

The Breathing Association

1906 - The Tuberculosis Era

The first organized effort to assist the “consumptive poor” started in 1890 in Vienna, Austria. The movement started in the United States in 1892 in Pennsylvania, 1901 in Ohio, at the urging of Dr. Charles O. Probst, and in 1902 in New York. The Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis concentrated on: 1. passage of anti-spitting laws and anti-dust legislation, 2. making TB a reportable disease, and 3. launching an educational program. In 1901, Carrie Nelson Black became Chair of the TB Study Committee and concluded after a few years of service through the Instructive District Nurses Association locally, that a separate organization was needed in Columbus to address the devastating disease. Under her leadership, the vision became reality in 1906 with the formation of what is now The Breathing Association.



1906

In the late afternoon of December 5, 1906 at the Chittenden Hotel, Carrie Nelson Black held the first meeting of the Columbus Society for the Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis, now known as The Breathing Association.

1906-1907

The TB Dispensary opened at 40 S. Third St. The location changed many times. In 1907, the TB Summer Camp opened and TB Sunday was established. TB Sunday was a program of public education aided by church pastors and newspapers.

Note: In the dispensary, only a stethoscope was available for diagnosis. Eggs and milk were given to these who were deemed curable.



Elizabeth Allen
- First Home
Care Nurse.

1908

By 1908, the organization's pattern for the next 20 years was forming. The Dispensary continued to provide free examination service; the Education committee tried various ways to educate the public; the nursing staff made visits, delivered supplies, comforted patients and saw to it that the hospital and camp beds were kept filled with patients. Twenty years later the annual report of the Columbus Tuberculosis Society was almost identical with that of 1908. In 1930, Mrs. Black said "We can point with great comfort to the fact that while one of every six deaths in Columbus in 1906 was caused by TB, in 1930 one out of every 20 deaths was caused by TB. Our goal must be NO TUBERCULOSIS."

As a result of the TB camp experience in 1907, a TB hospital was recommended. It opened in 1908 with the construction of two shacks which became the humble beginnings of the Benjamin Franklin Hospital.



1913

The Open Air School opened at cross-section of Hudson St. and Neil Avenue. Tubercular children were NOT admitted. The sole purpose of the school was to provide a place where children who were predisposed to the disease or approaching the danger line could receive instruction and nourishment to check their disease, which was pre-tuberculosis. In 1914, the cost for a child per day was figured at 22 cents.



In 1920 and 1921 an attempt was made by the nurses in their respective districts to contact all ministers, physicians, dentists, all factories and workshops, and all clubs, stores and laundries. The purpose of the visits was to explain what the Society was trying to do in the prevention of disease and to enlist their help. The TB Dispensary was located at 503 Oak St. and had its first x-rays by the 1930's.

1914



The Franklin County Tuberculosis Hospital opened in 1914.

1917

With the Declaration of War, the Society immediately entered into cooperation with the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

