CHILD WELFARE MONTHLY NEWS LETTER
NO. 82
MAY 1944
Colorado State Department of Public Welfare

Earl M. Kouns, Director
Marie C. Smith, Director
Child Welfare Division
Eleanore Taff, Editor

"We believe that the protection of children from harmful child labor is a community enterprise of first importance dependent upon the cooperation of parents, employers, schools and other community agencies."

- Child Labor Manifesto

FACT SHEET ON YOUTH FARM EMPLOYMENT

BOYS AND GIRLS IN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS - 1943
- Ione Clinton

VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEER PROGRAM IN COLORADO
- R. W. Roskelley

VOLUNTEER CROP CORPS IN A LOCAL COMMUNITY
- Grace Buckley

CALIFORNIA PEACH CAMP
- Doris Dean

NEWS AND VIEWS

WHAT'S NEW IN CHILD WELFARE UNITS

SHOP "LIFTING"

**************

Page 2
Page 3
Page 6
Page 7
Page 7
Page 10
Page 11
Page 12

**************
ARE THE BOYS AND GIRLS IN YOUR FARM-WORK PROGRAM:

Old Enough?
At least 14 years old in day-haul programs.
At least 16 years old if living in farm homes or work camps (14 if camp is run by recognized youth-serving agency).

Strong enough?
Medical examination.
Written consent of parents.

Well Enough Prepared?
Knowledge of working and living conditions.
Knowledge of efficient and safe methods of work.

Transported Safely?
Safe vehicles, preferably buses, when traveling to and from work.
If trucks are used, sides and rear stoutly enclosed.
Safe and licensed drivers.
Seats for all; overcrowding avoided.

Given Reasonable Working Hours?
A breaking-in period for beginners.
No longer than 8-hour workday 6 days a week with some variation for workers living in farm homes. (Six hours a day desirable for 14- and 15-year olds.)
Not more than 10-hour day for combined work and transportation.
Adequate rest and meal periods.

Supervised?
By work leaders when working in groups.
By responsible adults when living in camps or farm homes.

Paid Fairly?
Wage rates equal to those paid beginning adults for comparable work.
At least sufficient income, guaranteed in writing, to meet living costs in camps.

Safeguarded from injury and illness?
Some provision for first aid.
Some provision for medical services.
Safe drinking water near at hand.
Toilets and washing facilities available.
Sanitary and safe living conditions in camps and farm homes.
Enough wholesome food.
Plenty of sleep.

Insured?
Workmen's compensation insurance or personal accident insurance, preferably at no cost to worker.
Adequate liability insurance covering injuries to workers being transported.

Having other Opportunities?
For recreation.
For religious observance.
During the 1943 harvest season the Children's Bureau observed farm-work programs for inexperienced boys and girls in eight States and reviewed reports from almost every section of the country. Believing that a successful emergency farm program must not only give the farmers efficient help but must also give the young people a worthwhile experience, it found that some programs were a success from the point of view of all concerned—farmers, young people, parents, and community—and that others were not. The purpose of the survey was to discover what made for success or failure, how specific problems were worked out, what improvements in standards and procedures took place, and what new trends were appearing. Another purpose was to reexamine the recommendations made in "Guides to Successful Employment of Nonfarm Youth in Wartime Agriculture," prepared on the basis of experience in 1942, and see in what respects they had proved helpful, how they could be improved and strengthened, and what additions might need to be made.

Extensive surveys were made in California, New York, Oregon, and Washington, and less extensive observations in Maine, Wisconsin, New Jersey, and Colorado. Information was also obtained through interviews with State officials by the regional child-labor consultants of the Children's Bureau, and from reports prepared by directors of various Victory Farm Volunteers programs.

As in 1942, the largest number of nonfarm young people worked on day-haul programs where they lived at home and went out to work by the day; others lived in work camps and worked out of these. Work camps were used in areas where crops were grown that require many hands for harvesting; for example, along the west and east coasts. Throughout the country a considerably smaller number of young people lived in farm homes and helped to do general farm work. In Minnesota about half of the 20,000 youngsters placed under the official program had this arrangement, and so did most of those brought into Vermont. New York used all three plans.

