

1957

The Tuberculosis Crusade
IN
GEORGIA

ORGANIZED, 1913

PROMOTED, 1913-1921

SPONSORED, 1921-1944

BY THE

W. G. RAOUL FOUNDATION

BRIEFS

FROM

THIRTY YEAR REPORT

SOON TO BE PUBLISHED

Raoul Foundation

Georgia Tuberculosis Ass'n.

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Thirty Year Review

Organization

The organized fight on Tuberculosis in Georgia began in 1913, a fund for the purpose being provided and five trustees for the fund, and the organization, being named in the will of Captain W. G. Raoul who died in January of that year.

The trustees named by Captain Raoul were T. K. Glenn, J. K. Ottley, R. J. Guinn, Joseph A. McCord and Mrs. F. G. Hodgson. They organized with Mrs. Hodgson, president; J. K. Ottley, Vice President; R. J. Guinn, Secretary, and T. K. Glenn, Treasurer. Mr. Ottley resigned in July 1918 and was succeeded by John N. Goddard, who was also elected Vice President. Major Guinn died June 11th, 1943, thus having served on the Board thirty years lacking one day. He was succeeded by Mrs. Edward K. Van Winkle on November 15, 1943. Mr. McCord died December 30, 1943. His successor is A. D. Boylston, Jr.

In the Thirty Year Report a chapter is devoted to the converging movements and the numerous pioneers that made the organization imperative. In this REVIEW all background material is omitted and only the most significant programs and procedures are listed. They follow:

A Two Year Period (1913 - 1914)

A survey by a trained investigator, Miss Jessamine Whitney, to determine, as nearly as possible, the death rate from tuberculosis in the State. Seventeen cities and three counties representative of the differing sections of the State were studied and from the findings a death rate of 180.2 was indicated.

Spurred to action by the survey's disclosure, Bills providing for county health departments and vital statistics were introduced in the 1914 Legislature and such pressure exerted by the organization and its friends that both were enacted into law.

A Four Year Period (1915 - 1918)

A proper office background is necessary for any effective tuberculosis campaigning. So, early in this period emphasis began to be placed upon office location, equipment and personnel. The following were listed as standards to be kept in mind at all times:

Office Functions

1. The office, a clearing house of information on all phases of tuberculosis control.
2. Friendliness, character and efficiency in all correspondence, in which there must be no undue delays.
3. A good system of filing, accounting and record keeping.
4. An effective system of indexing, storing and distributing leaflets, pamphlets, booklets and supplies of whatever nature.
5. Sufficient office staff for the proper handling of all campaigns, including the Annual Christmas Seal Sale and the bookkeeping and correspondence relating thereto.
6. A place of welcome and friendliness to all visitors and co-workers—a picture of the spirit of our work.

These ideals have not only been kept in mind through the years—they have been largely attained.

State-wide health education coverage by the Executive Secretary, Mr. Faulkner, chosen in March 1915, the State Department of Education, Women's Clubs, Churches and other groups cooperating, through institutes and group conferences in seventy-five centers in the State. This campaigning aroused the State to the health needs and, we have often been told, resulted in the change of administration in the Health Department and the long and splendid directionship of Dr. Abercrombie.

Health Educational Coverage

Case finding surveys by Miss Cloe Jackson, R.N., employed in the fall of 1915, in Brunswick, Albany, Milledgeville, Rome, Columbus and other cities that resulted in cooperative local and state machinery for better care of the sufferers discovered.

Case Finding Surveys

Pleas by the Executive Secretary to Grand Juries in Dougherty, Glynn and Baldwin Counties that resulted in the adoption of the Ellis Health Law in these counties, and like pleas in many other counties that introduced the matter and laid the foundation for future action.

Co. Health Units Promoted.

Survey of health conditions in Macon and the organization and leadership of the group, by the

Macon Survey and Results

State Executive, that put over the Bond issue in 1917 for the local sanatorium, the survey resulting also, a little later, in the extension of the health services to the county.

Conducted tuberculosis and social hygiene programs in Negro institutions in Georgia, and, on invitation, in Negro colleges in Virginia, expenses being paid in connection with the service in the latter state.

Social Hygiene Pioneering

Gave vital service through Executive Secretary to the Southern Sociological Congress in the programs in Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia and took the responsibility of reorganizing the Congress.

Response to Call for Help

Responsible for the organization of adequate nursing services in the cantonment zones in Atlanta and Augusta, Miss Jackson, the Foundation's Executive Nurse, being delegated for that purpose.

Miss Jackson's War Service

Began the movement for nursing services in county health departments by assigning Miss Jackson to the Glynn County Board of Health until salary could be provided and nurse secured.

First County Nurse

Report to Governor Dorsey on a study of conditions at the State Sanatorium made by the Executive and nurse which resulted in the request by the Governor that we sponsor the introduction and passage of a Bill turning over the administration of the Institution to the State Board of Health. The measure was introduced, lobbied through to passage and signed by the Governor in the Legislative Session of 1918.

State Sanatorium of Health Transferred to State Board

Several trips to Florida at the instance and expense of the National Tuberculosis Association that resulted in the organization of the Florida Tuberculosis Association and the employment of the first state executive.

Service to Florida

At request of the Director of the Southern Division of the American Red Cross, contributed the services of Executive Secretary for the organization of the Tuberculosis Rehabilitation Section of the Division.

Vital Service to A.R.C.

The Seal Sale, at the close of the fifth year of the

State organization, had been pushed into remoter parts of the State through county committees or the sale by mail. It was beginning to be recognized both for its educational and for its money raising value. The sale rose from \$8,628 in 1913 to \$17,024 in 1917. In 1918 it was absorbed by the National War Council Drive, from which \$23,455 was allotted to the Georgia program and distributed to the associations and committees on the basis of approved work budgets.

A Three Year Period (1919 - 1921)

At the invitation of Dr. Abercrombie, new Director of the State Board of Health, the Raoul Foundation program became the Division of Tuberculosis of the State Board for the three year period 1919-1921. This necessitated the removal of the office to the offices of the Board at 131 Capitol Square, Atlanta. No financial obligations on either party were involved in this arrangement, except that there was to be no charge for office rent or service and that the traveling expenses (not salaries) of the Executive and other workers when on assignments exclusively for the Division—not the Foundation—should be paid by the Health Department. The main consideration back of the arrangement was the convenience of both organizations. There was already the closest possible mutual and friendly cooperation.

Carried on the "Keeping Fit" Campaign in Georgia at the close of the war for the Government and State Board of Health, expenses of the Executive, not the salary, being paid. This was in reality only a continuation and enlargement of our pioneering in the Social Hygiene program mentioned above.

