May Day

Child Health Day

A Bulletin of Suggestions for 1927

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The ideal to which we should strive is that there should be no child in America, that has not been born under proper conditions, that does not live in hygienic surroundings, that ever suffers from undernutrition, that does not have prompt and efficient medical attention and inspection, that does not receive primary instruction in the elements of hygiene and good health.

HERBERT HOOVER
MAY DAY
CHILD HEALTH DAY
A Bulletin of Suggestions
for 1927

This Bulletin has been prepared for health officials, school officials, organizations, individuals, and communities by the American Child Health Association:

To state anew the high purpose of Child Health Day (a national day for celebrating your year’s work for child health).

To offer a few suggestions for year-round child health programs.

To indicate sources from which further helps may be secured.

For other practical suggestions for celebrating National Child Health Day, the reader is referred also to the:

MAY DAY REPORT FOR 1926
MAY DAY PLAN BOOK FOR 1926
   Either will be sent on receipt of 5 cents to cover cost of mailing.

Additional copies of this “Bulletin of Suggestions” may be had for 10 cents each.

Address

American CHILD HEALTH Association
370 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

[5]
May Day: What? Why?

May Day — Child Health Day — has become one of the national days in American life. The past three years have seen the growing vitality of the idea of consecrating a day to the health of our children, and 1927 will witness the natural and gratifying results of this development.

Thousands of communities have thrown themselves into the task of focusing attention on the health of their children. May Day therefore will become the celebration, the culmination, if you will, of all that has been accomplished during the previous year. Child Health Day will no longer mean simply a day of special propaganda or demonstration of child health — valuable as these may be — but will become a day of proud reckoning and interpretation of the entire child health work of the community throughout the preceding year. And, as it gathers up results, it also will set forth the important aims of the incoming Child Health Year.

This little book of suggestions for 1927 affirms that the State Department of Health is the official and enduring leader of health work in each state, and that May Day programs should, to the utmost extent possible, conform to its state-wide purposes and programs. On the other hand, perhaps no better instrument than May Day for building up the permanent interest of the entire community and of all voluntary agencies in an intelligent responsibility for the health of childhood has ever been offered State Departments of Health. Similarly, it is believed that Child Health Day, as defined above, presents to State and City Departments of Education an unusual opportunity to increase the effectiveness of their work for childhood through enlisting the interest of parents and the technical direction and assistance of the health officials, and upon the two to build a school health program which will benefit every child.

Inasmuch as the State Department of Health is the permanent, official agency created to preserve child health, the American Child Health Association desires to avoid the possibility of "short-circuiting" the proper line of communication by attempting to answer directly all requests made of it. Each state will benefit far more surely in the long run if the local communities turn to their Divisions of Child Hygiene.
of the State Departments of Health for detailed advice and material relative to year-round child health programs, and to the State Department of Education for material relative to problems of health education.

The American Child Health Association is ready to provide the State Departments of Health and state and local Departments of Education, so far as possible, specific materials and suggestions for their May Day programs. The selection of the final type of program may be more wisely left to the State Department of Health, with the cooperation of the State Department of Education, working with the local committees.

The May Day Festival Book
(New Edition)

An all-American, May Day-Child Health Day program, containing pageants, plays, tableaux, etc., and suggestions for celebrations compiled from the descriptions of May Day festivities sent in from all over the United States. Illustrated from photographs. Price, 10 cents.
The Call to the Colors—A United Front

Why is it too much to expect that EVERY organization, society, group, in every community should take upon itself to do something—however little—during the coming year that will benefit the health of its children?

What an Honor Roll there would be if, on next May Day, every local group, from the least to the greatest, reported some service that it had performed for child health.

Set yourself this aim. Begin by listing every organized group in your community with the name of its directing officer. See that the list includes the religious and the foreign-born groups, the labor unions, and the political parties. Separate the organizations into those that may reasonably be expected to do specific public health work, those whose support must be limited to endorsing child health work in some tangible way other than financial, and those which can be asked only to contribute financially.

Specific Public Health Work

In every community to-day the educational system is emphasizing as never before the health of the child. There are also voluntary organizations primarily devoted to the public health, such as public health nursing associations, tuberculosis societies, or child welfare societies. Before launching your May Day program, find out, both from the local departments of health and education and the voluntary agencies:

1. What each expects to accomplish by May 1st.
2. If the programs can possibly be broadened or intensified, so as to accomplish more.
3. What kind of assistance is necessary to bring about larger results.
4. Whether the State Departments of Health and Education have been consulted and approve the program.

