



SERVING COLUMBUS

Human Welfare

Course

American History, World History, Humanities, African-American Studies, AP U.S. History, Health

Relevance to the Service Community

The concern for human welfare covers issues of human well-being, including health, happiness, security, and education. Under this broad definition, nearly every service organization addresses human welfare issues in some way. Representative organizations in public health include: the Columbus Department of Public Health (1833), The Greater Columbus chapter of the American Red Cross (1916), the Children's Hunger Alliance (1970) and AIDS Resource Center Ohio (1984). Service organizations working in mental health include: Maryhaven (1950s), the Heinzerling Foundation (1959), and Buckeye Ranch (1961). Organizations providing safety and shelter include: Faith Mission (1966), Huckleberry House (1970), and the Community Shelter Board (1986). These are a just a small sample of the large number of organizations active past and present in addressing human welfare needs throughout the city.

Introduction and Background

This lesson focuses primarily on public health efforts in the broader scope of human welfare. Public health is "the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals." (Winslow)

As immigrants and factory workers moved to overcrowded cities, health and human welfare declined during the Industrial Revolution. A sanitary reform movement in 19th century Great Britain resulted in the creation of the first public health institutions. In the United States, epidemics of yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, typhoid, and typhus highlighted the need for effective public health administration. An 1850 report by the Massachusetts Sanitary Commission called for a public health organization with a state health department and local boards of health.

Mental health care also became part of public health efforts in the mid-19th century. Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, those considered insane were often chained to walls and confined in unhygienic dungeons. In the 1840s, Reformer Dorothea Dix observed that mentally ill people in Massachusetts were incarcerated with criminals and left unclothed in darkness and without heat or bathrooms. For the next four decades, Dix lobbied to establish hospitals for the mentally ill, successfully persuading the U.S. government to fund the building of 32 state psychiatric hospitals.

The earliest record of public health in Columbus dates back to 1833 when a committee was appointed in response to the cholera epidemic. The committee waged a successful battle against the outbreak and was appointed by the mayor as a permanent body to become active whenever a health emergency arose. In 1852, Ohio law authorized city governments to establish Boards of Health which then became the designation for the committee of five. The first recorded meeting of a regular Board of Health, was on May 20, 1903. By 1908, a health officer was appointed and the role of the Board expanded to include the adoption of regulations governing food products, facilities, and environmental nuisances.

Improvements in environmental sanitation century in the 19th century were helpful in addressing some public health issues in the United States. However, these efforts were less successful in solving the many health problems found among the poor, where malnutrition, venereal disease, alcoholism, and other

diseases were common. By the turn of the 20th century, many progressives came to believe that intervention by the government and other groups was necessary. Many doctors, ministers, social workers, and government officials advocated social action, resulting in organized efforts to prevent tuberculosis, improve workplace safety, and improve children's health. The emergence of public health nurses, the development of voluntary health agencies, health education programs, and occupational health programs also improved public health in the early 20th century.

Federal efforts to regulate public include began in response to the writings of muckrakers like Upton Sinclair, who exposed the unsanitary conditions in meatpacking plants in his book, *The Jungle*. The Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act of 1906 required accurate labeling of ingredients, strict sanitary conditions, and a rating system for meats.

The American Red Cross was founded on May 21, 1881 by Clara Barton in Washington, D.C. First chartered in 1900, the organization's purposes include giving relief to members of the American armed forces and their families and providing national and international disaster relief. Prior to World War I, the Red Cross introduced its first aid, water safety, and public health nursing programs. During World War I, the organization experienced extraordinary growth, as the number of local chapters increased from 107 in 1914 to 3,864 in 1918. Chartered in 1916, the Greater Columbus chapter of the American Red Cross has roots in the great flood of 1913 when thousands lost their homes and were injured, and more than 500 died.

In recent decades, public health initiatives have focused on sicknesses as cancer, cardiac disease, lung disease, and arthritis, among others. Life expectancy has increased in countries with strong public health efforts. In the area of mental health, a series of anti-psychotic drugs that could control (but not cure) the symptoms of psychosis were introduced in the 1960s. As a result, many mentally ill people were removed from institutions and directed toward local mental health homes and facilities. However, many people suffering from mental illness become homeless because of inadequate housing and follow-up care.

Standards Alignment

American History (Ohio's New Learning Standards in Social Studies)

Topic: Industrialization and Progressivism (1877-1920)

Content Statement 12. Immigration, internal migration and urbanization transformed American life.

Content Statement 14. The Progressive era was an effort to address the ills of American society stemming from industrial capitalism, urbanization and political corruption.

Common Core (6-12 ELA – Reading)

Key Ideas and Details

RI.9-10.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

Common Core (6-12 ELA - Writing)

Text Types and Purposes

W.9-10.1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

W.9-10.3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

W.9-10.7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

Learning Objectives

- Describe the human welfare issues that contributed to the rise of public health efforts.
- Trace the history of public health efforts in the United States from the Industrial Era to present.
- Explain how public health initiatives reflected the broader goals of 19th and 20th century reform movements.
- Analyze the impact of government and private sector organizations in addressing public health concerns.
- Discuss the role of local public health organizations in Columbus.

Assessments

- Have students construct a time line (digital or print) of public health initiatives nationally and locally.
- Have students research the life and work of a noted reformer in the area of public health (e.g. Dorothea Dix, Clara Barton, Florence Nightingale, Elizabeth Blackwell, Carrie Nelson Black, Joseph Lister, Edwin Chadwick). Students can demonstrate the results of their research through a short paper, video documentary, brochure, webpage, or other desktop publication.
- Have students create a brochure or public service announcement for a local organization that addresses public health and human welfare.
- Have students write a letter to the editor about a public health concern from the perspective a 19th or early 20th century reformer.