Administration of the Program:

Since April 1943, when a change was made in the administration of farm-labor recruitment and placement, the extension service of the college of agriculture in each State has been assigned the responsibility for the development and operation of the farm-labor program through the county extension agents. Funds for this purpose have been made available by Congress through the War Food Administration. The Federal Extension Service and the United States Office of Education worked out an arrangement whereby schools would help in the recruitment and training of young people. In most States a youth farm-labor or Victory Farm Volunteers program has been set up in the extension service with special personnel.

Agreements were made in 29 States whereby the extension services delegated some degree of responsibility for certain aspects of the programs to the United States Employment Service, which had previously been responsible for recruitment and placement of farm labor. Under the agreements, plans for the duties and responsibilities of each agency varied from State to State and in the local communities within some States.

Several States in 1943 put into effect legislation providing funds for the administration of the farm-labor program. In California the extension service and the State Farm Production Council, the agency set up by 1945 legislation, cooperated.

* Excerpt article "Boys and Girls Employed in Agricultural Employment" in CHILD February, 1944.
closely in the administration of the program, each agency assuming responsibility for certain aspects. In New York the various governmental agencies that participated in the operation of the 1942 program, such as the United States Employment Service, the extension service, and the department of education merged their responsibilities in the Farm Man-power Service, which grew out of the War Man-power regional committee appointed by the Governor late in 1942. In 1943 the youth farm-labor program with a $100,000 State appropriation was administered through the New York Farm Cadet Victory Corps, headed by a school official working under the direction of the Farm Manpower Service.

In the State of Washington, under the agreement between the extension service and the United States Employment Service, the extension service delegated the placement function to the United States Employment Service, but retained the responsibility for the issuance of publicity and for working with farmers. Arrangements as to which agency carried out certain functions varied, however, in local areas.

Community Planning:

Policies governing programs should be planned by State and local committees broadly representative of interested groups and organizations including those responsible for operating the farm-labor program, farmers, parents, schools, youth-serving agencies, and health, welfare, church, labor and other community groups.

In 1943 as in 1942, planning committees in some sections of the country continued to be composed primarily of farm groups and to serve only in an advisory capacity to the agencies operating programs. Such committees developed policies on the basis of farm needs and often were not representative of the interest of the young people, the parents, and the community.

However, in some sections of the country the interest and participation of State and local committees in planning for policies concerning the recruitment and placement of boys and girls in harvesting operations showed progress. This progress was indicated by the inclusion on committees of representation from many different groups; in the importance placed on early planning; and in emphasis on standards for the protection of young workers.

The State of Washington is a good illustration of the progress made in planning in 1943, and of the problems still to be solved in this kind of community endeavor. In 1942 many children had been employed in harvesting operations, but State planning was not done to any extent. In 1943, however, a representative committee on children in agriculture, organized as a subcommittee of the Committee on Children in Wartime, of the State Defense Council, started work early in the year to establish standards and conditions for the recruitment and employment of young workers. The governor appointed an emergency farm-labor committee to consider all aspects of the farm-labor problem. These committees worked together on the employment of young people in agriculture, and made similar recommendations on standards for this employment. Many of the agencies represented on the committee on children in agriculture issued bulletins on special aspects of the youth farm-labor program. In several cities near agricultural areas needing many seasonal workers local committees on children in agriculture were set up.

But the committees found that plans and recommendations were not enough to make the program a success. Recommended standards were in many cases not carried through. There was confusion about legislative standards and other information affecting the program. Carefully trained supervisors in one locality worked only during the first week of the season, and then dropped out.

At the end of the 1943 season the Washington State committee on children in
agriculture and representatives of some other groups met and issued the following suggestions concerning the responsibilities of the committee for the 1944 program: (1) The administration of the farm-labor program should be coordinated and centralized. The committee should make definite suggestions to the central administrative agency on how the program should be administered in 1944. (2) Material on all aspects of the program including employment practices, regulations for release from school, functions of health and welfare departments and their relation to the program, information on farm-labor supply, and so forth, should be incorporated in one publication prepared under the direction of the committee and distributed by it. (3) Standards for age of workers, hours, and work leadership should be raised.

