Fifty Years after the Civil Rights Act of 1964: The Journey to Reconciliation in Health and Research in Black Kansas City

Black History and Healthcare Summit
February 28, 2014
The Vox Theatre
Kansas City, KS
1 pm to 6 pm
Kansas City
Black Kansas City
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The Black Medical Society-
A Historical Perspective
It’s Time and Place in American History

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Understanding the path of our nation and the continued struggle it has to live up to it’s great potential

Outlining the path of the Black Medical Society from 1800-2010
Timeline- The Mood of the Country

- 1802- Ohio outlaws slavery- “Black Laws”
- 1803- Louisiana Purchase
- 1804- Haiti becomes an independent Nation
- 1807- Great Britain abolishes import of slaves
  - New Jersey – Disenfranchises right of Negro voters
- 1808- US abolishes importation of slavery
- 1814- 600 Black troops fight under Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans
Timeline- The Mood of the Country

- 1819- Canadian Government refuses to return fugitive slaves
- 1820- Missouri Compromise
- 1824- Mexico outlaws slavery
- 1826 – Edward Jones graduates from Amherst (first AA college graduate)
- 1827 – New York Abolishes Slavery
- 1829 - Cincinnati race riots.
- 1831 – North Carolina bans teaching slaves to read and write
Timeline – Mood of the Country

- 1831- Nat Turner
  1831- William L. Garrison publishes first issue of The Liberator
- 1832 – Oberlin College in admits AA and white women
- 1833 – British empire abolishes slavery
- 1835 - Texas wins independence from Mexico
- 1837 – Dr. James Mc Cune Smith graduates from the Medical College of the University of Glasgow-the 1st African American to hold a degree
- 1839 – The ‘Amistead’ - the Supreme Courts rules them free.
- 1845- Texas into US as a Slave State
Timeline – Mood of the Country

- 1847 – AMA is founded
  1847- Dr. James Peck is first AA to graduate from Rush Medical School
- 1852 – Harriet B Stowe and Uncle Tom’s Cabin
- 1854 - Jackson Street Hospital opens in Augusta Georgia
  1854- Kansas – Nebraska Act
- 1857 - Dred Scott decision
- 1859 – John Brown at Harper’s Ferry Virginia
  1859- Kansas Medical Society formed
- 1860 – South Carolina succeeds
- 1861-65 The Civil War
1783 - Dr. James Durham, born into slavery in 1762, becomes the first African-American doctor in the United States.

1788  Dr. James Durham is invited to Philadelphia to meet Dr. Benjamin Rush, who wanted to investigate Durham's reported success in treating patients with diphtheria. Durham returned to New Orleans in 1789, where he saved more yellow fever victims than any other physician.
1837- Dr. James McCune Smith graduates from the University of Glasgow, becoming the first African American to earn a medical degree.

Dr. David Peck is the first AA Physician to graduate from an American medical school - Rush Medical College.

Dr. Rebecca Crumpler is the first AA female medical graduate - New England Female Medical College, Boston.
Scientific Racism – 1800’s

- Assumption- Mental inferiority of Negroes
- Assumption- physiology differences justify slavery
  The Negro Brain was smaller than the Caucasian brain.
- Some blacks challenged these assumptions
- Some Northern medical schools admit a few Negroes in response.
- 1854- Massachusetts Medical accepts John DeGrasse as first Negro medical society member
Closed to Negroes in the south and to a lesser degree in the north.

1847 - First Negro medical student graduated from a northern medical school -- David J. Peck (Rush Medical School, Chicago).

1849 - Bowdoin Medical School in Maine awarded medical degrees to John V. De Grasse and Thomas J. White.
1860 – At least nine northern medical schools admitted Negroes:

- Bowdoin in Maine
- Medical School of the University of New York
- Caselton Medical School in Vermont
- Berkshire Medical School in Pittsfield, Massachusetts
- Rush Medical School in Chicago
- Eclectic Medical School of Philadelphia
- Homeopathic College of Cleveland and American Medical College
- The Medical School of Harvard University.
Seven medical schools for blacks were established between 1868 and 1904.

In 1895, there were 385 Negro doctors, only 7 per cent from white medical schools.

In 1905, there were 1,465 Negro doctors, only 14.5 per cent from white medical schools.

