

The Homer G. Phillips Public Health Lecture Series

Previous Honorees and Lecturers

Year	Honoree	Lecturer
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.
2006	Homer G. Phillips Nurses	Andrew Ziskind, M.D.

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
Annie Malone Children and Family Services

“Youth Violence From a Public Health Perspective”



Guest Speaker:

Deborah Prothrow-Stith, M.D.
*Associate Dean and Professor of Public Health Practice
Harvard School of Public Health*

Friday, October 19, 2007

Washington University School of Medicine
Eric P. Newman Education Center (EPNEC)
320 South Euclid Avenue
Saint Louis, Missouri 63110

6:00 p.m.
Cocktails
Atrium/Lobby

6:30 p.m.
Program
Auditorium

7:30 p.m.
Dinner
Great Rooms

Program

- Welcome..... Will Ross, M.D.**
Associate Dean for Diversity
Office of Diversity Programs
- Introduction of..... Larry J. Shapiro, M.D.**
Deborah Prothrow-Stith, M.D.
Executive Vice Chancellor and
Dean for Medical Affairs
- “Youth Violence From..... Deborah Prothrow-Stith, M.D.**
a Public Health Perspective”
Associate Dean and Professor of
Public Health Practice
Harvard School of Public Health
- Presentations Will Ross, M.D.**
Associate Dean for Diversity
Office of Diversity Programs
- Remarks..... Richard King, C.E.O.**
Annie Malone Children and Family Services



Most commonly known as the Annie Malone Children's Home, the *Annie Malone Children & Family Service Center* first opened its doors in 1888 as the St. Louis Colored Orphan's Home. Helping St. Louis families for more than a century, the Agency today has grown into a multi-service center in the community, addressing social and education needs of families throughout St. Louis. In 1886, a group of concerned women led by Sara Newton Cohron, raised community concern for the welfare of neglected and

orphaned children. A residential home for children was subsequently founded, which moved to a permanent location in 1922 to the Historic Ville Neighborhood.

Malone was the founder of Poro College and a pioneer manufacturer of cosmetic products. She served as President of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Colored Orphans' Home from 1919 to 1943. In tribute to her loyalty and dedication to the Home's goals, it was renamed in her honor in 1946 to Annie Malone Children's Home.

In the 1980s, in response to changing community needs, Annie Malone expanded its services and programs to the addition of two facilities which continued its mission of helping children grow into independent, positive-minded adults. The Boys Group Home was opened for males 14 years of age and older. The Family Crisis Center was opened and provided crisis nursery and respite care for children at risk of abuse and neglect.

In the 1990s, Annie Malone completed the renovation project and opened the Residential Care Facility. The State of Missouri requested that Annie Malone implement a program that worked with families whose children were at risk of being placed in foster care. Annie Malone fulfilled the state's request with its Family Reunion program. Annie Malone also implemented the Family Focus program as part of its residential contract with the State of Missouri. The program provides a variety of support services designed to help meet the needs of children and families, over a nine-month period, and reunite children with their families. In 1993, Annie Malone Children's Home became Annie Malone Children and Family Service Center in response to the growth and diversity of the Home's services.

Annie Malone is also deeply involved in the efforts to revitalize St. Louis' historic Greater Ville neighborhood through community initiatives. Recent years have seen the renovation of the Homer G. Phillips Nurses' Residence and the opening of Emerson Academy Therapeutic School. In 2007, Annie Malone was also awarded a contract from the state of Missouri for a Transitional Living Program to be implemented in the month of October. The program will provide housing and life skills for teenagers 16-20 years old. Annie Malone's rich tradition of service to the community places it among the upper echelon of community service institutions in the country.



Dr. Prothrow-Stith is a nationally recognized public health leader. As a physician working in inner-city Boston, she broke new ground with her efforts to have youth violence defined as a public health problem; not just a criminal justice issue. Her passion for prevention was not satisfied with the emergency room work of "stitching people up and sending them out." She turned to public health and, with others, created a social movement to prevent violence that has had an impact on Boston and the nation. In 1987, Governor Dukakis appointed her as the first woman Commissioner of Public Health for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In that role, she established the first Office of Violence Prevention in a state department of public health, expanded prevention programs for HIV/AIDS and increased drug treatment and rehabilitation programs.

As a chief spokesperson for a national movement to prevent violence and a frequent speaker in national media and public forums, Dr. Prothrow-Stith supports the application of rigorous scientific methods to strengthen violence programs. She developed and wrote *The Violence Prevention for Adolescents*, a fore-runner of violence prevention curriculum for schools and communities. She is the author of *Deadly Consequences*, the first book to present the public health perspective on violence to a mass audience. A pioneer and innovator, Dr. Prothrow-Stith continues to develop programs and nurture partnerships with community based programs locally, nationally and internationally including the critically acclaimed *Partnerships for Preventing Violence* satellite broadcast training series and an exciting partnership with Florida A&M University to reduce health disparities. She has authored and/or co-authored over 80 publications on medical and public health issues. She and co-author Howard Spivak, M.D. offer a blue print for community based violence prevention work in their book, *Murder Is No Accident* and a guide for parents of girls in their book *Sugar and Spice and No Longer Nice*.

Dr. Prothrow-Stith currently serves as Associate Dean and Professor of Public Health Practice at the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH). At HSPH, Dr. Prothrow-Stith created and served as a founding director of the Division of Public Health Practice. A Spelman College and Harvard Medical School graduate, she has received ten honorary doctorates, the 1993 World Health Day Award, the 1989 Secretary of Health and Human Service Award, and a Presidential appointment to the National Commission on Crime Control and Prevention.