Experience with community participation in developing standards for the employment of boys and girls and procedures for making them effective indicate that a broadly representative committee made up of all groups interested in young people, and including membership from the agencies administering the program, offers the greatest value to all concerned.

Since community committees have proved their effectiveness in programs to employ young workers in agriculture, it may be desirable for State and local groups to consider the establishment of one committee to develop standards and advise on all types of youth employment. This would (1) permit the matching of available youngsters to jobs suited to their individual capacities and interests, and to labor needs and work opportunities in each area, (2) offer an opportunity to consider the suitability of certain types of jobs, and (3) discourage conflict in recruitment for different industries and occupations.

Additional Safeguards Needed

Experience during 1943 showed that on the whole young people had worthwhile experiences and farmers obtained satisfactory results from youth farm-work programs where older boys and girls were recruited; where recruitment was based on a real need for their work; and where young workers were employed under living and working conditions that contributed to their educational growth and welfare. There is evidence that wherever community programs followed the practices presented in "Guides to Successful Employment of Non-farm Youth in Wartime Agriculture" results were better for all concerned than where children were employed under uncontrolled conditions.

However, even where programs were thus planned to adjust employment practices to the age and needs of the young workers, problems emerged for which no solution had been presented at the beginning of the 1943 season.

The most outstanding need that emerged was that for a guarantee of reasonable monetary return to the young workers. Farms should be visited to ascertain before placement that wage rates, work available, and the facilities to do the work are such that satisfactory earnings will result. For the protection of young workers living in work camps, in addition, a guarantee for the season should be obtained from the farmers in writing.

Another need was for a shorter over-all workday. In order to cut the time spent away from home to a reasonable length it may be necessary to curtail the hours of actual work where youngsters are transported long distances.

There is also a need for broadening the aims of planning committees. A community committee on the employment of young people in agriculture should have representation from all interested groups and agencies and should provide a basis for coordinating all efforts in the community in this field. It should develop standards for recruitment and employment and recommend administrative techniques and procedures. Finally, to make its planning effective, it must carry its interest over into the period of operation of the program.
VICTORY FARM VOLUNTEER PROGRAM IN COLORADO

- R. W. Roskelley

Last year over 4400 Victory Farm Volunteers in Colorado assisted in the production and harvesting of essential war crops. Due to a decrease in the available labor supply on the farms and the desire for increased food production, over 6000 Victory Farm Volunteers are needed in Colorado this year. In the nation last year there were approximately 900,000 such workers. The goal set for the coming year is approximately 1,200,000.

Victory Farm Volunteers are young people 14 to 17 years of age inclusive, recruited from towns and cities, who register for work on farms and ranches during all or part of the summer. The recruiting, training, placing, and supervising of these young folks for work in agriculture is officially the joint responsibility of the Public Schools, the Department of Vocational Education and the Agricultural Extension Service.

Victory Farm Volunteers can be divided into three groups: first, those who live on farms and ranches as members of a family and have continuous employment. Second, those who live at home and commute to rural areas for work as opportunities present themselves. Third, those who live in camps and go back and forth to work. In Colorado nearly all of the Victory Farm Volunteer workers belong to the second group.

All kinds of work are done by Victory Farm Volunteers. Those who live on farms or ranches and are able drive tractors, milk cows, and do all types of chores; they may irrigate, help with the harvesting of hay, grain, and other crops, as well as assist in other types of general farm work. Most of the young folks who commute, whether from home or from a camp, do such jobs as thinning beets, weeding and harvesting onions, carrots, or other truck crops, pick cherries, berries, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, apples, peaches, or top sugar beets.

Most of the recruiting in Colorado last year was done in the schools in cooperation with representatives of the Extension Service and the Vocational Education Department. Young folks were called together in assemblies where the program in general was explained to them. Later, those who desired to work signed an application blank which specified the kind of work they wanted to do. After the student had signed the application blank he was asked to take the card home where his parents could sign it. It was returned to the school, then given to the county extension labor office where the young folks were called at times as the labor was needed.