Almost 2,400 physicians were graduated from Howard and Meharry medical schools from 1890 to the end of WWI.
Howard University Medical School, established 1868- Washington, DC
Meharry Medical College, established 1876- Nashville, TN
Leonard Medical School (Shaw University), 1882-1914 Raleigh, NC
New Orleans University Medical College, 1887-1911 New Orleans, LA (Renamed Flint Medical College)
Chattanooga National Medical College, 1902-1908 Chattanooga, TN
Knoxville College Medical Department, 1895-1900 Knoxville, TN (Became Knoxville Medical College in 1900 and closed in 1910)
University of West Tennessee College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1904-1923 Memphis, TN
Established for the purpose of educating Negro doctors, Howard opened in 1868 to both Negro and White students, including women.

Its first faculty consisted of four Whites and one Negro, Dr. Alexander T. Augusta. Although Dr Augusta was a physician, had been in charge of Toronto City Hospital, and was the first Negro placed in charge of Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, DC, he was only permitted to be a "demonstrator of anatomy."

Howard University School of Medicine became one of the few leading medical schools dedicated to the training of Negro physicians.
Meharry Medical College opened in 1876 in Nashville, Tennessee with less than a dozen students, mostly from the south.

It was originally part of Central Tennessee College. Eventually five White men, the Meharry brothers, who had been befriended earlier in their lives by some Negroes, furnished the resources for a four-story building.

From 1877 to 1890, Meharry graduated 102 students.
Leonard Medical School (Shaw University) was established in 1882. The oldest four-year medical school in the country, of any persuasion, not just for African-Americans. Leonard's faculty consisted of leading "white" physicians of Raleigh. The school closed in 1915, because it was unable to meet the rising medical standards set forth in the Flexner Report on Medical Education.
Timeline - Mood of the Country

- 1862 - Slavery abolishes in DC, Freedman’s Hospital opens
- 1863 - Emancipation Proclamation
- 1864 - Dr. Rebecca Crumph, the first AA female to graduate from New England Female Medical college in Boston
- 1870 - AMA excludes AA
- 1875 - Civil Rights Act of 1875, first Jim Crow laws passed in the South
THE END OF RECONSTRUCTION

- 1877 - Compromise – Tilden (Democrat) vs. Rutherford B Hayes (Republican) and Reconstruction ends
- 1879 - Exodusters leaves Louisiana and Mississippi for Kansas
- 1880 - Kansas Gains 27,000 blacks
- 1896 - Plessy vs. Ferguson – ”SEPARATE BUT EQUAL DOCTRINE”
Redemption-

- Redeem the antebellum system and the prerogatives of slavery
- Restrictions on voting
- Restrictions on holding office
- Restrictions on testifying against whites in court
- Restrictions on property ownership
- KKK founded
Role of the Medical Societies

Benefits
Professional relationships established
Sharing of scientific knowledge
Learning latest surgical techniques and treatment
Linked Hospital admitting privileges
Linked to post graduate training programs
Linked to State licenses
Linked to obtaining bank loans
Cost of not belonging

- Professional Isolation
- Barriers to heightened training
- Limitation to professional skills and contacts
- Severe constraints on sources of income.
Purpose – Create a uniform and elevated standard for the MD degree. Provide a common code of medical ethics. Promote the professions interest

1870 – All seceded Southern States had been readmitted.

1870- Three black doctors from the National Medical Society from D.C, NOT recognized as delegates.

1874- AMA limited membership to just state and local medical societies and the state would now determine which local societies should be officially recognized by the AMA.
1800’s Black Medical Societies

- National Medical Society of the District Of Columbia - Predominantly Negro professional body established 1870 as a result of discrimination.
- Medico-Chirurgical Society
  The first Negro medical society. Founded 1884 and chartered more than ten years later in 1895, when it become apparent that discrimination in medicine would not end.
- 1886- The Lone Star Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association of Texas. State medical society for AA.
- 1887- Old North State Medical Society of North Carolina
- 1895 – North Jersey National Medical Society
- 1895 – NMA formed
The National Medical Association (NMA)

- Established in 1895
- Mission: To eliminate disparities in health and attain professional medical care for all people
- Founders: Robert F. Boyd, M.D., president. Other officers were: Daniel Hale Williams, M.D., Vice president; Daniel L. Martin, M.D., of Tennessee, secretary; David H. C. Scott, M.D., Montgomery, AL, treasurer; and H. R. Butler, M.D., Atlanta, GA, chairman of the executive committee. Miles V. Lynk, M.D., of Memphis, TN, and Robert F. Boyd, M.D. were the prime moving spirits of the formation of the organization.
1890 - AMA forms the Council on Medical Education (CME) to standardize medical education.

