The Children's Bureau

YESTERDAY, TODAY
AND TOMORROW

United States Government Printing Office
Washington : 1937
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established a bureau to be known as the Children's Bureau.
That said Bureau shall investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people, and shall especially investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories.

Act establishing the Children's Bureau,
Approved, April 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 79).
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Provided by the Maternal and Child Health Library, Georgetown University
JULIA LATHROP
Chief, Children's Bureau
1912-1921

Provided by the Maternal and Child Health Library, Georgetown University
INTRODUCTION

What is the Children's Bureau? Why and when was it created? What is its function as a part of the Federal Government? What services does it render to the people of the United States?

Created by act of Congress, the Children's Bureau was the first public agency in the world the function of which was to consider as a whole the conditions, problems, and welfare of childhood. Its establishment was due to the belief of many individuals and associations that children are the most important of the Nation's resources and that the Federal Government should foster their development and protection by the means which have served other fields of national interest, namely a center of research and information concerning their health and welfare and the best methods by which they may be promoted.

The creation of the Children's Bureau was first suggested to President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906 by Lillian D. Wald, founder of the Henry Street Settlement in New York City. The recommendation of President Roosevelt and, later, of President Taft that such a bureau be created, the endorsement of the idea by the first White House conference on child welfare in 1909, and the support of numerous organizations and individuals representing varied interests, led to the introduction of several bills from 1906 to 1912, when the Sixty-second Congress passed the measure sponsored by Senator Borah. This act was approved by President Taft April 9, 1912. It directed the Children's Bureau "to investigate and report * * * upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people."

At first a part of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Bureau was transferred to the United States Department of Labor at the time of its creation in 1913.

Those who urged the establishment of a Federal Children's Bureau laid emphasis on the need for a central office where the facts of child life might be collected, reviewed, and interpreted,
to the end that individuals, communities, and organized groups struggling with problems affecting children might obtain the information necessary for intelligent action, thus reducing to a minimum needless experimentation and the duplication of unsuccessful methods.

A function which the Children's Bureau has from the first endeavored to perform, is, therefore, that of serving as a clearing house of information. Through research and special field studies the Bureau assembles data on the various phases of child health and child welfare throughout the United States as well as on significant activities in other lands. The information thus obtained is analyzed, interpreted, and prepared for public distribution through suitable channels.

The inquiries received by the Bureau for information on child welfare come from individual parents in remote communities as well as from professional people seeking technical information and public officials concerned with State and local systems of caring for dependent and delinquent children, the protection of children from premature or harmful employment, and the promotion of maternal and child health. They give daily evidence of the continuing need for a central office where current information may be assembled for general distribution and where, above all, the problems of the child may be considered as a whole.

Since the creation of the Children's Bureau was first discussed, a generation has grown to adulthood. Many persons not familiar with the origin of the Bureau write to obtain information as to its history, organization, and purpose. It is in answer to the increasing number of such inquiries that the present bulletin has been prepared.

It is not only discreditable to us as a people that there is now no recognized and authoritative source of information upon these subjects relating to child life, but in the absence of such information, as should be supplied by the Federal Government many abuses have gone unchecked; for public sentiment, with its great corrective power, can only be aroused by full knowledge of the facts. In addition to such information as the Census Bureau and other existing agencies of the Federal Government already provide, there remains much to be ascertained through lines of research not now authorized by law; and there should be correlation and dissemination of the knowledge obtained without any duplication of effort or interference with what is already being done.

Theodore Roosevelt.
Message to Congress, February 15, 1909.
ORGANIZATION OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

There are more than 43,000,000 infants, children, and young persons under 18 years of age in the United States. Congress directed the Children's Bureau to investigate and report upon all phases of their welfare, especially "infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories."

The act establishing the Bureau gave no directions as to its organization, beyond stating that it should be under the direction of a chief "to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate", and an assistant chief to be appointed by the head of the department in which the Bureau is located.

To the Bureau's functions of making investigations and reports the Congress has at different times added a third, namely, the administration of certain Federal laws affecting child welfare, such as the first Federal child-labor law (1912-18); the Federal Maternity and Infancy Act (1922-29); and, in 1935, the maternal and child-welfare provisions of the Federal Social Security Act.

To investigate, to report, and to administer—these are the specific functions of the Children's Bureau. The organization of the Bureau is based upon these functions and the services growing out of them which the Bureau is called upon to give, such as consultation and advisory service to States, localities, and organized groups concerned with the health and welfare of children.

Changing needs and conditions from time to time require changes in organization. At the present time the work of the Children's Bureau is carried on through divisions organized to enable it to perform its essential functions of investigation, reporting, administration, and consultation.
To Investigate

The subjects on which the Children's Bureau is directed to assemble facts fall, roughly, into three categories: Health, social welfare, and employment. Work in these fields is carried on through the following divisions:

Division of Research in Child Development.

The Division of Research in Child Development is in charge of studies relating to the growth and health of the child from the prenatal period through adolescence and of studies relating to maternal and child health, welfare, morbidity, and mortality. Preparation of the Bureau's bulletins for parents on prenatal, infant, and child care, and on mental hygiene, is under the direction of this division, which has the assistance of two advisory committees of distinguished pediatricians and obstetricians. In this way the Bureau endeavors to coordinate the results of scientific research and the experience of the practitioner to meet the everyday needs of parents as well as the needs of professional persons in the fields of medicine, nursing, and public health. The division works closely with the Maternal and Child-Health and Crippled Children's Divisions, together with the Public Health Nursing Unit, in connection with studies that may be undertaken under the social-security program.

Industrial Division.

This division is concerned with problems of employment of children and young people. It conducts investigations in matters relating to the extent, kind, and conditions of child labor, occupational hazards, laws affecting the employment of minors and their administration, methods of vocational guidance and junior placement, and vocational opportunities for minors. Both technical and popular reports on these subjects are prepared by the division. During the operation of the National Recovery Administration the Industrial Division cooperated closely with that organization in formulating child-labor standards for the N. R. A. codes, and in the development of policies regarding industrial home work and the employment of handicapped workers. It made certain studies at the request of the N. R. A. The Industrial Division has been participating in the development of plans for the administration of the child-labor provisions of the Walsh-Healey (Government Contracts) Act, and in studies needed to supply a basis for administrative action.
Social-Service Division.

Social services for children have been defined as those which promote the well-being of all children and which protect and care for dependent, neglected, delinquent, and handicapped children. This division is especially concerned with community provision for such services; with methods of caring for children in institutions and in foster homes; with special problems associated with dependency, neglect, illegitimate birth, mental deficiency, and physical handicaps affecting the social welfare of children; with community provision for recreation; with the organization of State and county departments or units of public welfare; and with the study of legislation affecting the social welfare of children. Many of the Bureau's studies in these fields are undertaken at the request of State authorities.

Delinquency Division.

Originally a part of the Social-Service Division, this division was created to meet the ever-increasing public demand for information on problems related to the causes, treatment, and prevention of juvenile delinquency. The division is particularly concerned with research, advisory, and informational services in such methods of prevention and treatment of behavior problems as legislation, the organization of community services, juvenile courts and probation, and institutions for delinquent children. Special studies and community demonstrations in these fields are conducted by the division.

Division of Statistical Research.

The work of the Division of Statistical Research is of four kinds: Original statistical studies; the approval of plans and schedule forms and tabulation, analysis, and statistical interpretation of the findings of studies made by other divisions of the Bureau in their respective fields; the compilation and analysis of birth, infant and maternal mortality, population, and other statistical data gathered by other Federal Departments; and the tabulation, analysis, and interpretation of social statistics reported to the Bureau periodically by various agencies in child welfare and related fields.

A scientific investigation of child life has been begun but yet remains to be finished.

CALVIN COOLIDGE
July 4, 1924.
To Report.

The various divisions of the Bureau write reports of the Bureau's investigations, as the law directs—many on technical subjects for the physician or the statistician, many presenting technical results in terms that will be readily understood by all those who are interested in the welfare of children. For it is evident that if the Bureau is to report effectively the results of its investigations, it must find ways of reporting that will be understood by the whole public which it was created to serve.

Hidden within the tables of the statisticians and the pages of technical reports lie many vital facts about American children. But there are millions of American citizens who have never read a technical report and probably never will. The facts assembled must be made intelligible to the average father and mother as well as to the experts in the fields of health, labor, the social sciences, and public-welfare administration. One of the chief functions of the Bureau is therefore the writing and publishing of both technical and popular educational material and its distribution to specially interested groups or to the general public.

The work of publication and distribution is carried on through the following channels:

Editorial Division.

The Editorial Division has charge of the preparation for publication of all material issued by the Bureau in printed form. This includes popular bulletins, folders, and leaflets for the use of parents, on maternal, infant, and child care and child training, as well as more technical material such as charts, graphs, maps, and special publications for the use of physicians and other professional people engaged in child-welfare activities of various kinds. This division also has charge of the preparation of exhibits, through which the public may be informed of the facts about children which the Bureau's studies and research have revealed. Publication of a monthly summary of child-welfare news and of information and research on child welfare in foreign countries are also functions of this division.
Correspondence Section.

