

Monday, December 19, 1938

REGULAR MEETING

7:30 P. M.

The Common Council of the City of Indianapolis met in the Council Chamber at the City Hall, Monday, December 19, 1938, at 7:30 p. m., in regular session. President Edward B. Raub in the chair.

The Clerk called the roll.

Present: Edward B. Raub, President, and eight members, viz: Theodore Cable, Silas J. Carr, Nannette Dowd, Adolph J. Fritz, Edward R. Kealing, William A. Oren, John A. Schumacher, Ross H. Wallace.

The reading of the Journal for the previous meeting was dispensed with on motion of Mr. Wallace, seconded by Mr. Cable.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE MAYOR

December 9, 1938.

To the Honorable President and
Members of the Common Council of the
City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

I have today approved with my signature and delivered to Mr. Daniel J. O'Neill, Jr., City Clerk, the following Ordinances and Resolution:

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE No. 17, 1938

AN ORDINANCE appropriating Twelve Hundred Twenty Dollars (\$1220.00) out of the unexpended and unappropriated current balance of the Donations to the City Hospital Fund, for the purchase of supplies and equipment at the City Hospital, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE No. 18, 1938

AN ORDINANCE of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, appropriating the sum of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$600,000) to pay certain outstanding bonds of said city not provided for in existing budgets and levies, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

SPECIAL ORDINANCE No. 11, 1938

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the sale, alienation and conveyance of certain land of the City of Indianapolis, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 89, 1938

AN ORDINANCE transferring moneys from certain designated funds in certain departments of the City of Indianapolis to certain other designated funds in such departments, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 90, 1938

AN ORDINANCE amending sub-section (a) of Section D-124, as said sub-section was amended by General Ordinance 32, 1931, and amending sub-section (c) of Section F-117, as said sub-section was amended by General Ordinance No. 32, 1931, all of Section 865 of General Ordinance No. 121, 1925, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 91, 1938

AN ORDINANCE requiring persons having the control of premises equipped with an automatic burglar-alarm to file with the Chief of Police the names, addresses and telephone numbers of all persons having a key to such premises, providing a penalty for violation thereof, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 92, 1938

AN ORDINANCE concerning the parking of vehicles on certain streets of the City of Indianapolis, providing a penalty for the violation thereof, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 94, 1938

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the city controller of the City of Indianapolis to make a temporary loan in the sum of Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$750,000) in anticipation of current taxes of the City of Indianapolis actually levied and in the course of collection for the fiscal year in which said loan is made payable; providing for the interest to be charged therefor; providing for legal notice and the time when said loan shall mature; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 95, 1938

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the City of Indianapolis to make a temporary loan in the year 1939 in the sum of Twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for the use of the Board of Health of said city, in anticipation of and payable out of the current taxes of the Board of Health actually levied for the School Health Fund of said board and in course of collection for the fiscal year in which said loan is made payable; providing for the interest to be charged therefor; providing legal notice and the time when said loan shall mature; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 96, 1938

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the City of Indianapolis to make a temporary loan in the year 1939 in the sum of One Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$125,000) for the use of the Board of Health of said city, in anticipation of and payable out of current taxes of said Board of Health actually levied for general Board of Health purposes and in the course of collection for the fiscal year in which said loan is made payable; providing for the interest to be charged therefor; providing legal notice and the time when said loan shall mature; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 97, 1938

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the City of Indianapolis to make a temporary loan in the year 1939, in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) for the use of the Board of Health of said city, in anticipation of and payable out of the current taxes of said Board of Health actually levied for the Tuberculosis Fund of said board and in the course of collection for the fiscal

year in which said loan is made payable; providing for the interest to be charged therefor; providing for legal notice and the time when said loan shall mature; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 98, 1938

AN ORDINANCE requiring bonds to be executed by certain employees and assistants of the City of Indianapolis, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 100, 1938
(As Amended)

AN ORDINANCE amending Section 1 of General Ordinance No. 19, 1938 (as amended), and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

RESOLUTION No. 11, 1938

A RESOLUTION providing for the appropriation of the sum of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) from Fund No. 26-1—Mayor's Contingent fund, for the purchase of an oil-burning stove to be used for heating the tower of the Municipal Airport, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

Respectfully.

WALTER C. BOETCHER,
Acting Mayor.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICIALS

December 19, 1938.

To the Honorable President and
Members of the Common Council of
the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

In re: G. O. 93, 99, 1938.

I beg leave to report that pursuant to the laws of the State of Indiana, I caused notice by publication to be inserted in the Indianapolis News and Indianapolis Times on December 8th, 1938, that taxpayers would have a right to be heard on the above ordinances at the regular meeting of the Common Council, to be held

on the 19th day of December, 1938, and by posting a copy of said notice in the City Hall, Court House and Police Station.

Very truly yours,

DANIEL J. O'NEILL, JR.,
City Clerk

December 19, 1938.

To the Honorable President and
Members of the Common Council,
City of Indianapolis.

Gentlemen:

Submitted herewith is General Ordinance No. 101, 1938, for the ratification of a contract entered into by and between the City of Indianapolis and Wayne Township for fire protection by the Indianapolis Fire Department for the years 1939 and 1940, at a yearly rate of \$3500.00.

We respectfully recommend the passage of this ordinance under suspension of rules.

Respectfully submitted,
BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY,
By Theo. H. Dammeyer,
President.

December 19, 1938.

To the Honorable President and
Members of the Common Council,
City of Indianapolis.

Gentlemen:

Submitted herewith is General Ordinance No. 102, 1938, for the ratification of a contract entered into by and between the City of Indianapolis and Washington Township by the Indianapolis Fire Department for the year 1939, only, at a yearly rate of \$1800.00.

We respectfully recommend the passage of this ordinance under the suspension of rules.

Respectfully submitted,
BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY,
By Theo. H. Dammeyer,
President.

December 19, 1938.

To the Honorable President and
Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis.

Gentlemen:

Attached please find copies of General Ordinance No. 103, 1938, allocating the funds of the City of Indianapolis to be derived in the year 1939 from the tax levy and rate levied in the year 1938, in such a manner that the expenditures of said city for the year 1939 shall remain within the limitations fixed in accordance with Sections 5 and 8 of Chapter 119 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Indiana, 1937.

I respectfully recommend the passage of this ordinance under suspension of rules.

Yours very truly,

H. NATHAN SWAIM,
Acting City Controller.

December 19, 1938.

Mr. Daniel J. O'Neill,
City Clerk.

Dear Sir:

In re: S. O. 12, 1938.

Attached hereto are copies of a proposed ordinance authorizing the Board of Public Works and Sanitation to sell certain lands that are no longer necessary for public use.

Will you kindly submit the same to the Common Council at its next meeting with the recommendation from the Board of Public Works and Sanitation that the same be passed under suspension of rules?

Very truly yours,

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS & SANITATION,
Ernest F. Frick,
Executive Secretary.

At this time those present were given a chance to speak on matters pending before the Council. There was no response.

Mr. Cable made a motion for recess. The motion was seconded by Mr. Kealing and the Council recessed at 8:00 p. m.

The Council reconvened at 8:10 p. m., with all members present.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Indianapolis, Ind., December 19, 1938.

To the President and Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

We, your Committee on Public Works, to whom was referred General Ordinance No. 93, 1938, entitled:

Transfer of \$279.50 for the Airport
beg leave to report that we have had said ordinance under consideration, and recommend that the same be passed.

THEODORE CABLE, Chairman
ROSS H. WALLACE
SILAS J. CARR
WM. A. OREN
JOHN A. SCHUMACHER

Indianapolis, Ind., December 19, 1938.

To the President and Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

We, your Committee on Law and Judiciary, to whom was referred General Ordinance No. 99, 1938, entitled:

Transfer of \$500.00 for Legal Department
beg leave to report that we have had said ordinance under consideration, and recommend that the same be passed.

WM. A. OREN, Chairman
EDWARD R. KEALING
ROSS H. WALLACE
THEODORE CABLE
ADOLPH J. FRITZ

INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDINANCES

By the Board of Public Safety:

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 101, 1938

AN ORDINANCE approving a certain contract heretofore entered into by the Board of Public Safety, acting for the City of Indianapolis, with Wayne Township of Marion County, Indiana, and fixing a time when this ordinance shall take effect.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:

Section 1. That the action of the Board of Public Safety on the 13th day of December, 1938, in executing, on behalf of the City of Indianapolis, a written contract between the City of Indianapolis and Wayne Township of Marion County, State of Indiana, in which the City of Indianapolis agrees to furnish such of its fire apparatus and fire fighting service to said Wayne Township as may be reasonably available for said township, and in which said contract said city agrees to furnish said fire apparatus and fire fighting service for a period of two (2) years, from the first day of January, 1939, to the 31st day of December, 1940, for and in consideration of Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$3,500) to be paid to the City of Indianapolis for each of the years 1939 and 1940, a sum of Seventeen Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$1,750) to be paid semi-annually, on July 1st and December 31st of each year, which said written contract has been approved by the mayor and is now on file in the offices of the Board of Public Safety, is hereby ratified, approved and confirmed.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the mayor.

