

Mrs. Merritt Will Again Head Local League Of Women Voters

The 16th annual meeting of the League of Women Voters of Brownsville was held Saturday at the Fort Brown Restaurant. Officers were elected, a local program and a budget for the new League year were adopted. Mrs. W. F. Merritt, Jr., president, presided.

During the discussion of League activities of the past year, the membership praised Mrs. J. Decker White for her outstanding job as chairman for the study of local schools. Mrs. White is resigning after four years on the board of directors, two years of which she served as president.

A new local program was chosen by the membership; "Review and Promotion of Health and Safety Ordinances in Brownsville." Mrs. David Phillips explained the outlook

for work in this area; first, a review by League members of the city ordinances concerning health and safety; information gathering by members to check health and safety ordinance requirements in question, attending meetings of the city commission, and finally, recommendations for action to the city mission.

Mrs. Phillips will be chairman for the year-long study. It was agreed that this program would stimulate member interest and provide a service to the community, thereby carrying out the purpose of the League: "To promote informed and active participation of citizens in government."

Officers

Acting on the report of the chairman of the nominating committee, Mrs. C. J. Mann, the membership elected the following slate of officers for two year terms: Mrs. W. F. Merritt, president; Mrs. M. E. Owen, secretary; and Mrs. C. R. Rothoff and Mrs. Albert Harkins, directors. Mrs. Ben Babbert was elected chairman of the nominating committee for 1966.

Mrs. Merritt announced that she and Mrs. Nickles will be delegates to President's Council to be held in Austin March 23 through 25. Presidents and delegates from 35 local leagues in Texas will attend the meeting.

One of the highlights of this year's council will be the ap-

pearance of John. P. Keith, graduate of the University of Texas, who is now serving as executive vice-president of the Regional Plan Association of New York. Mr. Keith will address the council on State-Local Relations, current study item of the League. Also included on the agenda are visits to both houses of the Legislature and a tour of the Governor's Mansion. Also attending will be Mrs. John Vilkaitis, Miss Ruth Lindsay, Mrs. Robert L. Smith, and Mrs. Phillips.

Board

In closing the meeting, Mrs. Merritt thanked the League members for their confidence in reelecting her as president. She thanked the board members for their work. They are: Mrs. A. A. Prince, Mrs. Hugh Biggs, Mrs. Fernando de Pena, Jr., Mrs. Gabbert, Mrs. Nickles, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. David Mitchell, Miss Gloria Oliveira, Mrs. Basil Miller, Mrs. White, and Mrs. Phillips. Retiring board members are Miss Oliveira, Mrs. Miller, and Mrs. White.

Calendula, fern and nasturtium decorated the tables, and at the head table were the numbers, 16, banked by fern and nasturtiums. Mrs. Owen was in charge of arrangements. The League's yearbook, covered in an original design by Mrs. Robert L. Smith, was displayed.

LWV Meet Set Tonight

To review and promote health and safety ordinances in Brownsville is the new agenda study for the Brownsville League of Women Voters this year.

At 7:30 p.m. today at the First National Bank Directors Room, a review of the past study held in 1951 will begin by a panel consisting of Mrs. E. A. Rendall, Mrs. Hugh Biggs, Mrs. M. E. Owen and Mrs. Ben Gabbert.

Resource chairman, Mrs. David Phillips and her committee have recently interviewed Police Chief Gus Krausse and City Sanitarian Bentson Cooper in preparation for setting goals in the promotion of health and safety in the Brownsville area.

The meeting is open to all women of voting age.

Voter League Plans Work At Meeting

Twenty two members and four guests of the League of Women Voters met at the First National Bank room to discuss health and safety problems in Brownsville.

A review of the health study done by the League in 1950 and 1951 was given by a panel consisting of Mrs. E. A. Rendall, Mrs. M. E. Owen, Mrs. B. E. Gabbert, and Mrs. Hugh Biggs. Mrs. David Phillips, chairman, introduced the panel with references to League articles in scrapbooks by stressing the question, "Do you remember when?"

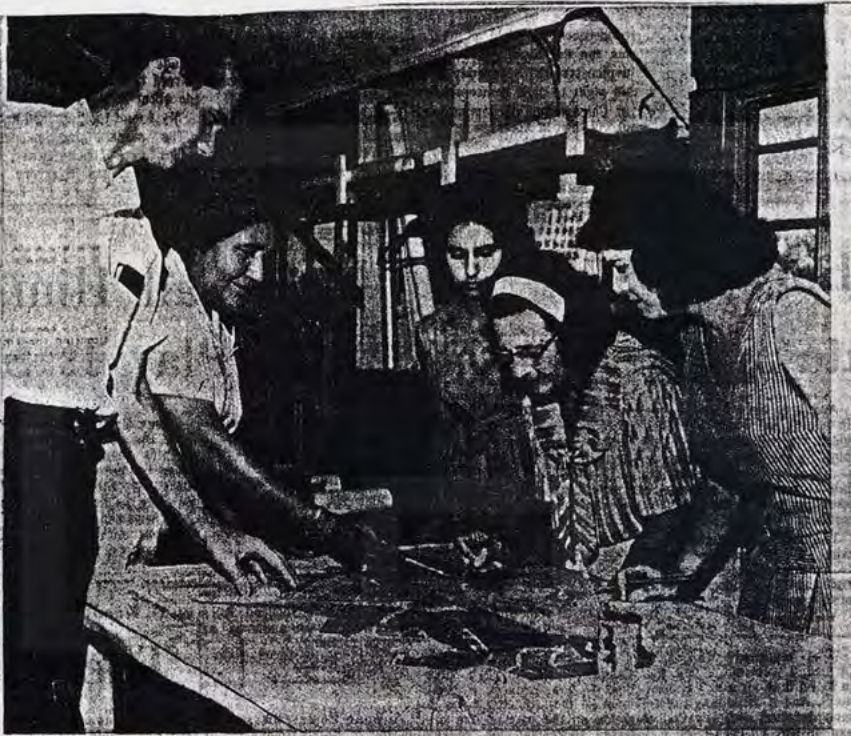
A discussion period followed which set forth areas that the League could study. The general consensus was that the members were interested in working on a T.B. study in view of chest X-rays, T.B. Patch tests, and health cards in Brownsville.

This study will be carried out during the year by research work, interviews, tours, and attendance at City Commissions meetings.

A local tour will be held in July for League members and guests to check out health facilities and data sheets will be prepared at the end of the tour.

Mrs. W. F. Merritt, president of L.W.V., introduced Mrs. Walt Holly, Mrs. Robert Chase, Mrs. Connie Escobar and Mrs. W. M. Johnston as special guests.

All women of voting age are welcome to attend League meetings held on the third Thursday of each month, it was announced.



MAPPING THE PROBLEM—Cameron County Health Department staffers and League of Women Voters volunteers transfer to maps survey results showing that health problems are confined largely to sub-standard areas of Brownsville. Shown working here at the health survey's headquarters

in Bldg. 140 at Fort Brown are, left to right, Wayne Brown, sanitarian, Mrs. Emma Perez and Linda Saldivar, secretary, of the Health Department, and LWV volunteers Mrs. Ben Gabbert and Mrs. David Phillips, chairman. (Herald Photo)

Health Survey Charting Infant Death, TB Areas

Relationships in Brownsville of the Brownsville League of Women Voters. It's part of a countywide program started in Brownsville, now under way in San Benito and due to go into the other urban areas of the county later.

Already, according to Albert G. Randall, county health director, some facts emerge from the Brownsville survey.

Eighty-three per cent of the infant deaths here in the past several years occurred in the "red" area, 16 per cent in the "green" and only one per cent in the "blue."

The colors were assigned by the Health Department, to be used on maps now being made by LWV volunteers.

problems and seeking ways to solve them. It is working at its best in a region of a people's region of gangsterism. It is at peace. The South is not a their country in time of war and Americans willing to fight for No region has more dedicated people through its own efforts. sell up into contemporary poverty and does so much to pull it. been through a civil war. No the country, save the South has and social problems. No part of the face of staggering economic story of tremendous progress in story of the modern South is a of some degree of evil but the nation. No community is free found in any part of this vast fall things and hate can be write of hate. To be sure, hate within. They want to find the seem possessed by a demon ma — of all the Southern states. The fanatical foes of Alabama. drama. respect than they treated Alabama. Red Cuba with more dis- Alabama could not have treat- host state. The odorous foes of deep sense of bias against the died minds and wrote with a evil. They arrived with prej- They chose to see nothing but and community development evidence of cooperative action and to ignore those who gave spokesmen for social discord more strife. To talk to the interest was to see strife and people of Alabama. Their sole in the state that serve all the uses, the sacred and hospita-

Self-Help Program Shows Results

The residents of Brownsville's Southmost area are going into the fifth month of their continuing self-help neighborhood health program.

During the past four months, improvements were made and neighborhood programs started which are leading to more beautiful and safer living for everyone in the area.

At neighborhood meetings called by community leaders, matters of health and safety for the community have been discussed and plans made to start action on some of the health needs as seen by the citizens.

Activities chosen and being carried on in cooperation with

the city and county health departments include rodent control, clearing premises of rubble, cooperation by the city in picking up rubble and grading of alleys, rabies control, regularly scheduled immunization clinics, and health classes on family care, home safety, cancer, tuberculosis etc.

At the first three immunization clinics in the Southmost area, 309 children, ages one through five, received the first of their protective shots against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

A total of 546 families in the area treated their premises a-

gainst rats. Dog vaccinations at the Southmost clinic represented 22 per cent of the total vaccinations at the nine clinics held throughout the city during the same period.

"This is real progress in neighborhood health," said Dr. Albert G. Randall, director of the Cameron County Health Department.

He commended City Manager Blair Westbrook, other Brownsville officials and the residents of Southmost on the progress made.

"Other neighborhoods may wish to get similar self-help program planning underway," Dr. Randall said. "We will

help in any way possible to the limits of available personnel."

A public health nurse - sanitarian team work together to assist Southmost residents.

Community leaders in the Southmost area have announced plans for continuation of the rubble clearing and alley grading work. The following announcement is made specifically for those located in the area from Southmost to International to Roosevelt on down Hortencia Blvd. to 30th St.

City trucks will pick up the trash and rubble in the alleys on Saturday and Sunday, April 2 and 3. Following the pickup, the alleys will be graded smooth.

Dr. Dobrovolny To Talk Tonight To League

Dr. Charles G. Dobrovolny, Scientist Director of United States Public Health Service will speak to the League of Women Voters at 9:30 a. m. Thursday at the Ft. Brown Women's Center.

Dr. Dobrovolny and his staff, working in conjunction with the Cameron County Health Dept. will discuss the plans for a detailed survey that is being done of the health conditions in the Brownsville area. Films, charts, and maps will be shown. Special guests will be City Manager, A. B. Westbrook and Cameron County Health Director, Dr. A. G. Rendall of San Benito.

All women of voting age are welcome to attend the meeting.



MAPPING HEALTH SURVEY.—Participants in a health index survey to be conducted here this week mapped out plans for the project at the County Health Clinic in Fort Brown this morning. Shown above in the foreground are three volunteer workers, from the left, Mrs. Hugh Biggs, Mrs. Ben Gabbert and Mrs. Robert Chase. At the rear are Dr. Albert Randell, director of Cameron County Health Department; M. Graham Smoot, health education director; and Mrs. Maude Lorance, county health nursing director. Survey teams will visit random selected homes in all parts of the city and interview some 600 to 700 citizens. Findings will be used in a health education program aimed at helping improve family health, according to Dr. Randell.

Citywide Survey On Health Set

In a five - year period in Brownsville there were 66 proven laboratory tests of diphtheria cases. This was one of the local health problems brought out by Dr. A. G. Randall, director of the Cameron County Health Department, as he outlined plans for a citywide health survey at a meeting of the League of Women Voters Thursday at the Women's Center.

The County Health Department, assisted by Dr. Charles G. Dobrovolsky, scientist director of the U.S. Public Health Service, will contact between 600 and 700 families throughout the city July 13 through 16 for a health index survey.

The survey will make a detailed record of immunization shots and disease experiences of each family.

After the health index survey, the data will be turned over to the Cameron County Board of Health and Medical Society for release to the public for corrective measures, Randall said.

Dr. Randall and Dr. Dobrovolsky stressed the need for community education and citizen participation in an all-out program to improve local health standards.

Benson Cooper, city sanitarian stated that health cards are required for all food - handlers upon completion of a Wassermann test and chest X-ray. Cooper said that enforcement presents a problem due to the lack of facilities for obtaining low cost chest X-rays for TB.

Robert Radius, curriculum director of the Brownsville Public Schools, said that approximately 17,500 immunization shots had been given Brownsville children in the past school year. He stated that he children in the "Head Start" program are to be given dental examinations, full medical examinations and a blood analysis test.

The County Health Department requested the League's assistance as a result of its current local agenda: "To review and promote health and safety ordinances in Brownsville".

Mrs. David Phillips, local League chairman, announced that the League's first work in this cooperative venture will be color-coding city maps with information gathered by the health department concerning the various health surveys. These maps will be used to present the overall picture of health conditions in the Brownsville area.

New Dump Work Set This Week

Work to relocate the city dump to the new 98-acre site at Southmost and Indiana Ave. is expected to get underway this week, City Manager Blair Westbrook said.

The dump presently in use near Las Prietas addition, off the Military Highway, has been in operation there about 25 years. It contains roughly 50 acres, which the city plans to develop into a park when its use as a dump is discontinued.

The city plans to use the sanitary land fill method of disposing of garbage at the proposed new dump. All garbage will be buried and brush will be burned, Westbrook said.

He said that J. Benson Cooper, city sanitarian, will be given instructions today to get the project started.

The project includes:

1. Moving a house from the airport proper to the dump site, which will be used by the garbage dump keeper.
2. Build all - weather roads into the dump area.
3. Construct a garage - type building to house equipment.

Last December, with one dissenting vote, the City Commission approved and authorized purchase of the land over heated protests from Southmost area residents.

City Health Study Starts This Week

Starting this week, some 600 to 700 citizens in Brownsville will have an opportunity to participate in a health index survey, according to Dr. Albert G. Randall, director of Cameron County Health Department.

Sponsored by the Cameron County Health Department in cooperation with the local officials and the U.S. Public Health Service, this survey is a part of the health department's long-range program study.

"Findings will be used in a continuing health education program aimed at helping individuals to improve and maintain family health throughout the area," said Dr. Randall.

Teams of sanitarians and public health nurses from the Health Department will visit random selected homes in all parts of Brownsville to obtain the necessary data.

Said Randall, "It will take only a few moments to answer the questions asked by the public health nurses and sanitarians. The cooperation of everyone will be sincerely appreciated. An individual's participation in this survey will be a very valuable contribution to the health program in this area."

City Drives On Icebox Death Traps

Under the prodding of the state health inspector, the city has dusted off a 12-year-old ordinance against a child-killer: abandoned refrigerators.

City Manager Blair Westbrook said there are more than 30 places in Brownsville selling refrigerators, freezers and meat cases. Every year, somewhere in the U.S., some child climbs into one of these abandoned boxes and suffocates when the door latches.

The ordinance passed in 1953 provides it shall be unlawful "for any person to abandon or dangerously expose any refrigerator, ice box, cold storage box or any container having attached or affixed to the door thereon a spring lock or latch fastener or lock that permits the opening of the door thereon from the outside only, unless such refrigerator, ice box, cold storage box or container has had removed therefrom the door thereon the latch, lock or fastener . . ."

A \$200 fine is prescribed for violators.

Westbrook said that the ordinance is being drawn to the attention of used refrigeration places so that they can comply with the law before any arrests are made. He said the state inspector found 165 of the potential killers around town.

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"Come Down Our W
ASK ABOUT OUR NEW
1965 PLYMOUTH BELVEDERE 4-DO
Standard, 6 cylinder economy special

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GRANDE VALLEY NEWS

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PAGE 12C

Brownsville Drive Will Need Support

Caller-Times News Service
BROWNSVILLE — Neighbor-
hood leadership and community-
wide support will be the two
major factors in carrying out
remedial work in areas here
plagued by substandard housing
and high incidence of commun-
icable diseases.

Dr. Albert G. Randall, di-
rector of the Cameron-Hidalgo
health departments, Friday told
some 163 registered delegates to
a regional meeting of the Texas
Public Health Association that
without this support a recently
completed environmental sanitation
and health index survey,
"will be just another survey."

Joint Survey

He was referring to surveys be-
ing conducted jointly by the
county health department and
U.S. Public Health Service of-
ficials in cooperation with local
health agencies. They will be
carried out in every community
in the two county area of Cam-
eron and Hidalgo.

In his address to delegates at
the Fort Brown Motor Hotel, Dr.
Randall said survey results had
shown, as expected, the correla-
tion of poor housing to poor
health conditions.

health hazards. The city had
promised assistance in picking
these things up, he said.

The city already has used a
city ordinance to attack the
problem of unlocked ice boxes
and refrigerators spotted by
health workers, said Randall.

Health education and immuni-
zation will come later, Randall

said the survey had indicated
one thing to him—"We are not
doing all the health education
we should."

Delegates, who have come
from all over South Texas and
other parts of the state, at-
tended section meetings Friday
afternoon to close out the two
day session.

64 Pct. of People Of Brownsville Live In Worst Housing

Caller-Times News Service
BROWNSVILLE — Approxi-
mately 64 per cent of Browns-
ville's estimated 56,000 popula-
tion live in substandard or de-
lapidated housing based on an
environmental sanitation survey
recently completed by local
county, and U.S. public health
officials.

Colored pictures and graphs
were used by speakers at a two-

taxes just don't increase fast
enough to take care of the
growth."

"A problem also faced by all
cities," he said, "is the difficul-
ty in stirring up community in-
terest."

The Brownsville survey, which
is to be carried out in both Cam-
eron and Hidalgo Counties, is
believed to be the first in Texas.

Health Survey Shows:

Local Homes 65 Per Cent 'Inadequate'

"Now we are ready to go to work," Dr. Charles G. Dobrovolsky, U. S. Public Health officer told South Texas Public Health workers at a meeting today at the Fort Brown Motor Hotel.

"We have accumulated statistics showing the needs of Brownsville, and now local people can do what practically can be done to eliminate as much as possible of the threats to public health," he declared.

By means of charts, Dr. Dobrovolsky and his associate, Wayne Brown, both of the U. S. Public Health Service, showed more than 100 persons of the South Texas Regional area of the Texas Public Health Association that there is "a definite correlation between income, education, housing and health."

Dr. Albert G. Randall, director of Cameron and Hidalgo Counties Health Departments, said that correlation was the premise on which they had started but the surveys "brought out that information in a much more graphic way."

Findings Made

Surveys were conducted under the leadership of Dobrovolsky and Brown of every house in Brownsville, Randall said, and from that survey a number of helpful findings were made. Randall said the incidence of tuberculosis in Brownsville is three times the rate experienced nationally and in the state. Sixty-five per cent of housing in Brownsville is inadequate and of doubtful fitness for hu-

man habitation, according to Brown.

He divided the city into three groupings, an upper level, or houses well adequate for human habitation, housing fit for human habitation but in need of some repair or improvement, and housing unfit for human habitation.

Of the upper group, Brown said he found methods of refuse disposal inadequate in 50 per cent of the lower quality housing, 49 per cent in the middle group and 42 per cent in the highest quality housing group.

Cost Not Figured

Dobrovolsky stressed the category of housing had nothing to do with income or cost of the house.

"If the house is sound, regardless of its cost—even if it is the lowest cost house in town, we regard it as being in the upper group."

"Many of the more expensive houses are lacking in some respects," Dobrovolsky said.

In presence of rubble about the premises, which would serve

(See PICTURE Page 5)

as host to rabid animals, the figure ranged from 31 per cent of the lower housing group to 12 per cent for the highest quality group in need of improvement.

Brown said, "We found approximately 1,800 outside privies inside the city—many in the downtown area."

About 33 per cent of these were in the areas of the city that are not served by any sewerage," he said.

In the area of infant mortality and disease, Randall said,

"In the area of sound housing, only 5.4 of the births in Brownsville occurred. Of these, 8.3 per cent died in their first year."

"Seventy-three per cent of all births are in the lower housing level areas and of these, 35.5 per cent died."

Count Revealing

However, Randall said, "The percentage of infant deaths in the various areas to the total infant death count for the city is also revealing."

"Of all infant deaths—those before reaching their first year, 82.6 per cent occurred in the low level housing group."

In the substandard housing, Dobrovolsky's figures showed 93.3 infant deaths per 100,000 population between 1960-64.

"Brownsville's total is a little above that for the county as a whole," Dobrovolsky said.

Dr. Randall said there had been five new cases of poliomyelitis in the county this year as compared with none for last year. All new cases occurred in children below the age of 6 years.

"It would seem we get a great deal of help in the schools' immunization program, but many of these diseases occur chiefly in the pre-school children," Randall said.

The Brownsville survey was

Health

(Continued From Page One)

begun at the request of Dr. Randall.

Dr. Randall said the Public Health Service had put Dr. Dobrovolsky and Brown "on loan" to the county for the purpose of doing the survey work.

Dobrovolsky stressed that his was not "a peace corps job or anything similar."

"We are not interested in perpetuating our work here. We have a job to do and want to get it done so that you people can do with our findings what you find you can do."

He described the operation of the Public Health Service as merely "providing the community with the guides on which to do whatever work the community wants to or finds it can do."

"We work like hell to work ourselves out of a job," Dobrovolsky said. "There are no government funds provided by us. All the government does is pay our salaries and help us with what little materials we need."

Local Workers

Randall indicated that the work to remedy the findings of Dobrovolsky, Brown and the many local workers in the survey would now be taken up by local organizations with consultation assistance from Dr. Dobrovolsky.

Meantime, Dr. Dobrovolsky and Brown plan to continue their survey in other sections of Cameron County.

"Brownsville was chosen as the model for the state, to show the rest of the state what can be done to control the growth of communicable disease," Randall said.

Randall said the survey has created an awareness of the problem, and he complimented many of the organizations that had helped in the survey, singling out the League of Women Voters for their work in helping to accumulate the facts on which the health department must now work.

Graham Smoot, director of Public Health Education for Cameron County's Health Department said "we have the figures—now it is time to go to work to remedy the situation."



BROWNSVILLE PUBLIC HEALTH STUDY is reviewed by officials of local and federal health services at a meeting today of South Texas public health workers. From left, Dr. Albert G. Randall, director of Cameron and Hidalgo Health Departments; Graham Smoot, director, Public Health Education, Cameron County Health Department;

Dr. Charles G. Dobrovolsky, U. S. Public Health Service officer, and Wayne Brown, U. S. Public Health Service officer, Communicable Disease Center, study map of Brownsville locating areas of high concentration of communicable disease. (See Story Page One.) (Herald Photo)

Medical Welfare Group Volunteers Make A Dollar Go A Long Way Here

You might call it Operation Bootstraps in the field of health services.

Dr. Albert G. Randall, director of health for Cameron and Hidalgo counties, says it is unique in his experience—"absolutely unbelievable."

Dr. Ray Simmons, president of medical services group says he's never seen or heard of anything like it anywhere else.

The public knows about it—casually, piecemeal and sometimes incorrectly—and because it has no professional drummer or smart politician on the staff it doesn't get full credit.

But still, it has been going on for 12 years, it has done for pennies what the government might have done half as well for dollars, and it has presented an object lesson in what can be done without government bureaucracy and federal funds—by volunteers and do-gooders who are willing to be more do-ers than good-ers.

It Has A Name

It's called the Brownsville Family Medical Welfare Group—a sprawling, semi-official, scrounging, loose-hung outfit housed in the ugly World War II barracks in Ft. Brown.

The name is a mouthful and the mission is sobering—to provide basic, and even sophisticated, medical and surgical care for the indigents of this area in virtually every field of medicine, including dentistry.

And without much money. The nucleus of this project is a group of Brownsville doctors and, recently, dentists who give freely of their own time to staff the clinic which serves patients of Brownsville, Port Isabel and Los Fresnos—roughly the area south of Highway 100.

During the past year, 16 Brownsville physicians devoted 300 unpaid hours to the clinics, and this does not take into account the hours spent in surgery or in medical supervision of hospitalized patients.

Four dentists have begun donating their time to the clinic, too.

Another 350 hours of free time was provided in the Tuberculosis Clinic by physicians including an X-ray specialist.

Small Paid Staff

Heading the Family Medical Welfare Clinic is Mrs. Jane McDonald, its director. She and her small paid staff operate cooperatively with medical volunteers and housewives who have adopted various aspects of the program as their personal or organization projects.

The scope of the program is suggested by these figures for last year:

—7,511 clinic visits by pa-

tients living in Brownsville. —4,680 visits from patients in the county.

—Total—12,191 patient visits. (At \$5 per patient visit, this represents more than \$60,000 worth of free doctor-care, not counting hospital and surgical procedures.)

—925 new patients were admitted.

—When the patient is able to pay, a fee of 25 cents is charged. The sum of \$941.75 was collected via the two-bit route.

