

MINUTES

SNOHOMISH DISTRICT BOARD OF HEALTH

Meeting of January 12, 1960

2 p.m.

Present

Members, Messrs. Kraetz, Culmback, Wyatt, Gebert, McCollum, and Dr. Stocker. Also, Doctor Knipe; Miss Findlay; Mr. Stockton; Miss Platt; Miss O'Callaghan, Public Health Nursing Consultant, State Department of Health; Mesdames Bassett and Brodsack, B.S.(Nursing) students, University of Washington, on field training with the Snohomish Health District; and Mrs. Hall.

Member absent: Mr. Johnson.

Minutes

Moved by Mr. Culmback, seconded by Mr. Wyatt and carried, that minutes of the last meeting as previously circulated to members be approved.

Appointment of Seventh Member

Moved by Mr. McCollum, seconded by Mr. Gebert, that Dr. Mortimore M. Stocker be reappointed the seventh member of the Snohomish Health District Board of Health, term to expire December 31, 1960. There being no other nominees, Dr. Stocker was declared appointed.

Election of Officers

Moved by Mr. Culmback, seconded by Mr. Gebert, that Mr. McCollum be nominated Chairman of the Board of Health for the year 1960. There being no other nominees, Mr. McCollum was declared elected. Moved by Mr. Gebert, seconded by Mr. McCollum, that Mr. Johnson again serve as Vice Chairman. There being no other nominees, Mr. Johnson was declared elected. At this point in the meeting, Mr. McCollum assumed the chair.

Auditing Committee

Chairman McCollum appointed Messrs. Gebert and Stocker as the Auditing Committee.

Appointment of Staff

(a) Health Officer:

The Chairman stated inasmuch as Dr. Knipe had been appointed Health Officer at the January 1959 meeting of the Board of Health for a term not stated, in his opinion the reappointment of Dr. Knipe was unnecessary at this time. Agreed.

(b) Attorney:

Moved by Mr. Kraetz, seconded by Mr. Wyatt and carried, that William Ingram again be appointed attorney for the Board of Health, to serve for the year 1960 on a fee for service basis.

(c) Director of Tuberculosis Control:

Dr. Knipe reported the resignation of Dr. Charlotte Peirce to accept a full time position as tuberculosis clinician with the Seattle-King County Health Department. Therefore he had appointed Dr. Kenneth Kinard of Everett as Director of Tuberculosis Control, effective February 1, 1960, at an annual salary of \$4,032, (\$336 per month). The County Commissioners had previously approved that this sum be made up as follows: \$3,300 previously budgeted for clinician, and \$732 from item 2d "Chemotherapy" in the tuberculosis budget, as a transfer to

Appointments, continued -

Salaries. This had also been approved by Dr. Bernard Bucove, State Director of Health, letter of January 8, 1960. Moved by Dr. Stocker, seconded by Mr. Culmback and carried, that this appointment be approved.

(d) Nursing Supervisor

Dr. Knipe wished authorization for appointment of Miss Dorothy Findlay as Nursing Supervisor, effective January 1st, at a salary of \$514 monthly, or \$6,168 per annum. Moved by Dr. Stocker, seconded by Mr. Kraetz and carried, that this appointment be approved.

(e) Clerk-Stenographer

Dr. Knipe desired approval of the appointment of Mrs. Earl W. (Velma) Hall as Clerk-Stenographer at a salary of \$282 per month, effective January 1st. Moved by Mr. Culmback, seconded by Mr. Wyatt and carried, that the appointment be approved.

Emander Dump

Mr. Stockton reported that no bids had been received by the County Commissioners for contracting the Emander Dump. Accordingly, the Commissioners planned to re-advertise for bids Monday, January 18. It was believed that at least two bidders would be submitting.

Budget

Dr. Knipe requested consideration by the county of paying its share of the Health District budget early in the year. Mr. McCollum stated that he would take the matter up with the County auditor and treasurer. Similarly, Dr. Knipe requested that the City of Everett be asked to pay its share of the budget monthly, instead of quarterly. He was instructed to request the City of Everett by letter that this be done.

Title Changes

The Health Officer requested the Board's consideration of a change in titles for the Nursing and Sanitation Supervisors to Directors of Nursing and Sanitation, in that he felt the department was now large enough to warrant it. Moved by Mr. Culmback, seconded by Mr. Wyatt and carried, that these title changes be approved.

Food Establishment Permits

Mr. Stockton asked the Board's consideration of the fact that the County Sanitary Code does not allow the renewal of provisional food establishment licenses more than once. The department must now either deny a full license to approximately fifteen holders of provisional licenses, or grant them full permits. These operators, from the standpoint of meeting requirements of the Code, would not be eligible for full license. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the issuance of permits to establishments not fully meeting requirements should be delayed sixty days from date of notification to enable a licensee to fully comply with requirements, on the understanding that they would be warned again that they either must comply within the sixty days, or the department would prosecute.