C O N T R A C T
between
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS
and
WAYNE TOWNSHIP OF MARION COUNTY

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into as of the 2nd day of January, 1939, by and between the City of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, by and through its Board of Public Safety, with the

approval of its mayor, party of the first part, and Wayne Township of Marion County, State of Indiana, by and through its advisory board and trustee, party of the second part,

WITNESSETH THAT

WHEREAS, the party of the first part has and maintains a fire department for fire protection of the person and property of the citizens of said City of Indianapolis, and is desirous of contracting with the party of the second part for the use of the services of said fire department of said party of the first part for fire protection of the property of the citizens of said township, and

WHEREAS, the party of the second part has no fire department or fire-fighting apparatus for the use and benefit and protection of the person and property of its residents as aforesaid; and under section 65-501 to 65-5010, Burns' Indiana Statutes, 1933, a trustee of a township is authorized to co-operate with the proper authorities of any city, part of which is in said township, in the purchase, maintenance and upkeep of fire-fighting apparatus as may be deemed necessary to afford the requisite fire protection of said township; and a trustee of any township is authorized and empowered by and with the consent of the township advisory board to purchase for such township fire-fighting equipment, and provide for the proper housing, care and maintenance of such equipment; and whenever any township trustee shall purchase any such equipment, such township trustee, by and with the consent of the township advisory board, is authorized to enter into an agreement with any volunteer fire-fighting company for the use and operation of such equipment; and further provides that all expenses which may be incurred by any township in carrying out the provisions of said act shall be paid out of the township general fund, and the township advisory board may increase the general fund levy by sufficient amount, annually, to defray such expenses; and

WHEREAS, second party is of the opinion that it will receive better fire protection at less cost if it contract with first party for fire protection as provided for in this contract than it would if it purchased and maintained its own fire equipment, either alone or with some city, town or other township; and therefore in lieu of purchasing and maintaining its own fire equipment it is desirous of contracting with the first party for the use of the facilities of the fire department belonging to said first party for the purposes aforesaid, said use to be in the nature of said fire department of the first party furnishing such of its apparatus and fire-fighting service as may be reasonably available without endangering its service to be rendered to the people of the City of Indianapolis.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual benefits of the parties hereto, it is agreed as follows:

The party of the first part hereby agrees to furnish such of its fire apparatus and fire-fighting service as may be reasonably available for the territory and purposes hereinbefore stated without endangering or crippling its service to be rendered to the people of the City of Indianapolis, and said second party agrees to pay to party of the first part for said fire protection rendered the sum of Three Thousand Five Hundred (\$3500.00) Dollars for each of the years 1939 and 1940 as follows: One Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty (\$1750.00) Dollars to be paid semi-annually July 1st and December 31st of each year.

It is agreed and understood by the parties hereto that this contract shall be in full force and effect for the period of two years, that is, from the 1st day of January, 1939, to December 31, 1940.

It is further agreed and understood by the parties hereto that no liability attaches or will attach to the party of the first part on account of the nature of the work and services performed by first party's said fire department for second party, and that said party of the first part will not be liable in damages to person or property, to the party of the second part or any of its citizens, or any other person, firm or corporation on account of any act or omission arising out of the performance of the services herein contracted for.

It is further agreed and understood that the party of the second part shall furnish its own water supply at its own expense.

This contract shall be of no force and effect unless its execution is authorized by an ordinance passed by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis and approved by its mayor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto set their hands this 13th day of December, 1938.

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS,

By Theo. H. Dammeyer,

James P. Scott,

Edw. P. Fillion,

Its Board of Public Safety,

Party of the First Part.

APPROVED:

Walter C. Boetcher,
Mayor, City of Indianapolis.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP OF MARION
COUNTY, INDIANA,
By James M. Robey,
Emory Thompson,
Fred Battermann,
Constituting the Advisory Board,
Herbert H. McClelland,
Its Trustee,
Party of the Second Part.

Which was read the first time and referred to the
Committee on Public Safety.

By the Board of Public Safety:

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 102, 1938

AN ORDINANCE approving a certain contract heretofore entered
into by the Board of Public Safety, acting for the City of In-
dianapolis, with Washington Township of Marion County, In-
diana, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY
OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:

Section 1. That the action of the Board of Public Safety on
the 6th day of December, 1938, in executing, on behalf of the City
of Indianapolis a written contract between the City of Indianapolis
and Washington Township of Marion County, State of Indiana, in
which the City of Indianapolis agrees to furnish such of its fire
apparatus and fire fighting service to said Washington Township as
may be reasonably available for said township, and in which said
contract said city agrees to furnish said fire apparatus and fire
fighting service for a period of one year, from the 1st day of Janu-
ary, 1939, to the 31st day of December, 1939, for and in consideration
of One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars (\$1,800), Nine Hundred
Dollars (\$900.00) of which is to be paid to the City of Indianapolis
semi-annually, on July 1st and December 1st in the year 1939, which
said contract has been approved by the mayor and is now on file in
the offices of the Board of Public Safety, is hereby ratified, approved
and confirmed.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the mayor.

C O N T R A C T
between
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS
and
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP OF MARION COUNTY

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into as of the 2nd day of January, 1939, by and between the City of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, by and through its Board of Public Safety, with the approval of its mayor, party of the first part, and Washington Township of Marion County, State of Indiana, by and through its advisory board and trustee, party of the second part,

WITNESSETH THAT

WHEREAS, the party of the first part has and maintains a fire department for fire protection of the person and property of the citizens of said City of Indianapolis, and is desirous of contracting with the party of the second part for the use of the services of said fire department of said party of the first part for fire protection of the property of the citizens of said township situated outside of the corporate limits of all cities and towns in said township, and

WHEREAS, the party of the second part has no fire department or fire-fighting apparatus for the use and benefit and protection of the person and property of its residents as aforesaid; and under section 65-501 to 65-5010, Burns' Indiana Statutes, 1933, a trustee of a township is authorized to co-operate with the proper authorities of any city, part of which is in said township, in the purchase, maintenance and upkeep of fire-fighting apparatus as may be deemed necessary to afford the requisite fire protection of said township; and a trustee of any township is authorized and empowered by and with the consent of the township advisory board to purchase for such township fire-fighting equipment, and provide for the proper housing, care and maintenance of such equipment; and whenever any township trustee shall purchase any such equipment, such township trustee, by and with the consent of the township advisory board, is authorized to enter into an agreement with any volunteer fire-fighting company for the use and operation of such equipment; and further provides that all expenses which may be incurred by any township in carrying out the provisions of said act shall be paid out of the township general fund, and the township advisory board may increase

the general fund levy by sufficient amount, annually, to defray such expenses; and

WHEREAS, second party is of the opinion that it will receive better fire protection at less cost if it contract with first party for fire protection as provided for in this contract than it would if it purchased and maintained its own fire equipment, either alone or with some city, town or other township; and therefore in lieu of purchasing and maintaining its own fire equipment it is desirous of contracting with the first party for the use of the facilities of the fire department belonging to said first party for the purposes aforesaid, said use to be in the nature of said fire department of the first party furnishing such of its apparatus and fire-fighting service as may be reasonably available without endangering its service to be rendered to the people of the City of Indianapolis.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual benefits of the parties hereto, it is agreed as follows:

The party of the first part hereby agrees to furnish such of its fire apparatus and fire-fighting service as may be reasonably available for the territory and purposes hereinbefore stated without endangering or crippling its service to be rendered to the people of the City of Indianapolis, and said second party agrees to pay to party of the first part for said fire protection rendered the sum of One Thousand Eight Hundred (\$1800.00) Dollars for the year 1939 as follows: Nine Hundred (\$900.00) Dollars to be paid semi-annually July 1st and December 31st.

It is agreed and understood by the parties hereto that this contract shall be in full force and effect for the period of one year, that is, from the 1st day of January, 1939, to December 31, 1939.

It is further agreed and understood by the parties hereto that no liability attaches or will attach to the party of the first part on account of the nature of the work and services performed by first party's said fire department for second party, and that said party of the first part will not be liable in damages, either to person or property, to the party of the second part or any of its citizens, or any other person, firm or corporation on account of any act or omission arising out of the performance of the service herein contracted for.

It is further agreed and understood that the party of the second part shall furnish its own water supply at its own expense.

This contract shall be of no force and effect unless its execution is authorized by an ordinance passed by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis and approved by its mayor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto set their hands this 6th day of December, 1938.

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS,
By Theo. H. Dammeyer,
James P. Scott,
Edw. P. Fillion,
Its Board of Public Safety,
Party of the First Part.

APPROVED:

Walter C. Boetcher,
Mayor, City of Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP OF MAR-
ION COUNTY, INDIANA,
By R. N. Bosson
Geo. H. Cornelius,
W. C. Swinford,
Constituting the Advisory Board,
Chas. W. Dawson,
Its Trustee,
Party of the Second Part.

Which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Safety.

By the City Controller:

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 103, 1938

AN ORDINANCE allocating the funds of the City of Indianapolis to be derived in the year 1939 from the tax levy and rate levied in the year 1938, in such a manner that the expenditures of said city for the year 1939 shall remain within the limitations fixed in accordance with Sections 5 and 8 of Chapter 119 of the Acts of the Indiana General Assembly, 1937, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

WHEREAS, since the passage of General Ordinance No. 71, 1938, an ordinance fixing the rate of the various 1938 tax levies of the City of Indianapolis and establishing the budget of ex-

penditures for said city for the year 1939, certain revisions in said tax rates levied for the year 1938 and the said budget as the same are therein set out have been made by the proper public authorities requiring a reallocation of the funds to be derived from said revised tax rates and revised budget,

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:

Section 1. That the funds to be derived from the revision of the tax rates levied in the year 1938, are hereby appropriated and allocated as in the manner set out in General Ordinance No. 71, 1938, to the various departments and offices as set out in said ordinance, except as the same are modified or revised by this ordinance in the detailed items herein set out in the following subsections:

Sub-Section

(a) DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
Office of the Mayor

2. Services—Contractual		
21—Communication and Transportation.....	\$	300.00
Total Item No. 2.....	\$	310.00
3. Supplies		
36—Office Supplies		150.00
Grand Total—Office of the Mayor.....		12,279.25

(b) DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
City Clerk

2. Services—Contractual		
24—Printing and Advertising.....		2,500.00
Total Item No. 2.....		2,625.00
Grand Total—City Clerk		7,103.75

(c) DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
City Controller

1. Services—Personal		
12—Salaries and Wages, Temporary.....		000.00
Total Item No. 1.....		20,363.53
2. Services—Contractual		
21—Communication and Transportation.....		450.00