—56 patients were referred to M.D. Anderson hospital in Houston and to John Sealy hospital in Galveston.

Sampling of Patients

Take a sampling of 43 patients at random:

Fourteen received surgical care, the rest medical attention.

The 14 were hospitalized 187 patient days.

The hospital bill was \$7,843.38, of which the city and county paid \$3,607. The rest was absorbed by the hospital—or, more exactly, was paid by the hospital's paying patients.

One of the stalwart organizations which makes this unique medical center possible is the Junior Service League.

This group provides volunteer services and transportation for the Crippled Children's Clinic. The members serve as clerical workers, assist in registering, measuring, and weighing patients, perform hemoglobin and urinalysis tests in the two well-child conferences, gynecology and maternity clinics.

They provide vitamins, iron, milk, cereals and baby food, and pay for other services for the Maternity Clinic. The League pays for all interior decoration of the clinic, paint, floor covering, etc. They also donate \$50 a year for use in the Tuberculosis Clinic for needy patients.

Sponsor Deaf Child

Another important contribution is that of the Brownsville Zonta Club which sponsors one child in the school for the deaf in Austin, providing transportation, clothing, and \$50 for incidentals.

Another assist is given by the Muscular Dystrophy Association which provides wheel chairs, commodes and transportation to other facilities for medical examination when indicated.

Helping out also to a great extent is the Cameron County Tuberculosis Association which owns the X-ray equipment in the Tuberculosis Clinic. This Association provides heat guns and tuberculin for school testing, and carries on a continuing education program.

Other Areas, Too

In other areas of Cameron County clinics are also held on a regular basis. Eligibility requirements and policies in general are the same as for the Brownsville area.

Clinics in Harlingen include two X-Ray clinics, a well-baby clinic, an immunization clinic, a VD clinic and a skin clinic. A crippled children's clinic sponsored by the Cameron County Society for crippled chil-

dren is held periodically.

An immunization clinic is held weekly in La Feria.

In Los Fresnos there is a weekly immunization clinic and a well-baby clinic. The latter is sponsored by the Los Fresnos Junior Service League.

In San Benito one immunization clinic is held weekly. There is one weekly VD clinic and two weekly well-baby clinics.

More JSL Activity

The Junior Service League in Harlingen provides volunteer services in the crippled children's clinic and provides patients' transportation to and from the clinic.

The Junior Service League in San Benito provides milk, cereals, and baby food for San Benito infants of indigent parents. It also sponsors one child in the School for the Deaf in Austin for clothing, transportation and incidental expenses (\$50 per year).

The Child Study Club of Harlingen provides volunteer services for the well-baby clinics in Harlingen. Two volunteer workers assist in the clerical work of the immunization clinic. The Child Study Club also provides milk, medications for the Skin Clinic and some of the clinic supplies. They provide drapes, flooring, paint, etc. for the interior of the building which is located at Fair Park and pay \$15 monthly toward janitorial service.

In San Benito, the San Benito Business and Professional Women's Club sends an \$18 yearly donation for use wherever it may be needed for indigent care. In one instance this provided one patient's transportation to John Sealy Hospital in Galveston.

The Presbyterian Church in San Benito sponsors a child in the School for the Deaf in Austin, providing transportation, clothing and \$50 for incidentals.

The Cancer Society (Mid-Cameron Unit) provides dressings, certain medical supplies, etc.

In Harlingen the Cameron County Tuberculosis Association provides the X-ray equipment in the tuberculosis clinic. The Association also provides heat guns and tuberculin for school testing, and carries on an educational program.

The Salvation Army in Harlingen serves chiefly the transient.

Service Clubs, Too

Sometimes overlooked are the services provided by several of the service clubs. For example, the Lions Clubs provide eye glasses for school children. The Kiwanis Clubs also provide eye glasses occasionally and payment for ton-

The Cameron County Lar Dystrophy Association provides wheel chairs, and transportation to and from medical examinations when indicated.

The Zonta Club of Ft.

makes yearly contribution to the Home of Perpetual Home.



LOTS TO TALK OVER — Miss Jane McDonald, director of the City clinics and the wheelhorse of the operation, chats with Dr. Albert G. Randall, director of health for Cameron and Hidalgo counties. Doctor Randall's local clinic is unique in his experience in public health matters. Doctor Randall does not treat patients but coordinates his public health work with treatment of indigents provided by the clinics. (Herald Photo)

physician (photo clinic at Ft. ng 16 doctors embers. Photo rly patient at ide free medi-



You Know sion "quarantine" the Italian word eaning 40, which ver of days set by is in 1374 to de- suspected of hav- plague, according u Geographic.

Health Survey Charting Infant Death, TB Areas

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Already, according to Albert G. Randall, county health director, some facts emerge from the Brownsville survey.

Eighty-three per cent of the infant deaths here in the past several years occurred in the "red" area, 16 per cent in the "green" and only one per cent in the "blue."

The colors were assigned by the Health Department, to be used on maps now being made by LWV volunteers.

The red indicates areas where 50 per cent or more of the residences were rated "poor" because they are in dilapidated condition, have outdoor privies and unsanitary garbage handling.

Blue is reserved for "upper class" areas, judged on the same basis, and green for "medium class" sections.

According to Randall, almost the same proportions hold true for the location of active TB cases as of June 1, 1965. Red areas were found to contain 85 per cent of the cases; green, 13 per cent, and blue, two per cent.

Coming up, starting July 13 is a "Health Index Survey" of 600 to 700 families in Brownsville.

Dr. Randall said the families will be selected from all areas of the city and asked, on a voluntary basis, to give interviewers a complete immunization and disease experience history. The detailed survey sheet even includes a place to note the number of cats and dogs kept and whether or not they have been vaccinated for rabies.

Dr. Randall said that the results of this survey, along with the study of housing conditions already completed, will give his department a "picture of the needs on which to plan a long-range program of problem solving."

Working with the Health Department from his office at Fort Brown is Dr. Charles G. Dobrovolsky, scientist - director of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Bottomless Garbage Can. Pickup Set

A week from Monday the City Health Department will launch a campaign to eliminate the use of improper garbage containers and for the cleaning of vacant lots.

City Sanitarian J. Benson Cooper Saturday announced that all bottomless cans will be picked up beginning on Oct. 18.

City sanitation employees will tag all cans having only part bottoms and all drums, tubs and other receptacles being used for garbage not in conformity with the city ordinance, Cooper said.

Once tagged, the receptacles will be picked up on a subsequent collection day.

Cooper emphasized that there are many "good" drums and tubs, which, if the owners want to retain them, must be off the alleys before the crews make their next rounds, at which time all tagged receptacles will be picked up.

"Tourist season is approaching and we are asking all owners of all vacant property to clean their properties in the immediate future," Cooper said. "Let's all cooperate and make our city look as clean and nice as possible," he added.

Cooper said that it is impossible for him to find all of the vacant lots that need cleaning and if these locations are made known to him, he will send proper notices to the violators to correct the situation.

Doctor Outlines Problems of TB

Call-Times News Service

HARLINGEN — A "head and sand" attitude won't solve the problem of tuberculosis in Cameron County, Dr. Albert G. Randall told members of the Harlingen Family Welfare Service Board Wednesday.

The Cameron - Hidalgo County health director said the countrywide incidence of TB per 100,000 population has averaged 88.7 for the past five years. This compares to a 1964 nationwide average of 26.6 and a state average of approximately 29.

Randall's reference to the problem of tuberculosis was made to the group during his discussion on environmental sanitation and health index surveys currently under way over the county.

In his report on the progress of this joint local, state and U.S. project, Randall said a health index survey will start in Harlingen next week. Staff members will select at random families over the city who will be asked questions concerned with immunization, disease history, education and financial status.

Program To Start Soon

In Brownsville, where both the environmental and health

index surveys are complete and remedial measures are soon to start, exceptionally good response was obtained, said Randall.

He credited mass media with the "good response," saying that the residents of that city had been well informed on what to expect of health officials.

The three-phase survey, Randall reported, is at varying stages in all communities in Cameron County. In San Benito the health index survey is now under way, and Brownsville city officials and neighborhood leaders are making plans for corrective steps related to rubble and debris pinpointed about the city.

The health director said plans have been made to clean up a six-block area in the south-most section of Brownsville Dec. 11-12. Under neighborhood leadership residents in the area will make an intensified effort to clear their premises of refuse, rubble, and other items which serve as breeding places for mosquitos and rats and otherwise present health problems.

Priorities Sought

In discussing start of the health survey, Randall said when he assumed the bi-county health post some 13 months ago he observed, "that we had a few apparent health problems—it was a matter of setting priorities." The survey itself was launched with the help of the U.S. Public Health Service officials to find where the problems area are and the relation of the problem to what he called the "clustering affect."

After the survey comes the "evaluation," then, "correction." Randall said it has been found from data obtained thus

far that there is a correlation of disease to poor housing conditions, low income and little education.

As an illustration, he used a graph to show that in Harlingen the incidence of tuberculosis in areas predominantly made up of "upper" or good housing was 11.9 cases during the period 1960-64. The incidence in middle or fair housing sections was 63.7, in lower or poor housing 135.7.

In Brownsville the figures were 52 for upper, 61.7 for middle, and 113.3 for lower. Randall said at this point he has no answers to the problems found. "But we do know we will have a lot of work to do."

He emphasized, however, that the people themselves would be called on to initiate remedial steps, with the help of local government officials, and health agencies.

Cooperation Called Key To Eradication of TB

Valley Health Director Addresses Austin Meet

Caller-Times Austin Bureau

AUSTIN — Cooperation in a program to eradicate tuberculosis from Texas was called the key to success Friday in a joint venture between state hospitals and county health units in the Rio Grande Valley.

"Our big problem is convincing the community leaders — those who mold opinion — of the need," Dr. Albert G. Randall, Cameron-Hidalgo County health unit director, told a called meeting of Tuberculosis Control in Austin.

"Community leaders tell us they've had the problem for a long time," Dr. Randall later told a reporter. "They say it's been around since 1926 and ask, 'What have you done about it?'"

New Program

Randall feels a great deal has been done in the program just three - months - old. The new approach of community care, registration of TB sufferers, and follow-up care was launched with reorganization of the state hospitals under the State Health Department in the last legislative session.

But the physician isn't ready to call the plan a success.

"We're still new and there hasn't been time to evaluate everything or work the problems out."

Figures in the Valley would seem to show that TB is on the increase. But Dr. Randall believes the reverse to be true.

In Cameron County, he says, the five - year average of TB cases runs at a figure of 88.7 persons a 100,000 population. (These figures are adjusted to the larger number in order to compare with heavily - populated areas).

The projection for 1965 jumps to 95.6 persons a 100,000.

"I think this is because of our going out after cases, getting the new actives reported," Randall offered.

Admissions Un

CORPUS CHRISTI CALLER, Fri., Nov. 19, 1965

9

Doctor Says TB Is One of Toughest Diseases To Cure

DENVER, Colo. (AP) — Tuberculosis not only is one of the world's oldest diseases, a doctor said Thursday, but it is also one of the toughest to get rid of completely, even in this age of so-called wonder drugs.

Dr. Dan Morse said in a paper prepared for the convention of the American Anthropological Association new tuberculosis germs have emerged in recent years — "so numerous that they defy classification."

He is medical director of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Peoria, Ill.

Some Cause Disease

"Some of these cause disease in man, some of them do not," Morse said, adding that a frequent characteristic is their resistance to drugs.

"We also have some evidence that the pathological effects of tuberculosis are changing for the first time in many thousands of years," Morse said.

"This means that tuberculosis workers are quite concerned and if eradication is ever to be attained, then new methods and new approaches must be used."

His paper did not detail any of these.

The convention, opening Thursday, attracted another medical figure, Dr. Abner I. Weisman of New York, for a somewhat different reason.

Dr. Weisman has the largest collection of pre - Columbian sculpture that is exclusively medical — depicting in ancient clay individuals with illness, deformities or pregnancy.

Convention Exhibit

He has had more than 125 of the figures flown here to be exhibited at the convention — "shipping them out cost \$5,000."

They were dug chiefly from burial grounds in Mexico, Central America and South America, and some are more than 2,500 years old.

"It is my theory," Weisman said in an interview, "that these were teaching models to give those highly intelligent people some idea of the troubles afflicting them. Medicine men passed the models along from one to another. When the patient died, the sculpture usually was buried with him."



DR. RODGEE SMYTH (L) AND OTHER SPEAKERS
... Dr. Katherine H. K. Hsu and Dr. J. A. Wiggins Jr. discuss TB

Tuberculosis Battle Uphill, Expert Says

By JAY SCHEMPF

"From a public health standpoint, we should recognize that tuberculosis remains the most expensive infectious disease in Texas," said Dr. John A. Wiggins Jr. of Dallas, a member of the Governor's Tuberculosis Advisory Committee.

Wiggins spoke about the problems of tuberculosis control along with other specialists on the disease at the Second General Assembly of the Texas Public Health Association meeting yesterday afternoon in the Main Ballroom of the Driscoll Hotel.

He said the agencies dealing with TB have consistently been spending about \$16 million a year to control it, but the instance of the disease has not declined since 1960.

2,500 Cases a Year

"We have about 2,500 new cases a year, and our problem is to recognize that TB still is fairly prevalent and that new procedures to get at the problem must be sought," he said.

Wiggins, along with Dr. Rodger Smyth of Austin, acting director of the Tuberculosis Control Division of the State Health Dept., reported to the assembly delegates new measures for consolidating TB control in the state under one agency—the Texas State Department of Health.

They said in 1964, Gov. Connally appointed a committee charged with making recommendations to result in the elimination of TB in Texas.

Chairman of the "Governor's Committee for the Eradication of Tuberculosis in Texas," is Charles LaMaitre, M.D. of Dallas. Other members of the com-

mittee, from this area, are Arthur H. Dilly and Mrs. H. E. Butt, both of Corpus Christi; Dr. Carlos J. Quintanilla of McAllen, and Dr. Morris Malakoff of Laredo.

New Concept

After about nine months of planning, the committee came up with a report which recognized the inadequacy of the existing system and gave a new concept for making the eradication of TB more fruitful.

Originally, according to Wiggins, the program was being handled by four different agencies. The committee recommended a new program be set up to be consolidated under the State Department of Health, and that all responsibilities concerned with TB be administered by it. This included the Texas hospitals for tuberculosis.

Also, to be effective, they pointed out TB control would have to function more efficiently at local levels. The present system with 254 autonomous county health units was thought to be not only unwieldy, but competent personnel would not be available for so many staff units.

They suggested developing a regional concept for the control with the program centered around metropolitan areas. Each area was to be directed by a TB control officer—preferably a practicing physician.

Other Suggestions

Other suggestions, according to Wiggins and Smyth, were to require all persons crossing the border between Texas and Mexico to present an annual certificate of freedom from TB. This includes migratory workers and

their supervisors in this country.

Wiggins said the state Legislature has passed a bill which has given the control of TB to the state board of health, but that in order to operate for all the 254 counties, the department will need more appropriations to implement it.

He said the program should be started in the areas where TB is at its highest instance—in the counties with large Latin American populations and along the border.

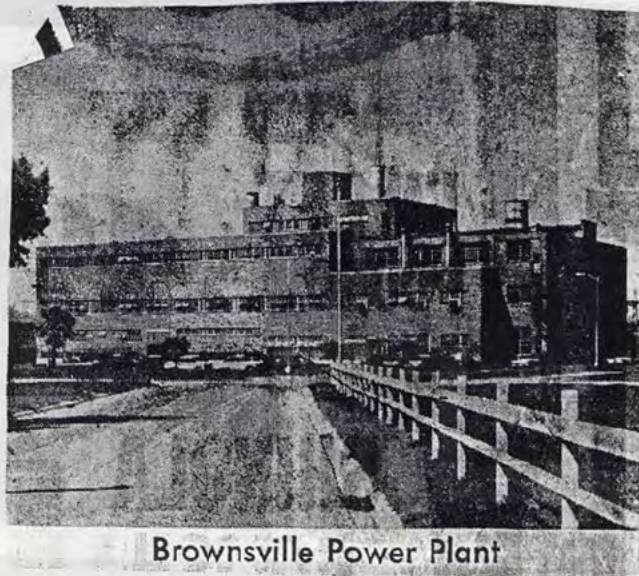
Money Needed

"I would suspect that unless we can impress the legislature and the other individuals who control the purse strings of this state that this is a good program, that such money needed for implementing it may never be made available," Wiggins said.

Other speakers on the subject of unification of the program were Mrs. Nell Caton, administrative technician, Dallas City Health Department, who listed new methods of registering cases of TB which would streamline cataloging for the State Department of Health.

Also, Dr. Katherine H. K. Hsu, M.D., director of the tuberculosis division of the Houston City Health Department, discussed the value of a statewide tuberculin testing program.

The 41st annual meeting of the TPHA will continue through tomorrow.



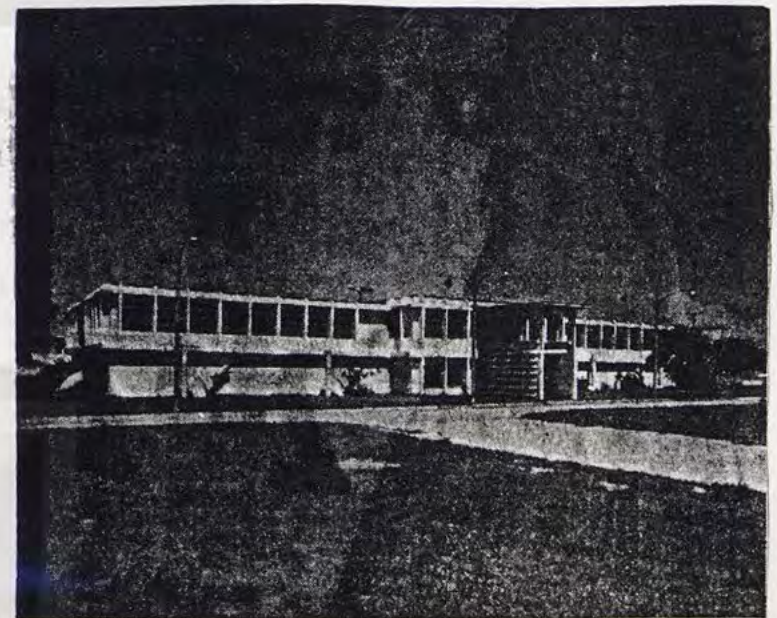
Brownsville Power Plant

Voters League To Inspect Sewer Plant

A tour of the city dump, water purification plant, sewage treatment plant, and privie sites near sewer connections will be conducted at a meeting of the League of Women Voters at the Women's Center at 9:15 a. m. Thursday. Wayne Brown of the U.S. Public Health Dept., and Eugene Schulle of the Cameron County Health Dept. will guide the tour.

Mrs. David M. Phillips, chairman of the local program will present a short meeting on current TB findings and facts with the use of color slides provided by the Cameron County Health Department taken from the city health surveys. The tour will begin at 9:45 a.m. and will end back at the center at 11. Card members and a baby sitter will be provided at the center.

Mrs. C. R. Rothoff, president of the League, will announce further plans that the League has for continuing to work with the health department. All women of voting age are welcome at the meeting and tour, it was announced.



Water Plant No. 2

Quarterbacked By Health Dept.

'Bootstraps' Cleanup Test On Southmost Due This Week

By TENCHA SLOSS

Residents in the Southmost Road area this week will take the initiative with the first Neighborhood Improvement Program, a follow-up of a recent Cameron County Health Department survey which disclosed Brownsville's health needs.

The survey defined the needs; work to remedy the findings will depend largely on citizen participation in a health education program, said Eugene Schulle, County Health Department coordinator of the program.

"This is an all-out program to improve local health stand-

ards," said Graham Smoot, director of health education for Cameron County. "The whole thing is on a voluntary basis. It's the people's program," he said.

"Any success achieved can be credited entirely to them, because they will do all the work on their own time, for the benefit of their families and neighbors. We are paid to give them counsel and guidance and help them find the answers to correct existing health problems," Smoot said.

The program will start in a six-block area by Friday evening should have placed along the sides of their alleys "all the rubble and trash that has accumulated on their properties," Schulle said.

"These include old mattresses, discarded stoves and refrigerators, old lumber, broken down furniture, everything that is of no use to the family but is a potential breeding place for rats and other rodents," Schulle said.

He emphasized that before placing anything in the alleys, the families first must cut all weeds and brush growing there.

Saturday morning, city garbage department trucks will, until noon pick up all the lighter items, and Street and Park Department trucks will start picking up the heavier articles after noon.

Then, if the families have cut the weeds and brush the city grader will level the alleys, weather permitting. "If they keep up the alleys free of weeds and brush, the grader periodically will go back to level them so that they always will be neat," Westbrook said.

Schulle said that several school nurses have volunteered their time to hold the health classes in the neighborhood when the residents are ready to begin that phase of the program.

Good Cooperation

Smoot said that since the county-wide survey got underway here last March, with Dr. Charles G. Dobrovony and has

400 families, but will fan out to cover the entire neighborhood on Southmost Road, from International Blvd. to the city limits, involving about 1,000 homes, Schulle said.

The six-block area on Southmost, between 20th and 23rd Streets, including part of Hortensia Blvd., will be worked as the pilot for the program next Friday, Saturday and Sunday to determine if the neighborhood should be worked in four, six, or eight-block sections for better results.

This neighborhood was selected for the first improvement

program "because residents there were the first to indicate an interest in improving their area," Schulle said.

Leaders and residents of the neighborhood got in touch with health officers and after several meetings got ideas on what they felt could be done to improve health conditions, he said.

"They first want to start with a clean-up campaign to clear debris from the area and reduce the rat infestation, which they felt were the two prime health hazards which exist there, before tackling other problems," Schulle said.

Future Plans

"When these two are corrected, they want to get into the inoculation of pre-school children, vaccination of dogs, reducing the dog population, elimination of outside privies, and in starting neighborhood health classes with emphasis on pre-natal care, personal hygiene, environmental sanitation and selection of good diets," Schulle said.

Early this week, word will be sent out through one of the main neighborhood leaders, Refugio Medina, 2544 Southmost Road, and through other leaders there, on where rat poison can be obtained by all 400 families in the section where the program will originate.

Samples of the rat poison will be furnished by the County Health Department, along with other poison powder to kill fleas as rats travel through it, with instructions on how to use them and on what day to place them so that each family starts using the poisons at the same time.

Smoot said that the poisons are an approved type for residential use. He said that after the "pilot program" the county probably will expect residents to furnish their own poisons.

City Manager Blair Westbrook said that the city will furnish personnel, trucks and equipment to carry out the Neighborhood Improvement Program.

Health Chief To Speak Here On TB Problem

Dr. A. G. Randall, health director for Hidalgo and Cameron counties, will be the main speaker at a public meeting of the League of Women Voters scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Thursday in the First National Bank Room.

Dr. Randall will speak on the problem of tuberculosis in Cameron County.

He will discuss the current bi-national plan designed to control the disease; outline projected programs which will emphasize case finding, TB control, and tuberculin testing; and review of the recent industrial survey. A film on TB detection will be shown.

The public is invited to attend.

Health Chief's Resignation Is Accepted

Caller-Times News Service

BROWNSVILLE — The Cameron County commissioners court Monday afternoon accepted Dr. Albert G. Randall's resignation as county health director, "with regret and appreciation of the outstanding job he has done."

The Hidalgo County commissioners accepted the resignation Tuesday.

Dr. Randall, who assumed the post of chief of Cameron-Hidalgo Counties health departments in November of 1964, announced his resignation from the \$20,000 a year job last week.

His resignation is effective April 15, when he will become director of the state's Consolidated Tuberculosis Control Center Service. The post was created under a reorganization plan adopted by the legislature last year designed to eradicate tuberculosis in Texas.

Dr. Randall's successor will be sought by the Cameron County Health Board, Cameron-Wilbrey Medical Society and Hidalgo Starr Medical Society.

City Has Site For New Clinic

The City of Brownsville Monday afternoon took deed to a 7.4 acre tract in Citrus Gardens Housing project which is the proposed site for relocation of the city-county clinic presently located in Fort Brown.

City Manager Blair Westbrook turned over the city's check in the sum of \$3,700 to Orville J. Sauer, executive director of the Housing Authority of the City of Brownsville, who delivered the deed.

Mexico B.C. G. Vaccinations Dec 15,
Bi National Health Council 1965

Matamoros area, Valle Hermosa &
San Fernando:

In last 5 yrs. 19,150 BCG vaccinations
have been given.

Matamoros & adjoining rural areas:

Sept. 20, 1965 to Nov. 30, 1965:

10,437 skin tests

6,963 vaccinations of BCG given to
non-reactors to PPD

Population to be screened is over 35,000,
ranges from 6 mo. to 14 years of age.

Urban population: Approx. 25,000

Rural " : 9,720

38 urban schools

91 rural "

129

First National Bank Room by

Mrs. B. Wood

County J.B. Association

Harlingen, Texas

There was also a discussion on whether
immigrants should be allowed to enter J.B. Hospital
in Harlingen.