Reports

- (a) Venereal Disease and Prostitution
Dr. Knipe gave each member a written report on prostitution and the incidence of gonorrhoea, in Snohomish County.
- (b) Nursing
Miss Findlay reported on the reassignment of nurses to fill the vacancies created by her promotion.
- (c) Sanitation
Mr. Stockton reported on the effectiveness of roden control at the city dump, and presented the members of the City Council with a written report.
- (d) Financial - The Executive Secretary reviewed the written report of revenues and disbursements as appended. He stated that income for 1959 had been estimated at \$235,317.00. It would be actually in the neighborhood of \$237,000, or about \$2,200 in excess of the budget. It is further estimated that the Health District will end the 1959 fiscal year with an approximate surplus of \$8,000.

Authorization
of Accounts

Moved by Mr. Culmback, seconded by Mr. Kraetz and carried, that accounts as presented for payment be approved, as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Maintenance and Operation..... | \$ 4,228.77 + 204.61 <i>Sec. Sec. Co.</i> |
| | <u>4,433.38</u> |
| Salaries for January 1960..... | \$15,708.29 |

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.



Chairman

PROSTITUTION AND VENEREAL DISEASE

Roger Knipe, M. D.
Health Officer, Snohomish Health District

In planning control of any disease a health officer reviews all of the known facts about it, appraises the relative importance of the several controllable factors that contribute to its spread, and plans his attack at one or more points where results can be assured.

The Laws Governing Communicable Diseases

The health officers in Washington State are charged with the responsibility of enforcement of rules and regulations, and state and local laws for the control of communicable disease. In this respect, therefore, the health officer is a law enforcement officer. He has certain broad powers, granted to none other, in restricting the activity of individuals suspected of, or suffering from communicable disease, without their initial benefit of a "trial" or other "due process of law". Such powers include the detention of individuals, orders to compel treatment if necessary, to submit to examination and laboratory testing, to isolate and quarantine, the right of entry on to premises, and the like. This authority (to be used judiciously) is vested in the health officer in the public interest, and yet the individual is adequately safeguarded. There is provided the right of appeal, and hearing, and the right of suit of the health officer for arbitrary or capricious action on his part, should the individual feel himself aggrieved. The rules and regulations with respect to venereal disease, notably syphilis and gonorrhea, are, of necessity, particularly stringent. They also provide for strict secrecy on the part of all concerned, thus safeguarding the privacy of the individual and the patient-doctor relationship.

Incidence of Gonorrhea

We have experienced a sharp increase in reported cases (i.e., incidence) of gonorrhea in Snohomish County in 1959. Rates per 100,000 population have more than doubled, from 14.5/100,000 in 1958, to 30.3/100,000 in 1959. We are the only health jurisdiction among the five largest in this state to report an increase in gonorrhea cases reported as of November 1, 1959. Details are as follows:

Reported Gonorrhea Snohomish County 1959

| <u>Age</u> | <u>No. of Cases</u> | <u>Reported and Treated by</u> | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| under 5 yrs. | 1 | Private physicians | 23 |
| 10 - 15 | 2 | Paine Air Base | 4 |
| 16 - 20 | 15 | Wash. State Reformatory | 1 |
| 21 - 25 | 13 | Snohomish Health District | <u>16</u> |
| 26 - 30 | 5 | | 44 |
| 31 - 35 | 3 | <u>Sex</u> Male | 18 |
| 36 - 40 | 1 | Female | <u>26</u> |
| over 41 | 2 | | 44 |
| Age not specified | <u>2</u> | | |
| Total | 44 | | |

It is immediately apparent that this does not represent a true picture of the prevalence of gonorrhea in this community. Why, for example, are almost half the cases being reported by three clinics in the area? Why are there less males than females? The ratio by conservative estimate should be three reported males to every female. This is due largely to the ease of recognition in the male. He seeks early treatment, whereas most females notice no subjective symptoms, and do not therefore seek treatment. It is obvious that clinical cases, both male and female, coming to treatment by private physicians, are not being reported as such. This is understandable when one considers the difficulty a physician has in making a definitive diagnosis on laboratory evidence. Laboratory proof is often lacking due to the inherent technical difficulty with tests for gonorrhea. Clinically, the patient has gonorrhea and the wise physician will treat it as such even if laboratory proof is lacking. Good practice of medicine demands this handling of the case.

The age disposition of reported gonorrhea is alarming. 31 of 44 cases, or 70%, occurred in persons under 25 years of age. Teenagers represent 41% of the cases.

Prostitution

Organized or commercial prostitution, (i.e., as opposed to the streetwalker or "hustler" type of prostitution), is a major factor in the spread of venereal disease. It has been estimated that 80% of prostitutes are, or have been infected with gonorrhea or syphilis, or both. Eventually all of them become diseased. Due to the relative ease and facility with which a prostitute working in a brothel or "house" can and does make contacts, no successful control of venereal disease can be accomplished when organized prostitution is allowed to exist. For example, recent newspaper reports indicate one month's gross earnings of \$11,290 reported by a south county "Madam". A \$10.00 each encounter, this sum of money represents 1,129 male contacts in that month. In this instance there were at least four prostitutes involved. They would, if infected, expose nine or more males per day to their disease. These nine males could in turn expose many more females. Males who frequent houses of prostitution are known to be promiscuous, and do not confine their sexual activity to prostitutes. And so the cycle of disease enlarges in a simple mathematical progression.