Instructional Strategies

- Have students read the **Mental Health Reform Sources** and answer the questions from the Dorothea Dix petition to the Massachusetts legislature. Discuss the ways in which mental health reform was connection to the broader reform movements in the mid-19th century. How reform minded was Columbus in this era?
- Have students analyze the changes in public health efforts in Columbus by examining the **Columbus Health Department Sources**. Create a “gallery walk” using the sources and have students complete **Source Analysis Worksheets**. Have students summarize their gallery walk by writing a paragraph that states a claim (thesis) about the evolution of public health and supports the claim with evidence from the sources.
- Examine the photographs of the **Franklinton Flood Sources** and view the video segment on the 1913 Franklinton Flood from the WOSU Columbus Neighborhoods documentary: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=go-s80eUpKw>. Discuss the following questions: How did the flood threaten human welfare in Columbus? How did the social service community meet the human welfare challenges of the community in the aftermath of the flood?
- Have students analyze the **Red Cross Sources** and identify the persuasive techniques and propaganda methods used to persuade people to support the efforts of the Red Cross from World War I to World War II. Discuss how these posters were similar to other propaganda used in during the wars.

- Divide students in groups and have each group examine the history and mission of one of the organizations listed below. Students can demonstrate the results of their research through a brochure or public service announcement.

Most of the relevant information can be found on the “About Us” page of the organizations’ websites.

- Columbus Department of Public Health - <http://publichealth.columbus.gov/>
 - Greater Columbus chapter of the American Red Cross - <http://www.redcross.org/oh/columbus>
 - Children’s Hunger Alliance - <http://www.childrenshungeralliance.org/>
 - AIDS Resource Center Ohio - <http://arcoho.org/>
 - Heinzerling Foundation - <http://www.heinzerling.org/>
 - Faith Mission - <http://faithmissionofohio.org/>
 - Community Shelter Board - <http://www.csb.org/>
- Note: Additional strategies and sources on human welfare are located in the Serving Columbus: The Progressive Movement lesson.

Service Learning Opportunities

- Have students use their research on the public health to propose an Ohio Historic Marker for a significant individual, institution, or site associated with public health in Columbus. For details on the Historic Marker program, go to: <http://www.remarkableohio.org/ProposeAMarker.aspx>
- Students can volunteer at a public health organization or organize a fundraiser or drive to support the work of a social service organization.
- If students create a visual or performing arts project, have them contact a community organization that could provide space for a public showcase or performance. The proceeds from the showcase or performance could be used to benefit a local service organization.
- Have students work with the Red Cross to support a local blood drive. Students can advertise in the school and community.
- Have students create a Public Service Announcement (PSA) about the work of a public health service organization. The PSA could be a video for posting on YouTube or an audio commercial for public radio. See the Serving Columbus project website: <http://www.teachingcolumbus.org/serving-columbus.html> for a sample PSA.

Mental Health Reform

Reformer Dorothea Dix raised awareness about the mentally ill in the mid-19th century. As a result of Dix's campaign for mental health reform, Congress passed a bill allocating 12.2 million acres of public land to states to create institutions for the insane and deaf. President Franklin Pierce vetoed the bill, believing that federal aid would bring an end to state and local "fountains of charity."

I come to present the strong claims of suffering humanity. I come to place before the Legislature of Massachusetts the condition of the miserable, the desolate, the outcast. I come as the advocate of helpless, forgotten, insane, and idiotic men and women

I must confine myself to few examples, but am ready to furnish other and more complete details, if required.

If my pictures are displeasing, coarse, and severe, my subjects, it must be recollected, offer no tranquil, refined, or composing features. The condition of human beings, reduced to the extremest states of degradation and misery cannot be exhibited in softened language, or adorn a polished page.

I proceed, gentlemen, briefly to call your attention to the present state of insane persons confined within this Commonwealth, in cages, closets, cellars, stalls, pens! Chained, naked, beaten with rods, and lashed into obedience. . . .

It is the Commonwealth...that is accountable for most of the abuses which have lately and do still exist. I repeat it, it is defective legislation which perpetuates and multiplies these abuses. In illustration of my subject, I offer the following extracts from my Note-book and Journal:

Springfield. In the jail, one lunatic woman, furiously mad, a State pauper, improperly situated, both in regard to the prisoners, the keepers, and herself. It is a case of extreme self-forgetfulness and oblivion to all the decencies of life, to describe which would be to repeat only the grossest scenes....

Medford. One idiotic subject chained, and one in a close stall for seventeen years.

Pepperell. One often doubly chained, hand and foot; another violent; several peaceable now.

Granville. One often closely confined; now losing the use of his limbs from want of exercise.

Dedham. The insane disadvantageously placed in the jail. In the almshouse, two females in stalls, situated in the main building; lie in wooden bunks filled with straw; always shut up. One of these subjects is supposed curable. The overseers of the poor have declined giving her a trial at the hospital, as I was informed, on account of expense...

