they are able to take care of them. This, of course, calls for a more liberal attitude among Negro churches. The churches are open for the most part to intelligent propaganda of any sort, and the birth control organizations throughout the country ought to get their speakers before church congregations and their arguments in the Negro newspapers. As it is, the mass of Negroes know almost nothing about the birth control movement, and even intelligent colored people have a good many misapprehensions and a good deal of fear at openly learning about it. Like most people with middle-class standards of morality they think that birth control is inherently immoral.

Moreover, they are quite led away by the fallacy of numbers. They want the black race to survive. They are cheered by a census return of increasing numbers and a high rate of increase. They must learn that among human races and groups, as among vegetables, quality and not mere quantity really counts.

BIRTH CONTROL FEDERATION OF AMERICA
501 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Reprint, April, 1939

Planned Parenthood



The Maternity Health service is available to those desiring information on family planning

TOMORROW'S CHILDREN

FOR half the children born in the United States each year, tomorrow means hardship, poverty, ill-health or death.

Born to families who can give them little in health, or security, or happiness, these children are destined to carry on the conditions under which they were born.

Nowhere among our people is this more true than among the Negroes in the United States — crowded in city slums, or existing, barely, on impoverished farms.

Seeking a solution, more and more thoughtful leaders of the race have become convinced that one major step toward better health, a greater degree of security and a brighter future for their people is planned parenthood through intelligent birth control.

Recently a friend of the Negro race, through a special grant of money to the Birth Control Federation of America, made possible a demonstration program which seeks to bring the means of medically-approved birth control to Negro parents.

This leaflet summarizes that program, its beginnings and what it seeks to accomplish. The Federation invites the cooperation of Negroes everywhere in this effort to provide for the children of tomorrow a greater chance for health, happiness and opportunity.

MARGARET SANGER

RICHARD N. PIERSON, M.D.

TODAY

AMERICA'S thirteen million Negroes are faced with problems of disease, poverty and resultant lack of opportunity which are of concern, not only to themselves, but to the nation. Disease and poverty respect no barriers and the welfare of one-tenth of our people is inseparable from the welfare of all.

Here are the facts which indicate the need for extending to Negro mothers, as well as to white mothers, the benefits of birth control. Such a program would conserve for race-building, the waste of Negro life which now takes place each year.

Negro mothers die in child-birth at twice the rate of white mothers. In the rural South 80 per cent of all Negro births are attended by mid-wives.

Out of 250,000 Negro babies born alive each year more than 22,000 die in their first year, a rate 60 per cent higher than for white babies.

Tuberculosis and syphilis are from five to six times as prevalent among Negroes as among whites. Syphilis causes 25 per cent of the 18,000 stillbirths among Negroes each year.

It is estimated that half of the Negro population is undernourished.

Nashville public health nurses participate in the promotion of Negro health through medically-supervised birth control and planned parenthood.



BIRTH CONTROL

BIRTH control is the use of medical knowledge and materials to enable parents to have only as many children as they want and can care for properly. It is approved by physicians, clergymen, public health officers, educators and leaders of nearly every race and creed.

In itself birth control cannot cure all of the health and economic problems which face Negroes today. But birth control can:

Reduce the maternal death rate by enabling mothers with tuberculosis, heart disease, kidney disease and other serious ailments, to avoid pregnancy.

Improve maternal health by giving mothers time to regain health and strength between pregnancies.

Reduce the infant death rate by enabling mothers to space their children at two or three year intervals. Studies of the U. S. Children's Bureau reveal that babies born two or three years apart have a far better chance for life and health.

Reduce the spread of venereal and other diseases by making it possible for parents with transmissible diseases to avoid having children until cured.

Raise the standard of living by enabling parents to adjust the family size to family income.



A PRACTICAL PROGRAM

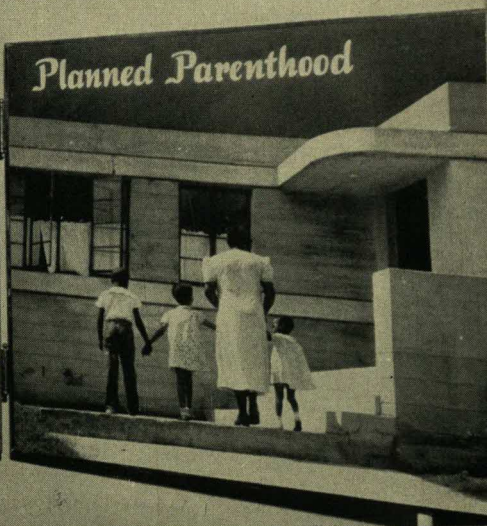
THE Birth Control Federation of America through a special grant has developed and put into operation a coordinated program, designed to demonstrate how medically-supervised birth control (*as an integral part of existing public health services*) can improve the general welfare of the Negro people.

Guided by its National Negro Advisory Council, representing outstanding leaders of the race, the Federation has established major demonstration areas in Nashville, Tennessee, and Berkeley County, South Carolina.

Supplementing these local demonstration projects — one urban and one rural — the Federation has also begun a national educational program. Progress reports from time to time will be utilized in acquainting public health officials throughout the country with the possibilities of similar programs in their own communities.

THE NASHVILLE PROJECT. Nashville offers splendid opportunity for an urban project. The City Health Department has included birth control in its work for several years. Meharry Medical School, where over fifty per cent of the Negro doctors in the United States graduate, is located there, as well as Fisk University. Both have promised complete cooperation with the project.

ATION OF AMERICA, INC.



Unplanned families



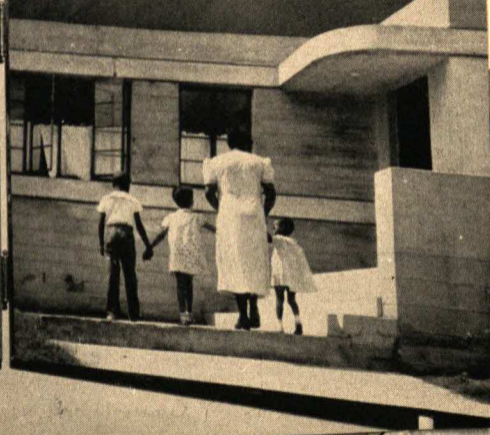
Tomorrow's Children

ONE-HALF OF THE NATION'S CHILDREN ARE BORN INTO THE POOREST HOMES

BIRTH CONTROL GIVES THE CHILDREN OF TOMORROW A FAIR CHANCE FOR HAPPINESS AND A NORMAL LIFE



Planned Parenthood





Nashville mothers are instructed carefully in sex hygiene and family planning.

The program is under the direction of Dr. John Overton, City Health Officer, and Mrs. Ivah W. Uffelman, Director of Nashville Public Health Nursing Council, cooperating with a local advisory council.

Two new birth control clinics, under the direction of Negro doctors and nurses, have been opened — one at Bethlehem Church Center and one at Fisk University Settlement House. A public health nurse has been added to the health department staff and a program of home service has been initiated as a part of the department's Public Health Nursing Service.

It is interesting to note that of the first 50 patients who came to the clinic sessions, each, upon examination, was found to have a serious health condition. In thus revealing the need for medical attention, the birth control clinic sessions are already proving a valuable aid to the entire city health program.

BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA. It is especially fitting that the rural demonstration should be conducted in South Carolina, the second state to offer birth control as a part of its public health program. Berkeley County has a population of 27,000 of which 70 per cent is Negro. To illustrate health conditions in the county, 13 per cent of the prenatal cases in 1939 were under treatment for syphilis; 70 per cent of the prenatal cases showed anemia in a marked degree. Dr. Wm. K. Fishburne, County Health Officer directing the project, estimates that there are 1400 Negro mothers in the county requiring contraceptive service for health reasons.

Dr. Robert E. Seibels, Chairman of the Committee on Maternal Welfare of the South Carolina Medical Asso-

ciation, is serving as official Consultant and supervisor of the project.

Two registered nurses have been added to the staff and eleven clinic sessions are held each month at central places in the county, accessible to the rural mothers, many of whom are receiving medical attention and care for the first time. Eagerly, gratefully, these Negro mothers are cooperating fully in a program which brings to them new hope of a healthier and a brighter future.

YOU CAN HELP

To those concerned with strengthening our human resources this project offers an opportunity for constructive work in promoting the health and welfare of the Negro people everywhere throughout the United States.

The program needs leadership in all parts of the country. It needs the active support of individuals and organizations to further the educational program.

We ask your help. Acquaint yourself with the special educational material, literature, posters and exhibits obtainable upon request to the Federation. Utilize them to promote a clearer understanding of birth control in your community. Encourage all community agencies reaching Negro mothers to display literature, posters, or exhibits. A table exhibit is illustrated on pages 4 and 5. Enlist the active cooperation of your church, your physician, your clubs, the local press and radio, in this fundamental program to enable Negro parents to have healthier babies for a better world tomorrow.

Midwives are an important link in the rural Negro health project in Berkeley County, So. Carolina.



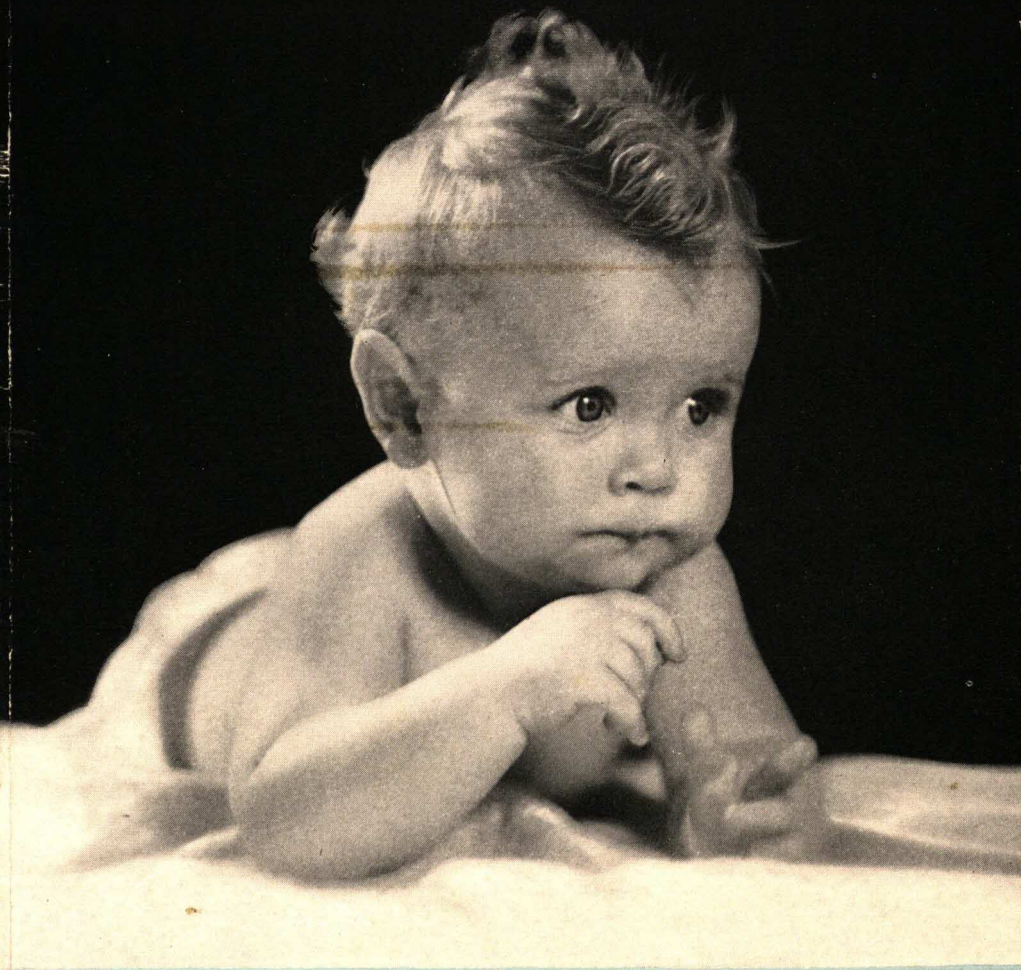
MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

This is to certify that the committee on Maternal and Child Welfare again contacted large groups through the various speakers assigned. Health problems pertaining to both mother and child were approached from several angles, especially from the birth control view. This latter approach aroused considerable interest in view of the fact that there is available to the women of this section a complete set-up for this purpose which is entirely free.

Respectfully submitted

J. M. Burnett, M. D.

The Baby

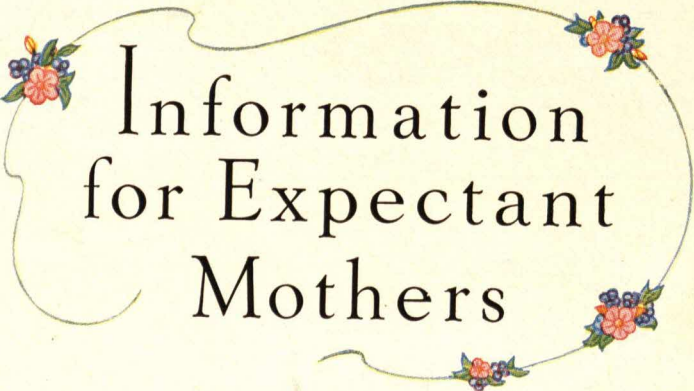


METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

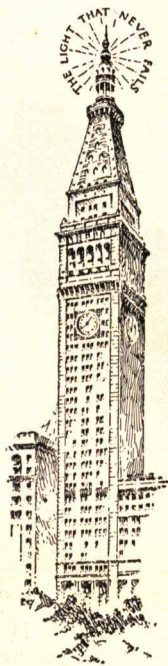
HOME OFFICE—NEW YORK

Pacific Coast Head Office—San Francisco

Canadian Head Office—Ottawa

A decorative border in a light green color frames the text. It features four clusters of flowers: pink and blue blossoms with green leaves, positioned at the top-left, top-right, bottom-right, and bottom-center of the frame.

Information
for Expectant
Mothers



Ft. Worth Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society
207 MAJESTIC BUILDING
PHONE 3-1162
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY PRESS
NEW YORK, U.S.A.
(k) 325 L. W.

Report of Committee on Contagious Diseases

The distribution of pamphlets on the above subjects, morning inspection of pupils in schools, lectures, and lessons in public education have played an important part in the achievements of our committee this year.

Through these activities, more than 8,000 people have been reached.

Respectfully submitted

G. N. Munchus, M.D., chairman

PAMPHLET DISTRIBUTED

COLDS

from work and school that the exact cause of colds has not been known with absolute certainty. It is probably due to a special virus, although germs also play a part in colds that last for more than a week.

Two special dangers accompany colds. They are often the same as the symptoms of contagious diseases, such as measles and whooping cough. As a result, a more serious illness, such as pneumonia, may be neglected and when skillful treatment is not given, it may have serious consequences.

INFLUENZA

During epidemics influenza is more virulent than it generally is. A mild attack of influenza, if neglected, may pave the way for pneumonia.

Influenza begins very suddenly. It is usually more severe than a cold, and the patient stays in bed for several days. Influenza is an exhausting disease and it is for the patient to rest and to get back his strength as soon as possible. It may have serious consequences.

PNEUMONIA

PNEUMONIA is a serious disease marked by inflammation of one or both lungs. Most cases of pneumonia are caused by pneumococci—that is, by germs belonging to the pneumococcus family. There are about 30 different types, or kinds, of pneumococci. Roman numerals are used in naming the different types, as, for example, Type I, Type II, Type III, etc.

Although germs of the pneumococcus family are the direct, or specific, cause of pneumonia, the power of the body to defend itself against these germs may be weakened in various ways and thus the development of the disease is favored.

REPORT OF CLEAN-UP COMMITTEE

With many objectives at hand the committee set about the task of perfecting each one as nearly as possible. Through the cooperation of the teachers, schools, P.T.A.'s, and individuals of the various communities, the accomplishments were many and the committee feels that the "Clean-up and Keep Clean" movement was so inspiring that instead of being an annual effort it will become a daily one.

Throughout the various communities the "Clean-up" movement also carried a beautification program. Aside from the sanitation problem, the planting of grass, flowers, shrubbery, painting of homes and the general repair of all run-down conditions was stressed and benefit derived therefrom. As a means of inspiring individuals to manifest a greater interest in the movement, judges were elected and prizes were awarded at the close of the campaign.

Respectfully submitted

J. H. Jacques, Chairman

Committee Members

Mr. E. Briscoe
Mr. G. W. Williams
Mr. Gipson
Mr. J. R. Finkard
Mr. Wm. Brackeen
Mr. Milton Kirkpatrick

Mr. McAllister
Mrs. Gunn
Mrs. Vigil Moseley
Mr. Cain Flournoy
Mrs. Saie Parker

SCHOOL DISTRICT	CLEANED				PAINTED OR REPAIRED							
	Lots & Yards	Alleys	Houses	Out Houses	Inside	Porches	Woodwork	Out Ridges	Fences	Screens	Roofs	Furniture
I. M. Terrell	150	60	150	90	80	60	35	105	90	38		
J. E. Guinn	300	65	200	100	90	100	35	90	300	281		
Gay Street	65	30	44	20	26	38	10	20	17	77		
Clinton Ave.	68	20	36	50	30	48	16	30	36	20		
Arlington Heights	68	35	66	40	25	65	10	25	16	90		
Dunbar	79	15	93	20	25	30	20	30	15	35		
Amenda McCoy	25	16	39	16	30	40	23	14	27	30		
Riverside	38	20	22	22	16	20	20	25	12	60		
Ninth Ward	10	25	35	6	10	50	20	14	10	10		
Valley View	33	19	28	3	3	10	10	10	18	5		
TOTALS	838	303	713	367	335	461	199	543	531	646		

SCHOOL DISTRICT	BEAUTIFICATION AND SANITATION PROJECTS									
	Flower Gardens	Vegetable Gardens	Grass	Shrubby Trees	Trash	Flow Places Filled	Pictures Before	Pictures After		
I. M. Terrell	100	69	130	50	106	45	2	6		
J. E. Guinn	298	138	300	90	600	90	15	30		
Gay Street	35	100	35	21	59	30	5	6		
Clinton Avenue	75	75	28	25	60	23	15	15		
Arlington Heights	80	95	70	25	50	10	4	8		
Dunbar	65	50	8	45	30	35	2	2		
Amanda McCoy	15	35	2	12	35	10	3	3		
Riverside	29	38	3	8	65	9	5	5		
Ninth Ward	20	30	4	2	10	25	1	1		
Valley View	20	20	11	5	16	20	0	0		
TOTALS	727	650	581	283	1031	287	53	66		

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Many varied ways have been used to reach the Negro population of Fort Worth and Tarrant County in the health education program sponsored by the Volunteer Health League. The activities and the groups sponsoring them are as follows:

Schools

Dramatizations
Open House--programs
Exhibits
Lectures
Movies

Churches

Lectures
Sermons
Health programs
Movies

Clubs

Lectures
Reports
Discussions

Newspapers

Stories
Articles
Announcements

Radio

Addresses
High School Programs

Approximately 20,000 have been reached through these ways of publicizing health.

Respectfully submitted

Myrtle B. Nelson
Chairman Publicity Committee
Hazel Guy Nixon

SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

As chairman of the Committee on Supplies and Materials, I wish to submit the following report of literature, posters and teaching units on tuberculosis distributed. These materials were distributed to schools, adult groups, business houses, and individuals interested in obtaining more health knowledge.

Number Distributed

Literature-----	4,075
Teaching Units-----	37
Posters-----	96

The literature distributed consisted chiefly of pamphlets on tuberculosis, venereal diseases, care of eyes, ears, and teeth, sleep, foods, and contagious diseases.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. F.M. Miller, R.N.
Chairman
Committee on Supplies and Materials

REPORT AND SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE "FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE"
OF THE
FORT WORTH-TARRANT COUNTY VOLUNTEER
HEALTH LEAGUE, 1940-1941

Our work this year, 1941, carried us into every section of the city where Negroes live, and into many communities in the county. We have been simply overwhelmed with the courageous support and cooperation manifested by colored people, which, among other things, shows that they are becoming more "health minded." Our workers have been determined in securing first hand information relative to general health conditions among colored people in these areas, with a hope that such conditions may be corrected or improved through the activities of our Volunteer Health League, in cooperation with our many "White Health Evangelists" and friends.

Recommendation:

1. We recommend that lights be provided for the Ninth Ward School District. We also recommend that our general Health Week, or general Health Activities be extended so as to include this largely inhabited community, which is exclusively resided by colored people. We also suggest that a "Go Slow" sign be erected adjacent to the school building which is situated on a thoroughfare where automobile traffic is heavy. We recommend that the road, which is a graveled thoroughfare, be oiled periodically, especially during school terms.
2. We further recommend that the City of Fort Worth extend its weed cutting campaign during late spring each year, to include Negro communities in the outlying sections of the city.
3. We recommend that the following improvements be made in the various schools in the county.
 - a. That a more appropriate site be acquired for the school plant in this community, and that a two or three-room, well-ventilated building be erected to house the school; that lavatories for boys and girls be constructed.
 - b. That the Mansfield Negro School be thoroughly repaired, within and without, with one or two additional rooms, well ventilated. Also that separate lavatories be constructed for boys and girls.

- c. That another school site be provided for the Grapevine Community, more nearly the center of the colored population; that a two or three-room school building be erected; that separate lavatories be provided for boys and girls.
- d. That the Mosier Valley School be thoroughly repaired and that one or two more rooms be provided; also that separate lavatories for girls and boys be provided. Further, we would call attention to the drinking-water facilities, which should be improved.
- e. That the Arlington School Building be thoroughly repaired and that adequate lavatories for girls and boys be provided, also that the drinking-water system be improved.
- f. Finally, we recommend that play grounds and furniture be taken into consideration for all of the above school communities.

Respectfully submitted

Mr. G. W. Williams, Chairman
Mrs. Shepherd
Mrs. Goodspeed

Seal Sale Committee Report

The annual Christmas Seal Sale was conducted in Fort Worth and Tarrant County through churches, schools, clubs and individuals. The total amount received was \$64.43.

The money received was placed in the treasury of the Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society for use in the promotion of health among negroes in the city and county.

Respectfully submitted,

H.L. King, Chairman
Mrs. L.A. Walker
Mrs. V.L. Williams
Mrs. Florence Bouldin
Mrs. Y.R. Talton
Mrs. B.M. Edwards
Mrs. Luvelle Smith
Mrs. Williams
Miss Ruby Parker
Miss T.L. Jones



Financial Committee Report

This year the only financial effort conducted by our League was that of the Christmas Seal Campaign. Seals and bonds were sold by workers under the direction of the chairman. The proceeds were placed in the treasury of the Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society for use in the promotion of health among Negroes in our city and county.

Financial Statement

Brought forward from previous year.....	\$ 3.52
Received from 1940 Christmas Seal Sale.....	<u>64.43</u>
TOTAL amount in treasury during year.....	67.95

Transferral

Seal Sale funds deposited with Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society.....	<u>64.43</u>
Total amount in treasury July 1, 1941.....	3.52

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. B.M. Edwards, Chairman
Mrs. H.E. Williams



Nurses from School, County, and City Health Departments who assisted in special tuberculosis clinic at Butler Place. A group of high-school students attending the clinic are shown below.



SPEAKERS COMMITTEE REPORT

This year your committee decided to use the full month of April to reach all churches instead of just National Negro Health Week. This action was certainly justified by the increased number of people who were reached, the increased ease with which pastors were able to reach their people, adjust their church programs, and the interest with which programs were received.

Encouraged by the facts stated above, the committee wishes to make the following recommendations:

1. All the committees be brought together into one group. This group shall consist of two persons for each of the areas in which health work will be carried on for any year.
2. This group shall hold two meetings each month. These meetings shall be for planning and preparation and reporting purposes.
3. Work shall be carried on this year in the following areas:
 - a. Tuberculosis
 - b. Social diseases
 - c. Common colds and pneumonia
 - d. Contagious diseases
 - e. Child and Maternal care
 - f. Cancer
 - g. Education and correction of visual defects
 - h. Dental Hygiene
 - i. First Aid
 - j. Safety
 - k. Clean-up campaign
 - l. Personal hygiene

4. This recommendation shall be tried for one year as an experiment.
5. This experimental program shall begin immediately after the adoption of this report.