With the Foundation functioning as the Division of Tuberculosis of the State Board of Health, its Executive was assigned the duty of supervising the renovation and improvement of the Sanatorium and making such suggestions as to staff and other personnel changes as seemed necessary to insure the proper care and treatment of patients. Notwithstanding the fact that the appropriation sought for the improvements was lost by the failure of the senator responsible for the measure to call it up for passage,

Service to State Sanatorium

by executive action of Governor Dorsey funds were secured, the old institution practically made over, additional land, including a home for the superintendent, secured by lease, with option to purchase, a new superintendent, Dr. E. W. Glidden, installed and under his able guidance the institution started on its way to its present high rank in the south. It is worthy of mention that the Alto Sanatorium was the first sanatorium to be placed under the administration of a State Health Department. Its progress under the watchful eye of Dr. Abercrombie is ample justification of the revolutionary suggestion. As shown later the same change was suggested by the Executive Secretary of the Foundation for Hazlewood Sanatorium in Kentucky and that too has worked well.

Added Health Education and Modern Health Crusade Director to Foundation Staff in the person of Miss Ruby Busha, thus giving a new turn to our educational program, nearly a half million children throughout the State being enrolled for the performance of the health chores. This particular program was continued through 1932.

Began in 1919 the holding of occasional tuberculosis clinics, not X-ray, in different sections of the state, prominent tuberculosis specialists from different cities and later Dr. Glidden and Dr. Burch of the State Sanatorium contributing their services. Those clinics were the forerunners of the State Board of Health's traveling X-ray clinics.

At the invitation of N.T.A. reorganized the Kentucky Tuberculosis Association, secured secretary and suggested legislation, later passed, which turned a private Sanatorium over to the Kentucky State Board of Health. For this service the secretary's expenses, not salary, were paid by the National Tuberculosis Association.

Initiated the movement, introduced the legislative measure, and continued to sponsor the program that finally resulted in the construction of the new half million dollar Sanatorium at Alto and turning over the old Institution for the care of Negro patients.

New Sanatorium Service

For three years (1920-1922) the Executive of the Foundation acted for the State Tuberculosis Associations as chairman of their so-called Committee of Eleven in negotiations with the Committee of Seven of the National Tuberculosis Association Board in the adjustment of the problems of the State organizations with the National. As a result of these deliberations the N.T.A. was re-

The Committee of Eleven and

organized on a representative basis, the seal sale percentage to the National lowered and fixed at 5% and a plan adopted providing for committees from the conference of State and local secretaries to cooperate with the Staff of the N.T.A. on seal sale procedures, health education, administration, etc. One argument presented in its favor when this innovation was under discussion was that it would protect the National from criticism from the States, since, through their committees, they would become parties to all the rulings and suggested procedures of the National Office. This cooperating committee plan, as foreseen, has been even more effective in bringing about and continuing harmonious relations between the State

Its Revolutionary Results

and local associations and the National than the concession providing for a representative from each State Association on the National directorate. This latter gives the States a voice on the National Board, but the former provides a planning and working relationship with the Executive office. It will be seen, therefore, that instead of having no voice, as formerly, in the councils of the National Association, the States and their locals now have double representation—a representative director on the Board and committee representation in the National Office.

At the request of the Southern Division of the A.R.C. Miss Jackson, the nurse of the Association, was assigned to Savannah for the reorganization of the Health Center. The following is quoted from Miss Jackson's report of her work in Savannah:

Service for Savannah

"The Health Center was almost a defunct organization. The supervising nurse had resigned, but as a result of my month's work a capable Executive Secretary and Nurse were secured, the nursing staff increased from seven to nine, a tuberculosis clinic for white patients opened and one for colored patients assured, a general clinic primarily for colored children is in operation, three child welfare clinics have been established, the offices moved to more suitable quar-

ters, and budget prepared and finances assured. The Center is now functioning efficiently."

There was but little increase in the Seal Sale in this period, 1919-1921. Owing to the disorganization caused by the absorption of the 1918 sale by the War Council, the sale in 1919 was conducted in Georgia in only three cities.

Seal Sale Trend

In 1920, despite the feeling of many that the War Council or Community Chest scheme should be followed, the sale almost equaled the 1918 War Council Allotment, \$22,578, as against the allotment of \$23,455.

The Foundation consented to and cooperated in the organization of the Georgia Tuberculosis Association in October 1921, in order to conform to the principles of representation embodied

State Association Organized

in the reorganization of the National Tuberculosis Association in which its representative had had the important role of the chairman of the Committee of Eleven, which Committee was largely responsible for that reorganization. The Foundation, therefore, discontinued action as a program or operating agency and chose to function as the Sponsor and Advisor of the Association. As an evidence of its good will and

The Date

Oct. 7, 1921

complete accord, it turned over its office, all equipment, and its staff to the Association. Since the income

from its funds was still to be used in the campaign, it consented to be listed on the records of the new organization as an endowment member and has been recognized since as Sponsor and Advisor. Its organization has continued intact. Its Executive Secretary became the joint Executive of the Foundation and

Foundation Becomes Sponsor and Advisor

the Association. He keeps the minutes of the meetings of the Trustees of the Foundation and reports to them on all the programs and activities of the Association. His salary has been paid, in the main, by the Foundation, so that, in effect, his services to the Association and the State has been a gift from the Foundation. The minutes and reports of the Foundation are continuous from the date of organization, June 12, 1913, to the present time, March, 1944.

Soon after the organization of the Association, the following list of achievements of the Crusade under the direction of the Foundation was published:

1. Originated Health Educational Program in state. This is still a significant feature of the Tuberculosis Campaign.

2. Chief factor in securing passage of Ellis Health Law, Vital Statistics Law, responsible for adoption of Ellis Health Law in several counties, and still co-operating with the State Board of Health for that purpose.

3. Originated State Nursing Service and now organizing Tuberculosis nursing wherever possible.

4. Began the fight in the State on Venereal diseases as allies of Tuberculosis.

5. Has supported every movement for better Health Legislation and in a number of instances has been the factor responsible for the passage of Health measures and appropriations.

6. Responsible for original measure resulting in present Physical Education Law.

7. Responsible for Legislation placing Sanatorium under direction of State Board of Health, and the present improved status of that Institution.

8. Responsible for movement, which nearly won before the 1920 Legislature, to build a new and adequate Sanatorium for whites, the present institution to be used for the care of negroes. This movement is now being revived.

9. Has made Tuberculosis surveys in 25 cities in the state and conducted educational campaigns, sometimes county-wide, in nearly a hundred other localities.

10. Directs the Modern Health Crusade, which has enrolled nearly 200,000 children in the last four years, giving them training in Health Habits.