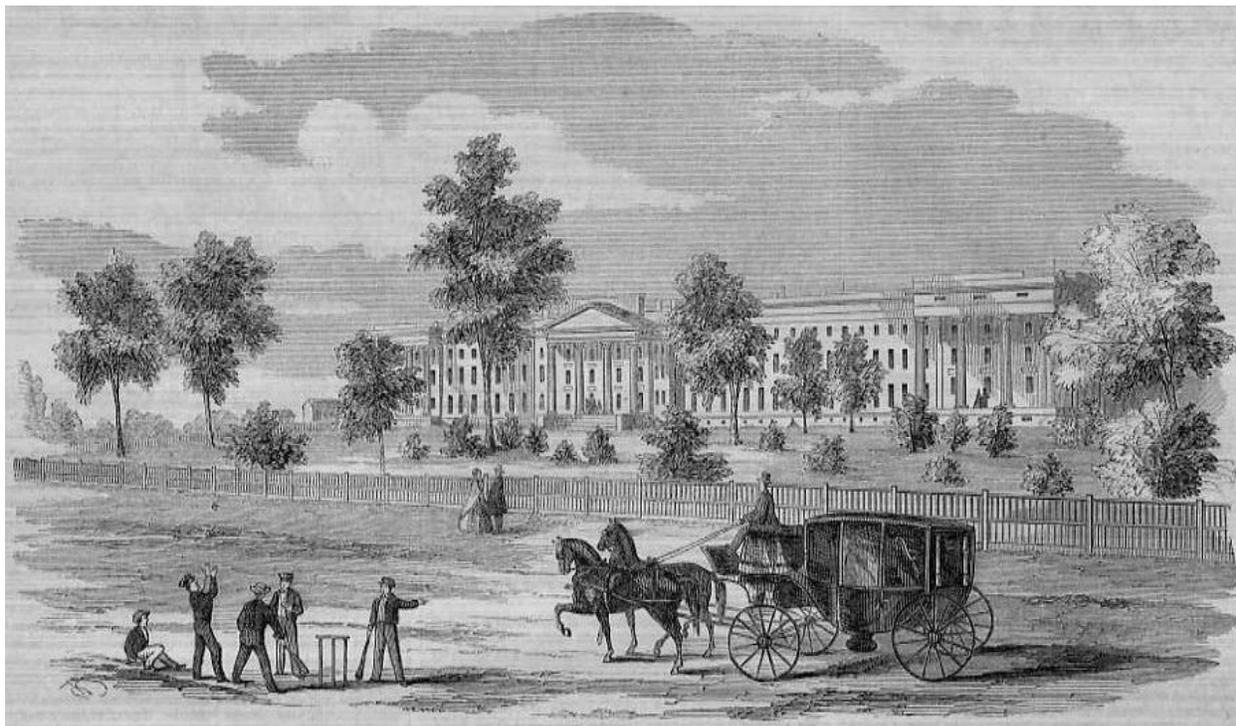
Besides the above, I have seen many who, part of the year, are chained or caged. The use of cages all but universal. Hardly a town but can refer to some not distant period of using them; chains are less common; negligence frequent; willful abuse less frequent than sufferings proceeding from ignorance, or want of consideration. I encountered during the last three months many poor creatures wandering reckless and unprotected through the country.... In traversing the State, I have found hundreds of insane persons in every variety of circumstance and condition, many whose situation could not and need not be improved; a less number, but that very large, whose lives are the saddest pictures of human suffering and degradation. ...

- Dorothea Dix, 1843 petition to the Massachusetts Legislature

1. What is Dorothea Dix describing in this speech?
2. What is her goal in giving the speech to the Massachusetts Legislature?

Mental Health Reform

Columbus Lunatic Asylum



The Columbus Lunatic Asylum was the first institution for the treatment of the insane west of the Allegheny Mountains. The asylum was built in 1838 on a 30-acre tract on E. Broad Street, about a mile from the Statehouse. The facility could hold, at peak capacity, about 300 inmates.

Dr. William Awl was the asylum's first superintendent. In 1843, he claimed a cure rate of 100 percent, earning him the nickname "Dr. Cure-Awl." According to a report issued May 1, 1866, Superintendent R. Hills said 82 patients had been admitted during the previous six months and 74 had been discharged. Of those 74, Hills reported, 51 had recovered, six had improved, nine were released "unimproved" and eight had died.

The structure was destroyed by a fire in 1868 that killed seven people. In 1877, the Central Ohio Psychiatric Hospital opened on a 304-acre tract on the Hilltop.

Columbus Health Department Sources

Public Health Nurses of Columbus

The Beginning

In the poor areas of Columbus in 1898 diseases were rampant in the tenement and slum areas, spread by contaminated water, milk, and food. Shacks had no screens and flies crawled over hogs roaming the streets; garbage in the gutters also settled on babies. Appalled by these conditions, Mrs. Samuel Black [Carrie Nelson Black], wife of the mayor of Columbus, joined with 18 of her friends to begin the Instructive District Nursing Association [IDNA], a voluntary home health care agency.

Members of the newly formed association distributed “clean bedding, flowers, jelly, and good cheer...and old shoes, clothing, comforts, and underwear.” Each director raised at least \$50, and donations from local merchants and the selling of one-dollar memberships finally enabled the association to hire its first nurse, Miss Louis Salter. By the end of 1898 a second nurse had been hired, and according to records kept for 1899, the two nurses cared for 634 patients that second year, visiting 6,353 homes.

The Early 1900s

There were 37 cases of tuberculosis in Columbus in 1900, and the IDNA annual report for that year included the following statement from head nurse, Margaret Lowrie: “None excite our sympathy more than the consumptive. Few people see them as we see them. How much there is for the district nurse to do!”

The extensive duties of the district nurse were detailed in the 1901 IDNA annual report: “Each nurse shall pledge herself to give two months’ service....and when desiring to withdraw from the work shall give a month’s notice.”

The salary was \$50 per month, and each nurse was required to be on duty from 8 AM to 6 PM, “with one hour intermission, daily except Sunday.”...

“Nurses will be held responsible for personal cleanliness of each patient under their charge and for the care and cleanliness of the sick room,” in addition to giving instructions to family members and other caregivers.

The nurse was instructed to wear her rubber coat and an old hat or bonnet that could be thrown away when transporting infectious patients to the hospital. Patients were wrapped in a clean sheet, with another sheet placed over the carriage seat, and carriage keepers were asked to spray the inside of the carriage with carbolic or dichloride spray, or burn a sulfur candle in it after each patient.

In 1904 visiting nurses employed by IDNA helped Columbus residents through typhoid epidemic caused by contaminated river water. During the epidemic 196 people died, including US Senator Mark A. Hanna, who drank disease-laden water while in Columbus to attend a governor’s inaugural ball.

The Scioto River was also responsible for a flood in the Bottoms area on the West Side of Columbus in 1913, killing 93, flooding 4,000 homes, and again mobilizing the nurses. Nurses staffed refugee centers and visited flood victims in their damaged homes. The association housed and fed many displaced persons at its headquarters on Rich Street. Jan Tuttle, director of IDNA, and Augustus Condit, associate director, worked from a voting booth on Sandusky Street to dispatch nurses to those in need, establish emergency hospitals, and set up milk stations and a baby dispensary.

Administrative milestones for IDNA in the early 1900s included the first appropriation received from the city of Columbus in 1909; the beginning of hospital affiliations in 1915, with student nurses receiving fieldwork training in public health nursing; and the establishment of an orthopedic nursing service in 1916.