LW Chron.
Barbara Phillips

&

The Blame for the unclean, unsanitary and unhealthy conditions of Brownsville's alleys can easily be placed upon the shoulders of the Mayor & City Commissioners who passed the Garbage Ordinance without providing adequate means of enforcement, or upon the shoulders of the City Sanitarian who ~~has~~ delayed action of supervision and pursuit of violations, or upon the Garbage Department which is not properly trained in collection, or upon the Police Department which is not d

The blame for the unclean, unsanitary and unhealthy conditions of Brownsville's alleys can easily be placed upon the shoulders of the Mayor and City Commissioners who did not provide adequate means for enforcing the Garbage Ordinance, or upon the shoulders of the City Sanitarian who was not prompt and diligent in supervision and pursuit of violators, or upon the shoulders of the members of the Garbage Department who were not properly trained in collection and disposal, or upon the shoulders of the Police Department which was not diligent in citing violators, or upon the shoulders of the Corporation Court Judge who was not strict in the punishment of violators, but the real blame rests upon the shoulders of the People of Brownsville.

We have been criminally negligent in our failure to assume our responsibilities as citizens. We have elected our public servants to office and then left them to their own devices. We have neither supported them when we thought they were doing our work well in accordance with our wishes, nor have we notified them when, in our opinion, they acted against our best interests. We have not been good employers.

lack of interest in our own city affairs

Now as a result of our ~~negligence, neglect, lack of interest and~~ failure to comply with our own law which we made through our own representatives, we find ourselves with squalid conditions at our back doors. We know, or should know, ~~that there are not enough men, trucks and equipment to remedy this condition promptly.~~ that there are not enough men, trucks and equipment to remedy this condition promptly. We know, or should know, that there is not enough money in the City treasury to pay to employ more men ~~or~~ to purchase more equipment. We know, or should know, that polio, malaria, dysentery, diarrhea and many other diseases are transmitted by germs that breed in conditions such as those that exist in our alleys. We know, or should know if we are honest with ourselves, that the fault is ours.

So what are we going to do about it? We can, as we have in the past, sit back and lay the blame on the "City", forgetting once again that WE ARE THE CITY. Or we can accept our responsibilities and do something about it. We could clean up the alleys ourselves.

We can clean up our alleys ourselves ~~and then turn them back to~~ ~~our public servants and tell them~~ ~~we want the alleys kept clean and sanitary.~~ Then we can turn the alleys back to our public servants and tell them ~~we want the alleys kept clean and sanitary.~~ we want the alleys kept clean and sanitary.

We could clean up the alleys ourselves. We can do it if we all work together for a short time, but it means every organization, every individual citizen, doing his part.

We can do it - if every person, every organization does its part. Not much would be required of any one person, or any one organization. Nor would the time be long. But we can do it, if we all work together.

We could begin by letting our City Commission set a date ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~campaign~~ The Mayor would then proclaim that the Citizens' Clean-Up Campaign, lasting one or two weeks, would begin two weeks from the date of the next Commissioners meeting.

During those two weeks, the HARDWARE MERCHANTS would ascertain from their garbage can manufacturers whether or not garbage lids can be furnished without the can. If so, the merchants would lay in supplies of lids.

During the same period, the OIL DEALERS would

The JAYCEES, acting as generals in charge of this C.C. Campaign would establish headquarters at some convenient place. It would be their duty to receive reports and see that every group performed its assigned task, pre-campaign as well as campaign duties.

During the two weeks preceeding the campaign, the HARDWARE MERCHANTS would ascertain from their garbage can manufacturers whether or not garbage lids can be furnished without the cans. If so, the merchants will lay in supplies of lids. *If not, S.H. values contacted*

each During the same period, the OIL DEALERS would check their supply of empty oil drums which they would give, or sell at a nominal sum, to those unable to purchase regulation garbage cans. These oil drums would be picked up by the BOY SCOUTS and delivered to the VOCATIONAL SCHOOL where the 54-gal drums would be made into two 27-gal containers. (The diameter of the drums should be furnished the HARDWARE DEALERS in order that they obtain lids to fit these as well as the regulation size cans). When these are finished, the BOY SCOUTS WILL deliver them to a place designated by the JAYCEES.

merch-
ant & The week before the campaign, ~~the BROWNSVILLE HERALD would publish~~ ~~in its paper~~ the MERCHANTS COMMITTEE of the Chamber of Commerce would enlist the cooperation of the merchants and obtain from each his promise to clean his own back premises, baling and bundling paper and boxes as required by the ordinance. The KIWANIS CLUB would challenge all the other service clubs and offer a small prize to the one going over the top first ~~by having 100% of its members~~ Each SERVICE CLUB MEMBER would be responsible for cleaning up the alley of the block in which he resides - preferably by obtaining the cooperation of his alley neighbors. * *cutting weeds, washing trash filling barrels*

The CITY ENGINEER would furnish a large city map which would be placed in the window of the first merchant on Elizabeth Street between East 10th and East 13th who offered his window.

* The GARDEN CLUBS, the PTA's, and other organizations which have recessed for the summer will probably want to reactivate themselves long enough to participate in this campaign.

When the campaign starts, the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE would take the telephone calls from citizens stating the alleys are clean. The name of the caller and the location of the alley would be recorded.

The list of clean alleys would be given each morning to a JAYCEE who would mark the clean alley with heavy red pencil on the city map. Each day the BROWNSVILLE HERALD would report on the front page the progress made the day before and the total to date. The information would also be given to Radio Stations KBOR and KVAL whose cooperation ~~by its publicity~~ ~~is essential to the success of the campaign~~ along with that of the ~~Alleys~~ ALL VALLEY MORNING EXPRESS & EVENING NEWS and BROWNSVILLE HERALD is essential to the success of the campaign.

During the period of the campaign, it is expected that the city trucks will not be able to haul trash away as fast as it is collected. It is suggested that the FIRE DEPARTMENT instruct the citizens to pile the trash ~~in the alleys~~ ~~at the northwest corner of the alley~~ ~~and let the firemen~~ ~~supervise the burning~~ at the northwest corner of the alley and then notify the department so that firemen can supervise the burning.

GARBAGE collectors should remove all boxes, cartons and hampers which are being used as garbage containers. The owners of these and other non-regulation containers should be notified by the CITY SANITARIAN that regulation cans must be obtained before the campaign period is over. In the poorer sections, the residents can be told to obtain cans at nominal cost from the JAYCEES.

No ~~fine~~ ~~should~~ ~~be~~ notices-to-appear should be given nor fines levied during this period, but warning should be given by the Garbage Collectors, Sanitarian, Police, Press and Radio that the armistice period ends with the campaign.

During the campaign, one POLICE car should roam the alleys warning scavengers and resident violators of the provisions of the Ordinance.

June 18, 1951

REPORT OF ACTION ON HEALTH

1. Clerical assistance at County-City clinics
5 members gave a total of 62 hours in preparing a duplicate filing system for the T B, Orthopedic and Child Health clinics.
2. Alley Patrol June 5, 1951
Record sheets with maps of 11 different areas of the City, averaging 30 blocks each were prepared and furnished for 11 patrols of from 2 to 3 members per car to check garbage cans, trash and any violations of the City garbage ordinance. Also to take pictures.
4 posters were made of pictures taken and displayed in windows of 4 stores for one week.

A check was made of all Sanitary (garbage) violations appearing on Police Records from Aug. 8, 1950 to June 6, 1951. Only 16 cases reported. In all these only one fine of \$5, \$25, \$35 and cost were made. Others were suspended.

A letter was sent to Mr. Watts, City Manager, reporting our findings. Copies were sent to Mayor Stokley, all City Commissioners, Mr. Cooper, City Sanitarian, Judge Rentfro. After 24 hours copies were sent to radio stations KBOR and KVAL, Brownsville Herald and San Antonio Express.

Clippings from Herald June 8th by Mr. Cooper	-----15 Garbage violations
" June 11th	" Clean House Ad
Editorial " June 14th on Sanitation Enforcement	
Letter to the People June 14th by Mr. L. W. Fone	

A letter was received from Mr. Tabler of KBOR requesting permission to join us on our next tour also placing his car at our disposal.

Flora Stillinger
Local Health Chairman

City Will 'Get Tough' With Garbage Ordinance Violators

The city's "get tough" policy toward garbage ordinance violators got tougher still today.

City Sanitarian J. Benson Cooper announced violators of the city's garbage disposal ordinance will get no more "second chances" in court. Violators will be warned their garbage containers are substandard and will be given five days to remedy the situation without penalty, Mr. Cooper declared.

If five days elapse without action by the violator, he will be cited into corporation court and fined, the city sanitarian warned. Heretofore, he explained, some violators have purchased regulation garbage cans after being cited into court, thereby escaping fines.

The corporation judge hereafter will not consider such "eleventh-hour" compliance with the garbage ordinance as an excuse, Mr. Cooper said.

"If we continued accepting this excuse," he explained, "garbage ordinance violators would wait until they were cited into court before they made any effort to comply."

THE CITY sanitarian reminded Brownsville residents they must equip their residences and business places with all-metal garbage cans, holding 20 to 30 gallons under a tight-fitting lid. Where one can is not sufficient, he added, two or more must be provided.

Since July 24, Mr. Cooper said, the city has had a crew of three men and a State Health Department supervisor patrolling alleys in a general sanitation and anti-rat campaign. The members of the crew are issuing five-day warnings where rat harborages and unsanitary garbage containers are found.

"In about 90 per cent of the cases so far contacted," the city (See GARBAGE, Page Two.)

sanitarian said, "citizens have been very cooperative. This work is for the good of every person in the city. It is not intended to persecute anyone, so we are asking the cooperation of everyone."

He said the city's sanitation crew is spreading DDT dust and rat poison on premises where rats are found.

To clean up rat harborages, Mr. Cooper said, people storing lumber should keep it raised at least 18 inches above the ground.

Sanitation Improvement Is Noted

After a recent city crackdown, Brownsville is showing definite improvement in sanitation, City Sanitarian J. Benson Cooper said today.

From the period beginning July 24 to August 31, 931 inspections have been made, he said. In this time, 571 unapproved garbage cans were found. Corrections made within five days of notification have been approximately 465 on general sanitation orders of all types.

While Mr. Cooper estimates that 90 per cent of the people are co-operating in the sanitation drive, he emphasizes that full cooperation is essential to health. Those who ignore the sanitation department orders will be charged, he said.

State law allows fines to run as high as \$200 for keeping a "nuisance" which is anything which will promote or carry disease to humans.

While some of the fines meted out in Corporation court here are adequate, Mr. Cooper said, he feels that in many cases larger fines would do a great deal toward solving the problem.

In a recent state bulletin, he said, Cameron county ranked second only to Hidalgo county in the number of sanitation inspections made.

Houston Tot Drowns In Can Of Garbage

HOUSTON —(AP)— Francis D. Loftus, Jr., eight-months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Loftus, Sr., drowned yesterday when he fell into a five-gallon can of garbage.

CITY AFTER SHARE OF DUMP SALVAGE

City officials moved Tuesday to advertise for bids on a contract for salvage rights on city dumps.

Parks and Sanitation Com. Henry Hein sent the city attorney's office a file proposing advertising for a contract similar to one in force in Dallas, which nets that city \$870 per month.

San Antonio does not now obtain any revenue from salvage operations, which recently were under investigation by the Bexar County Grand Jury.

Hein said he would ask the city council to advertise on the contract as soon as it is prepared by the city attorney.

Hein also exhibited a letter from Fort Worth officials showing that city obtains yearly revenue of \$14,613 from salvage. It is obtained by charging garbage "pickers" a percentage of all salvagable material sold.

A San Antonio metal company sent a letter to the city hall Tuesday indicating it will enter a bid on the salvage metal.

Sanitarian Charges Loudest Complainers Worst Violators

Smarting under recent attacks, City Sanitarian J. Benson Cooper today declared "some of the loudest complainers" about sanitation are people who have not complied with sanitary laws.

"Since July 24 we have had a crew of three men working in the city, confining their efforts to eliminating improper garbage containers, old piles of lumber and other rubbish and also dusting with DDT where necessary," Mr. Cooper said. "This is the first time such a crew has been hired by the city. In the wake of their work, more waste has been placed out in alleys for collection than ever before. Is this bad?"

LAST WEEK, the city sanitarian came under indirect fire from Mrs. Ethel Fry and Miss Effie Ingram. Miss Ingram charged the city with discrimination in asking her to clean up her lots while worse trash heaps existed. Mrs. Fry termed the town "filthy" and declared "the man in charge of inspections is not on the job... and should be fired."

"You, Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, are at liberty to follow or inspect the work of the city sanitation crew at any time," Mr. Cooper replied. "Such investigation will reveal that, by far, the larger portion of old lumber and rubbish now being placed in the alleys is around the territory that is being worked by the crew. It also will be found that lumber being kept in this territory is stacked 18 inches above ground to eliminate harborages for rats."

IN THE commercial section of the city, we are asking that metal-

lined bins be provided for disposal of non-perishable waste. There are many business concerns that have not yet complied. But, at this moment, more such bins will be found in our city than ever before.

"The collection of boxes, papers and others non-perishable waste is not a problem of sanitation, since they are not injurious to health. They simply look bad. But we are making progress. If you must complain, go ahead. But be sure your own back yard is clean and that you are conforming with health requirements."

"The work of any health department is not to clean your yard. It is, instead, to demand that you do that work yourself."

IT SEEMS also that a lot has been said about the existence of water holes in our city. The health department has absolutely no men or equipment to rid the city of these. All such complaints are turned over to the street department, which works constantly to correct these conditions. The sanitation department does spray these water holes to eliminate mosquitoes. During the past week and a half, 850 gallons of diesel fuel containing DDT was sprayed within the city limits.

"Are you operating a business in our city? Do you have a regulation garbage container or a metal-lined, covered bin for dry waste? If not, do you think you have any right to complain about what others are doing? We, of the health and sanitation department, feel your first responsibility is to take proper care of your own rubbish," Mr. Cooper concluded.

New Areas Must Be Denied City Garbage Collections

It will be impossible to give garbage service to new areas, and the department is "hard put" to give good service to the rest of the city, George Sarran, chief of the garbage department, reported Thursday.

League Raps Garbage Law Enforcement

City Sanitarian J. Benson Cooper's enforcement of the city's garbage disposal ordinance was termed "disheartening" today, in a letter from the League of Women Voters to the city manager.

Members of the league's "alley patrol committee" reported they were "encouraged" June 27, when Mr. Cooper announced he would file the first charges under the garbage ordinance in corporation court the next day.

"But," the league's letter continued, "they were disheartened to find that up to July 10 only two charges had been filed, one for violation of the sanitary code and one for maintaining an unsanitary condition, neither of which need necessarily have referred to garbage ordinance violation."

The league inspectors covered 22 blocks of alleys from Palm Boulevard to East 11th Street and from Levee to Washington Streets June 29, the letter said. The inspectors found 131 uncovered garbage cans, the letter added.

City Manager E. W. Watts released the letter for publication, saying: "We are grateful to the league for its report. It shows a complete lack on the part of business men and citizens in helping the city maintain a sanitary condition. It shows the necessity for a crackdown in city court on violators of the garbage ordinance."

Highlights from the league's letter included:

"... at least 90 per cent of the garbage cans in the business area are oversize, which is in direct violation of Section No. 2 of the ordinance. Many of these were uncovered; the others had makeshift covers which were warped. Odors issuing from and flies swarming around these containers were particularly objectionable.

"In one block sweepings and kitchen refuse had been so crammed into oversize cans that the mass had solidified. An employee in an adjoining shop... said the cans were so large and the mass at the bottom so heavy that the garbage man could not lift them and that they scooped out the top garbage and refuse with their hands. He also stated he had been trying since last December to get someone from the city hall to come and remove these loathsome objects.

"The numerous orange and black no-parking signs impressed the inspectors, but they were evidently ignored by the drivers of the cars and trucks which blocked the alleys.

Sanitarian Replies To Criticism

Criticized by the League of Women Voters for lax enforcement of the city's garbage disposal ordinance, the city sanitarian today declared he has taken eight garbage cases to court.

Sanitarian J. Benson Cooper said he filed three charges of garbage ordinance violation in corporation court June 29. Only one of the charges resulted in a fine, he said. The other two persons were excused when they said they had purchased regulation garbage cans with tight lids, Mr. Cooper added.

In a letter to the city manager, the League of Women Voters had alleged the court record showed only two sanitation cases filed between June 27, when Mr. Cooper promised a crackdown, and July 10.

Mr. Cooper said he filed five more charges under the garbage ordinance July 11. The charges were against a grocery store, a hotel and three cafes, the sanitarian added.

He said one cafe owner was fined five dollars and another has not yet appeared. The third cafe owner complied with the ordinance and was excused, Mr. Cooper said. The grocery store owner also complied and was excused, he added. The hotel proprietor's case was dismissed because he has no alley in which to place garbage, the sanitarian said.

"We're doing the best we can with what we have," Mr. Cooper declared. "There will be more charges filed.

"A lot of places in the heart of the business section are violating the garbage ordinance," he warned, "and we will take them

In a letter to Parks Com. Henry Hein, Sarran reported on a recent trip to study the garbage departments in Fort Worth and Dallas, and recommended an increase in budget and equipment in San Antonio.

He suggested the purchase of 20 new trucks, on which bids have been asked, and acquiring five new truck bodies as well as replacement of other worn-out equipment.

Sarran pointed out that garbage collection per capita in San Antonio costs \$1.40, compared to \$2.70 in Dallas and \$2.51 in Fort Worth.

He further stated that Fort Worth has an income of \$500,000 annually on a garbage collection fee which is collected.

San Antonio's daily garbage pickup load has increased from 430 tons per day to 485 tons per day since last year, he said.

San Antonio has 131 employees in the garbage department, against 224 in Fort Worth and 392 in Dallas, he pointed out.

Dallas and Fort Worth also use the "carryout" system, where pickup men go to the backs of houses for the cans. This is not practiced in San Antonio.

Sarran further reported he was impressed with the street flushing equipment in the two north Texas cities and recommended purchase of two vehicles for the work in San Antonio.

Cafe Owner Fined \$5 On Garbage Ordinance

Jim Poy, operator of the California Cafe, was fined five dollars in Corporation Court today for not having a regulation garbage can at his establishment.

J. Benson Cooper, city sanitarian, said he is going to patrol the alleys to enforce the ordinance on garbage disposal.

THE BROWNSVILLE

City-Wide Sanitation Drive Mapped

City Sanitarian J. Benson Cooper today mapped a city-wide sanitation campaign which calls for four men to patrol alleys and spot sanitation violations.

"We have one man surveying rat harborage and open garbage cans right now," the sanitarian declared, "and I now have authorization to hire another man with two helpers.

"They will check rat harborage and non-conforming garbage cans, alley by alley. They will spread DDT where it is needed as they go along," Mr. Cooper added.

"People having rat harborage in the form of piled lumber, boxes or crates will be asked first and later forced, if necessary, to clear these up," Mr. Cooper said.

"Lumber must be stacked 18 inches above ground. That's a state law. Other lumber and refuse of any type that is of no use to the owner should be disposed of," he continued.

"People with non-conforming garbage cans, or no garbage cans at all, will first be asked to remedy this condition and later will be brought into court, if necessary," Mr. Cooper concluded.

CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

A communicable disease is a germ, virus, or parasitic disease which may be passed from one person, either suffering from the disease or simply a passive carrier, to another; from an animal or insect host to a person; or through contaminated water, milk, food, or other articles.

Following are some of the communicable diseases and the means of transmission:

- Dysentery and diarrhea: flies, food, water, and direct contact with fecal soil.
- Tuberculosis: Direct contact, usually prolonged, with an infected person, or material soiled by their excretions. In the bovine type it is transmitted by milk.
- Common cold: Direct contact, contact with mucous discharges, droplet infection of the air, improperly disinfected eating utensils.
- Malaria: from the blood of an infected individual via a mosquito.
- Typhoid: carriers, contaminated water, milk, shell-fish, and probably flies.
- Typhus: by fleas, from infected rats.
- Venereal disease (Syphilis and Gonorrhea): By direct contact with articles soiled with the discharges of the lesions, or from the blood of an infected person; in adults generally by sexual intercourse.
- Influenza: Same as for common cold.
- Undulant fever (Malta fever): unpasteurized milk from infected herds, rarely infected meat, direct contact with infected animals. Goats, cows, and swine are affected.
- Whooping cough: contact with infected persons or with articles freshly soiled with the discharges of such persons.
- Measles: (the most readily communicable of all the diseases) direct contact with an infected person, or with articles freshly soiled by nasal or buccal discharges of such person.
- Diphtheria: by direct contact, by contact with freshly soiled articles used by an active case or by a carrier, or by infected raw milk. Animals are thought to be carriers.
- Pneumonia: direct contact, articles freshly soiled with the discharges of nose and throat of patient, and probably infected dust.
- Poliomyelitis: Uncertain. Flies, rats, roaches, mosquitoes, food, water, and dust have all been suspect. There is reason to believe that it can be transmitted directly from patient or carrier.
- Scarlet fever: Directly by an infected person, indirectly by discharges of an infected person, and by contaminated milk or milk products.
- Conjunctivitis: the type found in the newborn is caused by infection from the placenta of a mother who has a gonorrheal infection. (State and Federal laws require the use of silver nitrate or a similar preparation in the eyes of each newborn child, to prevent infection.) Discharges from an infected person.

Ordinary pink-eye is carried from an infected person or animal by gnats, direct contact, or dust.

Trachoma: Direct contact, or contact with articles freshly soiled with discharges from the eye of an infected person.

Septic sore throat: Direct or indirect human contact, raw milk contaminated by case or by carrier, or from an infected udder. (Strep infection in the cow, or mastitis.)

Chickenpox: Directly from person to person, or indirectly through articles freshly soiled by discharge from an infected person.

Mumps: By direct contact, or by contact with freshly soiled articles.

Intestinal parasites: Some of these are covered by dysentery and diarrhea discussion. Pinworms, hookworms, and others are not. No material is available on pinworms, but I know they are prevalent here, and are transmitted from an infected child, by passing of the ova, probably by hand, to something that is put into the mouth of the uninfected child, swallowed, and the ova hatch in the intestinal tract. Hookworm is of little concern to us here. Our climate is too dry to encourage its growth in our soil.

Ringworm and itch parasite: Communicated through direct and indirect contact. Pools, showers, etc. are excellent breeding grounds.

The following diseases, transmitted to man by animal, may occur here.

Tularemia: Rabbit is source of infection.

Psittacosis: Parrot fever, from parrots and other tropical birds.

Anthrax: From cattle, or from hide, hair, flesh, or feces of infected animals. Flies and mosquitoes can carry the spores mechanically.

Trichinosis: From improperly or insufficiently cooked flesh of pork.

Rabies: From saliva of an infected animal.

Rocky Mountain fever:

Texas fever:

Diseases occurring less frequently than those of the first group, but of interest to us are:

Yellow fever--because we have the type of mosquito that carries the disease, and if a case ever broke in our community it could be serious.

Smallpox--witness the hysteria of 1949.

Asiatic cholera--sometimes crops out in seaport towns; it is carried in the feces and vomitus of infected persons and carriers, spread by contaminated food, water, flies.

Bubonic plague--carried by rodents, not yet obliterated in parts of world.

Leprosy--because one of the rare cases that still occur was found in a neighboring city recently.

Not classified as rare diseases, but not commonly found in the Valley:

Meningitis: Source of infection, discharges from the mouth and nose of infected persons. Clinically recovered cases and healthy persons not known to have had the disease but recently in contact with cases or other carriers, may act as carriers, and are commonly found, especially during epidemics. Crowding and strange contacts seem to predispose cases of meningococcus meningitis.

Botulism: caused by an organism which thrives in spoiled food, but which has none of the unpleasant signs attendant upon the molds and fermenting bacteria.

Encephalitis: One of those diseases about which relatively little is

known. Virus disease.

Tetanus-caused by the entrance of the bacilla into a wound.

These being the better known or more common of the communicable diseases, what can we do, what are we doing, to combat them and prevent their spread?

The fight against communicable disease is fourfold.

1. Isolation and quarantine.
2. Immunization
3. Inspection of food and water for contamination.
4. Eradication of the insects and rodents and animals that carry disease to man.

Strangely enough, leprosy is the only disease that has responded in a satisfactory manner to isolation and quarantine, and that took several centuries to accomplish. It has been suggested, too, that the increasing standards of personal cleanliness had some bearing on the dramatic lessening of the incidence of leprosy. (One authority claims that the itch mite is host to the organism causing leprosy.)

Public

To quote Smillie, in Health Administration in the United States:

"It seems quite possible that in the future less and less emphasis will be placed on the importance of separate isolation hospitals for communicable disease. We must recognize that hospitalization has not proved to be an effective method for the prevention of spread of communicable diseases in the community and that the chief benefits of hospitalization are derived from the better care that the patients receive in a well conducted hospital." Later he states that "Closing of schools will seldom check an outbreak of disease." He sums up his opinion thus: "In the last analysis it must be confessed that isolation and quarantine have not proven highly successful as methods for control of communicable disease, nor can we expect more favorable results in the future. The reason that the methods do not meet with success are obvious.