11. Outlined Tuberculosis Programs for County Health Officers and cooperates with them in the eradication of the disease in their territory.

12. Offers suggestions and help to every case of Tuberculosis reported or discovered.

13. Secures for patients sanatorium care whenever possible.

14. Has spent fully \$125,000 in the period in the advancement of the state-wide Tuberculosis program, and has helped local organizations and committees secure approximately \$300,000 for their work.

15. Has reached directly during the period fully 8,000 patients giving them comfort, direction and all possible help and, through its affiliated organizations and committees, has reached 25,000 others.

16. Has seen the number of deaths from tuberculosis reduced nearly one-half, if the estimated deaths of Miss Whitney's survey and reports of the Vital Statistics Bureau for the first year of its operation can be relied upon.

The Presidents of the Association in order of succession are as follows:

1. Dr. E. C. Thrash, Atlanta, from the organization on October 7, 1921 to October 12, 1923.

2. Dr. E. W. Glidden, Alto, from October 12, 1923 to May 24, 1928.

3. Mr. Lee M. Happ, Macon, from May 24, 1928 to December 19, 1930.

4. Rev. I. A. White, Marietta, from Dec. 19, 1930 to Dec. 16, 1931.

5. Dr. C. C. Aven, Atlanta, from December 16, 1931 to May 4, 1933.

6. Mrs. F. G. Hodgson, Atlanta, from May 4, 1933 to November 11, 1936.

7. Mr. H. M. Heckman, Athens, from November 11, 1936 to November 10, 1939.

8. Dr. John L. Elliott, Savannah, from November 10, 1939—

Ten Year Period

(1922 - 1931)

These years have been placed in one group because they embrace the first decade of the work of the Association as distinct from the Foundation and not because they have characteristics very different from other years. This is the longest period so far listed. This change from the Foundation to the Association witnessed no change of policies or staff. The staff personnel consisted of the Executive Secretary, Mr. Faulkner; the Nurse, Miss Chloe Jackson; the Health Education or Crusade Director, Miss Ruby Busha and the Office Secretary, Mrs. Miriam Camp. It was expected that, as on previous years, the office force would be increased during the seal sale period each year.

At the beginning of this period, there were affiliated with the State Association forty-eight local groups mostly county-wide in their functioning. Two of these were associations—Atlanta and Savannah. The Atlanta Association antedated the organization of the Raoul Foundation. The remaining forty-six groups or affiliated organizations were classed as committees. They had no paid staff workers. In fact there was not sufficient income in any instance for the payment of a secretary or other full-time worker. In some instances they contributed to the salary of the tuberculosis or health nurse. These committees were pretty definitely organized, however, and could be relied upon to carry on the Seal Sale from year to year and furnish a nucleus through which the State Staff could work. These local committees retained varying amounts of the seal sale proceeds, always more than half, which they used in meeting local needs in accordance with the rules laid down by the National Office and embodied in their contract with the state office. They reported on their activities annually. The summary of these reports for 1922 is given here to show the direction and nature of their activities at this stage of the campaign, and, also, as an indication of the volume of their work.

The reports of the two Associations are included. The number of patients served is particularly significant:

Nature and Volume of Local Work

1. Crusade Programs in Schools
2. Scales for Schools
3. Exhibits and Charts for Schools
4. General Tuberculosis Exhibits

5. Tuberculosis and Other Health Exhibits
6. Moving Picture Reels and Lantern Lectures
7. Ten Regular Tuberculosis Clinics
8. Many Children's Clinics
9. Twenty-four Tuberculosis and Health Nurses
10. Milk Funds in Many Places
11. One Children's Camp and Open Air Class
12. Service to 3,775 patients

As shown in the preceding paragraph a little less than one third of the State was organized in 1922. This does not mean that the entire state was not covered by someone or more of the features of the

Organization Coverage

State Office programs. The report of the State Office for the year shows that 91 cities and towns were reached by members of the Staff, many of them beyond the organized counties, many visits being made in the interest of patients and for the purpose of organization. The record shows the following in addition:

State Staff Activities 1922

1. Post Offices reached by the campaign	418
2. Letters written and delivered through these offices	8,730
3. Special literature distributed largely through same avenue	93,559
4. Health Addresses	114
5. Attendance on these addresses	17,853
6. Tuberculosis and Health film showings (These were silent films for regular picture theaters)	65
7. Attendance on showings	10,100
8. Crusaders enrolled	46,303
9. Service to patients (largely in unorganized territory—often the nurse or executive making trips for the purpose)	663

By considering the above record as that of an average year (it was really below the average) some conception will be had of the strenuous work done and what the campaign has meant to Georgia.

No repetition of the annual summary will be given, but the above may be considered a pattern of the showing yearly as the campaign increases its coverage.

Since Miss Whitney's survey in Savannah, there had been a tuberculosis association in name with Dr. Bassett of the health department as chairman. It had never assumed responsibility for any of the tuberculosis work in the city, the Margaret Bottome Circle of the King's Daughters, assuming that responsibility though year after year seeking to release it to the Association or some other organization. In 1918 an effort was made to vitalize the Association by allotting the funds to Savannah from the War Council to the local organization, but this proved futile and

the Margaret Bottome Circle continued its efforts and after conducting the sale in 1920 turned over its funds, at the request of the State organization, to a new Association that had been independently organized. This Association functioned more or less effectively until 1923 when it practically ceased to exist.

Reorganization In Savannah

At this juncture, the State Office was called upon for assistance and Miss Jackson, the nurse, was sent to Savannah for the purpose of effecting a reorganization. Her efforts were very successful, the constitution of the association being revised, all debts paid, a system of bookkeeping and record filing, etc., installed, four months guarantee of salary for an Executive Secretary, office equipment and stenographer secured, a program outlined and an Executive Secretary in the person of Mrs. Marjorie C. McGehee installed. Mrs. McGehee assumed charge on March 10, 1923 and from that date to the present the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis Association has continued to function and has become in order of importance the second Association in Georgia affiliated with the State organization.