Excerpted from “Public Health Nursing in Columbus, Ohio 1922-1989: Birth, Death and Everything in Between” by John Bendekovic and Karen Judson. *Caring*. March 1989.

Columbus Health Department Sources

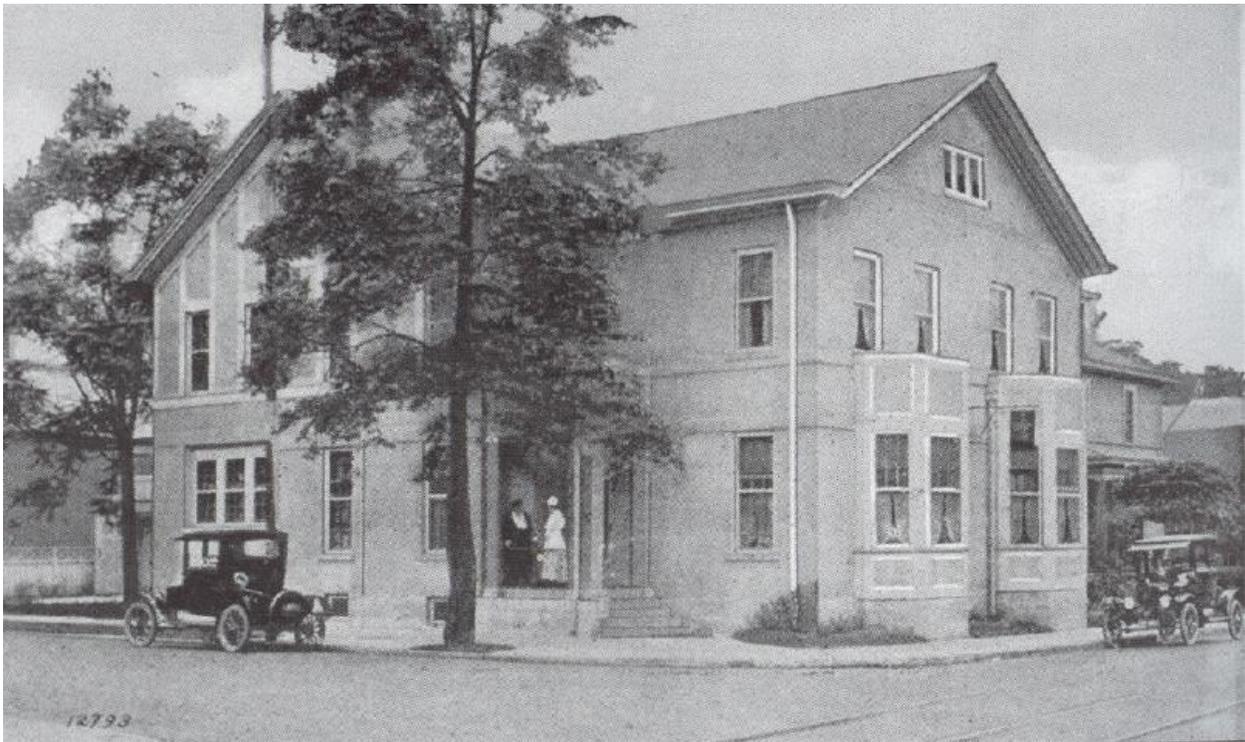


State Street Clinic, 1923. IDNA Nurse Clara Wilhelm instructs new mothers on baby care.



Public Health Nurses in front of City Hall, 1930

Columbus Health Department Sources



The Columbus Society for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis was organized in 1906 by Carrie Nelson Black. At that time, TB killed an estimated 1 in 9 people. The original dispensary opened at 34 E. Rich Street. In 1920, the society purchased a building on the southwest corner of Washington and Oak Streets (shown above) with the aid of funds raised by the Rotary Club.

NEW TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL ALREADY BADLY CROWDED

County Commissioners Will Soon
Be Called Upon to Provide
More Room.

FINE RESULTS ARE NOTED
Big Waiting List Testifies to Ur-
gent Need of Increased
Accommodations.

More room is urgently needed in the tuberculosis hospital that Franklin county is maintaining on the grounds of the infirmary, and the county commissioners will be asked to make provision for the applicants who can not now be accepted for lack of accommodations. They have now two frame buildings, one for women and the other for men—each capable of accommodating 15 persons. Just now the nurses are occupying a tent and giving their quarters up to patients, so that 32 patients are accommodated.

Up to this time, 58 patients have been admitted. Thirteen were discharged as too advanced with the disease to be helped. Seven have been discharged so much improved as to give every reason to expect that by following out their instructions they will soon completely recover. Five are under 20 years of age and over 15, and five are under the latter age. One is over 40. Most of them are between 20 and 30 years old.

GRATIFYING RESULTS HAD.

No names are used in the hospital. The inmates are known by numbers. One patient—a woman—came with a bad cavity in one lung. She is showing marked improvement and has gained 33 1-2 pounds. Another patient came with a pulse of 128, temperature of 104. She has been in the hospital four months and though she lost in weight for the first two weeks, she is now gaining and has gained, so far, 14 pounds. Another was losing a pound a week when she was admitted, but the tide has turned in her case and she has now gained five pounds in two weeks.

Fresh air all the time, and plenty of nutritious food, is the treatment used. The patients live in the best air there is—practically out-of-doors. Each patient is expected to eat from six to ten eggs a day and drink from a quart to a quart and a half of rich milk. This is in addition to their regular meals.

EXERCISE ENCOURAGED.

A daily program is vigorously followed. The patients rise at 6:30 a. m., breakfast at 7:30, dine at 12 and sup at 5:30. They retire at nine. After breakfast they are required to rest an hour. An hour's rest is also required after dinner and a half hour after supper. After the rests the patients may walk, read or play games. Croquet and quilts are encouraged, but tennis is not allowed. It is too strenuous. There are some graphophones in the hospital, and a zither and other musical instruments.

The breakfast consists of oatmeal and cream, bacon, toast, fruit and coffee or milk. For dinner they are given roast beef, fruit, peas, lettuce, onions and dessert. The supper is light. There is usually cold beef, bread and butter, and coffee or milk. Eggs are served at 3 p. m. and at 9 p. m. They are cooked to suit the patients.