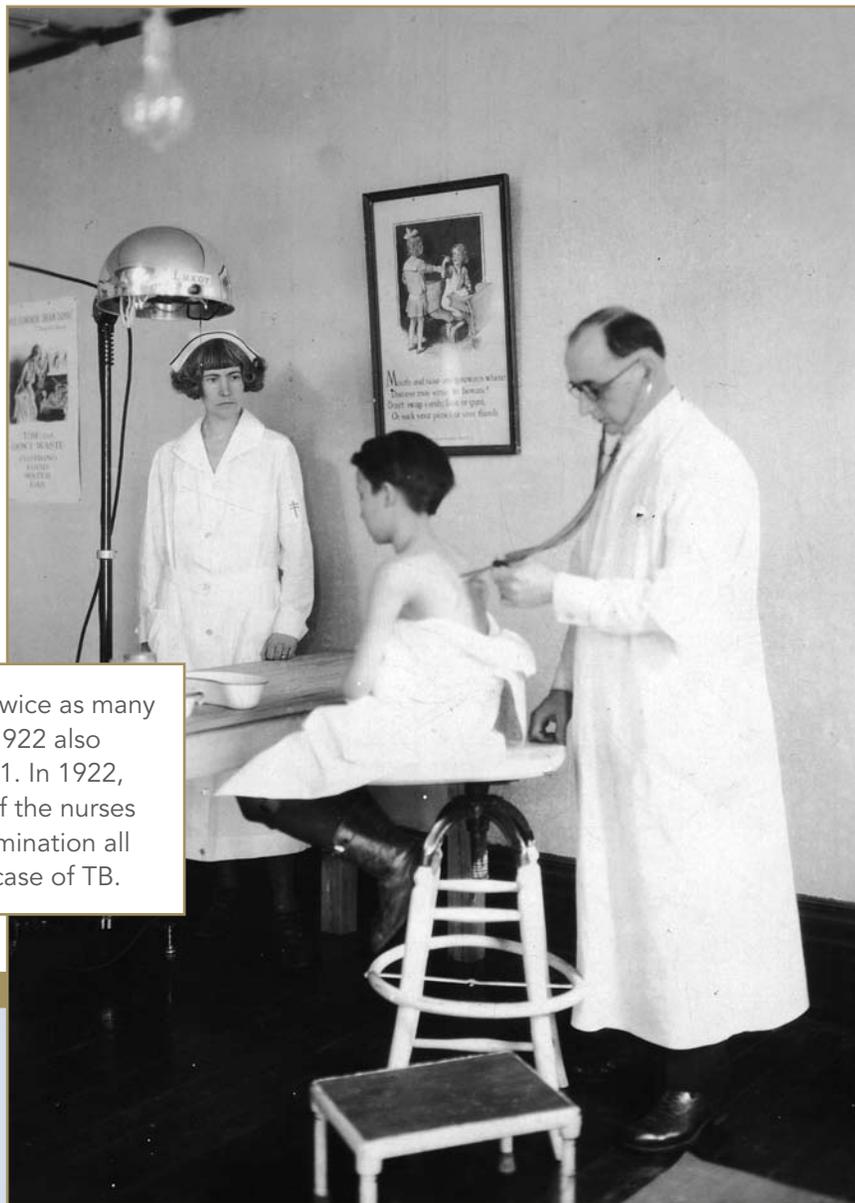
1919

"The Modern Health Crusade," sponsored by the Junior Red Cross was an educational effort designed to reach school children. Each child had to place an x after eleven health rules for fifteen weeks. Among them were, "I took 10 slow deep breaths of fresh air today." There were 134 toothbrush drills and 24 handkerchief drills in one week.

1920

1922

The Clinic examined almost twice as many patients in 1921 as in 1920. 1922 also showed an increase over 1921. In 1922, a definite effort on the part of the nurses was made to bring in for examination all known contacts to an active case of TB.