Having determined the type of assistance that is necessary to make the best possible showing by May 1, the amount of money required, the personnel needed, the public support desired, the cooperation with health departments, with schools, with each other, necessary, the May Day chairmen or the committee acting for the state should see that these facts are put before the community groups and should try to interest each group in taking some share in one or more of the health plans.

[8]

Provided by the Maternal and Child Health Library, Georgetown University
Suggestions for Volunteer Groups

In securing community support no group should be omitted, as each has a definite gift to offer. Besides the local representatives of the national organizations giving some special form of cooperation, important groups, church, fraternal, labor, political, social, can each contribute to the success of the plan by endorsing the idea and standing behind some one of the health activities to be undertaken for the present year.

The important point is that EVERY organization has a contribution to make toward America's ideal:

That there should be no child in America
That has not been born under proper conditions,
That does not live in hygienic surroundings,
That ever suffers from undernutrition,
That does not have prompt and efficient medical attention,
That does not receive primary instruction in the elements of hygiene and good health.

This is "The Child's Bill of Rights" upon which National Child Health Day is based.

If your community is a very small one and not yet provided with a public health nurse or a local or county health officer, no doctor, perhaps, what can you do to advance the health of your children?

It may not be possible yet for you to begin such year-round programs as are suggested on later pages, but a sound beginning that will lead up to a rounded health program can be made if some one or more of the suggestions given below are followed out:

1. Write your State Department of Education and ask what are the first steps to be taken to put a health program in your schools. Begin to develop community sentiment to finance these "first steps."

2. Write your State Department of Health for advice as to the most immediate health needs in your community. Make plans to provide the means to meet these health needs.

3. Through the cooperation of your superintendent of schools, find out what per cent of the total school population have visited the dentist or have had their eyes examined by an oculist in the past year. If conditions warrant it, try to get a group of local clubs and societies to finance a dentist or an oculist for a day or a week, to examine, fill, or extract the teeth, or fit glasses for those school
children who otherwise would never have this done. You will have made a good start along the path that leads to the Blue Ribbon Child.

4. Likewise determine as soon as possible the percentage of your school children and, if possible, your pre-school children who have been vaccinated against smallpox and the percent that are immune or have been inoculated with toxin antitoxin against diphtheria. This will be the record with which you will want to compare your next year’s record on May Day.

5. With the cooperation of your health officer and your registrar of vital statistics, find out how many children under fifteen years of age have died during the preceding twelve months of measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, or tuberculosis. How can you cooperate with your Board of Health to save these lives?

6. What per cent of the grade-school population were given a complete physical examination by a physician in the last twelve months? What per cent were found to be without physical defects? How many of the pupils who were found to have correctable physical defects a year ago have had these defects corrected? How do the health records of this year’s entering group compare with last year’s? If you reported these facts for May Day a year ago, how do the present facts compare?

Reports of your activities should be forwarded by the local May Day Committee to the state health and education officers for study and comparison and for publicity as to their results.
Special Activities for 1927

What can any community, no matter how small or large, do before May Day that will be really worth while?

I. Why Not Wipe Out Diphtheria?

Every community could give its children complete protection against this dread disease with relatively little effort or cost. Diphtheria can be wiped out from your community. What finer satisfaction could be desired? Your pre-school children need it most. How do it? Communicate with your local health officer or the Division of Communicable Diseases of your State Department of Health, asking them to help you plan the work.

In the nation-wide campaign to wipe out diphtheria, smallpox, and typhoid fever, the emphasis is laid on the individual's responsibility toward community health and the great saving of child life. Are you meeting your responsibility?

Committees can urge the mayors of these cities to make adequate appropriation for the establishing of clinics for inoculation, the chief expense of which would be the remuneration of physicians who do the inoculating, in this way making it certain that no child need be without this service because of the expense.

Many health workers will be interested also in seeing the Minnesota and Michigan plans for state-wide diphtheria immunization, to be secured from the State Health Departments of those states, and in Eradicate Diphtheria, a descrip-

1At the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America held in Atlantic City in May, Dr. M. M. Seymour, deputy minister of public health of Saskatchewan and president of the Conference, proposed a plan for “drives” against diphtheria, smallpox, and typhoid. In brief, the scheme provides for devoting two months each during the coming year to diphtheria, smallpox, and typhoid. Thus, during September and October a survey is to be made of the incidence of diphtheria, and everything possible done to educate the public concerning its nature. At the same time, immunization or vaccination of the individual will be encouraged. The plan proposed was adopted by the Conference and, no doubt, will become effective with the month of September. Smallpox is to be the subject for November and December, and typhoid for January and February, 1927. Full information of this campaign may be obtained from your state health officer.