Miss H. M. Pierson is the nurse in the women's department, and she is assisted by Gwynneth Dorsey. In the male department Miss Emma Grigsby is the nurse. They take exactly the same treatment that the patients do, sleeping in the open all the time and eating the same food.

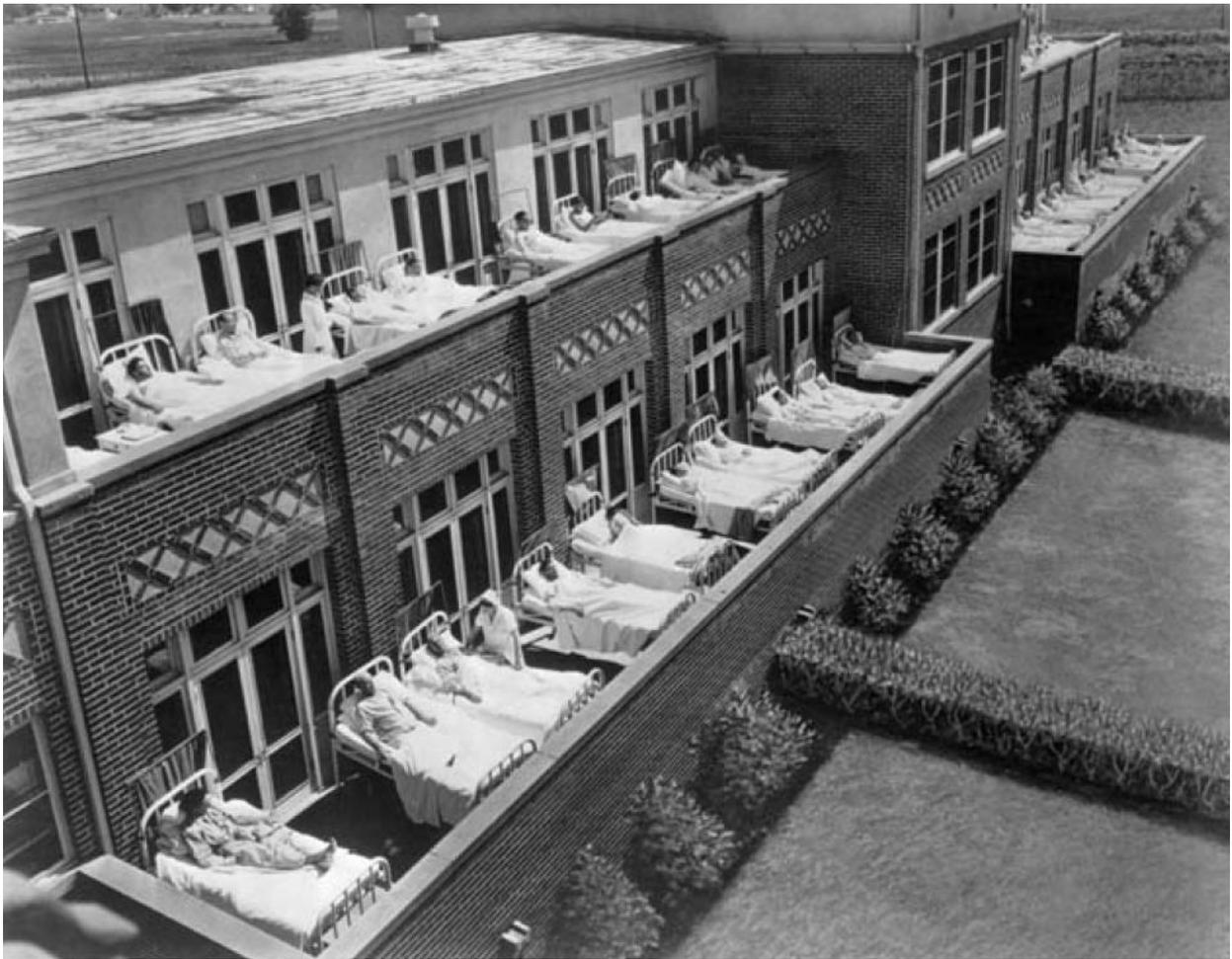
BIG WAITING LIST.

Dr. Robert Drury is the physician in charge. He visits the hospital two or three times every week—oftener when there is a case that needs constant care. There is a waiting list of applicants on hand all the time, and for this reason the more advanced and less hopeful are constantly being crowded out in order to admit those for whom the management believes more can be done.

Each of the patients, except only those who are too feeble, cares for his bed and his room in the hospital every day. A little light employment is regarded as beneficial. Most of the patients—all of the younger ones—are in good spirits.