Mention has been made above of the Committee of Eleven. This committee made its final report in 1922 at the National Meeting in Washington and was discharged, an Advisory Committee consisting of seven members, Dr. Patterson, of Ohio, as chairman, taking its place. The former chairman of the Committee of Eleven, the Executive Secretary of the Georgia Association, was made the chairman of the Health Education or Crusade Committee that had been appointed by the Committee of Eleven, the committee of the previous year having failed to agree. The new committee under his chairmanship continued to function until 1923, working with the National Office in standardizing and grading the Crusade programs and helping in the editing of Dansill's "Health Training in Schools," a book that had a phenomenal circulation throughout the United States. In connection with the Crusade movement this book may be credited with making the public school

New National Service

systems of the United States health conscious. The grading system suggested by the chairman of the Committee provided for extending the Crusade through four grades, the chores in each grade being somewhat different and becoming more advanced in their health significance. Crusaders completing the record in the successive years were awarded the title of Squire, Knight, Knight Banneret, and Knight Banneret Con-

stant and given a pin bearing the respective title. A figure of a medieval crusader knight, the work of an Atlanta artist, C. J. Holleran, of the Constitution, adorned the front cover of each of the chore folders and the folders for the different years for Georgia and a number of other states were produced under the direction of the committee by the printers Bean & Magill, of Atlanta. A system of health chores was suggested, also, for primary children or children below the third grade. These were never printed, but were simply suggestions for teachers for black-board work for these lower grades. Under the direction of Miss Mary Dickinson, 240 primary grades in the Atlanta schools in one year used this primary crusade system.

Miss Ruby Busha, appointed Crusade Director in 1919, continued with the organization until August 15, 1922, when she found the burden of travel throughout the State too heavy. She was, therefore, released to the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association where she remained for a number of years, taking over the entire health education program of the organization. During the years 1921 and 1922, until she resigned, while she continued to direct the Crusade, the demands upon the Association were such that she became rather a field worker taking care of the general program of the organization in whatever part of the State she was called upon to visit. She helped significantly in the seal sale of 1921 and in the membership campaign in 1922. Her outstanding work, however, and that for which she won most

The Georgia Crusade

distinction in the Association was in the development of the Crusade. One year she sponsored health tournaments in certain schools and the general tournament in Atlanta with the services of Mr. J. O. Martin, of the Department of Education of the State, who, in mediaeval fashion dubbed the aspiring squires, knights, and knights banneret and awarded the insignia. Notwithstanding the loss of Miss Busha to the program, the Crusade was not discontinued in the State schools for a number of years and until the program was modified to conform to more recent trends in health education the State Office continued to be the clearing house for all necessary supplies in connection with the program. The National Association sponsored the Crusade program from 1917-1932.

One of the distinctive services of the Foundation and the State Association was the development of nursing services in the State. Apparently the very

first nurse ever employed in Georgia to visit patients in their home was one paid by the Margaret Bottome Circle of the King's Daughters in Savannah in 1904. Atlanta followed under similar auspices a year or two later. So far as is known, however, no nurse was employed by a health department in the State until Miss Jackson was assigned to the department in Glynn County under the direction of Dr. Abercrombie in 1916. She was assigned for the purpose of demonstrating the value of a nurse after definite promise had been made to employ one to take her place, contingent, of course, upon the success of the venture. The nurse was secured and Miss Jackson was replaced after several months service. From that time forward the Association, backed by Miss Jackson's efforts, continued its insistence upon the importance of nursing in the public health program and, in fact, the indispensability of the service. Miss Jackson visited every part of the State planning nursing services, contacting industrial nurses and bringing groups of nurses together for discussions and planning wherever possible. She became the recognized leader of the nurses of the State and was responsible for bringing them together as an organization. She was responsible for

Association's Promotion of Nursing Service

a number being employed in health departments and many others in industrial and other forms of nursing. When the Foundation became the Bureau of Tuberculosis of the State Department of Health, an agreement was entered into with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, by which Miss Jackson became the Supervisor of the Metropolitan's nursing service, part of her salary being paid by the insurance company. In 1921 when the organization voluntarily withdrew from the service with the State Board, the Metropolitan connection was automatically discontinued, but Miss Jackson was still recognized as the organizer and leader of the nursing forces in the State. Early in 1922, summarizing her efforts up to that time in promoting nursing in the State, she listed 106 nurses, of whom 34 were connected with health departments; 19 industrial nurses, 2 school nurses; 15 private tuberculosis association nurses and the remainder designated as Red Cross, Metropolitan and other organizations. Soon thereafter the State Board of Health assumed responsibility for promoting nurses in health departments and appointed a supervisor for that purpose. In accordance, therefore, with the fundamental policy of the Association, the State organization limited its activities in the nursing line to

the promotion of nursing in its specific field and more particularly in the local associations in Atlanta, Savannah and Columbus. Miss Jackson was continued, but her functions were more that of a field worker in the interest of the various programs of the association than the particular function of promoting nurses. She was, however, subject to call to advise concerning nursing problems. After Miss Busha's resignation, she had much to do with the promotion of the Modern Health Crusade and the arrangements for the Traveling Tuberculosis Clinics. Late in the summer of 1923, having an attractive offer from the American Red Cross as a field worker for the organization in Georgia and with the understanding that she could be called upon for occasional help in her former field of service, she resigned her position with the State Association and joined the Red Cross Staff.

The Annual Meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association was held in Atlanta in the spring of 1924. This was the first such meeting in the south. The Georgia Tuberculosis Association and the Atlanta Association were the joint hosts and an unusual entertainment social and play program was worked out to give the delegates, more than 1,000 strong and from practically every state in the union and from foreign countries, diversion and recreation aside from their strenuous functional programs. We were told that but few cities, if any, had ever given the National and its affiliates such a welcome. The stay

**National
Meeting
Atlanta**

of the delegates was apparently greatly enjoyed and the hosts and sponsors felt themselves amply rewarded for their efforts at entertainment, owing to the high quality of the programs and the inspiration brought to the State and the south by the meeting. The newspapers were helpful in making the meeting a success, featuring many of the programs and the distinguished visitors. An outstanding foreign visitor was the originator of the first Christmas Seal, Einar Holboell, from Denmark. He was a tall and imposing figure and was featured enthusiastically in the papers and in the rotogravure sections. Of the play programs put on by the hosts probably the opening of the golf clubs to those who played golf and the barbecue at Stone Mountain were the most popular.

Owing to the constant tie-up in services between the Association and the State Board of Health, on invitation of Dr. Abercrombie, the offices of the Association were again moved to the State Board of Health building on Capitol Square. The purpose, as

on the former occasion, was to facilitate the cooperative procedures. All through the 1920's the matter of

**Offices a
Second Time
at the
State Board
of Health**

health and tuberculosis legislation was on the agenda of both organizations. Since, by the resignation of both Miss Busha and Miss Jackson, the staff of the Association had been seriously reduced and more of the burden of the organization thrown upon the Executive, the invitation was welcomed as it provided much relief through cooperation. Again as before no financial obligation was assumed by either party except that office rent was free to the Association.

