

# THE SPIRIT OF 1848 INVITES YOU TO ATTEND:

## **DISCRIMINATION: A RISK FACTOR FOR HEALTH STATUS?--A LOOK ACROSS THE LINES OF COLOR, CLASS, GENDER, AND SEXUAL IDENTITY**

**Monday, October 31 \*\*\* 2:00 to 5:00 pm \*\*\* Sheraton City Centre, Foggy Bottom Room**

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|----------------|---|
| 2:00 - 2:05 pm | Introduction--Nancy Krieger, PhD  |
| 2:05 - 2:25 pm | Racism and Infant Health--Diane Rowley, MD, MPH   |
| 2:25 - 2:45 pm | Prejudice and Pride: Minority Stress and Mental Health in Gay Men<br>--Ilan Meyer, PhD  |
| 2:45 - 3:05 pm | Discrimination and Blood Pressure: A Study Among 4,086 Black and<br>White Men and Women--Nancy Krieger, PhD, Stephen Sidney, MD   |
| 3:05 - 3:25 pm | The Impact of Perceived Discrimination on the Health and Well-Being<br>of African Americans--Vickie Mays, PhD   |
| 3:20 - 3:55 pm | Discussion  |
| 3:55 - 4:00 pm | Break   |
| 4:00 - 5:00 pm | Workshops: How can we study the health consequences of discrimination?<br>Facilitators: Lisa Moore, PhD; Cecelia Zapata, DrPH;<br>Diane McLean, PhD; Camara Jones, MD, PhD, MPH |

## **SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH: MEASURES AND TRENDS**

**Tuesday, November 1 \*\*\* 8:30 to 10:00 am \*\*\* Capital Hilton, Presidential Ballroom**

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|-----------------|--|
| 8:30 - 8:35 am  | Introduction--P Ellen Parsons, PhD   |
| 8:35 - 8:55 am  | Measuring Social Inequalities in Health in the United States: An<br>Historical Review--Nancy Krieger, PhD and Elizabeth Fee, PhD |
| 8:55 - 9:15 am  | The Changing Structure of Work in the United States: Implications for<br>Social Inequalities in Health-- John Wooding, PhD       |
| 9:15 - 9:35 am  | Summary of the 1994 National Institutes of Health conference on<br>"Measuring Social Inequalities in Health"--Nancy Moss, PhD    |
| 9:35 - 10:00 am | Discussion   |

## **POLITICS, PASSION, AND PUBLIC HEALTH**

**Tuesday, November 1 \*\*\* 12:30 to 3:00 pm \*\*\* Sheraton City Centre, Foggy Bottom Room**

Are you interested in helping form a network concerned with social inequalities in health? Do you want to talk more with other people working to understand and change how social divisions based on social class, race/ethnicity, gender, sexual identity, and age affect the public's health? Do you want to be more engaged in the politics of public health data--discussing how and why we measure and study social inequalities in health; influencing the data collected in US vital statistics, health surveys, and disease registries; and clarifying how these data shape efforts to reduce social inequalities in health? Do you want to know more about the historical origins of the public health theories, research, and programs in your area of work? Do you want a forum in which to strategize about how to get these types of issues and questions addressed in courses offered at schools of public health? If so, come to an open discussion about the possibility of creating this type of network, which would be active both in and outside of APHA.

American Public Health Association, 122nd annual meeting  
Washington, D.C., October 29-November 3, 1994

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# POLITICS PASSION & PUBLIC HEALTH

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- \* Do you want to know more about the historical origins of the public health theories, research, and programs in your area of work?
- \* Do you want a forum in which to strategize about how to get these types of issues and questions addressed in courses offered at schools of public health?

If so, come join an open discussion to see if sufficient interest exists to establish a network of this type, which would be active in and outside of APHA. To initiate this discussion, a few of us have grouped together, calling ourselves "The Spirit of 1848," a temporary name we've chosen because it captures our intentions: 1848 marks a high point in the early days of the worldwide public health movement and its links to other burgeoning movements for social justice--the anti-slavery movement, the women's rights movement, the trade union movement, the child welfare movement, and other political movements calling for social and economic democracy. 1848 evokes a spirit of optimism and commitment to social change that we can learn from and build on, and that can still serve to inspire us in our daily work.

To learn more about the events of 1848 and how we can build on our progressive foundations in the current era, join with us on:

Tuesday, November 1, Sheraton City Centre, Foggy Bottom Room  
12:30 - 2:00 pm: meeting to discuss ideas, goals, & proposals  
2:00 - 3:30 pm: working out the details

## CHECK OUT THE SPIRIT OF 1848

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## NOTABLE EVENTS IN AND AROUND 1848

- 1840-1847: Louis Rene Villermé publishes the first major study of workers' health in France, A Description of the Physical and Moral State of Workers Employed in Cotton, Linen, and Silk Mills (1840); in England, Edgar Chadwick publishes General Report on Sanitary Conditions of the Laboring Population in Great Britain (1842); first child labor laws in the Britain and the United States (1842); end of the Second Seminole War (1842); prison reform movement in the United States initiated by Dorothea Dix (1843); Frederick Engels publishes The Condition of the Working Class in England (1844); John Griscom publishes The Sanitary Condition of the Laboring Population of New York with Suggestions for Its Improvement (1845); Irish famine (1845-1848); start of US-Mexican war (1846); Frederick Douglass founds The North Star, an anti-slavery newspaper (1847); Southwood Smith publishes An Address to the Working Classes of the United Kingdom on their Duty in the Present State of the Sanitary Question (1847)
- 1848: World-wide cholera epidemic
- Uprisings in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Sicily, Milan, Naples, Parma, Rome, Warsaw, Prague, and Budapest; start of Second Sikh war against British in India
- In the midst of the 1848 revolution in Germany, Rudolf Virchow founds the medical journal Medical Reform (Medizinische Reform), and publishes his classic "Report on the Typhus Epidemic in Upper Silesia," in which he concludes that preserving health and preventing disease requires "full and unlimited democracy"
- Revolution in France, abdication of Louis Philippe, worker uprising in Paris, and founding of The Second Republic, which creates a public health advisory committee attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and establishes network of local public health councils
- First Public Health Act in Britain, which creates a General Board of Health, empowered to establish local boards of health to deal with the water supply, sewerage, cemeteries, and control of "offensive trades," and also to conduct surveys of sanitary conditions
- The newly formed American Medical Association sets up a Public Hygiene Committee to address public health issues
- First Women's Rights Convention in the United States, at Seneca Falls
- Henry Thoreau publishes Civil Disobedience, to protest paying taxes to support the United State's war against Mexico
- Karl Marx and Frederick Engels publish The Communist Manifesto
- 1849-1854: Elizabeth Blackwell sets up the New York Dispensary for Poor Women and Children (1849); John Snow publishes On the Mode of Communication of Cholera (1849); Lemuel Shattuck publishes Report of the Sanitary Commission of Massachusetts (1850); founding of the London Epidemiological Society (1850); Indian Wars in the southwest and far west (1849-1892); Compromise of 1850 retains slavery in the United States and Fugitive Slave Act passed; Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852); Sojourner Truth delivers her "Ain't I a Woman" speech at the Fourth Seneca Fall convention (1853); John Snow removes the handle of the Broad Street Pump to stop the cholera epidemic in London (1854)