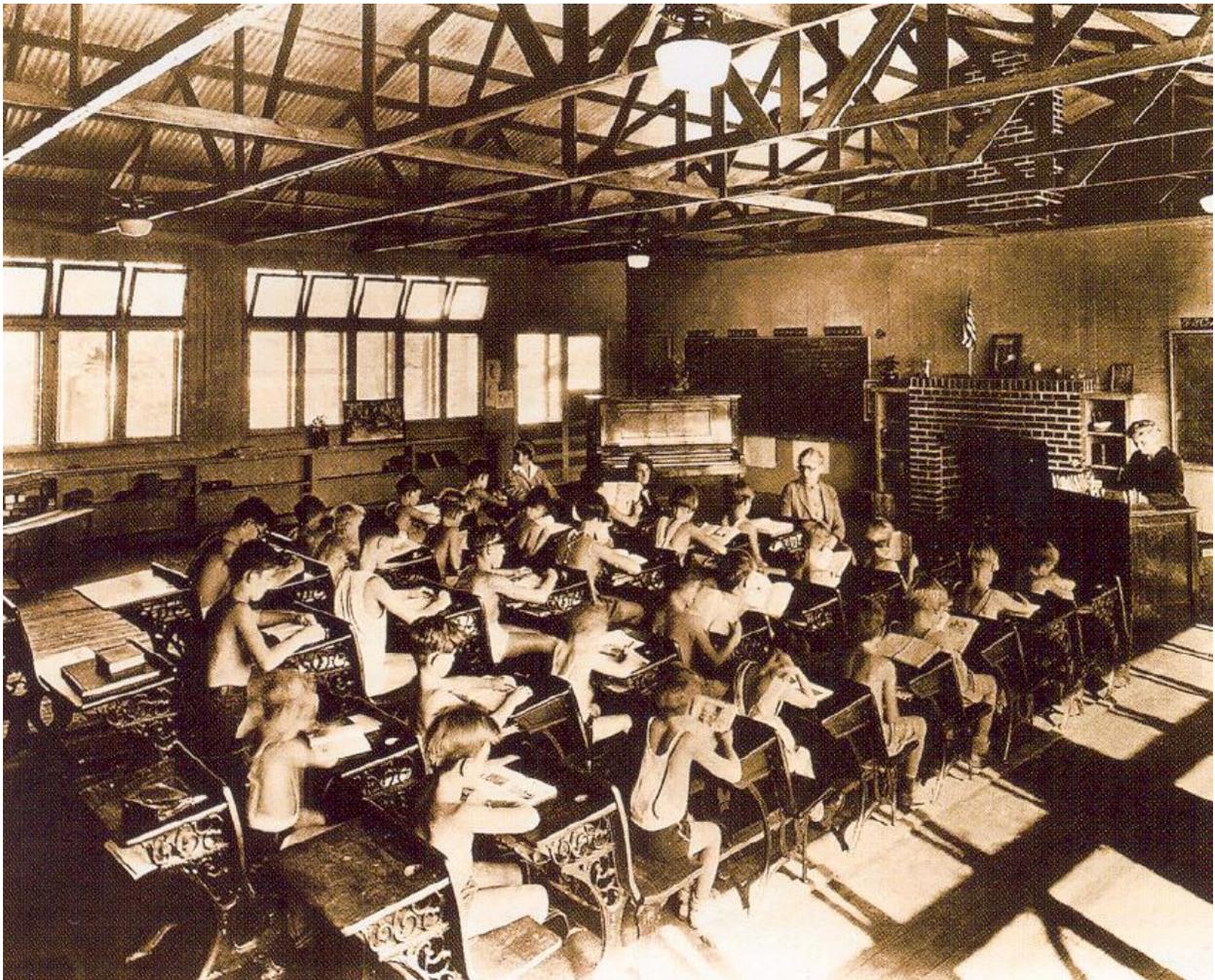
Source: Columbus Dispatch, June 20, 1909

Columbus Health Department Sources



The Franklin County Tuberculosis Hospital

Columbus Health Department Sources

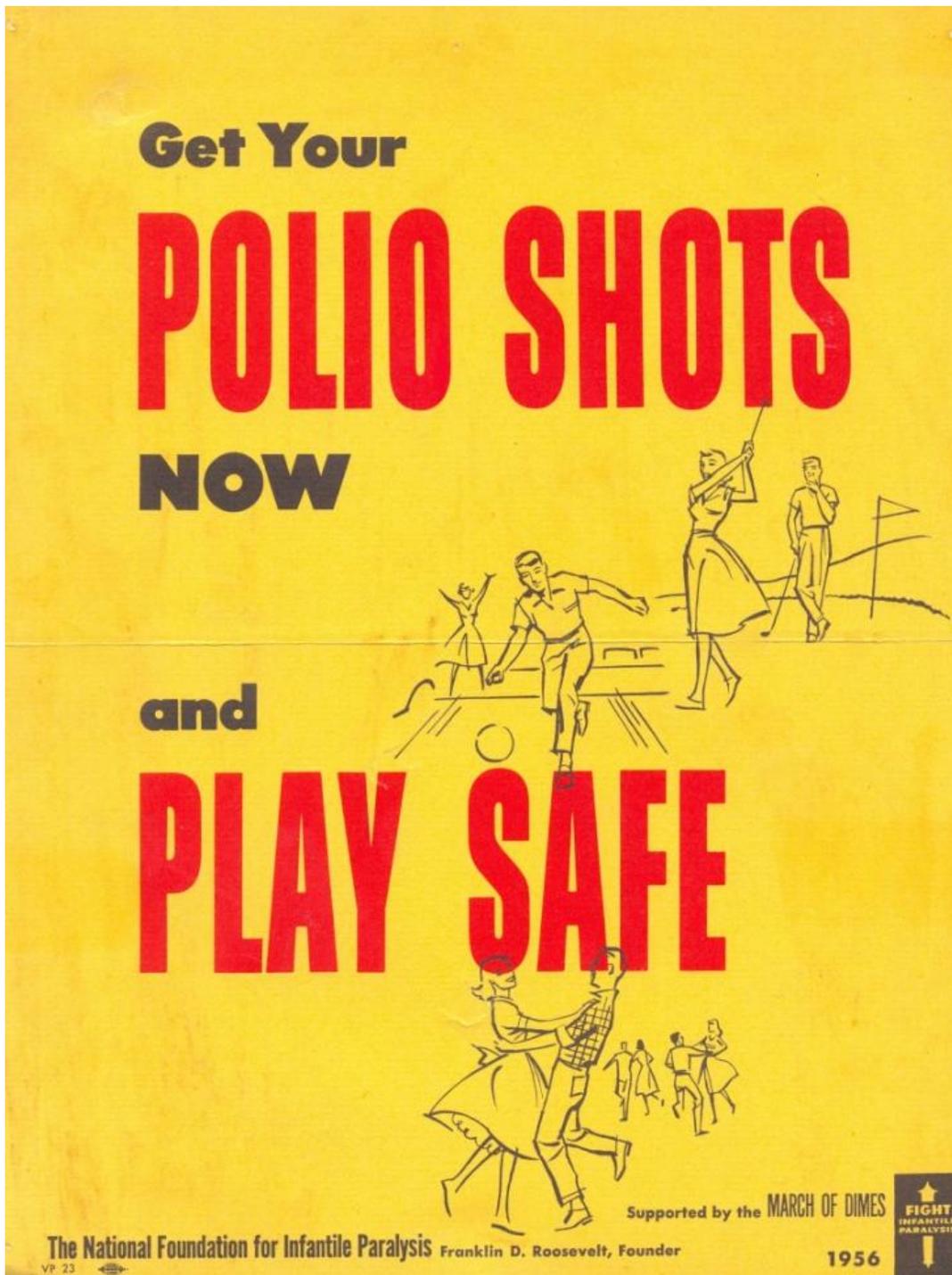


The Neil Avenue School was established as a fresh air school in 1913 for children in homes where there were one or more cases of tuberculosis.