24—Printing and Advertising	350.00
25—Repairs to Equipment	100.00
26—Other Contractual Services	
26-1—Mayor's Contingent Fund	2,500.00
Total Item No. 2.....	3,700.00
5. Current Charges	
53—Refunds, Awards and Indemnities.....	50.00
Total Item No. 5.....	3,650.00
Grand Total—City Controller.....	284,386.01

(d) DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
Legal

1. Services—Personal	
11—Salaries and Wages—Regular	
Assistant City Attorney.....	0,000.00
Total Item No. 11.....	21,853.97
2. Services—Contractual	
24—Printing and Advertising	4,015.00
Total Item No. 2.....	4,510.00
Grand Total—Legal Department.....	43,348.87

(e) DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
Purchasing Department

1. Services—Personal	
11—Salaries and Wages, Regular	
Clerk	0,000.00
Total Item No. 11.....	14,260.00
3. Supplies	
33—Garage and Motor.....	125.00
Total Item No. 3.....	800.00
7. Properties	
72—Equipment	100.00
Grand Total—Purchasing Department.....	16,025.00

(f) BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SANITATION
Administration

2. Services—Contractual	
24-A—Printing and Advertising.....	500.00
26-A—Other Contractual	4,000.00
Total Item No. 2.....	836,466.00
7. Properties	
72-A—Equipment	100.00
Grand Total—Board of Public Works and Sanitation—Administration	851,113.50

(g) BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SANITATION
Assessment Bureau

1. Services—Personal		
11—Salaries and Wages, Regular		
Clerk, Jr.	0,000.00	
Total Item No. 11.....	10,655.00	
2. Services—Contractual		
25—Repairs to Equipment	25.00	
Total Item No. 2.....	95.00	
3. Supplies		
36—Office Supplies	165.00	
Grand Total—Assessment Bureau.....	10,915.00	

(h) BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SANITATION
Public Buildings

2. Services—Contractual		
25—Repairs	1,750.00	
Total Item No. 2.....	15,472.00	
4. Materials		
45—Repair Parts	75.00	
Total Item No. 4.....	175.00	
Grand Total—Public Buildings	39,800.15	

(i) BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SANITATION
Municipal Garage

2. Services—Contractual		
22—Heat, Light, Power and Water.....	2,300.00	
Total Item No. 2.....	3,800.00	
3. Supplies		
33—Garage and Motor	7,535.00	
Total Item No. 3.....	7,735.00	
4. Materials		
45—Repair Parts	3,700.00	
Grand Total—Municipal Garage.....	40,432.26	

(j) BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SANITATION
Civil Engineer

1. Services—Personal		
11—Salaries and Wages, Regular		
11-1—Office Division		
1 Clerk	0,000.00	
Total Item No. 11-1.....	36,052.51	

2. Services, Contractual		
24—Printing and advertising	450.00	
Total Item No. 2	750.00	
3. Supplies		
36—Office Supplies	300.00	
Total Item No. 3.....	1,050.00	
7. Properties		
72—Equipment	0,000.00	
Grand Total—Civil Engineer	90,722.60	

(k) BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SANITATION
Street Commissioner

2. Services, Contractual		
24—Printing and Advertising	25.00	
26—Other Contractuals	25.00	
Total Item No. 2	695.00	
3. Supplies		
38—General Supplies	3,750.00	
Total Item No. 3.....	5,150.00	
4. Materials		
41—Building Materials	750.00	
42—Sewer Materials	5,875.00	
45—Repair Parts	475.00	
Total Item No. 4.....	7,100.00	
7. Properties		
72—Equipment	900.00	
Grand Total—Street Commissioner	111,477.49	

(l) BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Administration

1. Services—Personal		
11—Salaries and Wages, Regular		
1 Executive Secretary	0,000.00	
Total Item No. 11.....	9,491.50	
2. Services, Contractual		
26—Services, Other Contractual	200.00	
Total Item No. 2.....	300.00	
Grand Total	11,886.50	

(m) BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Building Bureau

2. Services, Contractual		
21—Communication and Transportation.....	100.00	
Total Item No. 2.....	135.00	

	3. Supplies		
	36—Office Supplies	400.00	
	Grand Total	33,609.25	
(n)	BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY		
	Gamewell Division		
	2. Services, Contractual		
	22—Heat, Light, Power and Water.....	1,000.00	
	Total Item No. 2.....	1,920.00	
	3. Supplies		
	33—Garage and Motor	1,100.00	
	Total Item No. 3	2,300.00	
	Grand Total	51,488.56	
(o)	BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY		
	Market and Refrigeration		
	3. Supplies		
	36—Office Supplies	50.00	
	Total Item No. 3.....	750.00	
	Grand Total—Market and Refrigeration	26,137.50	
(p)	BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY		
	Weights and Measures		
	3. Supplies		
	33—Garage and Motor	275.00	
	36—Office Supplies	275.00	
	Total Item No. 3	550.00	
	Grand Total	8,394.96	
(q)	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY		
	Fire Department		
	2. Services, Contractual		
	26—Other Contractual Service	500.00	
	Total Item No. 2.....	24,500.00	
	3. Supplies		
	32—Fuel and Ice	9,500.00	
	33—Garage and Motor	16,200.00	
	Total Item No. 3.....	31,600.00	
	7. Properties		
	71—Buildings, Structures and Improvements.....	000.00	
	72—Equipment	12,500.00	
	Total Item No. 7.....	12,500.00	
	Grand Total—Fire Department.....	1,373,217.50	

(r)	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY	
	Police Department	
2.	Services, Contractual	
	26—Other Contractual	100.00
	Total Services Contractual	23,217.68
3.	Supplies	
	38—General Supplies	3,969.63
	Total Supplies	43,707.66
4.	Materials	
	44—General Materials	14,600.00
	Total Materials	23,520.00
7.	Properties	
	72—Equipment	21,500.00
	Grand Total—Police	1,299,872.33
	Grand Total—Police and Police Radio.....	1,330,833.70
(s)	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITIES	
	Administration	
1.	Services—Personal	
	11—Salaries and Wages, Regular	
	15 Inspectors @ \$1384.03 each.....	20,760.45
	Total Item No. 11.....	47,111.21
	Total—Administration	71,586.21
(t)	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITIES	
	Prenatal and Dental	
3.	Supplies	
	34—Institutional and Medical	250.00
	Total Prenatal and Dental.....	3,809.00
	Grand Total—Board of Health.....	116,358.62
(u)	BOARD OF HEALTH AND CHARITIES	
	City Hospital General	
1.	Services—Personal	
	11—Salaries and Wages, Regular	
	2 Medical Officers (part time).....	2,881.20
	Total—Doctors	26,329.55
	12—Salaries and Wages, Temporary Doctors.....	750.00
	12—Salaries and Wages, Temporary.....	168.80
	11—Salaries and Wages, Regular	
	Physical Therapy	
	1 Nurse (Glass Boot)	000.00
	Total	1,980.00

11—Salaries and Wages, Regular Maintenance and Repairs	
1 Elevator Man	000.00
Total	31,880.00
12—Salaries and Wages, Temporary	
1 Laborer, \$60.00 per month	000.00
1 Watchman, 1½ months	00.00
Total	000.00
2. Services, Contractual	
25—Repairs	4,000.00
Total Item No. 2	14,239.00
3. Supplies	
31—Food	104,000.00
Total Item No. 3	186,800.00
Total—City Hospital General	352,025.43

(v) BOARD OF HEALTH AND CHARITIES
City Hospital—X-Ray

4. Materials	
45—Repair Parts	400.00
Total X-Ray	17,100.00

(w) BOARD OF HEALTH AND CHARITIES
City Hospital—Garage

1. Services, Personal	
12—Salaries and Wages, Temporary.....	000.00
Total—Garage	13,795.59

(x) BOARD OF HEALTH AND CHARITIES
City Hospital—Training School

1. Services, Personal	
11—Salaries and Wages, Regular	
Ward B-3	
2 Assistant Nurses	1,953.65
2 Attendants (2 shifts) @ \$540.00 each.....	1,080.00
3 Orderlies @ \$780.00 each	000.00
Ward C-4	
1 Nurse—Milk Technician	000.00
Total Item No. 11.....	112,000.00
Total Training School	115,850.00

(y)	BOARD OF HEALTH AND CHARITIES	
	City Hospital—Power Plant	
	1. Services, Personal	
	12—Salaries and Wages, Temporary	400.00
	Total Power Plant	58,944.71
(z)	BOARD OF HEALTH AND CHARITIES	
	City Hospital—Laundry	
	1. Services, Personal	
	12—Salaries and Wages, Temporary	250.00
	Total—Laundry	22,676.40
(aa)	BOARD OF HEALTH AND CHARITIES	
	City Hospital—Dietary	
	1. Services, Personal	
	12—Salaries and Wages, Temporary	
	Cook, Janitor and Maids	000.00
	Total	47,404.60
	Grand Total—Hospital	667,157.48
(bb)	BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS	
	2. Services, Contractual	
	21—Communication and Transportation	1,735.00
	22—Heat, Light, Power and Water	47,810.00
	25—Repairs	2,400.00
	26—Other Contractual	1,300.00
	Total Item No. 2	144,883.80
	3. Supplies	
	32—Fuel and Ice	3,400.00
	33—Garage and Motor	6,000.00
	38—General Supplies	10,800.00
	Total Item No. 3	21,250.00
	4. Materials	
	41—Building	5,200.00
	42—Sewer	400.00
	43—Street and Boulevard	250.00
	44—General	1,000.00
	45—Repair Parts	4,000.00
	Total Item No. 4	10,850.00
	7. Properties	
	71—Buildings, Structures and Improvements.....	7,050.00
	72—Equipment	10,000.00
	Total Item No. 7	17,050.00
	Grand Total	475,887.41