If the program is carried out as it should be, not only are the crops harvested, but, perhaps more important, the youth is given adequate protection and an excellent opportunity for remunerative employment as well as spiritual, physical, and mental growth and development. The various provisions of the program which, if carried out, provide for the realization of these objectives include among other things the following phases:

1. Medical examination for workers in order to determine their physical fitness to participate in the work.
2. Adequate insurance by workers or employers giving complete protection in case of accidents.
3. Education of employers as to favorable working conditions for the employees as well as the proper training and handling of them.
4. Education of parents as to the benefits to be derived by them and their children and the national war effort if their children do constructive work, also the work and contributions the parents can make in helping their children succeed.
5. Education of employees as to proper attitudes toward work, techniques of performing different tasks, and necessary food and clothing.
6. Education and procurement of supervisors to make certain that the children
are given adequate supervision.

7. Preliminary investigation and effective placement to make sure that Victory Farm Volunteers are not exposed to hazards of transportation, working conditions, nor expected to perform types of work that are inimical to their own physical and spiritual welfare.

8. Supervision which will insure constructive work on the part of the youth to protect the interests of the employer as well as the health and general welfare of the employee.

Even though from a legislative point of view only a few organizations are charged directly with the responsibility of promoting the VFV, essentially, all the resources of all institutions and agencies interested in child welfare must be effectively coordinated and integrated if the program is to succeed. Our challenge can not be measured only in terms of foodstuffs cultivated and harvested, but in the physical and spiritual growth of the child as well as in the development and perfection of patterns of cooperation by the agencies and institutions in order that each can contribute to the success of the broader aspects of the program.

VOLUNTEER CROP CORPS IN A LOCAL COMMUNITY

Senior and Junior High School students of Greeley, numbering 360, heartily responded to the emergency call of Weld County farmers in the fall of 1943 for help in bringing in the harvest. Their services amounted to 6400 man hours at an amount equal to 100 men working 6.4 days of ten hours per day.

This plan was formulated just as school opened in September by a community committee composed of the Mayor, the County Agent, the Field Labor Agent, the Superintendent of Schools, the Principal and Vice-Principal of Senior High, and the Principal of Junior High. The Vice-Principal was put in charge of its organization and administration.

These young people were organized in groups of four to five boys or girls and one person appointed leader. Each group went out on alternate half days. This gave to each group from three to four half days of work as 178 calls came in from the farmers. Their work included picking potatoes, cucumbers, and topping beets. The current wage rate was paid. Transportation was provided by the employing farmer.

Mr. Fred Ford, the District Field Labor Agent, in commenting on the work of these young people spoke highly of their spirit and their industry. This was the help needed to save the crops. Plans are being formulated for their help again this spring and summer.

That there were no accidents or ill effects from this work to any one of the students - is attributed, according to Mr. W. K. Beard, Principal of the High School, to the painstaking preparations and supervision on the part of the Vice-Principal. There were classes in which were discussions of accident prevention, first aid, what to do if they did not feel well, and effects of heavy lifting. Close cooperation between the Field Labor office and the School prevented exploitation. Students were encouraged to make up class work missed but not required. Of outstanding worth to the student, comments Mr. Beard, was their feeling of pride in having made an important personal contribution to the war effort.

- Grace Buckley

CALIFORNIA PEACH CAMP

About noon on July 19, 1943, a school bus turned into the gateway of the Superior Fruit Ranch in the San Joaquin Valley near Ceres, California, and deposited fifty boys, the first contingent of a group of one hundred twenty high school boys and girls, the remainder of whom were to arrive within the next few days. This group, the members of a "work camp", was to harvest over 1000 tons of peaches during the
following five weeks. These boys and girls were recruited from Burlingame and Sequoia Union High School in Burlingame and Redwood City, California, towns near San Francisco. These students were greeted by a director, eight counselors, a school nurse, who had preceded them to camp and had everything planned for immediate occupancy.

It was quite evident early in the fall of 1942 that students would be needed to help harvest the summer crops. The school administrators of these two high schools, therefore, began looking around for possible locations early in the school year. In April the schools were approached by a representative of the Turlock Growers Association. This man, who had many years of private camp experience, had been asked to establish a summer work camp and was seeking schools willing to cooperate. The plan of the Association was to use the ranch of one of its members, the Superior Fruit Ranch, as a location for such a camp.