The Children's Bureau receives about 400,000 letters a year. Many of them are requests for publications. The Correspondence Section is in charge of the distribution of publications and of all general correspondence. Requests which come from parents and others for information pertaining to special problems relating to children are referred directly to the division within whose province the subject of the inquiry lies. This direct contact with individuals is one of the ways through which the results of the Bureau's work are made immediately available to the general public.
To Administer.

The Children's Bureau has been entrusted by Congress with responsibility for administration of certain Federal laws. The first Federal child-labor law, which was in effect from 1917 to 1918, was administered through a Child-Labor Division. The Federal Maternity and Infancy Act, in effect from 1922 to 1929, was administered through a Division of Maternity and Infant Hygiene. These divisions ceased to exist when the acts ceased to be operative.

At the present time the Children's Bureau is responsible for administration of the maternal and child-welfare provisions of the Social Security Act, which was approved by the President August 14, 1935. The divisions of the Children's Bureau having administrative responsibility are as follows:

**Maternal and Child-Health Division.**

The Social Security Act, in title V, part 1, authorizes an annual appropriation of $3,800,000 for grants to the States "for the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve, as far as practicable under the conditions in each State, services for promoting the health of mothers and children, especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress." The Maternal and Child-Health Division was set up by the Children's Bureau in 1935, under the direction of a physician, to administer these grants in aid and to make, in cooperation with the Division of Research in Child Development, such studies and investigations as may be required. This division works in direct cooperation with the State health departments, by which maternal and child-health services under the act are administered in the States. Through this division the services of regional medical consultants, pediatricians, obstetricians, public-health nurses, and a nutritionist are made available to the States for consultation and educational purposes in connection with State maternal and child-health programs.

**Crippled Children's Division.**

The Social Security Act, in title V, part 2, authorizes an annual appropriation of $2,850,000 to be allotted to the States for the
purpose of enabling them to extend and improve services for locating crippled children and for providing medical, surgical, corrective, and other services and care, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions that lead to crippling. This part of the act is administered by a Crippled Children's Division, headed by a physician. This division maintains close contact with whatever agency is designated by each State to administer services for crippled children under the terms of the act. Through this division the services of regional medical consultants, orthopedic surgeons, medical social workers, and public-health nurses are made available to the States for consultation purposes in connection with State programs of services to crippled children.

Public Health Nursing Unit.

Public health nursing activities constitute an important part of the work of the States under both the maternal and child-health and crippled children's provisions of the Social Security Act. To assist and cooperate with the States in the development of this program a Public Health Nursing Unit has been established in the Bureau with a director and regional nursing consultants. This unit serves both the Maternal and Child-Health and Crippled Children's Divisions.

Child-Welfare Division.

The Social Security Act, in title V, part 3, authorizes an annual appropriation of $1,500,000 "for the purpose of enabling the United States, through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State public-welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and strengthening, especially in predominantly rural areas, public-welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent." The grants to the States are administered through a Child-Welfare Division, headed by a social worker. This division maintains close contact with the State public-welfare departments. The Federal funds are used by these State departments to pay part of the cost of district, county, or other local child-welfare services and for developing State services for the encouragement and assistance of adequate methods of community child-welfare organization in areas predominantly rural and other areas of special need.
To Consult.

The greatly increased development of health and welfare services for mothers and children under public auspices throughout the United States has been responsible for an increasing demand for consultation service in connection with the organization of public programs. More and more each year the Children's Bureau has been called upon for advice and assistance in planning or reorganizing such programs, so that consultation service to States and local agencies has come to be one of the Bureau's major functions.

Each division of the Bureau devotes some of its time to consultation service. The Division of Research in Child Development assists in planning studies of conditions affecting maternal and child health and mortality and, on request, assigns a member of the division staff to make special studies if necessary. The Industrial Division consults and advises with officials of State departments of labor and representatives of agencies in the State concerned with child labor and with the standards and administration of child-labor laws. The Social-Service Division is called on constantly by State and county welfare departments and superintendents of children's agencies for advice and assistance in planning programs for care of dependent, neglected, and physically or mentally handicapped children. The increasing public interest in delinquency problems brings numerous requests to the Delinquency Division for consultation service in planning preventive programs for various communities. The Division of Statistical Research gives service of various kinds to State and local officials in connection with statistical studies and current statistical reports in various fields. The Editorial Division is frequently asked for suggestions in planning educational publications and exhibits. Mention has already been made of the consultation services available to States and localities through the divisions of the Bureau that administer the maternal and child-welfare provisions of the Social Security Act.

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Assistance and cooperation are given also to national organizations in the professional, civic, fraternal, labor, and other fields concerned with programs of maternal and child health and welfare.

Close cooperation exists among the divisions of the Children's Bureau which administer the provisions of the Social Security Act. Representatives of these divisions serve on the regional staffs organized to give consultation service to the States. Through these regional staffs the services of a physician, a public-health nurse, and a social worker are made available to groups of States in each of five regions.

We have an Agricultural Department and we are spending $14,000,000 or $15,000,000 a year to tell the farmers, by the result of our research, how they ought to treat the soil and how they ought to treat the cattle and the horses, with a view to having good hogs and good cattle and good horses. Now, there is nothing in the Constitution especially about hogs or cattle or horses; and if out of the Public Treasury at Washington we can establish a department for that purpose, it does not seem to be a long step or a stretch of logic to say that we have the power to spend the money in a Bureau of Research to tell how we may develop good men and women.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
March 19, 1910.
STAFF OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

The first Chief of the Children's Bureau was the late Julia C. Lathrop, who was the first woman to be appointed head of a major bureau of the United States Government. Her wisdom, vision, and courageous leadership in a pioneer field of Government activity laid the foundation for development of the Bureau's work and set standards which time and experience have shown to be justified.

Miss Lathrop served from 1912 to 1921. Upon her resignation she was succeeded by Grace Abbott, who had joined the staff of the Bureau in 1917, as director of the Child-Labor Division, in charge of administration of the first Federal child-labor law. Miss Abbott's appointment as Chief of the Children's Bureau was followed almost immediately by passage of the Federal Maternity and Infancy Act, which also broke new ground. Her administration of these two pioneer measures demonstrated the possibilities of vital, flexible, and constructive Federal and State cooperation in the administration of child-welfare programs. Miss Abbott served under five Presidents, and her conduct of the general research, educational, and advisory work of the Bureau revealed a fearless ability to see in the facts of today the needs of tomorrow and to anticipate those needs by far-sighted action. With rare understanding of the meaning of social and economic developments in national life, Miss Abbott saw the needs of childhood always in their relation to general social needs but was unfailing in her insistence that the needs of children are paramount.

After Miss Abbott's resignation as Chief of the Bureau in 1934, the President appointed the Assistant Chief, Katharine F. Lenroot, to succeed her. Miss Lenroot had entered the Bureau in 1915 as a special agent and had served successively as assistant director of the Social-Service Division and director of the Editorial Division before becoming Assistant Chief of the Bureau.

The present Assistant Chief, Martha M. Eliot, M. D., had previously served as Director of the Division of Maternal and Child Health, now the Division of Research in Child Development.

All division directors and members of the professional staff are experts in their particular fields, and all members of the staff are...
appointed as a result of competitive civil-service examinations. The staff includes physicians, public-health nurses, a nutritionist, social workers, industrial economists, statisticians, lawyers, editors, and the necessary administrative and clerical force.

The staff of the Bureau has never been a large one. It has been the practice to keep a minimum permanent staff and employ certain staff members on a temporary basis for the limited period of a specific study. On March 15, 1937, the staff numbered 230, including permanent and temporary employees both in Washington and elsewhere.

The Bureau has from the beginning received valuable assistance from its advisory committees of pediatricians and obstetricians, who have cooperated in planning studies in the field of maternal and child health and in preparing bulletins for parents, publications on standards for the use of physicians, and reports of special studies of infant and maternal mortality, diseases of children, and physical and mental hygiene.

A committee of physicians on physical standards for working children, appointed by the Bureau, helped to formulate standards of normal development and sound health for use in making physical examinations of children going to work. An advisory committee on employment of minors in hazardous occupations, composed of specialists in State labor-law administration, safety engineers, and industrial hygienists, worked with the Bureau in formulating recommendations for protection of young workers against industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

The Bureau has an advisory committee on social statistics and one on training schools for socially maladjusted children. Since the Bureau has been made responsible for administration of the maternal and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act, a general advisory committee and special advisory committees on maternal and child health, maternal care, crippled children, and child welfare have been appointed.

It is obvious that...
WHAT THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU DOES FOR CHILDREN

The Child as a Whole.

The real basis of progress in safeguarding the health and general welfare of the Nation's children lies in a threefold program: Correction of existing conditions that stand in the way of the child's well-rounded development; prevention of such conditions; and, above all, general application of knowledge of those conditions which will enable children everywhere to be born, to grow, and to develop according to standards that will give them their fair chance in the world.

Changing conditions of national life, emergencies such as those which occur in periods of depression and widespread unemployment, discoveries resulting from the advances of science, and the needs of special groups at different times may require emphasis to be placed first on one and then on another of the varied factors contributing to child welfare. However, each factor must be weighed in relation to all the others, for the welfare of the child as a whole is like a fabric woven of many different threads.