(cc) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SANITATION
Board of Public Works and Sanitation
Sanitation Administration

2. Services, Contractual	
21—Communication and Transportation	15.00
24—Printing and Advertising	110.00
26—Other Contractual	25.00
Total Item No. 2.....	150.00
Grand Total—Sanitation Administration	5,894.00

(dd) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SANITATION
Board of Public Works and Sanitation
Collection

1. Services, Personal	
12—Salaries and Wages, Temporary	
Total Item No. 12	152,955.36
2. Services, Contractual	
22—Heat, Light, Power and Water	1,050.00
24—Printing and Advertising	100.00
25—Repairs	400.00
26—Other Contractual	250.00
Total Item No. 2.....	2,400.00
3. Supplies	
38—General Supplies	5,350.00
Total Item No. 3.....	26,750.00
7. Properties	
72—Equipment	7,900.00
Grand Total	215,233.58

(ee) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SANITATION
Board of Public Works and Sanitation
Garbage Reduction

4. Materials	
44—General	1,892.66
Total Item No. 4	3,392.66
Grand Total—Garbage Reduction	91,133.33

(ff) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SANITATION
Board of Public Works and Sanitation
Sewage Disposal

2. Services Contractual	
22—Heat, Light, Power and Water	3,980.00
Total Item No. 2.....	7,990.00

3. Supplies	
32—Fuel and Ice	43,679.20
Total Item No. 3.....	50,050.20
4. Materials	
44—General	6,282.75
45—Repair Parts	2,717.25
Total Item No. 4.....	9,000.00
5. Current Charges	
51—Insurance and Premiums	3,423.59
Total Item No. 5	3,673.59
Grand Total—Sewage Disposal	184,146.95
Grand Total—Sanitation	496,407.86

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the mayor.

Which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the Board of Public Works and Sanitation:

SPECIAL ORDINANCE No. 12, 1938

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the sale, alienation and conveyance of certain land of the City of Indianapolis, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

WHEREAS, the Board of Public Works and Sanitation of the City of Indianapolis has determined that certain land, hereinafter described, is no longer necessary for the public use and that it would be to the best interests of said City of Indianapolis to dispose of said land by sale;

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:

Section 1. That the Board of Public Works and Sanitation is hereby authorized to sell, alienate and convey for cash, at public or private sale, for not less than the appraised value thereof, which value is to be hereafter determined by appraisers appointed by the judge of the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, as required by law, the following described real estate belonging to the City of Indianapolis and situated in the City of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, to-wit:

A triangular piece of ground being part of Out-lot No. 132 and part of the southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 15 North, Range 3 East of the second principal meridian in the City of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, located east of the east channel line of White River, as fixed by Declaratory Resolution No. 11614 of the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis, between Kentucky Avenue and Oliver Avenue, as said streets are now located, being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly line of Kentucky Avenue, which point is described as follows: Measure along the center line of Kentucky Avenue, a distance of twelve and seventy-three hundredths (12.73) feet in a southwesterly direction from the intersection of the center line of McCarty Street with the center line of Kentucky Avenue; thence northerly to the right, making a deflection angle of one hundred thirty-six (136) degrees and fifty-two (52) minutes, and along a line parallel to and twenty (20) feet east of the East Channel of White River as fixed March 14th, 1924, by Declaratory Resolution No. 11614 of the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis, a distance of fifty-eight and fifty-one hundredths (58.51) feet, to a point in the northwesterly line of Kentucky Avenue, which is the place of beginning; thence continuing northerly along said line parallel to and twenty (20) feet east of the aforesaid Channel Line of White River, a distance of one hundred thirty-four and seventy-two hundredths (134.72) feet more or less to a point; thence continuing northerly on a curve to the right, said curve having a radius of seven hundred ninety-three and twenty-two hundredths (793.22) feet, a distance of ninety-five and ninety-two hundredths (95.92) feet to a point; thence continuing northerly on the tangent to the last described curve, a distance of fifteen and seven tenths (15.7) feet to a point on the south line of Oliver Avenue, as said street is now located in the City of Indianapolis, twenty-seven and nine tenths (27.9) feet east of the aforesaid east Channel Line of White River; thence east at right angles to the last described line on and along the south line of Oliver Avenue, a distance of one hundred seventy-nine and twenty-three hundredths (179.23) feet more or less to a point, said point being twenty-two (22) feet west of the intersection of the south line of Oliver

Avenue and the northwesterly line of Kentucky Avenue; thence in a sotheasterly direction a distance of nineteen and ninety-one hundredths (19.91) feet more or less to a point on the northwesterly line of Kentucky Avenue, said point being twenty-two (22) feet southwest of the intersection of the south line of Oliver Avenue and the northwesterly line of Kentucky Avenue, as said streets are now located; thence southwesterly on and along the northwesterly line of Kentucky Avenue, a distance of two hundred eighty-one and forty-five hundredths (281.45) feet more or less to the point or place of beginning.

That said real estate shall be sold at public or private sale, upon such notice, or notices, as the Board of Public Works and Sanitation may determiine. The conveyance of the above described real estate shall be by the mayor in the name of the City of Indianapolis, and attested by the city clerk and with the seal of the city.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the mayor.

Which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

ORDINANCES ON SECOND READING

Mr. Oren called for General Ordinance No. 99, 1938, for second reading. It was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Oren, seconded by Mrs. Dowd, General Ordinance No. 99, 1938, was ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage.

General Ordinance No. 99, 1938, was read a third time by the Clerk and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 9, viz: Mr. Cable, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Dowd, Mr. Fritz, Mr. Kealing, Mr. Oren, Mr. Schumacher, Mr. Wallace, President Raub.

Mr. Cable called for General Ordinance No. 93, 1938, for second reading. It was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Cable, seconded by Mr. Fritz, General Ordinance No. 93, 1938, was ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage.

General Ordinance No. 93, 1938, was read a third time by the Clerk and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 9, viz: Mr. Cable, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Dowd, Mr. Fritz, Mr. Kealing, Mr. Oren, Mr. Schumacher, Mr. Wallace, President Raub.

Mr. Wallace asked for suspension of the rules for further consideration and passage of General Ordinance No. 103, 1938. The motion was seconded by Mr. Carr and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 9, viz: Mr. Cable, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Dowd, Mr. Fritz, Mr. Kealing, Mr. Oren, Mr. Schumacher, Mr. Wallace, President Raub.

The rules were suspended.

The Council reverted to a previous order of business.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Indianapolis, Ind., December 19, 1938

To the President and Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

We, your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred General Ordinance No. 103, 1938, entitled:

Allocating Funds derived from taxes

beg leave to report that we have had said ordinance under consideration, and recommend that the same be passed under suspension of the rules.

ROSS H. WALLACE, Chairman
THEODORE CABLE
SILAS J. CARR
NANNETTE DOWD

ORDINANCE ON SECOND READING

Mr. Wallace called for General Ordinance No. 103, 1938, for second reading. It was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, seconded by Mr. Carr, General Ordinance No. 103, 1938, was ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage.

General Ordinance No. 103, 1938, was read a third time by the Clerk and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 8, viz: Mr. Cable, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Dowd, Mr. Kealing, Mr. Oren, Mr. Schumacher, Mr. Wallace, President Raub.

Mr. Fritz was not voting.

Mr. Wallace asked for suspension of the rules for further consideration and passage of General Ordinance No. 101, 1938. The motion was seconded by Mr. Carr and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 9, viz: Mr. Cable, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Dowd, Mr. Fritz, Mr. Kealing, Mr. Oren, Mr. Schumacher, Mr. Wallace, President Raub.

The rules were suspended.

The Council reverted to a previous order of business.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Indianapolis, Ind., December 19, 1938

To the President and Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

We, your Committee on Public Safety, to whom was referred General Ordinance No. 101, 1938, entitled:

Contract—Wayne Twp.

beg leave to report that we have had said ordinance under considera-

tion, and recommend that the same be passed under suspension of the rules.

SILAS J. CARR, Chairman
NANNETTE DOWD
ROSS H. WALLACE
WILLIAM A. OREN
JOHN A. SCHUMACHER

ORDINANCE ON SECOND READING

Mr. Carr called for General Ordinance No. 101, 1938, for second reading. It was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Carr, seconded by Mr. Fritz, General Ordinance No. 101, 1938, was ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage.

General Ordinance No. 101, 1938, was read a third time by the Clerk and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 9, viz: Mr. Cable, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Dowd, Mr. Fritz, Mr. Kealing, Mr. Oren, Mr. Schumacher, Mr. Wallace, President Raub.

Mr. Carr asked for suspension of the rules for further consideration and passage of General Ordinance No. 102, 1938. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wallace and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 9, viz: Mr. Cable, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Dowd, Mr. Fritz, Mr. Kealing, Mr. Oren, Mr. Schumacher, Mr. Wallace, President Raub.

The rules were suspended.

The Council reverted to a previous order of business.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Indianapolis, Ind., December 19, 1938

To the President and Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

We, your Committee on Public Safety, to whom was referred General Ordinance No. 102, 1938, entitled:

Contract—Washington Twp.

beg leave to report that we have had said ordinance under consideration, and recommend that the same be passed under suspension of the rules.

SILAS J. CARR, Chairman
NANNETTE DOWD
ROSS H. WALLACE
WILLIAM A. OREN
JOHN A. SCHUMACHER

ORDINANCE ON SECOND READING

Mr. Carr called for General Ordinance No. 102, 1938, for second reading. It was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Carr, seconded by Mr. Kealing, General Ordinance No. 102, 1938, was ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage.

General Ordinance No. 102, 1938, was read a third time by the Clerk and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 9, viz: Mr. Cable, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Dowd, Mr. Fritz, Mr. Kealing, Mr. Oren, Mr. Schumacher, Mr. Wallace, President Raub.