- a. The health department is seldom successful in finding every case of the disease.
- b. The plan presupposes that every case of the disease is readily recognizable. This is not true.
- c. Healthy carriers of disease are often hard to detect.
- d. Many of the communicable diseases are highly infectious before they become recognizable clinically.

Carefully collected data from Norwegian and other sources suggest that local quarantine and isolation are for most communicable diseases is of little value and might well be dispensed with altogether. The findings do not apply to international quarantine, nor does it seem feasible to abandon local quarantine and isolation measures until some other more effective control measures may be substituted."

Quarantine in Brownsville:

According to Dr. Hector Scanlan, City Physician, there is very little quarantine practiced in Brownsville. Diphtheria is quarantined until the patient has two negative sputum cultures not less than twenty-four hours apart. The rest of the household or contacts may then be released. An exception is made and the breadwinner of the family may continue to report to work dur-

ing the course of the quarantine. It is apparent from Dr. Scanlan's statement that very little police authority is used in enforcing the quarantine--"a placard is placed upon the premises." He also states that smallpox, "if we had any" would be quarantined. Smillie and Williams, both authorities on public health and health education, make the statement that the reporting of communicable disease by physicians in private practice is not complete, and suggest that this is a fact because the physicians realize that the disease will be reported, and that beyond the fact that it becomes a statistic, nothing is done. If public health agencies followed up each case reported with thorough investigation of sources, contacts, and all possible means of control, they believe that reporting would be more conscientiously done by private physicians.

Public opinion in many places has led to the publication of names and addresses of cases of communicable disease, as a safeguard to public safety. Of course there are arguments against this practice, but it is believed by many that it has value. It may be a question that the group would like to discuss.

Immunization as a means of control has been proved. Smallpox has been all but stamped out in communities where compulsory vaccination is practiced. The morbidity rate and the mortality rate of diphtheria has changed completely--it is far less prevalent now than it was before toxoid and toxin-antitoxin were used to immunize, and the case rate and death rate, where it was formerly greatest among children, is now showing a swing toward adults. It is pointed out that a school program of immunization ~~is~~ is not completely effective against diphtheria, since most cases occur in children under six. A complete immunization program would concentrate upon infants and pre-school children. Children should be Schick-tested about six months after the immunization to determine if they were actually made immune. Children over twelve and adults exposed to diphtheria should be given a Schick test, and if positive, should be immunized.

A passive immunity to scarlet fever and measles can be established by injections of serum made from the blood of convalescent cases, but this is expensive, transient in effect, and is used only where an epidemic threatens a group closely associated, or in the case of known exposure of a susceptible individual.

Whooping cough immunization is a routine pediatric practice, and is of some value, although it is not completely effective.

Two types of tetanus immunization are available. The small preventive dose, given in three injections, and kept active by yearly or more frequent boosters has the advantage of being milder, and of course an accomplished fact when it is needed. The massive dose given after a wound is made is frequently accompanied by allergy reactions, and is sometimes impossible to reach when it is needed.

Typhoid immunization is common practice where water or food supply is doubtful, where there is high incidence of the disease, and in disaster areas.

An immunization against tuberculosis has been developed and is being used experimentally in various places. Opinion differs as to its effectiveness.

The United States Army has various immunization procedures against diseases that troops going into foreign stations may encounter, but these are not of great interest in a community health study.

One of the brightest spots on the immunization horizon is the statement made by the research department of the National Foundation for Infantile

Paralysis that they would probably have an active immunizing agent against polio within the next two years.

*See below.

Inspection of food and water for contamination is the scope of another unit study, but it is worth while to note that protection against contamination of water, proper chlorination of the water supply, and in the case of amebic dysentery, actual boiling of the water, ~~is--~~ are stressed in the methods of control of many communicable diseases. Sanitary disposal of human excreta is another must in the control of communicable disease. The third most frequently stressed means of control of the gastro-intestinal type of communicable disease is the pasteurization of all milk supplies.

Eradication of rodents and insects has been and will be further studied. It is well here to mention the drive now on to control rabies by destroying all unvaccinated dogs. Even this would not stamp out rabies completely, because much of it originates among wild life, and it can of course be transmitted to man by infected animals other than dogs. The treatment for rabies in human beings- the Pasteur treatment- was not noted in the immunization discussion because it is not actually an immunization, but a treatment. It is very painful, and must be started as soon as possible to be effective, particularly if the wound is near the head.

The City is now spraying the resacas and ditches to keep down the breeding of mosquitoes, and is planning to begin on the alleys and vacant lots shortly. The control measures were too slow in going into action after the heavy rains of early June, and vast number of mosquitoes we have had since that time indicate that much work needs to be done in that field. The aerial spraying did not seem to be effective, although it can and does work when properly done. Wind, dampness, rain, the type of spray used, and the technique of spraying determine its effectiveness.

Examination of food handlers can also be an effective means of control, but the general opinion seems to be--we make them have certificates, but it doesn't mean much. (Mr. Barron stated that he required all cafeteria workers to hold certificates, but had discovered cases where they were diseased in spite of this.)

* The City does no immunization work, per se. In case of emergency, the City physician will vaccinate or immunize, with the help of the county unit and volunteer local physicians and nurses, the serum or vaccine to be furnished by the state department of health. Any other free immunization is done in the schools, or in the ~~clinic~~ well-baby clinic.

Control of V. D. is largely a matter for the V. D. Clinic, and case finding is accomplished through food handlers and domestic workers examination, and through reported contacts of cases under treatment. This is a social and educational function, and as it is being done leaves much to be desired. The attitude of the G. I.'s who were indoctrinated in the army attitude is doing some good in the field of informal health education, and the rapid treatment centers are becoming less feared, so it is hoped that soon the V. D. rate will decline.

Over Fifty Unvaccinated Dogs Nabbed

Over 50 unvaccinated dogs were picked up Friday and Saturday in one small section of Brownsville near Riverside, Acting Chief of Police Gus Krausse said.

With five men assigned to rabies control here, Chief Krausse said that all efforts would be made to stamp out the disease. As yet no dogs have been killed, but it may become necessary if mad dogs appear to be threatening the city's children, he said.

Owners of dogs picked up Friday and Saturday may claim their animals Wednesday, but they must have them vaccinated immediately, he said.

Poundmaster Juan Brown and officer James Butcher are in charge of the rabies control squad.

County Disease Count Drops In September

SAN BENITO—Cameron County today seemed to be winning its fight against communicable diseases but the battle is far from over.

Dr. Fred Tonney, Health Unit director, reported a sharp drop last month in the number of cases of most major diseases compared to the same time last year.

Aside from influenza, mumps and whooping cough, the September tally shows fewer cases in every category.

Among the more striking exam-

ples and their September, 1949 comparison are:

Dysentery, 154 against 241; gonorrhea, 52 to 84; syphilis, 44 to 64.

However, flu struck 64—eight more than the year before—whooping cough climbed from eight to 38 and mumps jumped from none to 39.

City Faces Emergency On Rabies

Declaring emergency action necessary to control rabies, Acting Chief of Police Gus Krausse today warned all Brownsville dog owners to tie up their dogs for two weeks or face the possibility of having them shot.

Police this morning were making a house-to-house canvass on West Fronton Street, warning owners and picking up dogs to have them vaccinated. However, the danger area was not limited to West Fronton, but was all over town, Chief Krausse asserted.

THE WARNING came after seven positive cases of rabies had been verified in the last 30 days. Yesterday a dog-catcher, Alfredo Bustinza, was bitten by a dog believed to be rabid. He was given a tetanus shot immediately and now is taking rabies treatments.

Chief Krausse pointed out that one rabid dog may infect many others before it is discovered and killed. With no fences around school grounds, danger to children would be especially grave if a rabid animal wandered onto playgrounds, he said.

EVEN DOGS which have been vaccinated can become rabid, according to the police chief. He said the only safe procedure was for owners to tie up their dogs for two weeks and if this is not done it may become necessary for police to start shooting stray dogs.

Dogs Must Be Tied Up In Port City

7 Positive Cases Of Rabies Reported In Brownsville

BROWNSVILLE. — Following seven positive cases of rabies reported here in the past 30 days, Police Chief Gus Krausse told all dog owners to tie their dogs up for two weeks or stand a chance of having them shot by police officers.

Krausse Friday morning had officers canvassing West Fronton St., here to make certain that his orders were being complied with and picking up stray dogs for vaccination.

Krausse said the danger of rabies is not isolated in the one section of West Brownsville, but is city-wide.

One rabid dog running loose on the city's streets could infect innumerable dogs, Krausse said, and there is nothing to preclude dogs entering school grounds where the city's children are at play much of the day.

At present, he said, Alfredo Bustinza, city dog catcher, is being given the rabies treatment after he was bitten Thursday by a dog believed to be rabid. The only safe thing to do, he added, is for owners to tie their dogs up and the city will handle the strays.

Rabid Dog Situation Improving

Brownsville's mad dog situation is improving, Acting Chief of Police Gus Krausse said today, as he reported only one more mad dog discovered here in the last week.

One dog head returned positive from Austin last week, bringing the total of proven mad dogs to 11. Another dog appeared to be mad yesterday in the dog pound. He was picked up last Friday and on Monday went into fits. His head was turned over to a local veterinarian, Chief Krausse said, and sent to Austin.

A four-man police detail is still working the city picking up stray dogs. Danger is still present, Chief Krausse said, and untagged dogs will continue to be impounded.

Any citizens with unvaccinated dogs are urged to have them vaccinated immediately, Chief Krausse said.

Leprosy Case Discovered By County

SAN BENITO—The second case of leprosy to be handled by the Cameron County Health unit this year had been reported today.

The victim, a 42-year-old man from Willacy County, was reported by a Harlingen doctor, and is now under investigation by Dr. Fred C. Kluth, research epidemiologist for the unit.

It has been suggested by the health unit that the man go to the Carville Leprosy Colony in Louisiana. The first case this year, a Harlingen woman, has already gone to the colony.

Venereal diseases were high for the month of August, although lower than they have been in the past. There were 65 cases of gonorrhea reported for the month, and 60 cases of syphilis.

Dysentery led the list with 240 cases reported in August for a total of 1,548 so far this year. A total of 61 cases of mumps were reported, and whooping cough followed with 49. Eleven cases of measles were reported.

LE HERALD, BROWNSVILLE

State Health Unit Backing Water Plan

AUSTIN — The Texas State Department of Health has undertaken a program to promote the fluoridization of municipal water supplies wherever necessary, according to Dr. George W. Cox, State Health officer.

It has been proved that where drinking water contains 1.0 to 1.5 parts per million of sodium fluoride that less dental decay occurs, especially among those that have used the water since birth. Excessive amounts of fluorine causes mottling of the enamel.

The city water supply at Marshall has been treated for four and one half years. This has resulted in a reduction of 47 per cent in the decay rate among the age group six and seven years. The younger groups receive the earliest benefits from such a program but all ages have shown some improvement. Other cities adopting fluoridization of their water supplies are Austin and Corpus Christi, Fort Worth, Iowa Park and Breckenridge and some 40 other Texas cities are seriously considering the measure.

The Texas Junior Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the State Health Department and the

State Losing Fight Against Gonorrhea

AUSTIN — Here are some ominous statistics to ponder.

State Health Officer George W. Cox reveals an average of 98 venereal disease cases were uncovered each day of 1950. Total new cases of syphilis and gonorrhea for the year just passed reached 35,868.

"We had more cases of syphilis last year than the combined total for tuberculosis, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, malaria, and

typhoid fever," the state health official said.

Venereal diseases far outnumbered any one of the 18 other communicable infections reported in the state, with the single exception of influenza.

"It isn't an enviable record," Dr. Cox declared. "Not for gonorrhea, anyway."

Statistical records kept by the state health agency show a sharp reduction in syphilis rates, but gonorrhea cases have remained almost constant, with 1950 showing a slight increase over 1949.

Dr. Cox said it indicates a large segment of the people are not aware of the seriousness of gonorrhea infections, or else

they're indifferent to their own health and that of others."

"It is a common misconception that gonorrhea is a minor ailment, when the truth of the matter is that it's a serious disease, capable of causing permanent body damage.

"Untreated gonorrhea can cause blindness, sterility, arthritic conditions, and have other serious consequences," Dr. Cox asserted. "Sometimes it requires operative procedures."

\$1,687 Given Polio Fund

Brownsville folk dug into their pockets for \$1,687 to help polio victims as part of the state-wide Interstate Theatres Christmas drive for Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation, James McNeill, local manager, announced today.

At the same time, movie-goers in Harlingen's four Interstate theatres contributed \$1,946.33, according to R. E. (Mike) Gilbert, manager there.

Participating theatres here were The Majestic, Capitol and Queen. The seven-day drive opened Dec. 23.

Diseases Decline Last Year in Hidalgo County

EDINBURG. — Bacillary dysentery, influenza, gonorrhea and syphilis, in that order, headed the 1950 list of new cases of communicable disease in Hidalgo County, reported by the county health unit.

Bacillary dysentery cases totaled 1,958, a decrease from the 2,245 reported in 1949. Also reported were 150 cases of unclassified dysentery and 141 of amoebic dysentery, compared with 240 and 88, respectively, in 1949.

The county had 1,647 reported cases of influenza last year, 1,566 in 1949; 551 cases of gonorrhea in 1950 and 663 in 1949 and 529 cases of syphilis in 1950 and 647 in 1949.

Here are comparative figures for the two years for other reported diseases in the county:

Disease	1949	1950
Whooping cough	184	489
Measles	936	386
Chickenpox	401	319
Pneumonia	340	282
Tuberculosis	265	248
Malaria	243	247
Poliomyelitis	43	147
Mumps	330	126
Trachoma	15	42
Diphtheria	49	17
Neo-ophthalmia	41	14
Typhus fever	28	12
Typhus fever	28	12
Scarlet fever	12	10
Pellagra	7	9
Paratyphoid fever	2	8
Dengue	2	4
Meningitis	5	4
Undulant fever	7	3

Dr. Robert Hale, director of the county health unit, commented that of the 15 most numerous diseases on the list, only whooping cough can be prevented by immunization, and that case-finding programs are reflected in the tuberculosis, syphilis and gonorrhea rates.

Ophthalmia of the newborn, he said, is preventable and the county's rate reflects on midwife delivery and failure to comply with laws requiring use of silver nitrate in eyes immediately after birth.

Hidalgo County, Dr. Hale added, had lower rates in 1950 than the state average for seven of the 25 diseases — influenza, chickenpox, pneumonia, mumps, diphtheria, meningitis and undulant fever—higher rates in 11 and no state rates were available for comparison in the cases of the other seven.

TEXAS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1951

Auxiliary Of Medical Group Has Luncheon

Mrs. William Gambrell, Austin, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the State Medical Society of Texas was guest of honor at a luncheon held in San Benito, given by the Women's Auxiliary to the Willacy-Cameron County Medical Society. Thirty physicians' wives were present from Raymondville, Harlingen, San Benito, Mercedes, and Brownsville.

Mrs. Gambrell spoke on the responsibilities of good citizenship. She said citizens of the United States have had our country handed down to us on a silver platter from the early settlers and lawmakers of this country; that we are enjoying the fruits of the deep faith and sacrifices of our forefathers plus their intelligent long-range planning in setting up the constitution. She said there are three types of citizens, the dormant citizen, the semi-active citizen, and the active citizen. The dormant citizen is the one who takes his community and his homeland for granted and has a "let someone else do it" attitude. The semi-active citizen is the one who thinks he has done his duty by casting his vote without knowing too much about the person he is voting for. Mrs. Gambrell challenged the members to get out of either

Heart Disease Film To Be Shown Here

An interesting short titled "Be Your Age" will be shown at the Charro Drive-In Theater on Tuesday and Wednesday.

This public service film presented by the American Heart Association and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company makes clear many of the little-known facts about heart disease.

The Texas Heart Association has arranged for this motion picture to be shown in theaters throughout the State, thereby carrying on its determination to cut down the death toll from heart disease by giving the public some vitally important facts.

Since its initial showing at Radio City Music Hall in New York, the film has appeared in leading theaters throughout the country. It has been acclaimed by doctors as helping to overcome the widespread fear of heart disease, a fear frequently based on ignorance. The short will be shown along with the regular features.

Northern pike will spawn when the water reaches 60 degrees in the spring, bass at 65 to 70.

Influenza Top Disease In Cameron

SAN BENITO—A year-end report of the Cameron County Health Unit shows influenza replaced dysentery in 1950 as the top communicable disease reported by county physicians.

Dr. Fred O. Tonney, unit director, said 3,114 cases of influenza were reported to the health unit in 1950, compared with only 2,612 the year before. In 1950 there were 2,418 dysentery cases listed, while in 1949, there were 2,957.

Number of cases of whooping cough increased 1,000 per cent, with 722 cases in 1950 to only 71 in 1949. Mumps also showed a sharp increase with 488 cases in 1950 to 170 in 1949.

Declines were noticeable in chickenpox, 650 in 1949 to 342 in 1950; gonorrhea with 943 in 1949 to 688; measles, 871 to 235; pneumonia, 734 to 559; syphilis, 838 to 640; tuberculosis 219 in 1949 to 178 in 1950; and malaria, 365 to 181.

Other cases, with 1950 figures first, are: dengue, 10, 2; diphtheria, 33, 35; encephalitis, 3, 2; meningitis, 18, 37; ophthalmia neonatorum, 5, 0; paratyphoid fever, 7, 10; pellagra, 8, 37; poliomyelitis, 36, 37; scarlet fever, 13, 15; smallpox, 0, 1; typhoid fever, 11, 15; typhus fever, 15, 18; undulant fever, 26, 55; and leprosy, 3, 0.

Communicable diseases reported to the unit for the week ending Dec. 30, 1950, included: chickenpox, 23; diphtheria, two; dysentery, 66; gonorrhea, 9; influenza, 6; measles, 38; mumps, 18; pneumonia, 6; syphilis, 4; tuberculosis, whooping cough, five; leprosy, 1.

Whooping Cough, Mumps Lead Diseases Among Cameron Children

SAN BENITO. — This year Cameron County youngsters are having whooping cough and mumps.

Chickenpox and measles, both of which cut a pretty fancy figure last year, are relatively passe for the present.

Dr. Fred O. Tonney, medical director of the Cameron County Health Unit here, says that's the way it goes: the kids have chickenpox one year, and then for a couple of years, cases are few.

Then another crop of kids comes along, and it's chickenpox time again.

Take this year's "favorite", for example. Whooping cough is the 1950 list-leader among the so-called children's diseases. Last year, during the first seven months of 1950, whooping cough has claimed 529 kids in the county. That's a 1300 per cent increase!

Dr. Tonney's prediction is that the whooping cough situation probably will get worse before it starts getting better. It will continue to spread among children who haven't been vaccinated against it until it finally makes the rounds, he explains.

Much the same story holds for mumps. Last year reports to the health unit showed 102 cases during the first seven months. For the same period this year, 285 Cameron County cases have been reported. That's just a puny 180 per cent increase—

nothing to compare with the whooping cough climb.

On the other hand, chickenpox is down, way down. Last year 815 cases were reported during the first seven months, compared to only 184 for the same period so far this year.

And last year the measles rate was nearly eight times as great as it is this year. For the first seven months of 1949, Cameron County's measles total was 848 cases. This year, for the same period, only 109 cases have been reported.

Diphtheria, another of the so-

called children's diseases, is holding pretty constant. The seven-months total this year is 21 cases, compared to 20 last year for the same period.

The answer to whooping cough, diphtheria, and smallpox, Dr. Tonney points out, is vaccination. Children vaccinated against these three communicable diseases are not among the susceptibles, and don't become "cases" when the wave is on the upswing.

Unfortunately, no preventatives for chickenpox and measles are yet available, Dr. Tonney noted. They'll be back in vogue in another two or three years.

Epidemic Of Measles And Flu Sweeps Over Cameron County

SAN BENITO—An influenza and measles epidemic seems to be sweeping Cameron County, Health Unit records indicated today.

Incomplete reports showed 430 cases of flu for the week ending Feb. 10, compared to 117 the same time a year ago. The week before there were 400. Last month's total was 724. A year ago January showed 313.

HOW MANY of these may have been fatal is unknown because the unit gets no report of those, it was explained. Also many doctors, "particularly in Brownsville", fail to report on postcards distributed by the unit, it was pointed out.

Even Health Chief Fred O. Tonney confessed he "was trying to get rid of a touch of flu" yesterday.

"A 'HEAVY COUNT' of flu victims was reported for San Benito because 'nearly all its doctors report.' But 'only eight of about 35' do in Brownsville. Harlingen doctors do better, an aide said.

The Feb. 10th measles count came to 306 compared to two for the same time last year. The week before there were 279 cases. And last month's amounted to 542. A year ago January there were only five.

Pneumonia was down to 43 last week from 62 the week before. However, only 19 cases were reported for the Feb. 10th period of a year ago. Last month's total was 111.

THE SANITARY SITUATION

When the League of Women Voters of Brownsville was formally recognized in the Spring of 1950 it adopted as its first local current agenda item the, "Study of the Existing Health Facilities of Brownsville". The reason for this choice was one startling and alarming fact revealed in the League's first "Know your Town" survey. The determining fact was, that Raw sewerage was being dumped into the Rio Grande River.

Years before this, the sewerage disposal plant located on 6th Street had been neglected to the point of complete deterioration. The machinery would not turn; to avoid the time and troubles-and expense of re-activating the plant, the City authorities by-passed it, and sewerage lines flowed directly into the resaca back of the plant. ^{FROM THERE IT FLOWED FROM RESACA TO RESACA TO A POINT} ~~FROM THERE IT FLOWED FROM RESACA TO RESACA TO A POINT~~ where it was lifted by pump directly into the river; Although the point of exit was below town, it contaminated the river water used by many of the farms to the south as well as that pumped out by several irrigation districts and by the Port Isabel water plant roughly half way between Brownsville and Boca Chica.

While the League investigated all the health facilities, the Sanitary Sewerage Situation was kept well in mind. There was a League representative on the 30-member Steering Committee to promote the passage of the bond election in December, 1950. The full force of the League was utilized in the campaign for the passage of the separate "health" issues to expand the light and water plant, to pave the streets, to light the town, and to build an up-to-date sewerage disposal plant and to extend trunk and gathering lines to every part of Brownsville.

Well, the plant has been built, lines have been laid and now it is time for the League to check to see if Brownsville's sewerage problem has been solved for the present and for the near future.

The League's Sanitary chairman and her committee have interviewed many public officials and have gathered a quantity of material. These are the

facts that have come to light:

The sewage disposal plant is modern and up-to-date, although it was ~~designed~~ designed to take care of Brownsville for 20 years, John Huth, the city engineer says that it is now running at "top" capacity and will have to be enlarged in the near future. Other officials claim that ~~it~~ it is operating at 3/4 capacity and will not ~~see~~ reach its maximum for another year or two.

The sewage gathering system voted in 1950 is not yet complete. Some bond money still remains in the treasury, just enough to complete the system in Colonial Casa which begins at East 23rd. There is not enough bond money nor has a way been devised to overcome the bottle neck on 13th street where the land slopes down to the lake. The people have been asked to do some filling so that the city can lay the lines without putting in so many "lift" stations, but whether that is the land owners or the city's responsibility is a debatable question. The city does not have bond money to extend sewer lines into Las Prietas across the railroad tracks from W. Brownsville, nor to any other section which it might annex in the near future.

Advantage has been taken, of course, of the extension of the sewage systems. Many people hooked on as soon as the lines were laid, but not all are connected. And there is no accurate count of the number of houses without sanitary or flush toilets. A rough estimate might be obtained by comparing the number of water connections with the number of ~~see~~ sewer connections. The June 1 figures supplied by the city engineer show 9,354 water meters and 7,150 sewer connections. Subtraction would indicate 2,204 homes without sanitary plumbing, 2,204 homes or groups of homes without flush toilets, 2,204 privies!

Whether or not 2,204 is the exact number, the facts presented to the League reveal a very unsanitary situation. Many more than 2000 families are involved since in those sections where there are no sewer connections, anywhere from two to ten houses are situated on a lot with four or five or more persons living in each house.

Figuring conservatively, at least 16,000 people are living in an unsanitary environment - about one-third of the people of Brownsville. And the lack of sanitary facilities in those areas constitutes a health hazard to the entire city.

Mrs. Maude Lorange, a long-time friend of the League, of San Benito, supervisor of nurses at the Cameron County Health Unit, said that although the odor of outdoor privies is a definite nuisance, it is not a health hazard. The hazard lies in the insects and animals attracted to privies when they pick up the bacteria of intestinal diseases and spread the germs as they travel from place to place. The most dangerous of these germ carriers are flies, cockroaches, and rats. In addition, Mrs. Lorange said, privies of the pit type sometimes fill with water in the rainy season; even if they do not overflow and spread germs all over the ground, the standing water breeds mosquitoes which are also a health hazard.