Columbus Health Department Sources

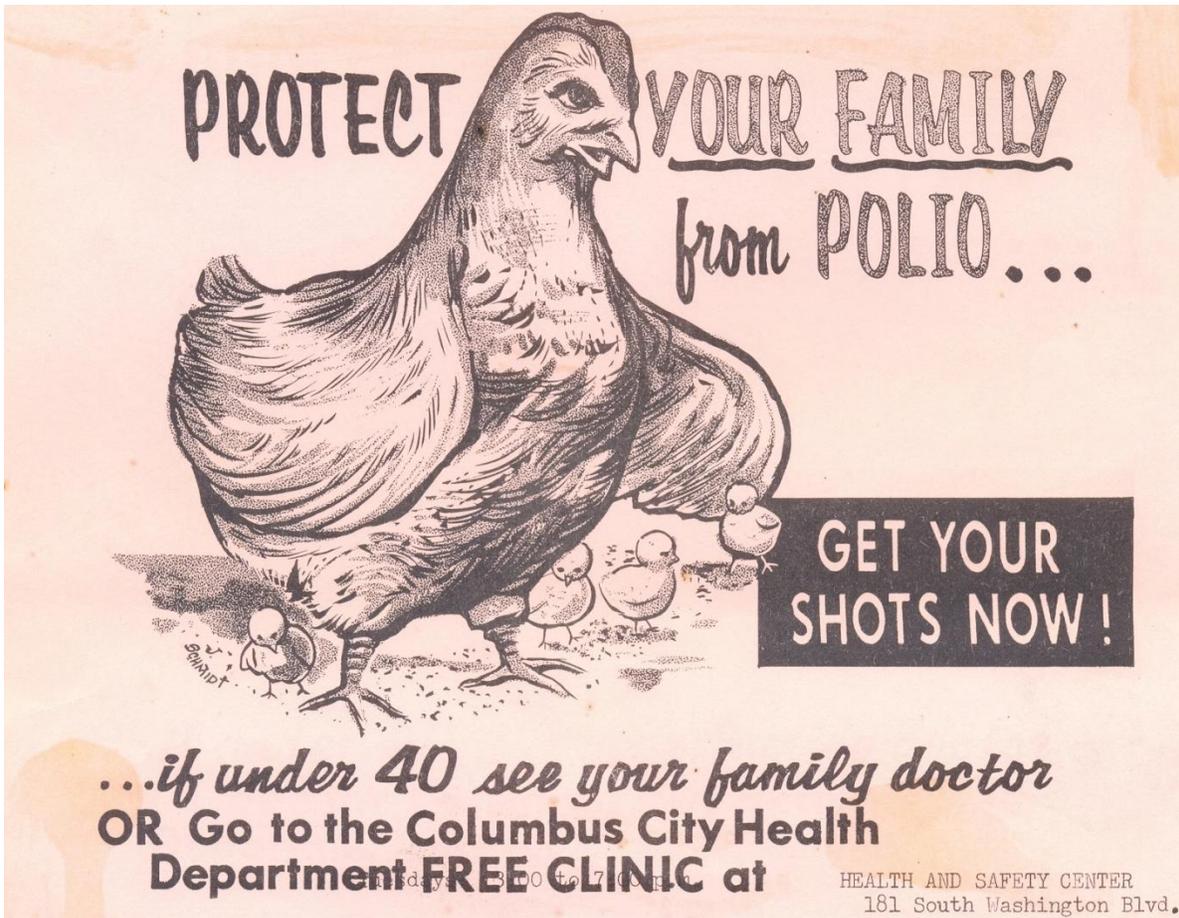


During the 1918 flu pandemic, also known as the Spanish flu, approximately 20% to 40% of the worldwide population became ill and an estimated 50 million people died. In the United States, nearly 675,000 people died. Unlike earlier flu outbreaks, the 1918 pandemic flu saw high mortality rates among healthy adults.



“Polio was the nightmare of most parents, prior to the polio vaccine. People were advised not let their children go swimming, or to public gatherings – kids couldn’t even go the movies. You could treat the symptoms of the disease, but you couldn’t treat the disease itself. And it could do such damage. Nobody ever knew if a child got polio what part of their body would be most damaged.”

- Millie Avera, public health nurse who began working in Columbus in 1949





World War II

THE CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT ★★ COLUMBUS, OHIO

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No. 1

VD HOTLINE - 224-6944

A VD hotline for teenagers will be initiated in Columbus March 12 and telephone lines will be open two nights a week — Mondays and Tuesdays from 7 to 11 p.m. — for a period of six weeks. The hotline number, 224-6944, will be in operation *only* at these times.

The objective is to provide teenagers the opportunity to have their questions about venereal disease answered in private conversation, via telephone, with persons of their own ages. Calls will be confidential and callers will not be asked to give their names.

The young people to man the telephones will receive instruction at a workshop conducted by Health Department staff to prepare them to answer the variety of questions it is anticipated will be asked. In addition, a representative of the Bell Telephone Company will instruct them in telephone answering procedures.

During the nights the hotline will be open, Health Department personnel will be on hand for resource purposes and support. Adult volunteers will also be present.

This project clearly points up the interest young people have in community problems. It was late last fall when representatives of the high-school-age group came to the Health Department to express their concern about the VD problem among teenagers and to volunteer their services in whatever way would be most helpful. The VD hotline appeared to be tailor-made for them. They were enthusiastic about undertaking the project and receiving instruction so they could respond to questions of teenagers who may be reluctant to discuss the subject of venereal disease with anyone

other than their peers. They are to be commended for their enterprise and the community groups assisting them with the project wish them well and will do all to help them make it a success.