[11]
tion of the organization and success of the work in New York State, published by the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York. Price, 3 cents.

II. How Many Blue Ribbon Children Have You?

What is a Blue Ribbon Child? Let the physicians in your community set the standard. Mansfield, Ohio, set the following as its standard for a Blue Ribbon Child: That, after a physical examination by a physician and in the opinion of his teacher, he is rated (1) mentally normal, (2) free from physical defects, (3) reasonably cooperative in the practice of health habits, (4) satisfactory in his behavior and attitude in the school environment.

Further details regarding the requirements of a Blue Ribbon, as worked out locally in the Mansfield Child Health Demonstration, may be obtained from the Child Health Demonstration Committee, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.2

A variation of the Blue Ribbon Child idea is Virginia's "Five Point Child," who must have: normal vision, normal hearing, good teeth, good throat, and adequate weight.

These devices are means of interesting the parent and the child in getting a physical examination and correcting the defects found. They are unquestionably effective.

III. Have Every Child Enter School for the First Time with all His Removable Defects Corrected

No single activity will give greater health returns throughout the years than this. Do not wait until May Day to make

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2The Blue Ribbon as a Symbol of Superior Child Health. Dr. William DeKleine. The Red Cross Courier (Washington), February 15, 1926. A description of the use of this badge in the Child Health Demonstration in Mansfield, Ohio, and in Saginaw, Michigan, with a list of standard requirements for the blue ribbon.

plans for these examinations. If you examine your first-grade children this fall, and study their physical findings, you will gain an unanswerable argument for the need of examining next summer the children that are to enter school for the first time and correcting, so far as possible, their physical defects. This “summer round-up” project is sponsored and developed by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

For special reference to this project, see pages 20-21.

Your own State Departments of Education and Health can supply you with much material helpful in developing your plans, in addition to that to be secured from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 5517 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Penna.

### Suggested Slogans

In developing an all-the-year-round campaign for child health, it may be well to consider the use of the slogan as a compelling way by which interest may be aroused and maintained.

Some of the specially good ones found in reports of past years are Nevada’s “Keep Growing,” Virginia’s “Five Point Child,” which might well be a “Seven Point Child,” adding to vision, hearing, weight, teeth, and throat, correct posture and normal feet; “Join the Health Brigade,” “Watch Us Grow,” and “The Health Mardi Gras.” Local leaders will develop their own program built upon the needs of the particular community, and from this program select a fitting slogan.
The Schools and the All-the-Year-Round
May Day Program

Child Health Day affords opportunity for a celebration of the results of the year’s work, in which the children who have qualified may attain special honor — march at the head of the parade, be the mayor’s bodyguard, have the freedom of the city.

Consult your superintendent of schools, your health officer, your State Departments of Education and of Public Health and see whether such a program cannot be carried out in your town.

The attainment of these all-year-round child health programs does not depend upon the initiative and leadership of one person or agency, but upon the full participation of the entire community as organized in its health agencies, its school departments, and its homes. Each of these three forces has its important contribution to make in providing the intelligent service and the individual cooperation that are essential.

The Health Department, as official leader in the protection of the community’s health, may be expected to know best which objectives are most necessary and which proposal best fits in with the community-wide plans of the Health Department. This official advice and technical assistance through staff members should be counted upon. Likewise, the health department should recognize and make use of the potential and actual value of the mobilization of the community for the sound health objectives which crystallize around May Day.

The school, however, affords exceptional opportunities for securing effective results through education. The school health service should make certain that community facilities are utilized to secure for each child a health examination, followed by correction of remediable defects and protection from preventable diseases. Children and their parents or guardians should be led by teaching at school to desire to make full use of the findings.

Moreover, the school health program should also care for the health of children through provision of a healthful school environment and opportunities for those activities which promote health. In addition, its health instruction should include the imparting of such knowledge and the development of such attitudes as will lead to its intelligent and healthful behavior on the part of the child.
Whether the school health program be administered by the Board of Education or the Board of Health, the close cooperation of the school physicians, school nurses, the school administrators, and the school teachers is essential to the full success of these important community campaigns.

The home is, after all, the ultimate beneficiary of child health work, and as such should recognize its natural and inescapable responsibility. Without home cooperation health efforts struggle against the heaviest odds. With it, they quickly bring their real objectives of health and happiness. Every parent has a part to play, and must play it if our health and educational officials are to be upheld, if cooperation with the school authorities is to bring about better health attitudes and habits, and if children are to be saved the handicaps of remediable defects and preventable diseases.