Dr. Earle B. Griffey of Brownsville who serves as city Doctor, said that flies and mosquitoes carry the diseases that are most prevalent in this area. Amoebic dysentery, diarrhea, typhoid, and paratyphoid cases of intestinal disorders are constantly appearing at the City Clinic. According to Dr. Griffey, the most dangerous aspects of outdoor privies are flies, overflow, and the intestinal parasites which are picked up on the feet.

According to the Texas General Sanitation Law of 1945, all sewage, human excreta, waste water, garbage, or other organic wastes deposited, stored, discharged, or exposed in such a way as to be a potential instrument or medium in the transmission to or between any person or persons is specifically declared to be a nuisance dangerous to the public health."

The law specifically labels as a nuisance "any open surface privy or any overflowing septic tank, the contents of either of which may be accessible to flies.

The law also states; "All human excreta in populous areas must be disposed of through properly managed sewers, treatment tanks, chemical toilets or approved privies. The disposal system shall be sufficient to prevent the pollution of surface soil, the contamination of any drinking water supply, the infection of any flies, or cockroaches."

The penalty provided by the state law is a fine of not less than \$10. and not more than \$200. and each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense.

As you know, the state law prevails in the event there is no city ordinance. So the next step in the League investigation was to determine whether or not Brownsville had a city ordinance covering privies and sanitary sewerage.

Immediately on request, the League chairman was handed a 1916 ordinance. Since the ordinance pertains to all nuisances, provisions dealing specifically with sanitary sewerage are few. There is a section to prohibit "defecating or urinating upon the streets, alleys or public grounds." Another section prohibits the throwing of any night soil, ~~feces~~ feces, urine or filthy or unclean water upon any alley, street or sidewalks or into any adjoining property." The one section of the 1916 ordinance dealing directly with the subject regulates against "allowing any privy to become dilapidated or out of repair so as to expose to view its contents or any person within the same from any street, alley, public thoroughfare or other public place or upon the premises of any other person.

We will never know why the people at City Hall were so ready to give us a copy of an ordinance passed in 1916--43 years ago! Nor why we had to wait at least 10 days to receive a copy of the 1952 ordinance!

The latter ordinance, the one passed in 1952, is a combined plumbing Code and a Sewer code. It is a lengthy and rather technical document; the regulation of immediate interest to the League appears at Section 35 under the heading "Septic Tanks." It states "Hereafter, it shall be unlawful to

construct any privy or install a sanitary septic tank in any part of the city of Brownsville, Texas where there is an existing sewer main within 150 feet of the property." The penalty for violation is a fine ~~in any~~ of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense and each day that such violation shall exist shall be considered a separate offence!

You will notice that the ordinance discloses that it shall be unlawful to construct any privy or to install any septic tank where there is a sewer main within 150 feet of the property line. Privies already constructed in 1952 are not covered by the ordinance, and cannot be declared in violation of the sewer code.

We have no way of knowing how many privies and septic tanks have been constructed since 1952, or since the sewer lines were constructed to the 150 foot mark; Perhaps there were none-- we do know that a great many people abandoned their privies and installed sanitary plumbing. We know also that one of the chief stumbling blocks in the sanitary movement was the city's rather steep sewer connection charge which had to be paid in full.

When the League investigated this matter several years ago it was told that the ~~charge~~ varied with the depth of the sewer lines. In places, the line is relatively close to the surface, in others, it is 10 or 15 feet below the surface. For proper gravity flow, it must slope,

Under the former administration, the sewer charge in each case was the exact cost of digging down to the main and making the connection; there was no profit to the city in the charge. Officials of the present administration informed the League that there is now a flat \$25 connection charge which must be paid in cash.

From time to time efforts have been made to institute a system of installment payment. It has been argued that many people in low income brackets cannot get together enough money for the entire connection charge, but that they could easily pay it off at the rate of \$1.00 a month. To the plea the city has given several answers; (1) That the accounting machines in

the Light & Water office are not set up for installment billing & collecting and (2) That all revenue from the sewer system is subject to a contract to insure the payment of the Sewer Revenue Bonds.

Fairly recently a new solution to this problem was proposed: That sewer connection charges be drastically cut for the people in low income brackets although the proposition has been introduced several times, no action has been taken. Nor, surprising to say, has anyone ever criticized it as being un-American-- a ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ creation of 1st and 2nd class citizens.

Once the sewer connection is made, monthly charges are as follows:

75¢ for one toilet	75¢
50¢ more if there are two toilets	50
35¢ for each additional toilet	125
	35
	160

For commercial institutions, the sewer charges is 1/4 the water bill, regardless of the number of toilets.

One more set of facts remain; these deal with enforcement. Mr. Benson Cooper is the City Sanitarian. Although he is paid by the city of Brownsville he is a member of the Cameron County Health Unit.

According to Mr. Cooper, the duties of a city sanitarian are three-fold: (1) General Sanitation which includes fogging, rat control, removal of dead animals, trash & etc. (2) Food handling; and (3) Enforcement of ordinances. Mr. Cooper stated that his staff is so small that he has had to confine his work chiefly to general sanitation; the other two phases do not receive as much attention.

Through inspection, the City Sanitarian discovers violations of health or sanitary ordinances; and calls it to the attention of the citizen. If the violation is not corrected, or it is repeated, the city sanitarian reports the case to the corporation court.

William Faulk is the Corporation Judge who hears all cases dealing with violation of city ordinances. When the judge's ruling on a Health case is guilty, he may set a fine or merely order a correction to comply with an ordinance. It is then the duty of the Brownsville Police Department to make sure that violator adheres to the judge's ruling.

Now-- these are the facts that your committee has gathered for you. Before we decide what should be done, we should see for ourselves what the conditions are. I will now turn the meeting over to Flora Stillinger who will serve as Pilot of the Privy Patrol.

RETURN FROM PRIVY PATROL

We have heard. And We have seen, now let's discuss what the League can do.

(1) One ~~the~~ of the first things mentioned this morning was the adequacy of the sewerage disposal plant. Mr. Huth claims it is operating at top capacity while others claim that it is only operating at 3/4 capacity. If Mr. Huth is wrong and the others are right, we have a year or two to go. But new units cost money and they take time to build. Should our report contain some sort of a recommendation for almost immediate planning for a near-future need?

(2) The second thing ^{Discuss - Conclusion} brought up this morning was the sewage gathering system and the lack of bond money to carry the lines to every part of Brownsville. We might, in our report, urge that ^{any} future bond issue be large enough to provide funds to extend the lines to every part of Brownsville, as well as to ^{cover} ~~cover~~ the cost of the expansion of the sewage disposal plant by one or two units. What do you think? Discuss-- Conclusion

(3) Now for the Sewer Code (Ordinance No. 435). It prohibits the construction of privies and septic tanks on lots within 150 feet of a sewer line, but it does not make illegal the privies and septic tanks constructed before the lines were laid. Should the ordinance be amended to that effect? If so, and since the people of very low incomes would be chiefly concerned, what would you think of a 5-year moratorium for compliance. Five years after the amendment was adopted, the people who had not hooked on would be deemed in violation and subject to fine? Or perhaps you have other ideas. What position shall the League take on this point?

Discuss and Conclusion

yes, flat charge of \$25.
(4) Now about those sewage connection charges. Do you think there should be a flat charge of \$25. whereby the city makes money in some cases and loses it in others? Or do you think the charge should be based on actual cost? Or do you think the charge should be based on ability to pay---1st class and 2nd Class?

(Discuss and Conclusion)

(5) There is the matter of installment paying of the sewage connection charge. Is there anything the League can recommend? Before deciding that

Pay by installment

we should decide whether that ^{would} be truly democratic or part of a Caste system. We already have provision for settlement of current taxes in two equal payments on delinquent taxes. Would monthly payment on sewer connection charges be any less democratic? But, most important of all, would it accomplish its purpose of encouraging more people to hook on? They will have to borrow money for their fixtures and labor anyway. So what do you think?

We don't feel we are experts and therefore can't give an opinion
Discuss and Conclusion

(6) One more thing, Mr. Cooper says his staff is too small to perform its duties properly. Do you feel this is true? If so, should our report recommend additional personnel in the Sanitation office as soon as funds are available?

Sanitation should have additional personnel,

(Discuss and Conclusion)

(7) How do you feel about a Sanitary advisory Committee? Made up of a League member, Doctor, nurse, PTA member, business man.

(Discuss and Conclusion)

This would be good if it has power, as if recommendations would be considered.

RODENT CONTROL.

Since the beginning of history man has served as the unwilling host to the rat. Rats comprise more than two-thirds of the earth's population of mammals.

The rat carries some of man's worst diseases, in addition to endangering man's life, the rat plays havoc among his domestic animals by conveying hog cholera, swine erysipelas, fowl tuberculosis and probably the hoof and mouth disease.

Diseases in man caused by rats:

1. Bubonic plague: Infected rats and rat fleas the transmitting agents. Fleas leaves dead rat to find a live host for a blood meal— rapid spread of the disease. 1900 outbreak of plague on west coast, spread to Rocky Mountains— small ground animals infected— squirrels, gophers and field rats.
2. Endemic Typhus Fever: Infection spread to man by rat flea in Western Hemisphere. European strain of typhus fever is transmitted directly from man to man by body lice. First reported in Texas in 1915 when outbreak occurred along the Mexican border. Geographic distribution of typhus is in south and east Texas along the lower Rio Grande Valley. Found as far north as Red River and Fannin County. Steady increase as follows:

1932	-----	227 cases	-----	15 deaths.
1935	-----	265 cases	-----	24 deaths.
1939	-----	538 cases	-----	36 deaths.
1942	-----	1204 cases	-----	56 deaths.

Disease more prevalent during the late summer and fall.

3. Infectious Jaundice : (Weils Disease) Disease contracted either by drinking or bathing in infected water. Rats infect the water with their urine.
4. Trichinosis: A severe disabling though rarely fatal disease. Caused by eating raw or improperly cooked pork. Rat plays part in the life cycle of the worm-like parasite which causes the disease.
5. Food Infections: Rats and mice carry in their intestines germs which are the cause of many food poisoning outbreaks in man— due to contamination of meats and meat products.
6. Rat Bite Fever: caused by bite or scratch of an infected rat.

Destructiveness of rats is unlimited: destroys grain as seeds sprout, eats corn during growth or in storage. Destroys merchandise—books, leather goods, fruits and vegetables. Kills poultry, chicks and eggs. Gnaws wood, pipes, walls and foundations. Cases recorded where they have gnawed ears, noses and hands of infants.

The average life of rats is two years:

Rat Control Measures:

1. Ratproofing buildings.
2. Poisoning— poison mixed with bait and placed where easily found by rats.
3. Trapping.
4. Fumigation in certain types of buildings— generally a cyanide gas is used. Exhaust gases from an automobile in burrows creates carbon monoxide.
5. Cats, dogs and ferrets considered natural enemies of the rat.

During the War typhus control was carried out by the armed forces under State supervision.

Mr. Ted Burns ----- State rodent supervisor.

Mrs. Baldwin----- County and City units-- inspect every 6 weeks.

Mr. Jasso of State loaned equipment to the City-- 2 men on a truck and State furnished D.D.T. for spraying.

West End Cleanup Petitioned

9-29-58

Thirty-one West Brownsville residents last night petitioned the city commission to force Miss Effie Ingram to clean up three lots she owns in West Brownsville.

The lots are at West Washington Street and Military Highway. The 31 residents of the neighborhood said they filed their petition:

"In order to eliminate a severe infestation of rats throughout the neighborhood, to eliminate a dangerous fire hazard, to maintain our neighborhood as a residential area, and to eradicate an unsightly junkyard not in keeping with the appearance of all the other residences and apartments in the area."

The petitioners asked that Miss Ingram be required "to remove all the refuse, old lumber, sticks, boxes, old metal culvert piping, bricks, brickbats, scraps and... shacks" from the lots. They also asked that she be required to "maintain a standard of cleanliness and housing in keeping with the rest of the neighborhood."

The commission ordered inspection of the lots by the city sanitarian, fire chief and city engineer

County Wars On Typhus

10-1-58

SAN BENITO—Cameron County's war on typhus has brought death to 3,889 rats, Health Director Fred Tonney announced.

He reported that 3,128 urban and rural places were the battleground for typhus control crews armed with DDT dusters. His re-

port covers the first nine months of this year.

The program, sponsored by Commissioners Court and County City Councils, in cooperation with the State Health Department, is aimed at checking mounting county typhus cases—13 so far this year.

T. M. Burns of the U. S. Public Health Service is area typhus control supervisor for the SHD, with headquarters in Brownsville.

The scientific name for ox-eye weed is heliopsis.

Rat Eradication Expert Working In Brownsville

A. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service rat eradication expert will work in Brownsville Tuesday and Wednesday, City Sanitarian J. Benson Cooper said today.

He urged people with rats they don't want to telephone 2-4391 and leave their order for rat poison with the city sanitarian's office. The poison is furnished for a nominal charge, Mr. Cooper said.

People who telephone will also get pointers on using the poison most effectively, he added.

Proposed LCA STORY for the July Bulletin

HOW HEALTHFUL IS BROWNSVILLE?

In the spring of 1950 when the first Know-Your-Town survey was published, League members were appalled to learn that the sewage disposal plant had ceased to function years before and that raw sewage was being pumped into the river!

That one fact, more than any other, caused the League to adopt as its first local agenda item the study of the existing health facilities of Brownsville.

The complete health survey was followed by many types of action. The League sponsored a Garbage Ordinance and in an effort to implement enforcement "Alley Annies" checked and reported violations. - At League suggestion, the Milk Ordinance was rewritten to comply with newly adopted Federal and State regulations. - Along with others, the League was instrumental in securing county and city appropriations to the hospitals of the county for the care of indigent patients. - The League led the fight in this county for the location of a tuberculosis hospital in the Valley. Later a long-sought goal was attained by the passage of an ordinance requiring chest x-ray examinations before issuance of food handlers' health cards.

Nor was the sewerage problem neglected. The young League campaigned actively - and successfully - in the bond election of December, 1950. The people of Brownsville voted Sewer System Revenue Bonds in the total sum of \$1,150,000 for the "construction of a sewage disposal plant, installation of additional trunk lines throughout the old area of the City and gathering lines in the newly annexed territory."

In the course of time, the new sewage disposal plant was completed, - "the most modern in the South," it was declared. Streets and alleys were torn up for years, it seemed, during the laying of trunk and gathering lines.

Is the work complete? Does every home in Brownsville have access to sewer lines? Is it true, as some claim, that privies still exist in many sections? Do we still have raw sewage scattered around attracting flies and vermin - and spreading disease?

HOW SANITARY IS OUR TOWN?

Let's investigate!

BROWNSVILLE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

LOCAL AGENDA: INVESTIGATION OF SANITARY CONDITIONS IN BROWNSVILLE WITH EMPHASIS ON SANITARY LAWS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT:

SUBDIVISION - FOOD HANDLING

I. STUDY OF EXISTING LAWS REGARDING FOOD HANDLING.

1. STATE LAWS:- STUDY LATEST PUBLICATIONS ON TEXAS FOOD AND DRUG LAWS TOGETHER WITH ANY ADDITIONAL OR SUPPLEMENTARY RULES AND REGULATIONS AVAILABLE.

2. CAMERON COUNTY HEALTH UNIT, DR. DAVID M. COWGILL, SAN BENITO * DIRECTOR.

Dr. COWGILL'S WORK IS LARGELY PREVENTATIVE; ASK HIM FOR - GENERAL ADVICE; SUGGESTIONS FOR USEFUL MATERIAL FOR STUDY; HOW OFTEN STATE HEALTH OFFICERS MAKE INSPECTIONS - HOW THOROUGHLY ARE THEY DONE; WHAT FORMS ARE USED AND WHAT ENFORCEMENT MADE?

3. LOCAL ORDINANCES:

(a) EXAMINE LOCAL ORDINANCES: LIST AND CLASSIFY THOSE REGARDING FOOD HANDLING: MAKE NOTES OF GOOD ONES AND ALSO THOSE THAT ARE SILLY AND NO LONGER APPLY. (PUBLIC RELATIONS CHAIRMAN CAN USE AND PUBLISH THIS MATERIAL EFFECTIVELY).

(b) NEW CHAIRMAN SHOULD MEET WITH MR. COOPER, CITY SANITARIAN AND CONSULT WITH HIM REGARDING THE ABOVE ORDINANCES; INSPECTION; COMPLIANCE AND NON-COMPLIANCE; ENFORCEMENT. WHAT DOES HE LOOK FOR ON INSPECTION TOURS; WHAT FORMS DOES HE USE FOR EACH TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT; HOW OFTEN ARE INSPECTIONS MADE; WHAT MEANS OF ENFORCEMENT ARE USED?, ETC.

(c) ASK HIM IF HE WILL PERMIT TWO LEAGUE MEMBERS TO GO WITH HIM WHEN HE ACCOMPANIES STATE HEALTH OFFICERS ON INSPECTION TOURS. (League members cannot do this on their own)

II. MEDICAL OPINION: CONSULT WITH SEVERAL PHYSICIANS, ETC.

DR. J. C. GEORGE, DR. EVAN HUME, DR. F. W. DE STEFANO AND MRS. MAUDE LAURANCE - REGARDING: -

1. ADEQUACY OF LAWS.

2. INCIDENCE OF DISEASE DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO FOOD POISONING AND/OR CONTAMINATION.

III. CONFERENCES WITH PROMINENT FOOD HANDLERS: PRESIDENT AND/OR BOARD TO NAME ONE OR TWO LEAGUE MEMBERS TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS AND MEET WITH:

Mr. Dick Owen, Owen Packing Co; Mr. Arthur Hipp, Hipp Produce Co.; Mr. Johnny Snow, Piggly Wiggly Co. (These are all contributors to the League). The League members named to confer with the above should be persons of tact and experience in League work. THEY SHOULD:

1. EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THIS SURVEY (i. e. to acquaint the League members and the community with sanitary laws governing food handling and the enforcement of these laws.

III. CONFERENCES (Continued):-

2. TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF THESE PURVEYORS REGARDING SANITATION AND THEIR SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE LAWS AND ^{their} ENFORCEMENT.
3. TO ASK FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF BRINGING A SMALL GROUP OF LEAGUE MEMBERS TO OBSERVE HOW FOOD PRODUCTS ARE HANDLED, STORED AND DISTRIBUTED. (Few of us have had the opportunity to see behind the scenes in such establishments).

CONDENSE ALL THE ABOVE MATERIAL FOR PRESENTATION AT UNIT MEETING.

IV. FIELD TRIPS OR GO-SEE TOURS:- GROCERY STORES; RESTAURANTS; DRUG AND DIME STORES; JOINTS, ETC.

League members are to observe, ask pertinent questions, make notes, (but not to criticize) regarding the conditions in these establishments for the purpose of LATER:-

1. CHECKING SAME AGAINST LOCAL ORDINANCES AND STATE LAWS TO ASCERTAIN COMPLIANCE OR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THEM.
2. CHECKING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE LOCAL AND STATE SANITARY INSPECTORS AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF ORDINANCES AND LAWS.
3. RECOMMENDING CHANGES OR ADDITIONS WITH A VIEW TO IMPROVING SUCH ORDINANCES AND LAWS.

NOTE: ① It is suggested that groups of two members each should inspect two or three categories of establishments; for example - a restaurant, a grocery store and a drug store, all in the same vicinity. These groups are to make notes and observe sanitary conditions in each establishment. LATER - ALL GROUPS TO MEET AT A PRE-ARRANGED RESTAURANT FOR REFRESHMENTS TO REVIEW AND COMPARE NOTES ON VARIOUS EXPERIENCES. TOWN HOUSE AND SAMMIES DRIVE-IN HAVE PLENTY OF PARKING SPACE.

Note 2 -

What to look for
study inspection forms

NOTE ② ~~also~~: IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT THE LEAGUE MEMBERS ARE MAKING THESE TRIPS IN ORDER TO OBSERVE EXISTING CONDITIONS, AFTER FIRST HAVING ACQUAINTED THEMSELVES WITH THE LAWS ETC. GOVERNING SAME. IT IS NOT OUR PURPOSE TO POINT AT ANY ONE INDIVIDUAL OR ESTABLISHMENT, BUT TO ASCERTAIN THE DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INSPECTION AND THE ADEQUACY OF ENFORCEMENT. WITH THIS INFORMATION AT HAND THE LEAGUE CAN INTELLIGENTLY SUGGEST CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES TO THE PROPER AUTHORITIES.

V. OUTLOOK FOR WORK * SUMMARY:-

1. ONE OR TWO UNIT MEETINGS ON LAWS AND MEDICAL OPINION (ITEMS ~~XXXXX~~ I & II)
2. ONE FIELD TRIP ON MEAT PACKING, ~~AND~~ PRODUCE PLANTS~~(ITEM)~~, ETC. (ITEM III).
3. ONE FIELD TRIP ON GROCERY STORES, RESTAURANTS, DRUG AND DIME STORES, JOINTS, ETC. (ITEM IV)
4. ONE UNIT MEETING ON CONSENSUS.



BROWNSVILLE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

LOCAL AGENDA : INVESTIGATION OF SANITARY CONDITIONS IN BROWNSVILLE
WITH

SUBDIVISION: SANITATION IN REGARD TO

(11-11)

1. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (150) VOTERS WERE INTERVIEWED AND THE RESULTS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

2. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (150) VOTERS WERE INTERVIEWED AND THE RESULTS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

3. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (150) VOTERS WERE INTERVIEWED AND THE RESULTS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

11-11



ward rails of ditch
Resaca was scraped
and painted with one coat of red
lead and two coats of aluminum.

Sanitation Crew Issues Reports

City sanitation department representatives made 28 official visits to cafes and 12 visits to grocery stores and similar establishments here during April, according to a report submitted to City Manager Gene Gatlin by J. Benson Cooper, city sanitarian.

Cooper reported that 32 contacts were made on plumbing ordinances, and that his department checked approximately 30 complaints on empty lots in need of cleaning.

Letters are to be mailed to the owners of vacant lots concerning the cleaning of such properties, Cooper said.

Garbage cans with neither lids nor bottoms, and other similar nuisances, resulted in the department contacting 41 persons, according to Cooper's report.

Fogging crews covered 32 miles, 80 pounds of rat bait were distributed, and continuous treatment was given for overflowing sewage at Russell School last month, Cooper reported.

I. P. Court

Rallyin

The problem of slums in American cities is as complex as urban life itself and among the most acute faced in community development. There is no panacea, no single solution, and the task is one never to be wholly finished so long as cities grow.

Citizen cooperation and participation are the first essentials in beginning the broad-front attack that must be made against substandard housing and deteriorating neighborhoods. And that is the most hopeful result to be anticipated from the formation here of a local unit of ACTION, the privately sponsored American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods.

Such an organization can form the rallying point for the research, public education and enlistment of popular support necessary for a long-range community effort. That effort, to be fully successful, must include prevention of neighborhood deterioration, rehabilitation of blighted areas, and clearance and rebuilding of slums beyond salvage.

Each phase of the overall effort of slum riddance will, experience here and elsewhere indicates, enlist its strong supporters and vigorous opponents. But the fullest measure of success lies in judicious application

5117 CC





CHARLES W. FERGUSON
... Reader's Digest editor

Neighborhood Improvement Unit Will Organize Thursday

Organization of Action Corpus Christi is scheduled to be completed at a meeting in Exposition Hall Thursday afternoon at 3:30. Dr. W. Oliver Harrison, Minister of First Christian Church, will be principal speaker.

Not related to the local political party of the same name in the recent city election, Action is a national organization, The Ameri-

can Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods.

Lon C. Hill, organization chairman, last week sent letters of invitation to a list of citizens known to be interested in Action.

The meeting will be open to the public. Any interested citizen is requested to attend.

Climax of Efforts

Thursday's organization meeting will be a culmination of an effort extending over a period of months.

Late last year several hundred Corpus Christians attended a meeting in the Driscoll Hotel where representatives of Action, using visual aid materials, showed graphically the kind of corrections needed in many American cities, and samples of the methods used by Action to provide those corrections.

At the conclusion of that meeting those present indicated by a show of hands a desire to adopt the Action program.

At a later luncheon meeting at the Driscoll, Richard Tayloe of Dallas, vice president of Sears, Roebuck and Co. and president of the Texas Action organization, described the functions of Action to a group of civic leaders.

Formed To Fight Slums

The American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods is a national, non-profit, public service organization. It is dedicated to the elimination of slum conditions and the improvement of American homes, neighborhoods and

communities. It works with national organizations, local citizens groups and interested citizens and public officials to develop effective local action for realizing those goals.

Action's staff engages in programs of education and public information similar to that in Corpus Christi last year, and in local assistance and research on immediate and long-range problems to aid communities in achieving better living conditions for everyone.