Immediate responsibility for the welfare of children lies with their families and their home communities. But if there is one fact more than any other that has emerged from all the studies of the Children's Bureau, it is that the primary essential of child welfare is the power to maintain a decent family living standard, and this is dependent upon many factors not within individual control. In other words, the problem of economic security is a vital part of the whole problem of child welfare, and measures tending to promote economic security make a very definite contribution to the well-being of children.

The role of the Federal Government, through the Children's Bureau, in promoting the welfare of children has been described as that of "an intelligent and interested cooperator." This cooperation takes the form of services which families, localities, and States are unable to provide without aid, such as the collection of essential facts about children from many different sources, the correlation and analysis of these facts in the light of medical, social, and economic factors, the determination of standards that
Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

may serve as a guide to the individual parent as well as to units and agencies of Government in dealing with the problems of the younger generation, and the administration of Federal grants in aid to the States for specific purposes.

What the Children's Bureau does for maternal and child health, for the child at work or at play, and for the child who is delinquent, dependent, neglected, or handicapped in mind or body is but a part of the Bureau's objective of discovering and serving the needs of all children by means of a unified approach to all problems concerning them and by emphasis on the interdependence of the welfare of children and the economic security and welfare of the community as a whole.

Children are not safe and happy if their parents are miserable, and parents must be miserable if they cannot protect a home against poverty.

"...The power to maintain a decent family living standard is the primary essential of child welfare."

Julia C. Lathrop.
Child and Maternal Health and Child Development.

When the Children's Bureau was created in 1912, the birth-registration area had not yet been established. No one knew the number of infants born each year nor the exact number that died. It was, therefore, impossible to determine accurately the mortality rates of mothers and infants. The Bureau of the Census, however, estimated that at least 300,000 infants died each year before reaching their first birthday, but there was little knowledge of the factors responsible for this waste of life.

The first pamphlet issued by the Children's Bureau was one entitled "Birth Registration; An Aid in Protecting the Lives and Rights of Children." This publication marked the beginning of the Bureau's effort to cooperate with other bureaus of the Government and with private organizations and individuals in securing for the United States such a system of uniform vital statistics as every other civilized nation had long possessed.

The first right of the child is to life. Therefore, the first investigation undertaken by the Bureau was a study of infant mortality in a series of typical communities of different sizes and varying characteristics in States whose birth records were approved by the Bureau of the Census. The great English authority on public health, Sir Arthur Newsholme, had pointed out that "infant mortality is the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare." It was agreed that the conditions which destroy so many of the youngest lives must also result in crippling many others and must react unfavorably upon the health of the entire community.

In order to determine what these conditions were, the Children's Bureau traced the lives of approximately 23,000 infants from birth to their first birthday, if they lived that long, or to their death, if they died under 1 year of age, and studied the various factors which might be held responsible for their death. These studies, the first of the kind undertaken by any nation, showed the close relationship existing between the infants' chance of survival and the earnings of the fathers, the manner in which the infants were fed, sanitary conditions, the presence of the mother in the home or her work outside the home, and the physical care the infant received. The published reports of these studies made available for the first time a body of scientific data on the causes of infant deaths. They are still studied and quoted today.
As the cities of the United States became aware of conditions and interested in reducing the infant death rate, the Children's Bureau published a pamphlet on baby-saving campaigns, summarizing the experience of the most successful cities for the benefit of health workers in other localities.

The investigation of infant mortality indicated that a large proportion of infant deaths are the result of conditions existing before birth and also that the sickness or death of the mother after the baby's birth lessens the baby's chances for life and health. One of the next undertakings of the Bureau was, therefore, the collection and interpretation of statistics of maternal mortality.

During the operation of the Federal Maternity and Infancy Act, increasing attention was paid to the problem of maternal deaths, and it was at a meeting of State directors in charge of the administration of this act, held at the Children's Bureau in 1926, that a plan for a study of factors influencing the maternal death rate was presented by the chairman of the Bureau's advisory committee on obstetrics. This plan as carried out involved study of 7,500 deaths assigned by the Bureau of the Census to puerperal causes. These were not selected cases. Every such death occurring over a 2-year period in 13 States and over a period of 1 year in 2 States was investigated at the request and with the cooperation of State departments of health and State medical societies. The study was not confined to facts given on the death certificates. The physicians of the Children's Bureau and those associated with them in the study personally interviewed the doctor, midwife, or other individual who had attended each of these women.

The findings of this study, embodied in a technical report for the use of medical schools, physicians, and other experts, and in a summarized report for more general use, were accompanied by recommendations drafted by the advisory committee on obstetrics. These recommendations agreed in all fundamentals with those of similar studies undertaken in certain cities while the Children's Bureau study was in progress. They advocated leadership and the setting of standards for maternal care by the medical profession, and the extension and strengthening of education of the general public in regard to the need for and meaning of adequate maternal care. Through the maternal and child-health services set up in the States under the Social Security Act, the recommendations of these reports are being increasingly applied.
As statistics had consistently indicated that the maternal mortality rate of the United States was exceedingly high as compared with that of other civilized nations, the Children's Bureau, in cooperation with a subcommittee of the Committee on Prenatal and Maternal Care of the White House Conference of 1930, made a study of the statistical factors underlying comparability of the rates of the United States and 16 foreign countries. The investigation demonstrated that no matter what method of procedure was used the United States maternal mortality rate remained exceedingly high as compared with other countries—and that the maternal mortality rate of the United States is actually one of the highest in the civilized world.

Next to the right to life, the child has a right to health. The Children's Bureau was directed by its organic act to investigate "diseases of children." One of the first diseases selected for study was rickets. The prevalence of this disease, the resulting danger to life, the decreased physical efficiency of those deformed by it, and the consequent economic loss to the community, made it advisable to study not only causes but prevention.

The outstanding feature of this investigation, therefore, took the form of a 3-year demonstration in community control of rickets, undertaken in New Haven, Conn., in cooperation with the Yale University School of Medicine and the New Haven Department of Health. The demonstration was in two parts: First, the prevention of rickets, by means of sunbaths and cod-liver oil, among babies born in the district selected for the study; and, second, the study of older children in the district to determine the amount of rickets already present. Frequent examinations, both physical and roentgenographic, were made to watch the progress of the infants' growth. Before correct interpretation of the findings could be made it became important to establish what would be considered normal bone growth. A study was therefore undertaken in Puerto Rico, where the antirachitic effect of tropical sunlight would be expected to promote growth as nearly normal as it would be possible to find. The conclusions of the Puerto Rico study were of value in the interpretation of the data obtained in the New Haven study and in the determination of the efficacy of preventive measures.

More recently the Bureau's studies of rickets have been extended to the determination of the comparative antirachitic value of certain food substances such as cod-liver oil, salmon oil, viosterol, and various types of irradiated milk.
As little scientific work had been done in the field of posture training for children, the Bureau undertook a 2-year investigation into the effect of posture training on the physical fitness of preschool and school children. In addition to the report of the study two publications were issued, one giving posture exercises for school children and the other corrective exercises to be used in posture clinics. Games that train young children in good posture are included in a later bulletin.

Growing professional and popular interest in mental as well as physical hygiene, and concern for early discovery and proper handling of the behavior problems of children, led to the study of these problems in "habit clinics" for preschool children and the preparation of bulletins describing the clinics and outlining for parents the principles of child management and training.

The most recent studies carried on by the Children's Bureau in the field of maternal and child health have included studies of infant mortality and maternal care in certain cities, studies of neonatal mortality and morbidity, prematurity, and stillbirths, studies of the physical fitness and nutritional condition of school children, and studies of the physical status of Indian children.

Such studies are undertaken frequently at the request of State or local agencies, public or private, and with the cooperation of such organizations as State and local departments of health, State and local medical societies, medical schools, local hospitals, nursing and welfare organizations, and similar groups. In planning studies and in evaluating the findings, the Children's Bureau receives invaluable assistance from its advisory committees of obstetricians and pediatricians, of which mention already has been made, and other specialists in various fields.

The purpose of this scientific research is to benefit the individual child. How is this accomplished? How can investigations of infant and maternal mortality, the causes of premature births and stillbirths, and of the prevention and cure of rickets, for instance, result in saving the lives and improving the health of mothers and children in all parts of the country?

The Children's Bureau has sought to bridge this gap by every available means of reporting to the public at large the results not only of its own work, but of the work of others, so that there may be the widest possible distribution of knowledge of those facts and conditions which will contribute to the highest standards of maternal and child health. Results of the Bureau's
studies in this field are made available to the medical, nursing, and related professions, through reports at conferences and in technical or scientific journals. The findings are also embodied in simple leaflets, folders, and bulletins made available for free distribution to parents. More than 15,000,000 copies of the Bureau's popular bulletins on prenatal care, infant care, child care, and child management and training have been distributed by the Children's Bureau since they were first published, and the demand has always exceeded the supply. Infant Care is now bringing up a second generation of young Americans and has long exceeded in sustained popularity any other Government publication. This bulletin owes much of its popularity to the physicians in private practice, who distribute it to the mothers of infants under their care, and to State, county, and municipal health departments, who use it in their programs of health education.