If a May Day celebration is planned for the schools, then make sure that, as early in the semester as possible, the school people launch a health program to be carried on in all classrooms, so that May Day may really be the culmination of a year's conscientious work. Write to the State Department of Education for directions, course of study, and advice on this year-long program.

When the time comes for the festival, consider the following leaves from previous years' experiences:

The Festival Program

Try to make the festival program an active program — games, athletic events, or a pageant — participated in by the entire school population.

If a May Day pageant is used, it should arise out of the entire year's work and not be developed under pressure for the occasion.

If "ability tests" are used in the school's regular education program, an early announcement should be made to permit pupils to improve their "abilities" before May Day.

In case a complete outdoor field day cannot be developed as a May Day celebration, a regular assembly period may be devoted to a school stock-taking, at which time the pupils report, grade by grade, the health achievements of the year.

If it is to be a health-promotion demonstration, any May Day festival plan, especially those involving athletic events, strenuous games, and physical ability tests should take in full consideration the health status of all children participating.

[15]
A conspicuous feature of the May Day festival may well be the celebrating of the health gains made by the children.

There may be included in this festival recognition of any contributions made during the past year to such school equipment as promotes health (acquired by the schools from any source, or from any group). This may be the means of including in this festival the parent-teacher groups, Red Cross, tuberculosis associations, women's organizations, men's organizations, etc.

Suggested Follow-up

No May Day program can be considered to fulfill all of its possibilities as far as schools are concerned unless the local Public Health Council or Advisory Committee or other similar organization of citizens interested in public health progress gives serious consideration to the problem of translating the findings of May Day into action. It is the function of the May Day Committee to see that their efforts are followed up. This Committee might do the following things:

1. Examine the existing facilities for the health supervision and health instruction of children as these exist in the public schools or in volunteer or public organizations set up to serve these aims in the public schools.

2. Discover the weak points in the local organization and draw up plans for the strengthening of this point or points in the coming year. This means that plans should be made, then funds and personnel secured to correct the weakness.

3. Make definite plans for a simple scheme for following through, during the summer, the school's health program for children. The plan decided upon should be calculated to appeal to the parents of pre-school children using the Parent-Teacher Association. For the older children, it should be planned so that it can be largely carried out by themselves. If extra playgrounds, bathing facilities, etc., need to be provided in certain parts of the city to make this possible, the Committee should discover this fact and do what it can to remedy it.
Programs and Co-operation of National Organizations

There is every reason for confidence that the great national organizations which in previous years have given such warm approval and hearty support to May Day will again cooperate with the American Child Health Association, both nationally and locally, in making the day a success. These include the:

- American Country Life Association
- American Federation of Labor
- American Legion
- American Red Cross
- Boy Scouts of America
- Camp Fire Girls
- Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor
- General Federation of Women's Clubs
- Girl Scouts
- Junior Red Cross
- League of Women Voters
- National Bureau for the Advancement of Music
- National Congress of Parents and Teachers
- National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
- National Organization for Public Health Nursing
  (Nursing Division of the American Child Health Association)
- National Safety Council
- National Women's Christian Temperance Union
- Needlework Guild of America
- Playground and Recreation Association of America
- United States Department of Agriculture
- Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation
- Young Women's Christian Associations

Some of these national groups began listing in May, 1926, definite plans for all-the-year-round programs to climax on May Day, 1927. The following statements of interest, assured cooperation, and program had been received as these pages go to press (September 15, 1926):
American Country Life Association

An integral part of American childhood is reared in the country — on isolated farms or in small hamlets. In spite of the seeming health advantages of country life, we know that to-day sickness and death take a larger toll of mothers and children in the country districts than in cities.

To reduce sickness and death; to prevent contagion, especially among school children; to conquer undernourishment — these are vital problems for the grange, the school, the church, the boys' and girls' clubs, to solve together. And what will be the measure of our results? Every child in our own countryside normal!

To such a year-round program of child conservation the American Country Life Association lends its heartiest support.

Executive Secretary Henry Israel, 1849 Grand Central Terminal Building, New York.

American Federation of Labor

A special message from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor:

Many a person thinks of the man he might have been as he looks at children whose immaturity holds infinite possibility of development and richness and beauty of life. A healthy, sound body is the machine that the individual needs to live to fullest capacity. The habits and the care which develop a sound, healthy body begin in childhood, when the child is dependent upon what the family and society provide.

Child Health Day is to call our minds from the immediate obligations of life to consider whether we have done our full duty to make health possible for all children, and to consider what health means in living and to plan to utilize more fully information on health. Our National Child Health Day is purposely the first provision in a national conservation program, as well as fundamental in providing equal opportunity for all.

The American Child Health Association has the whole-hearted support of the American Federation of Labor.
Boy Scouts of America

The Boy Scouts of America regards health as one of its foundation tenets. As we sympathize in full with the aims of the American Child Health Association in their efforts to make the country-wide recognition of May Day a leverage to a better America, you may count our organization among your warm allies.

Chief Scout Executive James E. West, Headquarters National Council, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Camp Fire Girls, Inc.

Camp Fire Girls, Inc., will be glad to urge local groups to cooperate with the American Child Health Association in its efforts to make May Day a National Day on which will be celebrated community gains for childhood, in health and happiness.

Barbara Ellen Joy, Director Division of Outdoor and Health Activities, Headquarters, 31 East Seventeenth Street, New York.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, as usual, will cooperate with the American Child Health Association in using May Day for the summing up of its health activities for the year.

The health studies which are being made for the purpose of securing an intelligently instructed and informed public opinion back of official health work will be continued in the Public Welfare Department, and states will report progress on May Day. The five best studies in each state will be selected by the state judges and then printed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for distribution in the communities studied.

Again this year the American Child Health Association and the American Public Health Association have offered a prize of expert service in cooperation with the state health officials and the State Federation to the state completing the greatest

[19]
number of its studies on a percentage basis by March 31, 1927.

The Department of the American Home will urge making a health centre of every home and all members of the General Federation are asked to take an active interest in their community celebration on May Day of the progress in child health conservation during the preceding year.

For further information write to Chairman of Public Welfare, MRS. WALTER McNAB MILLER, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Girl Scouts

The Girl Scouts gave enthusiastic coöperation in many communities on May Day, 1926. In one place they prepared and served a health breakfast, in another a picnic lunch, distributed literature, led parades, and in numberless ways contributed their part to making the day a success. This coöperation will be continued in the coming year, and it is hoped in even a more permanent fashion.

Director, MRS. JANE DEETER RIPPIN. National Headquarters, 670 Lexington Avenue, New York.

National Bureau for the Advancement of Music

The National Bureau for the Advancement of Music is much interested in the plans for May Day, and stands ready to help with literature and suggestions those wishing to organize musical activities for that occasion. It has available a considerable collection of program material, and is also planning to print, and distribute upon request, a special musical program prepared for May Day.

The National Music Week Committee will help those participating in May Day activities by furnishing its leaflets, Suggested Entertainments for Music Week and Special Sunday Service. The Committee recommends that the musical programs given on May Day be repeated where feasible and before a different audience, if possible, during Music Week, May 1-7, if the community is to take part in this observance.

Address National Bureau for the Advancement of Music (Director, C. M. TREMAINE), 45 West Forty-fifth Street, New York.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers

The 1926 campaign of coöperation with the American Child Health Association in the May Day program was to stimulate community interest and coöperation in sending to
school in September its first-grade children as free as possible from remediable defects.

Forty-four state branches, with an enrollment of 1,281 associations, responded, and it is estimated that 50,000 children were better prepared physically for entrance to the first grade this September because of the summer's work.

The cooperation in May Day, as an all-the-year-round program for the National Congress, will continue this work and will try to assure to every child entering school for the first time an opportunity to begin in school work "free to gain" in every way.

The results of this all-the-year-round program can be reported on May Day, 1927, and will give legitimate cause for rejoicing and for renewed enthusiasm for the following "Summer Round-up."

Material for the conduct of the Summer Round-up consists of a First Report Card, a Second Report Card, a leaflet containing the entrance requirements and plan of procedure, a Broadside containing endorsements of work from cooperating associations, stories on the campaign as conducted in 1926, and an examination blank endorsed by the American Medical Association.

All associations carrying through the campaign requirements receive a certificate signed by the United States Commissioner of Education and by the President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

All of the material indicated above will be furnished free to associations registering for the work. Address: Mrs. A. H. Reere, President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 5517 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Penna.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

Sound health is an invaluable asset in the business world. We know this from experience and are, therefore, especially glad to cooperate in this May Day child health movement, destined to assure health and strength in larger measure to the girls and boys of to-day, who are the business women and men of the future.

President, Miss Lena Madeina Phillips, Headquarters, 1823 Broadway, New York.
National League of Women Voters

The League of Women Voters has proved by its activities in every state its constructive and forward-looking interest in the welfare of the children of the country. Its members have been ardent supporters always of the Sheppard-Towner Act.

A recent letter from Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the national body, points out: “The point in which the program of the American Child Health Association and the League coincide is in the provision of the means of lowering the mortality of mothers in childbirth and of infants, particularly in the first year of life.”

May Day chairmen will naturally turn to the state and local Leagues of Women Voters for helpful cooperation, particularly in efficient organizing.

President, Miss Belle Sherwin, National League Headquarters, 552 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Organization for Public Health Nursing

Nursing Division of the American Child Health Association

The National Organization for Public Health Nursing plans, as its May Day, 1927, project, to gather information about and stimulate interest in pre-school nursing. It hopes to have available, as the result of its year’s work, such information relating to public health nursing in the field of preschool health as will form a good basis for formulating a practical outline of scope and objectives in this field of public health nursing.

Director, Miss Jane Allen, Headquarters, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

National Safety Council

In 1926, for the first time, safety was added to health as part of the May Day program, and will be stressed again this year.

The Educational Division of the National Safety Council has furnished the outlines given below and will send additional suggestions on request:

Since safety is in much the same situation as health, being one of the so-called “practical” subjects seeking increased emphasis in the education of our children, the Education Division of the National Safety Council welcomes this opportunity to work with the American Child Health Association
in uniting private and public agencies in a constructive child welfare program.

The following single projects are offered as suggestions for initiating and sustaining the child's interest in safety. At the end of two school years the results of the work may be shown by means of an exhibition of children's work, or a dramatic presentation.

**Construction Project.** Unlimited opportunities for visualizing lessons in safety may be found in construction work. Blocks, sand tables, plastecene, paper, and cardboard may all be used as material in portraying in concrete form the hazards which a child meets in everyday life. These topics are suggested as a basis for such work:

1. The school neighborhood, showing dangerous and safe crossings, etc.
2. A lake or section of shore, showing bathing beach, bringing out the importance of learning to swim.
3. A camping scene, showing proper way to build and extinguish fire, the conservation of the forests.
4. A snow scene depicting proper places for coasting, skating, and other winter sports.
5. A model room or house, showing safe and unsafe practices in the home.

**Scrap Book Project.** The making of scrap books is popular because it offers a wide range of choice in form, color, materials, arrangement, and content. The book may be the work of the entire class or of one child. The books may contain original stories, drawings, clippings from magazines or newspapers, pictures, photographs, statistics, diagrams, and maps. Following is a list of subjects around which safety scrap books could be built:

1. The accidents in our city and how they might have been avoided.
2. What our city government is doing for safety.
3. The story of fire.
4. The story of transportation.
5. The United States Coast Guard, etc.

**Extra Curricular Activities.** School safety organizations, such as a Junior Safety Council or Patrol, do much to
promote safety in the school and neighborhood by providing opportunities for real community service. The activities of such an organization may include the regulation of child pedestrian traffic, guarding of dangerous crossings from the sidewalk, correction of unsafe practices in school buildings and on school premises, home inspection, bulletin board, etc.

The Education Division (ALBERT W. WHITNEY, in charge) and the Junior Safety Council of the National Safety Council, 120 West Forty-second Street, New York, publish manuals, handbooks, and plays which communities and teachers will find most helpful in developing their programs. Address the National Safety Council direct.

**National Woman's Christian Temperance Union**

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through its Health Department, is promoting prohibition as a contribution to child health, and is also pushing the more extensive use of milk for children and adults.

The organization is greatly interested in child health, and will cooperate with the American Child Health Association and the state and local May Day chairmen in promoting the May Day program.

Director Health Department, P. S. BOURDEAU-SISCO, M.D., 1315 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

**The Needlework Guild of America, Inc.**

Clothing has a relation to health. It must not only provide warmth and covering, but it must be so designed that it leaves the infant and little child all possible freedom of movement; above all, it must not permit strains or pressure that may upset the symmetry of the little body.

The Junior Division of the Needlework Guild, whose work is to provide new garments for those in need, and particularly for little children, wishes to make its contribution to the May Day Child Health Day program. It offers its services to state and local May Day chairmen, and will be glad to have referred to it those cases in which help is needed in getting the little children properly and healthfully clothed for school.

This personal knowledge of where the garments go will add human interest to the work of the Junior Division; it will minister to local needs, and will be a cooperation that will give strength and power to all concerned.

National Director of Junior Work, Mrs. MARIA HALSEY SYKES. National Office, 505 Franklin Building, 133 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Penna.
Playground and Recreation Association of America

The play activity of the child is one of the major factors in his mental and physical growth and the development of his character. It is a medium through which sound physical and mental health is achieved and retained.

Authorities all agree that suitable physical activity for outdoor exercise increases respiration, develops the lungs, stimulates the circulation, strengthens the heart, produces a normal healthy appetite, and aids the processes of digestion, all of which are fundamental to health. Recreation systems, therefore, through the country are very powerful agents for the health of children.

The Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, has literature which will be found helpful and suggestive for play features in celebrating Child Health Day.

The United States Department of Agriculture

The resources of the United States Department of Agriculture offer the most efficient and far-reaching machinery in the country for carrying to rural groups understanding of the real significance and vision of May Day, National Child Health Day.

The Extension Service of the Department acts constantly as a medium for carrying practical information from the great resources of the State Colleges of Agriculture to the farm homes of the country. The goal of this work is not only profitable production, but healthful and happy conditions of living.

Many of the projects in extension work have some relation to the May Day celebration — nutrition, child health, home management, sanitation — and, through the state and local workers, have contributed no little to the success of the Day.

This cordial support will be continued in the coming year, and the stimulating effect of such cooperation, it is hoped, will be of enduring benefit to the communities served.

May Day chairmen may secure much material (pamphlets, posters, films, and information of films) through the Extension Services of their State Colleges of Agriculture.

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Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation

The Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, as its name implies, seeks to foster sane and constructive athletic programs for girls and women, an aim which links it closely with the American Child Health Association.

Community Play Days, in which every child participates and which the community recognizes as "sport for sport's sake," contribute largely to community health. Programs of sports and games for such a day can easily be planned to meet the age, sex, and physical limitations of every group in the community. The Women's Division, which is fostering such play days, will gladly assist in arranging constructive programs for it. May Day, which is coming to have the nation-wide significance of Child Health Day, is an ideal time for a community to plan more adequate health-giving recreational facilities. It is a day to stimulate community interest in games and athletics—not only for every child, but for each individual child—and not only for one day in the year, but for an all-year-round play program.

Therefore, the Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation suggests the adoption and further development of the May Day plan, and stands ready to assist any community with suggestions or specific information.

Consult MARY WALLACE WEIR, Executive Secretary, Women's Division, 2 West Forty-sixth Street, New York.

The Young Women's Christian Association

The Young Women's Christian Association is thoroughly in sympathy with the proposal to emphasize Child Health on May Day.

"I feel sure," wrote Mrs. Robert E. Speer, of the National Board, in a recent letter, "that our Girl Reserve Department, as a result of its long experience in health program work with younger girls, is ready to cooperate in a most understanding way. Health Education Departments, both local and national, will also consider such an effort to make a consistent, community-wide child health program their vital interest and concern."

National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York.

[26]
Some Related Observances

Better Homes Week — April 24-May 1, 1927

The Better Homes movement stands on the belief that our people, by well-planned measures, can obtain for themselves a finer type of home and family life.

Close cooperation obtains between the sponsors of May Day and Better Homes in America. May Day has been designated Child Health Day of Better Homes Week.

Better Homes Week, April 24-May 1, 1927, will be nationally observed. Local May Day chairmen are urged to cooperate with Better Homes committees, and to obtain their cooperation. It is suggested that the inclusion of nurseries and outdoor play facilities in Better Homes demonstrations would be helpful.

Further information on the Better Homes program may be obtained from Better Homes in America, 1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Child Health Week — May 2-7, 1927

The practice of holding baby weeks, or child health weeks, by department stores has grown in recent years.

There is no connection between May Day, Child Health Day, and the child health weeks of the stores, but a number of department stores cooperated in the May Day celebrations in 1925 and 1926 by emphasizing child health in their newspaper and window advertising and by distributing the "Mothercraft Series" of pamphlets prepared by the American Child Health Association.

The attention of local chairmen is called to this valuable source of cooperation.

International Boys' Week — May 1-9, 1927

The International Boys' Week Committee, having for several years celebrated May Day as Loyalty Day in its week's program, is glad to encourage cooperation in local May Day observances, recognizing that health is one of the fundamentals of building citizenship.

The American Child Health Association expresses the hope that the state May Day chairmen cooperate with the International Boys' Week Committee in community programs.
Organization

Conditions in the several states vary so greatly in relation to child health conditions, needs, and groups available and willing to contribute each its mite toward a successful May Day celebration as the climax of a year's work that no one plan of organization could fit all communities.

It is wise, therefore, that each state chairman or state committee should have complete freedom to select the type of organization best fitted in each state. The following pages, therefore, merely indicate several plans which have proved satisfactory in states where they were set up.