Not Urban Renewal

Leland Ross, executive vice president of the Home Builders

Association and interested in both projects, has pointed out that Action and Urban Renewal are not the same thing, and are not necessarily related to each other though they have some things in common.

Urban Renewal means clearing slums from areas too far gone for improvement, and putting the land to new use.

Action is voluntary, cooperative community effort to prevent the development of slum conditions, and to make better cities.

Urban Renewal is a cure. Action is prevention. It is more important, and much more economical, to prevent the development of conditions that can be cured only by means as drastic as Urban Renewal, Ross said.

Metropolitan Dade County Tries Unusual Government

By CHRIS MACGILL
MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Twenty-six municipalities lie scattered in the sun at the tip of the Florida Peninsula.
From the air, they look almost like one big city. But until a short while ago they had little in common except sunshine.
Now all of them — from tiny Indian Creek (pop. 50) to Miami (pop. 290,000) — are linked by a new governmental concept nicknamed Metro.
Dade County, a sprawling giant with a population of 850,000, had

been a chaos of jurisdictions for years. These overlapped in some areas, provided almost no governmental services in others. Concern over the situation began growing nearly 20 years ago.
Hitherto Unknown Plan
Today a form of government previously unknown in the United States is emerging slowly from theory into practice. Its name is Metropolitan Dade County.
Metro has been likened to the federal government, with the cities representing the states. It won't turn Dade County into a sin-

gle city. It won't take over functions the municipalities are performing adequately.
But just as the federal government looks out for the welfare of the whole nation, so will Metro see to the orderly operation of services needed by the county as a whole. In addition, it will meet the needs of unincorporated areas, some as thickly settled as if they were cities.
It sounds simple. Actually, it's so revolutionary it is described as the nation's boldest experiment in metropolitan government.

Why is it so bold? Because it represents one of the most difficult achievements in American politics.
Kicked Around a Long Time
The idea has been around so long no one can say who fathered it. Most civic groups used it for years. But before it could take effect the Legislature had to approve and Florida voters had to ratify an amendment to the state constitution giving Dade County so-called home rule.
This makes Dade unique among the state's 67 counties.
Even after the amendment passed, there was endless litigation and several more battles at the polls. Most municipal officials and employees, fearful of losing authority or their jobs under the new system, opposed it.

The battle cry was "Save your city." Metro was called "a diabolical plot to have a single big government."
But over and over, the voters of Dade County said they wanted it.

The Cleveland Press — which has hopes for a similar plan for Greater Cleveland — commented after Metro surmounted its final hurdle by a 73,958 to 49,469 vote: "Looks as if nobody wants Metro in Miami but the people."
What Does It Mean?
Now the people have Metro. What does it mean and what will it do for them?

So far, Metro is still pretty much on paper. Though it was born July 22, 1957, when the voters approved its charter, it had one more major battle before its future was secure.
This was a fight against a charter amendment proposed by the municipalities to limit Metro's powers over them. Metro's friends, including the Miami Herald, the Miami News and the influential League of Women Voters, opposed it. Some said it would have turned the charter into a scrap of paper. The voters rejected it Sept. 30, 1958.

Only then did Metro feel free to buckle down to putting its program into effect.
Even yet, it has its bushfire engagements to fight.
The boss is County Manager O. W. Campbell, the 53-year-old official who with the 11-man Metro Commission has the job of making the new system work.
"It's more in the nature now of subtle, under-the-table sort of stuff like finding fault with everything. It's human nature for people who have benefited from the status quo to try to retain it."
No Big Changes Yet
As yet, there's scarcely been



CAMPBELL AND HIS BAILIWICK
... aim: Better service for all

(AP Newsfeatures Photo)
time for much change in Dade County's day-to-day government operations.
But Campbell is no hunker. He likens Metro's present operations to the planning and draftsmanship which must be undertaken before construction starts on a big building.
An important piece of spade work is underway now. A team of property assessors is surveying the county. Eventually — next year or the year after — all property will be assessed equally. At present, taxes vary more with location than with the actual worth of a building or piece of land. The information also will provide the basis for a county zoning system.
Good water service and adequate sewage disposal are other countywide goals. These facilities are excellent in some areas, erratic in others — "a completely absurd hodgepodge," says Campbell.
Aim Is Good Buses
Metro is anxious to improve public transportation. The county now has nine bus lines plus a swarm of jitneys — automobiles which follow routes and make stops.
Campbell hopes Metro can buy the major transit companies and then absorb or buy out the smaller ones. He said an integrated operation would allow improved service without increasing fares.
Central purchasing is another money saving possibility.
A uniform traffic code has been adopted and already is partially effective.
Metro wants to bring library service to the people. Campbell foresees a network of small libraries plus bookmobiles, all free to everyone in the county.
Metro could contract with the city of Miami, through a voluntary arrangement, to provide many of the books needed.
Won't Replace Cities
Campbell, 53-year-old former San Diego, Calif., city manager, emphatically disclaims any intention of moving in on the cities.
"We need a layer of municipal type government concerned with neighborhood affairs," he says. "Some things can best be done in the neighborhoods. If we were to get one big government, city hall would be more remote than Washington as far as services are concerned."
"Metro will do the region-wide things that individual municipalities can't do."

Corpus Christi Nov 29, 58

Buccaneer Days Commission To Study Food Sanitation Plan

An ordinance, written for tighter sanitary controls over food and beverages sold by circuses and carnivals, has been sent to the Buccaneer Days Commission for study and recommendations.

The ordinance, prepared by the City-County Health Unit, will then be submitted to the City Council.

"It is a trial balloon to see how strict the community wants the ordinance and to give anyone a chance to have his say

about it," Dr. W. R. Metzger, City-County Health Unit director, said yesterday.

Carnivals, Circuses

Metzger said the ordinance was brought about primarily by carnivals and circuses that play here and serve food without adequate sanitary conditions in handling food and beverages.

"It will help keep a carnival worker from selling hot dogs and cotton candy without having

shaved or being clean," he said.

The unit copied the ordinance from Pasadena, Calif., home of the Rose Bowl football game and a 100,000-seat stadium. Metzger said the California city has a strict ordinance and is qualified to know what is needed.

Several Shows

The Buccaneer Days Commission sponsors several shows during the year.

Metzger said the ordinance is not aimed at small social gatherings, such as those sponsored by churches. "We try to stay out of those since most are like a private party," he said.

The ordinance wouldn't affect school policies since the cafeterias and food handling passes health standards.

"We are interested in public functions that have ticket sales. It is our responsibility to make sure the sanitary conditions in the food concessions are good," Metzger said.

Won't Affect Restaurants

The ordinance also wouldn't change health laws governing the sale of food in restaurants or other food stores.

Metzger said the ordinance would include the following: Approval by the health department of vehicles used in transporting the food to show sites; no common dish for serving of food; throw-away utensils, paper cups for beverages; individually-wrapped containers for sugar, cream and straws; mechanized containers for spreads such as mustard and catsup;

Food shelves at least 12 inches from the floor to help insure cleanliness; perishable foods stored at temperatures of 50 degrees or less; protection from overhead leakage; white caps and uniforms for food handlers; sleep areas of workers away from the concession stands; no intoxicated persons selling food or beverages; food handler permits for workers at large affairs; toilets for workers near the concession stands; and drains for beverage boxes.

"It is our job to insure food that is wholesome and clean people to serve the customers," Metzger said.

He said if carnival and circus owners were told of the ordinance before coming to Corpus Christi they could plan to meet the requirements and still make money on concession sales.

Candidates Will Appear Tonight At LWV's Rally

All five candidates for Saturday's Brownsville School Board election will appear before a "meet the candidates" program prepared by the League of Women Voters for tonight.

The meeting is scheduled for 8 p. m. in the Stillman Town Hall at Fort Brown Memorial Center.

Incumbents Newton Liddell and M. E. Garcia, and aspirants Jimmy Pace, Raymond Hinojosa and Warren J. Ditch, will get equal opportunities to present their platforms.

Five minutes is allotted each candidate for presenting his platform, and two for rebuttal.

A question and answer period will follow the talks.

Carlos Watson will be the moderator.



Delegates Leave For TLWV Talks

The state convention of the Texas League of Women Voters slated in Houston Tuesday through Thursday will be attended by four voting delegates from Brownsville.

The delegates — who left here today — are Mrs. O. R. Stillinger, president of the Brownsville group; Mrs. Lorna Jones, first vice-president; Mrs. Ben Gabbert, second vice-president, and Mrs. Hugh Biggs, immediate past second vice-president.

Mrs. E. A. Rendall — first vice-president on the league's state board — left for Houston Sunday to help plan the convention being held in the Rice Hotel.

Highlights of the convention will be talks on the planned Texas constitutional revision by two members of the state legislative council — Rep. A. R. Schwartz of Galveston and Rep. R. H. Cory of Victoria. They will take place during the 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. business session on Tuesday.

Speaker during the noon luncheon Wednesday will be Samuel Frech of Corpus Christi. His topic will be "How to Discuss Things with People."

Speaker during the 7 p.m. dinner Wednesday will be Mrs. Walter H. C. Laves, league national board member from Bloomington, Ind. Her topic will be "The Citizen's Role in Foreign Policy."

3-19-58

Women Voters League To Hear Board Hopefuls

A meeting to hear candidates running in the April 5 school board election will be held in the Stillman Town Hall at the Civic Center on April 2, the League of Women Voters announced today.

All five candidates have been invited to attend the meeting and present their platforms, a spokesman said. The meeting is scheduled for 8 p.m.

Those invited to attend are incumbents M. E. Garcia and Newton Liddell, and Warren J. Ditch, Raymond Hinojosa, and Jimmy Pace.

Moderator for the program will be Carlos Watson, and time-keeper, Buster Stevenson.



4-1-38 Front 18-

School Board Candidates To Talk Wednesday

Candidates for the Brownsville School Board election have been invited to speak at a League of Women Voters meeting in Stillman Town Hall at Fort Brown Memorial Center Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Incumbents Newton Liddell and M. E. Garcia and new candidates Warren J. Ditch, Raymond Hinojosa and James Pace have all been asked to present their platforms at the public meeting.

The candidates will be given five minutes to present their platforms, and will have a two-minute rebuttal time if they desire.

A question and answer period will follow the talks.

Moderator for the event will be Carlos Watson, with Walter M. Stevenson Jr., serving as timekeeper.

4-6-58
**LWV Plans
Meeting To
Hear Reports**

The League of Women Voters will meet in the home of Miss Lenore Berwin, 1834 Palm Blvd., Tuesday at 8 p.m. to hear delegates to the state convention give their reports.

Five members of the Brownsville League attended the convention in Houston March 25, 26 and 27. Mrs. E. A. Rendall as a member of the state board; Mrs. O. R. Stillinger, president of the local League; Mrs. Ben Gabbert, Mrs. Hugh Biggs and Mrs. Lorna Jones as voting delegates.

The Brownsville League received state recognition by having two of its members elected to state positions. Mrs. Rendall will continue on the state board for two more years as a director. Mrs. Hugh Biggs was elected to serve on the state nominating committee.

Women interested in the League are always welcome to attend meetings, and this one will be particularly informative on the democratic manner in which the League reaches its decisions from local to national level.

Anyone wishing to attend who does not have transportation may call Mrs. Hugh Biggs at LI-2-5879.

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Women's Group Due Report on Convention

Call-Times News Service
BROWNSVILLE — Reports on the recent state convention will be given today at a meeting of the Brownsville League of Women Voters in the home of Miss Lenore Berwin, 1834 Palm Blvd., at 8 p.m.

Five members of the Brownsville League who attended the convention in Houston last month, are Mrs. E. A. Rendall, a member of the state board; Mrs. O. R. Stillinger, president of the local league; Mrs. Don Gabbert, Mrs. Hugh Biggs, and Mrs. Lorna Jones.



School Board Hopefuls Questioned On Campaign

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The five candidates for two seats on the board of trustees each had a total of seven minutes to speak to a full crowd at the Stillman Town Hall, in the Fort Brown Memorial Center.

In the five minutes allowed to present their platforms, Warren J. Ditch, incumbent M. E. Garcia and Raymond Hinojosa substantially reiterated their Monday night remarks before the Brownsville Citizens' League.

Incumbent Newton Liddell, and his principal opponent, Jimmy Pace, cut into new territory.

Liddell said "I bring a record of service to the children of this district." He pointed out that he could not personally take credit for the accomplishments of the whole board.

"But," he added, "the things the board did could not have been done if the voters of this district had not demanded a change in the leadership of the board three years ago."

Work Done

Listing some of the accomplishments of the board, Liddell cited restoring "the teacher pay raise, so unjustly taken away by the previous leadership."

Liddell stated that he had kept his campaign promise not to raise taxes, or approve an increase in valuations which would lead to increased taxes.

"We have added 64 classrooms to the system, built a bus garage, and remodeled the board of education building," Liddell said.

He also cited doubling the amount of money spent on maintenance, without the aid of bond issues. "We put maintenance on a pay as you go basis," Liddell said.

Liddell said that the board had instituted a business manager form of government, paid off debts on old buses, managed financial affairs very carefully, wrote a policy handbook, abolished the collection of fees from

students, and eliminated collection drives in the schools.

Pace said "I believe the present staff is capable of administering the schools so that the children meet the state requirements for education."

Projects Backed

Pace said the board should be a "policy making body", and should leave the administration of the schools up to persons hired for that purpose.

The federal lunch program, the visiting teacher program, and expanded programs in band, choir, shop, and vocational training got the backing of Pace, he said.

"I am opposed to the 12 month school program," Pace said, "because the climate here would make air conditioning of the schools necessary in the summer, and deprive teachers of their summer vacations and opportunity for farther training."

"I pledge myself to finishing the school building program," Pace stated.

Liddell also promised to "relieve the crowded school conditions inherited from the previous board, through a program of building classrooms only, until we can handle all the children in the district."

Liddell pledged himself to keeping politics and political influence out of the school system, and to improving "that for which the school system exists — the education of our children."

After the candidates had presented their platforms the program was turned over to questions from the floor. The vast majority of the questions were addressed to Pace and Liddell — who are waging the hottest contest for a seat on the board this year.

A question directed to both Pace and Liddell was: "do you believe it is necessary to have both an athletic director and football coach, when many large universities consolidate the job in one man?"

Pace said he thought it was necessary to have both positions. He said that the athletic director was responsible for the whole district.

"I believe the jobs could be consolidated," Liddell said, "and could be handled by one individual."

Garcia was asked if he was in any way connected with Liddell, and replied, "He is my friend, but the only connection between us is that we are both incumbents."

Asked if he favored a curtailed athletic program to build more classrooms, Garcia said both athletics and classrooms were necessary.

Hinojosa was asked what high school he graduated from, and replied, "I didn't graduate." He added that he did not think an education was needed for a trustee's position.

In reply to another question Hinojosa stated that although he favored more classrooms, he would not favor building a new school in a "mud hole" in order to save money.

Both Liddell and Pace were asked if they had promised jobs to individuals if they are elected. Pace said he had made no promises of jobs for political support, and Liddell said he had not promised the superintendent's job to John Barron.

Liddell pointed out that San Benito had just recently renewed Barron's contract for three years.

When asked why former school business manager Larry Lyles had quit his job, Pace produced a letter from Lyles in which he accused Liddell of almost causing him ulcers from the constant supervision of his work.

One of Pace's campaign issues has been the shortage of toilet facilities at the two junior high schools built since Liddell was elected to the board.

In response to a question on that topic Liddell pointed out that the board had hired an architect to design the buildings. "The vote on that architect was four to two — Garcia and I voted against that particular architect."

"It is not a board responsibility to count toilets and urinals," Liddell added, "that is the architect's job."

Pace was asked "since you are so closely tied to the city administration, how do you propose to handle differences which may arise between the city and the district?"

"Perhaps there won't be any differences for a change," Pace replied.

1958-60 PROGRAM

Women Voters Ask Constitution Work

HOUSTON (AP)—A work program calling for strong support of education and research projects leading to possible revision of the State Constitution was adopted for 1958-1960 Thursday by the League of Women Voters of Texas.

"This we shall work for in every possible way," said Mrs. Horton Wayne Smith, state president from Austin. "Primarily, we shall work for citizen education on the needs for constitutional revision, and, specifically, we shall seek funds for good research."

The league's sixth biennial convention also adopted an evaluation of the role of the citizen in the Texas jury system as a major work item for the next two years.

Leagues in three cities—Houston, San Antonio, and Dallas—were authorized to conduct special studies on local proposals that the state Legislature be asked to submit a home rule constitutional amendment that would permit possible reorganization of county governments with a view of eliminating or consolidating overlapping services offered by municipalities.

Mrs. Smith Reelected

Mrs. Smith, who was reelected president for the new biennium, described adoption of the constitutional revision work project as "an umbrella item, a flat statement without any quibbling."

"Two years ago we started with a goal of causing citizens to become interested in constitutional revision," she said. "We were

groping for interest. A definite program is under way today whereas two years ago only isolated people were interested."

The league reaffirmed its support of legislation to improve the legal status of women, providing for a state system of family courts and for the improvement of Texas election laws in the field of voting procedures.

"We plan to continue this work and support until our objectives are attained," Mrs. Smith said.

New Officers Named

New officers elected included Mrs. Frank Bridwell, Abilene, first vice president; Mrs. Irving M. Pettis, Waco, second vice president; Mrs. Gerald Ashford, San Antonio, secretary, and Mrs. M. S. Braunagel, Galveston, a director.

Mrs. William H. Shutts, Austin, was reelected treasurer. Re-elected to the board of directors were Mrs. Hill Baggett, Lubbock, Mrs. Maurice Brown, Waco, Mrs. H. B. La Tourette, Tyler, Mrs. Mrs. Manley Williams, Victoria, and Mrs. E. A. Rendall, Brownsville.

Mrs. George Lemon, Lubbock, the second vice president the past two years, was named chairman of the nominating committee. Serving with her will be Mrs. Hugh Biggs, Brownsville, and Miss Louis Loomis, Beaumont.

Progress on Constitutional Revisions Reported to LWV

HOUSTON (AP)—The President of the League of Women Voters of Texas said Tuesday unbelievable progress has been made the past two years toward state constitutional revisions.

"Two years ago we had only a goal of causing Texans to become interested," said Mrs. Horton Wayne Smith of Austin. "In two years the first giant step has been made with the passage by the state Legislature of a resolution instructing the Texas Legislative Council to establish a research project on the Constitution. We might have hoped for that much progress in four years."

In her presidential report at

the opening business session of the league's sixth biennial convention, Mrs. Smith said the league is extremely gratified that many Texans in the past two years have become interested in "taking a look at state government with a view of modernizing it to fit today's needs."

Shortly after completing her report, Mrs. Smith was nominated for a second two-year term. Mrs. William H. Shutts, Austin, also was renominated for treasurer. Final action on the nominating committees recommendations will be taken at the convention's concluding business session Thursday Morning.

Mrs. Frank Bridwell Abilene, was nominated to succeed Mrs. E. A. Rendall, Brownsville, as first vice president, Mrs. Irving M. Pettis, Waco, was nominated to succeed Mrs. George Lemon, Lubbock, as second vice president. Nominated to succeed Mrs. Gerald Ashford, San Antonio.

Nominated as a new member of the board of directors was Mrs. M. S. Braunagel, Galveston. Nominated for reelection to the board were Mrs. Rendall, Mrs. Hill Baggett, Lubbock, Mrs. Maurice Brown, Waco, Mrs. H. B. La Tourette, Tyler, and Mrs. Manley Williams, Victoria.

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In reply to another question Hinojosa stated that although he favored more classrooms, he would not favor building a new school in a "mud hole" in order to save money.

Both Liddell and Pace were asked if they had promised jobs to individuals if they are elected. Pace said he had made no promises of jobs for political support, and Liddell said he had not promised the superintendent's job to John Barron.

Liddell pointed out that San Benito had just recently renewed Barron's contract for three years.

When asked why former school business manager Larry Lyles had quit his job, Pace produced a letter from Lyles in which he accused Liddell of almost causing him ulcers from the constant supervision of his work.

One of Pace's campaign issues has been the shortage of toilet facilities at the two junior high schools built since Liddell was elected to the board.

In response to a question on that topic Liddell pointed out that the board had hired an architect to design the buildings. "The vote on that architect was four to two — Garcia and I voted against that particular architect."

"It is not a board responsibility to count toilets and urinals," Liddell added, "that is the architect's job."

Pace was asked "since you are so closely tied to the city administration, how do you propose to handle differences which may arise between the city and the district?"

"Perhaps there won't be any differences for a change," Pace replied.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. J. C. GEORGE, BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS. August 2, 1958.

(Mrs. Doris Donaldson and Miss Lee Berwin)

I. INCIDENCE OF DISEASE DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO FOOD POISONING AND/OR CONTAMINATION:

1. CONTAMINATION:-

- (a) Amoebic Dysentery and other parasitic diseases are most common in this area.
- (b) Typhoid and Para-typhoid also very common.
- (c) Tuberculosis and syphilis are seldom caused by food handling.
- (d) Undulant Fever, caused by milk from infected cows is very rare in this area.

2. FOOD POISONING:-

- (a) Botulism, a ptomaine type of poisoning caused by eating putrid meat or fish, spoiled fruits or vegetables, is preventable by use of proper sanitation, preparation and refrigeration.
- (b) Salmonella Bacteria (severe gastro-intestinal disturbance), are controlled by care in sanitation, proper preparation and refrigeration. These bacteria are found in meats and poultry, especially the latter.

II. ENFORCEMENT; Problem is a socio-economic one:-

- 1. Laws are not enforced to the letter.
 - 2. Program requires the education not only of the individual food handler but also of the management.
 - 3. There are approximately 1500 outdoor toilets in Brownsville; this makes the control of fly and mosquito-carried diseases difficult.
 - 4. Health cards; the promiscuous selling of health cards by some physicians to persons who are not even seen by him, is very common. They are signed in blank and filled in by an office attendant when called for.
 - 5. Mass T. B. examinations disclose many cases, which can then be controlled, and benefits the general health of the community.
- N. B. Dr. George suggested an interview with Dr. Cowgill for aid in a practical approach toward correcting the above.

III. LAWS RELATING TO FOOD HANDLING:

1. ADEQUACY OF LAWS:

Complete enforcement of State or Federal Health Codes should be adequate. The only additional recommendation he offered was:- a regular stool examination, which can be had from State Laboratories at no charge.

[REDACTED]
June 18, 1959

League of Texas Municipalities
[REDACTED]

Dear Sir:

The Brownsville League of Women Voters is making a study of the sanitary conditions in this city with emphasis on sanitary laws and law enforcement.

Would you please send us two (2) copies of the model sanitary ordinance put out by the National Organization so that we may compare what our city has with the ordinance. We are especially interested in sewerage disposal and sewerage connections, also one that has recently been passed by a Texas city.

Please send the material C. O. D. or, Bill
The League of Women Voters, c/o Mrs. Glen Crigler,
9 Avalon Drive, Brownsville, Texas.

Yours truly,

Mrs. M. C. Donaldson
Chairman - Local Current Agenda



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League of Women Voters of Brownsville, Texas
Current Local Agenda Report for 1958

A STUDY OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS IN BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS
WITH EMPHASIS ON SANITARY LAWS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

AN INTERVIEW WITH DOCTOR DAVID COWGILL; Dr. Cowgill is Health Director for Cameron and Hidalgo Counties. He said there was a definite need for some new food ordinances in Brownsville and suggested we look up our local sanitary laws at the City Hall and compare them with the U. S. Public Health Service Standard Ordinance and see what changes, if any, should be made.

CITY ORDINANCES AND CODES: The City of Brownsville has no sanitary code. Our ordinances follow the State Food and Drug Laws in requirement for food handlers. The only requirement Brownsville has for food handlers is a chest X-Ray once each year and a Wasserman test every 6 months, certified by a doctor in the county. Dr. Cowgill reported that in the near future the only people able to take advantage of the T. B. X-Ray will be those people 50 years old and over.

The City of Brownsville has 16 ordinances on file pertaining to food handling including a plumbing ordinance dated Sept. 18, 1952. These ordinances date from 1909 to 1954. We have eleven (11) ordinances dating from 1909 to 1929; two dated 1936 and 1937; two dated 1954. The two 1954 ordinances are the Milk ordinance and the ordinance regulating the issuance of health certificates.

The Texas Department of Health was asked for copies of their recommended ordinances pertaining to Meat Inspection Law, Poultry Dressing Regulations; Frozen Dessert Ordinance and an Ordinance and Code for Eating and Drinking Establishments. Copies of same are on file. Dr. Cowgill said his office went along with the state office when recommending ordinances.

A local meat packer (Mr. ^{he} Dick Owen) said ~~he~~ thought the City of New Braunfels and Austin Texas has very good meat ordinances and would like to see Brownsville pass one like those two cities have.

The League of Women Voters of Brownsville and the City of Brownsville have a copy of their ordinance.