1904 - AMA establishes the Council on Medical Education to accelerate campaign to raise educational requirements for physicians.

1905 - AMA Council on Medical Education develops and publishes in *JAMA* minimum and ideal curriculum standards for medical schools.

1906-1907 - AMA Council on Medical Education inspects 160 medical schools and classifies them into three groups: A=acceptable; B=doubtful; and C=unacceptable. AA medical schools are rated at the bottom.

1910 - The Flexner report, *Medical Education in the United States and Canada*, funded by the Carnegie Foundation and supported by the AMA, is published and facilitates new standards for medical school.
The Flexner Report- 1910

- 90% of medical schools had inadequate admission standards
- Most schools lacked adequate trained faculty
- Curriculum offerings inadequate
- Failed to provide adequate labs and clinical experiences in hospitals
- Overproduction of poorly trained physicians
- Population based model for medical school students admitted per state.
- Excess schools should be closed.
- He abandoned the population based standards when assessing the need for AA medical schools
I. MAP SHOWING THE ACTUAL NUMBER, LOCATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Note. When two parts of a divided school are in close proximity to each other they are represented by one dot.
II. MAP SHOWING THE SUGGESTED NUMBER, LOCATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS
The Flexner Report- 1910

- Blacks needs good schools rather than many schools
- Recommended closure of 5 of the 7 existing Black medical schools without measures to increase number of Black students.
- 90% of Black patients were left with fewer medical resources.
- Recommended Blacks not be trained as surgeons and specialist – but primarily as sanitaritians (to teach hygiene to their people)
Kansas City Doctors- 1875-1910

- Dr. Tan- SE KS Engles “Little House On The Prairie”
- Dr Seth Vernella- first colored doctor in Topeka 1879
- Solomon Henry Thompson MD KCKS 1892 Howard grad
- John Edward Perry MD
- Thomas Conrad Uthank MD
- Dr. James Monroe Jamison 1884 in Topeka, first grad class Meharry
Douglass Hospital- KC, Ks

- Founded 1898 by Dr. S H Thompson, Dr. T. C. Uthank, and HS Howell
- Maintained by the AME Church
- 45 beds and 12 bassinets
- First Black Hospital west of the Mississippi river
Wheatley-Provident Hospital

1910 - Perry Sanitarium and Training School for Nurses, it was named after Dr. J. Edward Perry and had 20 beds
1913 - Perry Sanitarium changed to Provident Hospital
1916 - Wheatley-Provident hospital is the first medical facility to serve the Black community of Kansas City, MO.
1923 - Children’s department built
1972 - replaced by Martin Luther King, Jr. Hospital.
1983 - Martin Luther King, Jr. Hospital closes
Wheatley-Provident Hospital
The General Hospital for Negroes of Kansas City, Mo., has 250 beds, and 5,000 patients a year. The medical staff has 15 colored and 16 white physicians. There are 6 colored interns and 30 colored nurses. The hospital is thoroughly equipped and graduated three nurses this year from its training school. Dr. W. J. Thompkins is surgeon-in-charge.

- The Crisis, (July 1915)
General Hospital #2

- 1911 – Staff integrated
- 1911 – Nursing school opens
- 1914 – First black superintendent William Thompkins
- 1924 – Staff becomes all black
- 1927 – Poor facilities and maintenance leads to severe fire
- 1930 – New hospital opens
General Hospital #2
Unfulfilled Dreams

1934 – The lack of AMA membership and local medical society membership eliminated specialty certification.

1936 – Dr. E. A. Walter, President of the Kansas City Medical calls for return the white specialist to black hospitals in Kansas City.