Mr. Carr asked for suspension of the rules for further consideration and passage of Special Ordinance No. 12, 1938. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wallace and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 9, viz: Mr. Cable, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Dowd, Mr. Fritz, Mr. Kealing, Mr. Oren, Mr. Schumacher, Mr. Wallace, President Raub.

The rules were suspended.

The Council reverted to a previous order of business.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Indianapolis, Ind., December 19, 1938

To the President and Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

We, your Committee on Public Works, to whom was referred Special Ordinance No. 12, 1938, entitled:

Sale of real estate

beg leave to report that we have had said ordinance under consideration, and recommend that the same be passed under suspension of the rules.

THEODORE CABLE, Chairman
ROSS H. WALLACE
SILAS J. CARR
WILLIAM A. OREN
JOHN A. SCHUMACHER

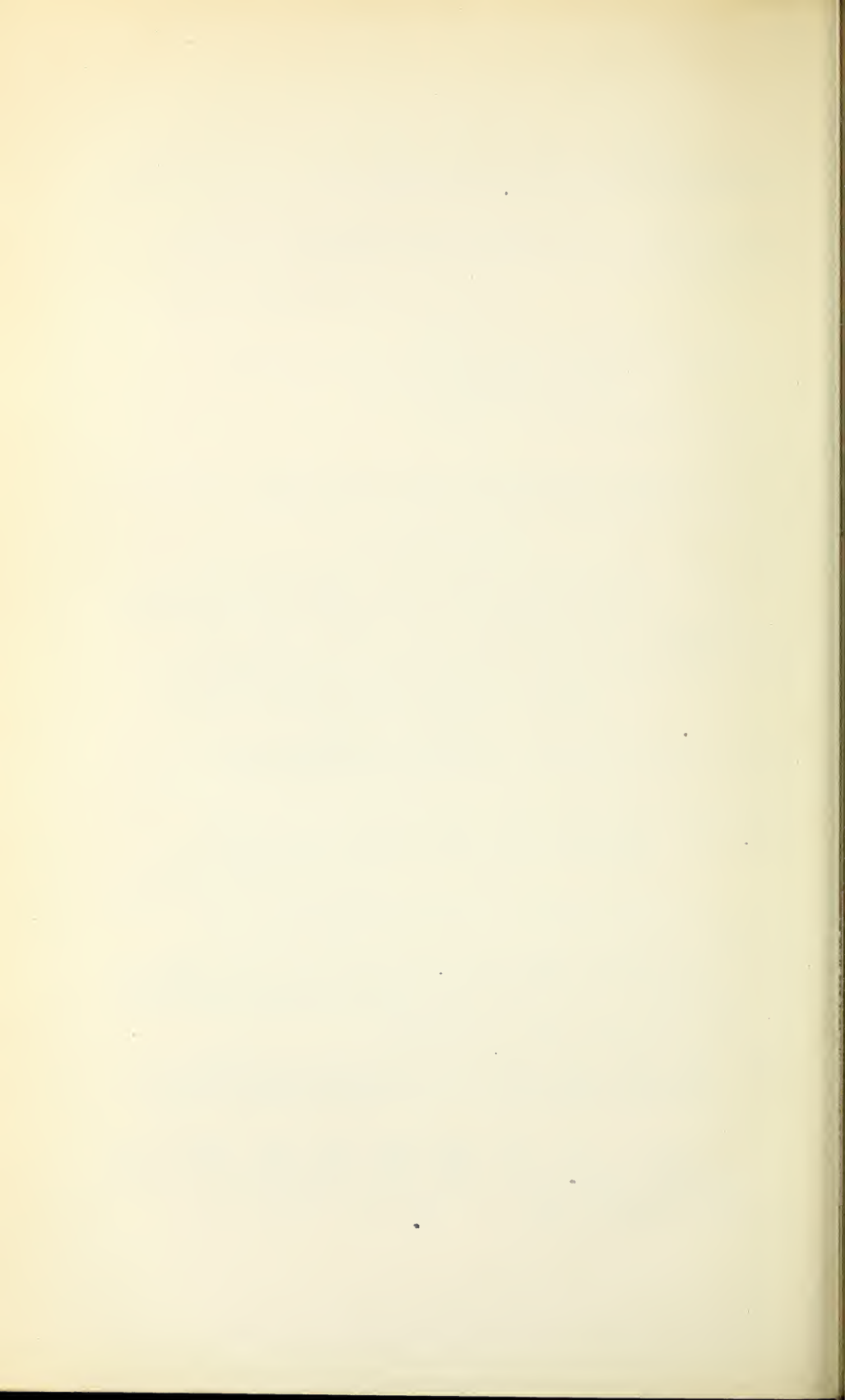
ORDINANCE ON SECOND READING

Mr. Cable called for Special Ordinance No. 12, 1938, for second reading. It was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Cable, seconded by Mr. Carr, Special Ordinance No. 12, 1938, was ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage.

Special Ordinance No. 12, 1938, was read a third time by the Clerk and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 9, viz: Mr. Cable, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Dowd, Mr. Fritz, Mr. Kealing, Mr. Oren, Mr. Schumacher, Mr. Wallace, President Raub.



MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

A REPORT

Concerning Admission of Non-Pay
Patients to Public Hospitals
and Institutions in
Marion County,
Indiana



To HON. WALTER C. BOETCHER
Mayor of Indianapolis

1938

DR. NORMAN M. BEATTY, *Chairman*
710 Hume-Mansur Building

L. B. MCCracken, *Secretary*
330 Bankers Trust Building
Both of Indianapolis, Indiana



A Report Concerning Admission of Non-Pay Patients to Public Hospitals and Institutions in Marion County, Indiana

COMMITTEE REPORT

1. In October, 1937, Mayor Walter C. Boetcher of Indianapolis appointed a committee, pursuant to a request of the city council, to examine into ways and means of investigating the financial ability to pay of applicants for medical treatment or hospitalization and to make appropriate recommendations. The pertinent parts of the resolution authorizing the committee follow:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the City of Indianapolis to provide competent and adequate medical care and hospitalization for the indigent and destitute among its citizens; and

WHEREAS, such services have been provided at a tremendous, increasing cost to the city, due to unfavorable conditions during the past few years; and

WHEREAS, there are many border-line cases where our citizens who are otherwise self-supporting, continue to ask admission to our charitable institutions for free medical and hospital service; and

WHEREAS, on account of the ever increasing demand upon our charitable institutions to furnish free hospitalization and medical care, all of which tends to increase the cost of the operation of our institutions, and at times prevents those worthy and eligible for charity to receive prompt and necessary service; and

WHEREAS, there are many patients receiving hospitalization and medical care, either in part or entirely, who are financially able to care for same; and

WHEREAS, the physicians and surgeons operating in our City Hospital are willing to continue their great work to those who are deserving and eligible for charity service, but naturally resent the exploitation of such generosity; and

WHEREAS, it is our belief that for the good of all our citizenship, both those who receive help and those who through taxation or otherwise give help for hospitalization and medical care, and for the integrity of our Charitable Institutions, that benefits be given only on the basis of proven need;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that it shall be the duty of this Committee when so organized to analyze the feasibility of, make recommendations and prepare workable plans, for the establishment of a Central Registration or Investigating Bureau, the purposes of which are to be:

- 1—To investigate all applicants for free medical and hospital service from a financial and credit standpoint;
- 2—To arrange for prompt service to those who are actually worthy applicants for charity;
- 3—Eliminate all undeserving and unscrupulous applicants;
- 4—Classify the remaining into part-pay and full-pay cases as determined by the investigation; and
- 5—To place our tax-supported institutions and our physicians, upon whose generosity we must depend, upon a basically sound system of charitable services, unabused and unexploited, and in keeping with the ideals of social progress.

2. The committee was composed of: Dr. Norman M. Beatty, representing the Indianapolis Medical Society; Clarence Hess, the State Hospital Association; Eugene C. Foster, charitable institutions; Leo X. Smith, Township Trustees; Thomas L. Neal, Marion County welfare director; L. B. McCracken, the Medical and Dental Business Bureau, and Dr. Charles W. Myers, superintendent of the City Hospital.

The committee met and organized, selecting Dr. Norman M. Beatty as Chairman and L. B. McCracken as Secretary.

3. The resolution refers to charitable institutions in general and because they are either City, State or County institutions, different laws apply. We believe there is much confusion and misunderstanding among the public, township trustees, the courts and others regarding admission to all of those institutions resulting in

loss to taxpayers for the reasons we point out in this report. The institutions in Marion County of major importance, in addition to the City Hospital are: Sunnyside, Long Hospital, Coleman Hospital and Riley Hospital.

4. This committee has not had authority to analyze methods of investigating eligibility of non-pay patients in other public institutions and has confined its conclusions to the City Hospital but we believe the methods herein suggested could easily be utilized by them.

5. The principal object of this committee is to determine and report the possibility and advisability of devising and providing methods whereby those residents who are able to pay for services rendered will do so, and, when possible, non-residents be excluded. Also to make available to the fullest extent the facilities at hand for the purposes intended.

6. At the outset, we point out that this report must not be construed as a criticism of the City Hospital as now conducted. We have invariably found that it is managed with economy and efficiency and it has been supervised with a humane and considerate attitude toward all applicants. Unusual tact has been used in dealing with patients. The management, the city and the physicians are unanimously interested in having a first class institution which will give proper care and attention to those properly entitled to it. The hospital is regarded as one of the best municipally owned in the United States with a high percentage of collections from those able to pay. Its rating is the highest given by the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association.

7. This report merely points out how certain changes might be made which will result in making available to a greater degree all facilities by those entitled to them. The hospital is not now fully staffed for thorough investigation of applicants and cannot devote the time to that work which is properly needed. It now follows practices similar to those used in other municipal hospitals but with a higher degree of efficiency.