In addition to making studies and to making the findings available in various forms to all classes of the population, the Children's Bureau endeavors to help in still another way in efforts to serve the interests of maternal and child health—by assistance to the States and local communities in planning health services for mothers and children. Such assistance may take the form of studies to ascertain local needs, consultation service to help in meeting existing needs, and statistical reporting in health fields. (See p. 27.)

The administration of the maternal and child-health provisions of the Social Security Act has placed upon the Children's Bureau greatly increased responsibilities. Through the use of Federal grants in aid combined with State and local funds, health services for mothers and children are being greatly strengthened and are being extended especially to rural areas where there is a well-recognized need for them. In this undertaking the Federal Government, the States and local communities, the medical, dental, and nursing professions, and many professional, civic, and other groups and organizations are cooperating in a comprehensive partnership.

There can be no equality of opportunity—the first essential of justice in the body politic—if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with.

WOODROW WILSON,
Inaugural address, March 4, 1913.
The Child at Work.

Every 10 years the United States Bureau of the Census issues a report on the number of persons gainfully employed. This report gives the age of the employees but not the conditions of employment. One of the major activities of the Children's Bureau is to make known to the Nation as a whole, essential facts concerning the labor of children. The pursuit of these facts has taken the representatives of the Bureau into the fields and factories, the shops and mines, the waterways and the city streets, crowded city tenements, and crowded rural shacks of the migratory laborers who "follow the fruit"—anywhere and everywhere that children work.

Like every other phase of child welfare, child labor involves problems of health, dependency, delinquency, education, recreation, and legislation. It is typical of the interrelationship of child welfare, child health, and general social and economic problems.

The Children's Bureau was especially directed by Congress to investigate "dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories." Beginning its work in this field with a compilation of State child-labor laws and an analysis of available statistics, the Bureau then undertook studies of the conditions under which children work in individual cities and in specific industries and occupations. Publication of the reports of these studies brought to light much information not previously available as to conditions under which young persons were employed, and furnished a constructive, practical basis for advances in State child-labor standards.

In 1917 the Children's Bureau was entrusted with the administration of the first Federal child-labor law. This law, which in effect established a Federal standard for child labor, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1918.

1 This law prohibited the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of the products of (1) a mine or quarry in which, within 30 days prior to the removal of said products therefrom, children under 16 years of age had been employed or permitted to work; and (2) of a mill, cannery, factory, workshop, or manufacturing establishment in which, within 30 days prior to the removal of the products therefrom, children under 14 years of age had been employed, or children between 14 and 16 years of age had been employed or permitted to work more than 8 hours a day, or 6 days a week, or before 6 a.m. or after 7 p.m.
The period of operation of that law was one of active cooperation between the Children's Bureau and the States, and witnessed the raising of standards in a number of States to conform with those set by the Federal law. When the law ceased to be operative, however, the difficulty of achieving uniform minimum standards by State effort alone again became apparent. As was pointed out by Julia Lathrop, then Chief of the Children's Bureau:

No aristocracy can be recognized in formulating a measure to protect children from premature and excessive labor. The only just measure is one which affords this immunity to every child. The separate varying statutes of 48 States create favored classes of children.

After the second Federal child-labor law, which imposed a prohibitive tax on the products of child labor, had been declared unconstitutional, Congress passed a resolution submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution. This amendment has not yet been ratified by the necessary number of States, but it has become the subject of renewed interest and support as a result of the serious conditions growing out of the unemployment of the depression years. By March 15, 1937, 28 States had ratified, so that ratification by only 8 more was needed.

Since 1920 the Industrial Division has assembled reports on employment certificates issued to working children in order that current information might be available as to the trend in child labor, as well as significant facts about the age and education of children going to work. These reports are obtained through the cooperation of a steadily increasing number of State and city officials in charge of issuance of employment certificates. They are tabulated by the Bureau, and employment-certificate statistics have been published each year.

In addition to its technical reports on child labor in specific industries and occupations, the Children's Bureau has published popular bulletins on children in agriculture and in street trades, and a widely distributed handbook, Child Labor—Facts and Figures, which outlines briefly the history of child-labor legislation and the types and conditions of employment in which children are found today.

Since 1930 the Industrial Division has been called upon to deal with many emergency problems arising out of the depression. When the breakdown in labor standards became obvious, the Children's Bureau called an emergency conference at Washington in December 1932 to consider the problem of child labor.
1933 the Bureau cooperated with other bureaus of the Department of Labor in a study of labor conditions in the shirt industry. With the establishment of the National Recovery Administration, the Children's Bureau was drawn into active cooperation in the formulation of child-labor standards in the N. R. A. codes. After the N. R. A. was declared unconstitutional in the spring of 1935, the employment-certificate reports coming to the Children's Bureau were placed on a monthly instead of an annual basis. They have reflected a trend toward increased employment of 14- and 15-year-old children who had been practically absent from industry while the 16-year minimum-age standard of the codes was in effect. The Bureau has undertaken a special study of child labor in the post-N. R. A. period in order to determine the effect on children of the removal of a national standard.

In its effort to secure recognition of the problems of the Nation's working children and protection for them, the Children's Bureau has cooperated closely with other bureaus of the Department of Labor, and with State departments of labor and education. While receiving valuable cooperation from them it has endeavored, in turn, to make the services of its staff available to States and local communities on request, to assist in the development of adequate State legislation and administration. It has continued to prepare digests of child-labor and school-attendance laws while repeatedly emphasizing the need for a national minimum child-labor standard so that existing inequalities in the protection afforded children in different parts of the country may be removed.

I recommend the submission of such an amendment (child labor).

WARREN G. HARDING,
Message to Congress, December 8, 1922.

Of course, I am in favor of the child-labor amendment. * * * It is my opinion that the matter hardly requires further academic discussion. The right path has been definitely shown.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
February 7, 1934.
Recreation has long been recognized as one of the most important subjects in any program for the welfare of children, whether from the standpoint of health, of education, or of social adjustment. The correspondence of the Children’s Bureau has revealed widespread interest in the problems of recreation, and its effort to meet the demands for information in this field has resulted in several forms of activity.

First of all, the Bureau has sought, through its popular bulletins, to convey to individual parents a knowledge of the importance of play and recreation in the life of the child. Suggestions as to how and when to play with the young baby, and as to suitable toys for the infant as well as the preschool child; emphasis on the value of play as a way of learning and the importance of group play; simple advice as to children’s parties; and brief descriptions of toys, play spaces, and backyard-play apparatus, are included in the bulletins, Infant Care and The Child From One to Six. There is also a special leaflet on home play and play equipment for the young child. Leisure-time activities and companionships of the “teen age” boys and girls are discussed in Guiding the Adolescent. Individual problems are dealt with by correspondence, and information of a general character for which there appears to be a widespread demand is made available through special articles, radio talks, and other channels.

The value of recreation as a preventive of delinquency is stressed in various publications. Studies made by the Bureau of institutional treatment of delinquents have directed attention to the value of athletics and leisure-time activities in treatment programs, while community demonstrations such as that conducted by the Bureau in Chicago have stressed the need of adequate community provision for recreation, as a deterrent to development of juvenile delinquency.

As communities have become increasingly conscious of their responsibility for development of playgrounds and other recreational resources under public auspices, the Children’s Bureau has been called upon more and more frequently for consultation service. A specialist in recreation was added to the staff in
1923, and a systematic assembling of information on the subject of recreation was begun. One of the first tasks of this specialist was to write a chapter on recreation for a handbook on institutions for dependent children. A study of play and recreation for blind children was also made.

In response to requests from all parts of the country, the time of the recreation specialist for several years was often booked for a year in advance for work in cooperation with extension divisions of the Federal and State departments of agriculture in developing recreational programs for rural groups. Training courses for recreation leaders, demonstrations, and special programs for such groups as 4-H and farm women's clubs, farm-bureau meetings, home demonstration agents, and groups in training at State universities and normal schools were given in many States. The person carrying on these activities has now become a member of the staff of the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. A special study of the leisure-time activities and recreation interests of rural boys and girls in one State was made, as well as a study of public dance halls in a number of communities. A handbook for recreation leaders has also been issued.

It has been estimated that about 40 percent of the first 18 years of a child's life is spent outside of home and school. Many groups are interested in the manner in which young people spend their leisure time. Numerous agencies, under public and private auspices, are concerned with the field of recreation. The role of the Children's Bureau, in this as in other phases of work for children, is to find out what some of the needs are, to make them known, and, above all, to urge that provision for play be given its proper place in the life of children everywhere.

From your explorations into the mental and moral endowment and opportunities of children will develop new methods to inspire their creative work and play, to substitute love and self-discipline for the rigors of rule, to guide their recreations into wholesome channels, to steer them past the reefs of temptation, to develop their characters, and to bring them to adult age in tune with life, strong in moral fiber, and prepared to play more happily their part in the productive tasks of human society.

HERBERT HOOVER,
Opening address, White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, November 19, 1930.

Provided by the Maternal and Child Health Library, Georgetown University
The Dependent, Neglected, or Handicapped Child.

The subject of dependency and neglect is a very broad one, involving provision of different forms of care for many different types of children. Because it is so closely associated with general social and economic problems it touches, at some point, nearly every other phase of work for children, whether in the field of health, education, employment, delinquency, or recreation, and it is also an important subject of legislation.

The first White House conference on child welfare, in 1909, was concerned primarily with the care of dependent children and drew national attention to the principle that no child should be removed from the care of his parents for reasons of poverty alone. When the Children's Bureau was established in 1912, the first State laws establishing mothers' pensions were only a year old. Few principles of child welfare have ever gained more ready acceptance, although application of the principle has lacked both uniformity and effectiveness and has not been adequate to meet existing needs.

In the first years of its existence the Children's Bureau was faced by an urgent public demand for information on the best methods of caring for dependent, delinquent, neglected, and physically handicapped children, and on State legislation dealing with this subject. This demand has been responsible for the numerous studies undertaken by the Bureau, frequently at the request of State departments or commissions, conferences of social work, or other public or private agencies. These studies have involved the appraisal of State institutions and their methods of care, as well as surveys of State laws affecting children, and have often resulted not only in revision of legislative provision for the protection and care of dependent and neglected children, but in the improvement or modernization of administrative methods.

Beginning with a compilation of mothers' pension laws in 1914, the Bureau was next asked to undertake studies of mentally defective children and of children born out of wedlock. Both were typical of the interrelationship of problems of health and dependency. With the passage of the first Federal child-labor law in 1916, the close relationship of problems of dependency
and child labor also became increasingly evident. Still later the Bureau engaged in studies of institutional care, foster-home care, and child placement, and was active in drawing up standards and in consulting with local communities with regard to improvement in methods of child care.

Some of the Bureau’s studies have been in the nature of progress reports. For instance, 10 years after the first mothers’ pension laws were passed, a study of the development of this system of caring for needy dependent children was made, and certain inadequacies were pointed out. At the end of another decade a second survey was made, and the findings were useful in the consideration of the Social Security Act, which now makes possible, for the first time, Federal, State, and local cooperation in the care of needy, dependent children in their own homes or the homes of specified relatives. This part of the Social Security Act is administered by the Social Security Board.

The Children’s Bureau has made various studies of provision for the care of children who are physically or mentally handicapped. In recent years a number of States have made special provision for the care of crippled children, but in this field, too, it was the Social Security Act that made possible the extension of State programs through the use of Federal, State, and local funds. This has enabled the States to provide services for locating crippled children, especially those in rural areas and areas suffering from severe economic distress, and the diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare they need.

The Child-Welfare Services provided for in the Social Security Act enable the State welfare departments, under plans developed jointly by them and by the Children’s Bureau, to extend and strengthen their work for dependent and neglected children, and those who are in danger of becoming delinquent, placing emphasis on aiding community child-welfare services in areas predominantly rural.

With the cooperation of local agencies in certain urban areas (now numbering 44) the Children’s Bureau has been engaged since 1930 in the collection and publication of statistics in child welfare and related fields, making available some indication of current trends in the care of children in day nurseries, foster homes and institutions, clinic and public health nursing services, and other health and welfare services affecting children. The assembling of these statistics was initiated by the local community

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Provided by the Maternal and Child Health Library, Georgetown University
research committee of the University of Chicago and the Association of Community Chests and Councils (now Community Chests and Councils, Inc.) in 1926. Data collected during 1928 and 1929 and prior to the transfer of the project to the Children's Bureau in 1930 were made available to the Bureau for use in its summaries.

The collection and publication of monthly relief statistics, extended to cover 120 urban areas in 1932, was transferred to the Social Security Board in 1936 (see p. 36). The Bureau still receives relief reports as part of the current reporting from the 44 urban areas mentioned above and forwards to the Social Security Board data for these areas for use in its monthly summary.

Recent studies carried on by the Children's Bureau in the fields of dependency, neglect, and physical or mental handicap have included studies of the effects of the depression on children and on provision for child care, studies of administration of laws affecting children, such as adoption laws and interstate placement of dependent children, and studies of social services available to children born out of wedlock.

The most important and valuable philanthropic work is not the curative, but the preventive; to check dependency by a thorough study of its causes and by effectively remediating or eradicating them should be the constant aim of society.

The Delinquent Child.

At no time is the child more in need of careful study and sympathetic understanding than when he has come into conflict with the law. It has been estimated that about 200,000 children come before the courts annually as delinquents, and it is well known that many other children who commit equally serious offences never come to court.

There is growing appreciation of the fact that crime has its beginnings in the behavior problems of children and that we are paying too much for the care and punishment of criminals and too little for the prevention of crime.

Careful study is the recognized foundation upon which a program of prevention must be built. Specific studies of various aspects of delinquency are of little avail, however, unless there is general realization of the fact that it is due to no single cause and that there is no single cure. Through its Delinquency Division the Children's Bureau undertakes to ascertain facts which will be useful to those directly responsible for the care and treatment of juvenile delinquents and to those concerned principally with preventive programs, who frequently call upon it for consultation service.

The importance of the problem was pointed out in the first annual report of the Chief of the Children's Bureau, published in 1914, and the first study in this field, conducted by means of a questionnaire survey, dealt with the more important aspects of juvenile-court administration. Digests were also made of juvenile-court laws. A study of the organization and methods of 10 juvenile courts was then made, and great diversity in jurisdiction, procedure, organization, and methods was found to exist. The results were a conference on juvenile courts held in 1921 under the auspices of the Children's Bureau and the National Probation Association, and the appointment by the Chief of the Children's Bureau of an advisory committee to assist in formulation of juvenile-court standards.

The next development was the enlistment of juvenile-court judges in a cooperative effort to arrive at a uniform method of reporting juvenile-court statistics of delinquency, dependency, and neglect. At present the Children's Bureau publishes an
annual report of juvenile-court statistics, based on figures from 6 States, from 42 courts in other States, and from the District of Columbia.

Shortly after the World War the attention of the Children's Bureau was drawn to the problem of children who violate Federal laws, at that time usually postal or interstate-commerce laws, and who were usually dealt with by the ordinary methods used for adults—arrest, detention in jail with adults, indictment by a grand jury, and final discharge or sentence of fine or imprisonment. A report issued by the Bureau in 1922 on the Federal Courts and the Delinquent Child called attention to the extent of the problem and the urgent need for remedial legislation. Ten years later President Hoover signed a bill authorizing the transfer of cases of Federal offenders under 21 years of age to State jurisdiction under prescribed conditions. Statistical data from the Department of Justice relating to Federal offenders under 19 years of age are assembled by the Children's Bureau and published with its annual report on juvenile-court statistics.

During the depression years the attention of the Children's Bureau was directed to the large number of youthful transients reported to be roaming the country in search of work or to escape difficult home conditions. An emergency survey revealed large numbers of such young people, principally boys and young men, but including also some girls, "hitch-hiking" their way from coast to coast, riding the freights, and living under distressing conditions in railroad "jungles" and hobo holdouts. The report of this situation attracted immediate public attention. The establishment of a Federal relief system and of special programs for young people absorbed many of these transients. The Children's Bureau is now collaborating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in a study of the economic and social needs of persons migrating across State lines in search of work, under a Senate resolution directing the Secretary of Labor to make a report on this subject.

In addition to its studies of juvenile courts, the Children's Bureau has also made studies of institutions for the treatment of delinquent children. A recently published report was that of a study of five State institutions, containing an analysis of their treatment programs and an attempt to evaluate the results on
the basis of interviews with more than 700 boys 5 or more years after they left the institutions and on data obtained through other sources. A similar, though less comprehensive, study of institutional treatment of delinquent girls was undertaken in 1936.

The Bureau's first community project in delinquency prevention was undertaken in 1932 in a certain area in Chicago with a view to determining what community resources should be developed in an effort to prevent delinquency and to care for young people with serious behavior problems. The juvenile court, the director of the public recreation center, the schools, churches, and local social agencies cooperated in the project. A coordinating community council was organized to facilitate cooperation of the various agencies and to further the welfare of residents of the area. Although the Children's Bureau has withdrawn in order to undertake a slightly different type of demonstration in St. Paul, the Chicago project is still being carried on, with some modifications, by the University of Chicago as a permanent program, offering field training facilities to students of the School of Social Service Administration. Certain of the community activities became the responsibility of various neighborhood groups.

In order to assist parents in dealing with the conduct problems of their children, the Bureau publishes popular bulletins such as, Are You Training Your Child To Be Happy?, Child Management, and Guiding the Adolescent. For the average citizen who desires general information on the newer philosophy in regard to the whole problem of delinquency, the Bureau has published a nontechnical bulletin, Facts About Juvenile Delinquency, Its Prevention and Treatment. The reports of the Bureau's technical studies are used by those whose work brings them into direct touch with the problems of delinquency.

Through the Child-Welfare Division, to which has been entrusted responsibility for administration of the Child-Welfare Services under the Social Security Act, the Children's Bureau is in a position to give assistance to the States in the development of their public programs for services in behalf of children who are in danger of becoming delinquent. The field of prevention is being broadened through this work so as to include the child
in rural districts for whom provision hitherto has been lacking. Recreation programs are being encouraged as a means of delinquency prevention. State welfare departments are strengthening their staffs to make available the services of qualified workers to assist in better coordination and utilization of community resources, especially in rural areas and areas in special need.