In May, Sequoia and Burlingame representatives signified their interest by traveling the 195 miles to inspect the physical set-up and to talk with the owners of the ranch. The ranch, a 350 acre peach orchard, is located about three miles from Ceres, a small town of several hundred, about eight miles from Modesto, a town of about 18,000. On the ranch were two large dormitories and a cook house, previously used for the convenience of Japanese workers, who had harvested the crops in previous years. The dormitories, two, two storied wooden structures faced each other about 100 yards apart in a large open area. The cook house, a low frame building, was located along side one of the dormitories. These buildings were dirty and in a state of disrepair due to not having been used for some time.

The owners agreed to repair, paint and screen the buildings and to add shower and toilet facilities to meet the State Health requirements for camp before the boys and girls arrived in the summer. After some discussion it was decided to accept the camp for Sequoia and Burlingame High Schools.

The director remained at the ranch through June until late in July when the camp opened, and improvements were made under his supervision. A few of the problems that occupied his time were: hiring cooks (first he had them and then he didn't) and kitchen help, contacting wholesale supply houses for canned goods and kitchen equipment, buying beds and mattresses, supervising the installation of refrigeration and plumbing, arranging for health inspection and for the services of a local doctor, and negotiating with the Growers' Association for contracts and arranging the details of hiring.

The school program began early in May with an all school assembly. The need for harvest help was discussed and students were urged to volunteer. Preliminary application blanks were given to interested students and included the following information: location of the camp, type of work, approximate dates of employment, wages, cost and description of housing and board, laundry, health care, ration books, transportation, recreation and supervision. (All this information did not prove accurate, but we meant well at the time).

When the blanks were returned the deans and counsellors recommended those students whom they thought should be allowed to go and those students selected were given medical examination blanks. These blanks were to be taken to their family doctor and on the completion of the examination the doctor was instructed to mail the results to the school nurse for her use at camp.

Those students who passed their medical examinations were then given a final contract to sign and a detailed instruction sheet. The instruction sheet described the amount and kind of bedding, clothing, and other articles they should take, and reminded the students, among other things, of the all important ration book. On this sheet they were also told how they would be notified by the school as to the date and hour they were to arrive at the high school prepared to leave for camp.
The administration next tackled the problems of obtaining extra gasoline for the busses, insurance for the busses and an investigation of State Compensation for the workers in case of accident and the insurance of work permits.

Four counsellors from each school and a school nurse agreed to go and until they left for camp were constantly in touch with one another working on the multiple problems that arose.

The camp had its problems. The campers and counsellors insisted on having well balanced meals and the first cook, a two hundred and fifty pounder (probably not a product of our progressive school health programs) leaned to the starchy side when planning the meals. As a result the second cook became the first cook and the food improved, but there was still the problem of getting the meals when the cook failed to show up after a day off. One of the counsellors, a home economics teacher, always came to the rescue however, and the campers never missed a meal.

The campers were from 14 to 18 years of age with the majority around 14 to 15. This brought up problems of acute homesickness. This problem usually took the form of headaches and upset stomachs. There were enough of such cases plus wasp stings, cuts, bruises, sprains, and other emergencies to keep an average of one or two campers confined to the infirmary and to keep the nurse busy all day and into the night.

In this kind of camp it was found to be practically impossible to require the campers to do much of the general cleaning. They were out of bed at 6:30 to breakfast by 7:00 and out to the orchard by 8:00, in again for a hot lunch at noon; and when their day ended at 5:00, they came to camp tired, hot and dirty. By the time they had showered and changed clothes it was time for dinner. As a result the counsellors did most of the cleaning. This included scrubbing and disinfecting showers and toilets, washing down the dormitory floors, keeping wood in the furnace to supply hot water.

Before the camp materialized it was thought recreation would be one of the most difficult problems. It proved to be simple, however. The ranch was located in the country and the campers had no way to get to town unless they were taken by school bus; therefore all plans had to be made for activities on the ranch or for the campers to go as a group by school bus.