1946 – Monticue Cobb (NMA journal) does a study and reveals the there was a perception that the black community could not support specialist and there is lack of training opportunities.
Ira H. Lockwood, Radiology;
Harold L. Gainey, Obstetrics-Gynecology
Morris S. Harliss, General Surgery;
Marvin Curran, Dental-Oral Surgery;
C. L. Francisco, Orthopedics;
Victor Buehler, Pathology;
Harry C. Wall, General Medicine;
Irene C. Kealing and Herbert B. Davis, Pediatrics;
Andrew L. Skoog, Neuro-Psychiatry and
William A. Staggs, Urology.
Unfulfilled Dreams

- 1946 - Young guns ask physicians to develop specialty training
- 1947 - Strike
- 1948 - Specialty programs formed
- Slide of the first residents
- 1957 - General #1 and #2 merge to form one training program.
Rising Expectations – Post WWII

- Jackie Robinson
- Military - Truman
- Why not medicine
- AA veterans expectations
  - Hypocrisy of Jim Crow Laws/ Racism and fascism
- Loss of isolation (Radio/TV/exchange of Culture)
- Other ethnic groups and women’s rights
Senators Lister Hill (Alabama) and Harold Burton (Ohio) provide funds to build new hospitals and renovate old hospitals. Facilities that received funding were also required to provide a ‘reasonable volume’ of free care each year for those residents in the facility’s area who needed care but could not afford to pay. Hospitals were not allowed to discriminate based on race, color, national origin, or creed. Compromise was separate but equal.
Segregation and Health care

- Exclusion of blacks from hospital staff
- Black students from medical schools and training programs
- Medical care
- NAACP and NMA- Propose ending building segregated hospitals. Louis T. Wright; W. M Cobb, Paul Cornaby
- 1956 – Eaton vs.. Board (Separate but equal OK)
- 1963 – Simpkins vs.. Cone hospital (Separate but unequal not ok in Hill Burton hospitals)
- 1964- Eaton vs.. Board (Separate but equal over turned in all hospitals)
Motto- Helping doctors help patients

Founded - 1847

Excluding AA

1968: The “color bar” excluding black physicians from most AMA branches, and thus from most hospitals, was ended.

Lonnie Bristow (1995)

Letter of Apology (Quote)
Kansas City Medical Society

- Founded: 1909
- Mission: To promote the science and art of medicine, and to bring close together colored physicians of the city
- Problems: residency training, hospital privileges, administration of the hospital, (look at speech done in 1938)
- Strike: 1946
Kaw Valley Medical Society

- History: Founded March 23, 1967 by 6 African American doctors
- Intern committee for Pan Kansas Medical Society
- Kaw Valley Medical on 4-27, 1967
- Goals and mission: To provide health care for the poor and elderly as a sponsor of a heath careers pathway to encourage disadvantaged youth to enter medical careers
Kaw Valley Medical Society

- Health Careers Pathway
- Advocacy for AA doctors
- Address patient needs
- Advocate for minority medical students and residents
Founded 2007 – Merger of the Kansas City Medical Society and Kaw Valley Medical Society

- Independent voice of reason
- Advocate to make the American Dream possible
- Strive to push for universal care in America possible
- Make health maintenance a priority
- Make health care work force diverse
- Make the socio-economic structure necessary to build a diverse force

Education- (Preschool – Medical school)
Progress Report 2010

- Numbers (150 – 200)
- All Specialties, Hospital staffs
- Serve on boards of insurance companies, regulatory agencies, medical school committees and other service organizations.
- Notable Accomplishments (examples)
  - Presidents of medical societies
    - Carl Peterson - President of the Jackson County Medical Society
    - CC Reynolds - Medical Director Missouri Board of Healing Arts
    - Vernon Mills - President Kansa Medical Society
    - Leslie Becker - First AA Instructor KUMC
  - Herman Jones - Kansas Board of Healing Arts
  - James Thomas and Patricia Thomas - Depart Chairs KUMC
  - Dwayne Jones - Top Docs
  - Michael Weaver - Vice President Minority Affairs - St Luke's
  - Shadrach Smith and Michael Moncure - Top Ten DOCS 2010 - Ingram’s
- Marion Spence-Pierson
- Work needs to be done
Progress Report 2014 ~ Time for Another Journey for Reconciliation?