Respectfully submitted

Mr. L. M. Johnson, Chairman
Mrs. B. A. Yerwood
Mrs. V. L. Williams

SPEAKERS FOR HEALTH WEEK--1941

* * *

Churches

Mr. E. J. Briscoe spoke Sunday, March 30 at Thompson Chapel M. E. Church

Dr. R. A. Ranson spoke at Pilgrim Valley Baptist Church

Other churches contacted were: Allen Chapel A. M. E.; St. Andrews M. E.; and Baker's Chapel A. M. E. The pastors of these churches said they would see that the Health Program was carried out.

Clubs

Miss Sylvia Coleman was guest speaker at Alphin Charity and Art Club

Mrs. J. W. Pratt and Mrs. O. C. Crook spoke to the City Federation of Clubs on "How the Preservation of Health Influences the Home."

Schools

Each school carried out a Health Program and contacted its own speakers.

At Valley View, Dr. R. A. Ranson, II spoke and at Amanda F. McCoy, Rev. F. Rivers Barnwell was the speaker.

Note: This is only a partial list of speakers. See individual reports of the various committees and projects for complete list of speakers.

COOPERATING

AGENCIES

REPORT FROM CITY-COUNTY HOSPITAL

Much is being done at City-County Hospital to furnish the best medical care for negroes either temporarily or permanently disabled through illness. This is a charity institution and our objective is rehabilitation and medical care for the chronically or permanently disabled individual who is unable to meet the cost of private medical attention.

It is the responsibility of an out-patient clinic to provide correct diagnosis and adequate treatment for ambulatory patients; to instruct its patients so as to assist in the prevention of disease; to aid in investigation of the cause of disease and methods of treatment and prevention.

In Gynecology Clinic since January 1, 1942 over 600 negro patients have been seen. These patients are diagnosed by specialists and many cases are hospitalized for surgery. If there is an indication of venereal disease, the patient is referred to the Government Venereal Disease Clinic for treatment.

In Obstetrical Clinic in 1941, four hundred and eighty-nine patients received prenatal care. These negro patients were delivered in the hospital and kept for the maximum time which is three days or longer if the doctor thinks it advisable. They are asked to return to Clinic in about three weeks for a post-partum check-up.

In Pediatrics Clinic the negro children from new born babies to children thirteen years of age receive regular check-ups. Diets and formulas are furnished. Each child is weighed and measured periodically and the mother is given instructions as to how the children should be cared for. Three hundred and seventy children received treatment in this clinic in 1941

There is an Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic with a specialist on service at all times. During 1941, ninety-four negroes had their tonsils removed on recommendation of the doctors on this service.

There are other special clinics that the negro patients may take advantage of - namely, Dentistry, Cardiac, Chest, Proctology, Urology, Dermatology, Neurology and Psychiatry.

An effort is made to co-operate with other social agencies in the city.

Our duties as an institution are first and foremost to the applicant or the patient. He comes to us because of his medical needs, not his social needs, and our approach must be primarily medical, secondarily social and economic.

IRA BALL
Social Worker
City-County Hospital

COOPERATING AGENCIES

Texas State Department of Health
Texas Tuberculosis Association
Tarrant County Health Department
Tarrant County Schools
Fort Worth Department Of Public Health And Welfare
Fort Worth Independent School District
Housing Authority Of Fort Worth
City-County Hospital
Maternal Health Center
Works Progress Administration Emergency Group
National Youth Administration
Vocational Schools
Panther City Medical Society
Community Negro Hospital
Ethel Ransom Memorial Hospital
Chamber of Commerce
Churches
Young Men's Christian Association
Young Women's Christian Association
City Federation Of Colored Women's Clubs
Parent-Teachers' Association
Community Clubs
Boy Scouts Of America
Camp Fire Girls
Sororities
Newspapers
Radio Stations



Dr. Harold M. Williams, Acting Director of
the Fort Worth Department of Public Health
and Welfare



Nurse Nancy V. Sheppard,
public health nurse in the
City Health Department



The mother of this infant was supervised through the antepartum period. The infant now attends the Well Baby Conferences at regular intervals. The father made a screened baby bed, a toilet chair, and high chair for less than thirty-five cents. These provide for the infant comfort and health as advised by the public health nurse.

Fort Worth Department Of Health And Welfare

Public Health Nursing

May 1940 to May 1941

A close relationship exists between the City Department of Health and Welfare and the local Tuberculosis Association. The latter plays a useful part by stimulating new adventures in the health field, by demonstration, and by maintaining service units until an awakened public attitude is receptive to adding new activities to the work of the health department. To this extent both agencies are pooling their thoughts and resources in matters of health.

Since public nursing has been placed on a generalized basis, the service is able to cover all health problems which affect the family as a unit. During the past year, the nurse placed special emphasis on the control of tuberculosis by segregating the afflicted individual from the rest of the family, and the supervision of all direct and indirect contacts. Generally speaking, the nurse considers every individual a potential case of tuberculosis. Through her visits into the home, she obtains a complete history of past association with a tuberculosis patient, if any, and directs her efforts in securing a clinical and laboratory examination. The nurse demonstrates to the family the nutritional value of the foods that are available in the home, the improvement of surroundings, and in every way, correct those undesirable conditions which may decrease the resistance to tuberculosis.

Weekly child health conferences were inaugurated in three negro

districts of the city. The local pediatrician service at these conferences is a cooperative service with the State Health Department. Many parents have no way in obtaining information on child care except through organized community resources. For this reason, the conference meets a timely need. At the conference the physician makes a thorough examination of the child, and advises the mother on his care and development, nutrition, or other needs. The public health nurse in charge of the conference, assists the physician, and interprets the medical findings to the mother or if necessary demonstrates to her how to prepare the formula before she leaves the center. All children to be examined are by appointment only and must meet the regulations for admittance as set by the local medical society.

Included in the maternal child health program is the supervision of the mother before her child is born. Parents are encouraged to have the necessary articles, such as a screened bed, and trays when the baby arrives (see pictures). On their return from the hospital, the nurse resumes her observation of the mother, seeing to it that she has undergone her postpartum examination and that the report shows a complete recovery.

This year an additional service has been offered the negro woman. Maternal health service in matters of birth control are available to those desiring such information. Pre-school projects of the W. P. A. receive the nurse's assistance in an advisory capacity.

The nurse gave talks on genito-infectious diseases at one of the public schools, and also, several churches. This information reached approximately 1,450 people.

For her own individual and professional development the nurse took advantage of all meetings and institutes in her immediate and nearby communities.

Nancy Vina Sheppard
Public Health Nurse

Public Health Nursing

May 1940--May 1941

Statistical Report

A.	Communicable Disease Control	
	Admissions to service.....	77
	Consultations with physicians.....	2
	Diphtheria.....	6
	Smallpox.....	1
	Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever.....	4
	Measles.....	60
	Whooping cough.....	95
	All others.....	58
B.	Venereal Disease Control	
	Admissions to medical service.....	6
	Cases transferred to private physicians.....	1
	Clinic visits.....	4
	Field visits.....	16
	Number delinquents returned for treatment.....	1
	Public lectures and talks.....	1
	Attendance.....	321
	Admitted to nursing service.....	12
C.	Tuberculosis Control	
	Individuals admitted to nursing service.....	23
	Clinic visits.....	4
	Visits to private physicians.....	1
	Field nursing visits.....	149
	Office nursing visits.....	1
	Admissions to sanatoria.....	10
	Individuals tuberculin tested.....	3
D.	Maternity Service	
	Cases admitted to antepartum nursing service.....	39
	Visits by antepartum cases to private physicians.....	9
	Field nursing visits to antepartum cases.....	162
	Office nursing visits by antepartum cases.....	13
	Cases given postpartum medical examination.....	1
	Cases given postpartum examination by private physicians.....	1
	Cases admitted to postpartum nursing service.....	38
	Nursing visits to postpartum cases.....	320
	Antepartum Wassermanns.....	4
	Midwives registered for formal instruction.....	1
	Visits for midwife supervision.....	1
	Other services (specify).....	4
	Enrollment in maternity classes.....	12
	Attendance.....	43

M. Infant and Pre-school Hygiene

Infants:

Individuals admitted to medical service.....	46
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....	96
Visits to medical conferences.....	103
Visits to private physicians.....	4
Field nursing visits.....	437
Office nursing visits.....	125
Other service (specify).....	7

H. Morbidity Service

Admissions to nursing service.....	40
Clinic visits.....	5
Field nursing visits.....	85
Office nursing visits.....	2
Admissions to hospitals.....	8
Individuals admitted to dental service.....	5
Other service (specify).....	4

I. Grippled Children Service

Individuals admitted to nursing service.....	3
Nursing visits.....	3

CLASS FOR FOOD HANDLERS

In the City of Fort Worth a program is now being carried on for the training of food handlers. Under the classification of food handlers come all persons working in any establishment where food is served and also those working in private homes preparing food. This program has been in effect for the past four months. One class each month is devoted to the Negro food handlers. The class is comprised of six, two hour lectures making a total of twelve hours. Lectures are scheduled for twice a week for a period of three weeks. Upon the completion of the course, that is, attendance at all six lectures, a certificate is issued. The outline of the course is as follows:

1. Bacteriology: History, nature, growth reproduction, common diseases and groupings.
2. Communicable Diseases: Relation of bacteria to disease, types of disease, methods of disease transmittal, causes of decay and fermentation.
3. Medical Zoology: Spread of disease by insects and animals; life cycles, habits and how they spread disease.
4. Foods: Food spoilage and preservation; relation of micro-organisms and animal life; food poisoning and infection and resulting illnesses.
5. Disinfection and Sterilization: Effect of chemical agents on bacteria; sterilization of utensils and equipment.
6. Personal Hygiene and Sanitation: Handwashing, rest room sanitation, health certificates, blood tests, uniforms, personal appearance, use of side towel.

With each lecture a motion picture is shown relating to the subject discussed as well as slides which have been taken in various food establishments throughout the state. At the first lecture each person is given a note book containing a detailed outline of the course. At each lecture attended hereafter by the individual, he is given typewritten material pertaining to the subject under discussion as well as bulletins

distributed by the State Department of Health.

Up to the present time approximately 125 Negroes have enrolled with 90 completing all six lectures and obtaining certificates. A new class started July 8 has twenty-five enrolled.

The course is being conducted by a full time instructor, Mr. E. W. Barrett, under the direction of Mr. G. B. Trimble, Director of Vocational Education for the City of Fort Worth in cooperation with the City Health Department.



Exhibit at Dunbar School on "Open House" Day, May 19.



Members of a class of food handlers
taught by Mr. E.W. Barrett, full-time
instructor of Food Handlers Classes
in Fort Worth.



A clinic for crippled children was held in Ft. Worth by the Crippled Children's Division of Education in cooperation with the Tarrant County Infantile Paralysis Association, City, County, and School Health Departments. The public health nurse supervises the care of all handicapped children.



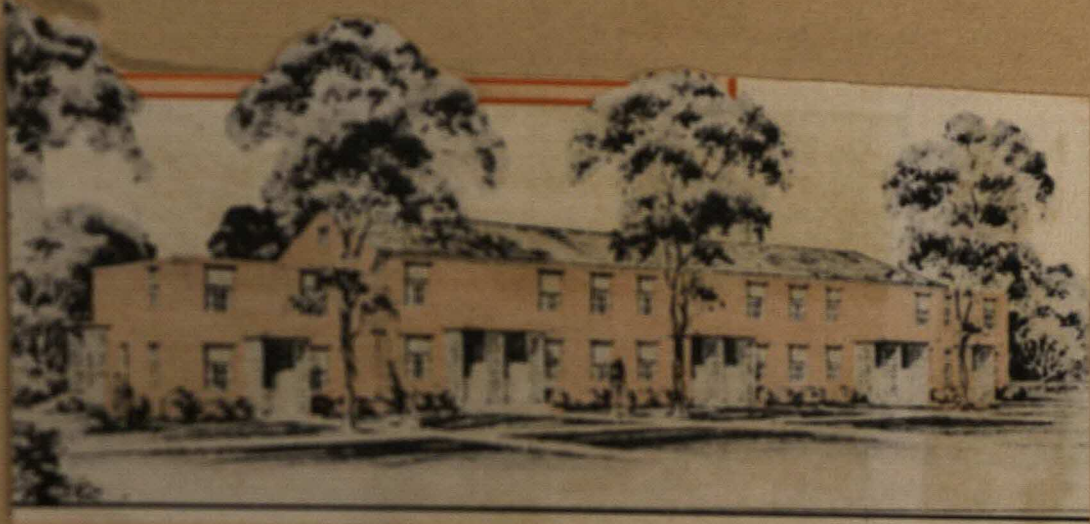
Children from the city and county attending the
Crippled Children's Clinic



This child, first afflicted with tuberculosis of the
bone, and later developing pulmonary tuberculosis is
responding to treatment received in the tuberculosis
sanatorium and in the Crippled Children's Clinic.

PUBLIC HOUSING

FORT WORTH



THE HOUSING AUTHORITY
OF THE CITY OF
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

1940

HOUSING AUTHORITY ORGANIZATION AND PRELIMINARY WORK

In 1937 the 45th Texas Legislature passed the Housing Authorities Law which made possible the creation of the Housing Authority of the City of Fort Worth. Accordingly, on Jan. 5, 1938, the City Council of the City of Fort Worth passed a resolution declaring that a shortage of safe and sanitary dwellings existed in the city and authorized the Mayor to appoint a Board of Commissioners to administer the affairs of the Authority.

On Jan. 31, 1938, the first meeting of the Authority was held, the Board being composed of B. C. Reich, Jr., Chairman; Frank B. Edelbrock, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Chas. H. McCollum, Jr.; Mrs. Mabel G. Bennett; and John W. Oglesby. All of these Commissioners are still serving with the exception of Mr. Oglesby, who resigned on May 2, 1938, and was succeeded by Mr. R. J. Newton, who resigned on Aug. 12, 1940, being succeeded by Mr. Grover C. Cole, who is now serving.

The City of Fort Worth cooperated with money and personnel to complete the initial steps toward securing the two low-rent housing projects for Fort Worth. Special recognition should be given for the work of Herman J. Aston, J. J. Hurley, I. E. Nowlin, and other City employees for their efforts. Dr. A. L. Porterfield also rendered valuable service in connection with housing surveys.

The staff of the Authority is composed of: Robert Lealand Hunter, Secretary and Executive Director; Earl D. Bullington, Accountant; Mrs. Estelle Cross, Stenographer; P. E. Miller, Resident Supervisor of

NEED FOR LOW RENT HOUSING

In approaching the problem of providing decent housing for the low income group in Fort Worth, the Board of Commissioners first conducted a survey in certain known substandard residential areas of the City. This survey furnished data showing housing conditions and family incomes in those areas and established the fact that there were about 3100 white and 4650 negro families (about 30,000 people) who were forced to live in unsafe and insanitary homes because no others were available at a rent that they could afford to pay.

These surveys were conducted by Dr. A. L. Porterfield of T. C. U. and furnished much data upon which further studies of the low rent housing problem in Fort Worth could be based.

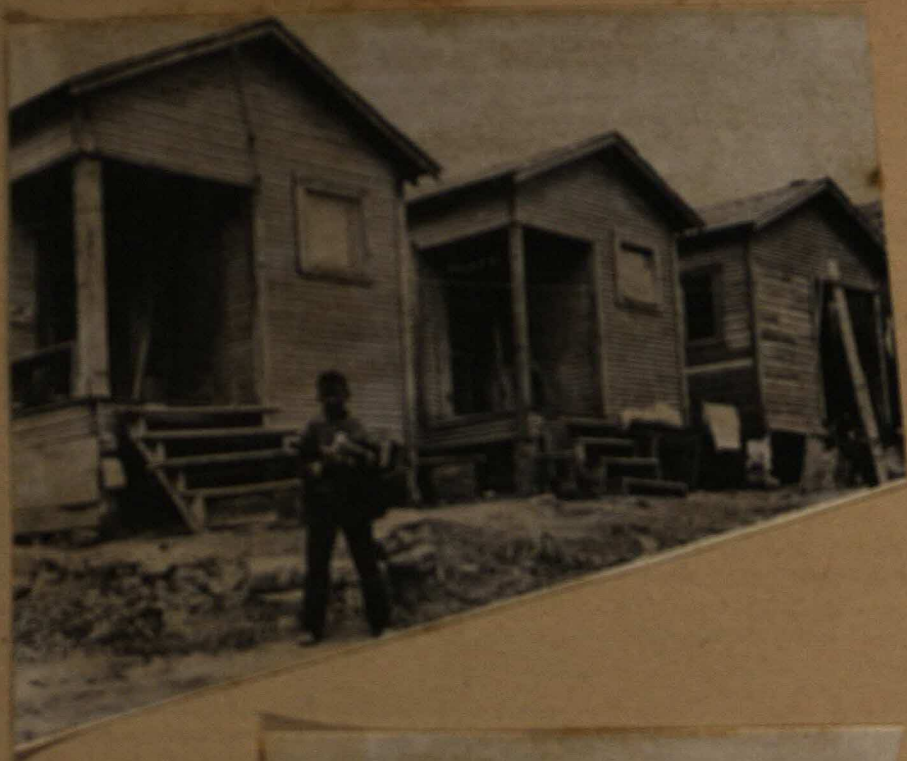
SELECTION AND PURCHASE OF SITES

After determination of the size of the projects to be built (one of 252 units for white and one of 250 units for colored) the next step was the selection of the site. A multitude of factors had to be considered in this selection such as: proximity to parks and playgrounds, schools, employment, transportation, and shopping centers; cost of land and improvements, etc. It was also thought necessary to select a blighted area, so that it might be reclaimed and rehabilitated.

Police records were consulted and spot maps made of locations where evictions, forcible detainers, drunkenness, delinquency, etc., occurred most often and these locations were examined carefully.

The site selected by this method for the white project is bound by Henderson, Belknap, Taylor, Franklin, and Valley Streets, within one block of the Tarrant County Court House and covers approximately 22 acres. The site selected for the colored project is bound by Harding, Luella, East Nineteenth, and Water Streets, and covers approximately 20 acres and is within 10 minutes walking distance of downtown shopping centers.

"HOMES" which were torn down to make room
for the new projects.



H. H. Butler Place
For Colored

THE PROJECTS

Plans for the Projects were started by the Architects on Dec. 1, 1935, and were completed on April 10, 1938.

Each project consists of 30 dwelling buildings and an Administration Building, or 212 dwelling units on the white project and 214 dwelling units on the negro project. Each dwelling unit has a Living Room, Kitchen, private Bath, private entrance, and one, two, or three Bed Rooms. Each dwelling unit has a front and rear yard, which is maintained by the tenant, and each dwelling unit is equipped with a heating stove, cooking stove, and an electric refrigerator.

The buildings are of a modified Colonial design with exterior walls of hollow tile and face brick, plastered inside, concrete foundations, concrete floors, wood windows, and shingle tile roof. The buildings are simple yet substantial throughout and have been carefully planned and arranged so that each dwelling receives an abundance of sunlight and fresh air.

A Social Room is included in each Administration Building and this room is available for all kinds of social gatherings; cooking, sewing, and other types of classes; pre-school play centers; clubs, and group meetings of all kinds but its use is not restricted to persons living in the projects as it is rather a community property.

Bids were received for construction of the Projects on May 1, 1939, and a contract for their construction was awarded to J. E. Morgan & Sons of El Paso, Texas, for the performance of the entire program. This work was completed and accepted on Oct. 1, 1940, about exactly 2½ years from the original formation of the Authority.

TENANT SELECTION AND RENTS

According to the terms of the United States Housing Act of 1937 local Housing Authorities are directed to select their tenants from the low income groups, as well as those who now live in tenets and tenement dwellings. Local Authorities also are obligated to demolish one sub-standard dwelling unit for each new dwelling unit that is built in the project. This has been done in Fort Worth where the Authority has demolished 113 dwelling units yet has only built 102 new dwelling units in the City. Thus it is apparent that the construction of projects such as Ripley Arnold Place and Butler Place have not increased the number of dwelling units in the city, and therefore cannot compete with private enterprise.

Tenants were selected on the basis of their ability to pay the established rental; their housing need; length of residence in the city; and total family income, which must be below a certain amount, according to the number of people in the family.

The schedule of occupancy, showing size of apartment, maximum number of people, monthly rental, and maximum income allowable is shown below:

Butler Place (for negroes)

3	3	11.50	912
3½	3	11.75	917
4½	3	16.25	1,148
5½	7	16.75	1,184

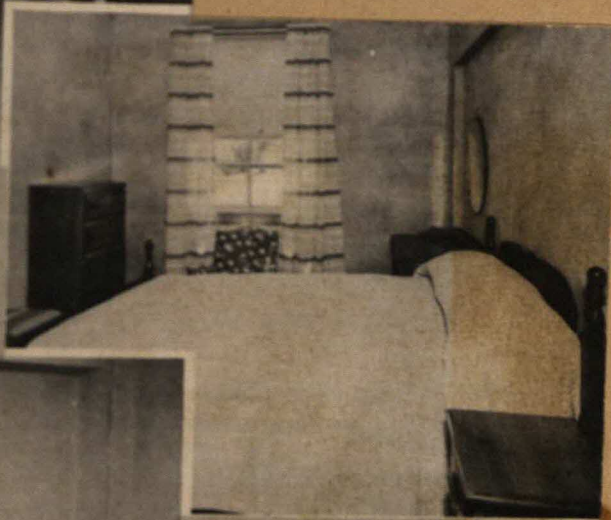
OCCUPANCY

First Tenants applications were approved by the Board of Commissioners at a meeting on Aug. 15, 1940. Tenants were then notified to come to the Management office, select their apartment, and make a small security deposit, which would apply against the first month's rent. Tenants were notified about two weeks before the date of initial occupancy as to the exact date for their moving, which was set as Oct. 1, 1940, and on the first day about 75 white families and about 50 negro families moved into the projects.

By Nov. 1, 1940, just 30 days after initial occupancy date, Ripley Arnold Place with its 252 dwelling units was fully occupied; and by Dec. 15, 1940, Butler Place with its 250 dwelling units was fully occupied.

On file as of Jan. 1, 1941, is a total of 937 applications for dwellings in the white project, of which 702 are eligible applications. A total of 507 applications for dwelling units in Butler Place are on file, of which 411 are eligible applications.

Convenience and comfort in new modern units.



COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Since the date of initial occupancy of the projects a number of community activities have been instigated which will, in time, exert a powerful influence toward betterment of the health, recreational, and educational development of the community as a whole.

Tenants have organized a committee, on each project, to report, assemble, and print a monthly bulletin, or "newspaper," a copy of which is distributed free to each dwelling in the projects.

Cooking and sewing classes are conducted regularly each week for the benefit of all who care to attend, with supervision and instruction being furnished by W. P. A.

A pre-school play center has been established for children between the ages of 3 and 6. These classes meet regularly each day and are under leadership furnished by W. P. A.

A class in adult education is conducted regularly each week with instruction being furnished by the Adult Education Department of the Board of Education.

