

The Homer G. Phillips Public Health Lecture Series
Previous Honorees and Lecturers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Honoree</u>	<u>Lecturer</u>
1996	William L. Smiley, M.D.	LaSalle D. Leffall, Jr. M.D.
1997	Henry Hampton, M.D.	Henry Hampton, Jr.
1998	Andrew Spencer, M.D.	Henry Foster, M.D.
1999	Frank Richards, M.D.	Clive Callender, M.D.
2000	John Gladney, M.D.	Levi Watkins, M.D.
2001	Homer Nash, M.D.	Audrey Forbes Manley, M.D.
2002	Mary A. T. Tillman, M.D.	Beverly Coleman-Miller, M.D.
2003	Leslie Bond, Sr., M.D.	Vanessa Northington Gamble, M.D., Ph.D.
2004	R. Jerome Williams Sr., M.D.	L.D. Britt, M.D., M.P.H.
2005	Walter Washington, M.D.	Kristy Woods, M.D., M.P.H.

Homer G. Phillips and the Legacy of Public Hospitals in St. Louis

In 1905 Dr. John Green, President of the St. Louis Medical Society, with a keen understanding of the plight of public hospitals in other cities issued this charge to St. Louis physicians on the eve of opening a new City Hospital:

“Will it vouchsafe to the pauper a medical care equivalent to that which his pecuniarily more fortunate fellow citizens receive? Will it fulfill to the utmost its function of providing instruction in practical medicine to the undergraduate student? And will our hospital be thoroughly in accord with the spirit of medical enlightenment?”

Presidential Report, St. Louis Medical Review
January 14, 1905

A succession of public hospitals failed in that charge -- City Hospital No. 1 (Max C. Starkloff), City Hospital No. 2, and St. Louis County Hospital, despite their professed missions, opened as segregated facilities. Only under duress, and toward the twilight of their existence, did they admit and treat irrespective of race, creed or color. There is one bright exception, the Homer G. Phillips Hospital. It opened its doors as a truly “public” facility in 1937, still shrouded in intrigue after the mysterious assassination of its main advocate and benefactor, attorney Homer Gilliam Phillips. At a time in American society when people of color were restricted from most medical training programs, the Homer G. Phillips Hospital became the premier training ground for African American medical professionals – many of whom remained to deliver high quality health care in the St. Louis area and who later assumed prestigious positions throughout the nation. The successes of its subsequent years of operation (as well as the complex issues surrounding its closure) became legendary in the annals of public hospitals. It closed its doors on August 17, 1979, followed by St. Louis City No. 1 in 1985, St. Louis County Hospital in 1987, and St. Louis Regional Hospital in 1997. While we cannot now walk the halls of Homer G. Phillips Hospital, we can learn much from its history, presented by the very people who strived diligently to provide culturally sensitive care to the patients who so deeply trusted and loved them and their hospital. This lecture series is named in honor of the historic Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis.



The Homer G. Phillips Public Health Lecture Series

Honoring
Homer G. Phillips Nursing Association

***“Diversity and Cultural Competence:
Accelerating the Pace of Change”***

Guest Speaker: Andrew Ziskind, M.D.
President, Barnes-Jewish Hospital

Friday, October 20, 2006
Washington University School of Medicine
Eric P. Newman Education Center (EPNEC)
Great Rooms
320 South Euclid Avenue
Saint Louis, Missouri 63110

5:30 p.m.
Cocktails
Atrium/Lobby

6:30 p.m.
Dinner
Great Rooms

7:30 p.m.
Program
Auditorium

Program

Welcome **Will Ross, M.D.**
Associate Dean for Diversity
Office of Diversity Programs

Introduction of **Brenda Battle, R.N., M.B.A.**
Andrew Ziskind, M.D. Director, Center for Diversity and Cultural Competence
Barnes-Jewish Hospital

**“Diversity and Cultural Competence:
Accelerating the Pace of Change”** **Andrew Ziskind, M.D.**
President, Barnes-Jewish Hospital

Presentations **Larry J. Shapiro, M.D.**
Executive Vice Chancellor and Dean for Medical Affairs

Proclamation **William Kincaid, M.D., M.P.H.**
Director, St. Louis City Department of Health

Remarks **Geraldine Phelps, R.N.**
Homer G. Phillips Nursing Association

Program

Welcome **Will Ross, M.D.**
Associate Dean for Diversity
Office of Diversity Programs

Introduction of **Brenda Battle, R.N., M.B.A.**
Andrew Ziskind, M.D. Director, Center for Diversity and Cultural Competence
Barnes-Jewish Hospital

**“Diversity and Cultural Competence:
Accelerating the Pace of Change”** **Andrew Ziskind, M.D.**
President, Barnes-Jewish Hospital

Presentations **Larry J. Shapiro, M.D.**
Executive Vice Chancellor and Dean for Medical Affairs

Proclamation **William Kincaid, M.D., M.P.H.**
Director, St. Louis City Department of Health

Remarks **Geraldine Phelps, R.N.**
Homer G. Phillips Nursing Association

Honoree: Homer G. Phillips Nursing Association



The Homer G. Phillips Hospital opened in February 1937 as the successor to the St. Louis City Hospital No. 2 for Colored, which had opened in 1919. Until it was reclassified as a racially integrated institution in 1954, Homer G. Phillips Hospital was the world's largest exclusively black municipally operated general hospital. The School of Nursing at City Hospital No. 2 was accredited in Missouri in 1920. The first graduates of the St. Louis City Hospital No. 2 School of

Nursing were Miss Bessie Newsome, Miss Beatrice Wilkerson, Miss Agnes Smith, and Miss Beatrice Hinch, who were registered to practice nursing in 1922.