It will be easily observed from the foregoing briefs that the Foundation and the Association felt that their specific programs could often be best promoted by cooperation and offering services to other groups, sometimes to other States. These services were frequently paid for, but sometimes definite contributions. Services rendered to organizations in Georgia were always contributed with the exceptions mentioned in the case of the State Board of Health's sometimes paying expenses for specific services. Although during the latter part of the twenty's the Association's staff was reduced, the Executive was frequently on the programs or at the helm of other organizations in the State and in some cases out of

**Extra
Services**

of the State. He had been the president of the Southern Tuberculosis Conference in its outstanding meeting in Jacksonville in 1920. In 1923 he cooperated with Mr. F. D. Hopkins, of the National Association, in reorganizing the Conference and in promoting its program in Asheville. In 1929 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Conference; had the responsibility for its programs in 1930 and 1931; resigning in 1931, leaving the Conference with a treasury surplus of \$600.00. He was on the Board of the Council of Social Agencies in Georgia from its organization in 1920. Later he became its president and was instrumental in changing it from a Council, with state programs that were not working well, to a conference organization. He became president of the Conference in 1930 and was responsible for its program for that year. He, also, helped to promote the State Child Health and Protection Conference in cooperation with the White House Conference and was responsible for its first program, a joint program with the State Conference of Social Work in Athens in 1931.

In 1925 the State Association laid the foundation

through conferences and addresses which led to a Bond Issue and the construction of a Sanatorium in Clarke County at Athens. The Institution, on a splendid tract just outside the city, was an imposing small structure and well equipped. For its first year, it gave splendid service, but thereafter the county authorities refused to support it whereupon the local association was incorporated and took charge running the Institution for nearly a dozen years as a private sanatorium. The burden in the end proved too much for the association and the project was abandoned. The Institution has since been unoccupied and has greatly declined in value. If the legislation now being discussed by the State Board of Health, which will provide subsidies for local institutions, should be approved, Fairhaven, the Clarke County Institution, might be renovated and yet prove an asset to that section of the State. The Association was, also, in consultation with the Chatham-Savannah Association and the Savannah Kiwanis Club in 1926 respecting the building of an institution for the care of children, furnishing the plans and advising as to the service for the first few years. The main objective in the establishment of this latter institution was to demonstrate the feasibility of the care of the tuberculosis with the hope of building sentiment for the construction of a larger institution for the care of adults. This objective was later reached in the construction of a fifty bed institution as an adjunct to the children's unit and its dedication on February 16, 1944.

Two Local Institutions

It has been remarked that the tuberculosis movement is not static. Its programs frequently change and its history shows that the changes are usually along the lines of progress. In Georgia this has been particularly noticeable in respect to the educational campaigns. Mention has been made of the fact that the Modern Health Crusade, which did so much to make the schools of the nation and Georgia health conscious, was changed in deference to the progress of educational thought. In Georgia the change from the Crusade was marked by something which seems to be unique—the promotion of a Thirty Lesson Course in Health for the teachers in various summer schools and institutes held each year under the auspices of the State Department of Education. This service was rendered in response to a joint invitation from the Department of Education and the Department of Health. Specifically the request was that the Association furnish a Course of Lessons on the vari-

ous phases of health promotion, physical education, mental health and disease prevention to be taught in summer schools and institutes through a five weeks period of six days each. The lessons were to be in outline, references to various texts and methods of presentation being given. The State Board of Health agreed to pay for the reference texts which were to be placed in the libraries of the various schools. The Department of Education agreed to supply the teachers and otherwise promote the courses. It fell, therefore, to the Executive Secretary to outline the courses and to visit the Institutes and make suggestions as to the class work to the fullest extent possible. The course was first used in 1925 and was continued into the early 1930's. On two or three occasions during the period the lessons were revised, bringing them up to date and adding new references. The venture reached its maximum importance in 1930 when it was taught in nineteen summer schools, two of which were Negro institutes. It is unfortunate that definite figures cannot be given at this time showing the extent to which the teachers of the State attended these courses. It is safe to say, however, that there were but few systems in the State outside the larger cities that did not feel their effects. The various editions of the course and a list of the reference books used are on file in the archives of the State Association. Prof. J. O. Martin, who had cooperated so splendidly with the Foundation in its first health education work, beginning in 1915, and who had, also, supported it in its promotion of the Modern Health Crusade, carried the chief responsibility for the promotion of the Thirty Lesson Courses in the Institutes.

A Unique Venture in Health Education

In pursuance of its policy of rendering service to other institutions and organizations, the Association, with the concurrence of the Raoul Foundation, released the Executive Secretary from the burdens of the State Association program, except as an advisor, for two and a half years service, beginning September 1929, to become the Executive of the Department of Public Welfare of the State, the Foundation generously agreeing, in order to promote the interest of the department, to pay part of the salary of its Executive in the new position. As an outcome of this new service to the State, the Department's program was enlarged and saved in the legislative wrangle that soon ensued which involved the reorganization of the State's services but its

Service to the Department of Public Welfare

Board, which up to that time managed the programs of the department, was lost and the program placed under a general board with many other functions; however, during the period marked progress in the services of the organization was made, chief among which may be mentioned:

(a) The organization and promotion of the Georgia Child Welfare Committee, which took over the program and the children being served by the Georgia Children's Home Society.

(b) The organization of the Fulton and DeKalb County Child Welfare Association.

(c) The chartering of the Georgia Child Welfare Committee as the Children's Service Society of Georgia.

(d) The completion of a study of Negro children in Georgia, aided by a Rosenwahl gift, and recommendations for the care of these children.

(e) The improvement of the services in the jails and institutions of the State, and particularly those caring for delinquent, orphaned and homeless children, under the careful supervision and direction of different members of the welfare staff.

During the release of the Executive, the promotion of the tuberculosis programs fell successively under the direction of Mr. W. L. Cosper, Acting Executive in 1929-1930 and Mr. R. H. Hixon, assistant to Mr. Cosper in 1930 and his successor in 1931. Miss Ada M. Whyte, also, was employed by the Association as

The Interim field worker and nurse. Her chief function was the visitation of patients in need of care throughout the State. Owing to this change in the personnel of the Association the offices were again moved from the State Board of Health, first to quarters in connection with the Atlanta Association at 282 Forrest Avenue and later to the Chamber of Commerce Building.

Judged by the Seal Sale there was but little advance in this period as a whole. It is true there was an upsurge to nearly \$41,000 in the sale in 1923, but in spite of all planning, annual returns, while better than any year previous to the organization of the

Status at End of Period Association, fluctuated and gradually declined till at the end of the period they were back almost to the War

Council Allotment figures. It is as if the depression had arrived in Georgia five or six years before it was felt by the rest of the country. But the decade on the whole was far from one of decline, as the preceding briefs have undoubtedly indicated.