The teenage group prefers to remain anonymous for purposes of privacy, as does its sponsoring organization and

other participating organizations.

Syphilis and gonorrhoea have had a long and interesting history and, in light of the upcoming project, we believe it timely to share with you, in this issue, historical highlights along with some of the problems encountered in the battle against them.



The Franklinton Flood



The Franklinton Flood



SCENE IN THE FLOODED DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS, OHIO
THIS PICTURE SHOWS A FAMILY WHICH WAS LATE IN GETTING AWAY WHEN THE FLOOD CAME



LIFE SAVERS ON WEST TOWN ST., COLUMBUS O., FLOOD, 3-25-13



1914

AMERICAN RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER

Child Hygiene

Health Instruction

Teaches People How to Keep Well

Health Information

Growth and Nutrition Clinic

First Aid

Your Membership Helps to put a Health Center in Your Town

1919

Citizens of Columbus What Are You Made Of?

Hundreds of thousands of dollars for football trips, and you scorn the Red Cross campaign!

Thousands of dollars to honor foreign generals and the Red Cross campaign deficient!

Thousands of dollars every day for amusements, and pleasures, while the Red Cross pleads in vain!

Again we ask, what are you made of?

For ten days 1200 trained workers have given their time to calling on you in your offices and your homes.

What do they ask?

Just \$40,000. Less than the gate receipts of one Western Conference football game.

And what have they received?

Less than \$6000.

Is this Columbus? Is this the city that "went over the top" time and time again during the years of the great war? Is this the message we are to send to the real 100% cities of Ohio, already oversubscribed in their quotas?

"Times are hard," you say.

If times are hard for you, what of the disabled soldiers who fought for you three short years ago?

And you have the heart to say times are hard!

"I thought the work of the Red Cross ceased with the war," you say.

NO---she is STILL the greatest mother in the world.

Her heart swells and expands in just the proportion that your hearts grow generous, and when you fail her in her hour of want it bleeds, silently bleeds.

In heaven's name, citizens of Columbus and Franklin County, let us rise as one man today and subscribe this paltry \$40,000.

Through your sons, or your friend's sons, through some medium, you have all seen the greatness, the impartiality of the American Red Cross. No need to tell you of its worthiness. We are simply trying to shake you out of your lethargy—to restore you to your heroic mood of 1917, 1918 and 1919.

If you have "turned down" a Red Cross solicitor, look him up again. Give him your dollar or make it five. If you cannot find him, mail your money to American Red Cross, Huntington National Bank, or telephone Main 3036.

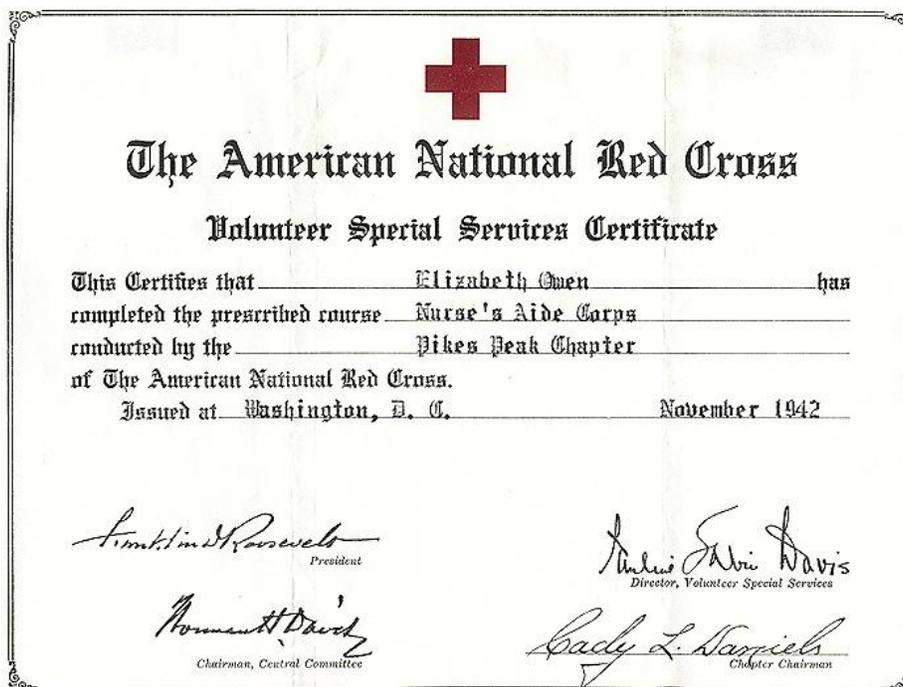
Get out and drum up subscriptions yourself. Talk, eat, sleep Red Cross until we go over the goal to ultimate victory.

George A. Karb

Red Cross Sources



June 1943



Source Analysis Worksheets

Photographs

Step 1. Observation

- A. Study the photograph for 2 minutes. Form an overall impression of the photograph and then examine individual items. Next, divide the photo into quadrants and study each section to see what new details become visible.

- B. List people, objects, and activities in the photograph.

Step 2. Inference

Based on what you have observed above, list three things you might infer from this photograph.

Step 3. Questions

- A. What questions does this photograph raise in your mind?

- B. Where could you find answers to them?

Source Analysis Worksheets

Posters

1. What are the main colors used in the poster?
2. What symbols (if any) are used in the poster?
3. If a symbol is used, is it
 - a. clear (easy to interpret)?
 - b. memorable?
 - c. dramatic?
4. Are the messages in the poster primarily visual, verbal, or both?
5. Who do you think is the intended audience for the poster?
6. What does the creator hope the audience will do?
7. What purpose(s) is served by the poster?
8. The most effective posters use symbols that are unusual, simple, and direct. Is this an effective poster?

Source Analysis Worksheets

News Articles

1. What was the headline for the story?

2. Does the headline effectively summarize the story and get the reader's attention? Explain.

3. Summarize the 5 W's and the H.
 - Who:

 - What:

 - When:

 - Where:

 - Why:

 - How: