from
SCHOOL

to
WORK

THE LEAST a State
and a community
should do to protect
young workers - - -

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
Folder Number 6
1928

Provided by the Maternal and Child Health Library, Georgetown University
JOHN and ELSIE are a typical American boy and girl. Their story shows what a State and a community can do to protect children from industrial exploitation and to train them for work and for life. The first essential in such training is attendance at schools that provide a rounded education of mind and body.

JOHN and ELSIE attend school at least nine months a year until they are 16 years old.

Every community should provide educational facilities for all children.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL

AT SCHOOL John and Elsie have the opportunity to work in school shops and laboratories, trying out their abilities and tastes in different kinds of work. Through school courses and vocational counselors the children learn something about the trades and occupations open to young men and women, and about the requirements for each. While in the junior high school grades John and Elsie consult the school counselor, who helps them to plan for the future.

Every community should provide vocational advice and training.

A SCHOOL SHOP

JOHN AND THE COUNSELOR
AT 14 YEARS OF AGE John, who has a mechanical bent, is transferred to a public trade school. Elsie, who wants to be a secretary, takes the commercial course in high school. When John and Elsie become 16 they feel that they must go to work. Elsie has finished two years of her commercial course. Her work is so promising that the school counselor interests a local scholarship committee in providing a small weekly scholarship which will give sufficient financial help to allow Elsie to finish the course.

In every community there should be scholarships for promising school children.

BEFORE GOING TO WORK at his chosen trade as apprentice John is sent by his school principal to the employment-certificate office. Here he is given a physical examination by a physician. He then goes to the junior placement office, where an experienced placement counselor helps to find the job for which he is best fitted. John returns to the employment-certificate office with a written "promise of employment." As John has reached the legal working age (16), has completed eight grades in school, and is physically fit for work, he is now eligible for a work permit.

Every community should provide junior placement offices.

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AFTER GOING TO WORK both John and Elsie, until they are 21, are protected by the law from working too long hours, or at night, or in dangerous or unhealthful occupations. The law says that minors shall not work more than 8 hours a day, or more than 44 hours a week, or between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m.

The law also requires establishment of continuation schools for working boys and girls who have not finished high school. Time spent at these schools is counted as part of the working day.

Trained factory inspectors see that these laws are enforced.

The State owes to all young workers good child labor laws efficiently enforced

DOES YOUR STATE protect its children so that they, like John and Elsie, become intelligent workers and good citizens?

- Only 14 States require children to complete the eighth grade before a regular work permit will be issued to them.
- Six States still allow children as young as 14 to work 10 or 11 hours a day.
- Only 25 States require physical examination of children by a physician before granting them work permits.
- Only 20 States require the establishment of continuation schools.
- Many States permit young workers to operate dangerous machinery.

The first duty of the State is protection of all children

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What Every Child Should Have

Before going to work—

- A childhood free for normal growth in body and mind
- At least an eighth-grade education
- Vocational guidance in school
- A physical examination before receiving a work permit
- Help in selecting the right job

After going to work—

- An eight-hour day, or less
- No night work
- Protection from dangerous or unhealthful occupations
- Opportunity to attend continuation school

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The photographs of John and Elsie were taken for the Children's Bureau under the supervision of the Vocational Service for Juniors, New York City.