Annual spring clean-ups organized as part of State Sanitary Conference program. (1910-1940s)

Minneapolis Health Department closed schools to stem spread of influenza. (October, 1918)

Cities/counties formed a public health nursing service with assistance of American Red Cross. (1920s)

Leaders of public health, labor and industry formed first Minnesota Safety Council. (June 1928)

“Death takes no holiday”, slogan of statewide auto safety campaign. (1929)

MDH Commissioner of Health A. J. Chesley created Industrial Hygiene Unit, forerunner to OSHA. (1941)

MPHA advocates for legislation to create local health departments. (1947-1948)

MPHA dues were $2 (1946 to 1956) and $3 (1956-1969).

MPHA published newsletters: Conference Call in 1940s to 1960s, Communique and Check-Up in 1970s and 1980s.

MPHA advocates for enactment of federal Medicare and Medicaid. (1965)

MPHA advocates for fluoridation of water supplies. (1967)

MPHA leads large coalition of community groups and professional associations to secure passage of Minor’s Consent to Health Services Act. (1969-1971)

MPHA holds annual meeting of 700 participants, the largest meeting in recent history. (1969)

MPHA was served by an executive secretary from the Minnesota Department of Health until a new constitution and bylaws were adopted as part of its Revitalization effort. (1971)

Smoking at MPHA annual meetings banned. (1974)

MPHA advocates for passage of Community Health Services Act, known today as Local Public Health Act, to create state-local partnership and system. (1974-1976)

MPHA receives APHA challenge grant funding to develop recommendations to advance environmental health and health education services. (1977)

MPHA sponsors forum, The Health of the People: Exploring our Roots, including transfer of its archives from MDH to the University of Minnesota Wangensteen Historical Library. (1981)
90 members provided feedback (survey) on 30 MPHA Future Directions recommendations. (1982)

MPHA advocates for universal access to health services. (1990 and subsequent years)

MPHA sponsors *Talking Roundtables on Health Reform* with Star Tribune newspaper. (1990-1991)

MPHA and Minnesota Medical Association (MPHA) sponsor *Medicine and Public Health Initiative*, with Robert Wood Johnson Foundation grant funding to hold conference and prepare written report. (1990s)

MPHA sponsors a *Day on the Hill* during the legislative session. (1992, 2001, 2013)

MPHA sponsors Emerging Leaders Network to support new/mid-career public health workers. (2000)

MPHA and Minnesota Council of Nonprofits present overview of public health services in Minnesota to Senate Health and Family Security Committee. (2003)


MPHA holds premiere of *Minnesota Confidential*, a 30-minute documentary to increase awareness about ability of minors to access confidential health services, and distributes companion *Guide*. (2006)

MPHA participates in large coalition to adopt Freedom to Breathe Act. (2007)

MPHA holds year-long celebration of its 100th anniversary, including statewide birthday party via video conference, film fest during public health week, annual conference hosting APHA guests, and Gala featuring keynote speaker, selected clips from *A Public Health Journal*, and history exhibits. (2007)

MPHA joins partners to support increased funding for SHIP--State Health Improvement Program. (2013)