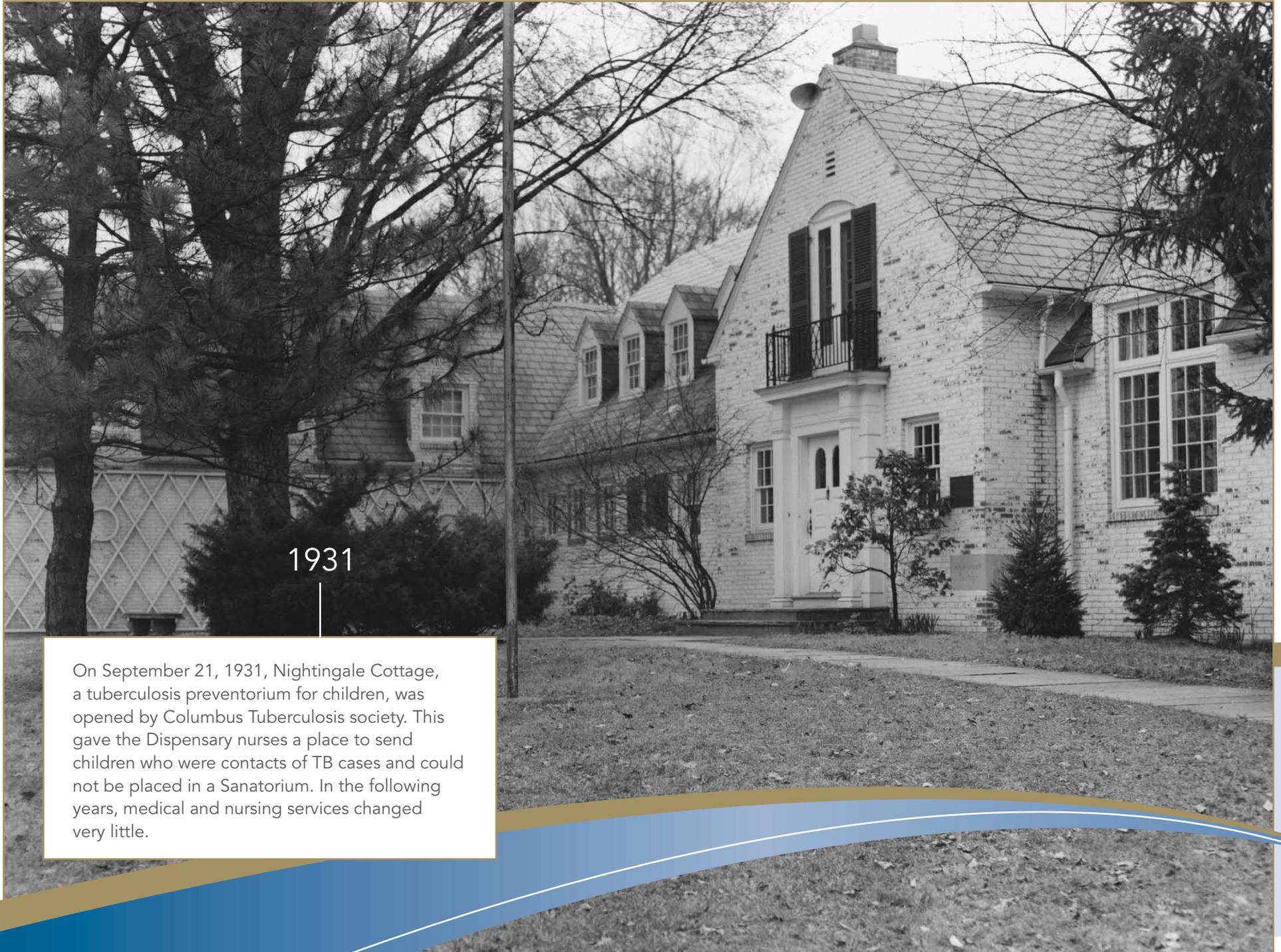


1923

Columbus Community Fund (United Way) started with 28 agencies of which The Breathing Association was one.

1926

The year 1926 marked the 20th anniversary of the Columbus Tuberculosis Society's fight against TB in Franklin County. 1926 also marked the end of a five year campaign of educational calls which the nurses began in 1921. The nurses visited day nurseries, play grounds, TMCA & YWCA, bakeries, drug stores, pool rooms, hotels, tailors, workhouses, rooming houses, dry cleaners, confectioneries, garages, and shoe shine parlors. Approximately 5,000 calls were made, and 35,000 pieces of literature were distributed.



1931

On September 21, 1931, Nightingale Cottage, a tuberculosis preventorium for children, was opened by Columbus Tuberculosis society. This gave the Dispensary nurses a place to send children who were contacts of TB cases and could not be placed in a Sanatorium. In the following years, medical and nursing services changed very little.



WINGS Members.

There were 64 Chapters of WINGS, women's support groups for Nightingale Cottage.

Annual budget \$22,766 provided 14,924 visits to patients with TB.

John Champion, Philanthropist who made Nightingale Cottage possible, died.

1932

The Nursing program was handed over to The Columbus Public Health Department.