Final—12 Year—Period (1932 - 1943)

The first thirty years of the organized tuberculosis program in Georgia ended in June 1943, but to make future reporting easier, it has been thought best to

include the whole of 1943 and in a few instances the references will include the first two months of 1944. This liberty has been taken in order to include the

Period Preview 1943 seal sale returns. The final twelve year period, of which this is the first paragraph, is a splendid climax to the long struggle in the constructive work of the previous years. The work of this period has been so definite and the results so often and so recently presented at Board meetings, district conferences and to individual committees in every county of the State, that it is thought a more limited review than for the previous period may be justified.

Returning to full time service with the Association March 1, 1932, the Executive Secretary began planning for the year's work which he hoped would profit by his extensive experience with the Welfare Department and other divisions of the state government. The State Board of Health and State Sanatorium were ready to enter the clinic field, definitely relieving the State Association of any obligation in that particular, except in cooperation with its local associations in Atlanta and Savannah. While the Association was conducting occasional clinics in different parts of the State, the preparation for the clinics was always made by the nurse or another member of the Staff, as, for instance, Miss Mildred Manson, following Miss Jackson's resignation. The State Board found itself handicapped to begin the work by the fact that no nurse was trained for this particular problem and so again the Association was

Clinics Taken Over by State Board called upon to render its assistance, Miss Whyte being delegated for the purpose for nearly a year with the understanding that, before she relinquished that assignment she train another nurse to take her place. The clinic service, therefore, was established with this degree of help from the State Association and has continued to cover the State every year since. On returning full time to the Association, Miss Whyte continued to travel the State chiefly in the interest of the home care of patients that were reported to the Association from various sources—sometimes from the Sanatorium or from the clinics or as a result of calls from local tuberculosis committees.

While with the Welfare Department, the Executive and the Director of the State Board of Health had discussed the advisability of dividing the State into similar districts so that the services of the two departments in these districts could be better compared

and to facilitate cooperation in so far as cooperation was feasible. The plan was not carried out, but in 1932 it was revived at the suggestion of Dr. Abercrombie of the State Board and Dr. Haygood of the State Sanatorium. The clinics of the State Board and Sanatorium had developed rapidly and apparently to the fullest extent possible until really state-wide nursing service could be established. A suggestion, therefore, was made to the Association by the State Board and the Sanatorium by which it was thought the proper nursing service could be secured. It was welcomed and after some discussion it was decided to divide the State into ten districts as nearly equal in population as possible considering county boundaries. From these districts the counties having health units including nurses were to be excluded. It was suggested that the Christmas Seal Sale in the separate districts be put on for the purpose of securing funds for the employment of a nurse who should arrange for the clinics in the different districts and

The District Plan

between the holding of the clinics should follow-up the cases found, making suggestions as to home treatment and sending as many as possible to the Sanatorium. This plan was presented to the National Tuberculosis Association and approved as a very constructive and prophetic service. The National thought it would be too expensive and too great a risk to attempt the organization of the sale in all ten of the districts the first year and advised that only one be tried in 1933. For the promotion of the sale in this district and in general to help the districting plan, the National organization made a contribution of \$500.00 to the Association. To further the plan Dr. Haygood of the State Sanatorium undertook the organization of a second district, so the organization plan was definitely launched. So much depended upon the success in the first or northwest Georgia district of twelve counties that our long time friend, Mr. J. O. Martin, was induced to undertake the promotion of the project in that district. His efforts met with great success, the sale in the combined counties being increased nearly 500% over the sales of the previous year. The income was sufficient to pay the salary and expenses of the nurse for the district for fifteen months. Mrs. Maude Fleming, R.N., was assigned to the district and the clinic and follow-up demonstration in those counties proved the feasibility of the plan; however, before the time for the 1934 sale arrived, the State Board of Health had secured from one of the alphabet organizations of the Government sufficient money to install nurses in

the other nine districts so the original plan of selling Christmas Seals in the district for the purpose of employing a district nurse was abandoned.

So promising were the results in the first district under the Tenth District Plan that though it was no longer necessary to turn over the seal sale money for the employment of county or district nurses, it was concluded to modify the plan in the interest of the sale and the association's promotion program in 1934 and 1935. In this case, however, five districts were set up and a seal sale promoter for each district secured. These workers, while having some background of social work, having been employed previously by the W.P.A., had to undergo a short period of training. While the results were nothing like as favorable as in the first district of the original plan there was an advance in the sale and the Association was encouraged to continue the plan in the future in such modified form as seemed advisable.

Modified District Plan

As early as 1928 the N.T.A. had set aside a period each spring for stressing the importance of the early diagnosis of tuberculosis, special literature on the subject being issued. This annual spring campaign soon became known as the E.D.C. or Early Diagnosis Campaign. The Georgia Association bought as much of this literature each year as it felt could be distributed without waste. In the early 30's, a definite plan of distribution was worked out and applied. The plan included coverage of the entire State by field workers and the selling of the distribution plan to local committees; in other words, the plan of distribution was first set-up and agreed to and an order taken only for the literature that could be distributed in accordance with the plan. In this way real significance was given to the E.D.C. and, since the set-up of the plan of distribution and State coverage was arranged, the campaign has grown in importance each year so that maps in the State Office year after year have shown each county visited and a pretty definite distribution of the literature in nearly every instance.

Soon after the emphasis on a state-wide basis of the E.D.C., a new educational method was suggested by the National Tuberculosis Association — the Negro Essay Contest. Since this contest is staged in April each spring it was found that it could be promoted in Negro schools and colleges along with the E.D.C. It should be noted that this is a National movement and the entrants in Georgia are in contest with other high schools and colleges throughout the

Nation. This fact adds to the importance of the contest in the State. Each year the Association's representatives have contacted personally or by letter practically all of the Negro Colleges and the "A" grade Negro high schools and a good many of the lower grade high schools and have instituted the contest in a large proportion of them. In preparation

N.E.C.

for the writing of the essays each year, a Kit of literature bearing upon the subjects chosen is left with the schools and a promoter of the contest and teachers of the required studies selected. As indicative of the interest in the contest and the high quality of work done, it is sufficient to say that the first National college prize was won by Georgia in the years 1935, 1936, 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1943, and the second college prize in 1937 and 1941 and college honorable mention in 1942. The high school fourth prize was won in 1940 and the high school first prize in 1941. Prizes are offered also by the State Office and local associations and committees to the first, second and third best essays among both college and high school entrants. The influence of this program has had more to do in laying the foundations for the control of tuberculosis in the Negro race than any other method so far tried, in fact it has been suggested that high school and college students in the Negro race probably now have a better knowledge of control measures and may be doing more to bring about better health conditions in their homes and communities than among white students.