Suppression of Prostitution

There are many well-meaning persons who either through ignorance or the desire for personal gain, advocate the toleration of prostitution. Such activity is touted as an outlet for normal male desire. It is claimed that by allowing prostitution, innocent women may be safe from aggression and be protected against rape and criminal assault. This is a red herring in that prostitution can never be credited with reducing crime. In fact, in my own experience, and in that of law enforcement and health officials generally, the opposite has been true. Wherever prostitution is suppressed the incidence, not only of venereal disease, but of other crimes (assault, rape, gambling, liquor law infractions, burglary, larceny, drunkenness, etc.) drops. Wherever prostitution (which is illegal) is condoned or tolerated, it is a sign of a weakening of law enforcement generally.

The medical examination of prostitutes is also sometimes suggested as a means of controlling venereal disease. This has been proven to be less than useless. Apart from condoning the illegality of prostitution, the examining physicians would have to make a complete and thorough clinical and laboratory examination after each and every patron. The technical difficulties in establishing the presence or absence of disease, even after a painstaking examination by a skilled clinician, make such

a system a farce. No honest physician can or will ever certify a promiscuous individual as free of infectious venereal disease, or that he or she will remain so for one hour.

And so, in the interest of a better community in general, and of the control of venereal disease in particular, prostitution must be repressed. This is NOT the responsibility of the health department. But where a health officer has information which leads him to believe that prostitution exists, and furthermore that prostitutes are infected with venereal disease, he should do two things: first, get the girls under treatment, and second, report the prostitutes' activities to the appropriate criminal law enforcement agencies. This I have done.

2 copies Minutes of Meeting Board of Health held

January 12, 1960 delivered to County Auditor's Office:

Received by JW

Copy of Minutes of January 12, 1960, meeting of Snohomish District
Board of Health delivered to County Auditor's Office, February 3, 1960.

Received Olga Nelson

Copy of Minutes of January 12, 1960, meeting of Snohomish District
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Received Marion M. Haran

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Member absent: Mr. Johnson.

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NOTICE OF MEETING AND AGENDA

Snohomish District Board of Health
January 12, 1960
2 p.m.

1. Call to order
2. Minutes of last meeting
3. Appointment of Seventh Member
Election of Officers - Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Appointment of Staff - Health Officer
Director of Tuberculosis Control
Attorney
Nursing Supervisor
Clerk-Stenographer
4. Auditing Committee
5. Old Business -
 - (a) Emander Dump
6. New Business -
 - (a) Budget - City and County payments
 - (b) Suggested changes of title - Supervising Sanitarian
Nursing Supervisor
Tuberculosis Clinician
 - (c) Other
7. Reports -
 - (a) Doctor Knipe
 - (b) Nursing
 - (c) Sanitation
 - (d) Financial
8. Authorization of Accounts
9. Adjournment

Roger Knipe, M. D.
Executive Secretary

SNOHOMISH HEALTH DISTRICT

REVENUES - 1959

Income Deposited for the Month of November

| SOURCE OF INCOME | Annual Estimate | November Income | TOTAL TO DATE |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| County .4 Mill Tax Levy | \$ 55,445.00 | \$ 4,899.76 | \$ 53,070.25 |
| County of Snohomish | 15,350.00 | - | 15,350.00 |
| City of Everett | 35,000.00 | - | 26,250.00 |
| County School Districts | 37,432.00 | 1,717.62 | 35,886.82 |
| Septic Tank Perm. & Certfcns. | 9,000.00 | 1,010.00 | 15,195.00 |
| Septic Tank Installers | 1,600.00 | 25.00 | 1,850.00 |
| Septic Tank Pumpers | 300.00 | - | 900.00 |
| Establishment Licenses | 5,500.00 | 120.00 | 6,410.20 |
| Food & Bev. Serv. Wkr. Perm. | 5,000.00 | 110.00 | 3,326.00 |
| Nursing & Boarding Home Lic. | 1,000.00 | 5.00 | 1,285.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,300.00 | 626.72 | 4,901.78 |
| State Reimbursement | 34,442.00 | 1,672.12 | 25,378.21 |
| Indian Service | 2,400.00 | 600.00 | 1,800.00 |
| Tuberculosis Funds | <u>31,548.00</u> | <u>2,627.50</u> | <u>28,902.50</u> |
| TOTALS..... | \$235,317.00 | <u>\$13,413.72</u> | <u>\$220,505.76</u> |
| Revenues to date (As of 12/31/59) | - | <u>220,505.76</u> | |
| Balance Expected | \$ 14,811.24 | | |