1936

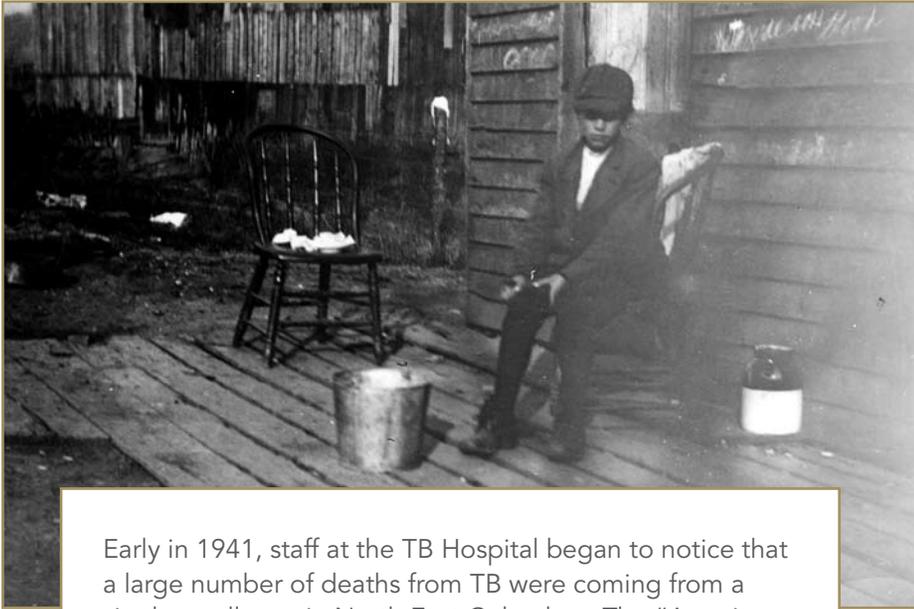
Special Case Finding Clinics was an educational program broadened to include public schools that began a case finding study among school children by using TB testing and X-ray.

Founder, Carrie Nelson Black died October 25, 1936.

1938

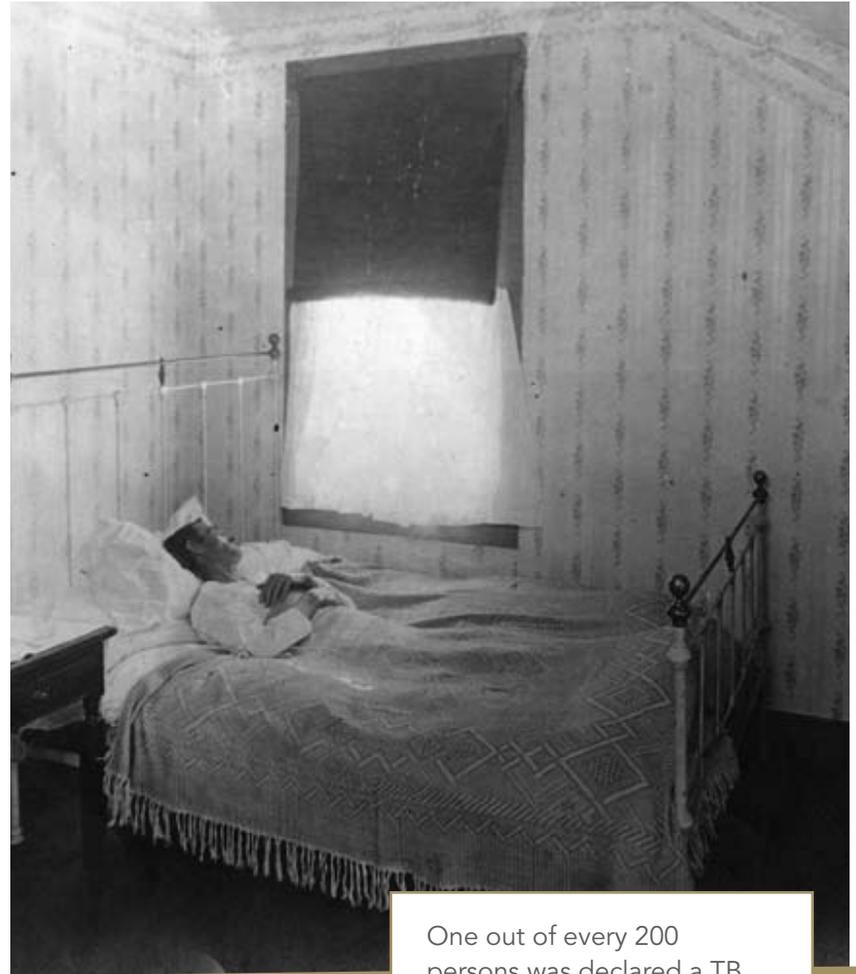
The TB Mobile Clinic began. The Child Welfare Committee of the Forty Eight, a Veterans organization, became interested in the need for routine examination of the school children. With the American Legion and its Ladies Auxiliary, they presented the Columbus Tuberculosis Society with a Mobile TB Clinic. The unit was a house trailer equipped with a thirty milliampere fluoroscope that could be used either in the trailer or taken out and used inside a building. The Westerville Schools were the first to have all children tested.