8. The City Hospital is supported by taxpayers of the City of Indianapolis and its function is to provide proper free treatment and hospitalization for residents who are unable to pay.

9. The cost for 1938 was estimated at \$677,935 and was included in the city tax rate for that year at about 13 cents on each \$100 of taxables. The cost of the City Hospital and out-patient department for eight years, also comparative figures of hospitals in cities of similar size shows:

INDIANAPOLIS CITY HOSPITAL

Year	Total Appropriation	Total Cost Hospital and Out-Patient	Av. Patients Per Day Hospital	Per Capita Cost	Av. Patients Per Day Out-Patient
1930	\$550,915.94	\$538,499.10	397	\$3.20	321
1931	581,774.23	540,832.09	416	3.09	401
1932	580,430.86	522,660.29	413	2.81	449
1933	528,971.46	495,527.58	412	2.63	428
1934	528,216.46	520,910.58	421	2.73	400
1935	533,216.46	518,052.91	432	2.63	450
1936	561,516.46	551,474.59	417	2.90	378
1937	609,073.85	592,754.07	452	2.99	400
*1938	338,967.51	321,034.86	513	3.025	512

*6 months of 1938.

COMPARATIVE REPORT OF MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS

	1935		1936		1937	
	Per Diem Cost	Daily Av. Patients	Per Diem Cost	Daily Av. Patients	Per Diem Cost	Daily Av. Patients
L. C.	\$3.13	395	\$3.31	394	\$3.31	404
C. G.	3.016	763	3.19	755	3.76	690
M.	3.74	513	5.044	498	5.035	459
N., N. J.....			3.78		3.86	
Indianapolis	2.629	432	2.90	417	2.985	452

10. Obviously, the hospital was not established to give free service to those who can pay nor to provide services to non-residents. It is unfair to expect the medical profession to donate their time and talent to those who are able to pay for their services. It is likewise unfair to expect the taxpayers of the city to maintain such an institution for those with sufficient means to provide for their own care. There seems to be a popular misconception by the public of the use of a municipally owned hospital, many persons believing that because they pay taxes they are therefore entitled to the free use of the hospital at all times. Neither does the public realize that physicians and surgeons give their time and skill in caring for persons at the City Hospital without any compensation whatever and thus are responsible for a considerable saving to the taxpayer. It is estimated that the medical profession of this county donates services of the value of three million dollars annually at the City Hospital and dispensary, based on average charges made to pay patients.

11. In order to maintain the efficiency of the City Hospital in instances when it should and must provide care, it is necessary that those not entitled to use its facilities refrain from so doing, or pay a stipulated fee for services rendered.

12. Admission records for the City Hospital only were analyzed, on the assumption that the results would fairly demonstrate the general problem.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

13. An analysis was made of hospital admissions to the City Hospital for October, 1937, that month being accepted as fairly representative.

October, 1937, City Hospital

New hospital admissions.....	828	46.72%
New clinic admissions.....	822	46.38%
Applications rejected.....	122	.6.90%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1772	100.00%

TOTAL HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS—October, 1937

Item		
1	Relief Cases	249 30%
2	Township trustee	141
3	W.P.A.	65
4	Department of Public Welfare.....	34
5	Other agencies	9
6	Prisoners (10 were psychopathic patients).....	39
7	Psychopathic cases (10 were prisoners).....	42
8	Accidents "collect if possible".....	48
9	Other cases	400 48%
10	Total cases rated "A" or no pay	351
11	Non-residents rated "A" or no pay	16
12	Police and firemen injured on duty	14
13	City hospital employees (internes and nurses).....	19
14	Part Pay—not included in above.....	56
15	Total Pay—not included in above.....	18
16	(a) Total with 24 duplications.....	852
17	Actual total hospital admissions.....	828 100%

18	(a) Discrepancy due to the fact that 10 patients were counted both as Prisoners and as Psychopathic Cases and Relief Cases were included in two classifications.	
19	Total non-residents	39
	16 Emergencies.	
	14 Accidents.	
	5 Psychopathic.	
	4 Prisoners.	

FURTHER BREAKDOWN OF FOREGOING ITEMS,
HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Item		
6	Prisoners	39
	Federal prisoners (non-residents—bills paid).....	2
	Other prisoners	37
	Psychopathic cases	10
	Referred by police (2 non-residents) (1 trustee and 1 W.P.A.).....	25
	Referred by Detention Home.....	1
	Referred by Girls' School.....	1
7	Psychopathic cases	42
	Prisoners	10
	Referred by court (1 part pay) (1 W.P.A.)....	4
	Referred by private doctors.....	13
	(2 full, 4 part pay) (1 non-resident) (1 trustee)	
	Referred by police	5
	(1 non-resident) (1 trustee) (1 W.P.A.)	
	Referred by visiting physician and clinic.....	8
	(1 part pay) (1 non-resident—Wayne Trustee paying) (1 trustee)	
	Referred by immigration officials.....	2
8	Accidents "collect if possible".....	48
	Residents of city (26 did not pay).....	34
	Referred by police (1 paid bill) (1 died in receiving ward—was trustee case)	16
	Referred by sheriff (3 paid bills) (1 died in receiving ward).....	9
	Referred by self (paid bill).....	1
	Referred by private doctors (3 paid bills)	6

8	Non-residents of city (10 did not pay).....	14
	Referred by state police.....	3
	Referred by sheriff (1 paid).....	4
	Referred by police (2 paid).....	5
	Referred by self (part pay).....	1
	Referred by trustee of Wayne County (pay)	1
	Total hospital patient days for above accidents.....	359
	Full pay	33
	(Including accidents, psychopathic cases, Lilly Research Department and private doctor's cases)	
	Part pay	64
	(47 paid, 3 paid part, 15 did not pay)	
10, 11	Patients rated "A" paid \$1.00 registration fee.....	56

PRESENT SITUATION DISCUSSED

14. A review of October, 1937, reveals many interesting facts. Comment is made regarding the items in their respective order.

15. Items 1 to 5. **Relief Cases.** For the present, there is no need of investigating persons receiving assistance from relief or welfare agencies. All other requirements such as residence being met, they should be admitted without financial investigation, reserving the right to reject any known to be able to pay. We assume those receiving such assistance have been investigated and are therefore unable to finance their treatment.

16. Item 6. **Prisoners.** There is no reason why the City of Indianapolis should pay for the care of prisoners who do not live within the city. The practice has grown of sending them to the hospital without pay, irrespective of residence. The federal government pays for its prisoners and the county should pay for those who have residence outside the city.

17. Item 7. **Psychopathic Cases.** The City Hospital has an excellent psychopathic ward, the use of which has been so extended that many cases are held there which should be in other institutions. The true purpose of the ward and personnel is to diagnose, not to care for patients after the diagnosis is made. By holding such cases beyond the diagnostic period, facilities are kept in use which should be reserved for their proper purpose. We recommend that there be a better understanding as to the purpose of that ward and that all patients be promptly removed after their condition has been determined. Such conditions should be brought to the attention of the proper authorities and their co-operation sought in such removal.

The legislature at its last special session made a commendable effort towards remedying the situation.

18. Investigation reveals that many cases in the psychopathic ward have already been committed to the state hospital for the insane, but have not been removed to that institution because of its crowded condition.

19. At times cases have been held in jail which properly should have been in the psychopathic ward at the City Hospital, but were not admitted because of its crowded condition. Therefore, the situation is approaching the state of an emergency of such importance that the next session of the State Legislature should be urged to make provision for adequate housing at the various state hospitals for the insane.

CITY HOSPITAL PSYCHOPATHIC PATIENTS JANUARY, 1938

1	Psychopathic patients on ward now.....	15
	(Who have papers in court waiting commitment—some in process of commitment—some are waiting transfer to Central)	
2	Patients under treatment and observation.....	14
	(Some to be committed—others to be released)	
3	Patients committed and sent to Central State Hospital.....	10
4	Patients committed but sent home.....	3
5	Patients committed but sent back to jail.....	6
	(Awaiting transfer to Central State Hospital)	
6	Patients committed to Veterans Hospital.....	2
7	Patients released to court (no psychosis).....	17
8	Patients released to relatives (no psychosis).....	16
9	Patients transferred to other wards.....	6
10	Patients—commitment recommended (relatives refused).....	2
11	Patients transferred to County Farm.....	2
12	Patients released by death.....	9

20. Tabulations for January, 1938, disclose that 6 cases were in jail and some of the 15 in the hospital were awaiting transfer to the state institution to which they had been committed.

21. Item 8. Accidents, "collect if possible." This item reveals flagrant abuse by the public of facilities of the hospital. The entire county seems to believe that all accident cases have a right to its free use. Because of its ambulance service, the City Hospital receives nearly all emergency calls and as a consequence, it is com-

pelled to care not only for residents but those of the county at large. In some instances sheriffs from other counties bring injured persons here when they should be referred elsewhere.

22. The Indiana law provides that non-residents unable to pay shall be cared for at the expense of their townships. According to item 8 of the October report, 48 cases were involved in accidents, a rather large number, the majority of which were serious. Of the 48, only 12 paid their bills, and 14 were non-residents. Each accident case averaged 7.5 days in the hospital. The poor relief law is not precise or clear and has been construed to mean that unless an authorization is first given by a township trustee, the township is not liable for medical attention. There is one legal decision in Indiana (181 Ind. 1) holding that townships are liable for emergency assistance even though authorization is not first obtained from the trustee. We believe that existing legislation should be clarified so that hospitals may recover from townships the value of services rendered. Cases believed to be of an emergency nature are accepted before opportunity is had to obtain authorization from the trustee.

23. In some instances, calls are made from rural localities requesting an ambulance. Oftentimes death has ensued and the ambulance held until the arrival of the coroner. While the ambulance is thus occupied calls may be received from inside the city for persons who have a proper right to expect emergency service. At times the City Hospital has been obliged to employ private ambulances to make immediate calls because its ambulances have been engaged in work which is not strictly the obligation of the city.