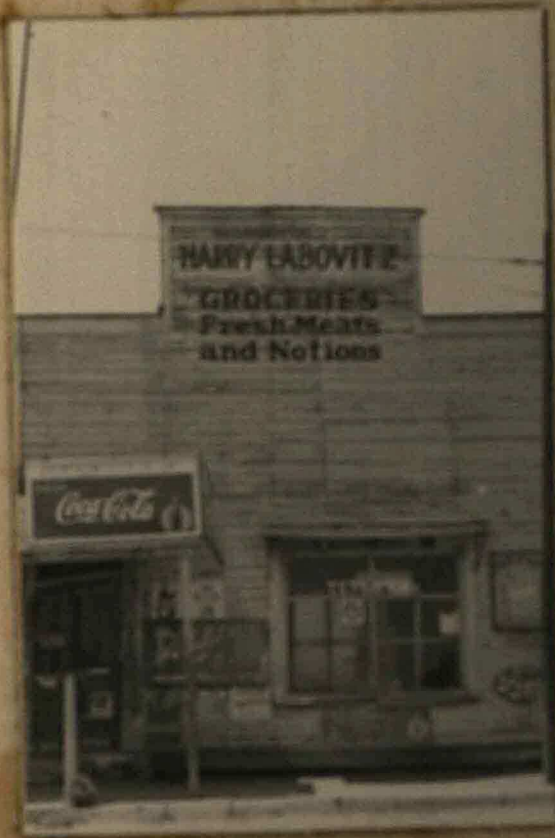
A free clinic and pre-natal classes are conducted at Butler Place through the cooperation of the City Health Department, and free immunization has been provided to about 100 children at this writing.

Boy Scout groups have been organized on each project and meet regularly each month. Scoutmasters were selected from among the Tenants organization.

Recreational facilities are available to residents of Butler Place by reason of the proximity to the project of the I. M. Terrell High School grounds which has been wonderfully improved and developed by the Board of Education in recent years.

These and many other community activities will, the Housing Authority believes, encourage the development, both mentally and morally, of the people who take advantage of the opportunity to participate in this program. Proper housing, combined with an adequate and well planned program of community activities, will provide the foundation upon which may be built the good, sound moral character so essential to present and future generations of citizens.

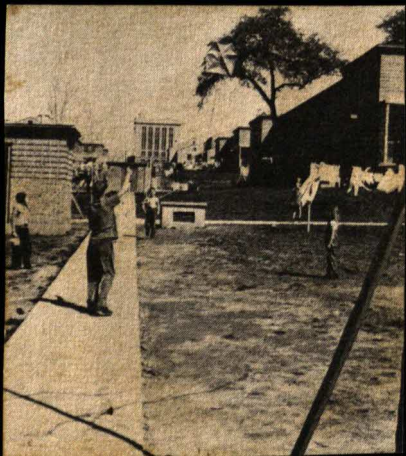
These problems cannot be solved by the Housing Authority alone, but with the continued support of the City Government, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Education, and other civic organizations the Authority will continue to make a definite contribution toward the forward progress of Fort Worth.



These pictures of the same grocery store show contrast in Dollar Place neighborhood before and after completion of the building project.









Group attending Well-Baby Conferences at Butler Place

REPORT OF NEGRO HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Department of Health Service
Fort Worth Independent School District

"HEALTH Has Been Called the FIRST LINE OF OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE."

The following is a very brief summary of the services rendered during the school year:

Prior to the opening of school, all teachers who were missed in the spring round-up and those for re-check were examined, also substitute teachers and workers on school sponsored projects were examined.

The football players of the I. M. Terrell High School were examined before the opening of the training season, and no boys were allowed to participate in training until after examination by the school physician.

Immunization of the indigent children against diphtheria was carried out in all the elementary schools in September. Included in this program were pre-school children of indigent families who had children in school. Also immunizations were done by the City Health Department in their Well Baby conferences.

An annual inspection(examination) was made of all Physical Education students in the I. M. Terrell High School and in the James E. Guinn, Clinton Avenue, Lake Como, Sagamore, and 12th Street Junior High Schools. An inspection (examination) of the First, Third, and Fifth Grades of all the Negro elementary schools was made. This inspection was carried out by the Director, the Dentist, the Dental Assistant, and the school nurse of the district in which we were working. During this in-

spection in the elementary schools, any indigent child or pre-school child from an indigent family who had not previously been immunized against diphtheria was immunized upon the request of the parent.

During March and April the annual inspection (examination) of all teachers and employees was carried out. The cafeteria workers were examined by the City Health Department, subject to such rules as govern all food handlers. They are still required, however, to report to this office, placing their cards on file and giving evidence of successful vaccinations within the past seven years.

The annual Audiometer test was given to all children in the Fourth Grade and such children as had previously been tested and found to be defective, and all teachers and other employees who had previously been found to be defective were tested by the nurse in their district. Of the 574 tested in the Negro schools, 98 were found to be defective.

There was a great increase this year in the skin-testing program. The Tarrant County Medical Society gave permission to skin-test any child whose parent requested it, regardless of whether or not their parents were indigent. This was done as an educational measure, hoping to arouse the interest of the public and the medical profession to the fact that although a child or adult may look perfectly well, they may be early cases of tuberculosis.

Of the 7,890 pupils tested, 970 were negroes, with a positive reaction rate of 31.5%. The Tuberculosis Society assisted greatly in securing the interest of such a large number of students by showing sound movies and giving health education talks before student bodies, nurses,

teachers and P. T. A.'s. In I. M. Terrell High School a talk was made and moving pictures shown by the Tuberculosis Society.

Results of this skin-testing program and the number of X-rays given may be found in the statistical report.

Besides these special phases that have been outlined, there is a continuous program for the control of communicable diseases in the schools, with special emphasis being placed on the morning inspection by the teacher, reporting of all suspicious children to the nurse and recommending the exclusion of any child who shows deviation from the normal.

Venereal Disease control is very difficult to maintain, as we find our cases only when they are reported by the family physician (no cases were reported by family physicians this year) or when the nurse, principal or some teacher becomes suspicious of the child and requests an examination or when the Director in making his annual examination finds signs of either latent or active syphilis. There are a number, however, receiving treatment for syphilis at the V. D. Clinic who are not included in this report, because they were receiving treatment when school opened, and in most instances it was a case of congenital syphilis. All cases of G. C. are excluded until pronounced well. All cases of primary syphilis are excluded until they have had at least three weeks of treatment and all lesions are healed. Latent cases are permitted to continue their class work with no loss of time from school, provided they begin and continue treatment. I have had very splendid cooperation from the Venereal Disease Clinic during the past year and my nurses have been of great value to the clinic in assisting with follow-up work of cases that had lapsed treatment.

I refer you to our statistical report on the first nine communicable diseases causing the greatest loss of time from school. This year there were 11,086 days lost in the Negro schools. The common cold, bronchitis and influenza group continue to be the major cause of loss of time from school, though there was quite a reduction from this cause over last year.

The solution of this difficult problem depends upon the education of our school personnel, the school child, and parent. However, these diseases are highly contagious and the only way we can combat them is for the sick individual to remain out of school. During the past year we have increased our efforts to keep the child who is ill out of the school room.

The nine communicable diseases causing the greatest loss of time from school are given in Table A. Measles and chicken-pox both reached epidemic proportions this year. Measles usually run in cycles of about every fourth year, so while the days lost from measles this year were great in number, it was to be expected as we had had three very low years immediately preceding it and will probable have three very low years immediately following this year.

This terminates my second school year and it has been very enjoyable. I would like now to express my appreciation to the various civic clubs, the local medical and dental societies, the City and County Health Departments, the Board of Education, the Administrative Staff, and the teachers and other employees for their cooperation during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

I. F. Barrett, M.D.
Director of Health Service
Fort Worth Public Schools

TABLE 1.

Number of Children Inspected by Physician and Defects Found by Schools in Physical Education and R. O. T. C. Classes

	I. M. Terrell		James E. Guinn		Clinton Avenue		Ninth Ward	
	Def.	Cor.	Def.	Cor.	Def.	Cor.	Def.	Cor.
Tonsils and Adenoids	71	3	34		11	2		1
Vision		3				1		
Glands	4		9		3			
Heart	4	1						
Development	3							
Total No. Defective	153		34		11			1
Total No. Examined	710		249		82			5
<u>continued</u>	Lake Como		Dunbar		Twelfth Street			
	Def.	Cor.	Def.	Cor.	Def.	Cor.		
Tonsils and Adenoids	5		7		13	2		
Lids			1					
Glands	2		3		2			
Skin					1	1		
Heart					2			
Total No. Defective	3		8		18			
Total Number Examined	53		32		181			

TABLE 2

Number of Children Inspected by Physician and Defects Found by Schools in Kindergarten, First, Third and Fifth Grades

	James E. Guinn	Gay Street	Clinton Avenue	Amanda Mc Coy	Valley View
Glands	14	2	14	9	1
Heart	7	2	1		
Tonsils	60	20	23	17	2
Adenoids	60	20	23	17	2
No. found defective	60	20	29	17	2
No. not defective	304	90	97	69	6
Total examined	364	110	126	86	8
<u>continued</u>	Ninth Ward	Riverside	Dunbar	Lake Como	Twelfth Street
Skin			1		1
Glands		6	3	7	2
Heart					2
Tonsils	2	12	3	17	3
Adenoids	2	12	3	17	3

TABLE 2 (continued)

	Ninth Ward	Riverside	Dunbar	Lake Como	Twelfth Street
Number Found Defective	8	12	9	17	21
Number Not Defective	21	57	51	100	132
Total Examined	28	69	60	117	153

TABLE 3

Audiometer Report

	Number Tested	Number Defective Re-tested	Total Defective
James E. Guinn	198	52	26
Gay Street	41	41	7
Clinton Avenue	104	51	9
Amanda Mc Coy	46	18	10
Valley View	7	5	2
Ninth Ward	14	6	4
Riverside	36	11	5
Dunbar	38	11	5
Lake Como	47	19	14
Twelfth Street	43	20	16
TOTAL	574	232	98

TABLE 4

Report of Contagious Diseases

	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough	Measles	Trench Mouth	Scumps
Terrell High			1		
James E. Guinn	9		7	1	
Gay Street	6	7			
Clinton Avenue	7				
Amanda Mc Coy	1		5		1
Valley View			5		
Riverside	3				
Dunbar		1			
Lake Como	1				
Twelfth Street	11	4	1		

TABLE 5

Toxoid Given by School Physician

Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	TOTAL
11	40	24	23	17	16	212	43	8	394

There has been a reduction in the number of immunizations against diphtheria for the past two years, due to the fact that we have immunized so many pre-school children that there have been fewer calls.

TABLE 6

Underweight Report Given in Nursing Districts

	District A.	District B.	District C.
Number 15% Underweight 1st Weighing	33	95	116
Number Gained to Normal 2nd Weighing	0	6	0
Number Out of 15% Class But Still Underweight 2nd Weighing	1	20	38
Number Still 15% Underweight 2nd Weighing	27	54	76
Number Lost or Transferred	5	15	0
Number 15% 2nd Weighing	2	6	11

Abigail Miller is the nurse for District A., which includes Terrell High, Gay Street and Twelfth Street schools.

Betty Mae Meredith is the nurse for District B., which includes James E. Guinn, Amanda Mc Coy and Lake Como Schools.

Jessie Hamm is the nurse for District C., which includes Valley View, Ninth Ward, Clinton Avenue, Dunbar and Riverside schools.

TABLE 7

First Nine Communicable Diseases Causing Greatest Loss of Time From School

<u>Communicable Disease</u>	<u>Days Lost 1940-41</u>
Colds, Bronchitis and Flu	7,430
Measles	315
Chicken Pox	734
Skin Diseases	1,439
Whooping Cough	198
Unclassified	340
TOTAL	11,086

TABLE 8

Tuberculosis Control

Number children tuberculin tested.....	970
Rate of positive reactors.....	21.5%
Children attending tuberculosis clinic.....	92
Number X-rays.....	42

TABLE 9

Children Receiving Treatment at Dental Clinic (Dr. J. S. Harris, Dentist)

<u>School</u>	<u>Number Examined</u>
I. M. Terrell	163
James E. Guinn	110
Gay Street	68
Clinton Avenue	101
Amanda Mc Coy	93
Valley View	32
Ninth Ward	64
Riverside	78
Dunbar	49
Lake Como	58
Twelfth Street	199
TOTAL	<u>1,015</u>

Number of Clinic Cases and Different Services Rendered

New Patients	1,015
Boys	432
Girls	583
Prophylaxis	932
Cavity Lined	10
Amalgam Fillings	48
Cement Fillings	75
Cavity Prepared	123
Analgesic Tr.	813
Miscellaneous	19
Abscess Lanced	9
Vincent's Angina	1
Decidious Extractions	722
Permanent Extractions	91

TABLE 10

Children in the First, Third, and Fifth Grades Given Dental Care by Dr. H. J. Craddock

TABLE 10

continued

Children in the First, Third, and Fifth Grades Given Dental Care by Dr. H. J. Craddock

	Number Exam.	Non Def.	Per. Fill.	Per. Ext.	Dec. Fill.	Dec. Ext.	Pro.	Mch. Enamel
James E. Guinn	364	232	22	16	44	59	2	1
Gey Street	110	70	1	4	16	221		
Clinton Avenue	126	96	4		19	18		4
Amanda Mc Coy	86	66	5	3	3	9		
Valley View	8	4	1		2	1		
Ninth Ward	23	13	3		4	3		
Riverside	69	50	2	1	7	6		
Dunbar	80	40	2		10	7		2
Lake Como	117	82	7	3	15	21	1	1
TOTAL	1,181	722	51	52	140	135	3	8



A group of mothers and children registering at a Well-child Conference.



Public health nurse weighing infant while sister awaits her turn.



Dr. I. B. Barrett, Director
Department of Health Service,
Fort Worth Public Schools



School Nurses
Mrs. A. B. Miller, Miss
Jessie Hamm, Mrs. B. M.
Edwards

Preventing Tuberculosis

A TEACHING UNIT
for
JUNIOR AND SENIOR
HIGH SCHOOLS



Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society
207 Majestic Building
Fort Worth, Texas

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

RECOGNITION is due Miss Rae Kaufer, Health Education Secretary, Essex County (Massachusetts) Health Association, and Miss Elna Perkins, Educational Secretary, Massachusetts Tuberculosis League, for the initial work they did in the preparation and organization of this unit. In addition the Child Health Education Service wishes to record its appreciation of the constructive suggestions made by Miss Edna Young Bond, School Health Education Director, New Jersey Tuberculosis League, Miss Dorothy Deming, Director, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, Miss Katherine G. Ecob, Executive Secretary, New York State Committee on Mental Hygiene, Dr. William L. Hughes, Associate Professor of Physical Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, and Dr. Dean F. Smiley, Medical Adviser, Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Cornell University, which have been incorporated in the unit.

To the Teacher

THIS unit is offered by the National Tuberculosis Association in answer to a country-wide demand from state and local tuberculosis organizations for teaching material to be used in schools to prepare pupils psychologically for the tuberculin test. It is believed that such a teaching plan will increase parents' cooperation and at the same time give pupils a sound educational background which will guard against fear of tuberculosis and an overly "health conscious" attitude.

At the present time health instruction is usually given in two ways in the junior and senior high schools. Where there is a definite time in the regular schedule for health instruction, this unit may be taught as a part of the regular course by the health education teacher. In other instances health is integrated with subjects which contribute definitely to health. In such schools it may be taught by teachers of several subjects. A tuberculosis unit definitely relates itself to a larger study of communicable diseases in general science or biology; to the periodic physical examination and modification of the activity program; to environmental factors relating to health in social studies; to vital statistics in mathematics; and to the building of resistance in nutrition.

School factors other than teaching which enter into the control of tuberculosis are (1) an effective health service program which includes a thorough health examination; and a plan for the correction of physical defects. (2) Provision for healthful living in school each day through the adjustment of the school program to the physical and mental ability of the individual pupil. Such modification may be made through suitable activity programs; rest periods; adequate lunch facilities; school assignments in keeping with abilities of individual pupils and the supervision of extra curricular activities. To render this program complete, a survey of opportunities for healthful living in the home may be made.

It is suggested that the principal, the teacher, the physician, and school nurse, plan together and understand definitely the part each should take in the tuberculin testing program which depends upon such cooperation for greatest effectiveness. It is not expected that this unit be followed minutely step by step. The teacher is free to adapt the plan to her own situation, using the interest of her pupils as the ultimate guide in the teaching procedure.

PREVENTING TUBERCULOSIS

[[*A Teaching Unit to Precede the Tuberculin Test*]]

PURPOSE

In the country at large tuberculosis is still the leading cause of death between the ages of 15 and 45, although we have within our power the means of control. One of the most valuable means is the application of the tuberculin test to school children. This unit has been planned to be taught as a preliminary to the tuberculin test in schools, and should lead pupils to understand and to accept this test.

NEED FOR DEVELOPING THIS UNIT

The importance of preventing tuberculosis in the adolescent pupil is emphasized in order to protect every pupil at that age when he may become seriously affected by this disease, and when he needs to establish protection for the crucial years just ahead. Physical growth during the 'teen age is rapid, and physiological needs are making great demands. The new experience of departmentalized work, crowded school programs and extra-curricular activities create added tension. Girls are especially liable to be affected by these conditions which cause strain.

Advantage can be taken of the fact that the adolescent is developing a sense of self-direction which may be utilized in making healthful living a personal achievement. Prevocational interest is awakening, which may be used as an incentive toward attaining and maintaining health through those years when plans are being made to begin work. Because the prevention of tuberculosis is possible, and dependent to a large extent upon the practice of healthful living, this program is one in which boys and girls will want to participate actively.

LEARNINGS INHERENT IN THE UNIT

1. Appreciation that tuberculosis is a communicable disease which greatly affects the 'teen age.
2. Realization that tuberculosis can be prevented if we put our present knowledge into practice.

3. Knowledge of the progress which has reduced the incidence of tuberculosis, particularly of the modern methods of prevention.

4. Ability to weigh evidence as truth or fallacy, and to appreciate and accept scientific health service.

5. Acceptance of the responsibility for preventing tuberculosis in individuals, in the family, and in the community.

6. Understanding that the individual's part in the prevention of tuberculosis is applicable to other public health problems.

APPROACH

Most boys and girls of the 'teen age are beginning to think about choosing a vocation. A discussion of the qualities needed for vocational efficiency will include health as a first essential; specific dangers to health may be studied. The fact that tuberculosis affects more young people during the 'teen age and early twenties than any other disease should challenge interest in the study of the control of tuberculosis.

OTHER SUGGESTED APPROACHES

The report of a high school or college football player who has developed tuberculosis (e. g., Albie Booth of Yale); current tuberculin testing program; visit to a sanatorium. Any suitable health activity related to tuberculosis such as the early diagnosis campaign or the Christmas seal sale should motivate interest in such a study. Other approaches through history, science, and statistics may be made. Materials for this are included in the Teaching Kit on tuberculosis, available through your local tuberculosis association.

TEACHING PROCEDURE

The accompanying multiple choice tests may be used to indicate lack of knowledge and to shape the course of the unit. These tests should be corrected for diagnostic and discussion purposes but the pupils should understand that they will not be graded.

TESTS

FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

1. Tuberculosis is a disease which is most common among:
 - small children.
 - young people. (correct)
 - older people.
2. The cause of tuberculosis is:
 - lack of food.
 - an injury.
 - a germ. (correct)
3. Tuberculosis is a disease which:
 - always begins with a cough.
 - cannot be detected in its beginning by change in appearance. (correct)
 - is found by a health inspection.
4. Tuberculosis is often found in more than one member of a family because:
 - germs may be spread easily from one to another in the home. (correct)
 - the disease is inherited.
 - all members of the family have "stooped shoulders."
5. A tuberculin test will show whether or not:
 - the body has ever been infected with tuberculosis germs. (correct)
 - the person has the disease.
 - the pupils should be in school.
6. A positive tuberculin test in a young person means:
 - that an X-ray of the lungs should be made. (correct)
 - no further attention is needed.
 - that tuberculosis is certain.
7. Prevention of tuberculosis depends upon:
 - avoidance of germs from an active case of tuberculosis. (correct)
 - tuberculosis serum.
 - taking medicine.
8. People who have tuberculosis should consult:
 - a drug store clerk.
 - a medical book.
 - a physician. (correct)
9. People who have tuberculosis should be treated by:
 - going to dry climate.
 - having a serum.
 - rest in bed. (correct)
 - having special diet.
10. Resistance against tuberculosis is increased by:
 - taking tonics.
 - strenuous exercise.
 - rational observance of daily health habits of rest, exercise, cleanliness, and nutrition. (correct)

FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

1. Tuberculosis is primarily:
 - a disease of nutrition.
 - an infection. (correct)
 - an injury.
 - an hereditary disease.

2. Tuberculosis is most frequent in:
 - children under 10 years of age.
 - boys and girls 10 to 15 years of age.
 - young people 15 to 40. (correct)
 - women over 50.
3. The tuberculin test is now being given to young people in the 'teen ages in many schools:
 - as a part of the federal government's plan for checking tuberculosis, similar to tuberculin testing of cattle.
 - because of its proven value in detecting tuberculous infection. (correct)
 - as an experiment.
4. A positive tuberculin test means:
 - active tuberculosis is certain.
 - the body is or has been infected with tuberculosis germs, at some time. (correct)
 - disease was or is in the lungs only.
 - no further attention is needed.
5. A negative tuberculin test means:
 - there is no danger of ever having tuberculosis in later life.
 - there is no need ever to repeat the test.
 - there has probably been no infection from tuberculosis germs up to the present time. (correct)
 - that an X-ray of the lungs should be made.
6. The X-ray is used to:
 - discover among those having a *positive* tuberculin test any who have the childhood type or the adult type of tuberculosis. (correct)
 - discover among those having a *negative* tuberculin test any who have the childhood type or the adult type of tuberculosis.
7. The great value of detecting the "childhood type of tuberculosis" by means of the tuberculin test and X-ray is:
 - because this type is always contagious.
 - young people who have it should be given serum.
 - because it is more serious than the adult pulmonary type.
 - because the knowledge of its presence is a most important factor in preventing the development of the adult type later in life. (correct)
8. All people should be periodically tuberculin tested and X-rayed:
 - who have always been underweight.
 - who have been in contact with an active case of tuberculosis. (correct)
 - who are anemic.
 - who are flat chested.
9. In addition to avoiding contact with an active case, the prevention of active tuberculosis depends upon:
 - a particular serum treatment.
 - taking certain medicine.
 - general hygienic living. (correct)
 - tuberculin injections.

10. The control of tuberculosis since 1900 has been greatly aided by:
- the use of the Roentgen or X-ray in diagnosis. (correct)
 - the use of special diet to cure.
 - the use of serum to cure.
 - treatment of cases by change of climate.
11. The most important factor in recovery from tuberculosis is:
- deep breathing.
 - rest. (correct)
 - climate.
 - exercise.
 - diet of milk and raw eggs.

* * *

When the results of the test have been found and the pupils and teachers have decided upon the problems they wish to study they may state them definitely as:

PROBLEMS

1. Show why 'teen age boys and girls should be particularly interested in the prevention of tuberculosis.
2. What protection can boys and girls develop against tuberculosis?
3. Show why tuberculosis is more difficult to conquer than certain other so-called childhood diseases.

Problem I

[[*Why should teen age boys and girls be particularly interested in the prevention of tuberculosis?*]]

ACTIVITIES

1. Discuss briefly the findings of any of the studies which have been made of tuberculosis in the 'teen age, such as that of the Chadwick Clinic in Massachusetts, 1924-1934, or that of New York City in 1930. Studies of this kind have been made in various parts of the country by health departments, school medical services and tuberculosis associations.
2. Make a survey of the class to learn how many members have ever had any of the means of discovering tuberculosis applied to them.
3. Begin the preparation of notebooks in which the pupils will summarize their conclusions resulting from the study of this unit. Notebooks may include (a) Summaries of facts learned. (b) Graphs showing decline in death rate, etc. (c) Reports of visits to sanatoria, public health departments, etc. (d) Pictures, drawings and diagrams. (e) Maps showing location of facilities for care of tuberculosis in city, county or state.

4. Give reasons for believing that we can eradicate tuberculosis.

5. List ways in which a junior or senior high school boy or girl may take part in a program for the prevention of tuberculosis.

PLAN FOR UNIT STUDY

When the pupils and teacher have decided upon the problems they wish to study, plans are made according to the varying needs, abilities and interests of the pupils. Although all pupils should accomplish a minimum amount of reading and activities, opportunity is given the more intelligent pupils to investigate more difficult phases of the unit. Some pupils may work in groups developing those activities related to tuberculosis control.

Adequate time should be allowed for the pupils to summarize their findings and to place their conclusions in their notebooks. Collect all suitable pamphlets, and textbook references and add them to the materials in the Teaching Kit. Pamphlets may be secured from the local or state tuberculosis associations. Departments of health and insurance companies may also supply useful reference material.

4. Invite the public health nurse to discuss with the class, methods of controlling infection in the home.

BASIC SUBJECT MATTER FOR THE TEACHER

1. The prevalence of tuberculosis during the 'teen age should be emphasized by reference to studies made in various sections of the country.

The Chadwick Clinic, conducted in Massachusetts from 1924-1934, tested pupils whose parents would give written permission. At the end of ten years over 400,000 pupils had received the test. Twenty-five per cent of them were found to have been infected with tuberculosis germs at some time; 261 pupils or, 1 in 1500, really had the disease, or active tuberculosis. During the last four years of this project, the results of the high school testing were recorded separately, and showed that larger numbers of high school pupils than lower grade pupils had been infected. Thirty-seven and three-tenths per cent of high school pupils tested had been infected at some time and 1 in 690 had active tuberculosis.

A study of the incidence of infection in school children in North Carolina revealed positive reactions in 22.6 per cent of the 25,048 children tested with tuberculin.

In August 1933 there was published a preliminary report of a study undertaken in Detroit in 1929 with the object of following intensively over a period of ten years a group of children reacting to tuberculin. All of the children were white and all were examined routinely on their admission to a foster-home agency. Of 2,500 cases studied through October 1931, 14.3 per cent reacted positively to tuberculin. During the first four years of the study, two adult-type cases had developed out of 359 reactors, both of them diagnosed previously as having the childhood type of tuberculosis.

During the twelve-year period from 1923 to 1934, in the public schools of Chautauqua County in New York State, 9,336 students in the age group over 15 years were studied and followed. On first examination, 7 in every thousand were found to have pulmonary tuberculosis of the adult type and an additional 4 in every thousand were regarded as suspects. There were 33 per cent more females than males found with the adult type of the disease.

In a series of tests in San Francisco, 23.5 per cent of the 3,500 children tested were shown to be positive reactors. These children were unselected and tested regardless of presenting complaint as they registered in the Children's Clinic (a part-pay clinic) of the Stanford University Medical School. They ranged in age from 1 to 14 years, the incidence of infection increasing from 5.6 per cent in the 1-year group to 46.6 per cent in the 14-year group.

In the spring of 1930 the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration began a special project in a section of New York City in which a thousand 13 and 14-year-old chil-

dren from public and parochial schools were examined, including an X-ray examination of the chest. Fifty-two per cent gave positive reactions to the first injection of tuberculin and an additional 15.3 per cent were positive to the second dose, making a total of 67.3 per cent reacting positively. One hundred and eighty-four of the entire group had lesions demonstrable by X-ray, the great majority of which were of no great seriousness. Fifteen of these, or 1.5 per cent of the total, were classified as having "manifest disease," but only two were regarded as serious enough to require immediate sanatorium care.

2. When boys and girls go to high school and later to college they are likely to become careless of their health and unwilling to admit that they do not feel physically up to the mark. It is all too common when the search is made by school physicians to find students with early tuberculosis playing on football or basketball teams. This is a dangerous situation because the symptoms if present at all may be so slight as to excite no alarm. As the result of indifference, the disease is allowed to progress to the serious stage.

3. A case of early tuberculosis treated promptly by rest, good food and fresh air has an excellent chance of getting well, but once the disease becomes entrenched, it is difficult to cure it. For that reason some high schools and colleges test all students with tuberculin and make an X-ray examination of those whose positive reaction indicates infection to determine whether or not disease has developed.

Problem II

[[*What protection can boys and girls develop against tuberculosis?*]]

ACTIVITIES

1. Study the three important means of protection which a boy or girl may secure against tuberculosis:
 - a. Avoiding contact.
 - b. Maintenance of good physical condition.
 - c. Use of modern scientific methods. Summarize these in notebooks.
2. Learn the meaning of the term "early diagnosis" as applied to tuberculosis.
3. State the cause of some people's belief that tuberculosis is inherited, and the scientific reasons why this is false.
4. Make a careful budget of your time, allowing for work, rest and recreation.

5. Write a report regarding the way in which body defenses may be strengthened or weakened by participation in sports, selection of school lunch, correction of physical defects, and habits of rest.

BASIC SUBJECT MATTER FOR THE TEACHER

1. Means of protection.
 - a. Avoiding contact.

Cause: Tuberculosis is a communicable disease caused by a germ, the tubercle bacillus. (Prepared slides of germs may be seen under a microscope.)

Spread: Tuberculosis is not inherited, but is transmitted from a person who has active tuberculosis with germs in his sputum, to

another person, through the mouth or nose. This type of tuberculosis usually affects the lungs.

The more usual means of spread of tuberculosis are those in which the germs are transferred quickly from one person to another by kissing, eating from same utensils, exchanging food, pencils, or musical instruments, and coughing.

The bovine type of tuberculosis is spread from tuberculous cows to human beings by means of unpasteurized milk. The intestines, bones, joints and glands are generally affected by this type of tuberculosis.

Whether or not a person develops tuberculosis depends upon the amount of infection and the degree of resistance of the body.

b. Maintenance of good physical condition. Each individual should build his physical condition to the highest level by practicing the habits of healthful living.

c. Use of modern scientific methods. The way to detect early tuberculosis is to have a tuberculin test, an X-ray (of the chest) and a physical examination.

The tuberculin test is a simple, harmless, practically painless skin test, which shows whether or not there are tubercle bacilli in the body. It does not tell how many there may be or where they are located.

The X-ray examination of the chest shows what damage, if any, has been done. This damage may have been done in the glands of the chest or in the lungs.

Note: It is assumed that the structure and function of the lungs and glands have been studied. Since this knowledge is basic to an understanding of how infection of either glands or lungs occurs, also of how the X-ray aids in diagnosis, it is important that such study be included here, if not already made.

Deep in the chest, where the windpipe divides into its two branches, each going to one lung, there are small glands (lymph nodes) about the size and shape of beans. These glands are connected with all parts of the lung by a network of tiny tubes. The purpose of the glands is to serve as filters, preventing any germ that may have entered the lung from getting into the blood and so spreading to other parts of the body. If a child is fighting large numbers of tubercle bacilli, some that have not been successfully trapped will be halted by the glands. But in the fight, the gland itself may become damaged and portions of it may be destroyed. As time goes on, the injured portion of the gland is replaced by a hard, gritty substance called calcium.

On an X-ray plate, such damaged or calcified glands may be seen as definite shad-

ows, while healthy or not badly injured glands cast no shadow.

Similarly small areas, known as tubercles which are formed in the lungs when germs which escape the glands, become calcified and are revealed by the X-ray as dark spots in the lungs.

2. The term "early diagnosis" is applied to the discovery of tuberculosis with the aid of the tuberculin test and X-ray before symptoms appear. The beginning of tuberculosis may be detected months or even years before there are any apparent symptoms.

3. Children often receive large doses of germs from careless adults having the disease who do not take proper care in disposing of their sputum. There is more opportunity for spreading the disease in the home than in other places, because of the continual close contact.

Infants and children who have not been exposed to tuberculosis, even though there has been tuberculosis in the family do not develop this disease. Tuberculosis can develop only when germs are taken into the body after birth, and the germs may be received from any infected person.

4. Boys and girls should be developing proper judgment in regard to their participation in those practices which affect health. For example, a high school football player who develops tuberculosis illustrates the harm of over-indulgence in sports when there has been infection from tuberculosis, which is not discovered early. Participation in sports should always be preceded by an adequate physical examination, including X-ray. The summary of the Chautauqua County, New York, investigations states: "Our records show that some of the outstanding patients found by us with the adult-type of pulmonary tuberculosis were big, strapping high school athletes (letter men) with apparently a wealth of physical resources to draw on for protection against infection. With the correction of physical defects which lower resistance, the body is better able to protect itself from attack. One's resistance is increased by sufficient sleep and rest—rest is the chief means of cure of tuberculosis.

Problem III

[[*Why is tuberculosis more difficult to conquer than any other childhood disease?*]]

ACTIVITIES

1. Study the difference between the childhood type and the adult type of tuberculosis, and prepare information to take home for parents.

2. Make a chart comparing tuberculosis with other childhood diseases showing the important differences.

3. Report upon the progress which has been made in the control of bovine tuberculosis, and explain how this has reduced tuberculosis among children.

BASIC SUBJECT MATTER FOR THE TEACHER

1. Tubercle bacilli may enter the lung at any age, especially in early childhood. At once the body cells begin to surround the germs, and finally succeed in building a wall or capsule around the tubercle bacilli thus imprisoning them. This little prison is called a "tubercle."

In most cases of first infection with the germs of tuberculosis, the process stops at this point without making the child ill, and the fact that infection and slight damage have occurred may never be discovered. As a result of this first clash of the young body with the enemy, the body cells seem to become sensitive to tubercle bacilli. The whole body seems to become more alert or responsive so that it may be more quick to defend itself against any tubercle bacilli that may thereafter enter the body. This early form of the disease is called the *childhood type of tuberculosis*.

Many people as they grow up are able to cope successfully with repeated small doses of the germs and never develop the disease. So long as the body maintains the upper hand the tubercle bacilli do not develop and spread to cause destruction.

In a few cases, the victory is won by the tubercle bacilli. The defensive walls are broken down, the disease spreads to other parts of the lung, destroys portions

of the lung and unless the disease is properly treated, causes the body gradually to waste away. This form is known as the *adult type of tuberculosis* which is the serious or destructive form, formerly called consumption. Science has not yet fully answered the question as to whether this serious form of disease is a continuation of the childhood type or whether it is due to new outside infections of tubercle bacilli, planted upon lungs already affected by childhood type of tuberculosis. We do know, however, that serious tuberculosis develops more commonly during the later 'teens and early twenties than at any other age period. We also know that most of the young people who develop the adult type give evidence of having previously had the childhood type of tuberculosis.

If the adult type of the disease develops, the person usually begins to show some of the following symptoms:

1. Loss of weight, poor appetite and indigestion.
2. Fatigue without apparent cause.
3. Cough.
4. Spitting of blood.

In the childhood type, there may be no changes in appearance, and usually no symptoms, although there may be loss of weight and fatigue.

2. Chart comparing tuberculosis with other childhood diseases. (See below.)

3. Bovine tuberculosis has been greatly reduced by the federal government's program for control of the disease among cattle, requiring testing of herds with tuberculin, and destroying of infected cattle. Pasteurization of milk is the only certain means of prevention or spread of bovine tuberculosis from cattle to human beings. All milk should be pasteurized, regardless of how carefully all other measures for safeguarding milk are applied. Tuberculosis of bones, joints and intestines has been greatly lessened among children by these measures of control.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Early signs</i>	<i>Period of Development</i>	<i>Is disease epidemic?</i>	<i>Length of cure</i>
Common cold	Watery eyes, etc.	Few days	Epidemic	Unusually rapid
Measles	Running nose Rash	2 weeks	Epidemic	Rapid
Tuberculosis	None	Several months to several years	Endemic	Slow

Problem IV

[Do we have reason to believe that we could get rid of tuberculosis almost completely?]

ACTIVITIES

1. Study a graph which shows the decline of deaths from tuberculosis in your state since 1900.
2. Study the history of the development of modern scientific methods for fighting tuberculosis which have proved to be effective.
3. Prepare a short talk or report on the contributions of Koch, Trudeau and Roentgen.
4. Plan a program for discovering tuberculosis in junior or senior high school boys and girls.
5. Study chart showing differences in death rate from tuberculosis in different occupations, and consider possible reasons for these differences.
6. Compare the cost of curing tuberculosis with the cost of preventing it, from the standpoint of the individual and the community.
7. Select a committee which will visit and report upon the various voluntary and official organizations which carry on a program for the control of tuberculosis. Write an article regarding this for the school newspaper.
8. Find out what legal procedures are followed in your state and learn what provision is made for sanatoria and clinics, and paying the board of patients unable to pay for themselves.
9. Plan a publicity campaign for the control of tuberculosis in your community using the information you have gathered in your notebooks regarding the avoidance of contact, the maintenance of good physical condition and early diagnosis.
10. Make a graph showing the decline in the death rate from tuberculosis since 1900.

BASIC SUBJECT MATTER FOR THE TEACHER

1. In 1900 the death rate from tuberculosis for the U. S. was 202 per 100,000. In 1934, it was 56.6.
2. The history of the development of the measures now applied to the control of tuberculosis includes scientific discoveries, organization of public health and social welfare activities, and introduction of educational methods—altogether one of

the most interesting records in the history of the conquest of disease.

At the present time there is no specific medicine or cure for tuberculosis. Research workers are continually striving to find a specific cure and a preventive for this disease.

3. Robert Koch in 1882 discovered the germ causing tuberculosis. In 1885, Edward Trudeau, a victim of tuberculosis, established the first sanatorium in the U. S. for the modern care and treatment of the disease. Wilhelm Roentgen discovered the X-ray in 1895.

4. Any program for discovering tuberculosis should include the tuberculin test, the X-ray and a physical examination.

5. There is much more tuberculosis among workers in the so-called unskilled, and industrial occupations, than among "white collar" or professional workers. Standards of living, housing, education and ability to pay for medical care are other important factors in the development of tuberculosis.

Certain trades such as granite and stone cutting have excessively high mortality rates from tuberculosis. Changes in equipment in these "dusty trades" and physical examination of workers including X-ray, could bring about reductions of the high death rate.

6. The cost of caring for cases of active tuberculosis has been studied in a large industry in Rochester, N. Y. and found to be over \$4,000 on the average, for each case.

The cost of tuberculin testing and X-raying in schools in Massachusetts during the 10-year period of the Chadwick Clinic has been estimated to be approximately \$30.00 for each childhood type, suspect and adult type case found. Since many of these will be prevented from ever developing active tuberculosis, after having knowledge of their condition, this cost may be compared with the cost of treating active tuberculosis.

7. *Official organizations:* Official organizations are those supported by taxes and include all of state, county, city and town government-controlled activities. Some states have a division of tuberculosis under the state department of public health. In others the division of communicable diseases is responsible for providing for and supervising the state's

program for care of tuberculosis cases, and for detection and prevention of disease.

Sanatoria: Sanatoria are maintained by federal, state, county and city governments, and a large number are under private management.

Clinics: Many sanatoria maintain outpatient clinics to which people go for examinations and treatment. Some sanatoria send out traveling clinics to communities having no local facilities. County or city departments of health usually provide clinics.

Private Physicians: Many cases of tuberculosis are detected by family physicians when sick people ask for an examination. Specialists in tuberculosis are best qualified to use the modern methods in diagnosis and treatment.

Nursing: Nurses are employed by sanatoria, by local departments of health and by voluntary agencies as public health nurses to visit patients in their homes to follow up cases returned from sanatoria, and to persuade contacts of known cases to go to doctors or clinics for examinations.

Preventoria: Preventoria are institutions for the care of children who have been infected or exposed to tuberculosis. The program of the preventoria develops their resistance to the disease, while removing them from the danger of further infection in the home.

Modification of School Program: Some school systems provide individual attention to children who need extra rest and food to overcome the liability of developing tuberculosis. The usual school load is adjusted to the physical ability of such pupils. Extra curricular activities are carefully supervised.

Voluntary Agencies: The National Tuberculosis Association and the state and local (county or city) tuberculosis asso-

ciation are voluntary agencies supported by the sale of the Christmas seals. The seal sale is conducted each year in December.

The National Tuberculosis Association was organized in 1904. Since that time all states and territories of the U. S. have established tuberculosis associations. Forty-three countries are members of the International Union Against Tuberculosis. The objectives of the National Tuberculosis Association are: Demonstration, education and research applied to tuberculosis.

A wide variety of activities are carried on by the local tuberculosis associations including the discovery of cases of tuberculosis in clinics, assisting cases to go to the sanatoria, home visiting by nurses, educational programs in schools and communities, conducting open air rooms, preventoria and summer health camps, and providing literature on tuberculosis for doctors, nurses, teachers and others.

8. The majority of states regulate by law that a case of tuberculosis must be reported to the local health department, and to the state department of health. There are also laws requiring the provision of sanatoria and clinics. If the patient is unable to pay for sanatorium care, the town, county or state are required to pay for board in the sanatorium.

9. A publicity campaign may be conducted with the aid of exhibits, periodicals, radio, movies, talks in schools, clubs, organizations, libraries, etc. Such a campaign may well be arranged to precede the tuberculin testing program in the schools.

10. Statistics on the population and death rates from tuberculosis may be found in the annual reports of the U. S. Census Bureau and in the division of statistics of state, county and city departments of health.

Problem V

[*How can a junior or senior high school pupil take part in a program for the prevention of tuberculosis?*]

ACTIVITIES

Since every person's attitudes influence others and may help them in their attitudes, decisions and actions, how could you help others by your attitude in the following cases?

1. Decide upon the truth of the statement: "The real test of your knowledge of tuberculosis is what you do about it."

2. If you agree to this statement, will you have a tuberculin test? How could you improve your daily habits of living?

What can you tell your family about tuberculosis?

3. Some member of your family shows symptoms that you think might be caused by tuberculosis. What is the safe procedure? How can you help to protect the younger children in the home?

4. One of your classmates or friends has a positive tuberculin test, but no evidence of active tuberculosis shown by the X-ray. How should he feel about these findings? What can you do to help him and your classmates to have the proper attitude about this condition?

BASIC SUBJECT MATTER FOR TEACHERS

(To assist in developing right attitudes)

1. In some schools pupils who have been found to have a positive tuberculin test have been made unhappy by the attitudes of their classmates who do not understand the meaning of the test. It is most important that right attitudes towards others be developed to prevent mental suffering. Stress preventive aspects rather than pathological ones.

The education of parents may be accomplished by urging pupils to take home their notebooks and the literature which

they have collected, with the definite purpose of explaining to their parents all that they have learned about tuberculosis.

2. Young people may with their knowledge help to influence others to secure examinations, early diagnosis, and sanatorium treatment, and in so doing render valuable community service in the prevention of tuberculosis.

MEASUREMENTS OF RESULTS

In addition to the above checking of attitudes formed as a result of this study the knowledge test used in introducing the unit may be repeated. Other tests may be devised and used.

An increase in the number of pupils accepting the tuberculin test is one of the most significant indications that the teaching of the unit has been effective.

Progress may be measured by having the pupils list the learnings which relate to tuberculosis under the following classifications:

What pupils have learned:

1. To do
2. To know
3. To understand
4. To feel

Reference Materials

[This material should be accumulated and made available to the class before the unit is taught. Secure a Tuberculosis Teaching Kit from your local tuberculosis association.]

PAMPHLETS*

Published by the National Tuberculosis Association and distributed by state and local tuberculosis associations.

The Tuberculin Test
Tuberculosis: Basic Facts in Picture Language
Tuberculosis from 5 to 20
Tuberculosis Facts for High School Students
Tuberculosis Among Young Women
What You Should Know About Tuberculosis
Why does Tuberculosis Run in the Family
Why Sleep
Landmarks of Progress, with or without paper chart, sizes 8½" x 11" and 22" x 30"
Laennec, The Listener
Roentgen's Ray
Robert Koch
Christmas Seals Around the World
Story of the Christmas Seal
The National Tuberculosis Association

Published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

Health Through the Ages, with accompanying wall chart, "Light and Shade"
Lives of Trudeau and Koch (Health Hero Series)
Monthly "Health Bulletin for Teachers"—September-June

Published by the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

Living the Healthy Life
About Tuberculosis

Published by the State Departments of Health.

Pamphlets on tuberculosis, communicable disease, public health laws, vital statistics, industrial hygiene and other topics related to tuberculosis.

* Pamphlet material is likely to change from time to time, but the subject matter covered in the list here given will be available in this or equivalent form.

FILMS AND SLIDES

Produced by the National Tuberculosis Association and distributed by state and local tuberculosis associations. Descriptive circulars available.

Films

BEHIND THE SHADOWS (senior high school). A doctor explains to a group of high school boys and girls what tuberculosis is. Pictures, X-Rays and animated diagrams illustrate his story. Running time 15 minutes.

CLOUD IN THE SKY (Available in Spanish or English). The story of a Mexican family and their experience with tuberculosis. Background of Spanish music. Running time 18 minutes.

GOODBYE MR. GERM. Animated cartoons and photographs of actual scenes. Running time 11 minutes.

LET MY PEOPLE LIVE. Negro cast with Tuskegee choir as background. It shows how modern medical science brings health to a tuberculous family. Running time 15 minutes.

ON THE FIRING LINE. A travel-tour motion picture. It sketches a background of the ways in which tuberculosis is being controlled in the United States.

THEY DO COME BACK. A miniature drama of the war of Everytown against tuberculosis. Running time 18 minutes.

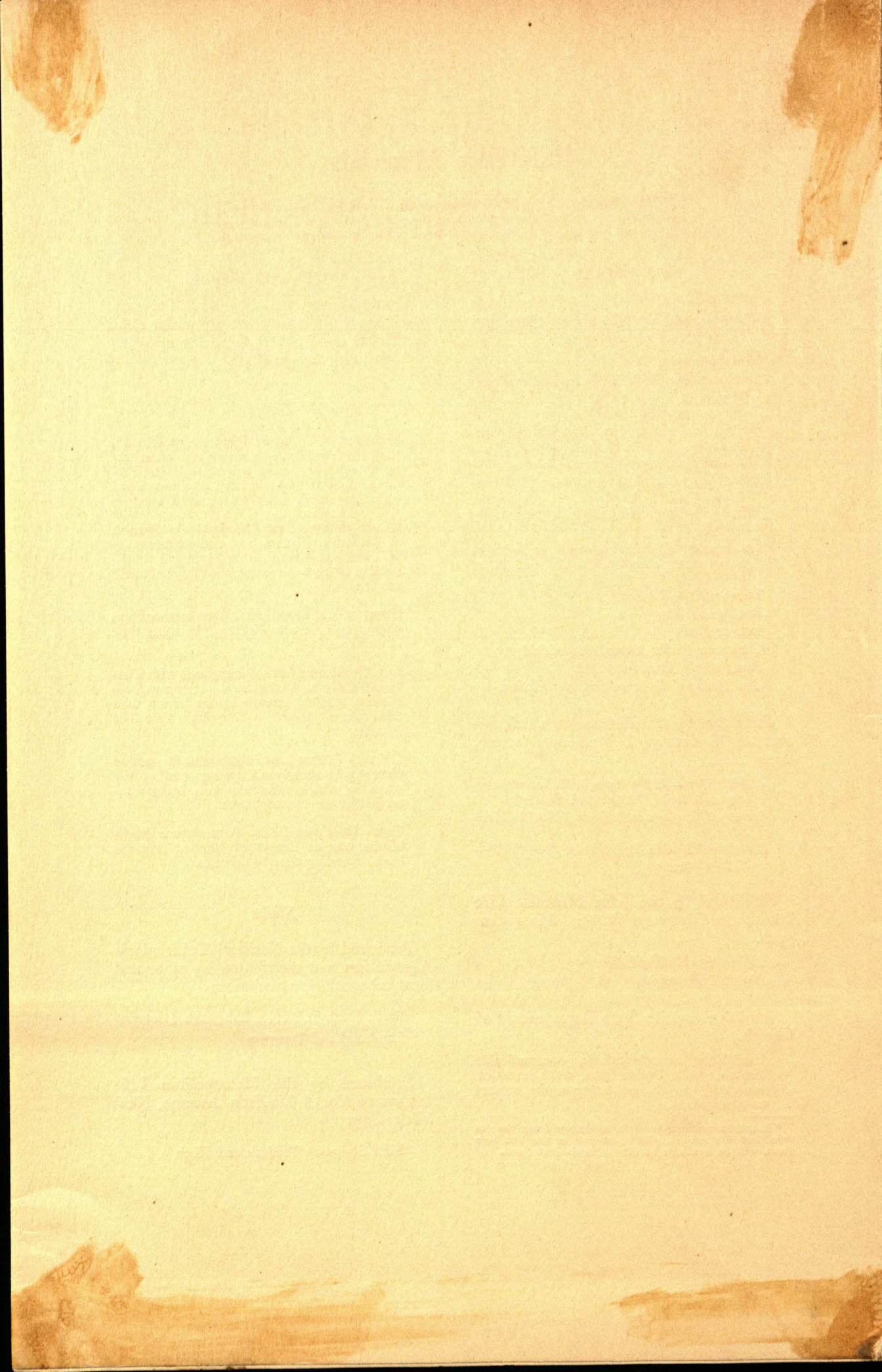
Slides

Produced by the National Tuberculosis Association and distributed by state and local tuberculosis associations.

Basic Facts in Picture Language (Isotype)
Landmarks of Progress

Produced by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Film Strips on Trudeau and Koch





J. S. Harris, D. D. S., School Dentist



NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK AS OBSERVED IN THE SCHOOLS

I. M. Terrell High School

The entire student body of Terrell High School observed National Negro Health Week as is done every year. Special health talks were made by Mr. M. C. Bates to the boys of the physical education department. The gymnasium was decorated with health banners and placards. Many posters were in the exhibit.

A Health Revue was presented by the physical education department. This revue was based on the ten fundamental rules of health:

1. Have a physical examination every year.
2. Drink a quart of milk each day.
3. Eat some fruit every day.
4. Eat some vegetables besides potatoes every day.
5. Eat three meals a day.
6. Drink at least four glasses of water each day.
7. Play part of every day out of doors.
8. Take a bath oftener than once a week.
9. Brush teeth every day.
10. Sleep nine hours every night with windows open.

Eighty-nine girls and one boy took active parts in the program.

The students of the Biology Department presented an interesting movie, "Meat and Romance." This picture was very educational as well as entertaining, and many of the students learned facts that they did not know about meat.

One hundred and twenty-nine students took active parts in programs presented during health week. The entire student body was reached on several occasions.

REPORT OF HEALTH ACTIVITIES IN SCHOOL

DISTRICT C-----1940,41

Talks on subjects pertaining to the maintenance of good health	19
Health Playlets	6
Health Essays	50
Health posters and murals	43
Health Booklets	55
Health Exhibits	3
Health Poems	4
Number reached	1110

Clean-up Campaigns Sponsored by School Children

Vacant Lots Cleared	4
Yards Cleaned	153
Yards Beautified	153
Gardens Planted	52

Submitted by Marce Ross.



Good Health Habits Learned at School



Custodians at Quinn School on a "Cleaning-Up Job"

James M. Guinn School
(Mr. K. W. McMillan, Jr. Prin.)

Guinn School, knowing that Health is one of the most important subjects of all the studies that we teach, has tried to think in terms of Health Education at all times and in connection with all subjects. Pupils engage in health activities that will help them, not only in school, but that they can carry out to their homes and the community. Ours is a year-round program, and we took April 7-12, 1941 to evaluate and to emphasize the important things that have been accomplished.

Summary of Work

Grade One

The teachers emphasized the importance of correct health habits, using plays, playing games, writing poems, singing health songs, collecting pictures for booklets, talks by pupils and teachers, and the reading of health stories. Attitudes toward health improved and children learned many facts.

Grade Two

The second grade pupils studied foods, what each contributes to body growth, and why we have to eat a variety of foods.

Grade Three

Morning inspection brought exceptional results in this group. Improvement in health habits and attitudes were noticed throughout the year. Children began seeking more health knowledge about many things.

Grades Four and Five

Pupils in these two grades studied lives of the "Health Heroes". Later the children wrote and dramatized a playlet called "Health Heroes". Two scrap-books on general health and personal hygiene were made by one class. Boys tried to make their book better than the girls.

Grade Six

Teachers in this grade emphasized the increasing of general health knowledge of the pupils. Pupils found out the facts about many habits and why they were valuable and correct through reading health material. Many questions were asked and answered and discussions showed much interest. Playlets, poems, scrapbooks and songs came after units were completed.

Junior High School

First Aid and Personal Hygiene were taught as a unit to all Junior High School students. This unit covered a period of eighteen days. Each year we teach a unit on Tuberculosis. This year we received better results than ever because of the use of "Iso-type Charts". Tuberculosis prevention is always interesting to children when they find out that the same preventive measures protect against most other diseases.

At all times the school cooperates with the school Health Department in putting over their program of early detection and correction of defects, immunization, skin tests, and health examination of pupils and teachers. We always welcome and seek information from other health agencies, official and voluntary.

Twelfth Street Junior High School

The Twelfth Street Junior High School observed National Negro Health Week with a series of activities. Our school nurse, Mrs. A.B. Miller, spoke to the Fourth Grade on the "Three C's and the Three S's". She urged the children to be "clean, careful, and cheerful, and to get eight hours of sleep, eight hours of work, and eight hours of play.

The High Fourth Grade under Mrs. N.L. Bracksen, visited the Dairyland Milk plant as a culminating activity of their Social Study Unit: "The Protection of the Health of the Community."

Mrs. N.V. Shepherd, city health nurse, spoke to the entire student body Thursday morning in a most interesting and informative way on "Social Diseases."

On Friday afternoon Dr. R.A. Ransom, Jr., of the Ethel Ransom Memorial Hospital, spoke to the student body on Tuberculosis. Dr. Ransom stressed a regular physical examination as part of everyone's health program. The High Eighth Grade, under the direction of Mrs. M.B. Gibson, presented an enjoyable program after Dr. Ransom's address. The program consisted of original health songs and dialogues and rhythmic activities as carried out in the Physical Education Department. Several of these are reproduced here:

"Melody in Health" (To tune of "You Walked By")

You'll awake feeling happy and gay,
You'll just hum and chase the gloom away,
When you smile your teeth shine just like pearls,
And your eyes are clear as all the glass in the world.

Eat good food and you'll feel fine all day.
Take your rest and then go out and play.
We all know the things we ought to do,
That's best for me and you.

By: Emma Clark
High 8th Grade

(To tune of "The Five O'clock Whistle")

Good fresh milk, drink it every day,
Good for you each morning, night and day.
If you don't drink milk, you'll lose your weight,
So you better drink milk before its too late.

Do you want to be healthy, good and strong,
So you can live your whole life long,
Take our advice and do what's right,
And you'll be sure to win the fight.

--By High Eighth B Class

Gay Street School

Gay Street School observed Negro National Health week with a program on Wednesday, April 9. Interesting as well as beneficial skits, readings and songs were given by each room, emphasizing all out for defense through health.

The program was as follows:

The first grade sang the Lords Prayer, the Star-Spangled Banner, and presented a skit, "How Unhealthy it is to Play with Fire." The Second Grade gave readings "How Children Grow" and "The Care of Your Teeth." Third Grade pupils presented a skit, "How to Keep Well." The Fifth Grade gave a reading, "The Meaning of Health" and the Fourth and Sixth Grades sang health songs. The program was made more enjoyable by our guest speakers, Ref. F. Rivers Barnwell, and Nurse A.B. Miller, both of whom brought us very fine messages and made us realize it is our patriotic duty to keep healthy.

The school has an enrollment of 269 and there were 235 pupils present on the above date.

Amanda F. McCoy School

Health literature was distributed and discussed. Pupils of the sixth grade spoke in each room during the week. We made and exhibited booklets and posters on health. Much useful information was received from the book, "Teeth, Health and Appearance."

Mrs. Hubbard, our chairman of Health and teacher of the third grade, sponsored a Health Playlet, with the pupils of her room participating. We also had as guest speaker on this program, Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, state worker with the Texas Tuberculosis Association. Other speakers were Attorney H.W. Hattan, and J.B. Yerwood. Our nurse, Mrs. E.M. Edwards, also spoke during the week.

Valley View School

Health week was fittingly observed at our school. The children made and exhibited a border illustrating "Health Foods." There was a playlet on health, and Dr. R.A. Hanson II was guest speaker. We had many visitors. Remarks were given by Mrs. Corcella Jones, president of the P.T.A., by Mrs. Jones of the Junior Red Cross, Rev. A.R. Hanson of Baker's Chapel A.M.E. Church, and others. Our nurse, Miss Hume, spoke to us during the week.

Lake Como School

Negro National Health Week--March 31 to April 6.
Speaker---Mrs. Western
Subject---"Personal Hygiene"
Playlets by Second, Third and Fourth Grades.
Attendance-----80



Students of I. M. Terrell High School who
participated in Radio Round-Table Discussion.
Left to right: Edward Guinn, Lillian Marie
Johnson, and Mayan Charles Maxwell.

RADIO PROGRAM

K. G. K. O. April 12, 1941

Speakers: Lillian Marie Johnson
Edward Guinn
Meyes Charles Maxwell

As a part of their observance of National Negro Health Week, students of I. M. Terrell High School presented the following discussion for the Volunteer Health League. Music for the broadcast was furnished by the I. M. Terrell Quartet and Chorus.

* * * * *

Round Table Discussion

Question I

What type of organization is the Volunteer Health League?

Answer I

The Volunteer Health League is an organization sponsored by the Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society and composed of volunteer workers who plan and promote a year-round health program.

Question II

What are the objectives of the Volunteer Health League?

Answer II

The objectives of this organization are:

1. To lower the mortality of tuberculosis among Negroes in Fort Worth and Tarrant County.
2. To aid in the observation of National Negro Health Week.
3. To assist in the Christmas Seal Sale each year.
4. To promote a year-round health program for Negroes in Fort Worth and Tarrant County.

Question III

It is generally expressed that the mortality rate caused by tuberculosis is higher in the Negro race than any other race. What are the recent statistics on this situation?

Answer III

Observation of recent statistics reveals that in Texas the mortality rate caused by tuberculosis in the white race is 30 per 100,000; in the Negro race 94 per 100,000; and in the Latin American group, 165 per 100,000.

Question IV

How does the organization obtain the cooperation of other communities agencies in the community?

Answer IV

Until the Health League was organized practically all of the health program was promoted and done by community agencies such as the Y.M.C.A., Womens Federated Clubs, school groups and other interested groups. During the early period of operation, the health program made very slow progress. For this reason the Volunteer Health League was organized and assumed the responsibility of promoting and conducting the activities of the health program for Negroes in Fort Worth and Tarrant County.

The Volunteer Health League invites the cooperation of all

agencies. This cooperation is secured by sponsoring a year-round program of health through education, clinical services, cooperation in clean-up and sanitary improvement of the community, as well as the improvement in the health of the individual and the family.

Question V

What have been some of the activities of the Volunteer Health League in Fort Worth and Tarrant County?

Answer V

The educational program includes lectures, group study, movies, poster and essay contest, distribution of literature and other directed activities. Surveys are made, and the findings revealed are used as a basis for work to be done the next year. The follow-up program of the League is done through the cooperation committee which analyzes the data and determines to what agencies appeals are to be made for relieving unsatisfactory conditions.

HEALTH



A
N
D

MY

COMMUNITY

Covers for Health Project Books at Dunbar School

HEALTH



**IN MY
COMMUNITY**

STUDENT ACTIVITIES IN HEALTH WORK

A Health Project
by
George Williamson

To the Junior High English Classes early in the spring, an assignment for essay writing was given. After much discussion the students decided on a health project in order to obtain material for these essays. Someone suggested that we study the health conditions in our community, and as this seemed to meet the approval of all, we made our plans for this study. It was decided that even though our classes contained pupils coming from every section of the community, it would be well to make a survey to obtain definite information about the true situation of things as they are now.

We divided the class in groups of four and six and assigned certain sections to each group. Our observations were to include:

- I. Name of community
Population
Number of homes——Number of rooms
Average number of rooms
Total in families
 Adults
 Children
Average number in families
 Adults
 Children

- II. Sanitation
Surface Toilets
Pit type
Cesspool
Protection against flies and mosquitoes
 Screens on doors
 Screens on windows
Houses painted
Barns and outhouses painted or white washed

- III. Water Supply
 - Wells
 - Hauled--How protected? Closed cans, barrels, boiling
 - Community Well
 - City piping system

- IV. Diseases common to community
 - Common colds
 - Influenza
 - Pneumonia
 - Tuberculosis
 - Veneral diseases

- V. How garbage is disposed
 - Burned
 - Buried
 - Hauled away

The information was to be gained from observation and interviews.

As this promised to be very interesting we began with great enthusiasm. Our findings were discussed in class and the conditions classified. The most common problems were :

1. Neglect of vacant lots that could be made productive
2. Unscreened windows and doors
3. Low places in roads and back yards where water stands for days
4. Unsanitary toilets
5. Accumulation of cans
6. No provision for disposal of cans and rubbish

The interest in the project had grown so much that some of the members of the class suggested that solutions for these problems be offered by the students. Suggestions were obtained through health reference material, lectures, films, all of which seemed to be presented at this time, just for our convenience in this study.

When all these were discussed it was very easy and pleasant to write these facts. We added to our collection, a brief history of the community, with a map of it, and finally stated the benefits we derived

from such a study.

We hope that the information revealed by the survey we made, will bring a greater realization of the needs for promoting better health conditions in our community. We hope, also, that there will be more initiative, sharing, and cooperation in the improvement of health practices and conditions, and that each individual will help to initiate more health practices in the home, school, church, business, and industries throughout the community and cooperate in all of them.

* * * * *

Health Observations
by
Dorothy Burns

A knowledge of the conditions and needs of a group is necessary before any improvement can be made. After making a study of our community the facts discovered have been compiled and are ready for presentation to health agencies that will assist in promoting conditions for the improvement of health in this and all other communities whose needs are studied and made known.

Agencies that have assisted our community by supplying information through lectures, health movies, material for surveys, by giving physical examinations, clinical treatment and immunizations are the Health Departments of the Fort Worth Public Schools, the City of Fort Worth, the County of Tarrant, the Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society and the Volunteer Health League.

Standards that have been attained and are worthy of note are seen in the neat attractive cottages and bungalows that brighten the commu-

ity here and there, the well-kept yards and gardens that provide enough vegetables for use while they are fresh and a large supply for canning for those who are energetic and far sighted enough to see the wisdom in such production.

We, the junior high school students, wish to recommend that a united effort on the part of our citizens be made to utilize the vacant lots in our community, by cultivating them and making them productive to satisfy the needs of our community, thus furnishing profitable employment, a means of sustenance, and a more attractive appearance for our section of the city.

A great achievement for health improvement was made recently when wide-awake, health minded citizens aroused community interest in securing a better means of water supply by obtaining enough subscribers for the city piping system.

Each year there are increasing numbers entering into clean-up campaigns. Cooperative groups including churches, business organizations, adult education groups and public schools show increased interest in the varying projects presented to secure desirable achievements.

In our churches, these projects include frequent health sermons or lectures, improvement of buildings and grounds.

Business organizations seek to cooperate with the requirements made for the protection of food from dust and insects, and recently operators have enrolled in classes for the education of food handlers.

Adult education classes make a special study of health as it affects the individual and the community. These classes present group

programs consisting of lectures, movies and forums. Interest in these activities is manifested by the large attendance, by the questions that are asked, and by the cooperation shown in the practice of what has been learned. Yard beautification contests have also developed much interest.

The development of physical education in our schools has done much to encourage the idea of recreation and activity in the open air. Poster-making, essay writing, and programs of plays, songs, and games all increase interest in the health program throughout the year. Health services are given by the health director, dentist, and nurse.

Vocational classes together with regular health requirements, sponsor open houses programs with exhibits demonstrating the type of work done as it relates to the health requirements.

The contacts we make in securing this information proved helpful to us because they furnished means of obtaining a greater knowledge of some of the hopes, struggles, and achievements of our citizens and our appreciation is greater because we have a knowledge of the problems that have been solved and the difficulties that have been overcome, as well as, the knowledge of great problems yet to be solved. It is our sincere belief that our fathers, mothers, and friends will cooperate to bring about desirable conditions and continue to move forward to goals of greater achievements.

I.	Name of Community	Stop 6
	Population	600
	Number of homes	120
	Number of rooms	480
	Average number of rooms	4
	Total in families	600
	Number of Adults	250
	Number of Children	350
	Average in families	4
II.	Sanitation	
	Surface toilets	65
	Pit type	43
	Cess pools	2
	Protection against flies and Mosquitoes	
	Screens on doors	80
	Screens on windows	80
	Houses painted	100
	Barns and out houses painted or white washed	10
III.	Water Supply	
	Wells (protected)	2
	Hauled (closed barrels)	15
	Community well (not used)	1
	City piping system	103
IV.	Diseases common to community	
	Pneumonia	yes
	Influenza	yes
	Common colds	yes
	Tuberculosis	yes
V.	Disposal of Garbage	
	Burned	90%
	Buried	0
	Hauled away	10%

HEALTH ESSAY

By Millian Locklin
Dunbar School--High Eighth

Some of the streets in our community need caring for. The streets I surveyed were Vera and Henrietta.

On Vera Street there is a vacant lot that needs clearing of cans because these cans contain water and are a breeding place for mosquitoes. The street needs gravel on it because the flying dust has germs in it. I saw one house where the back yard needs to be cleaned off. Another house which is not painted affects the appearance of the other houses. In one house two families are using the same lavatories. It is unhealthy to do so because disease could be spread among the families.

On Henrietta Street there is one house that has many empty cans in the back yard, and trash on the back porch. The house is un-screened, and this is a danger to health. Such diseases as tuberculosis and typhoid may be spread and it might be also a source of malaria.

I think the people who own these places should clean them up, and if they would, it would be an answer to the health problem in our community.

Boy Scout Troop 201

James E. Quinn School

Health activities and practicing of health habits are a natural and normal part of scouting. "A Scout is Clean" is part of the law on which the organization is based. For advancement in Scouting first aid, both elementary and advanced was learned and practiced. The importance of healthful, clean, and sanitary surroundings and practices were stressed on camps and hikes. Especial care to prevent contamination of food was given by the boys who prepared meals. Others were detailed to clean up after meals and police the grounds. Boys were taught to be prompt in first aid treatment and to treat all breaks of the skin with antiseptic.

Local physicians cooperated by giving, without charge, physical examinations of each boy preparing for camp. They are also helpful in first aid teaching.

The value of Scouting in giving the boy an appreciation of what good health means cannot be overlooked

P. G. Logan, Scoutmaster



These boys of Boy Scout Troop No. 205 at Clinton Avenue School knew that "Better Health Makes for National Preparedness". Mr. Frank Adams is Scoutmaster of this troop.

RADIO PROGRAM

Sponsored By

Fort Worth Class Room Teachers

Thursday February 27, 1941--4:45 P. M. K F J Z

The aim of Health Education, is to establish and strengthen these habits and attitudes which are desirable, to substitute others for those undesirable, and to supply knowledge through which the child establishes for himself a standard of right living. There are many Negro children who get their first impressions of the meaning of health when they enter school. For lack of healthful home environment, Negro children have so many handicaps that do not improve, or improvement is very slow.

We, as Teachers of Health in our Negro Primary Schools, are attempting to do such remedial work by having parents visit our classrooms that they might see the need and the way.

It is very probable, that at no time in world history, has the demand been so urgent as now for entire Nations of healthful peoples, regardless of race. We feel that the demand will be increasingly great as the years go by, and we, as Teachers of Health in the Negro Primary Schools, are attempting to answer the call by giving to our beloved America, a present and deferred generation of healthy bodies and clean minds.

The objectives of our efforts are as follows:

- I. To build up a desire for good health, and develop such desire.

- II. To gain an understanding of the importance of obeying the health rules of the community.
- III. To utilize effectively in meeting every day situations those habits of behavior, ideas and attitudes, relating to health.
- IV. To develop cheerfulness at work or play; to develop a spirit of fair play and self control.
- V. To emphasize that the undesirable, as well as, the desirable traits of character, are copied, learned, developed and not inherent; therefore, are amenable to corrective training.

Health Education is LIVING HEALTH, not something to know, but something to do.

G. D. Brock says in his book, HEALTH THROUGH PROJECTS, "That there is no single item of health that can properly function in isolation from all others."

Health for the pupil must become his way of living, and not a reaction to a crystalized course of study. The teaching of the child must be projected from the class room, into the life about him.

Practically all of the essential health habits are under control of the home. Therefore, parents must not be left out of the program. It is the parent who must consent to the child's vaccination against Small-pox and immunization against Diphtheria. It is the parent, who by careful observation, can detect defects in the child's health before he enters school, and by remedial treatment at that time, may succeed in eradicating the foundation of some devastating malady that may develop in later life. The home

and the school should work together with whatever agencies the community has to offer to maintain the health of children.

In protecting child health, the School Board gives to us a Physician, Dentist, Nurses, Janitors and Maids. Pupils are examined by our Physician once each year. If there are found any signs of departure from health, the child is given an advisory slip to be given to the parents, suggesting that the child should be treated for defects found. Our Registered Negro Nurses follow up the advice given by School Physicians. They make home visits until the child is well and permitted by the Physician to return to school.

The School Dentist carefully examines teeth, throat, and mouth of each child. When defects are found, these children, too, are given slips of special form, which permit them to go to our Negro Dentist, who is employed by the Board of Education, and who treats the children without parent compensation.

We have our Janitors, and as a health measure, we teach our boys to cooperate with our Janitors in keeping our campus clean. We have our Maids, and we teach our girls to cooperate with them in keeping our rest rooms in order.

Our pupils are weighed and measured each month. General health is looked after by our Nurses, records are kept, and parents are continuously advised. Such monthly procedure arouses within the child interest and a desire to develop good health habits.

In our Negro Primary Schools, the daily inspection is one of our most helpful agencies in impressing upon our pupils health habits.

The areas we cover in our daily inspection are: cleanliness of face, hands, neck, ears, nose, eyes, hair, scalp, teeth, finger-nails, body cleanliness generally and clean clothing.

We consider our Physical and Health Education period one of our most enjoyable and healthful exercises throughout the day. It is during that period we have our games for large or small groups on play ground, or in class room. We have our stunts, ball and bean bag skills, and mimics. We as a Negro group, especially enjoy our rhythmic activities, which include folk dancing, singing, games and marches.

We also emphasize mental, environmental, and social health along with physical health because these, too, have important places in the development of the child.

The mental hygienic aspect of the program, emphasizes the following: The adjustment of normal children to one another, to the teacher, to the work and play life of the school. Such mental aspect, stabilizes the health habits of children, so that they learn to meet life situations satisfactorily, and live in a sociable and happy way.

The child enters school emotionally stable or unstable as a result of previous home training. Some of the symptoms of mental and emotional instability are insomnia, irritability, nervousness and over-religiosity.

Parents should cooperate with teachers in correcting the evils of mental and emotional ill health. Where such cooperation does not exist, the child is likely to lead a dual mental and emotional life. He adopts.

attitudes and habits for school and an entirely different set for home—a kind of Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde life. In fact almost inconceivable differences exist in a child at home, and the same child at school.

We emphasize ventilation, sleep and rest.

To rest a child does not necessarily have to lounge. They may change posture or clothing. Childhood has fears and worries that cause insomnia. Within our group we find children who stay up late, making nightly church services a habit.

There is certainly no disposition to criticize the religious fervor of the Negro, but services for the younger group and small children should be the Sunday School hour, or afternoon services could be held. Children are permitted to go nightly to movies and view frightful pictures that are not intended for children of Primary level to see.

As a race, we are somewhat traditional in the belief of Ghosts and Haunts. Such stories told in the presence of children make for sleepless nights, bad dreams, and wakefulness. The result of a night spent with covered heads and little ventilation is a yawning irritable child at school next day.

The class room teacher is by no means a specialist in health sciences, but she should understand the basic principles of health education and health practices.

Health Education is comparatively a new subject in the curriculum of the Negro Primary Schools, but we as a Negro group have been gently tapping at the door of Health for 25 years. It was in 1915, that Booker T. Washington, with a vision characteristic of the man, organized Negro National Health Week, which has been observed every year for 25 years. Our Texas

-4-

programs and activities are sponsored by Rev. F. Rivers Barnwell, who is Field Agent for Texas Tuberculosis Society, and American Humane Society. We are indebted also to the Volunteer Health League which plans a year-round program and presents many opportunities for health activities for grown-ups as well as children. This organization is sponsored by the Ft Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society. We, as a group, are grateful to the Supervisor of Health and Physical Education for her interested and untiring supervision, and whatever successes we may have achieved, we owe to her.

We are grateful to our Superintendent and Board of Education for the helpers they have given us to assure the success of our work.

We are grateful to our great State for the gift of our State College, beautiful Prairie View, whose curricula includes a Degree Course in Physical and Health Education.

We are counting on the graduates from that school and our other colleges to continue to carry on in raising the health standard of our Negro youth.

OPEN HOUSE PROGRAMS

"Open House" was observed by all schools on different dates so that everyone who wished could visit each school. This plan was used as a substitute for the Health Carnivals held last year.

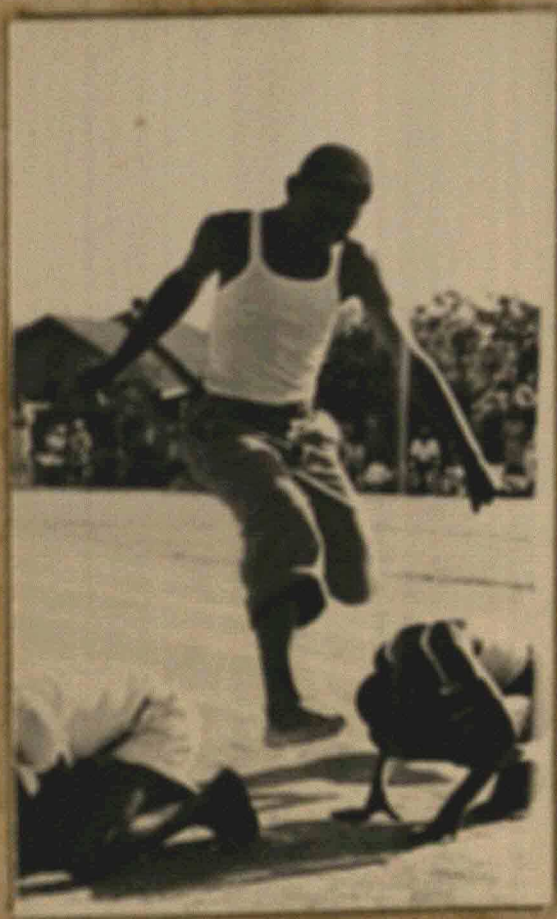
The schedule was as follows:

Clinton Avenue School	May 2
Twelfth Street School	May 9
Riverside School	May 9
Gay Street School	May 14
Dunbar School	May 19
Ninth Ward School	May 23
Guinn School	May 23
Valley View & Amanda McCoy Schools	May 26
Arlington Heights School	May 26

Health programs were presented. They consisted of (1) plays, declamations, original health songs, (2) Exhibits: posters, murals, booklets, essays, poems, cut-outs, movies, (3) Physical activities: games, stunts, relays, Folk dances, high-jumping.

All these features demonstrated how health teaching is carried on throughout the year. Some of the material has been sent in to demonstrate these activities.

These programs reached more than 8,000.



Physical Education activities
on "Open House" day at Twelfth
Street School. Mr. Dale V. Lee
was in charge of these activi-
ties.





Students of Guinn School participating in "Open House"
 Day Activities on May 23.



Ministerios Kenneth Copeland

P. O. Box 8720 Ft. Worth, Texas 76112

Jesús es Señor

058 Ethel Lynch Edward - 1915

059 Lenora Rolla MLK 1-15-80 Art Food - Danars Fashion Show

060 Mrs. D.A. Timpson Formerly Miss Candida Sanches of Farhardo, Porto Rica outdoor Evangelist

061 Lenora Rolla (portrait) for United Nations Flushing Meadows, N.Y.

062 Don "Cobra" Curry

063 Lenora Rolla + Eric Walker MLK Day 1988

064 Amanda Butler - Lenoras mother

065 Amanda Butler - Lenoras mother

066 Lenora Rolla - 1971 accepting plaque from Rev. Claud Walker by Jarris Christian College + Jim Wright speaker for the occasion

067 Lenora Rolla - 1971 accepting plaque from Rev. Claud Walker by Jarris Christian College + Jim Wright

068 Lenora Rolla Testimonial Dinner auditorium Sycamore Park Recreation Ctr

069 Mr. Justin + Rev. Claud Walker on "Lenora Rolla Day"

Celebrating Lenora Rolla 1971 Day

070 Mamie Williams - sister of Jacob Rolla

071 women at 12th St. D.C. Christian Church where Lenora Rolla worshiped during WWII Rolla w/ Corsage 2nd row

072 1980 Lenora Rolla, Gilbert Raleigh celebrate March Birthdays

073 1980 Bernice Williams, Chas. Collins, Lenora Rolla, Gilbert Rolla, Rev. A. H. Forbes celebrate March Birthdays

at Community Christian Fellowship Hall

074 Charles Collins, Lenora Rolla, Gilbert Raleigh, Rev. A. H. Forbes celebrate March Birthdays

075 Tarrant County Black Historical + Genealogical Society worship with Community Christian church

Kelsey Jones, Mrs. Jones, Oscar Wilson, Mr. Wilson, Gilbert Raleigh, Lucille Washington, (Lenora Rolla center back)

076 Lenora Rolla with T.C.B.H. + G.S. group, watching TV "Roots" watching



Ministerios Kenneth Copeland

P. O. Box 8720 Ft. Worth, Texas 76112

Jesús es Señor



This homeless fifteen-year-old girl in need of treatments for venereal disease was cared for by the County Health Department. Such cases present a health problem since no place is provided in the city or county to care for girls of this type.



Attending a V. D. Clinic at Arlington Fire Station

BLACK OUT! BLOT OUT! TIME OUT!

Dedicated To
Dr. W. B. Nies, Tarrant County Health Department
Dr. Thomas A. Parran, Surgeon General U. S. P. H.

The black man is stamped with all degraded things on earth
Can this be a Biblical curse?

Tuberculosis, Pellagra, and Syphilis,
Microbe hunters made these discoveries
You may read from research,
Koch, Kline, Wassermann and others
How they made their great discoveries.

Such conditions Negroes will resent,
How could this be on our continent!
From 1936 to 1940 the advancement was clever,
All of this shouldn't hold forever.

A statistical survey made,
Found two-tenths near their grave.
Said Surgeon General Thomas A. Parran,
"This terrible disease that you resent,
Can be cured at your consent.
To do this you must keep in trend
With all treatments, and the Wassermann."

Life is hard, life is rough, reading this is not enough.
Men will ask of you to take the Kline, and Eagle too.
Away with the spirochetes!
With stout hearts and clean minds,
Overcoming what is wrong.
Take with patience, and with will
What they have learned with their skill.

Tuberculosis, neisseria, spirochetes are warring,
Must we go in fear and doubting
When Ehrlich and Stokes are both expounding.

O, God! grant that we might know a lasting peace,
That we can show treatments every week
For eighteen months or more,
With bismuth, napharsen, and tryparsamide,
This isn't all they have in store.

From conflict in our hearts and nation,
"Black out! Blot out!" is our cry.
Grant, O Lord, the brotherhood of health,
That we may enjoy life and its wealth.

By Nurse Mary Leigh Williams
Staff Nurse, Tarrant County Health Unit



Dr. John T. Kramer and Dr. J. D. Collins
Dr. Kramer gives V. D. treatments at the Arlington
Clinic and Dr. Collins is the health officer in
Arlington.



Three Arlington citizens who have helped make the
health program in that town a success. From left
to right: Dr. J. D. Collins; Mr. Benton Collins,
city secretary; and Mr. W. S. Altman, mayor.



Group attending V. D. Clinic at Arlington



Typical family interested in receiving treatments
at the V. D. Clinic in Arlington.



Ministerios Kenneth Copeland

P. O. Box 8720 Ft. Worth, Texas 76112

Jesús es Señor



This child, aged nine, was taught by the County Health Nurse to care for the new-born baby and the mother.



Nurse Mary Lee Williams of the Tarrant County Health Unit making a home call.

Annual Health Report
of
Grapevine Colored School—Grapevine, Texas

The Nation's Health Program was carried out successfully together with the Nation's Defense Program, by the school and community. The school's "Health Club" was organized November 4, 1940 with the following officers: Willie Hugh Chivers, president; Katye Chivers, secretary; James Lee Jones, treasurer; Ruth M. Chamber, chairman of sick committee. Each student worked untiringly toward perfecting a program for "Better Health". Health lectures were given during the term by Miss Mary Leigh Williams, County Health Nurse, and Mrs. Opal Jackson, teacher of Grapevine School. The school was visited by Miss Ruby Taylor, R.N. of Louisville, Kentucky.

Very helpful and encouraging letters were received from our County Chairman, Mrs. Maude I. Logan.

A National Defense Unit was organized among the mothers under the direction of Mrs. J. B. Williams (white), Home Economics teacher of Grapevine High School. Its chief objective was "Better Health". As a result of this program the mothers learned how to prepare wholesome and appetizing meals at a minimum cost; the value of various foods in diets especially eggs and milk in the diets of growing children; also the value and sources of the chief food vitamins.

The annual Tuberculin Skin Test was given during the month of April with Dr. W. B. Nies as physician assisted by Mrs. Hazel John-

son and Miss Anna Ericson.

Stressing the value of the X-ray as an aid to the physician in detecting tuberculosis in its early, curable stages, the annual Early Diagnosis Campaign of the National Tuberculosis Association was launched in the community by means of a Health Movie, Miss Beatrice Hall, directress, and Miss M. L. Williams, Nurse.

The annual Chest Clinic was held on the 28th of April 1941, with Dr. John Potts, noted specialist, assisted by Misses Fleeman, Hall, Foster, and Mrs. Norma D. Pierce, and Nurse Mary Leigh Williams. More than 45 persons were examined.

The slogan of the 1941 Campaign was, "A Good X-ray Is Your Doctor's Best Aid In Discovering Early Tuberculosis".

Mrs. Opal Jackson, Teacher

Miss Mary Leigh Williams, Nurse



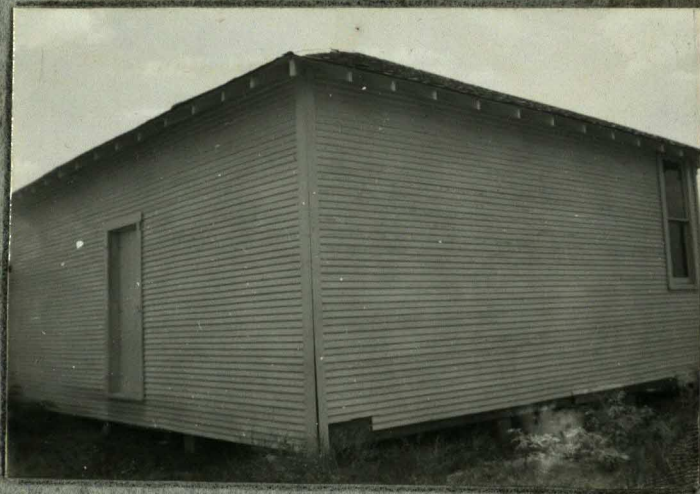
Ministerios Kenneth Copeland

P. O. Box 8720 Ft. Worth, Texas 76112

Jesús es Señor



The chairman of the Voluntear Health League goes with
the County Nurse to visit Sunrise School. A health
program was given by the students.



A View of Sunrise School



School visits by the county nurse are made in many instances under bad weather conditions. Citizens in this community hope that the school building and the grounds can be improved.



Physical Education Class at Everman School



Pupils at Mansfield school did the best they could with these out-moded drinking facilities until a new fountain was provided. Funds for the new one were raised through the cooperation of teachers and county nurses, who sponsored an entertainment in Mansfield.





Instructing a mother on the importance of typhoid immunization.



Premature twins supervised by County Nurse

OUR CHURCHES

Unusual cooperation has been accorded the health organizations this year by our churches. Formerly, as a general consideration, space has been given health speakers in the regular church service during Health Week observance. This year, not only was that done, but all through the year, church programs have been blended with the Health idea permitting speakers to come with the health message several times during the year. These have been supplemented by health activities that gave attention to the physical as well as the spiritual needs of all the people.

In Saint James Baptist Church a new department was instituted this year, the Department of Religious Education, which includes Public Health as one of its divisions. This group presented a program during April when speeches were made by one of our nurses, a dentist, and two physicians, on the subject of First Aid, Oral Hygiene, Tuberculosis, and Progress of Medical Achievement. The pastor of this church emphasized health practices in his teachings and by the directions he gives to the custodians. At regular intervals "clean-up" is planned and carried out throughout the buildings and grounds.

Other churches throughout the city and county have shown an appreciable willingness to serve in the cause of health education. They are: Allen Chapel A. M. E., Annis Street Christian Church, Baker Chapel Methodist Church, Church of Christ, Corinth Baptist Church, Cowan's Chapel M. E. Church, Ebenezer Baptist Church, Elm Grove Baptist Church, Greater Mount Gilead Baptist Church, Greater St. John's Baptist Church, Macedonia Baptist Church, Mayfield Baptist Church, Morning Chapel C. M. E. Church, Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Mt. Pisgah Baptist

Church, Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, New Hope Baptist Church, New Mount Gilead Baptist Church, North Ebenezer Baptist Church, Pilgrim Valley Baptist Church, Rising Star Baptist Church, St. Andrew's M. E. Church, St. James A. M. E. Church, St. James C. M. C. Church, Shiloh Baptist Church, Stewart Chapel C. M. E. Church, Thompson Chapel M. E. Church, Tresevant Hill Church of God, Wesley Chapel A. M. E. Church, and Zion Baptist Church.

HEALTH STANDARDS

by

Mrs. M. I. Logan

Much has been written of the importance of health in relation to the many activities in human lives. Although the great emphasis upon the necessity for higher standards of health are comparatively of recent origin, it is recognized now, as one of the chief requisites for successful endeavor in every undertaking.

Many have recognized the fact that health is essential in our work, - both in the amount and in the quality. That this fact is of growing importance, is observed by the consideration given before employment is granted. If one is physically fit, quite naturally, more work can be done than if one is frequently ill. Life is worth more to the individual and to those about him if it is worthily lived and is full of desirable achievements. The average span of life has increased and of course a long life is of greater value than a short one, therefore emphasis is still being placed on healthful living, and the cultivation of attitudes which make such living enjoyable. Reasons for certain health practices have been given and health education is now including community hygiene and the principles of maintaining good health with scientific facts regarding the prevention and control of disease. It has been truthfully stated that thousands of lives could be saved every year, and as many could be made happier and healthier if our knowledge of health and disease were fully utilized.

As health standards are raised, living conditions improve, for one's attitudes are more desirable, the creative ability is greater, and achievements are more satisfactory.

Equally true are these facts in their relation to our religious life. There is work for us all in church activities. One's spiritual vision is more clear and the desire or readiness to undertake tasks which need to be done, is more keen. We were created in the likeness and image of God and it is His desire that we have the blessings of life. If we are obedient to His will, these blessings, including health, will be ours.

At this, the beginning of the Twenty-seventh Annual Observance of NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK, with its objective, "Personal Hygiene and First Aid Preparedness", let us catch the vision of the great leader, BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, who instituted this great movement, with the idea that to serve well, one must be well.

It is hoped that the facts given out this year will inspire everyone to assist in a greater way in the yearround health activities to make Fort Worth and Tarrant County a better and happier place in which to live.

Note - May we urge every Negro to regard and observe all the standards stated in the foregoing article, as they have been given by one, we feel, is in a position to know, and one worthy to offer such suggestions for our consideration.

THE MORNING WORSHIP
March 23rd.

The devotional service was characterized by a great manifestation of the Holy Spirit which marked its worth and the deep rooted impression which never die. Following the Processional by the Choirs, the following contributions were made in song: "Have Thine Own Way", "Traveling On", and Mrs. Parnell led the congregation in singing, "Must Jesus Bear The Cross Alone". The waiting congregation, listening attentively for truths expressed in song, Scripture, Prayer and sermon, that would meet the needs and lift them out of complacency of their Christian life, were satisfied when Rev. Montgomery read the Scripture, Rev. David James offered a fervent prayer, the Senior Choir sang, "Peace Be Still" and Pastor Brent brought a great message from the subject: "The Superior Gift of the Spirit", 1 Cor. 13:1-4. There were two accessions.

AFTERNOON SERVICE

By Miss Catherine Westbrook

All persons who attended the "Men's Day program witnessed the fact that, it was a grand success. It was a history-making-day for the men of the church.

The men's chorus (Mr. Ernest Hooper, President), under the direction of Professor G.W. Williams, musical director, held the audience's attention, with their melodious singing. This chorus is a new addition to the church, through the Laymen's League. The St. James Orchestra also rendered several beautiful numbers. Professor G.B. Winston, Ex-Secretary of the McDonald Branch, Y.M.C.A. of Ft. Worth, was guest speaker at this meeting, and he made a very interesting address on the subject: "Man", whom he very beautifully depicted, as follows: (a) He's the greatest thing in God's creation; (b) Man is he of whom God is mindful; (c) Man is he whom God loves; and (d) Man belongs to God's inner

AFTERNOON SERVICE CONTINUED

circle therefore, God reveals his secrets to him. Mr. Winston closed his address by saying, - if man could see himself the man God meant, never would he let himself be content. This talk was greatly enjoyed by all.

President Jack Franklin, of the Laymen's League, was the next speaker on this program. He made a very inspiring talk on "Loyalty" to the Church. He said, if one is to be loyal to his church, he must be faithful, dutiful, and a lover of his church.

Pastor Brent preached the Men's Day sermon. He chose for his subject: "Three Worthy Ambitions". His text was: "Delight Thyself Also in the Lord and He Shall Give Thee the Desires of Thine Heart". The three worthy ambitions were: to have something, to do something, and to be something. Pastor Brent's sermon was very inspiring. The offering at this service was \$56.00.

EVENING WORSHIP

at 7:45 o'clock

The music by the orchestra was followed by the processional of choirs. To look at this host of people marching and singing "Holy, Holy", one is lifted from one's self and placed in a spirit of worship with a feeling of actually being in the temple of the Almighty God.

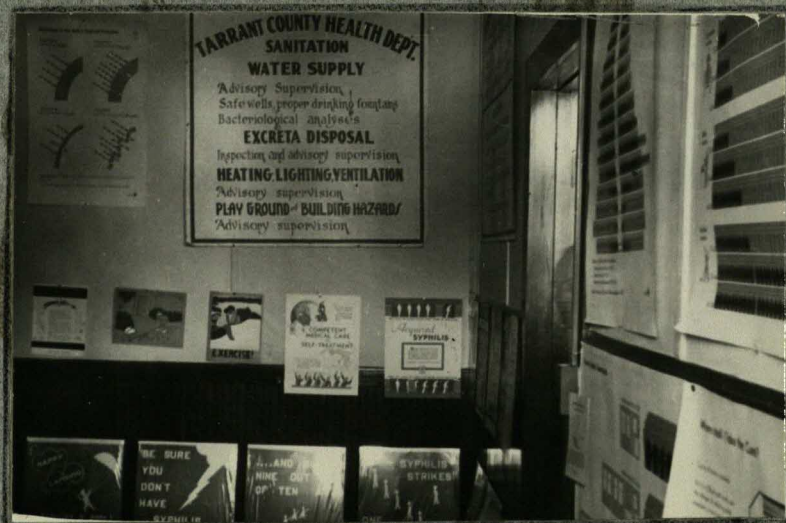
After a selection by the Junior Choir, two selections by the Senior Choir, the congregation was related to have Mrs. Parnell, lead in singing, "Leaning On The Everlasting Arm". At this time Pastor Brent came forward with remarks and introduced the speaker for the Evening. The speaker, Rev. J.D. Condola, a native born African, who has been educated in this country, is now making ready to return to his native land as a Missionary. In his talk, he portrayed a real picture of conditions in Africa before he was converted and, at the time he came to this country. After the message, several persons joined chu



Ministerios Kenneth Copeland

P. O. Box 8720 Ft. Worth, Texas 76112

Jesús es Señor



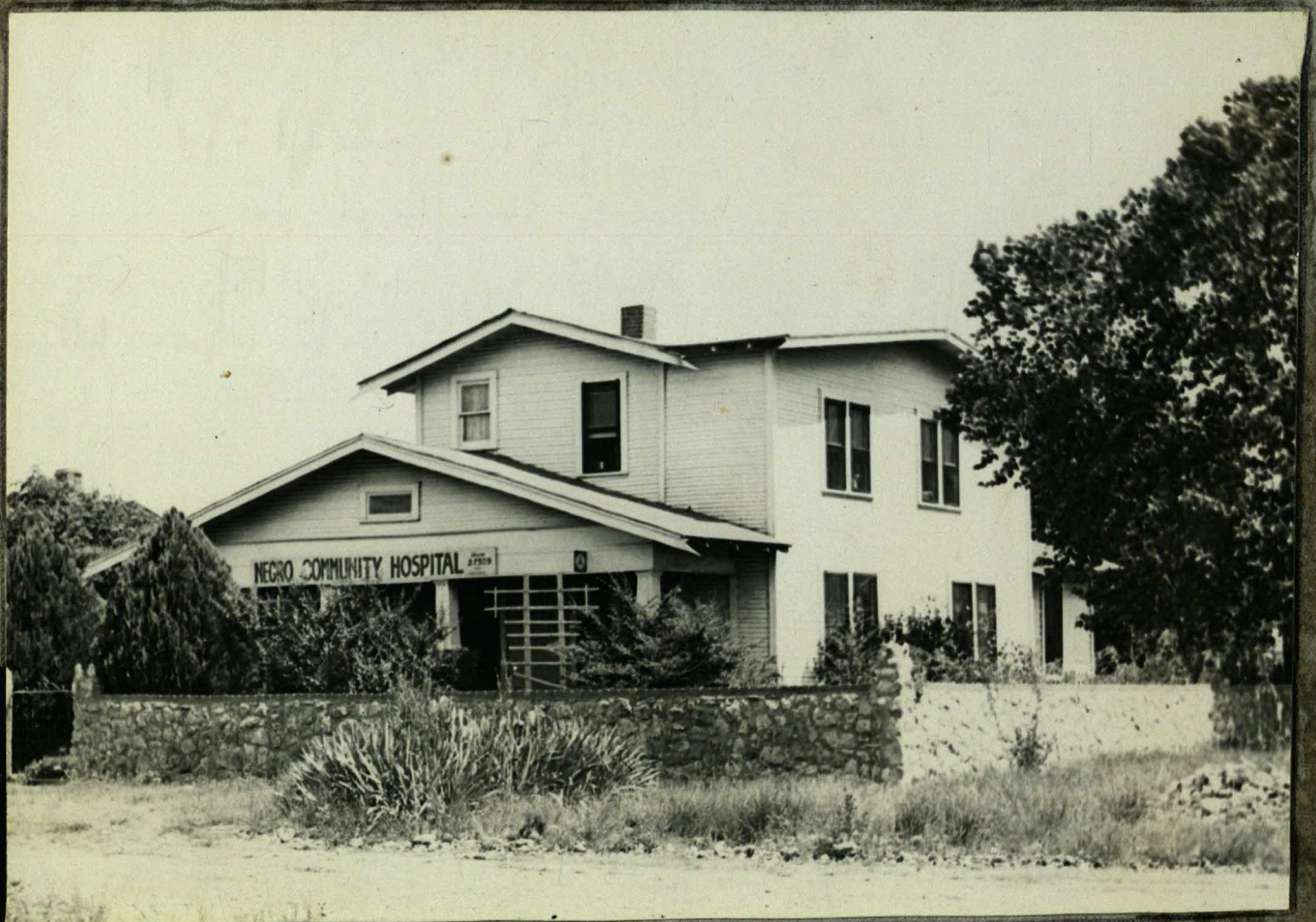
Health Exhibit in the Wesley Chapel A.M.E. Church during a district meeting of the A.M.E. Churches. Rev. I.S.H. Curvy is pastor of the Wesley Chapel Church.



Dental care is available to negroes in Fort Worth and Tarrant County. This picture shows Dr. C.D. Fleming at work in his office.

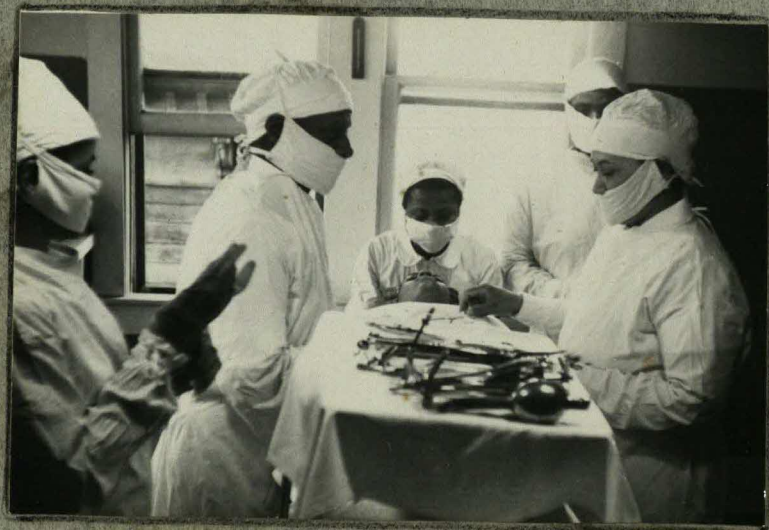


Nurses at the Negro Community Hospital. Beds for tuberculosis patients are provided in this hospital by funds from the city and county. The hospital is desirably located away from the noise and traffic of the city.





Two scenes in the Ethel Ransom
Memorial Hospital, one of Fort
North's hospitals for negroes.



Health - Program

To be rendered at the

Saint James Baptist Church

1st to 2nd on Harding Street

Rev. W. S. Brent, Pastor

SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1941

3:30 p. m.

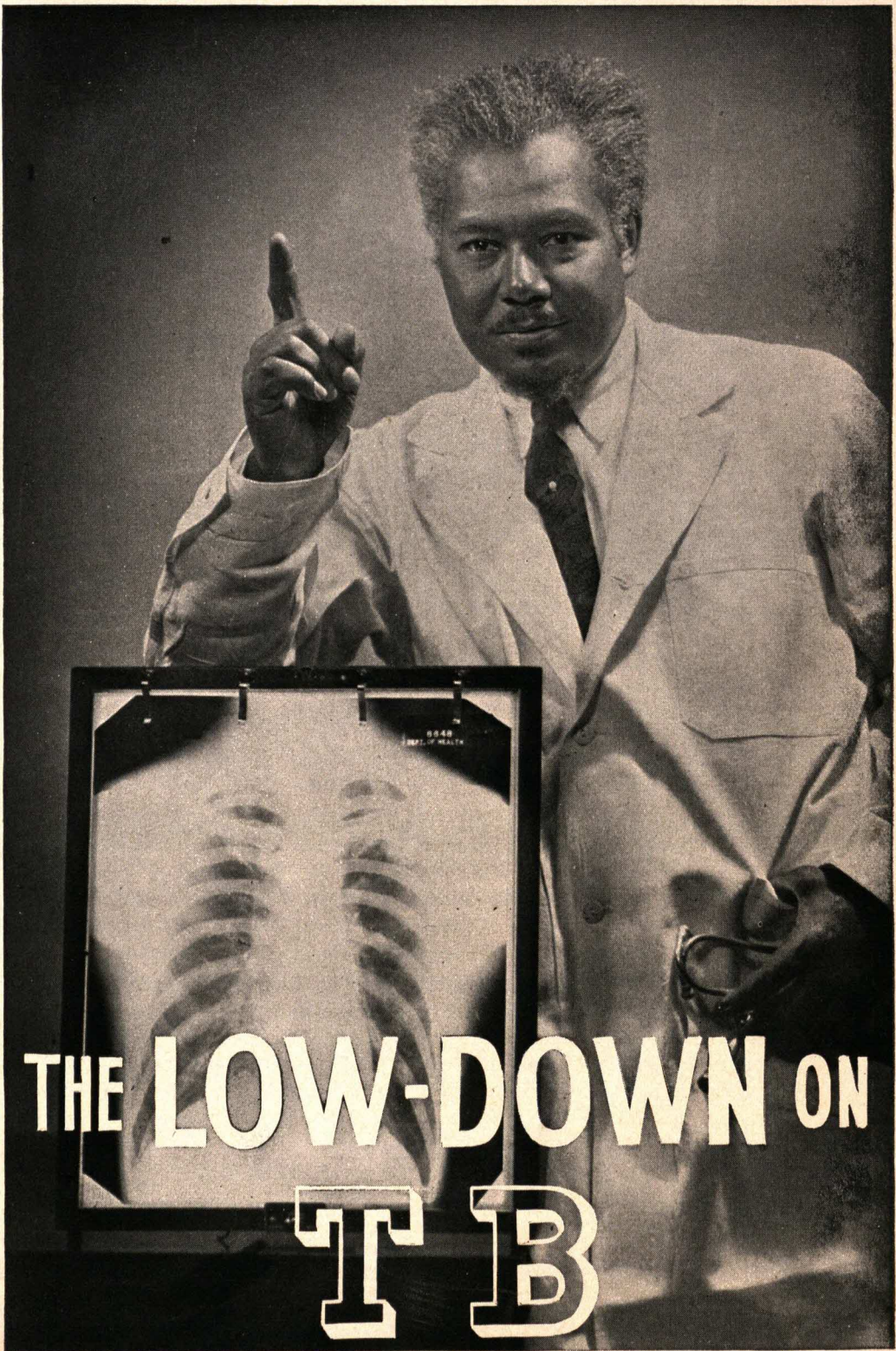
PROGRAMME

- 1 Opening Song----- St. James Sr. Choir
 - 2 Invocation----- Rev. W. S. Brent
 - 3 Song----- St. James Sr. Choir
 - 4 Address----- Miss M. F. Weston. R. N.
 - 5 Song----- St. James Sr. Choir
 - 6 Address----- G. D. Flemmings, A. B., D. D. S.
 - 7 Solo----- Mrs. Maudrie Walton
 - 8 Address----- R. A. Ransom, Sr., M. D., Ph. C.
 - 9 Song----- St. James Sr. Choir
 - 10 Introduction by ----- Prof. G. W. Williams
 - 11 Address by----- I. P. Barrett, M. D., Public School Physician
 - 12 Song----- St. James Sr. Choir
 - 13 Remarks by ----- Rev. W. S. Brent, Pastor
- Collection; Announcements and Adjournment

Mrs. M. I. Logan, Mistress of Ceremonies

Dr. R. A. Ransom, Chm. Health Program Committee

Rev. W. S. Brent, Pastor



THE LOW-DOWN ON
T B

THE LOW-DOWN ON TUBERCULOSIS

(Consumption)

By ARNA BONTEMPS



A Snake in the Grass

TUBERCULOSIS, consumption, T.B. or whatever you call it is the same thing. Tuberculosis is a snake in the grass; it never comes up and looks anybody in the face. It comes up when your back is turned, and it gets you when you are not looking. That's why you have to be so spry if you want to stay away from it.

Lucky for you, there are six warning signs that you count on. They are like the rattlesnake's rattle, so you better pay attention.

1. *If you feel tired all the time, when you have nothing to be tired about, that's a danger sign.*
2. *If you keep falling off and losing weight, watch your step.*
3. *If you don't feel hungry when it's eating time, something may be wrong.*
4. *If you have a cough that hangs on and on, that's a danger sign.*
5. *If you have a pain in your chest that gets worse when you take a long breath, that means pleurisy and pleurisy is something else to think about.*
6. *If you spit up blood, that's sure a danger sign.*

Of course, it may be pure laziness that makes you feel tired and lose your appetite. Then again, it might not be. You need to see the doctor. The doctor will find out what ails you.



Chickens Comes From Eggs — T.B. Comes From T.B.

YOU get chickens from eggs; you get cotton from cotton seed, and potatoes from potatoes. It is just like that, and it is the same with tuberculosis. You get tuberculosis from tuberculosis bugs or germs. They are too small for you to see but they will hatch in your body and raise big families.

Tuberculosis is real sickness and it is bad, but it can be cured. You can only get it from a person who is sick with the same sickness.

You can get tuberculosis by kissing someone who has the bugs.

You can get it by eating from his plate and drinking from his cup and using his forks and knives and spoons without first boiling them well.

You can get it from the drops of spit the sick person puts out when he coughs and sneezes and when he touches things with his fingers. **SICK PEOPLE MUST NOT SPIT ALL OVER THE PLACE.** They must spit in a paper, put the paper in a bag, and burn the bag with the spit. They must cover their mouth and nose when they sneeze or cough so the bugs don't go sailing through the air. If they are careless with spit they will make other people sick.

You are likely to get it if you live for a long while with a person who has the disease. If that person is careless, you are pretty sure to get it.

Potatoes come from potatoes, chickens come from eggs, and tuberculosis comes from tuberculosis.



Home Cures Don't Cure Tuberculosis

DON'T listen to anybody who wants to tell you a good home remedy. Don't depend on any medicine you buy at a medicine show, on the street or in a store. No ready-made medicine that you can buy anywhere can cure tuberculosis and that's a fact.

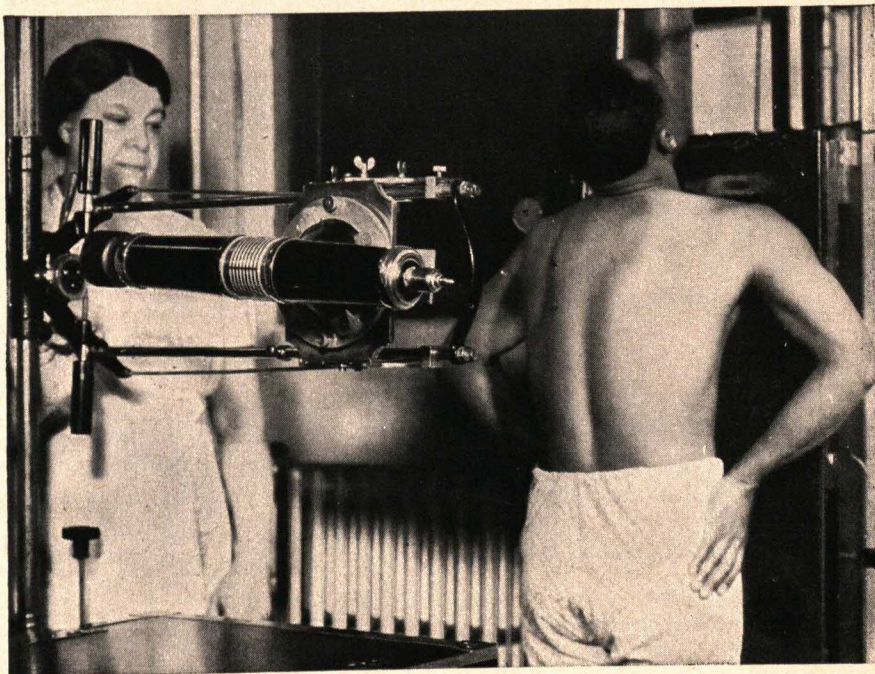
What's more, bottle-medicine is likely to do you much harm. This is how. It may stop your cough for a little while. It may ease your restlessness for a short while. By doing these things it will make you think that you are coming along fine. That will just be some more snake-in-the-grass business. You will be fooled and neglect to take the real treatment you need. And while you're fooling yourself, the tuberculosis will make headway.

Tuberculosis can be cured. Thousands of Negroes who have had it have got well. The first thing they did was to get a good doctor. Don't fool with any quack doctor.

Beating the Bug

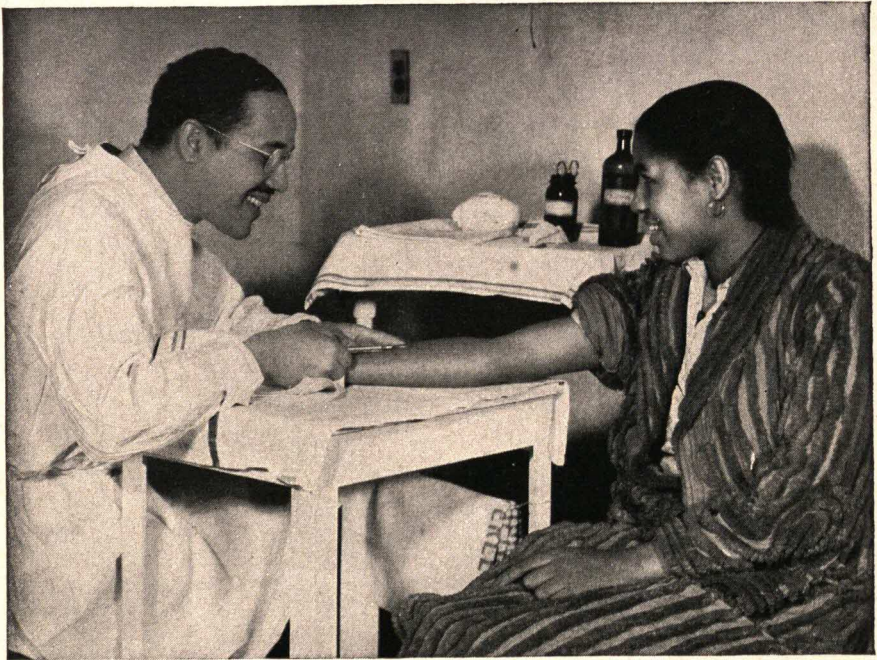
YOU will need a doctor to help you win out against T.B. bugs. If he is a good doctor, he will be your friend, and he will know two ways to tell if you have tuberculosis. The first way is by taking an X-ray picture. The other is by making a tuberculin test. These two signs can hardly miss. They should be used even if they do cost a little money.

If you can't pay a doctor, don't give up. In many places there are free clinics where you can go for help and advice. Get busy and find one of these.



The X-Ray Machine Looks Right Through You

THE X-RAY picture is taken by a machine that can look right through your chest, just like you look through a black veil. Wonderful contraptions, too, these X-ray machines. It is not much trouble for the doctor to tell if your lungs are bad when he sees an X-ray picture. Of course, the doctor thumps your chest too—like you thump a melon—and listens to it and asks you questions about yourself. You must tell him everything. That helps him to know what the X-ray picture means.



It Hurts No More Than A Mosquito Bite

SOMETIMES the doctor is not sure by just looking at you if you ought to have an X-ray picture or not. So he uses another sign called the tuberculin test. This is an easy little skin test made with a harmless liquid he keeps in a small bottle. It does not make you sick and hurts no more than a mosquito bite. About two days later he looks at the place on your arm where he made the test. He can tell by the looks of the skin if germs are in your body. If he sees the germs are in your body, that's nothing to worry about either. But it means that you ought to have an X-ray picture to see if the germs have hurt your lungs.

When the doctor gets all through giving you the signs, he studies them all together. Then he tells you what's what. If you're all right, that's fine! If he says you have tuberculosis, maybe you feel like breaking and running. Never mind that.

Do exactly what the doctor says, and you have a good chance to get well. But you don't lick the T.B. bugs by talking about it, you must get down to business.



The Real Cure Is Rest

DO not moan and grieve about yourself. You can get well if you do what the doctor says.

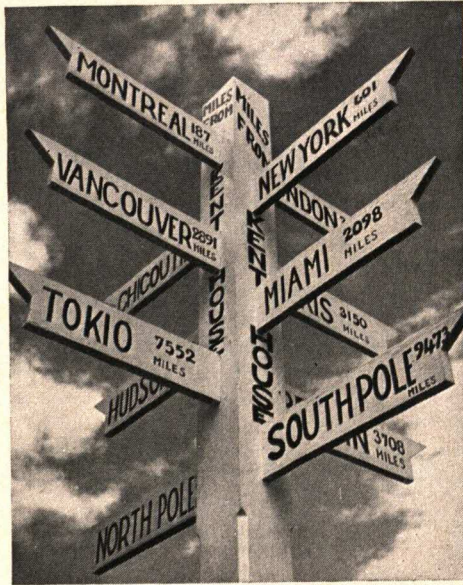
Rest as much as you can. Maybe you've been aiming to take a rest for a long time. Now is the time to take it. Stay in bed twenty-four hours every day.

Eat plenty of good food. That doesn't mean you have to stuff yourself. Just eat enough to gain weight gradually. Go strong on the milk. Eat eggs or meat one or two times a day. Vegetables are good for you. Make sure you get some that are fresh each day.

Be sure you get plenty of fresh air all the time. Don't freeze yourself when it's cold, and don't try to cook yourself in the sun when it's hot. Just make sure the room is cool and that some air is moving. **SLEEP BY YOURSELF.**

If you can make it, a hospital or sanatorium is the very best thing for you. When that's not possible, you can make sure you have a room to yourself and see to it that it is kept as clean as a pin.

You Can Get Well Right Where You Are



DON'T worry too much about going away for a change of climate. Travel costs a lot of money, and often it is wasted. You can get well right where you are if you do exactly what the doctor says and not what your neighbor and kinfolks say. Then when you get the bugs on the run, watch out for relapse. That comes from being in too big a hurry to get back to your work or fun. None of that. The person who has had T.B. must always be careful to keep from getting down again. Sleep plenty. Don't burn the candle at both ends. Remember that you had a close call. From now on get all the rest you need. Watch your step until you learn to stay well.

TEXAS TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION
700 Brazos Street
Austin, Texas



Christmas Seals paid for this educational pamphlet



Ministerios Kenneth Copeland

P. O. Box 8720 Ft. Worth, Texas 76112



Jesús es Señor

Health Work Done in Adult
Education Projects

I. National Child Health Week

Adult Education Classes had 26 special programs on National Child Health Week. These programs included special talks and the total attendance was more than three hundred.

II. Early Diagnosis Campaign sponsored by the Tuberculosis Society

Butler Place--Speaker--Dr. J. M. Burnett
Number present--45

Guinn School--Moving pictures on tuberculosis
Speaker--Miss Sula Fleeman, Executive Secretary of the
Ft Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society
Number present--52

Clinton Avenue--Speaker--Dr. Munchus
Moving pictures on tuberculosis presented by the
Tuberculosis Society
Number present--125

Total Meetings--3

Attendance--222

Teacher--Gertrude C. Sampson

W.P.A. ADULT EDUCATION

First Aid Preparedness

Two talks on First Aid were given. One talk on preparedness with a demonstration on checking bleeding and the treatment of minor wounds was given to 345 children and 13 teachers. 50 pamphlets published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and distributed by the Tuberculosis Society were given to the group. The other talk was given to a group of 251 children and six teachers. A demonstration showing the correct procedure to check bleeding and to splint simple fractures accompanied this talk and 75 pieces of literature were distributed.

Personal Hygiene

A group of 75 adults attended a lecture on Personal Hygiene, and to each one literature on the subject was given.

A similar talk to 14 women, to whom literature was distributed, proved to be instrumental in getting one of them to have a complete physical examination by her doctor and to secure a health card. It also encouraged three of them to take a course for Food Handlers which is given by the State Health Department. These same 14 women have organized a First Aid class as a result of the Personal Hygiene talk.

Community Garden Project

One community garden project was developed by three mothers. They were mothers of small children and recognized the necessity of increasing the amount of fresh vegetables in their families' diet. On a plot only about 25 feet square they grew seven rows of corn, six rows of beets, two rows of tomatoes, four rows of onions, and a small square of

mustard greens. Already each family has had some fresh vegetables from this small garden.

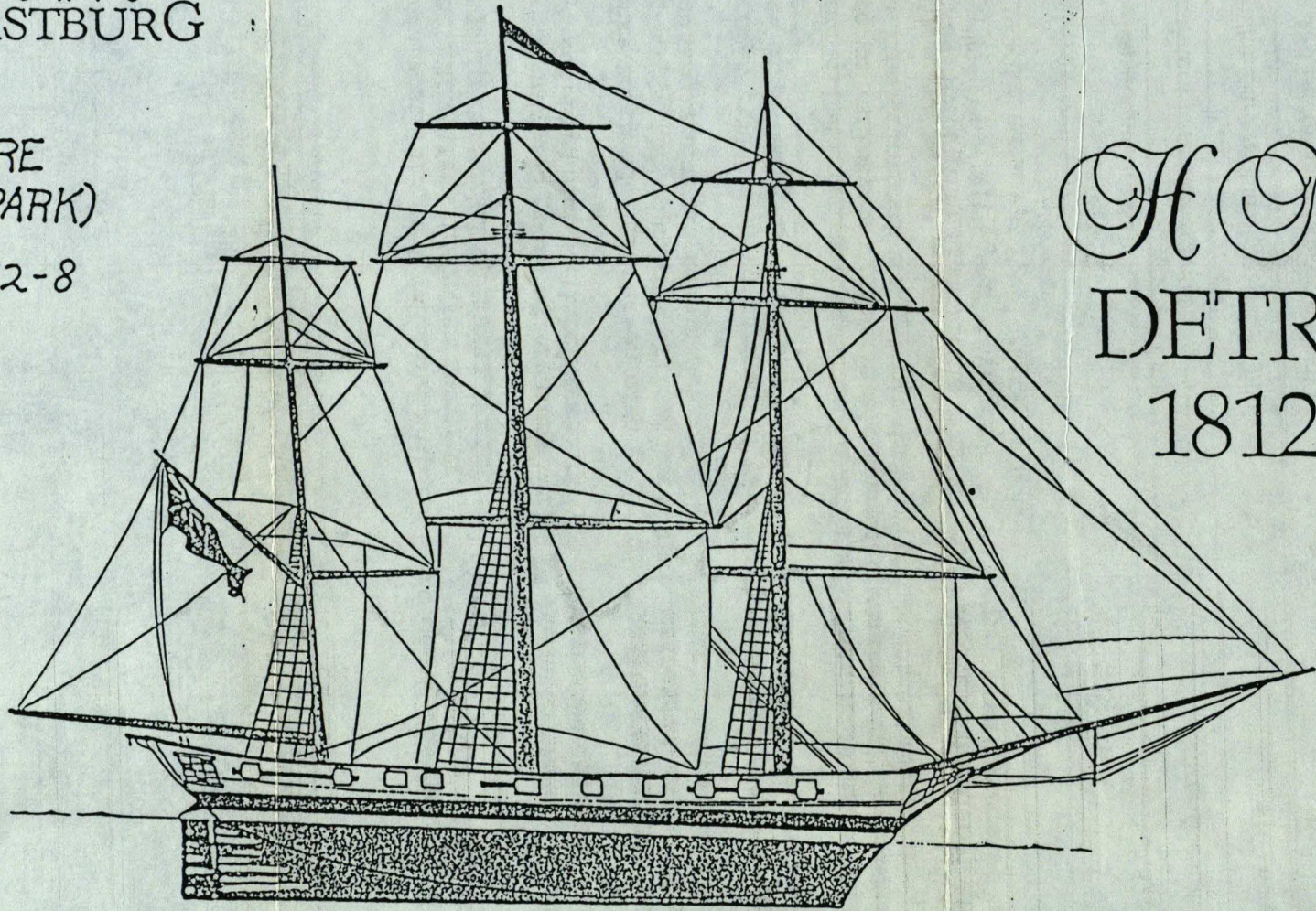
Respectfully submitted

Mae Fannie Weston

HISTORIC
AMHERSTBURG

SHIP'S STORE
(NAVY YARD PARK)

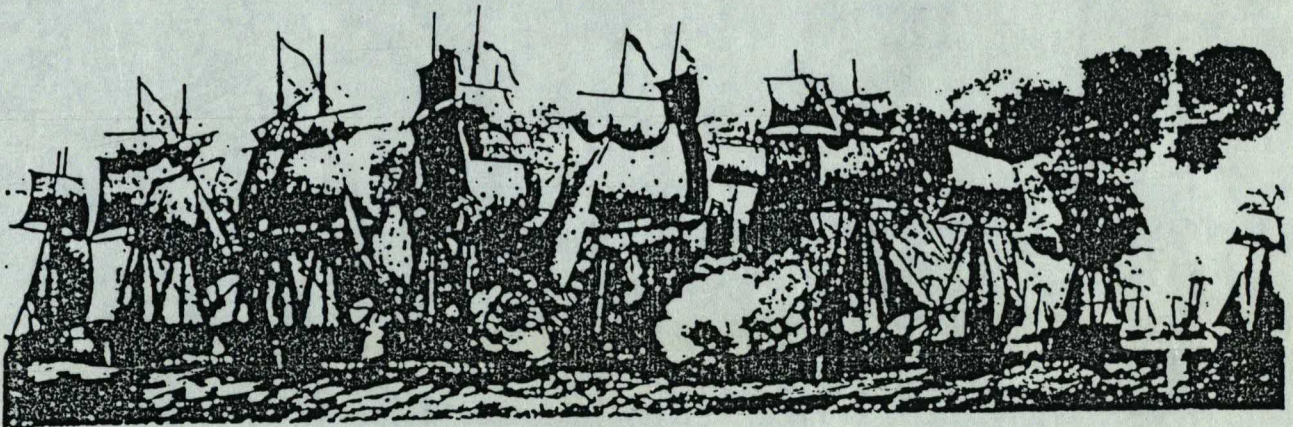
OPEN DAILY 12-8
736-6377



HMS
DETROIT
1812-13

"Let's build the ship together"

War on the Lakes – Project H.M.S. *Detroit*



In July of 1813, a formidable ship built to carry 20 cannon was launched at the King's Navy Yard in Amherstburg, Ontario. This was HMS Detroit, the British flagship commanded by Robert Heriot Barclay.