1940



Early in 1941, staff at the TB Hospital began to notice that a large number of deaths from TB were coming from a single small area in North East Columbus. The "American Addition" was a colony of about 400 African Americans living in an area of about one square mile, surrounded on three sides by railroad yards and the fourth by huge factories. Seven deaths from TB were noted in this district in a six month period by the county nurse working in that area. A meeting was arranged between the Columbus Urban League, Columbus TB Society and the Franklin county TB Hospital official. It was decided to canvass the entire American Addition and provide, through means of the Mobile Clinic, a fluoroscopic examination for everyone in the village. Due to this action in the community, it was believed that future examinations along medical line would come easier, much quicker and less fearful for the citizens when symptoms manifested themselves.

1941



1944

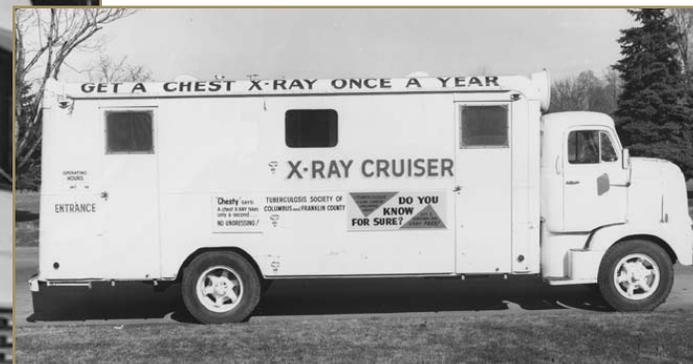
First portable TB x-ray equipment purchased.

1945

One out of every 200 persons was declared a TB "menace" in the community.

A total of 15,334 x-rays were taken in 28 industries.

In 1941, the medical service was essentially what it had been for 32 years. Physical examination, stethoscope, and X-ray being used in one or all forms for the examination of those persons who presented themselves at the Dispensary to find out whether or not they had tuberculosis.

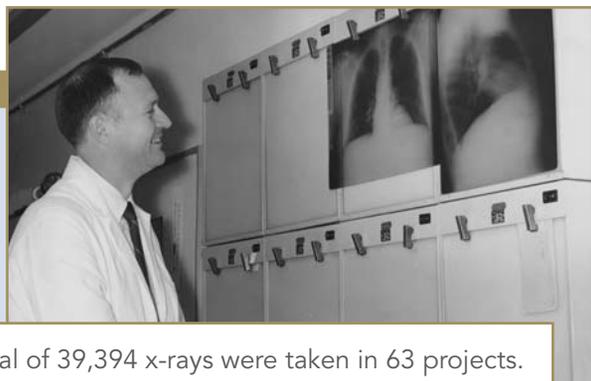


More new TB cases were discovered in Franklin County than in any previous year (746 cases.)

Purchase of first x-ray cruiser.

1952

1950



A total of 39,394 x-rays were taken in 63 projects. 131 people died of TB in Franklin County.

1955

Second x-ray cruiser purchased.

1956

Field trips were held for school students for the Benjamin Franklin Hospital. 50th Anniversary Celebration.



Flippo the Clown receives a tuberculin skin test.

The Lung Health Era Begins

1960 - Today



1960 — TB Society made grant to physicians for emphysema research. Cigarette smoking was indicated as factor in lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and other crippling lung diseases.

1960 1962

The X-ray program expanded to look for respiratory diseases, as well as tuberculosis.

1962 — A new x-ray cruiser was purchased to replace older models.

1966

Society moves to new building at 185 S. Fifth Street, which was constructed for \$190,000 from funds in an unencumbered trust from bequests and memorial contributions made over 25 years.

1965

1967

161 schools participated in the tuberculin skin testing program.



Ed Carter, Air Pollution Press Conference

1969

Smoking Prevention and Cessation campaign launched.

1970

The Society joined the fight against air pollution by donating \$5,000 for a comprehensive study of air quality in Franklin County.





The OSU Chest Clinic received association support.