In 1934 following the discontinuance of the "Thirty Lesson Course" the Association began the distribution of selected literature on tuberculosis and related health subjects in Kits; for instance there were Kits for high schools, Kits for grade schools, Kits for nurses, etc. Just a little later the National Office began issuing Package Library Folders which embraced the Kit idea. There were three folders in the National series entitled the Historical Approach, the Scientific Approach, and the Statistical Approach. It was left to the States to select the appropriate literature for each folder. The Georgia Association added a folder entitled the School's Approach and began the issuance of the four folders with appropriate literature in each, the number of items ranging from ten to fifteen each. As in the case of the E.D.C. material these folders were not carelessly distributed; in other words, they became selling items and their distribution became a part of the work of the field representatives, particularly in their

Another Innovation

E.D.C. or spring coverage of the State. Samples of the different Kits, each of which had a beautiful cover properly inscribed were shown to the school authorities and the method of use discussed. No effort was made to sell the Kits unless school authorities saw the advantage of their use and agreed to the plan proposed. This plan of the distribution of appropriate literature and its use under teachers selected for the purpose who have agreed to follow the course of instruction outlined in one of the pamphlets enclosed has been continued since 1934 and there are but few systems in the State that have not used and do not have now in their libraries these literature Kits, which are still being held as sources of information on practically all questions that may come up in health promotion classes. The use of the appropriately inscribed folders has had to be discontinued since the war owing to the shortage of paper, but other envelopes or folders are being used.

Frequent mention has been made of the changing procedures in health education. Probably the most important change of all has been the emphasis in the last ten years on Visual Education. The development in the Visual Education Program itself has been but little less noteworthy than the general change in the health education concept. We have had visual education from the earliest days of the tuberculosis movement. In those days and for a number of years, however, lantern lectures were in great vogue. In the archives of the Georgia Tuberculosis Association collections of lantern slides numbered in order of importance in lectures on tuberculosis, sanitation, hygiene, Mother Nature, M.D., etc., are still preserved. At the close of World War I, we began to get moving picture reels on the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. These were silent films and were used in local theaters quite extensively in Georgia. In 1936, the Association procured its first sound film. It was entitled "Contacts." This film was produced by the Hennepin County Tuberculosis Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The National almost immediately took up the production of sound films and has issued one or two dealing with significant phases of the tuberculosis program each year. The Georgia Tuberculosis Association, soon after the purchase of "Contacts," also procured a projector and each year since the showings of the various films has greatly increased in the State program. The Atlanta, Savannah and Augusta Associations have also purchased projectors and films as has the State Board of Health. Maps in the State Office

Visual Education

beginning in 1938 have shown the increasing extent of coverage yearly by the State Staff. Mention has been made of the fact that the State is covered in the spring in the E.D.C. and N.E.C. programs. It is covered again in the fall in the interest of the seal sale. These are seasonal campaigns. The Visual Education Campaign is an all year round one with the exception that during the close of the schools in the summertime it cannot be carried on as extensively as during the rest of the year. While this campaign is a state office program, the local associations and committees share in it, since an arrangement has been entered into whereby the committees that cannot afford paid staffs may secure the services of the State Staff without the payment of salary for this Visual Education Program, the stipulation being that the local or county committee bear the expenses of the staff member on a per diem basis. This is an innovation that has given great vitality to the local committees. In this very significant way they put their money to effective use. The Association has not yet been able to cover the entire State in any one year on this program, but progress is being made and with the purchase of a little more equipment and probably another field staff member complete coverage will be attained.

Probably the most significant work yet done by the Georgia Tuberculosis Association was begun August 1, 1937 on the joint invitation of the State Board of Health, State Sanatorium and State Department of Public Welfare. The Sanatorium could not meet the demand for the reception of patients owing to the fact that the bed capacity was limited and the further fact that the turnover was not sufficiently rapid. It was beginning to be believed that patients successfully reacting to pneumothorax treatments could be quickly discharged and cared for at their homes if arrangements could be made throughout the State for the continuation of the treatments, and the joint request coming to the Association was that it undertake to contact the physicians throughout the State to administer these treatments and be responsible for the fees. The part to be played by the State Sanatorium and State Board was the referral to the Association of patients who had successfully undergone the initial treatments and were for that reason ready to be discharged. The function of the Welfare Department was to have its county directors check on the patient or the patient's family to see whether the economic status would justify the payment of the fees, in which case the person in need of treatment could be referred to the physician as a

private patient. If these fees could not be paid privately, then the State Association would have to assume the obligation. Physicians were soon found in every part of the State who were willing to cooperate in the program so that seldom a patient

Pneumo. would have to go as far as twenty-five miles for his treatment. Fees were soon agreed upon and the form of report that was to be made to the State Association monthly. It was understood, of course, that this obligation on the part of the Association was only assumed for a limited time. A sufficient length of time, however, to demonstrate the success or failure of the venture. It was only necessary to continue it three years or until August 1, 1940. At that time, the State Board of Health was thoroughly convinced of the feasibility of the program and agreed to take it over and at that time, outside of Atlanta and Savannah, which managed their own refill campaigns, patients had been handled by the State Office from exactly 100 counties and they had been referred to a total of sixty-eight physicians. This program was best appraised by Dr. H. C. Schenck when the State Board agreed to assume responsibility: "The thirty-six deaths, less than 10% out of the total of 372, over a period of three years, indicates a marvelous achievement. If a few of those who dropped out of the demonstration should be found later to have died, the per cent of surviving patients would still be a fine record for any group of tuberculosis patients over an equal length of time. There is another angle to the value of this demonstration. Assuming that the average cost of treating the 365 patients on the active list throughout the period was \$60.00 per year, the cost of these treatments for the period would have been \$21,900. On the other hand, the cost of treating the same patients in a Sanatorium at \$1.75 per day would have been \$233,143.75. It can be said, therefore, that the Tuberculosis Association's refill program saved the tax payers of the State this huge sum. Looking at it another way, it may be said that the program lessened Sanatorium requirements to the amount of 365 beds."

It is worthy of note that the 100 counties from which the patients were referred were counties with volunteer workers. These committees retained 75% of the returns from their Christmas Seal Sale. The monthly bills to the physicians for their services were referred by the State Office to and paid by the committee of the patient's county. This helped the county committees to realize their importance and

stimulated their cooperation in the seal sale and other programs.

On agreeing to relieve the State Association of the responsibility of the refill program, Dr. Abercrombie asked that it undertake another service to patients in the State—Social Service and the Vocational Readjustment of patients. The Association had been endeavoring to meet the social requirement of patients in the State in extreme cases from its earliest days and this service had increased through Miss Jackson's visitations and later Miss Whyte's. The suggestion, therefore, of the State Board of Health was readily agreed to and the new program quickly launched following the issuance of a booklet outlining the service proposed. It was made plain that this was to be a cooperative service and that the State Association was not entering the field to relieve other organizations of their responsibilities. The plan as launched, therefore, was for the field workers of the Association to visit counties in succession, carrying a list of patients all of whom were to be visited and the needs of families and of the patients carefully appraised. This appraisal was to be presented to the county chairman, the health officer and the nurse, in health unit counties, the welfare director and a representative of the schools, and the needs of each family allocated to the organization considered responsible.