In 1940 Estelle Massey Riddle Osborne (May 3, 1901-Dec. 12, 1981) became the first black superintendent of nurses and director of the nursing school at Homer G. Phillips Hospital, the former City Hospital No. 2. Mrs. Osborne, a pioneer in organizational administration, was a significant leader in struggles to eliminate discrimination in society as a whole and in the national professional nursing organizations. She served five successive years as President of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses (NACGN), an association established to promote professionalization, education, and practice opportunities for Black nurses throughout the country. Mrs. Osborne ushered in a period of unquestioned excellence in patient care, exemplified by the legendary Mable Northcross, formerly chief of surgical nursing service, Minnie Gore, R.N. Director of Nursing, and Geraldine Phelps, R.N. Mrs. Phelps was a student, instructor, and director of education at the Homer G. Phillips School of Nursing from 1948 to 1968, when the school graduated its last class.

Working closely with the City Department of Health and community health centers, Homer G. Phillips nurses were also highly trained public health nurses. City No. 2 nurses were at ground zero during the 1918 Flu Epidemic, and Homer G. Phillips nurses worked in the city's venereal disease clinic and were actively involved in home child visits, community nutrition programs, and direct observed therapy for TB. Beginning with the class of 1955, the Homer G. Phillips Hospital School of Nursing was desegregated. However, even after other nursing schools began opening their doors to African Americans in the late 1950s and 1960s, Homer G. Phillips' reputation for excellence still attracted students to the nursing school. In 1959 Juliette Lee, Educational Director, led the faculty to pursue and achieve national accreditation.

The Nursing School graduated its last class in 1968; the hospital closed in 1979. The history of the Nursing School at Homer G. Phillips was chronicled in the film "The Homer G. Phillips Project: A Jewel in History, released in 2000 by filmmaker Mukalla Godwin, R.N. In one of the film's more poignant scenes, Zenobia Thompson, RN, a former nurse at Homer G. Phillips, walks through the halls of the vacated hospital building and recalled its grandeur, when surgeons, interns and nurses once bustled through its halls, saving lives. The impact of the Homer G. Phillips nursing program and its 1,037 graduates on the health of the St. Louis community certainly has been far reaching. The legacy is memorialized through the continued contributions of the Homer G. Phillips Nursing Alumni Association, under the leadership of Mrs. Dotty Thornton, R.N. The Washington University Medical Center heralds the operations of the Homer G. Phillips nursing program as a shining moment in the history of public health in St. Louis.

Speaker: Andrew Ziskind, M.D.



Dr. Andrew Ziskind started May 1, 2005 as President of Barnes-Jewish Hospital. He is an interventional cardiologist by training who is widely published and a member of numerous professional societies and organizations. Dr. Ziskind, or Andy as he prefers to be called, is a native of Massachusetts, and a 1980 Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, with a bachelor's degree in biochemistry. He earned his medical degree in 1984 from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and was inducted into Alpha Omega Alpha, the national medical honor society. He completed his internship and residency in internal medicine and his clinical and research fellowship training in cardiology at

Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Dr. Ziskind spent nine years at the University of Maryland where he was Director of the Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory. While at the University of Maryland, Dr. Ziskind created the University of Maryland Cardiac Network, a statewide cardiac care delivery system. Dr. Ziskind received an M.B.A. at Loyola College in Maryland and arrived at the University of Washington in 1999. At the University of Washington, he served as Vice Dean for Clinical Affairs and Associate Vice President for Clinical Programs. He was responsible for coordinating clinical services across UW Medicine, an academic health system that includes the University of Washington Medical Center, Harborview Medical Center, UW School of Medicine, UW Neighborhood Clinics and affiliated faculty practice plans. He led the development of multidisciplinary centers including the UW Medicine Regional Heart Center, the Center for Endovascular Therapy and the Spine Center. He implemented a satellite cardiac surgical program and opened a suburban multispecialty practice site. Throughout his career, Dr. Ziskind has been a strong advocate for service excellence, clinical quality and patient safety. While at Barnes-Jewish, he continues to maintain a patient care role as a Professor of Medicine in the Division of Cardiology.

Since arriving as president one year ago, Dr. Ziskind has focused on enhancing the strategic role of the medical staff and Washington University School of Medicine to maintain excellence in clinical care that has earned the hospital national distinction. In striving to promote quality, he has made it clear that Barnes-Jewish has a responsibility to the St. Louis community to be a leader of change in diversity and cultural competence. His vision led to the creation of the new Barnes-Jewish Hospital Center for Diversity and Cultural Competence, which was funded with a \$1.56 million grant by the Barnes-Jewish Hospital Foundation. The Center coordinates research into and reduction of health disparities and supports education in cultural competence, diversity-related community relations, and a program to enhance the recruitment and retention of diversity of residents and fellows from underrepresented groups. Through these efforts Dr. Ziskind has secured a role of not only a gifted clinician and administrator, but also a visionary in the area of culturally compassionate healthcare.