If there is any subject endowed with national interest, it is the welfare of the Nation's children. The Nation's future existence, the intelligent use of its resources, the role it will play in world affairs depend on its children—whether or not they are physically fit and whether or not they are trained in self-control, in respect for the rights of others, and in understanding of their own rights and obligations. That the first responsibility must rest with the nearest government—the State, the county, and the municipality—is the reason why the role that the Federal Government must play in the training of children is that of an intelligent and interested cooperator, ready to assist but not to control nor hamper.

Grace Abbott.
COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

In view of the broad field of activity assigned to the Children's Bureau by its organic act, it would have been impossible, with a small appropriation and a limited staff, to "investigate and report" upon so many of the problems affecting American childhood without the cooperation of numerous agencies, groups, and individuals. Cooperation has, indeed, been the keystone of the structure of the Children's Bureau from the beginning of its history. This has prevented duplication of work done by other agencies and has broadened the scope of the Bureau's own work to an extent that would not otherwise have been possible. The following are a few examples of these various types of cooperation.

Cooperation With Federal Agencies.

The Children's Bureau cooperates closely with other agencies in the Department of Labor, of which it is a part. A study of the effect of the depression on the standard of living of railway employees and their families in which the Children's Bureau, the Women's Bureau, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics cooperated with the railway unions was completed in 1933 in time for use by the Secretary of Labor when wage adjustments in the industry were under consideration. Similarly, the Children's Bureau has had the cooperation of other bureaus of the Department in making emergency studies in the shirt industry, in the onion fields of Ohio, in industrial home work, in minimum-wage and apprenticeship problems. The Social-Service Division cooperated with the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department in developing a program for social investigation of deportees whose families include American-born members or who have been in the United States since childhood.

The work of the United States Bureau of the Census is fundamental to that of the Children's Bureau, and close cooperation has existed between these two Federal agencies since the Children's Bureau was first created. At the request of the vital statistician of the Census Bureau the Children's Bureau undertook as one of its first projects a campaign for birth registration, in which it enlisted the powerful aid of various women's organiza-
tions. The Census Bureau, with its authoritative statistics of the population and of births and deaths in States, cities, counties, and rural communities, makes it possible for the Children's Bureau to pursue detailed studies of such subjects as infant mortality, child labor, and care of dependent children, as required by its organic act. In addition to its use of basic data assembled by the Bureau of the Census, the Children's Bureau has been called upon by that Bureau to assist it in making a decennial census of children in institutions.

Other bureaus of the Government whose field of action touches upon that of child welfare have also cooperated with the Children's Bureau, which has endeavored from the first to direct its studies so as to prevent wasteful overlapping. Thus, the infant-mortality inquiry, which was the first field study of the Bureau, was undertaken only after full consultation and agreement with the United States Public Health Service as to its scope and with the cooperation of the Census Bureau as to the enumerations upon which it was based.

Today similar cooperation exists in connection with the enlarged statistical activities of the Children's Bureau and with the greatly increased responsibility in the field of maternal and child health growing out of the Bureau's research in child development and its administration of the maternal and child-health provisions of the Social Security Act, under which particularly close contact is maintained with the Public Health Service and the State departments of health throughout the country.

During the second year of its existence the Children's Bureau was directed by the President to formulate jointly with the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department a plan for the study of the feeble-minded, a subject in which both Bureaus had an interest. This was the first of a number of joint projects. More recently, at the request of the United States Commissioner of Education, the Children's Bureau cooperated in a field survey of plant training programs conducted under public-school auspices and preparing persons for employment in textile and clothing factories. The report was used as a guide for administrative officials and as a basis for the setting up of standards for the use of vocational-education funds in programs of this type. When the United States Senate, in 1935, requested the Secretary of
Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

Labor to present to it certain information and recommendations regarding young persons leaving educational institutions who were without permanent employment, the Children's Bureau was directed to prepare this report. In assembling the necessary data, the Bureau sought the cooperation of the Office of Education as well as of other Federal agencies and other bureaus of the Department of Labor. The report outlined the scope of the problem, attempts already made to meet it, and recommendations for a plan by which services of the several Government agencies concerned with youth could be utilized in a Nation-wide program. These recommendations, together with those of the Office of Education and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, were submitted to the President, who in June 1935 authorized an allocation of $50,000,000 for unemployed youth and established the National Youth Administration.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs from time to time has sought the cooperation of the Children's Bureau in dealing with various problems affecting the health and welfare of Indian children, and the Bureau, in turn, has made special studies of these children in which it has worked closely with the agents of the Office of Indian Affairs.

Mention already has been made of the cooperation and contacts with the United States Department of Justice in connection with problems affecting young Federal offenders. At the request of this department the Children's Bureau for some time aided in the development of cooperation between State and Federal officials in promoting better facilities for care of Federal juvenile offenders.

In recent years the assistance of the Children's Bureau has often been enlisted by various emergency agencies, such as the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the National Recovery Administration, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in studies of different kinds. For instance, the Children's Bureau at the request of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration acted as consultant in the organization of special State-wide child health nursing projects on which needy nurses were employed from Civil-Works funds. This program was in the nature of a follow-up of the national conference called by the Secretary of Labor in October 1933 to consider plans for stimulating Nation-wide interest in the health of children in families affected by the depression. Until the organization of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Children's Bureau was the
only Federal agency reporting statistics of relief expenditures, a service undertaken in 1930 at the request of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment. The Children's Bureau developed this service, with the cooperation of other Federal agencies and the Russell Sage Foundation, which had been a pioneer in the development of relief statistics. The service was taken over in July 1936 by the Social Security Board. Close contact was maintained with the Statistics and Research Division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration as long as the Bureau continued to publish these statistics.

While the National Recovery Administration was in operation, assistance was given by the Bureau, through its Industrial Division, in working out the child-labor standards to be incorporated in the N. R. A. codes. The contacts long maintained by the Bureau with State and local officials in charge of issuance of employment certificates to minors throughout the country enabled it to assist in securing their cooperation in upholding N. R. A. minimum-age provisions. At the request of the President for recommendations as to child-labor provisions in the daily newspaper-publishing and graphic-arts codes, the Children's Bureau cooperated with the N. R. A. in a brief survey of the employment of children in newspaper and magazine selling and delivering. A similar survey had been made by the Bureau about 10 years previously, which afforded a basis for comparison of general conditions in this field.

The Children's Bureau cooperated with a special interdepartmental committee appointed by the Secretary of Labor at the request of the President to make a report on the problems of beet-sugar workers in 1934. This committee considered two problems of special interest to the Bureau—the wages of the contract beet workers and the employment of children in the beet fields. In making effective the Jones-Costigan Amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, passed in May 1934, the Secretary of Agriculture was able to sign benefit agreements with the growers including a provision that no child under 14 might be employed in the cultivation or harvesting of sugar beets and limiting to 8 hours a day employment of those between 14 and 16. These agreements expired when the contract provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act ceased to be in effect.

Cooperation with the Department of Agriculture has been extended also to the health field. Two investigations of the
antirachitic effects of certain foods and other substances containing vitamin D were conducted by the Division of Research in Child Development as a joint project of the Children's Bureau and the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture with the assistance of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of that department. The first, a study of the antirachitic value of salmon oil, was carried out in New Haven in 1932 with the cooperation of the department of pediatrics of the Yale University School of Medicine and the pediatric service of the New Haven Hospital and Dispensary; the second, a study of the relative efficacy of cod-liver oil, viosterol, and vitamin-D milks, was carried on at Detroit with the cooperation of various local health and welfare agencies.

During the depression the Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture cooperated in drawing up food budgets for relief agencies and in recommending diets for families on relief or with limited income, the Children's Bureau being particularly interested in the special food requirements for children. During the drought of 1936 it cooperated with the Bureau of Home Economics and the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture in a similar project to meet the needs of the Resettlement Administration, which published the resulting folder.

The Children's Bureau has taken an active part in the development of a technical committee on food and nutrition under the auspices of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Coordination of Health and Welfare Services of the Government.

In administering the maternal and child-welfare provisions of the Social Security Act the Children's Bureau has proceeded at each step in consultation with other Federal agencies responsible for related programs. The plans for maternal and child-health services and services for crippled children have been made in the light of the plans of the United States Public Health Service for assisting the States to establish and maintain general public-health services, and frequent conferences between members of the staffs, joint committee work, and joint field visits on occasion promote the correlation of the two programs. The Crippled Children's Division is in frequent consultation with the Vocational Rehabilitation Service of the Department of the Interior, which administers the Federal grants to the States for vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled. The Child-Welfare Division
works closely with the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board and with the social-service staff of the Works Progress Administration. Officials from other Federal agencies are invited to attend and to address conferences at the Children's Bureau. In short, cooperation with other Federal agencies has grown through the years until it has become one of the most valuable assets of the Children's Bureau in the endeavor to fulfill its mission as a clearing house of information on the problems of childhood.

Cooperation With the States.