The chiefs of the Divisions of Child Hygiene usually have been the official May Day chairmen. In 1926 they acted in this capacity in twenty-eight states, and the results achieved seem to warrant the wisdom of such selection. These chairmen have called to their active assistance the educational forces of the state, the leaders in volunteer health agencies, and representatives from the chief civic, social, religious, political, and business organizations in the state.

In the reports of the 1926 observance two forms of organizations have been repeated so often as to suggest their basic soundness:

County Organization

In this type, the state chairman appoints a qualified chairman for every county. This chairman in turn appoints local chairmen for cities, towns, and rural districts — the number selected being based upon local needs.

City Organization

Here the city is taken as the basis of organization, the state chairman appointing chairmen for as many cities and towns as possible, leaving the local chairmen to include rural chairmen in the May Day plan.

A. State Committee Organization

In this type, the state chairman forms a committee composed of state leaders and organizations interested and these, in turn, urge the cooperation of their local groups and suggest the selection of a chairman and various committees at a called meeting. This loose form has worked fairly well in some states.
B. State Committee Organization

A logical form of organization which would combine the good points of the others follows:

The May Day chairman requests the chiefs of official groups — such as State Boards of Health, Education, and Agriculture, the Extension Services of Universities, etc., heads of volunteer agencies interested in May Day, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, social agencies, tuberculosis associations, nurses' groups, the American Legion, Chambers of Commerce, Rotary, etc., to meet and organize a State Advisory Committee. This Committee to:

(a) Look over report of state's activities, noting strength and weakness.

(b) Indicate line of development based on findings.

(c) Select small group of persons of state-wide importance to form an executive committee with the May Day chairman, and appoint county chairmen, who in turn select local chairmen.

County or local chairmen to call meeting of representatives of all interested groups to work out local celebration of May Day. If county be made the working unit, as may well be the case in many states, the group should always include the health officer, county superintendent of schools and representatives of parochial or private schools, county farm and home demonstration agents, presidents of medical societies, judges of county courts, and representatives from all social, civic, political, and religious groups in the county.

From the local group committees should be appointed to organize and carry on the work. The following are merely suggestions and may be enlarged at pleasure:

(a) Program: to select type of celebration best suited to community and to compile and edit report to state chairman.

(b) Finance: to raise funds, if necessary to successful celebration.

(c) Publicity: to secure cooperation of press and furnish it with items of interest; to use various other means of attracting attention to program, such as radio, talks, sermons, window displays, posters, etc.

(d) Coordination: to obtain support for the May Day celebration from all the community forces.
Some Further Suggestions on Sources of Authoritative
Child Health Bulletins, Films, Posters and Slides

No extensive bibliography is here attempted. It is taken for
granted that communities will apply first to their own Depart-
ments of Health and Education, both state and city. Practically
all these Departments have a wealth of authoritative material
on health and health education which they have prepared for
the people of their state and locality. The following list, there-
fore, attempts only to indicate a few sources of supply in ad-
dition to those given in the previous pages.

In most cases there is a charge, generally nominal, for the
publications. It is wiser first to send for a price list. A letter
stating with some exactness what you need will enable these
groups to put their experience at your service.

American Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York
City
American Dental Association, Department of Dental Education, 58 E.
Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
American Posture League, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City
American Social Hygiene Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York
City
Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, 848 N. Dearborn Street,
Chicago, III.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Welfare Division, 1 Madison
Avenue, New York City
National Child Welfare Association, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City
National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, 370 Seventh Av-
enue, New York City
National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New
York City
National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.
National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 370 Seventh Avenue,
New York City
National Tuberculosis Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City
U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.
Woman's Foundation for Health, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City

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—and the Church’s part

“If I were to offer a prayer, it would be first for the spiritual excellence of our nation and next for its well-being in health. In order to effect the physically perfect nation, I would begin with the children.”—Warren Harding.

Physical well-being is inextricably bound up with “spiritual excellence.” Health and holiness were originally the same word. May Day should, therefore, emphasize the spiritual heritage of the child as a part of his well-rounded development.

Children are the vital interest of the church. May Day falls on Sunday this year, thus offering the church an opportunity, as never before, to help make the vision of May Day live in the hearts of old and young.

As this little book goes to press conferences are under way, and planned, with the leaders of the churches—Catholic, Jewish, Protestant—to secure their interest and cooperation. The results of these conferences will be sent to state chairmen in the near future. Meantime, it is urged that every May Day chairman plan to call upon the churches for their aid, and that every individual share in securing the interest of his minister, priest, rabbi, in planning for some appropriate Sunday service on May Day.

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