The sheriff always relies upon the City Hospital to furnish emergency ambulance service anywhere within the county for which the hospital is paid, when the call is made by the sheriff or a deputy.

It would appear that the city is performing a service for the county at large which it is not bound to do. Quite often valuable time is lost by the ambulance when it is required to await the arrival of the coroner.

Arrangements should be made for the payment for all calls outside of the city limits whether requested by the sheriff or someone else and the city should not be obligated by such an arrangement to accept the calls. Unless those bills are paid monthly, the city should refuse this service. Neither should the ambulance be required to await the arrival of the coroner when death has ensued.

Provision should also be made for the establishment by the county of a morgue with independent service for transporting bodies

in the event of death. Those bodies should also have prompt attention and be properly cleaned before they are observed by the public for identification. Mention should also be made that the morgue facilities of the City Hospital are now overtaxed.

24. The Acts of 1933, page 977, make provision for a hospital lien on court judgments recovered for personal injuries but there seems to be no provision for protecting the hospital where damages are settled by the parties between themselves outside of court. Inasmuch as most personal injury actions involve medical attention and hospitalization, when settlement is made those factors are considered in the final settlement. Many times, those bills are not paid. The injured party should not be permitted to include those items in the settlement, then evade payment.

25. Item 9. Other Cases. Almost one-half or about 48% comprise cases which seek free treatment, are not known to relief or welfare agencies and the hospital now admits them upon information given the admittance clerk by the applicant. This is the group which should be thoroughly investigated and regarding which we comment at length.

26. Fifty recent non-pay cases were selected at random for financial investigation, to learn whether or not this group included in item 9 has imposed upon the City Hospital. Under present arrangements, the City Hospital cannot make an intensive investigation and does a remarkable work with the facilities it has. Therefore, the 50 cases were investigated in the same manner as this report proposes be done, to ascertain the extent of ability to pay of the applicants. The results disclosed:

FIFTY RANDOM CASES

Possible pay patients (in whole or in part).....	24 or 48%
Eligibility found apparently correct.....	25 or 50%
Mis-statements of fact (see below).....	1 or 2%
	<hr/>
	50 100%

Under mis-statements of fact a further breakdown of the entire 50 cases disclosed other mis-statements as follows:

Mis-statements of fact:	
As to amount of pay	15 or 30%
As to employment	1 or 2%
As to name	1 or 2%
Said was on W.P.A. but employed elsewhere	1 or 2%

27. Investigation also disclosed that in many instances, parents were not able to pay for services rendered although they had children with sufficient finances to take care of the obligation incurred but failed to do so. Our attention has been directed to Acts of 1923, page 53, section 1, providing that children may be guilty of a misdemeanor for failure to support parents, when able to do so, but that law has not been generally effective.

It is to be lamented that there are not more prosecutions and convictions inasmuch as relief agencies and hospitals often find instances where children could but will not assist their parents.

28. Using the recent experience in investigating the 50 sample cases as a guide, it seems there is a strong probability that some payments could be obtained from the group of 351 under item 10 or about one-half of that number. When that group is considered, together with prisoners, accident cases and psychopathic patients, there seems to be prospects of either requiring a much greater number to pay for services rendered or inducing them to go to pay hospitals. Should those persons go elsewhere, facilities of the City Hospital would then be put to the use intended, by having available more room for those not able to pay.

29. Item 11. **Non-resident Cases.** The number 16 under this item merely represents those under "other cases" and does not include non-residents under the accident cases or prisoners and psychopathic cases.

30. Persons who come from other states and localities for treatment without pay, are potential if not actual charges upon local taxpayers in other ways. Where a non-resident father or mother seeks treatment, the remainder of the family will no doubt want to be with them. When such persons may be classed as indigents and their legal residence is elsewhere, they may be deported to the place of their prior residence, through co-operation of the township trustee. That has been done in the past and should be continued in the future. In Indiana legal settlement for relief or assistance is acquired after living here 12 months. This residence is entirely too short. Many other states now have longer time requirements or will seek legislative changes lengthening time to acquire settlement. We agree such a change should be made and herein recommend that subject to our legislature for consideration.

31. We commend the practice of asking townships to pay for care and treatment of indigents who do not live within the City of Indianapolis. The poor relief law makes provision for such payment, by the township where the patient resides (unless within the

City of Indianapolis) and the present system of asking authorization from the trustee and payment by the township of residence should be continued and intensified as far as possible. The present law is often construed to require authorization by township trustees before a township can be charged for care of a patient. The law should be clarified and the township should be liable where emergency aid is given without such prior consent.

32. Instances are known of flagrant abuse of the City Hospital by non-residents who have come from other states for assistance. Some assert they were referred here because "it is a good hospital." It may be impossible to refuse emergency cases but we do believe that other cases should be discouraged with much vigor. Sheriffs and state police have referred some from outside Marion County and several persons in charge of welfare in other states have recommended our City Hospital to indigents. One Marion County institution reports a number of patients admitted who are minors and students in local schools. Settlement provisions (Acts 1935, page 433, subsections 2 and 5) make such cases our obligation after they live here one year, even though otherwise temporarily and there seems to be no practical recourse against the parents; neither can those children be sent back to the place of actual residence where they should be provided with institutional care of lengthy duration.

33. Item 19. **Non-residents.** Attention is directed to this item, comprising 39 patients for the month. It should be noted that they are the type of cases involving the greatest care and expense. To repeat, they are: 16 emergency cases, 14 accident cases, 5 psychopathic cases and 4 prisoners.

CLINIC CASES, CITY HOSPITAL, OCTOBER, 1937

Item

1	Total clinic admissions for October, 1937.....	822	
	(Including 51 rejections by clinic clerks)		
2	Cases rated "A"	346	42.0%
3	Trustee Cases	137	
4	Dept. Public Welfare	35	
5	W.P.A.	90	
6	U. S. P. H.....	26	
7	Other agencies	26	314 38.2%
8	Temporary treatment cases	14	1.7%

(To determine hospitalization or until able to return to work)

9	X-ray—part pay	3	
10	Part pay (11 were tonsil and adenoid cases).....	53	6.4%
11	City fireman (hurt in line of duty).....	1	
12	Non-residents	40	4.8%
13	23 from other states		
14	17 from Indiana—4 of which were Tbc. contacts		
15	Rejections by clinic clerks.....	51	6.2%
	Total	822	100.0%

CLINIC CASES

34. Observations herein made regarding hospital admissions also apply to the City Hospital clinic. There is a striking similarity in the percentages of this group when compared with cases requiring hospitalization.

35. Item 2; cases rated "A" make a nominal payment of \$1.00 and comprise 42%. This group needs especial attention. Inasmuch as those persons are not known to any of the welfare or relief agencies, it would seem that they are likely to be able to pay for treatment given them and perhaps should go to their family physicians. Such cases should be referred to the investigation bureau for attention before treatment is given, to verify their assertion of inability to pay. Item 12, non-residents, include 23 from other states and prior comment as to that group especially applies here.

EMERGENCY CASES

36. This committee realizes that an investigation of ability to pay cannot be conducted before emergency cases are admitted. Matters of general public health may also require exceptions at times; therefore no absolutely rigid or final policy should be adopted which would be contrary to good, common sense.

37. We realize that complete and accurate data upon admission together with good judgment will assist the city materially, therefore we suggest that those persons at the hospital who have charge of admissions should have a thorough knowledge of requirements and also be able to segregate the eligible from ineligible cases. They should be of the highest type obtainable.

FACILITIES AVAILABLE

38. In Marion County there is no need for any person being without proper medical attention because of inability to pay in whole or in part. There is already in operation a private bureau which will make arrangements for persons only able to pay in installments, whether in full or in part and thousands of cases are financed satisfactorily each year through it. Many are unaware of the facilities at hand and how financing may be arranged. Any hospital or physician will gladly give information about the facilities. There are four tax-supported hospitals, Indiana Central State, Indiana University, Veterans and City Hospitals with 3,002 beds and four private hospitals, St. Francis, Methodist, St. Vincent's and Community Colored Hospital, with 1,034 beds. In addition the county maintains Sunnyside, a sanitarium for tubercular patients. One of the four private hospitals estimates that it donates services and facilities of the value of \$130,000 annually or about 13% of its total business done.

The principal problem confronting the community seems to be that of requiring and obtaining pay from those who are able to pay, or sending them to pay hospitals or verifying their inability to pay.

RECOMMENDATIONS

38-a. We believe that any one of the following methods may be pursued to achieve a more nearly perfect solution of the problems herein considered.

First. A central investigation bureau for all public institutions in this county has been suggested. That has already been practically discarded elsewhere in this report because of the necessity of state legislation on the subject, the varying purposes of the institutions and the many opportunities for conflict of opinions as to where a patient should go.

Second. A central information bureau, for informative purposes only, would be of some help although it is not absolutely necessary. Financing that bureau would be a problem to settle if the information bureau is deemed necessary. This bureau has been considered herein.

Third. An appropriation of about \$6,000 for an investigation department to intensively investigate all non-pay cases at the City Hospital.

Fourth. The present system of investigating all non-pay cases by the private investigation bureau on a fee basis could be intensi-

fied. All non-pay cases, other than those not receiving public assistance, would be investigated and reports made to the hospital. The question of admission would still be decided by the hospital. This plan is considered more fully herein and inasmuch as there is no appropriation for employment of investigators, it appears that this plan should be continued at least for the present. The cases now investigated in that manner are selected at random with commendable results but the work would be intensified.

We will now consider the foregoing in more detail.