Many of the studies made by the Children's Bureau have been undertaken at the request of the States. Many other studies never could have been made without the generous cooperation which the States have given. The role of the Children's Bureau as administrative agency for various acts of Congress has been facilitated by the helpfulness of the State departments directly concerned. This has been true from the days of the first Federal child-labor law, when services connected with its administration were given by State labor departments in all but a few States, down to the present day, when close working relationships are maintained with State health departments, State welfare departments, and State agencies for services to crippled children through cooperation of all the States in one or more of the three services administered by the Children's Bureau under the Social Security Act. Where the Bureau has been asked to give an appraisal of State laws, services, or organizations caring for children, the State departments have been most receptive to the recommendations resulting from an impartial survey, and new legislation or improvements in standards and practices have often followed. The Bureau has made special studies of the county as an administrative unit for child-welfare services and has given frequent consultation service in working out State-county relationships.

Cooperation With Local Public Agencies.

The Bureau's first infant-mortality study marked the beginning of its cooperation with local public agencies. City health and welfare departments, juvenile courts, labor departments, school officials, and others have asked the Bureau for service of one kind or another through the years, and the cooperation received from many such agencies is the foundation on which much of the
statistical reporting of the Children's Bureau rests, particularly in the field of juvenile-court statistics and the reporting of employment certificates issued to children.

Examples of recent services to local agencies of government are the survey made by the Children's Bureau in 1934 of the provision for dependent and delinquent children in Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio, in Fulton County, Ga., and in St. Louis County, Mo.; and the study of infant mortality in Memphis, Tenn., in 1935. These studies were undertaken at the joint request of several agencies and groups interested in the welfare of children. Among the public officials requesting assistance were the mayor, judges of the courts having jurisdiction in children's cases, and directors of local health and welfare departments. County and city medical societies, hospitals, institutions, family and child-welfare agencies, and the States have cooperated. Definite reports have come in with regard to all but one of these studies that the recommendations of the Children's Bureau were acted upon.

Cooperation With Other Agencies and Organizations.

In its technical research the Children's Bureau has had much assistance from various organizations, groups, and institutions, as well as from individuals. In its studies of rickets, neonatal mortality and morbidity, and the physical fitness of school children, for instance, the Bureau has worked in collaboration with the Yale University School of Medicine. In its study of still-births it has the cooperation of a subcommittee of the American Public Health Association and 215 hospitals widely scattered throughout the United States. In its delinquency studies it has had the cooperation of juvenile courts, institutions, probation officers, and others, and its Chicago demonstration project was carried on in cooperation with the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago, the University of Chicago Clinics, and various local agencies. Several local agencies, both public and private, in St. Paul, Minn., have made possible the initiation of a slightly different project in that city. The cooperation of State health departments and State medical societies, as well as of hospitals and individual practitioners, was largely responsible for the success of the Bureau's study of maternal mortality in 15 States. A study of maternal care in Hartford was made at the invitation of the Hartford Medical
Society, which appointed an advisory committee of five members for the study, representing also the local hospitals. Social-service organizations not only have requested the Bureau to make various studies of social services for children but have given the cooperation without which it often would not have been possible to undertake a worth-while investigation. Organizations of public officials, particularly the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, the State and Territorial health officers, and the American Public Welfare Association, have furthered the work of the Children's Bureau in many ways.

From the beginning of its history the Bureau has benefited by the interest, support, good will, and loyal cooperation of both men's and women's organizations of the country as well as of many religious, fraternal, civic, patriotic, educational, and labor organizations which have looked to it for leadership in the important contributions they have made to the welfare of American children. Many agencies and professional groups dealing with special phases of child welfare are also associated with the Children's Bureau in its studies and conferences and in the utilization of information and experience made available by the Bureau.

During the Children's Year which fell in the second year of this country's participation in the World War, the women's committee of the Council of National Defense created a Nation-wide organization with about 17,000 local units, representing an estimated total membership of 11,000,000 women, which carried out effective work of organization for Children's Year, in cooperation with the Children's Bureau. The work of all these organizations has helped the Children's Bureau to reach individual homes while at the same time arousing public interest in the provision of adequate National, State, and local services for children.

May Day—Child Health Day.

Julia C. Lathrop, while Chief of the Children's Bureau, first suggested in 1916 that May Day might well be chosen "as a day which should be not only a festival but also, year by year, a celebration of some increase in the common store of practical wisdom with which the young life of the Nation is guarded by each community." Since 1928 May Day has been set aside by the President of the United States under authorization of Congress, as a day on which special consideration should be given to ways
The health of the child is the power of the nation.
in which the health of American children can be promoted and safeguarded. The May Day observances were developed under the leadership of the American Child Health Association. When the activities of that organization were terminated, the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America requested the Children's Bureau to undertake responsibility for developing plans for May Day—Child Health Day. This responsibility was accepted by the Children's Bureau, which has sponsored the celebration since 1936. This activity has involved extensive cooperation with Federal, State, and local officials and public and private groups and agencies.

International Cooperation.

The Chief of the Children's Bureau represents the United States on the Advisory Committee on Social Questions of the League of Nations. This committee is a consolidation of two committees dealing with protection and welfare of children and young people, and with traffic in women and children, on both of which the Children's Bureau has been represented in the past. Such participation involves attendance at meetings of the committee in Geneva and the assembling of factual material on child welfare in the United States; the drafting of recommendations and replies to questionnaires; and the dissemination in the United States of facts concerning child welfare in other countries supplied through the League.

The Assistant Chief of the Bureau attended in 1936 the Consultation of Experts on Assessment of Nutrition of Children held by the Health Organization of the League of Nations and also the Consultation of Experts on Nutritive Food Requirements During the First Year of Life. Material on this subject was prepared by the Bureau for the information of the Health Organization.

The Chief of the Children's Bureau also represents the United States on the Council of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood. This is a Pan American institution with headquarters at Montevideo, Uruguay, which acts as a clearing house for information on child welfare for the American Republics.

The Bureau has also taken part in the Pan American Child Congresses held in the various American capitals, usually at intervals of about 3 years, for the promotion of activities in the
fields of maternal and child health, social welfare, education, and child-welfare legislation throughout the Americas. Official delegates were sent to the Seventh Child Congress, held in Mexico City, in October 1935. The eighth is to be held in Managua, Nicaragua.

More recently the Children’s Bureau has been called upon with increasing frequency to prepare informational material and recommendations on subjects relating to child labor for forwarding to the International Labor Office, in Geneva, and for the use of delegates from the United States to international labor conferences in Europe and South America.

The Children’s Bureau also cooperates with various other agencies in foreign countries which are concerned with the health and welfare of mothers and children. The Bureau’s study of comparability of maternal-mortality statistics was made possible by the cooperation of the directors of vital statistics of the nations included in the study, whose continuing interest has been of much value. Attendance of representatives of the Bureau at international conferences of social work, health, family welfare, and similar groups, and the exchange of reports and information with scientific bodies and agencies, as well as with individuals prominently engaged in child-welfare work, are other phases of international cooperation. Mention already has been made of the library research conducted by the Bureau in foreign periodicals and other publications through which information with regard to developments in work for children in other lands is made available to the American public.

The Advisory Committees of the Children’s Bureau.

No summary of the cooperative relationships of the Children’s Bureau would be complete without reference to its various advisory committees, which are among its most important assets.

These committees, the members of which are nationally known pediatricians, obstetricians, statisticians, or experts in the field of labor or social welfare, have an important part in planning the investigations of the Children’s Bureau and in analyzing the results as well as in formulating recommendations. The physicians on these committees in some cases are representatives of medical societies or associations, designated by the organization itself. The members of the advisory committees on obstetrics and pediatrics have been associated with the work of the Chil-
Yetterda1, Today, and Tomorrow

The Children's Bureau for many years. The Advisory Committee on the Registration of Social Statistics has been greatly assisted in development of the Bureau's statistical work. The more recently appointed advisory committees for maternal and child health, maternal care, crippled children, and child welfare have been of great help in formulating policies for administration by the Children's Bureau of maternal and child-welfare services under the Social Security Act. The general advisory committee for these social-security services, representing as it does many general interests, as contrasted with the technical fields represented by the special committees, has performed a valuable function in coordinating the interest of various professional and nonprofessional groups in the social-security program as it affects children.

The Children's Bureau has recently appointed an advisory committee on training schools for socially maladjusted children and expects to carry on active cooperation with representatives of State institutions and other groups in the development of more adequate methods of care.

The suggestions, recommendations, and helpful criticism given by these advisory committees have greatly contributed to the scope and effectiveness of the Bureau's work.

There has been an increasing appreciation of the importance of technique in the field of child care, of linking up the State with the local administrative machinery, and of including in the field of interest all the children of the community. The medical profession is giving more consideration to the social and economic aspects of child health, and the social workers have learned the importance of a physical diagnosis before determining social treatment.

The Children's Bureau does not claim responsibility for these changes. It can, however, be said that its investigations furnished the facts on which action was frequently based, and because of the cooperation of experts in child welfare, public and private child-caring agencies, and women's organizations, the Bureau has been able to focus national attention on some of the most important aspects of child care.

GRACE ABBOTT.
MILESTONES AND GOALS

"All history is but a seamless web; and he who endeavors to tell but a piece of it must feel that his first sentence tears the fabric."

No attempt can be made to measure the relative contribution of the Children's Bureau throughout its history to the effort to provide for children such protection as will safeguard life, promote health, preserve from labor which interferes with growth and development, and safeguard home life when threatened by death, poverty, or neglect.