— 1971

1972

The Benjamin Franklin Hospital closes. TB care was now in general hospitals.

1973

A five year emphysema screening program was under way.

1975

Smoking cessation classes open. The Association funds a pulmonary rehabilitation center at Riverside Hospital.



1976

The Association declared the day after Thanksgiving as "Cold Turkey Day" for smokers to quit. A live turkey was taken to local TV stations to promote the day.

"About your Lungs" an association exhibit at COSI is in 5th year with 270,000 visitors interacting with exhibit.

The Family Asthma Education programs began.



1979

The annual May Classic Run in Worthington began. The May Classic event had a 15 year history (1979-1994) and raised \$206,810 net dollars. Dr. Mary Daniels was the director of the event and is pictured above.

The Association's Air Quality Committee urged the City of Columbus administration to adopt a local air quality enforcement agency.

The first Asthma Day Camp for youngsters began.

1977 1978



A \$30,000 Department of Health Education and Welfare research contract was received to study a rare genetic form of emphysema

A Pulmonary Rehabilitation and Education service provided home care to Franklin County residents with chronic pulmonary disease. A new Rehabilitation van was purchased.

The Olentangy Run fund-raiser begins with 2,800 runners. The Association assists in organizing the Columbus Marathon.

1980

The Association funded medical research fellows at The Ohio State University.

The Association celebrated its 75th Anniversary with a special Open House. Art Robinson & Carrie's Granddaughter, Cynthia Black Jeffrey cut the 75th Anniversary cake.

Hundreds joined new Freedom from Smoking programs which included classes and Self-Help manuals.

The May Classic draws 2000 runners.

Dave Thomas, Wendy's International becomes fund-raising Chairman.

1981



The assets of Mid-Ohio Regional Health Planning Federation were given to the Association. Volunteer John W. Galbreath publicly received \$950,000 in assets on behalf of board.

1982

1983



The Zephyrus League, Women's Support Group is formed by Suzanne Inglis and Katie Grove.
 Len Immke becomes fund-raising Chairman
 Freedom from Smoking in the Workplace begins.
 Asthma Seminar held.



1984

Dave Thomas became the founder of the Association's "Columbus Greats We Love" fund-raiser which honors Katherine LeVeque and John Galbreath. "Columbus Greats We Love" had a 9-year history (1984-1993) and raised \$299,305 net dollars.



The Association's most famous event, Chocolate Fantasy Fair, was founded by Anthony Thomas, Cheryl's Cookies & G.D. Ritz. The first year, over 1,200 lbs. candy, 3,000 pastries, 5,000 cookies, 2,000 donuts, over 50 gallons of ice cream, and 3,000 beverages were consumed. In its thirteen year history (1985 - 1999), the Chocolate Fantasy Fair raised \$579,175 net dollars. Jeanne Schoedinger and the Kroger Company grew the event significantly.