FIRST—(Central Investigation Bureau)

38-b. This committee has considered that part of the resolution suggesting a central registration or investigating bureau. Either of the two would be impracticable for all public institutions in the county because of a diversity of authority, purpose and control. Each institution has different requirements for admission caused by varying laws or purposes and those respective institutions can pass upon applications more efficiently than one central investigating or admission bureau which would be confronted with many questions and lack of authority to decide them unless there was a legislative enactment giving the central admission bureau jurisdiction over all of the public institutions within the county. If investigations were to be conducted for all institutions, county, city and state, then of necessity the work of the investigators would have to be state-wide rather than local.

SECOND—(Information Bureau)

It seems that, if possible, a central information bureau would expedite admissions to our various institutions by assisting those persons who may claim to be unaware of facilities at hand, rates and methods of payment on installments, although such information can now be obtained from any of the institutions or physicians within the county. At least two persons would be on duty, well informed regarding the different institutions and their purposes, to consult with and guide applicants to the proper place for admission.

40. The information bureau would only advise regarding facilities and methods of admission. It would under no circumstances recommend or make selection of professional men or institutions. That bureau would not investigate ability to pay and necessarily would not have contacts with emergency cases. If the information bureau is deemed feasible, financing will also have to be arranged.

41. Those applicants who are on the rolls of relief agencies would, upon immediate verification of that fact, be referred to the

proper institutions without further investigation. All other cases would be referred by the information bureau to the investigation bureau to ascertain ability to pay and residence qualifications.

THIRD—(Investigation Bureau at City Hospital)

Opposition to an appropriation for an investigation department for the City Hospital has eliminated any further consideration of it at this time.

Such a sum was requested as an item for the city budget this summer but was rejected. The city would not necessarily increase its income by thorough investigation of all applicants but on the contrary it is expected that pay patients would go elsewhere. The result would be more available beds and facilities for those who cannot pay, thereby postponing the day when added facilities must be provided. The investigating department should be supervised by this or another committee. As at present, the investigators would co-operate with other hospitals and agencies.

43. What is needed is more thorough investigation by financial investigators to determine the ability to pay or eligibility through residence of those seeking free treatment or institutional care at public expense. Those investigators must not be burdened with other duties but should do intensive work on the problems assigned them. Business acumen and ability to obtain and analyze financial and credit data should be the requisites of those to be employed.

44. The qualifications for such financial investigators are: a person of maturity, good judgment, pleasant personality, knowledge of what sickness means to a family, knowledge of living and industrial conditions in the hospital community, persons who will be governed by facts and not by appearances, who will be sympathetic with those who cannot pay and firm with those who can and should be made to pay for their own or their dependent's care.

FOURTH—(Present Investigating Methods)

45. The City Hospital already has a pleasing, economical and tactful arrangement for the investigation of paying ability of certain persons whereby they are now referred to a private organization outside the hospital which investigates and arranges for the payment of bills in whole or in part. The difficulty of training new personnel by establishing a new department would be eliminated by sending all persons who are not known to relief agencies to that bureau and if they are able to pay, to arrange for payments either in cash or in installments.

46. After emergency cases are admitted, they should also be investigated. Arrangements would be made with that bureau for payment in whole or in part for services rendered under the same conditions as is now done. For investigations, \$1.50 would be paid even though no collections were made or if payments were received 10% would be charged. There should be a trial period of at least four months for observation of a more intensive application of this manner of investigation and this committee should then further report its observations. Under no circumstances would such an investigation be waived, except on verified data supplied by recognized welfare or relief agencies.

In addition to ample facilities for those who are destitute and unable to pay, the hospitals of this county also co-operate with the same private bureau to provide care for that person who is neither on charity and yet because of past and present conditions, has had some unemployment or his reserves have been depleted. That person may be in a position to pay only a few dollars at a time, yet be willing to satisfy the debt over a reasonable period. Such persons make no secret of their plight but are hesitant about accepting charity. The private and city hospitals will accept such persons, making arrangements for either part or full payment according to the seriousness of the case and the expense involved. Such provisions have been in use for several years and they have worked to the satisfaction of the patient, hospital and physician. Before acceptance, there is an investigation of ability to pay, without any embarrassment to the applicant. That method of co-operation between the patient and the City Hospital, where used, has been especially pleasant and serves to guarantee that justice will be done those in need of treatment, who are able to pay in part only. The present need is to intensify the investigations as discussed throughout this report.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

47. Should other institutions such as Indiana University, Long and Coleman hospitals, or Sunnyside desire to avail themselves of the service, arrangements would be made so that the township trustees, judges and others who now certify applicants for admission would not do so until their financial ability to pay was first investigated by the private bureau and by the same method.

48. Forms of application for admittance for free treatment should require that applicants give full and complete information concerning their financial status. Details as to the matter of residence for the past several years should also be covered thoroughly

to assist in weeding out those who come to Indianapolis from distant points for free care. It would also be proper to include in the application for admittance a promise to pay or assignment for such services in the event an investigation would disclose that the patient had tangible assets or a claim for damages. The applications should be signed and sworn to.

49. Indianapolis now has a clearing house where all persons receiving relief or assistance from welfare agencies are registered. We suggest that all public hospitals and institutions avail themselves of this facility and register persons receiving free care with that clearing house, thereby centralizing all such information at one point.

49-a. This committee has observed that there is need in Marion County for facilities designed to care for chronic and incurable cases where the patient may be looked after properly.

The principal function of the City Hospital is to give remedial service and when a case is diagnosed as mildly chronic, it would be more economical to the taxpayers to provide quarters elsewhere, thus making space for patients in immediate need of the extensive curative and repairing facilities at hand.

The chronic case could well be cared for in another institution where elaborate facilities and equipment are not required. We are aware of the many opportunities for imposition on taxpayers which may arise, but believe if the problem is properly approached justice may be done to all concerned.

With the contemplated change of status of the Julietta county institution being now worked out, we believe no better solution to this part of the problem could be found than by providing an ample number of beds for those chronic and incurable cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION

50. Legislation should be sought, clearly defining the rights of persons involved in medical treatment and hospitalization and we suggest that when the next legislature convenes, bills be drafted and presented covering the following situations:

51. A—Many non-resident female indigents who are not eligible for relief or medical treatment, have been known to marry resident indigents who have established residence, for the purpose of becoming eligible. The law now provides that married women follow the settlement of their husbands (Acts 1935, page 433 [1]) but they should not be permitted to establish settlement for relief or medical treatment in that manner.

52. B—Either the county or township should be liable for all emergency ambulance calls made outside of the city limits to the City Hospital, and without obligating the hospital.

53. C—The county should be required to pay for treatment of all prisoners whose actual residence is outside of the city, in the same manner and method as federal prisoners are now paid for.

54. D—A new law should be enacted which provides that any person making false and fraudulent statements under oath for the purpose of obtaining free medical attention from any public institution should be subject to severe penalties. Townships also find the need for such a law in their poor relief work at this time. At present it appears, the only penalty is under the perjury statute for making false oath, which is so general that conviction is almost impossible.

55. E—The Acts of 1933, page 976, providing for a hospital lien on court judgments for accident cases should be amended to provide that no person may make a full and complete settlement and release in injury or accident cases without satisfying the hospital and medical bills arising from such accident. In twelve states including Indiana, which make provision for liens, in eleven there may be a lien against the claim before judgment. In Indiana the judgment has to be first rendered. The lien could be established by filing notice in the recorder's office and serving a copy on the holder of the claim.

56. F—The present law provides that townships are liable for medical attention given indigents (Acts 1935, page 434 [5]) but other sections provide that all help and care to indigents must be first authorized. When emergency cases are sent to a hospital, such consent and authority cannot be first obtained. In such event, the township should then be liable the same as though the consent had been obtained. We suggest that the relief laws be amended accordingly, if indigents do not live within the city where the municipal hospital is located.

57. G—The relief laws provide that non-residents who have been "supported as an indigent person" by any governmental agency may be deported (Acts 1935, page 437, section 13), but the language does not include persons who leave their place of settlement and go elsewhere for free medical attention. There are many cases where persons have come from other states seeking the free facilities of our City Hospital. That law should be amended to include and permit deportation of persons who come to the city for that purpose.

58. H—The present requirement of 12 months residence to acquire legal settlement for relief or charitable purposes is too short.

Many states have a longer time requirement. Understanding that the average is about three years, we believe Indiana should require at least that long a period of residence to acquire settlement.

59. I—Proper attention should be given by the legislature to the care of the insane. In the event the state does not have proper facilities for housing those who have been committed then the state should, at least, be required to pay the reasonable value of caring for those persons by the city or the county.

60. J—The legislative act of 1923, page 53, section 1, regarding responsibility of children for the care of parents should receive careful study and, if possible, amended to make it more effective.

CONCLUSION

61. We are indebted to the various hospitals throughout the country which have given us information and data, also various relief agencies, the medical profession, hospitals, personnel of the City Hospital, and other institutions. Attention is also called to the splendid spirit of co-operation existing between the City Hospital and the other governmental agencies of this county. The Marion County Welfare Board, township trustees, and other agencies have displayed a spirit which assists materially in expediting the service rendered. The Medical and Dental Business Bureau has also given invaluable service.

62. This committee believes that if any arrangement is made for the investigation of applicants to the City Hospital as outlined herein, that it be for a trial period of four months and that this committee be permitted to function and act until the results of that experiment are obtained and analyzed.

Respectfully submitted,

Mr. Fritz made a motion that the following committee report be accepted and a vote of thanks be given the members of the committee. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wallace and passed by the unanimous vote of the Council.

The report was then referred to the duly elected Councilmen who will take office on January 1st, 1939.

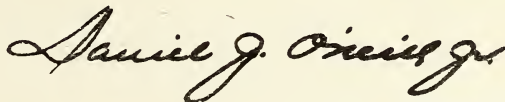
We hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete record of the proceedings of the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, held on the 19th day of December, 1938, at 7:30 p. m.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our signatures and caused the seal of the City of Indianapolis to be affixed.



President.

Attest:



City Clerk.

(SEAL)