The students elected a council to plan the recreation and manage the camp canteen. Because this was a co-educational camp, the planning was easier and the activities more interesting. A piano, an accordion, and a guitar furnished the accompaniment for group singing. The very large area between the buildings provided space for volleyball, baseball, and badminton. These facilities were in constant use in the evening.

A typical week's recreation program follows:

- **Friday evening** - swimming in the canal on the ranch, followed by dance in dining room.
- **Saturday evening** - a ride to town to shop
- **Sunday morning** - church (bus took campers in and picked them up)
- **Sunday afternoon and evening** - a picnic and swimming in the park in Modesto
- **Monday evening** - free (no plans)
- **Tuesday evening** - swimming in the canal on the ranch
- **Wednesday evening** - free (no plans)
- **Thursday evening** - swimming in the canal on the ranch

After one or two weeks' experience handling the payroll it was found necessary to free one counsellor from other duties to devote all of her time to the accounts. The settling up of these accounts took hours and weeks of time after the camp broke up. The remaining counsellors divided their time between dormitory duty and
supervision in the orchard. Half the group remained in the dormitories while the other half went to the orchard. In the dormitories they cleaned, and then went to the cook house to help prepare the mid-morning lunch to be taken to the fields. In the afternoon they went to town for supplies and mail. Those who went to the fields assigned the trees, picked the high peaches, dragged ladders and encouraged the lazy pickers. The day ended for the counsellors after they had put their group of campers to bed and they had gone up the stairs at least five times to remind them to keep still and go to sleep.

The camp lasted five weeks and when it was over everyone was reluctant to leave (except the counsellors). The campers were sure they would be back for the next season. One boy was sure his mother would love the dog he took home from the ranch and "Thumper Lu", the jack rabbit one of the girls took home, was a topic of conversation for months.

The writer of this report is assured by the other counsellors that she had a good time too, although sometimes during the summer she wasn't sure.

The whole camp program was geared not only to the productive business of getting the peaches harvested but also to the provision of a healthful and healthy work experience for young folks. Since for many of the young workers this represented their first job experience, it was extremely helpful to have the supervision and counseling of persons trained for such work to carry them along in their first venture into the work world. The experience afforded many of the youngsters their first try at group living and it helped in the socializing of attitudes and a realization of their relationship to others. The experience brought out the fact that for the operation of a successful harvest camp, there has to be a careful choice of youngsters; some produced a great deal, while others not so much at first and had to be helped along. The nearby community of Modesto was very much interested in the camp and gave it special privileges such as closing the skating rink one night for the exclusive use of the group, and sending out entertainment put on by young people's group. The growers association thought in view of the difficulties all growers were meeting in having the crops harvested, that their experience with the Youth Camp was really quite worthwhile and are asking that it be repeated this year. Not only did production meet its quota, but the growers were able to see too the values accruing to young people in an experience of this kind.

- Doris Dean

NEWS

AND

VIEWS

The Child Welfare Institute Planning Committee, members of which are Mrs. Ethel Griffith, Chairman, Mrs. Madeleine Bidinger, Miss Polly Bouck, Mrs. Mary Brady, Mrs. Dorothea Evans, Mrs. Gladys Parsons and Mrs. Louise Weller, met on April 21, 1944, to plan the program of the Annual Child Welfare Institute. The Institute is to be held this year on June 16th and 17th. The leadership of Dr. John Benjamin, psychiatrist, has been secured and it is expected that the child welfare staff will get a great deal of professional help and stimulation from the meetings which are broadly on "The Psychiatric Implications of Human Behavior."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Mrs. Marion Mahaney, Child Welfare Worker, El Paso County Department of Public Welfare, has been selected delegate from the Colorado Springs Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers to attend the annual Delegates Conference of the organization which is to be held this year in Cleveland, Ohio, May 19th, 20th and 21st, just before the convening of the National Conference of Social Work.
Child Welfare News Letter

Miss Elizabeth Thomas, Group Work Consultant, is attending the Delegate's Conference as an alternate from the Denver Chapter.