Now, nearly 175 years afterwards, work has begun on the construction of a full-size replica which will be moored only a cannon-shot away from the original site.

Thanks to the determination of a group of local townspeople and the full-hearted support of the community – its schools and businesses – and the government, a promising start has been made.

There is still much to be done in terms of construction and fund-raising, however, since it is expected that the complete project will cost some 3.5 million dollars.

A remodelled Commissariat store in Amherstburg is now used as a souvenir shop. There, a variety of appropriate commemorative items may be purchased as well as some fine prints of the Detroit done by prominent artists.

Just as "tall oaks from little acorns grow," you can help Project HMS Detroit reach fruition with your donation. In return, you will receive one of the following prints to grace your office or home.

Ian Morgan prints:	\$25 donation
Peter Rindlisbacher prints:	\$35 or \$50 donation
Jim Clary (Battle of Lake Erie) prints:	\$100 donation
Ted Hodgkinson (limited edition) prints:	\$1000 donation

Donations may be mailed to: Project H.M.S. *Detroit*
Box 1812
Amherstburg, Ontario
N9V 2Z2

Progressive Woman's Club Observes Health Activities

The Progressive Woman's Club has as its objective, to assist, encourage and promote any movement that has for its objective the uplift of Negro Youth.

The president and the members joined in the work of the Volunteer Health League and gave their united support to help attain their objectives.

Speakers found a willing audience at any time; and often the twenty ladies gave their programs to the representatives of the great Health movement.

Some of the very inspiring subjects discussed in their meetings were:

American Citizenship by Dr. T. D. Flemings
Success Through Physical Handicaps by Mr. H. B. Peace
The Home Beautiful by Mrs. T. M. Prince
Recreation by Mrs. F. M. Miller

Many other forms of improving the health of the Negro were demonstrated by booklets and moving pictures.

The Annual Club Calendar provides space for the messages sent by the Volunteer Health League of Fort Worth.

Mrs. E. J. V. Guinn
President

So-an-go-to-ha Camp Fire Girls

of James E. Guinn

The Camp Fire Girls and their guardian, Mrs. George Nelson, were anxious to do their share in the observation of National Negro Health Week.

The Camp Fire Girls were interested in the "Personal Appearance of the School Child." They made a survey, street by street, to find out why many children came to school untidy. And why children fail in their school work. Many things came to light as result of this survey.

Josephine Vernon, president of the group, contacted homes on White Street, Missouri Avenue, and Bryant Street. She, of course, had a group of helpers in making this survey. In searching for the real causes the group found that four-fifths of the mothers leave for work at the early hour of 6:30 A. M. and return at 8:00 P. M. The smaller children are left to prepare themselves for school. The breakfast is often a poor one, if there is any at all. Two-thirds of the larger children leave for school without breakfast.

The homes were crowded, poorly ventilated, without parlors.

Of the wholesome foods, four-fifths of the children did not like vegetables, milk or fish. Fish was eaten only once per week, on Fridays.

The houses smelled mouldy, bedding needed sunshine. Children did not have any form of entertainment during leisure hours. Radios were in most homes. Victrolas were in four-fifths of the homes visited.

Only one-fifth were reluctant to answer question of the surveyors. After the surveys the Camp Fire Girls offered these recommendations to the Volunteer Health League of Tarrant County.

1. That health pamphlets be mailed to every parent.
2. That a Center of Recreation on the South Side be provided.
3. That a study of causes and failures be studied.
4. That the Volunteer Health League continue throughout a period of April, May, and June.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS

Health Craft with Camp Fire Girls is of great importance. There you will find games and sports, hiking, swimming, dancing, first aid, home nursing and many honors having to do with charm and personality.

Camp Fire Girls play games, sing and dance at every meeting. Being happy is one way to find good health.

Camp Fire Girls entertain with a party every month where they play well-planned group games and prepare and serve well-balanced, wholesome food.

Camp Fire Girls have hobbies in which each tries to excel—bicycling, skating, walking, or hiking. In this way, many good health habits are established. Many of the girls learn to swim at Camp in summer.

Kodaking furnishes exercise in walking.

As health is vitally important to the Camp Fire Girl, so is the fundamental attribute of cleanliness. She is immaculately clean from body to clothing. The pleasure the Camp Fire Girls receive from being clean is spread to those with whom she comes in contact.

It has been a pleasure to lend their services to help foster the work of the Volunteer Health League of Tarrant County.

Schools may obtain Health playlets, original health poems, songs, speeches, Folk dances and pamphlets from Camp Fire Girls' department at the Y. W. C. A. on Crump Street, Fort Worth, Texas. These are being prepared by the girls during the summer at their weekly meetings.

Mrs. M. B. Nelson

DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY SPONSORS CAMP

Inspiration gained through the work of the Volunteer Health League of Fort Worth and Tarrant County, with Mrs. M. Logan as chairman led the Beta Rho Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority to select as their major project a summer camp for under privileged children of Fort Worth.

The first camp was held in the beautiful Mosier Valley, sixteen miles from Fort Worth in Tarrant County. There were two camp periods--two weeks for boys and two weeks for girls. Thirty two under nourished children attended this camp.

The cost of the camp period to the sorority was \$406.25. The gains in Health Habits and the pleasure derived by the children were worth while.

Camp Chairman was Mrs. Roberts Lindsay.

This year Beta Rho chose unit 3, Lake Murry near Ardmore, Oklahoma for a camp. Modern cottages, shower baths, dining hall, recreation hall, and library constitute the physical set-up of the camp, which is a government project.

Beta Rho was responsible for twenty girls in camp at a cost of \$220.00. The sorority had complete charge of the camp, planned the menus, provided a wholesome recreational and educational program.

Children are selected for the camp through the nurses of the city.

Beta Rho permitted other children interested in ^{camp} life to

-3-

attend the camp with a paid fee. Twenty Camp Fire Girls attended camp under the supervision of Mrs. George Nelson, Camp Fire Guardian.

Children who attended camp were carefully directed and through wholesome recreation and well balanced diet a marked difference in attitudes and health habits were noted. During the two weeks period an increase in weight was noted.

The third annual Camp Delta will be held in Oklahoma in June. The public is invited by the president, Miss Virginia Mills.

HEALTH ACTIVITY OF McDONALD Y.M.C.A.

There is a group of seventeen or more boys who go about the streets shining shoes. These boys were, for the most part, unaccustomed to bathing. They were formed into a Y. M. C. A. club and introduced to the shower facilities. These boys now regularly take a bath. Some take a shower every day, others three times a week, and still others on Sunday mornings.

The Boys' Work Secretary and the Executive are both members of the Volunteer Health League. The Y. M. C. A. cooperates in the sale of Christmas health seals.

Health literature has been distributed by the Association. There is an annual conference held in the city each year for the purpose of promoting better health habits among the Youth of school age. Various speakers are secured and on some occasions motion pictures are used. This project has greatly justified the Y. M. C. A. which sponsors it with the kind cooperation of many other civic organizations.

Respectfully submitted

G. B. Winston
Executive Secretary

The Zeta Phi Beta Sorority

Realizing the many advantages which confront pupils who need eye treatment, sorors of Psi Zeta Chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority selected as a civic project, "Purchasing Glasses for Underprivileged Children in the Fort Worth Public Schools."

For four consecutive years these sorors have sponsored a program to raise funds to assist in taking care of the eye needs of indigent children. This year the chapter added \$20.00 to the \$240.00 that had already been placed at the disposal of the school nurse, Mrs. A.S.B. Miller, who recommends the children whose cases are most urgent.

Our records now show that fifty-two school children have already received eye glasses or whatever treatment was recommended by the doctor who made the examination. According to a statement from Nurse Miller who comes in contact with these children, a decided improvement in scholarship, citizenship, and health has been noticed as a result of the treatment given their eyes.

It is the desire of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority that in the future many more children will benefit from their effort.

Supervised by Mrs. Juanita F. Bates, one of the sorors, Wild Life Conservation Stamps were sold, and each year the sorority takes an active part in selling Tuberculosis Christmas Seals.

The members again express their sincere appreciation to the loyal citizens of Fort Worth who cooperate so wholeheartedly with them in their effort.

Σ. Zeta Phi Beta Sorority

Members of the Sorority are:

Anderson, Ruby L., Epistoleus

Bates, Juanita F., Dean of Pledges

Brown, Gladys, Hodegos

Collins, Irene E.

Glase, Katheryn Baccata

Hastings, Modestine

Kersee, Lillian B.

Jones, Ethel A.

McAllister, Myrtis, Tasiochus

McKillop, Mary, Second Anti-Basilus

McLack, Johnnie Mae

Moore, Alphretta

Phillips, La Berta B., Jerveler

Phillips, Vada L.

Pyle, Eloise W., Philactar

Prince, Leona B.

Sanders, Ruth E. Grammateus

Sheppard, Ellen

Stevens, Flossie G., Basilus

Thurmond, Nevaloe, Fecunius Grammateus

Whaley, Gussie O.

Williamson, Ruby

Wise, Mamie E.

Yerwood, Beulah A., First
Anti-Basilus

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority

Beta Mu Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority is happy to make contributions to organizations interested in improving the general health of the negroes in the city of Fort Worth.

In December, five dollars worth of tuberculosis seals were sold for the Volunteer Health League.

One of our civic projects is the co-sponsoring of a clinic for negroes in connection with the Maternal Health Center. This clinic which is affiliated with the Birth Control Federation of America is open to negro women who cannot afford medical fees, yet they are desirous of delaying pregnancy and spacing pregnancy until they are financially able and physically fit to bear children.

The work done by this clinic is legitimate, and is sanctioned by many churches throughout the nation. It is a safe and simple plan whereby parents may plan for their children and have them only when they are wanted. It is not an abortion; abortion kills life after it has begun, but birth control prevents it from starting.

Birth control is recommended by doctors, and when prescribed by them it cannot hurt the patient in any way.

The work done in connection with this clinic is by volunteers from our sorority group and is a year-round project.

Another form of community health that the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority has chosen to improve is that of the general appearance of the negro Burial Parks. To date, water has been piped in both cemeteries and is available to those who wish to keep flowers or shrubs on their graves. The roads at Old Trinity have been improved and entrance gates erected. At New Trinity the rock entrance is just a beginning. The cooperation that our group has received has been a source of inspiration for us to work harder for more funds for such a project.

Adlee Houston Benton---Basileus Ethlyn Burnett, Ch. Family Plan-
Lois Carr Wooden---Grammateus ning Circle
Viola I. Borders---Ch. Cemetery Project

Modern Priscilla Art Club

The president, Mrs. H. P. Williams and members of the Modern Priscilla Art Club joined the force of health workers in the observation of National Negro Health Week.

Under the direction of Mrs. M. I. Logan, chairman of the Volunteer Health League of Fort Worth and Tarrant County, the entire spring program was some phrase of Health. Following are some of the topics discussed:

1. "Personal Appearance at a Low Cost" by the Art Chairman, Mrs. Bessie Randle
2. "The Home Beautiful" was demonstrated by Mrs. Cora Crawford, art instructor of Terrell High School. The inexpensive, but attractive home for the youth was discussed by Mrs. Crawford.
3. "Planning the Daily Diet at the Least Expense" was taught Miss Edna Keaton.
4. "The Child's Problems" was discussed by Mrs. Willie Stevens.

Through out April and May the club demonstrated the need for health improvement. The club voted to include a more extensive health program for the next year.

Mrs. John Ford
Reporter

REPORT OF THE TRELLE GARDEN CLUB
To
THE VOLUNTEER HEALTH LEAGUE

The Trelle Garden Club is composed of twenty-one members who are actively engaged in beautifying the yards of our city and county. So thorough and successful has this club been in carrying out its objectives, that three other clubs have been organized in other parts of the city--East Fort Worth, Lake Como, and Stop Six.

These clubs study flowers and types of environment, taking regular lessons from the Garden Club of the Air. They also receive cooperation from Mrs. Will Lake of the Botanic Garden.

Flowers are grown in varieties that afford blooms the year round. A special feature of the work of the Trelle Garden Club is the Star bed of roses.

Flowers are sent to the hospitals daily, as well as to sick people in the homes. Churches and business establishments also receive lovely bouquets from our gardens.

Another objective of these clubs is to keep alleys clean. People are contacted and urged to cooperate with us in carrying out our objectives.

Demonstrations and exhibits are given twice each year, in the spring, and in the autumn. Prizes are offered for choice, rare flowers that have been cultivated. The Public is invited to these exhibits and hundreds of people register and receive the inspiration that such demonstrations naturally give.

Church lawns and the G. C. C. Camp at Asle, Texas, Tarrant County have been beautified by the Trolls Garden Club.

We are glad to submit this report for we have found that beautification has a great health value. Cleanliness must precede beautification. When people are inspired to plant gardens we find that the interest and enthusiasm is of such nature they become creative in their planning, and in working to carry out their ideas, all filth, rubbish, and accumulations of any sort are properly disposed of, so nothing can mar the pleasing appearance of the gardens.

This disease is less prevalent because breeding places of germs are eradicated.

Yours for health and beauty,

Mrs. W. B. Pennybacker, President
Mrs. H. H. Radson, City Organizer

NEWSPAPER

CLIPPINGS

Report of County Health Department

The Tarrant County Health Department carries on a generalized program, integrating the National Defense Program into a healthy home defence.

The personnel of the Department is:

Dr. W. B. Mies, Director
Mrs. Eva Coarte, Secretary
Dr. R. M. Davis, Dentist
Mr. Edward Harris, Sanitarian
Mrs. Norma D. Pierce, Supervisor of Nurses
Mrs. Bobbie Holland
Mrs. Hazel Johnson
Miss Anna Erison
Miss Mary Lee Williams
H. Y. A. Assistance

Tarrant County is composed of 937 square miles, with hard surface roads throughout the county. The negro population of Tarrant County fluctuates, due to the working facilities of the county. Dairies, farming and cattle raising are the chief industries. Since the National Defense Program, the bomber plant and other industries will promote a larger population. There are eight negro districts in Tarrant County, six schools (with about 900 children), and many churches. The summer health program is converted into a round-up of all individuals into a health education program by the use of films and group meetings. Every school child is urged to have a physical examination from his private physician, in addition to the regular school examinations.

Our maternal and infant care and venereal disease programs have been increased during the past year. We feel that this increase is due in part to the increased population but also feel that our educational work (showing of films, lectures, and distribution of literature) is responsible for more people coming in to the clinics. The value of health education cannot be too strongly emphasized, and we believe that through it we can teach every family in the rural district to supplant their health superstitions,

which have been handed down from generation to generation, with the knowledge of the value of medical care. The venereal disease clinics at Arlington and Mansfield have been enlarged, and a new and larger clinic is now being built at Mansfield. This new clinic will have an adjoining recreation park, which we believe will be of benefit to the entire community. All children at the Arlington school were given the Wassermann test twice during the year, and adults and children throughout the county were given the test before they were given the tuberculin test.

Because so many of the people had requested this service after reading pamphlets, seeing health films, or hearing lectures, the tuberculin test was offered to the adults in the rural area this year. Again, this shows the good that can be accomplished through education. There were six tuberculin testing clinics in the county and all positive reactors, as well as old and new contacts, were referred to one of the four chest clinics conducted by the Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society. Dr. John Potts was the examining physician at the clinics, which were well attended. We hope to be able to increase the number held next year. Twenty-five X-rays were made and no active case of tuberculosis was found.

Seven children were examined at the crippled children's clinic, and one case of joint tuberculosis was discovered. The child was hospitalized, and the family was put under medical supervision.

Pre-school children in the rural area were examined at the regular school examinations held at intervals throughout the year and were given dental care and immunization.

Sanitary conditions in the county have been improved during the past year. Many families have remodeled or painted their homes, cleaned their yards,

and planted flowers and gardens. Drinking facilities have been improved, and pit type toilets built.

This year for the first time a new idea was used in community meetings. In the Mansfield, Mosier Valley and Sunrise districts bingo parties were held. In addition to the playing of bingo, health films were shown and lectures were given. A punch board was also used, and enough money was raised from it to install sanitary drinking facilities in these communities. Canned goods, wash cloths, towels, soap and other articles emphasizing health and cleanliness were given as prizes in the bingo games. The attendance at these meetings was very good.

Exhibits were displayed at the A. M. E. Sunday School Congress, which met in Fort Worth on August 14th, 15th and 16th. Health films were shown each afternoon and night during the meeting and lectures were given. Approximately thirteen hundred young people and adults were reached during this meeting.

Each community in the county deserves recognition for some special phase of health work. The Arlington and Mansfield Adult Health Clubs held several large Community Meetings, at which health films were shown and lectures given on how to improve the health and general welfare of the community. Grapevine and Everman were outstanding for their clean-up and beautification projects. Yards were cleaned, flowers planted, and sanitation facilities of these communities were improved. Sunrise, Mosier Valley and Everman all entered the poster and essay contests. We believe much benefit was derived from these contests, and through the poster contest the children have been able to learn lessons in health which they are putting into practice.

Citizens of Tarrant County have done much to aid the County Health Department in its work. Cooperation has been given through churches, clubs and Parent-Teacher Associations, due to interest aroused by the health education work done by the Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society and the Tarrant County Health Department. Many individuals did much to aid the excellent health program in the Grapevine and Mansfield communities. We appreciate the kindness of the school and town officials and many individuals throughout the entire county in making our year's work a success.

Following is a statistical report:

A. Communicable Disease Control

Admission to medical and nursing service.....	2
Consultations with physicians.....	2
Field visits.....	20
Immunization -	
Small Pox.....	98
Diphtheria.....	59

B. Venereal Disease Control

Admission to medical service.....	830
Individuals referred to clinic.....	3,000
Clinic visits.....	957
Field visits.....	328
Delinquents returned for treatment.....	51
Public lectures and talks (films included).....	100
Attendance.....	2,000
Number of patients under treatment.....	850
Number of patients congenital.....	12

C. Tuberculosis Control

Individuals admitted to medical service.....	5
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....	5
Physical examinations in clinic.....	104
X-ray examinations.....	5
Clinic visits.....	20
Visits to private physicians.....	1
Field nursing visits.....	44
Office nursing visits.....	2
Admissions to sanatoria.....	1
Individuals tuberculin tested.....	549

C. Tuberculosis Control (continued)

Public lectures and talks (films included).....	23
Attendance.....	2,000
Special clinics.....	4
Attendance.....	271

D. Maternity Service

Cases admitted to antepartum nursing service...	104
Visits by antepartum to unit physician and medical conferences.....	4
Visits by antepartum to private physicians and clinics.....	148
Field nursing visits to antepartum cases.....	391
Office nursing visits.....	6
Cases given postpartum examination by private physician.....	25
Cases admitted to postpartum nursing service...	72
Nursing visits to postpartum cases.....	122
Antepartum Wassermanns.....	104
Public lectures and talks (films included).....	40
Attendance.....	200
Number attending Maternal Health Center.....	12

E. Infant and Pre-school Hygiene

Infants:	
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....	99
Visits to medical conferences and unit physician.....	11
Visits to private physicians.....	34
Field nursing visits.....	389
Office nursing visits.....	17
Pre-School:	
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....	256
Visits to medical conferences.....	3
Visits to private physicians.....	36
Field nursing and office visits.....	956
Inspection by dentist.....	55
School Hygiene:	
Inspection by physician or nurses.....	612
Examinations by physicians.....	165
Examinations by physician with parent present..	4
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....	103
Field nursing and office visits.....	623
Inspection by dentist.....	160
Prophylaxis by dentist.....	40
Other services by private physicians.....	16
Public lectures and talks (films included).....	26
Attendance.....	1,207

Newspaper Publicity 1940-1941

The following newspapers have cooperated throughout the year by giving excellent publicity to all Negro Health Activities: The Fort Worth Star Telegram, The Fort Worth Press, The Fort Worth Mind, The Fort Worth Eagle Eye, The Grapevine Sun, The Arlington News, and the Mansfield News. Below is a list of articles which have appeared in 1940-1941.

Negro Health League Report In National Competition---July 7, 1940
Volunteer Health League Complete Big 1940 Report---July 30, 1940
Treatment of T. B. In State Sanatorium At Kerrville For Negroes
---August 3, 1940
Laboratory Established At Local Hospital---August 3, 1940
1200 Yards Cleaned In Negro Health Campaign---August 8, 1940
Health Section Held At Church---August 14, 1940
Tuberculosis Program Given---August 15, 1940
Health Program Is Planned For A. M. E. Session---August 14, 1940
Health Program---August 15, 1940
Negro Pastor Talks On Health---August 16, 1940
Health Program Formed A Part Of Young Folks Meet---August 17, 1940
Volunteer Health League To Hold Meeting---August 29, 1940
Negro Health Work Survey of 10-Year Period Completed---September 1, 1940
Ft. Worth Volunteer Health League Receives the First Honor
---September 19, 1940
Volunteer Health League Officers For Year---September 19, 1940
Health League Officer Attends Tuberculosis Institute---October 17, 1940
Mrs. Logan Attends Institute In New Orleans---October 19, 1940
Tuberculosis Problem---October 26, 1940
Makes Report On Meeting Of Tuberculosis Workers---November 23, 1940
Kerrville State Sanatorium---January 23, 1941
Kerrville State Sanatorium---January 30, 1941
Social Hygiene Day Is Observed By Health League---February 7, 1941
Essay Contest--Tuberculosis---March 27, 1941
First Negro Tuberculosis Clinic Set For Tomorrow---April 6, 1941
Negro Clinics---April 10, 1941
Kerrville State Sanatorium---April 10, 1941
What You Should Know About Tuberculosis---May 29, 1941
Mental Attitude Is Important To Recovery From Tuberculosis---June 6, 1941
Patience and Time Are Essential Factors In Recovery From
Tuberculosis---June 12, 1941
Tuberculosis Campaign---May 12, 1941
Much Care Required To Prevent Spread of Tuberculosis---June 19, 1941

CAMPAIGN SUPPORT FORM

***I am supporting Judge L. Clifford Davis
for Judge of Criminal District Court No. 2***

I'll do volunteer work.

Name.....

Host event.

Address.....

I'll put a yard sign in my
yard.

City.....

State.....Zip.....

I'll serve on your steering
committee.

Telephone No.....

Office No.....

Work neighborhood precinct.

Precinct Number.....



Hospital when it
was located in
Lake Como on
Bonnell (2) St.

Founder: G. M. Munchas, ^{M.D.} D.