INSPECTIONS AND ENFORCEMENTS: The State Department turned the inspection duties over to the local health units and State inspectors come on inspection trips only on request from local authorities. The City Sanitarian (Benson Cooper) makes inspections once each month and he works alone in making his inspections. Enforcement is primarily education but after repeated violations, the violator is fined. The penalty for non-compliance is a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$100.

Copies of the forms used by the city Sanitarian for eating and drinking establishments are in our files.

Two League members accompanied the City Sanitarian on an inspection tour of three restaurants; Fisher's Cafe, Landrums and the New Brownsville Coffee Shop. Fisher's had no hand washing signs for employees in restroom; garbage pails uncovered. Hood in kitchen of the New Brownsville Coffee Shop was dirty; water temperature was only 160° and should have been 170°. Several of the employees health cards had expired and were not displayed for public exhibition. Landrums had a dirty hood over the kitchen range and one of the employees was smoking a cigarette in the kitchen.

MEDICAL OPINIONS: Three Doctors (Drs. Hume, George, deStefano and Mrs. Maude Laurence) and the supervisor of County Nurses were asked for their opinion of our present food handling laws and the incidence of disease directly attributed to food handling. Each Doctor thought present laws were adequate but not enforced to the better. The program requires the education not only of the individual food handler but of management also

The selling of health cards by some physicians to persons who are not ever seen by him is very common. They are signed in blank and filled in by an office attendant when called for.

For \$3.00 a doctor cannot thoroughly examine a person applying for a health card. All persons applying, should undress to the doctor can determine body sores, if any.

Mass T. B. examinations disclose many cases which can then be controlled and benefits the general health of the community.

There approximately 1500 outdoor privies in Brownsville, ^{thus,} ~~this~~, making the control of fly and mosquito-carried diseases difficult.

Amoebic Dysentary and other parasitic diseases are most common in this area. Typhoid and Para-Typhoid are also common. T. B. and syphilis are ~~#~~ seldom caused by food handling. Undulant Fever, caused by eating putrid meat or fish, spoiled fruits or vegetables. Salmonella Bacteria (severe gastro-intestinal disturbance) are controlled by care in sanitation, proper sanitation and refrigeration. These bacteria are found in meats and poultry. especially the latter.

Complete enforcement of State or Federal Health Codes should be adequate. Dr. George recommended a regular stool examination, which can be had from State Laboratories at ^{no} ~~en~~ charge. Dr. Cowgill ^{said} ~~said~~ this examination had been tried in the State of Tennessee and proved to be unsuccessful because of the time element involved in getting the specimen to the laboratories.

CONFERENCES WITH PROMINENT FOOD HANDLERS: A conference was held with three prominent food handlers; (Mr. Arthur Hipp, Mr. Dick Owen, Mr. Sam Pate) Each thought the present laws were adequate but not enforced. Mr. Hipp said too many laws or severe enforcement could make it hard for people to do business. Neither of the three ^{PLACES} ~~places~~ are inspected by the City Sanitarian; Owen Meat Packing Plant is outside the City jurisdiction. Hipp produce is inspected every two weeks by Federal authorities from Harlingen Air Force Base simply because the base buys produce from Hipps. Minimax SuperMarket ¹⁵ ~~is~~ visited once each year by a men from State office for the purpose of collecting a \$12.00 operating fee but he does no inspecting while there.

GO-SEE-TOURS: League members made three Go-See Tours. They were taken through Higgs Produce House,; Owen Meat Packing Plant and Pan Am Food Freezer. Each place was found to comply with State and Federal regulations, two places had Federal Inspectors on the premises during working hours.



Mr. M. M. Vicars, Mayor, and
Members of the City Commission,
City of Brownsville, Texas

Gentlemen:

Re: Sanitary Sewerage Situation

Since its organization in 1949, the League of Women Voters has maintained interest in the health facilities and sanitary conditions of the City of Brownsville. One of the League's first activities was support of the health issues of the 1950 bond election.

From the viewpoint of necessity, foremost of the health issues voted in that election was the Sewer System Revenue Bond issue of \$1,150,000 for the "construction of a sewage disposal plant, installation of additional trunk lines throughout the old area of the City and gathering lines in the newly annexed territory."

Having worked for the passage of this issue, the League acknowledged and accepted the responsibility of watching the project through to the finish. In addition, the League this year undertook an appraisal of the entire Sanitary Sewerage Situation in Brownsville.

As the result of conferences, consultations, investigations and inspections, the League is now able to report and make recommendations as follows:

SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT

Granted that the Brownsville plant is the "finest in the South", - the most modern and up-to-date, opinion differs as to the extent of its operation. Some officials claim that it is now operating at top capacity; others claim that it is operating at $\frac{3}{4}$ three-fourths capacity and will not reach its maximum for another year or two.

League recommendation: With a two- or three-year leeway, at most, the League recommends that plans be made in the very near future to secure the funds and make the arrangements for the construction of an additional unit, or units. This is certainly one instance where the need, or demand, should never be permitted to equal, must less exceed, the supply.

SEWAGE TRUNK AND GATHERING LINES

The sewage gathering system voted in 1950 is not yet complete. Some bond money remains in the treasury; some lines are not yet laid. There is money available to complete the system in Colonia Casa which begins at East 23rd Street. But there is not enough bond money on hand, nor has a way been devised to overcome the bottleneck at East 13th Street where the land slopes down to the resaca. There is no money on hand nor in prospect to extend the sewer lines into Las Prietas across the railroad tracks from West Brownsville, not to any other section which might be annexed in the near future.

League recommendation: Since the health of a city is governed and is directly proportional to the sanitary conditions of a city, the League recommends that every budgetary device be employed to allocate sufficient funds for the completion of the sewage gathering system. A program for immediate completion, although desirable, is probably impossible of accomplishment. But a long range program to keep up with the increase in population is both feasible and possible.

SEWER CODE

Ordinance No. 435, passed in September, 1952, is both a Plumbing Code and a Sewer Code. Section 35, entitled "Septic Tanks," states "Hereafter... it shall be unlawful to construct any privy or install a sanitary septic tank in any part of the City of Brownsville, Texas, where there is an existing sewer main within 150 feet of the property."

League report: On July 9th League members made a privy patrol of 237 blocks. Although more than 600 privies were sighted in this limited area, not a single one seemed new enough to have been constructed after 1952 in violation of the ordinance.

Despite the fact that Ordinance No. 435 does not apply to privies and septic tanks constructed prior to September, 1952, many of them have already been discarded and replaced. In great numbers property owners all over the city hooked on as soon as the sewer lines were laid in their alleys. Others followed the sanitary march of progress more slowly. Many, through ignorance, financial stress, or both, have failed to avail themselves of the sanitary sewage facilities so close at hand.

There has been no accurate count of the number of homes without sanitary or flush toilets. A rough estimate might be obtained by comparing the number of water connections with the number of sewer

connections. The June 1st figures supplied by the city engineer show 9,354 water connections and 7,150 sewer connections. Subtractions would indicate 2,204 homes without sanitary plumbing - 2,204 homes or groups of homes without flush toilets - 2,204 privies!

Whether or not 2,204 is the exact number, the facts presented to the League reveal a very unsanitary situation. Many more than two thousand families are involved since in those sections where there are no sewer connections anywhere from two to ten houses are situated on a lot with four - or five - or more persons living in each house. Figuring conservatively, at least 16,000 people are living in an unsanitary environment - about one-third of the people of Brownsville. And the lack of sanitary facilities in those areas constitutes a health hazard to the entire city.

① rats are Medical opinions obtained from both public and private practitioners are unanimous in stating that flies, cockroaches and mosquitoes carry the diseases most prevalent in this area: amoebic dysentery, diarrhea, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. According to Dr. Earl B. Griffey, City Health Doctor, ~~flies, cockroaches and mosquitoes~~ the most dangerous aspects of outdoor privies are flies, overflow and the intestinal parasites which are picked up on the feet. Mrs. Maude Lorange, Supervisor of nurses at the City-County Clinic, said that ~~the hazard lies in the insects and animals~~ attracted to the malodorous privies where they pick up the bacteria of intestinal diseases and spread the germs as they travel from place to place.

League recommendation: Since the several thousand pit privies scattered around Brownsville constitute a health hazard to every section of the city, the League recommends that Ordinance No. 435 be amended to prohibit the existence of any privy within 150 feet of an existing sewer main. Since sewer connections and installation of flush toilets involve an appreciable outlay of money and would probably incur hardship, the League further recommends that the amendment outlawing privies be made effective five years after the adoption of the amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Hugh Biggs, President.

Kimball

GENERAL MEETING AND PRIVY PATROL REPORT

On July 9, 1959 the League of Women Voters had a combined General Meeting and a Go-See-Tour.

Prior to the Go-See-Tour, the members were given facts gathered by the League's Sanitary Chairman and her committee. Before deciding what should be done, the League felt that we should see for ourselves what the conditions are.

Since the privy patrol took place in July and many of the members were on vacation or had house guests, only eight members attended the meeting held before the patrol. A ninth member came after the patrol was over but was unable to stay for the discussion period. This is what we learned from our patrol.

Due to the lack of woman power, each group took two sections of the city to patrol. It is estimated that 237 blocks were covered. Since the members counted only the privies visible from the allies, we feel that there are more than 604 pit privies actually counted. We do not feel that we made an accurate count since going into the yards would not have been wise and many houses had tall ~~xxxxxx~~ shrubs around the property and we were unable to see just what was erected there. 108 water closets were counted; 19 ~~xxxx~~ allies were impassable; 18 allies were rated fair; 6 rated good, all the others were rated poor. Two pictures were taken.

Section # 1: The Riverside area was reported to be the worst in the city, one privy was erected directly in an alley.

Section # 2-3: Houses crowded together, trash not picked up, water standing in some ~~xxxx~~ allies.

Section # 4: All allies had trash, flies and garbage in some, one alley used as a toilet, water holes in some.

Section # 5-6 Five pit privies 1/2 block from Victoria Heights School. 17th and McKinley, a horrible condition.

Section # 7: This area was not too bad, some allies were impassable simply because they were never used, weeds growing waist high in some. All yards neat and clean, very little trash in allies.

After the patrol ended the members returned to 1324 Jenkins Ave. and had lunch. After lunch they were asked to arrive at a consensus on the following questions:

1. The adequacy of the sewerage disposal plant. Mr. Huth claimed it is operating at top capacity while others claim its only operating at 3/4 capacity. Should our report contain some sort of a recommendation for almost immediate planning for near-future needs?

Answer: The members were in complete agreement about our report containing some recommendation for near-future needs.

2. Sewage gathering system and the lack of bond money to carry the lines to every part of Brownsville. Should we urge that any future bond issue be large enough to provide funds to extend the lines to every part of Brownsville as well as to cover the cost of the expansion of the sewage disposal plant by one or two units?

Answer: If the report is taken to the City Commission, we should ask that the City consider in their future plans sewer lines to every part of Brownsville as well as the expansion of the sewage disposal plant but the word "bond issue" should

not be used in preparing the report. The League is not sure they would support a bond issue without making a study of it.

3. The Sewer Code (Ord. 435) prohibits the construction of privies and Septic tanks on lots within 150 feet of a sewer line, but it does not make illegal the privies and septic tanks constructed before the lines were laid. Should the ordinance be amended to that effect? If so, and since the people of very low incomes would be chiefly concerned, what would you think of a 5-year moratorium for compliance? What position should the League take?

Answer: It was agreed that ordinance # 435 should be amended to ~~xxxxx~~ cover privies and septic tanks constructed before the lines were laid. Also, a 3 to 5 year moratorium was satisfactory.

4. Do you think there should be a flat charge of \$25 whereby the city makes money in some cases and loses it in others in regards to connection charges? Or do you think the charge should be based on actual cost? Or do you think the charge should be based on ability to pay--1st class and 2nd class ~~charges~~?

Answer: After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed that the flat charge of \$25 for sewerage connection was best; and connections charges mayed for on an installment basis.

5. There is a matter of installment paying of the sewage connection charge. Is there anything the League can do? Before deciding that, we should decide whether that would be truly democratic or part of a Caste System. We already have provisions for settlement of current taxes in two equal payments on delinquent taxes. Would ~~xxxxx~~ monthly payments

on sewer connection charges be any less democratic? But, most important of all, would it accomplish its ~~xxxxxx~~ purpose of encouraging more people to hook on?

Answer: The members did not feel they were qualified to give an opinion since none were experts in that field.

6. Mr. Cooper ^{SAYS} ~~says~~ his staff is too small to ~~xxxxxx~~ perform its duties properly. Do you feel this is true? If so, should our report recommend additional personnel in the Sanitarian's offices ~~xxxxxx~~ soon as funds are available?

Answer: The members felt that the City Sanitarian was trying to do a good job but since the wage scale in that office is low, the type of person employed there is not qualified for inspection and enforcement work. They felt the City Sanitarian should have additional help with his clerical work and thus, enable him to spend more time outside the office and possibly ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ more time could be found to do a more thorough job.

7. How do you feel about a Sanitary Advisory Committee?

Answer: A Sanitary Advisory Committee was agreeable to everyone if it had any power or if its recommendations would be considered, but if it didn't accomplish more than the Zoning and Planning Committee, there would be no need for it.

At 1336 East Tyler there is a group of houses, (four in front and six in back,) ~~xxxx~~ owned by an individual who collects \$19 per month ^{rent} for each house, in which only one pit privy is provided for the entire group. It is estimated that there are approximately 50 to 60 people using this one privy.

845 East Monroe; 1438 East Harrison; 1134 East Polk and 818 East 2nd Street are very bad areas.

Lundall

INTERVIEWS AT CITY HALL

Mr. Hinojosa - Manager of City Light and Water Department

The city of Brownsville has 6,906 sewer connections; 9,147 water meters as of February, 1959. There is a \$25. connection charge for sewer service; the \$25. is paid all at once, no installments accepted. The rates per month are:

- 75¢ for one toilet
- 50¢ for two toilets
- 35¢ for each additional toilet
- Commercial; 1/4 of water bill, regardless of number of toilets.

Mr. Hinojosa was asked for his opinion on how the City of Brownsville could make it possible for everyone to have indoor plumbing; he had no comment.

City Secretary - Mr. Sloss

Mr. Sloss stated that there were people in town who did want indoor plumbing but were unable to pay for installation; some were able to pay the necessary fees but just weren't interested; and there is another group of people who don't want it. He said he thought the ordinance should be enforced because of the extreme summer heat.

City Engineer - John Huth

There is no way of knowing how many sewer lines Brownsville has since they all come together at different points, but as of June 1, 1959 there are 7,150 sewer connections in Brownsville and 9,354 water connections. Beginning at East 23rd street, the section known as Colonial Casa, has no sewer service nor does Las Preites in West Brownsville. The 1950 bond election provided \$39,000 for the purpose of servicing these areas without service; there is enough money left to complete work being done in the Colonial Casa addition but no money is provided for the Los Preitas area.

On 13th street at the lake, there are no sewer lines due to low land. The people in the area have been asked to do some filling so the city can lay lines without putting in so many "lift" stations. also, the lake is another problem to consider in this area.

Mr. Huth reported that the sewerage disposal plant was running at "top" capacity and in his opinion would have to be enlarged in the near future.

City Sanitarian - Benson Cooper

The duties of a city sanitarian are: General sanitation (fogging, removal of dead animals, trash and etc.), food handling and enforcing ordinances.

The local sanitarian does mostly general sanitation work. He does not have sufficient help to enable him to do a ~~xxxx~~ thorough job in the two other phases of his field.

There is no law that requires a flush toilet to be located inside a residence; it can be located outside since so many of the houses are small and no room is provided for a toilet. also, it is known that several families use the same toilet facilities.



Continued -

Corporation Judge - William Faulk

The city sanitarian discovers violations of ordinances through inspection. Correction is primarily education but after repeated violations, the case is turned over to the Corporation Judge. The Judge hears the case and ~~it~~ sets the fines according to the seriousness of the case. There are times when the sanitarian recommends to the Judge that the violator not be fined, a good scare will usually bring about correction and that is what they are trying for in the beginning. After the Corporation Judge has ruled on a case, the police then takes over to make sure that the violator adheres to the ~~existing~~ ruling.

City Manager - Mr. Gatlin

An appointment was not made with the City Manager, but he gave us a few minutes of his time. We told him who we were and what we ~~were~~ were doing. He said the city makes provisions for paying for sewer connections; the main line is ~~xxxx~~ tapped and lines are layed to the property line, then its between the property owner and the plumber.

Chamber of Commerce

A conversation with the secretary of the Chamber manager ~~was~~ revealed that no record was kept of the survey made in 1950. When the census was taken, the question was added to the census form. "Do you have indoor toilet facilities?" This ~~was~~ not be the wording used by the Chamber but is to give you an idea of how it was set up. There were around 36,000 pieces of paper with the question on it, the information was taken and paper destroyed, because of lack of storage space.

Maude A Laurence Earle B
INTERVIEWS WITH MRS. LAURENCE & DR. GRIFFEY

Mrs. Maude Laurence - Supervisor of County Nurses

Odor from outdoor privies is not a health hazard but it is a definite nuisance. Flies and rats are the most dangerous pests caused by privies. If the privy is of the pit type, it will sometime fill with water in rainy season and therefore cause mesquitos which are, of course, a health hazard. In some rural areas there is no privy of any type; this can be very dangerous for everyone. Any privy should be constructed down hill from a water well (if there is one on the property) and thus, causing drainage to be away from the water main.

Dr. Griffey - ^{city} ~~County~~ Doctor

Fly and Mesquito carried diseases are most prevalent in this area. Amoebic-dysentery, diarrhea, typhoid and para-typhoid are some of diseases caused by these pests. Intestinal disorders are constant at the County Clinic, also diphtheria. The most dangerous aspects of outdoor privies are: Overflow; flies and intestinal parasites which are picked up on feet.

Brownsville also had a few cases of anthrax.

REPORT ON PRIVY PATROL

Since the privy patrol took place in July and many of the members were on vacation or had guests, only eight members came to the meeting held before the patrol. A ninth member came after the patrol ended but was unable to stay for the discussion. Here is what we learned from our patrol:

Due to the lack of woman power, each group had to take two sections with two members to each car. Flora and Inez -- Iola and Agnes -- Maura and Anna Louise -- Doris, Lenore and Jean.

A total of 237 blocks was covered; 604 pit privies were counted; 108 water closets; 19 allies were impassable; 18 allies were rated fair and 6 were rated good; all the others were rated poor. Two pictures were taken.

Section # 1: Riverside area; and around the Railroad Tracks on Fronten Street reported to be the worst in the city; very poor. One privy was erected directly in an alley.

Section # 2+3: Houses crowded together, trash not picked up, water standing in some allies.

Section #4: All allies had trash, flies, garbage, one alley used as toilet, water holes in some allies.

Section # 5-6: Five pit toilets 1/2 block from Victoria's Heights School, 17th and McKinley, people in horrible condition.

Section 7: This area was not too bad, some allies were impassable simply because they were never used, weeds were waist high, all yards neat and clean, very little trash in allies.

The members were in complete agreement about our report containing some recommendation for near-future needs in regards to the sewerage disposal plant. If the report is taken to City Council, we ask that the City consider in their future plans, sewer lines to every part of Brownsville as well as the expansion of the sewage disposal plant but do not use the word "bond issue."

It was agreed that Ordinance # 435 should be amended to cover the privies and septic tanks constructed before the lines were laid. A three to five year moratorium was satisfactory *to* everyone.

After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed that the flat charge of \$25 for sewage connection was best; and the connection charges payed for on an installment basis. When ask to decide whether or not installment paying for connections charge would be democratic or part of a Caste System or, would it accomplish its purpose of encouraging people ~~at~~ to "hook on," they felt that they were not qualified to give an opinion on the subject since none were experts in that field.

The members felt that the City Sanitarian was trying to do a good job But since the wage scale in his office is low, the type of person employed there is not qualified for inspection and enforcement work. They felt if the City Sanitarian could have additional help with his clerical work, he would be able to spend more time outside the office, and possibly more time could be found to do a more thorough job.

A Sanitary Advisory Committee was agreeable to everyone if it had any power, or if its recommendations would be considered. But if it didn't ~~xxxxxxx~~ accomplish more than the Zoning and Planning Committee, there would be no need for it.

Dalme

CITY OF BROWNSVILLE
FOOD SERVICE SANITATION ORDINANCE AND CODE

(Ordinance No. 763, December 9, 1971)

(Chapter 14, Section 14-4, Code of Ordinances)

AN ORDINANCE:

1. DEFINING FOOD, POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS FOOD, ADULTERATED, MIS-BRANDED, FOOD-SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT, TEMPORARY FOOD-SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT, HEALTH AUTHORITY, UTENSILS, EQUIPMENT, ETC.;
2. PROVIDING FOR THE SALE OF ONLY UNADULTERATED, WHOLESOME, PROPERLY-BRANDED FOOD;
3. REGULATING THE SOURCES OF FOOD;
4. ESTABLISHING SANITATION STANDARDS FOR FOOD, FOOD PROTECTION, FOOD-SERVICE PERSONNEL, FOOD-SERVICE OPERATIONS, FOOD EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS, SANITARY FACILITIES AND CONTROLS, AND OTHER FACILITIES;
5. REQUIRING PERMITS FOR THE OPERATION OF FOOD-SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS;
6. REGULATING THE INSPECTION OF SUCH ESTABLISHMENTS;
7. PROVIDING FOR THE EXAMINATION AND CONDEMNATION OF FOOD; AND
8. PROVIDING FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THIS ORDINANCE, AND THE FIXING OF PENALTIES.

SECTION A. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and the enforcement of this ordinance:

1. ADULTERATED shall mean the condition of a food:

- (a) If it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance in a quantity which may render it injurious to health;
- (b) If it bears or contains any added poisonous or deleterious substance for which no safe tolerance has been established by regulation, or in excess of such tolerance if one has been established;
- (c) If it consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance, or if it is otherwise unfit for human consumption;
- (d) If it has been processed, prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions, whereby it may have become contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health;
- (e) If it is in whole or in part the product of a diseased animal, or an animal which has died otherwise than by slaughter; or
- (f) If its container is composed in whole or in part of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to health.

2. APPROVED shall mean acceptable to the health authority based on his determination as to conformance with appropriate standards and good public health practice.
3. CLOSED shall mean fitted together snugly, leaving no openings large enough to permit the entrance of vermin.
4. CORROSION-RESISTANT MATERIAL shall mean a material which maintains its original surface characteristics under prolonged influence of the food, cleaning compounds, and sanitizing solutions which may contact it.
5. EASILY CLEANABLE shall mean readily accessible, and of such material and finish, and so fabricated that residue may be completely removed by normal cleaning methods.
6. EMPLOYEE shall mean any person working in a food-service establishment who transports food or food containers, who engages in food preparation or service, or who comes in contact with any food utensils or equipment.
7. EQUIPMENT shall mean all stoves, ranges, hoods, meatblocks, tables, counters, refrigerators, sinks, dishwashing machines, steamtables, and similar items, other than utensils, used in the operation of a food-service establishment.
8. FOOD shall mean any raw, cooked, or processed edible substances, beverage, or ingredient used or intended for use, or for sale in whole or in part, for human consumption.
9. FOOD-CONTACT SURFACES shall mean those surfaces of equipment and utensils with which food normally comes in contact, and those surfaces with which food may come in contact and drain back onto surfaces normally in contact with food.
10. FOOD-PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENT shall mean a commercial establishment in which food is processed or otherwise prepared and packaged for human consumption.
11. FOOD-SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT shall mean any fixed or mobile:

Restaurant
Coffee Shop
Cafeteria
Short-order Cafe
Luncheonette
Grill
Tearoom
Sandwich Shop

Soda Fountain
Tavern
Bar
Cocktail Lounge
Night-club
Roadside Stand
Industrial Feeding Establishment
Catering Kitchen

Private, public, or nonprofit organization or institution routinely serving food;

Commissary or similar place in which food or drink is prepared for sale or for service on the premises or elsewhere;

And any other eating or drinking establishment or operation where food is served or provided for the public with or without charge.