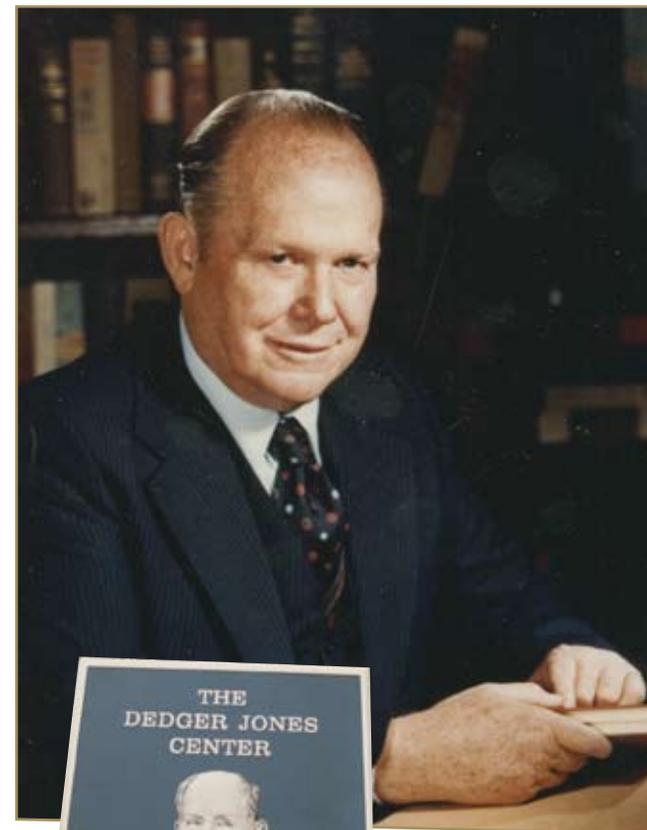


1985

Judy Sheppard Misset, founder of Jazzercise, filled Vets Memorial to raise money for the Association's Sudden Asthma Death Research as a memorial to the late Karin Johnson.

The first week-long Asthma Camp began.





Vice President George Bush and wife Barbara received an award from the Association for his grandfather's contribution. Samuel P. Bush, founder of Buckeye Steel Castings, was a founding Trustee and chaired the Sanitation Committee to improve the sanitary conditions in Columbus businesses as a means to decrease TB. Presenting the award are Trustee Katherine LeVeque and President of The Breathing Association, Marie E. Collart.

The Better Breathing Club begins community wide.

1986

The Association collaborated with Children's Hospital to start the Asthma Clinic for children on Medicaid or with no insurance.

1987

Dedger Jones gave the Association a \$500,000 gift to retire the mortgage. The headquarters was named The Dedger Jones Center.

1988

The Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP) Project Air Care for prescription air conditioners for those in poverty began.
The Agency moved to its current home, 1520 Old Henderson Road.

1992



Spinoza the Bear was adopted as a teaching tool for children with asthma.

A puppet troop with Spinoza the Bear was organized to teach children about asthma.



Trying to take Columbus Smokefree through health regulations by the Boards of Health, Board Chairman Richard Rogovin and President Collart hold a press-conference at Greenlawn Cemetery to call attention to the 1000 non-smokers who die each year in Ohio from secondhand smoke.

1993



President, Dr. Marie E. Collart leads the successful smoking ban effort for passage of health regulations by the Boards of Health.

1994

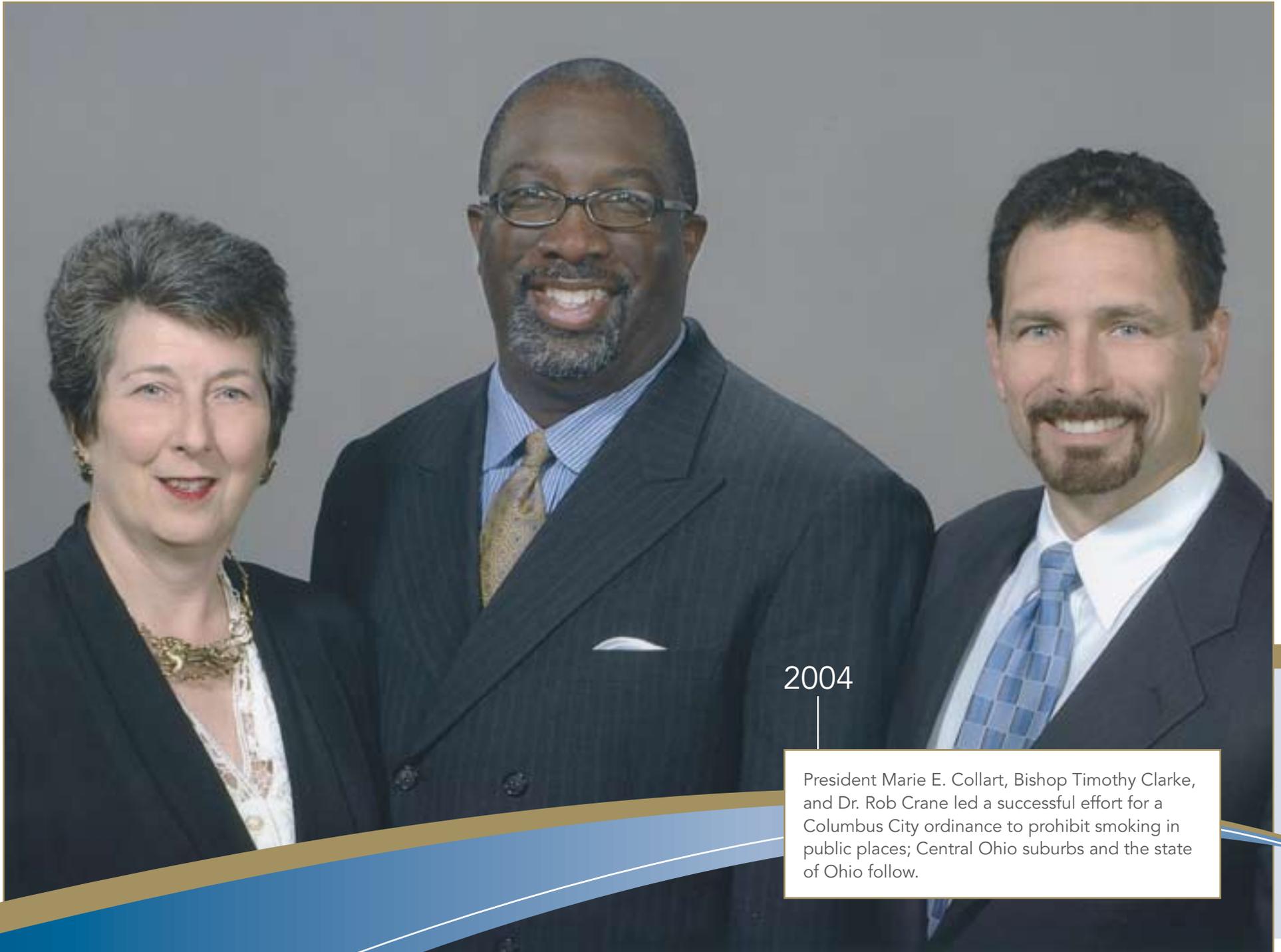
Home Care for seniors began with funding from Franklin County Senior Options Program. The tobacco industry overturns the Smoking ban in Environmental Court.