Those who will be attending the National Conference of Social Work from the Child Welfare Staff in addition to Mrs. Mahaney and Miss Thomas, will be Miss Marie C. Smith, Director of the Child Welfare Division, Miss Polly Bouck, Consultant, and Miss Caroline Sunderlin, Pueblo County Child Welfare Worker, who is on the conference program.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Dr. Bradford Murphey speaking on the subject "Looking Forward to a Coordinated Program for the Care of Children with Special Problems" at the monthly meeting of the Denver Council of Social Agencies, Chamber of Commerce Building, May 8, 1944, gave six basic needs of children; protection, love and affection, work and responsibility, adequate education, play and freedom, and opportunity for religious experience. He gave the following as his suggestions for a good coordinated community child welfare program: cooperation between public and private child caring agencies under a department of public welfare, licensing of all child welfare agencies, utilization by all child caring agencies of all the child welfare agencies in the state, establishment of special classes in our educational system to provide for all children whether their Intelligence Quotients are 25 or 125, establishment of diagnostic clinics on a wide basis in hospitals and churches with psychiatric services available even if on a part time basis, and the strengthening and extension of all agencies to meet the needs of people at whatever age level or type.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Miss Deborah Pents, Consultant from the United States Children's Bureau is to speak at the meeting of the Council of Social Agencies in Colorado Springs on May 16, 1944, on Child Welfare.

* * * * * * * * * * *

WHAT'S NEW IN CHILD WELFARE UNITS

Mrs. Louise Weller, Child Welfare Worker, in the Arapahoe County Department of Public Welfare, attended the County Teachers' Association annual meeting in Englewood, Colorado, on April 21, 1944. She was a guest speaker at the Health Section meeting which was chaired by Mrs. Eunice Vandervort, Supervisor of the four worker public health unit in Arapahoe County. Miss Carey Jo Downing of the Bureau of Home and School Services of the State Department of Education, shared the speaker's honors with Mrs. Weller.

A new referral system for child welfare cases has been worked out in Arapahoe County by the Public Health Unit, the Schools and the Department of Public Welfare. All children who are problems in school are first referred by the teachers to the public health nurses who arrange for complete physical examinations and the correction of health problems. The child is then referred to the Child Welfare Division where one of the two child welfare workers in Arapahoe County, Mrs. Louise Weller and Miss Jean Lehl, take care of the services needed. This new system has resulted in a greatly new referrals to the Child Welfare Unit and makes for closer integration of services to the child.

* * * * * * * * * * *

An Information Bulletin on the Child Guidance Clinic has been prepared by Miss Blanche E. Storer, Child Welfare Worker, Garfield County. The Bulletin is to be used as a means of interpreting the functions of the Clinic to professional people in the community, who may wish to refer a child or who for some reason would benefit
by knowing more about how the Clinic functions.

It is written in a simple, direct style. It is easy to read as the information is clearly stated in question and answer form and is comparatively short.

The content includes the following questions:

Who sponsors the Child Guidance Clinic?
How often is it held?
Who is eligible for this service?
Which children may be expected to profit by it?
What are some of the problems with which children may be helped at the Clinic?
Who makes arrangements for children to be seen at the Clinic?
Who are members of the Child Guidance Staff?
What is a child psychiatrist?
What does the psychologist do?
What does the social worker do?

It is felt that the Bulletin is a real contribution to the State as a whole. A copy has been sent to each of the Child Welfare Units.

SHOP "LIFTING"

"The Work and Welfare of Children of Agricultural Laborers in Hidalgo County Texas" United States Children's Bureau Publication #298, tells the story of the mode of life of children of farm laborers who harvested winter vegetables in one important agricultural area in 1941. The facts in this study may well serve as guide posts in considering plans for war and post war measures to meet the problems and relieve the want of men, women and children dependent on large scale agriculture for a livelihood.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"Supervised Student Labor on Farms" reprint from THE CHILD July 1943, is the story of the Stockton, California, experience of harvesting farm crops by the use of student labor

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"Public Protection of Children" - Colorado League of Women Voters Memorandum February, 1944, deals with protective legislation in Colorado for children with regard to institutional care, adoptions, foster homes and vital statistics, and the inadequacies which must be corrected if Colorado is to move into the ranks of the progressive States in Child Welfare

* * * * * * * * * * * *