12. HEALTH AUTHORITY shall mean the authorized representative of the City of Brownsville Department of Public Health.
13. KITCHENWARE shall mean all multiuse utensils, other than tableware, used in the storage, preparation, conveying, or serving of food.
14. MISBRANDED shall mean the presence of any written, printed, or graphic matter, upon or accompanying food or containers of food, which is false or misleading, or which violates any applicable State or local labelling requirements.
15. PERISHABLE FOOD shall mean any food of such type or in such condition as may spoil.
16. PERSON shall mean an individual, or a firm, partnership, company, corporation, trustee, association, or any public or private entity.
17. POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS FOOD shall mean any perishable food which consists in whole or in part of milk or milk products, eggs, meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or other ingredients capable of supporting rapid and progressive growth of infectious or toxigenic micro-organisms.
18. SAFE TEMPERATURES, as applied to potentially hazardous food, shall mean temperatures of 45° F. or below, and 140° F. or above.
19. SANITIZE shall mean effective bactericidal treatment of clean surfaces of equipment and utensils by a process which has been approved by the health authority as being effective in destroying micro-organisms, including pathogens.
20. SEALED shall mean free of cracks or other openings which permit the entry or passage of moisture.
21. SINGLE-SERVICE ARTICLES shall mean cups, containers, lids, or closures; plates, knives, forks, spoons, stirrers, paddles; straws, place mats, napkins, doilies, wrapping materials; and all similar articles which are constructed wholly or in part from paper, paperboard, molded pulp, foil, wood, plastic, synthetic, or other readily destructible materials, and which are intended by the manufacturers and generally recognized by the public as for one usage only, then to be discarded.
22. TABLEWARE shall mean all multiuse eating and drinking utensils, including flatware (knives, forks, and spoons).
23. TEMPORARY FOOD-SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT shall mean any food-service establishment which operates at a fixed location for a temporary period of time, not to exceed two (2) weeks, in connection with a fair, carnival, circus, public exhibition, or similar transitory gathering.
24. UTENSIL shall mean any tableware and kitchenware used in the storage, preparation, conveying, or serving of food.

25. WHOLESOME shall mean in sound condition, clean, free from adulteration, and otherwise suitable for use as human food.

SECTION B. FOOD

1. FOOD SUPPLIES

All food in food-service establishments shall be from sources approved or considered satisfactory by the health authority, and shall be clean, wholesome, free from spoilage, free from adulteration and misbranding, and safe for human consumption.

No hermetically sealed, nonacid, and low-acid food which has been processed in a place other than a commercial food-processing establishment shall be used.

2. FOOD PROTECTION

All food while being stored, prepared, displayed, served, or sold at food-service establishments, or during transportation between such establishments, shall be protected from contamination.

All perishable food shall be stored at such temperatures as will protect against spoilage.

All potentially hazardous food shall be maintained at SAFE temperatures (45 degrees F. or below, or 140 degrees F. or above), except during necessary periods of preparation and service.

Raw fruits and vegetables shall be washed before use.

Stuffings, poultry, stuffed meats and poultry, and pork and pork products shall be thoroughly cooked before being served.

Individual portions of food once served to the customer shall not be served again: PROVIDED, That wrapped food which has not been unwrapped and which is wholesome may be re-served.

Only such poisonous and toxic materials as are required to maintain sanitary conditions and for sanitization purposes may be used or stored in food-service establishments. Poisonous and toxic materials shall be identified, and shall be used only in such manner and under such conditions as will not contaminate food or constitute a hazard to employees or customers.

SECTION C. PERSONNEL

1. HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROLS

No person while affected with any disease in a communicable form, or while a carrier of such disease, or while afflicted with boils, infected wounds, sores, or an acute respiratory infection, shall work in any area of a food-service establishment in any capacity in which there is a likelihood of such person contaminating food or food-contact surfaces with pathogenic organisms, or transmitting disease to other individuals; and no person known or suspected of being affected with any such disease or condition shall be employed in such an area or capacity.

If the manager or person in charge of the establishment has reason to suspect that any employee has contracted any disease in a communicable form or has become a carrier of such disease, he shall notify the health authority immediately.

2. CLEANLINESS

All employees shall wear clean outer garments, maintain a high degree of personal cleanliness, and conform to hygienic practices while on duty.

They shall wash their hands thoroughly in an approved hand-washing facility before starting work, and as often as may be necessary to remove soil and contamination.

No employee shall resume work after visiting the toilet room without first washing his hands.

SECTION D. FOOD EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

1. SANITARY DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, AND INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

All equipment and utensils shall be so designed and of such material and workmanship as to be smooth, easily cleanable, and durable, and shall be in good repair; and the food-contact surfaces of such equipment and utensils shall, in addition, be easily accessible for cleaning, nontoxic, corrosion resistant, and relatively nonabsorbant: PROVIDED, That, when approved by the health authority, exceptions may be made to the above materials requirements for equipment such as cutting boards, blocks, and bakers' tables.

All equipment shall be so installed and maintained as to facilitate the cleaning thereof, and of all adjacent areas.

Equipment in use at the time of adoption of this ordinance which does not meet fully the above requirements may be continued in use if it is in good repair, capable of being maintained in a sanitary condition, and the food-contact surfaces are nontoxic.

Single-service articles shall be made from nontoxic materials.

2. CLEANLINESS OF EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

All eating and drinking utensils shall be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized after each usage.

All kitchenware and food-contact surfaces of equipment, exclusive of cooking surfaces of equipment, used in the preparation or serving of food or drink, and all food-storage utensils, shall be thoroughly cleaned after each use.

Cooking surfaces of equipment shall be cleaned at least once a day.

All utensils and food-contact surfaces of equipment used in the preparation, service, display, or storage of potentially hazardous food shall be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized prior to such use.

Non-food-contact surfaces of equipment shall be cleaned at such intervals as to keep them in a clean and sanitary condition.

After cleaning and until use, all food-contact surfaces of equipment and utensils/shall be so stored and handled as to be protected from contamination.

All single-service articles shall be stored, handled, dispensed in a sanitary manner, and shall be used only once.

Food-service establishments which do not have adequate and effective facilities for cleaning and sanitizing utensils shall use single-service articles.

SECTION E. SANITARY FACILITIES AND CONTROLS

1. WATER SUPPLY

The water supply shall be adequate, of a safe, sanitary quality, and from an approved source.

Hot and cold running water, under pressure, shall be provided in all areas where food is prepared, or equipment, utensils, or containers are washed.

Water, if not piped into the establishment, shall be transported and stored in approved containers, and shall be handled and dispensed in a sanitary manner.

Ice used for any purpose shall be made from water which comes from an approved source, and shall be used only if it has been manufactured, stored, transported, and handled in a sanitary manner.

2. SEWAGE DISPOSAL

All sewage shall be disposed of in a public sewerage system, or, in the absence thereof, in a manner approved by the health authority.

3. PLUMBING

Plumbing shall be so sized, installed, and maintained as to carry adequate quantities of water to required locations throughout the establishment; as to prevent contamination of the water supply; as to properly convey sewage and liquid wastes from the establishment to the sewerage or sewage-disposal system; and so that it does not constitute a source of contamination of food, equipment, or utensils, or create an insanitary condition or nuisance.

4. TOILET FACILITIES

Each food-service establishment shall be provided with adequate, conveniently located toilet facilities for its employees.

Toilet fixtures shall be of sanitary design and readily cleanable.

Toilet facilities, including rooms and fixtures, shall be kept in a clean condition and in good repair.

The doors of all toilet rooms shall be self-closing.

Toilet tissue shall be provided.

Easily cleanable receptacles shall be provided for waste materials, and such receptacles in toilet rooms for women shall be covered.

Where the use of non-water-carried sewage-disposal facilities have been approved by the health authority, such facilities shall be separate from the establishment.

When toilet facilities are provided for patrons, such facilities shall meet the requirements of this subsection.

5. HAND-WASHING FACILITIES

Each food-service establishment shall be provided with adequate, conveniently located hand-washing facilities for its employees, including a lavatory or lavatories equipped with hot and cold or tempered running water, hand-cleansing soap or detergent, and approved sanitary towels or other approved hand-drying devices.

Such facilities shall be kept clean and in good repair.

6. GARBAGE AND RUBBISH DISPOSAL

All garbage, and rubbish containing food wastes, shall, prior to disposal, be kept in leak-proof, non-absorbent containers which shall be kept covered with tight-fitting lids when filled or stored, or when not in continuous use: PROVIDED, That such containers need not be covered when stored in a special vermin-proofed room or enclosure, or in a food-waste refrigerator.

All other rubbish shall be stored in containers, rooms, or areas in an approved manner. The rooms, enclosures, areas, and containers used shall be adequate for the storage of all food waste and rubbish accumulating on the premises.

Adequate cleaning facilities shall be provided, and each container, room, or area shall be thoroughly cleaned after the emptying or removal of garbage and rubbish.

Food-waste grinders, if used, shall be installed in compliance with State and local standards and shall be of suitable construction.

All garbage and rubbish shall be disposed of with sufficient frequency and in such a manner as to prevent a nuisance.

7. VERMIN CONTROL

Effective measures shall be taken to protect against the entrance into the establishment and the breeding or presence on the premises of vermin.

SECTION F. OTHER FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

1. FLOORS, WALLS, AND CEILING

The floor surfaces in kitchens, in all other rooms and areas in which food is stored or prepared and in which utensils are washed, and in walk-in refrigerators, dressing or locker rooms, and toilet rooms, shall be of smooth, non-absorbent materials, and so constructed as to be easily cleanable: PROVIDED, That the floors of non-refrigerated, dry-food-storage areas need not be non-absorbent.

All floors shall be kept clean and in good repair.

Floor drains shall be provided in all rooms where floors are subjected to flooding-type cleaning or where normal operations release or discharge water or other liquid waste on the floor.

All exterior areas where food is served shall be kept clean and properly drained, and surfaces in such areas shall be finished so as to facilitate maintenance and minimize dust.

The walls and ceilings of all rooms shall be kept clean and in good repair.

All walls of rooms or areas in which food is prepared, or utensils or hands are washed, shall be easily cleanable, smooth, and light-colored, and shall have washable surfaces up to the highest level reached by splash or spray.

2. LIGHTING

All areas in which food is prepared or stored or utensils are washed, hand-washing areas, dressing or locker rooms, toilet rooms, and garbage and rubbish storage areas shall be well lighted.

During all clean-up activities, adequate light shall be provided in the area being cleaned, and upon or around equipment being cleaned.

3. VENTILATION

All rooms in which food is prepared or served or utensils are washed, dressing or locker rooms, toilet rooms, and garbage and rubbish storage areas shall be well ventilated.

Ventilation hoods and devices shall be designed to prevent grease or condensate from dripping into food or onto food-preparation surfaces.

Filters, where used, shall be readily removable for cleaning or replacement.

Ventilation systems shall comply with applicable State and local fire prevention requirements and shall, when vented to the outside air, discharge in such manner as not to create a nuisance.

4. DRESSING ROOMS AND LOCKERS

Adequate facilities shall be provided for the orderly storage of employees' clothing and personal belongings.

Where employees routinely change clothes within the establishment, one or more dressing rooms or designated areas shall be provided for this purpose.

Such designated areas shall be located outside of the food-preparation, storage, and serving areas, and the utensil-washing and storage areas: PROVIDED, That, when approved by the health authority, such an area may be located in a storage room where only completely packaged food is stored.

Designated areas shall be equipped with adequate lockers, and lockers or other suitable facilities shall be provided in dressing rooms.

Dressing rooms and lockers shall be kept clean.

5. HOUSEKEEPING

All parts of the establishment and its premises shall be kept neat, clean, and free of litter and rubbish.

Cleaning operations shall be conducted in such a manner as to minimize contamination of food and food-contact surfaces.

None of the operations connected with a food-service establishment shall be conducted in any room used as living or sleeping quarters.

Soiled linens, coats, and aprons shall be kept in suitable containers until removed for laundering.

No live birds or animals shall be allowed in any area used for the conduct of food-service establishment operations: PROVIDED, That guide dogs accompanying blind persons may be permitted in dining areas.

SECTION G. TEMPORARY FOOD-SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

A temporary food-service establishment shall comply with all provisions of this ordinance which are applicable to its operation: PROVIDED, That the health authority may augment such requirements when needed to assure the service of safe food; may prohibit the sale of certain potentially hazardous food; and may modify specific requirements for physical facilities when in his opinion no imminent health hazard will result.

SECTION H. ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

1. PERMITS

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a food-service establishment within the City of Brownsville, or its police jurisdiction, who does not possess a valid permit issued to him by the health authority

Only a person who complies with the requirements of this ordinance shall be entitled to receive and retain such a permit. Permits shall not be transferable from one person to another person or place.

A valid permit shall be posted in every food-service establishment.

Permits for temporary food-service establishments shall be issued for a period of time not to exceed fourteen (14) days.

a. ISSUANCE OF PERMITS

Any person desiring to operate a food-service establishment shall make written application for a permit on forms provided by the health authority. Such application shall include:

- (1) The applicant's full name and post office address;

- (2) Whether such applicant is an individual, firm, or corporation;
- (3) If a partnership, the names of the partners and their addresses;
- (4) The location and type of the proposed food-service establishment;
- (5) The signature of the applicant or applicants;
- (6) If the application is for a temporary food-service establishment, it shall also include the inclusive dates of the proposed operation.

Upon receipt of such an application, the health authority shall make an inspection of the food-service establishment to determine compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.

When inspection reveals that the applicable requirements of this ordinance have been met, a permit shall be issued to the applicant by the health authority.

b. SUSPENSION OF PERMITS

Permits may be suspended temporarily by the health authority for failure of the holder to comply with the requirements of this ordinance.

Whenever a permit holder or operator has failed to comply with any notice issued under the provisions of Section H. 2. (c) of this ordinance, the permit holder or operator shall be notified in writing that the permit is, upon service of the notice, immediately suspended, and that an opportunity for a hearing will be provided if a written request for a hearing is filed with the health authority by the permit holder.

Notwithstanding the other provisions of this ordinance, whenever the health authority finds insanitary or other conditions in the operation of a food-service establishment which, in his judgement, constitute a substantial hazard to the public health, he may without warning, notice, or hearing, issue a written notice to the permit holder or operator citing such condition, specifying the corrective action to be taken, and specifying the time period within which such action shall be taken; and, if deemed necessary, such order shall state that the permit is immediately suspended, and all food-service operations are to be immediately discontinued.

Any person to whom such an order is issued shall comply immediately therewith, but upon written petition to the health authority, shall be afforded a hearing as soon as possible.

c. REINSTATEMENT OF SUSPENDED PERMITS

Any person whose permit has been suspended may, at any time, make application for a reinspection for the purpose of reinstatement of the permit.

Within ten (10) days following receipt of a written request, including a statement signed by the applicant that, in his opinion, the conditions causing suspension of the permit have been corrected, the health authority shall make a reinspection. If the applicant is complying with the requirements of this ordinance, the permit shall be reinstated.

d. REVOCATION OF PERMITS

For serious or repeated violations of any of the requirements of this ordinance, or for interference with the health authority in the performance of his duties, the permit may be permanently revoked after an opportunity for a hearing has been provided by the health authority.

Prior to such action, the health authority shall notify the permit holder in writing, stating the reasons for which the permit is subject to revocation and advising that the permit shall be permanently revoked at the end of five (5) days following service of such notice, unless a request for a hearing is filed with the health authority, by the permit holder, within such five-day (5-day) period.

A permit may be suspended for cause pending its revocation or a hearing relative thereto.

e. HEARINGS

The hearings provided for in this section shall be conducted by the health authority at a time and place designated by him. Based upon the record of such hearing, the health authority shall make a finding and shall sustain, modify, or rescind any official notice or order considered in the hearing. A written report of the hearing decision shall be furnished to the permit holder by the health authority.

2. INSPECTION OF FOOD-SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

At least once every six (6) months, the health authority shall inspect each food-service establishment located in the City of Brownsville and shall make as many additional inspections and reinspections as are necessary for the enforcement of this ordinance.

a. ACCESS TO ESTABLISHMENTS

The health authority, after proper identification, shall be permitted to enter, at any reasonable time, any food-service establishment within the City of Brownsville for the purpose of making inspections to determine compliance with this ordinance.

He shall be permitted to examine the records of the establishment to obtain pertinent information pertaining to food and supplies purchased, received, or used, and persons employed.

b. INSPECTION RECORDS; DEMERIT VALUES; DEMERIT SCORES

Whenever the health authority makes an inspection of a food-service establishment, he shall record his findings on an inspection-report form provided for this purpose, and shall furnish the original of such inspection-report form to the permit holder or operator.

Such form shall summarize the requirements of Sections B. through G. of this ordinance and shall set forth demerit point values for each such requirement, in accordance with PHS Form 4006 (Form No. E-1), a copy of which is appended and a part of this section.

Upon completion of an inspection, the health authority shall total the demerit point values for all requirements in violation, such total becoming the demerit score for the establishment.

c. ISSUANCE OF NOTICES

Whenever the health authority makes an inspection of a food-service establishment and discovers that any of the requirements of Sections B. through G. of this ordinance have been violated, he shall notify the permit holder or operator of such violations by means of an inspection-report form or other written notice. In such notification, the health authority shall:

- (1) Set forth the specific violations found, together with the demerit score of the establishment.
- (2) Establish a specific and reasonable period of time for the correction of the violations found, in accordance with the following provisions:
 - (a) When the demerit score of the establishment is 20 or less, all violations of 2 or 4 demerit points must be corrected by the time of the next routine inspection; or
 - (b) When the demerit score of the establishment is more than 20 but not more than 40, all items of 2 or 4 demerit points must be corrected within a period of time not to exceed 30 days; or
 - (c) When one or more 6 demerit-point items are in violation, regardless of demerit score, such items must be corrected within a period of time not to exceed 10 days.
 - (d) When the demerit score of the establishment is more than 40, the permit is immediately suspended.

- (e) In the case of temporary food-service establishments, violations must be corrected within a specified period of time not to exceed 24 hours. Failure to comply with such notice shall result in immediate suspension of the permit.
- (3) State that failure to comply with any notice issued in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance may result in immediate suspension of the permit.
- (4) State that an opportunity for appeal from any notice or inspection findings will be provided if a written request for a hearing is filed with the health authority within the period of time established in the notice for correction.

d. SERVICE OF NOTICES

Notices provided for under this section shall be deemed to have been properly served when the original of the inspection report form or other notice has been delivered personally to the permit holder or person in charge, or such notice has been sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last-known address of the permit holder. A copy of such notice shall be filed with the records of the health authority.

3. EXAMINATION AND CONDEMNATION OF FOOD

Food may be examined or sampled by the health authority as often as may be necessary to determine freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

The health authority may, upon written notice to the owner or person in charge, place a hold order on any food which he determines or has probable cause to believe to be unwholesome or otherwise adulterated, or misbranded.

Under a hold order, food shall be permitted to be suitably stored.

It shall be unlawful for any person to remove or alter a hold order, notice, or tag placed on food by the health authority, and neither such food nor the containers thereof shall be relabeled, repacked, reprocessed, altered, disposed of, or destroyed without permission of the health authority, except on order by a court of competent jurisdiction.

After the owner or person in charge has had a hearing as provided for in Subsection H. 2. c. (4), and on the basis of evidence produced at such hearing, or on the basis of his examination in the event a written request for a hearing is not received within 10 days, the health authority may vacate the hold order, or may by written order direct the owner or person in charge of the food which was placed under the hold order to denature or destroy such food or to bring it into compliance with the provisions of this ordinance: PROVIDED, That such order of the health authority to denature or destroy such food or bring it into compliance with the provisions of this ordinance shall be stayed if the order is appealed to a court of competent jurisdiction within 3 days.

4. FOOD-SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS OUTSIDE JURISDICTION OF THE HEALTH AUTHORITY

Food from food-service establishments outside the jurisdiction of the health authority of the City of Brownsville may be sold within the City of Brownsville if such food-service establishments conform to the provisions of this ordinance or to substantially equivalent provisions.

To determine the extent of compliance with such provisions, the health authority may accept reports from responsible authorities in other jurisdictions where such food-service establishments are located.

5. PLAN REVIEW OF FUTURE CONSTRUCTION

When a food-service establishment is hereafter constructed or extensively remodeled, or when an existing structure is converted for use as a food-service establishment, properly prepared plans and specifications for such construction, remodeling, or alteration, showing layout, arrangement, and construction materials of work areas, and the location, size, and type of fixed equipment and facilities, shall be submitted to the health authority for approval before such work is begun.

6. PROCEDURE WHEN INFECTION IS SUSPECTED

When the health authority has reasonable cause to suspect possibility of disease transmission from any food-service establishment employee, the health authority shall secure a morbidity history of the suspected employee, or make such other investigation as may be indicated, and take appropriate action.

The health authority may require any or all of the following measures:

- (a) The immediate exclusion of the employee from all food-service establishments;
- (b) The immediate closure of the food-service establishment concerned until, in the opinion of the health authority, no further danger of disease outbreak exists;
- (c) Restriction of the employee's services to some area of the establishment where there would be no danger of transmitting disease; and
- (d) Adequate medical and laboratory examinations of the employee, of other employees, and of his and their body discharges.

7. PENALTIES

Any person violating any provision of this Food Service Sanitation Ordinance and Code shall be punished as prescribed in Section 1-10 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Brownsville, Texas.

8. UNCONSTITUTIONALITY CLAUSE

Should any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance be declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, the remainder of said ordinance shall not be affected thereby.

ROUTINE INSPECTION REPORT FOR NURSING AND CUSTODIAL CARE HOMES

TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DIVISION OF NURSING AND CONVALESCENT HOMES

Date _____

Name of Home _____ Area Code _____ Tele. No. _____

Street Address _____ City _____ County _____

General Information

1. Licensed capacity _____ beds
2. Current patient load _____
3. Facility license No. _____
Current _____ Yes _____ No _____
4. Nursing services directed by RN or a licensed vocational nurse who is a graduate of a State approved school; Name _____
RN _____ LVN _____ No. _____
5. Ratio of at least one licensed nurse to 30 patients for each 24-hour period _____ Yes _____ No _____
6. Full-time administrator's name appears on State license _____ Yes _____ No _____
7. Copy of administrator's license on file with central office _____ Yes _____ No _____
8. Administrator licensed by Texas Board of licensure for Nursing Home Administrators. No. _____
Name _____
9. Certified administrator in training No. _____ Name _____
10. Preceptor of administrator in training No. _____ Name _____
11. General operational policy printed and available for distribution to sponsors, guardian, or agency placing patient _____ Yes _____ No _____
12. Number of patients ambulatory _____
semi-ambulatory _____ bedfast _____
13. Copy of inspection to be provided to health department or health officer having jurisdiction _____ Yes _____ No _____

Food Service

1. Dietary areas comply with all local health or food handling codes _____ Yes _____ No _____
2. Proper separation of soiled and clean operations maintained as to traffic, air currents, etc. _____ Yes _____ No _____
3. Kitchen used only for dietary services _____ Yes _____ No _____
4. Adequate supply of food on hand _____ Yes _____ No _____
5. Menu of each meal current, posted, and kept on file at least 30 days _____ Yes _____ No _____
6. Fluid milk meets State grade and labeling laws _____ Yes _____ No _____
7. Handwashing facilities with towel provisions provided in kitchen _____ Yes _____ No _____
8. Diet manual available for food service personnel _____ Yes _____ No _____
9. Perishable food properly refrigerated _____ Yes _____ No _____
10. Staple foods adequately stored in wholesome condition and handled properly _____ Yes _____ No _____
11. Eating utensils washed, rinsed, and sanitized _____ Yes _____ No _____
12. Kitchen, pantry, refrigerators, storage, and all equipment orderly and clean _____ Yes _____ No _____
13. Not more than 14-hour span between evening meal and breakfast _____ Yes _____ No _____
14. Sufficient number of food service employees _____ Yes _____ No _____
15. Waste disposed of properly _____ Yes _____ No _____
16. Food maintained and served at the proper temperature _____ Yes _____ No _____
17. Stove hoods, fans, and filters are kept clean _____ Yes _____ No _____

Humane Treatment of Patients

1. Each patient or his legal guardian has unlimited freedom to choose and change physician, dentist, or pharmacist _____ Yes _____ No _____
2. Are any patients being kept under any type of physical restraint without orders from physician _____ Yes _____ No _____
3. Visiting hours posted in home _____ Yes _____ No _____

CITY OF BROWNSVILLE
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
P. O. BOX 911 542-4391 EXT. 41

[illegible]

OWNER OR OPERATOR _____

CERTIFICATE NUMBER _____

CITY OF BROWNSVILLE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SWIMMING POOL SURVEY REPORT

Name of Pool _____
Address _____
Owner of Pool _____
Operator of Pool _____
Bathing Charges _____ No. of People Charged _____ (week, month, etc.)
Source of Water: City _____ Well _____ Surface _____
Chlorine Type And Amount _____
Chlorinator: Name _____
Type _____
Capacity _____
Filter: Name _____
Type _____
Capacity _____
Daily Report Operation Record Kept _____
Water Test: PH _____ Chlorine _____
Type of Pool: Recirculation _____ Concrete _____ Outdoor _____
Fill & Draw _____ Continuous Flow _____ Indoor _____
Other _____
Shape of Pool _____
Capacity of Pool _____
Size of Pool _____
Pool Construction: Depth Markings _____ Scum Gutters _____
Lights in Pool _____ Ext. Lights _____
Ladders _____ Non Skid Around Pool _____
Life Line _____ Pool Furniture _____

Toilet Facilities _____

Comments _____

Life Saving Devices: Shepherds Crook _____

Ring Buoy _____

First Aid Kit _____

Other _____

Comments _____

No. of Life Guards: _____ Name _____

Hrs. on Duty _____

Currently Certified _____

Sketch of Pool:

Remarks: _____

Public Health Investigator

Date _____