**Social Service
and
Rehabilitation**

It was understood in every instance where the organization could not meet the responsibility that the tuberculosis association, through its local committee, would assume it and carry through until proper adjustments were made. This program has been carried out in more than sixty counties of the State and it too has proved a stimulating factor for our local groups. In every instance so far the county committee has assumed the per diem expenses of the state representative making the study and calling a conference for the allocation of the needs and in no instance has a local committee refused to assume the responsibility for the service to families and patients that were shown to be necessary. In a number of instances the service has gone beyond social service to the actual objective of vocational readjustment. The patients who proved to be arrested cases, when necessary, being sent to schools for training for new jobs. Carrying out its policy of not taking over the duties of other organizations, when the matter of re-education became necessary, these patients have been referred to the Rehabilitation Division of the State Department of

Education. The same fine spirit of cooperation on the part of this Department has been found that has from the first been manifested by the State Board of Health, State Welfare Board and the local affiliated committees.

This twelve year period has not only been remarkable for the nature and value of its programs, but for the advance of the Annual Christmas Seal Sale. A good many reasons may be given for this phenomenal advance. In the first place it is due to the fact that we have been able to improve our selling methods and in the second place, particularly since 1938, economic conditions have helped; however, the best explanation seems to be that the public has become conscious of the value of the work being done and the responsibility of the Christmas Seals for the various programs. We began a number of years ago to try to raise money through the seal sale to employ a larger staff. We found that that was not the better way to go about it. We borrowed money and employed a staff and these field workers, covering the state two or three times a year, have so effectively shown the value of the programs that the public has graciously and splendidly responded, so that it is no longer necessary to borrow. There is a prospect now that the Association may be able to employ additional workers. Mention has been made of the fluctuation of the sale during previous periods and of the difficulties during the depression. In 1938 the total sale had risen slightly beyond the apparently accidental high figure of 1923 to \$42,916. It has risen each year since. It should be noted that the 1938 sale, the highest up to that time, was during the refill demonstration. In 1940 when we began the Social Service and Rehabilitation Program it rose to \$54,345. In 1941 it jumped to \$72,468. In 1942 it rose to \$103,679 and the reports to date on the 1943 sale have reached the gratifying total of \$145,583.02.

**Advance in
Seal Sale**

Some States have fallen into the habit of presenting graphs showing the decline in the death rate in comparison to the rise in seal sale returns. The Georgia Association does not think that this comparison is just because there are too many factors involved in the reduction in the deaths from tuberculosis. It has been shown that the economic factor is an important one and besides there are other organizations that have contributed. For a number of years now the State Board of Health's program in Georgia has surpassed that of the tuberculosis association. It is

true that we have cooperated with both the State Board and the Sanatorium and our influence has been significantly felt, in reality in the early years greatly influencing them. They are glad to give credit to the work we have done and we freely acknowledge their outstanding contribution to the control of this major killer. It is with this explanation that we announce the gratifying decline in the tuberculosis death rate. The first figures announced in Georgia were from Miss Whitney's survey for the year 1913. This could not be expected to be absolutely accurate. It is probably an under statement rather than an over statement. The figure was 180.2 per 100,000. When the Vital Statistics Law became effective, although the deaths reported then were known to be far short of the total, the rate had apparently fallen to 81.6. From that date to the present time there have been but few years when there was not a decline. The rate for 1942, the last available as published by the State Board of Health is, White, 22.8; Colored 73.7; Total, 40.5.

Decline in Death Rates

In the preceding briefs, an effort has been made to outline the more significant programs carried on through the thirty year period by the Foundation and the Association. When the Foundation turned over the operation of the program to the Association

Expenditures on Programs

in 1921, approximate figures were given of the total money raised and expended through that period of eight and a half years by the office and also by the local associations. The total arrived at was \$425,000. An effort has been made since to assess the annual income and expenditures, and the approximate total including the Raoul Foundation period, that is, for the thirty years, is as follows:

Office Receipts and Expenditures . . .	\$ 423,724.71
Local Assns. Receipts and Expenditures	1,971,842.35
Total	\$2,395,767.06

This does not include, except for the balance held over for the 1943-44 program, the receipts and expenditures since the first of April, 1943.

These briefs should not be closed without proper reference to the Staff. There have been a few field workers and a number of office helpers whose names have not been mentioned in the preceding narrative. That is to be regretted just as it is to be regretted that the members of the Executive and other Committees of the Association could not be included in the limited compass of a Thirty Year Report of this

kind. Some space, however, should be given to the present staff. Two members have been with the Association long enough to be called veterans, the Executive, who on the first of March concluded his twenty-nine years of service, and Mrs. Young who first came to the Association in February 1922. She was on leave from June 1927 to September 1929. She returned and has been with the organization continuously since. Her service has been invaluable. She has gradually relieved the executive of much of the burden of dictating correspondence concerning seal sale and other reports and practically all of the business with local associations and with it all she has a splendid record of friendly and pleasant contacts with our affiliated groups, both state and national. It would be difficult to exaggerate her helpfulness through the years. Mr. Merriam joined the staff on a temporary basis in September 1935, his services only being required during the seal sale period of 1935 and the E.D.C. and seal sale periods of 1936. In these periods he proved his worth and became a permanent member of the Staff on October 15, 1937. During all of these years, he has been classed as a field worker and he has proved a good salesman for the services of the State Office, being a bearer of good will in both directions—from the State Office to representatives of our affiliated associations and committees and to the public and from them back to the office. He has unfailing friendliness and good humor and has been a valuable asset to the organization from his first day of service. Mrs. Burroughs in length of service is next in order, she having joined the staff in February 1936. She has been both faithful and loyal and has gradually made for herself on the staff a place that would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to fill. She, too, has mastered the intricate details of the office and is able to give reliable information to all comers on practically all phases of the program. She is noted for her equanimity and friendliness. Mr. Young joined the staff in September 1937. He was on leave to the United States Army from December 30, 1940 to February 15, 1942. At first he was assigned largely and almost exclusively to field work. His friendships through his association with ministers, with Emory students and graduates and those with whom he came in contact in the State Guard and in the Army have given him friendly and helpful contacts in nearly all parts of the State. Soon some of the burdens of the administration were shifted to his shoulders and he was given some responsibility for arranging itiner-

Present Staff