Headquarters construction completed to bring the building under compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Capital Campaign Chairmen, Gerald Williams and Archie Griffin led the fund-raising.



<p>1996 1998</p>	<p>1999</p>	<p>2001</p>	<p>2003</p>
<p>The Association supports Dr. Rob Crane and the Preventing Tobacco Addiction Foundation's mission to pass Tobacco-To-21 legislation to raise the legal age of tobacco purchase from age 18 to 21.</p>	<p>The Tobacco Free school-based curriculum began for kindergarten through 3rd grades.</p>	<p>The Tobacco Prevention Foundation formed by the State of Ohio with President Collart as a founding Director.</p>	<p>The Quit for Good Tobacco Cessation Coalition is formed by Association; 14 cessation clinics open.</p>



2004

President Marie E. Collart, Bishop Timothy Clarke, and Dr. Rob Crane led a successful effort for a Columbus City ordinance to prohibit smoking in public places; Central Ohio suburbs and the state of Ohio follow.



2006

Since inception in 1988, Project Air Care has distributed 8,287 prescription air conditioners and \$418,808 in energy assistance to those in poverty, having received \$2.5 million in total funds from the Ohio Department of Development.

A Smokefree Ohio Law is passed by Ohio voters.

The Association initiated "Be Aware of Dirty Air" campaign to alert the public of the relationship between asthma and exposure of an infant to "dirty air" during and just after pregnancy.

2005

The Association agreed to be a year-round energy assistance provider to those in poverty through the Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP) of the Ohio Department of Development.

Be Aware of Dirty Air.

A recent study* of pregnant women has found that exposure to "dirty air" and secondhand smoke after birth can harm infants' lungs, making them more susceptible to asthma and other serious respiratory problems.

You can help protect your baby by taking a few simple steps.

- Limit outdoor activities on "dirty air" days to avoid air pollution from cars, trucks, and industrial plants.
- Avoid secondhand smoke.
- Clean and/or change your furnace filters regularly.
- Listen to local news or check www.morpc.org to learn when air quality is unhealthy.
- Sign up for our free dirty air "Early Alert" program.

* Study conducted by the Columbia Center for Children's Environmental Health at Columbia University, NYC 2004

1520 Old Henderson Rd.
Columbus, Ohio 43220
www.breathingassociation.org

Project Funding provided by the
Harry C. Moores Foundation