It is possible, however, to enumerate a few of the milestones which indicate progress, as expressed in child-welfare standards, in legislation, and in public administration of child-health and child-welfare services.

Outstanding among these milestones is the first White House conference on child welfare called by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909. By its eloquent enunciation of the right of children to home life, a right of which they should not be deprived except for the most urgent and compelling reasons, that conference gave great impetus to the movement for aiding widowed and other dependent mothers to rear their children in their own homes. In the following decade this principle received widespread legislative recognition by the States. Today it is embodied in Federal law, in the title of the Social Security Act providing for aid to dependent children.

The second year of United States participation in the World War was designated as Children's Year. President Wilson made a special allotment of $150,000 from his war emergency fund for the Children's Year activities, and expressed the hope that the year would not only see the goal reached of saving 100,000 lives of infants and young children, but "that the work may so successfully develop as to set up certain irreducible minimum standards for the health, education, and work of the American child."

As a result of this presidential suggestion, a conference on child-welfare standards was held under the auspices of the Children's Bureau in May 1919 as the concluding activity of Children's Year. Minimum standards for the health, education, and work of normal children, and for the protection of special
groups of children in the United States were adopted at the conference. After consideration by regional conferences and by many individuals they were revised by a special committee appointed for that purpose, and, as made public in final form, they represented the careful judgment of experienced, practical authorities in the various divisions of child welfare in the United States.

Before the Children's Year campaign, only 8 States had established child-hygiene or child-welfare divisions. By the following year all but 13 States had by legislative enactment provided this type of service for their children. Today every State has such a bureau under medical direction.

By the fall of 1919 a measure providing Federal aid for the protection of maternity and infancy had been introduced in Congress. In November 1921, the act for the "promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy", popularly known as the Sheppard-Towner Act, became law. This marked another important milestone in cooperative effort to reduce unnecessary loss of maternal and infant life. When the act came to an end in 1929, 45 States and the Territory of Hawaii were cooperating under its provisions. The State reports for the last 4 years alone showed that more than 4,000,000 infants and preschool children and approximately 700,000 expectant mothers were reached by some form of the maternity and infancy work. Public knowledge of the health problems of the infant and child and of the importance of adequate prenatal care had increased. A greater demand developed for the supervision of infants by competent pediatricians and specialists in infant feeding. As a result of conferences held at the Children's Bureau by the State directors of maternity and infancy work, standards of prenatal care were formulated by a committee of obstetricians organized at the request of the Bureau in 1924. In 1926 a set of standards for physicians conducting child-health centers was drawn up by the Bureau's pediatric committee and members of the Bureau staff. Both were published in bulletin form.

The Bureau's posture studies were an outcome of a conference on physical fitness which met at the Bureau in 1922 with leading experts in this and related fields in attendance. Another result of that conference was a review of work done in the past in connection with physical fitness, and publication of a bibliography in 1927 under the title "References on the Physical Growth and Development of the Normal Child."
The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection held in Washington in 1930 brought together what was perhaps the largest group ever assembled in the National Capital to consider the needs of children. The staff of the Children’s Bureau was asked to contribute in many ways to the work of the different committees, which assembled a vast amount of data on the various phases of child health and child welfare. It was this conference which produced the Children’s Charter, a statement of ideals for the guidance of practical effort in behalf of American children.

The reports presented at the White House conference of 1930 showed that the standards built up slowly and patiently through the years were finding their expression in legislation and in practice. When, during the years immediately following, unemployment began to make itself felt in economic distress, these standards were placed in jeopardy. Evidences of exploitation of child labor in the fall of 1932 caused the Children’s Bureau to call a conference on child-labor problems at that time. During the following year a child health recovery conference was called to consider problems among children, of malnutrition resulting from the depression. This was followed by a conference on emergencies in the care of dependent and neglected children. A primary purpose of these conferences was to call public attention to the needs of children and to assist, as far as possible, in preventing a breakdown in standards of child health and child welfare.

The years 1934 and 1935 were years of national consideration of some of the outstanding needs of childhood and of the obligation of Government with respect to them. They culminated in the Social Security Act, which, because of its special provisions for maternal and child health and child welfare as part of a general program of economic security, has been called the most important permanent Federal child-welfare legislation enacted up to this time in the United States. As a result of it, the Federal Government, the States, and the local communities are laying the foundations for services which should bring nearer the ideal of health and security for every child.

Child welfare, more than any other field of social work, has set up definite goals and standards as guides to action. These include further reduction in the death rates of mothers and infants; more adequate health protection for mothers and children everywhere; the protection of home life and the provision of the best
possible substitute for home life for children who have no homes; safeguarding of the child’s right to education and recreation and protection from harmful employment; sympathetic understanding, care, and treatment of the child who is physically or mentally handicapped or who comes into conflict with the law.

If we attempt to summarize in a single sentence, our goal must be to put into practice what is now known to be for the welfare of children and at the same time to seek to extend by research and experiment the boundaries of our knowledge. This means facing the fact that promotion of the welfare of children is a progressive task, and that tomorrow will bring new problems, new resources, and new goals.

As we take stock, we recognize that the most priceless of our human assets are the young men and women of America—the raw material out of which the United States must shape its future.

Nature’s deepest instinct is the concern in every parent’s heart for the welfare of the children. It is a law of nature which equals even the instinct for the preservation of life. Indeed it is part of that law, for without the preservation of youth, the race itself would perish. And so, the highest duty of any government is to order public affairs so that opportunities for youth shall be made ever broader and firmer.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
October 13, 1936.
CHILDREN'S BUREAU - - - U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

CHIEF

ASSISTANT CHIEF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Correspondence Section
- Receiving of mail, distribution of publications, general correspondence, central stenographic, typing, and mailing service

Administration Section
- Business and personnel administration, custodians of appropriation, administrative accounting and auditing

Central Files
- Filing of Bureau correspondence and records

State Audit Unit
- Grants in aid—Review of State budgets, computation of payments to States, field audit of State expenditures

RESEARCH, STATISTICAL, ADVISORY, AND INFORMATIONAL SERVICE

Industrial Division
- Director (Industrial Economists)
  - Legal regulations and industrial conditions affecting employment of mothers, child labor, school attendance, workers' compensation laws, employment conditions, occupational hazards, and vocational opportunities

Division of Research in Child Development
- Director (Physician)
  - Health, growth, and development of children; maternal and infant mortality and morbidity; maternal and child care in relation to economic, social, and medical factors

Delinquency Division
- Director (Social Worker)
  - Methods of prevention and treatment of conduct problems, including organization of community services, juvenile courts and probation, alienation, sterilization

Social Service Division
- Director (Social Worker)
  - Methods of care and legal provisions for children in need of social services, methods of State and community organization for child care and protection

Division of Educational Research
- Director (Statistician)
  - Special statistical studies, assistance in planning research studies, tabulation and analysis of data collected, statistical review of reports, collection, tabulation, and analysis of current statistics relating to children

Editorial Division
- Director (Editorial)
  - Editorial review of technical and popular material to be read, presentation of information, preparation of illustrated periodicals, through writings and exhibits, assembly news summaries and sign-language research

ADMINISTRATION OF GRANTS IN AID

Maternal and Child-Health Division
- Director (Physician)
  - Advisory service to States in development and execution of plans; review of plans and budgets; cooperation with State agencies in demonstration projects; studies and investigations; preparation of reports and informational material

Child-Wellness Division
- Director (Social Worker)
  - Advisory service to States in development and execution of plans; review of plans and budgets; cooperation with State agencies in demonstration projects; studies and investigations; preparation of reports and informational material

Crippled Children's Division
- Director (Physician)
  - Advisory service to States in development and execution of plans; review of plans and budgets; cooperation with State agencies in demonstration projects; studies and investigations; preparation of reports and informational material

Public Health Nursing Unit
- Director (Public health nurse)
  - Consultation and advisory service to States

5 Regional Services
- Field staff for each service
  - Consultants
  - Medical officer
  - Public health nurse
  - Social worker
  - Auditor

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- Field staff for each service
  - Consultants
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  - Social worker
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The Children's Bureau

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Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

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Ruth Taylor, Commissioner of Public Welfare of Westchester County, White Plains, N. Y.
The Rt. Rev. Monsignor R. Marcellus Wagner, Director of Catholic Charities, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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Linton B. Swift, General Director, Family Welfare Association of America, New York, N. Y.

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REPRESENTATIVE PUBLICATIONS OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

THE CHILD AS A WHOLE

The Child—Monthly News Summary. Issued July 1936 to date. 10 cents a copy. $1 a year.
Earnings and Standard of Living of 1,000 Railway Employees During the Depression. 56 pp. 1934. (Published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Women’s Bureau.)

CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Publications for parents:
- Baby’s Daily Time Cards (six cards giving daily routine and training for babies from birth to 2 years of age). Chart 14.
- The Child from One to Six; his care and training. Pub. 30. 150 pp.

Folders (each 8 pp.):
- The Expectant Mother. Folder 1.
- Why Drink Milk? Folder 3.
- Sunlight for Babies. Folder 5.
- Keeping the Well Baby Well. Folder 9.
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